

Theory of International Relations

Anastasiia
TSYBULIAK

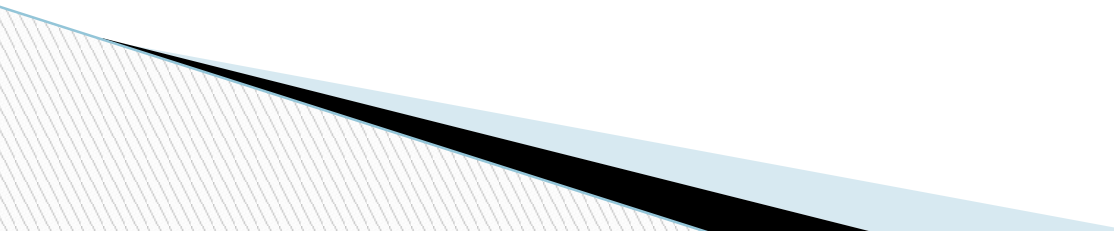


Session 5

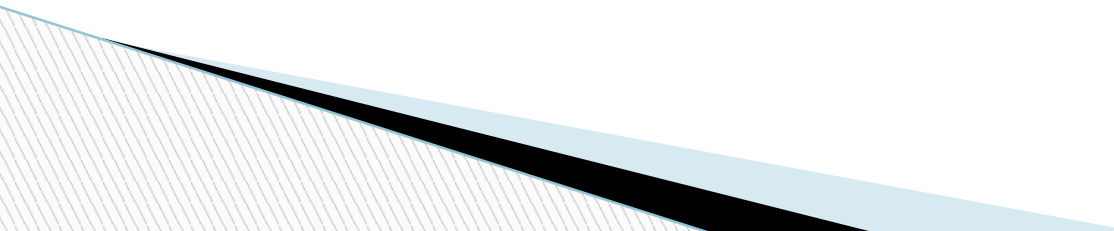
Globalization



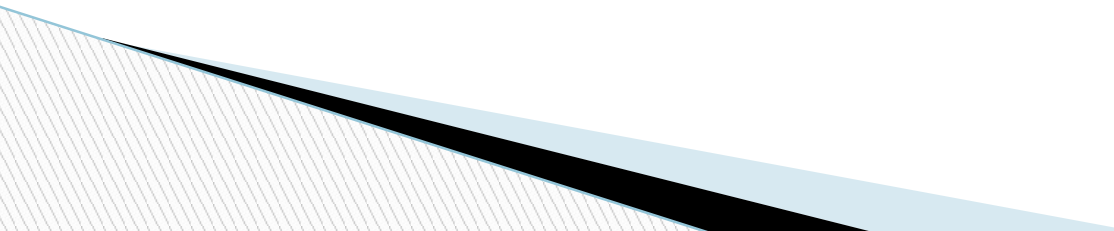
A new economy?

- 'Moore's Law'
 - The increasing importance of IT
 - Dematerialization
- 

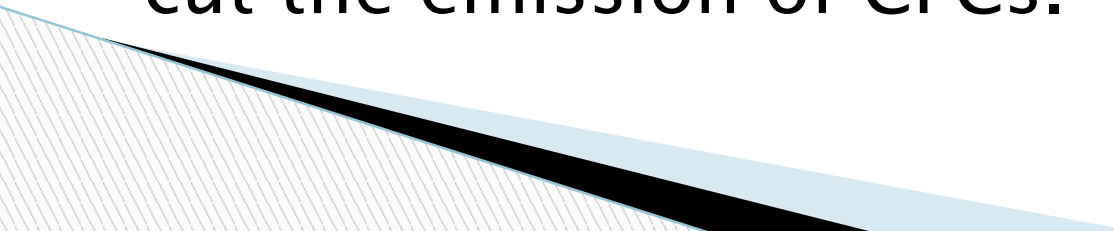
Neoliberalism and its critics

- collapse of the communist model post-1989
 - Thatcherism in Britain and 'Reagonomics' in the US
 - New Labour (1997-) and New Democrat (1993-2000) administrations in the UK and the US
 - 'Washington Consensus'
 - IMF and the World Bank
 - Neo-Gramscian
- 

New global problems - Westfailure?

- 'The Westfailure System' -1999
 - control over natural resources and local economic activity
 - 'acid rain', deforestation
 - cross-border pollution
 - the early 1970s -'limits to growth'
 - The case of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
- 

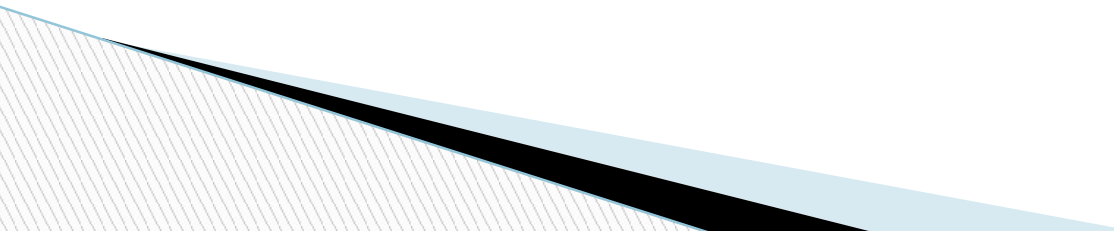
New global problems - Westfailure'?

- The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer in 1985
 - Protocols on the same subject of Montreal 1987 and London 1990
 - Discussion at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio in 1992
 - Kyoto 1998 – bear witness to the perceived importance of ozone depletion and the need to cut the emission of CFCs.
- 

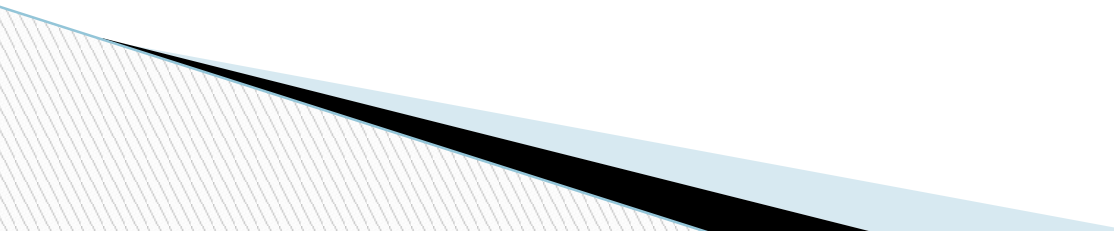
Global civil society?

- G. W. F. Hegel – was revived in the 1980
- Davos and Bilderberg
- ***‘Globalization is a transformation of social geography marked by the growth of supraterritorial spaces but globalization does not entail the end of territorial geography; territoriality and supraterritoriality coexist in complex interrelations’.***

History of the globalization process

- The first phase - from 1870 to 1913
 - the 1920s, the 1930s
 - After the Second World War
 - the 1960s
 - the early 1970s
 - the 1980s
 - Nowadays
- 

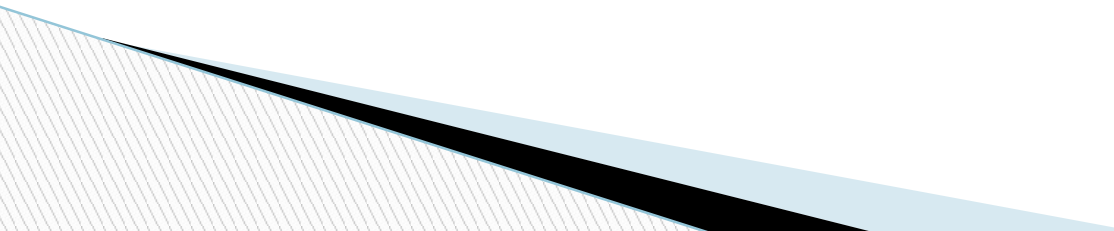
Thinking about globalization

- 1) undermines state's monopoly in international relations;
 - 2) creates a context for a further deterioration of state sovereignty as a key principle of the world order.
- 

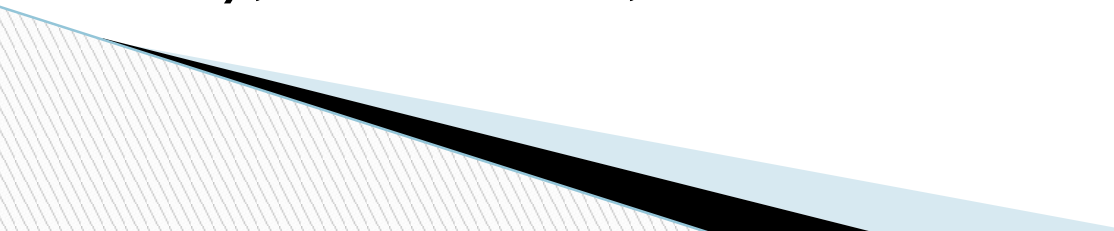
The double crisis of globalization

- Of the world's six billion people, 1.2 billion live in extreme poverty, or on an income of roughly US \$1 a day or less. Just under 3 billion people live on \$2 a day or less.
- Industrialized countries, with 19 per cent of the world's population, account for 71% of global trade in goods and services, 58 per cent of foreign direct investment, and 91% of all Internet users.
- More than US\$1.5 billion is now exchanged on the world's currency markets each day.
- Foreign investment topped US\$400 billion in 1997, seven times the level, in real terms, of the 1970s.
- Between 1983 and 1993, cross-border sales of US Treasury bonds increased from \$30 billion to \$500 billion per year.
- International bank lending grew from \$265 billion in 1975 to \$4.2 trillion in 1994.

The double crisis of globalization

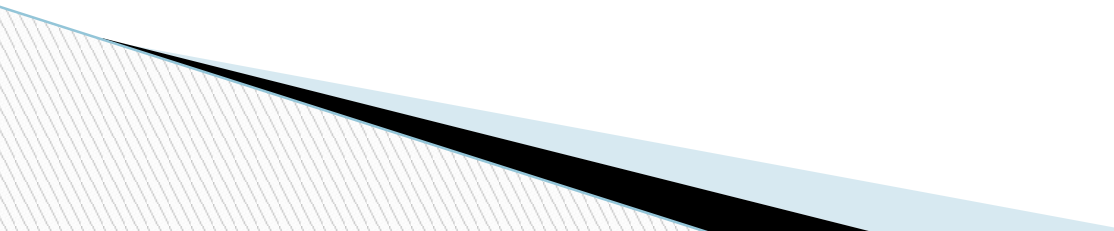
- The world's 200 richest people more than doubled their net worth in the four years before 1998, to more than \$1 trillion. The assets of the top three billionaires total more than the combined GNP of all the least developed countries with their 600 million people.
 - The countries of the world are exporting ten times the amount they did in 1950, and more money—more than \$1.5 trillion a day—now moves across borders. In 1973, that figure was only \$15 billion.
 - More people are travelling than ever before, with 590 million going abroad in 1996, compared to about 260 million in 1980.
 - More people are making international telephone calls than ever before, and are paying less. A three minute phone call from New York to London cost \$245 in 1930—in 1990 it cost just \$3.
- 

The Backlash to Globalization

- *a process (or set of processes) which embodies a transformation in the spatial organization of social relations and transactions - assessed in terms of their extensity, intensity, velocity and impact - generating transcontinental or interregional flows and networks of activity*
 - Historical forms of globalization refer to
 - *the spatio-temporal and organizational attributes of global interconnectedness in discrete historical epochs.*
 - *velocity, interaction, and the exercise of power.*
- 

Globalization

Historical forms of globalization can be described and compared initially in respect of the four spatio-temporal dimensions:

- the extensity of global networks
 - the intensity of global interconnectedness
 - the velocity of global flows
 - the impact propensity of global interconnectedness.
- 

Globalization

□ Four dimensions which map its specific organizational profile:

1. infrastructures,

2. institutionalization

3. stratification and

4. modes of interaction

Recommended Literature

1. [Chris Brown](#), [Kirsten Ainley](#). Understanding International Relations. 4d edition, 2009: Palgrave Macmillan. ISBN 978-0230213111
2. John Baylis. Steve Smith. The Globalisation of World Politics. An introduction to International Relations. 2d edition. 2001. Oxford University Press.
3. Simon Reich. WHAT IS GLOBALIZATION? Four Possible Answers. Working Paper #261 – December 1998. Simon. The Helen Kellogg Institute for International Studies
4. The globalization of International Relations M01_GOLD3911_05_SE_C01.QXD 6/4/09 2:51 PM
5. Sean Kay. Globalization, Power, and Security. Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, OH, USA
6. Lianna Amirkhanyan. Globalization-and-International-Relations
7. GLOBALIZATION: A HISTORICAL AND MULTIDIMENSIONAL PERSPECTIVE. Chapter 1
8. Mykola Kapitonenko. GLOBALIZATION, NATION-STATE, AND GLOBAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS. EuroPOLIS 6/2009. Institute of International Relations, Kiev.

**Information about the
Professor
Anastasiia Tsybuliak
PhD in Political Science**

Contacts:

+30673103355

an.tibuleac@glossary.com.ua

