

Globalizace a globální politika

Struktura přednášky

- Definice globalizace
- Globální politika
- Globální politické instituce
- Odpor proti globalizaci

Definice globalizace

- Proces mezinárodní integrace, který je důsledkem výměny a střetu idejí, myšlenek, výrobků a dalších aspektů kultury
- Klíčové pokroky v oblasti dopravy a telekomunikací, nárůst internetu a další hlavní faktory globalizace dále napomáhají zvyšování vzájemné ekonomické a kulturní závislosti ekonomických a kulturních vztahů
- Spory o vznik globalizace – modernita? Objevení Ameriky?

Definice globalizace

- Nejvýraznější projevy – v kultuře a ekonomice
- Nárůst mezinárodních dohod, nárůst ekonomických transakcí, posilování role nadnárodních podniků, nárůst mezinárodní konkurence

Measuring globalization

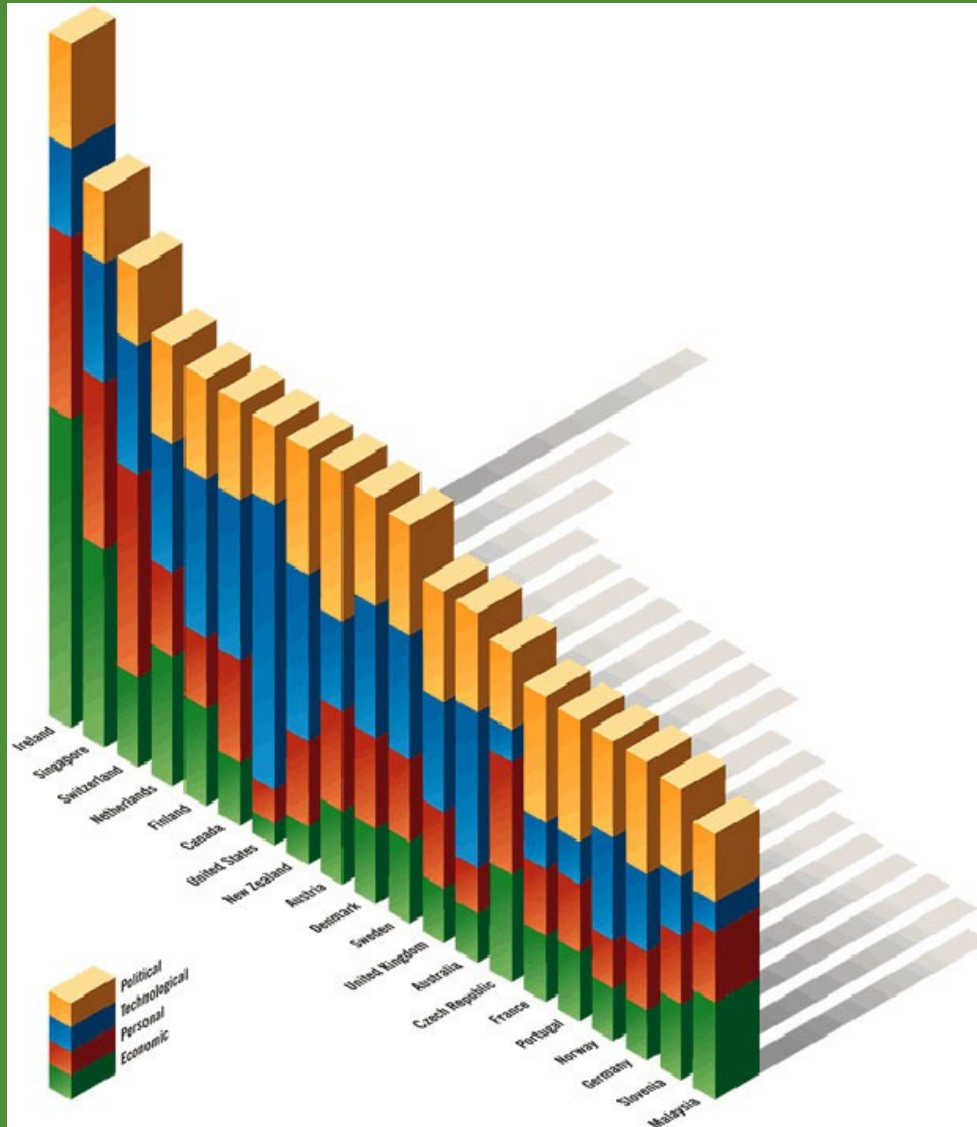
Economic Integration: trade, foreign direct investment, portfolio capital flows, and investment income

Technological Connectivity: Internet users, Internet hosts, and secure servers

Personal Contact: international travel and tourism, international telephone traffic, and remittances and personal transfers (including worker remittances, compensation to employees, and other person-to-person and nongovernmental transfers)

Political Engagement: memberships in international organizations, personnel and financial contributions to U.N. Security Council missions, international treaties ratified, and governmental transfers

Measuring globalization



Measuring globalization

2015 KOF Index of Globalization

Indices and Variables	Weights
A. Economic Globalization	[36%]
i) Actual Flows	(50%)
Trade (percent of GDP)	(22%)
Foreign Direct Investment, stocks (percent of GDP)	(27%)
Portfolio Investment (percent of GDP)	(24%)
Income Payments to Foreign Nationals (percent of GDP)	(27%)
ii) Restrictions	(50%)
Hidden Import Barriers	(24%)
Mean Tariff Rate	(28%)
Taxes on International Trade (percent of current revenue)	(26%)
Capital Account Restrictions	(23%)
B. Social Globalization	[38%]
i) Data on Personal Contact	(33%)
Telephone Traffic	(25%)
Transfers (percent of GDP)	(3%)
International Tourism	(26%)
Foreign Population (percent of total population)	(21%)
International letters (per capita)	(25%)
ii) Data on Information Flows	(35%)
Internet Users (per 1000 people)	(36%)
Television (per 1000 people)	(38%)
Trade in Newspapers (percent of GDP)	(26%)
iii) Data on Cultural Proximity	(32%)
Number of McDonald's Restaurants (per capita)	(44%)
Number of Ikea (per capita)	(44%)
Trade in books (percent of GDP)	(11%)
C. Political Globalization	[26%]
Embassies in Country	(25%)
Membership in International Organizations	(27%)
Participation in U.N. Security Council Missions	(22%)
International Treaties	(26%)

Measuring globalization

2015 KOF Index of Globalization*

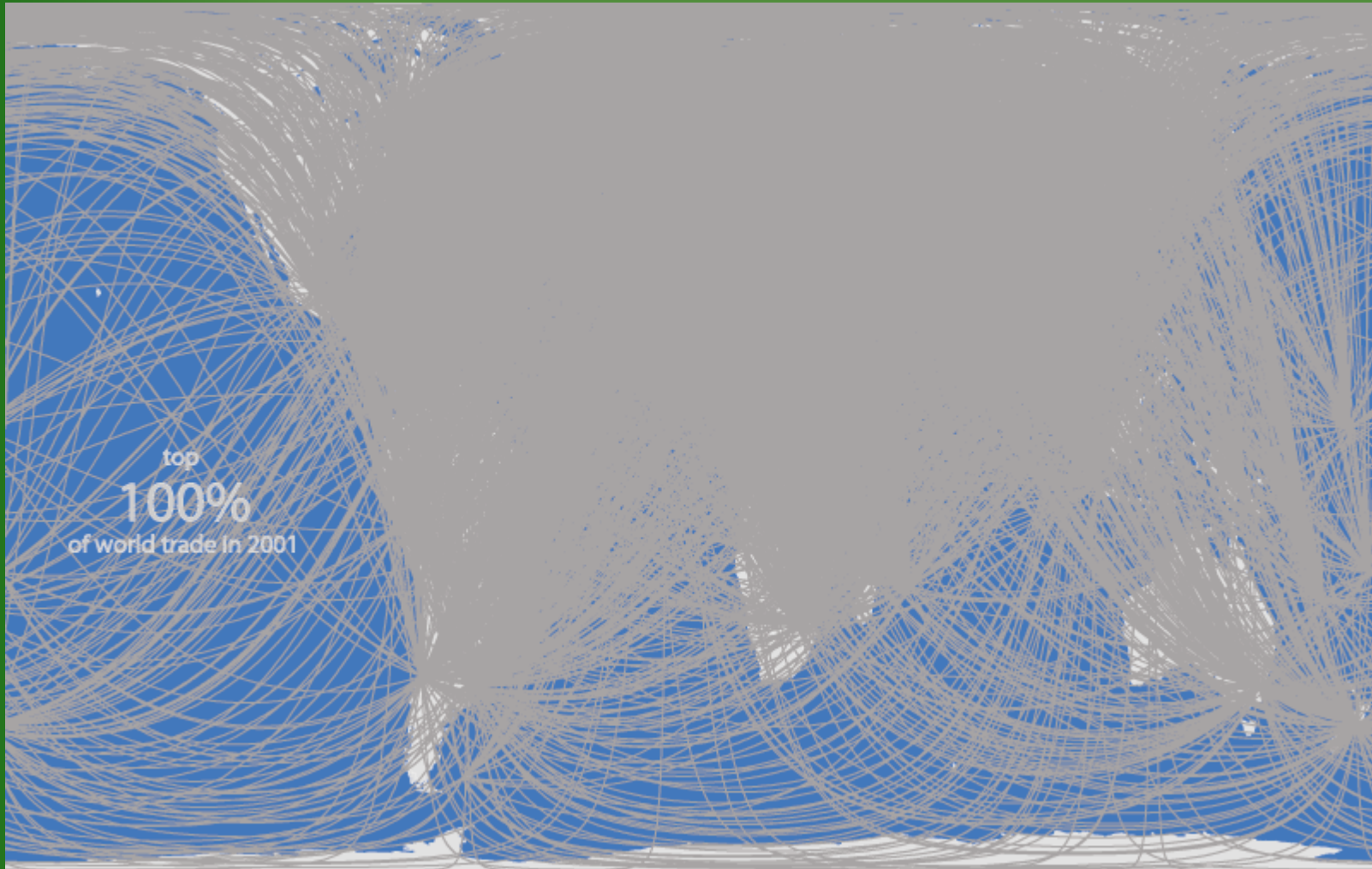
country	Globalization Index	country	Economic Globalization	country	Social Globalization	country	Political Globalization
1. Ireland	91.30	1. Singapore	95.69	1. Austria	91.54	1. Italy	97.52
2. Netherlands	91.24	2. Ireland	92.59	2. Singapore	90.83	2. France	97.51
3. Belgium	91.00	3. Luxembourg	91.12	3. Switzerland	90.80	3. Austria	96.76
4. Austria	90.24	4. Netherlands	90.33	4. Netherlands	90.53	4. Belgium	96.51
5. Singapore	87.49	5. Malta	90.31	5. Ireland	90.50	5. Spain	96.17
6. Sweden	86.59	6. Belgium	87.99	6. Belgium	90.05	6. United Kingdom	95.93
7. Denmark	86.30	7. United Arab Emirates	87.77	7. Cyprus	88.41	7. Sweden	94.86
8. Portugal	86.29	8. Estonia	87.39	8. Canada	88.36	8. Brazil	94.23
9. Switzerland	86.04	9. Hungary	86.35	9. Denmark	86.79	9. Netherlands	93.52
10. Finland	85.64	10. Finland	84.77	10. France	86.50	10. Egypt, Arab Rep.	93.46
11. Hungary	85.49	11. Bahrain	84.71	11. United Kingdom	85.84	11. Switzerland	93.40
12. Canada	85.03	12. Czech Republic	84.59	12. Portugal	84.77	12. Portugal	93.39
13. Czech Republic	84.10	13. Mauritius	84.50	13. Sweden	84.10	13. Canada	93.39
14. Spain	83.71	14. Austria	84.16	14. Norway	84.10	14. Turkey	92.97
15. Luxembourg	83.56	15. Sweden	83.21	15. Germany	83.75	15. Argentina	92.83
16. Cyprus	83.54	16. Slovak Republic	83.20	16. Slovak Republic	82.63	16. United States	92.41
17. Slovak Republic	83.52	17. Portugal	82.73	17. Finland	82.46	17. Germany	92.17
18. Norway	83.30	18. Denmark	81.77	18. Spain	82.36	18. Norway	91.99
19. United Kingdom	82.96	19. Georgia	81.04	19. Australia	82.11	19. Denmark	91.84
20. France	82.65	20. New Zealand	80.92	20. Czech Republic	81.90	20. India	91.74

The KOF Index of Globalization measures the three main dimensions of globalization: Economic Social and political.

Sít' globálních obchodních toků (2011)

<http://truth-and-beauty.net/projects/citi-trade-flows/>

Síť mezinárodního obchodu (2010)



Mezinárodní finanční vazby (Schweitzer et al. 2009)

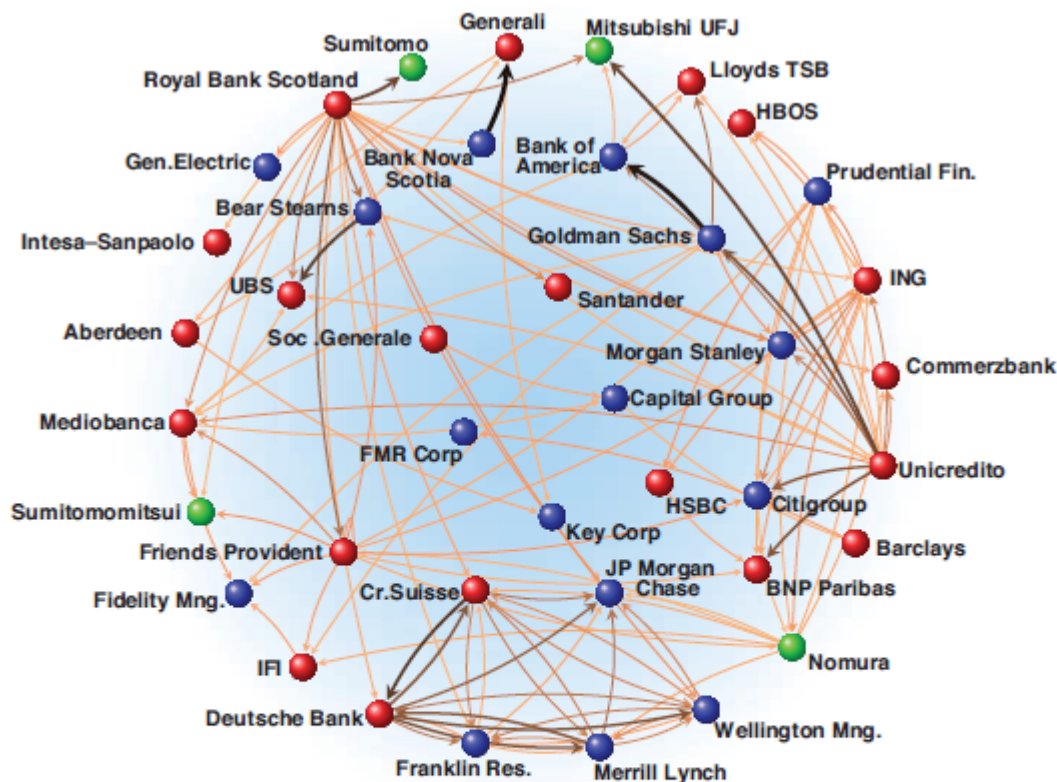
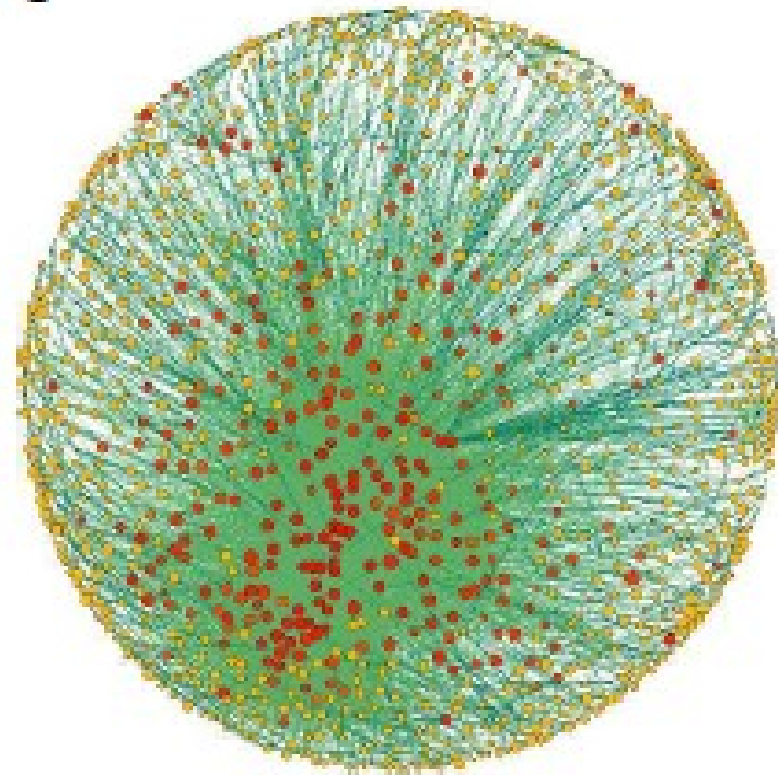


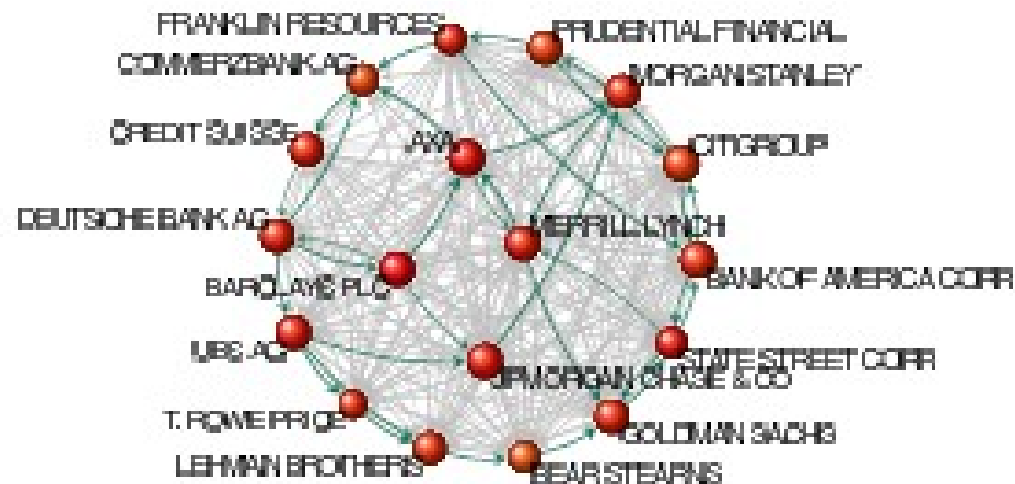
Fig. 2. A sample of the international financial network, where the nodes represent major financial institutions and the links are both directed and weighted and represent the strongest existing relations among them. Node colors express different geographical areas: European Union members (red), North America (blue), other countries (green). Even with the reduced number of links displayed in the figure, relative to the true world economy, the network shows a high connectivity among the financial institutions that have mutual share-holdings and closed loops involving several nodes. This indicates that the financial sector is strongly interdependent, which may affect market competition and systemic risk and make the network vulnerable to instability.

Struktura mezinárodní korporátní moci (Vitali et al. 2011)

C



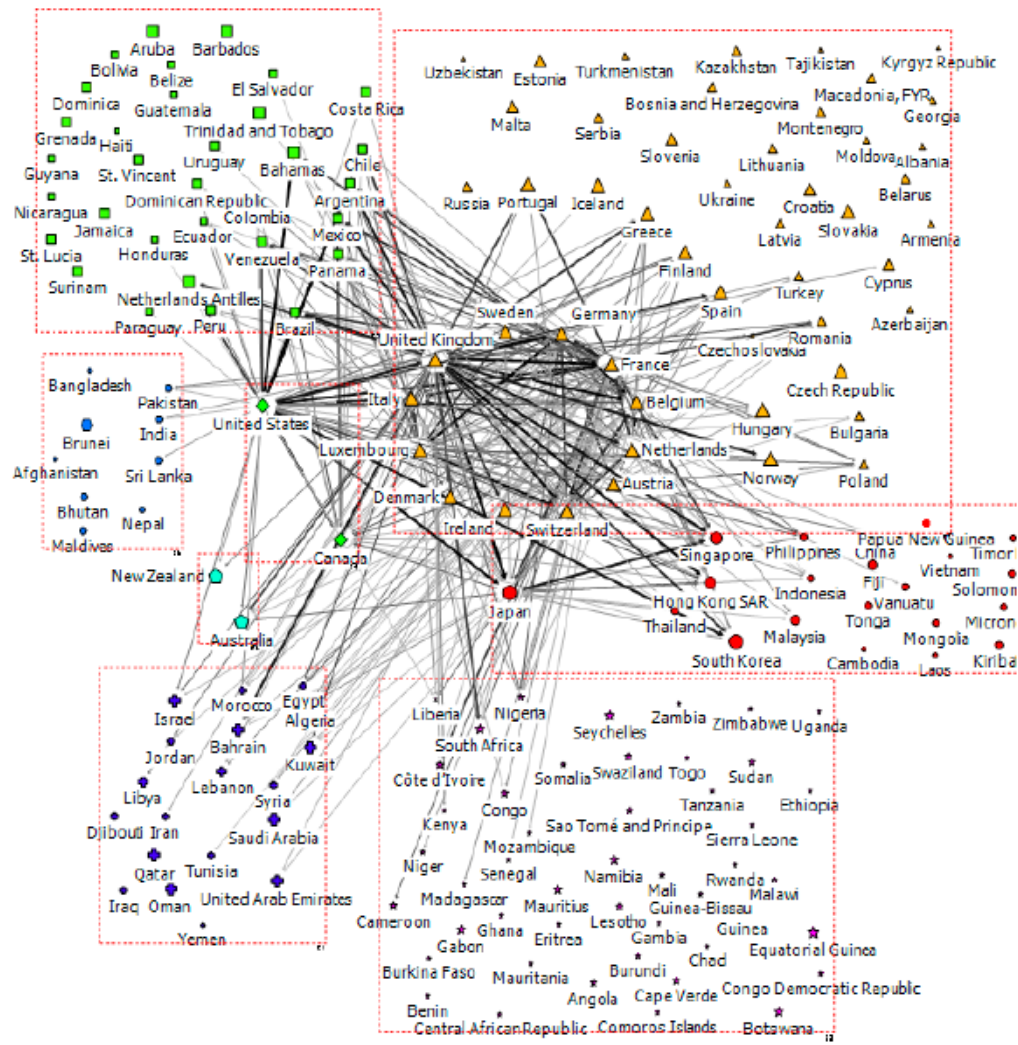
D



We start from a list of 43060 TNCs identified according to the OECD definition, taken from a sample of about 30 million economic actors contained in the Orbis 2007 database (see SI Appendix, Sec. 2). We then apply a recursive search (Fig. S1 and SI Appendix, Sec. 2) which singles out, for the first time to our knowledge, the network of all the ownership pathways originating from and pointing to TNCs (Fig. S2). The resulting TNC network includes 600508 nodes and 1006987 ownership ties.

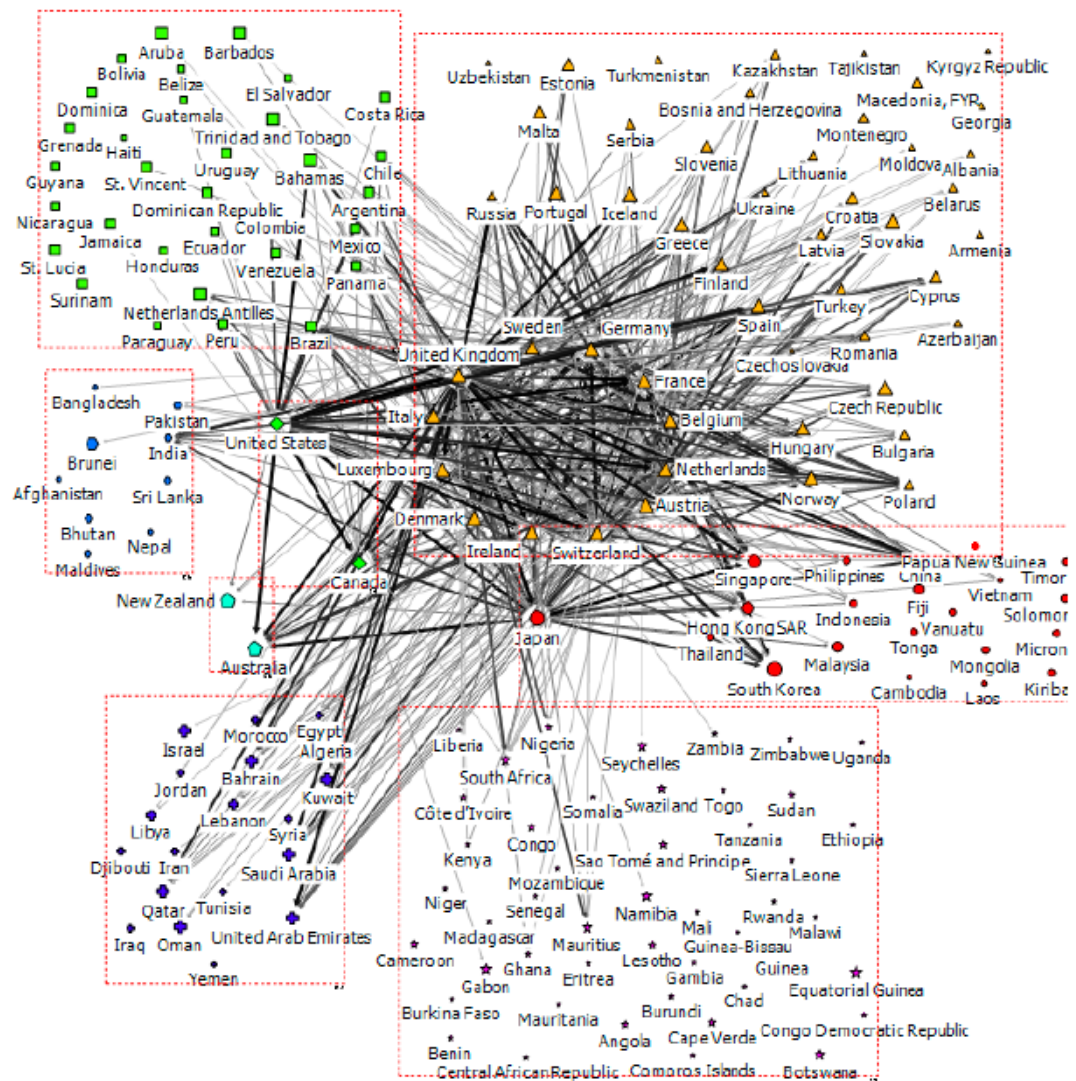
Přeshraniční bankovní vztahy

1980



Přeshraniční bankovní vztahy

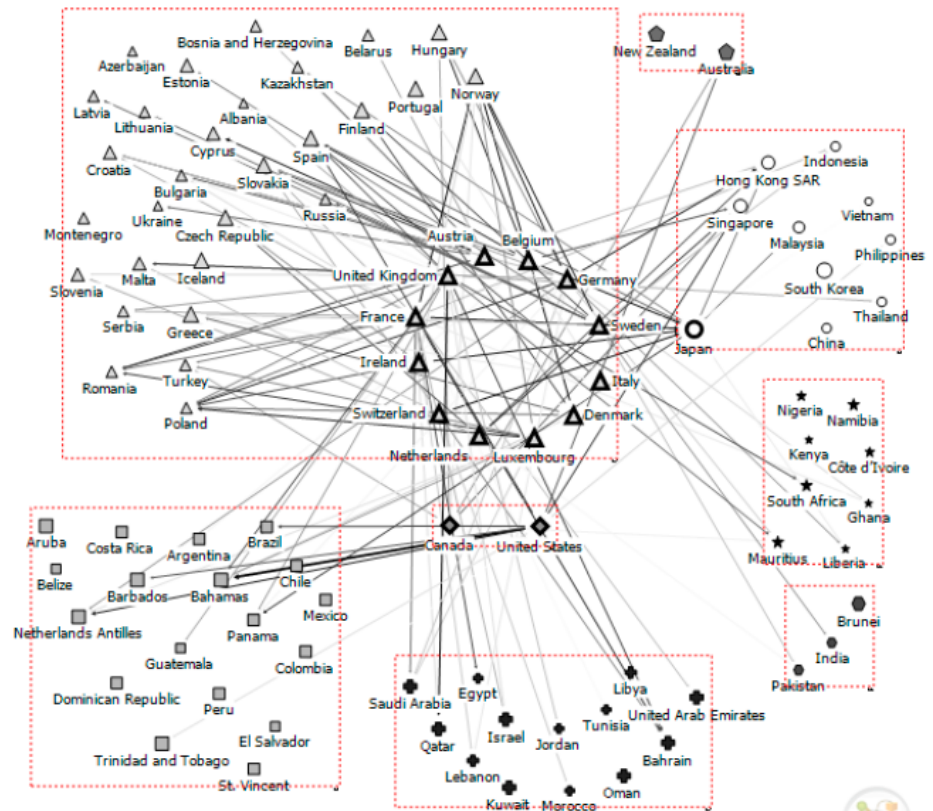
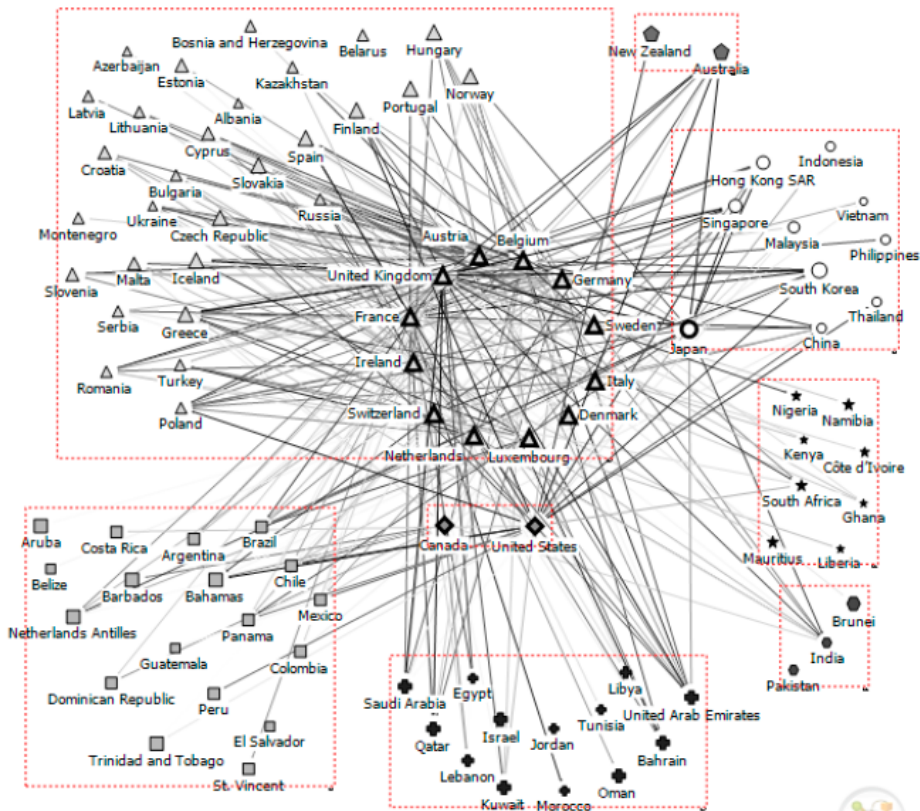
2007



Přeshraniční bankovní vztahy

2007Q4

2008Q4



Pohledy na globalizaci

- (Neo-)marxisté – transnacionální ekonomické vztahy a role korporací klíčová, ztráta státní suverenity
- (Neo-)realisté – státy stále privilegované postavení, proměna hegemonie uvnitř systému, materiální moc státu stále klíčová (násilí)
- (Neo-)liberálové – analýza institucionálních proměn, snaha o pochopení proměn vládnutí ALE také vnímání globalizace jako „přirozeného a zdravého“ procesu šíření volného trhu

The World's Largest 100 Economic Entities (2014)

Government/ Corporation	2014 Revenues, Billions US \$	Government/ Corporation	2014 Revenues, Billions US \$	Government/ Corporation	2014 Revenues, Billions US \$
United States	3,029	Berkshire Hathaway	195	Allianz	128
China	2,285	Denmark	193	Verizon	127
Germany	1,680	Chevron	192	Kuwait	125
Japan	1,512	Turkey	190	BNP Paribas	125
France	1,507	India	186	AmerisourceBergen	124
Italy	991	McKesson	174	Fannie Mae	122
United Kingdom	936	Daimler	172	Lukoil	121
Brazil	861	ICBC	167	Bank of China	121
Canada	675	EXOR	158	Greece	120
Spain	530	Gazprom	158	Honda Motor	117
Australia	493	General Motors	156	Argentina	117
Wal-Mart Stores	486	AXA Group	154	Costco Wholesale	116
Sinopec	428	Phillips 66	150	Colombia	114
Royal Dutch Shell	420	General Electric	149	General Group	112
Russia	417	E.ON	148	JX Holdings	111
Netherlands	414	Finland	146	Hewlett-Packard	110
Exxon Mobil	376	Eni	146	Kroger	109
BP	353	Ford Motor	144	JP Morgan Chase	102
South Korea	351	Petrobras	144	Iraq	101
State Grid	334	Venezuela	143	Express Scripts Holding	101
PetroChina	333	United Arab Emirates	141	Portugal	100
Mexico	301	China State Construction Bank	140	Nestle	100
Norway	294	CVS Caremark	139	Bank of America	95
Sweden	291	Hon Hai Precision	139	IBM	94
Saudi Arabia	279	Indonesia	135	Poland	93
Volkswagen Group	269	AT&T	132	Marathon	91
Belgium	268	Valero Energy	131	Petroleum	91
Toyota Motor	252	UnitedHealth Group	131	Cardinal Health	91
Switzerland	228	China Construction Bank	131	Citigroup	91
Glencore	218	Agricultural Bank of China	129	Boeing	90
International	211	Rosneft	129	Amazon	89
Austria	218			Wells Fargo	88
Total	211			South Africa	87
Apple	199			Microsoft	87
Samsung Electronics	196				

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Proměna „polity“: globální instituce

- „Staří aktéři“: OSN a jeho specializované organizace
- založena 26. června 1945 v San Franciscu na základě přijetí Charty OSN 50 státy (včetně ČSR)
- Cílem je zachování mezinárodního míru a bezpečnosti a zajištění mezinárodní spolupráce.
- Členství v OSN je založeno na principu suverénní rovnosti, státy mají svá zastoupení, tzv. stálé miše, zejména v hlavním sídle OSN New Yorku, ale také např. v Ženevě nebo ve Vídni. “
- Každý členský stát má své zástupce ve Valném shromáždění a disponuje jedním stejně platným hlasem.
- Nevládní organizace

Proměna „polity“: globální instituce

- „Staro-noví aktéři“: EU a její specializované organizace
- politická a ekonomická unie, kterou od posledního rozšíření v roce 2007 tvoří 27 evropských států s 500 miliony obyvatel (přibližně 7,3 % světové populace).
- vznik v roce 1993 na základě Smlouvy o Evropské unii (Maastrichtská smlouva), která navazovala na evropský integrační proces od padesátých let
- Lisabonskou smlouvou nahradila Evropská unie Evropské společenství (ES; dříve Evropské hospodářské společenství), čímž získala právní subjektivitu a některé vlastnosti ES – především nadstátnost
- čtyři základní svobody vnitřního trhu: volný pohyb zboží, osob, služeb a kapitálu, a dále společné politiky Evropské unie (hospodářská soutěž, společná vnější obchodní politika a zemědělství)

Proměna globální „polity“: OSN



The United Nations System

UN Principal Organs

General Assembly

Security Council

Economic and Social Council

Secretariat

International Court of Justice

Trusteeship Council⁴

Subsidiary Bodies
Main and other sessional committees
Disarmament Commission
Human Rights Council
International Law Commission
Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Programmes and Funds
UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
• **ITC** International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/WTO)
UNDP United Nations Development Programme
• **UNCDF** United Nations Capital Development Fund
• **UNV** United Nations Volunteers
UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

Subsidiary Bodies
Counter-terrorism committees
International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)
International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)
Military Staff Committee
Peacekeeping operations and political missions
Sanctions committees (ad hoc)
Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Advisory Subsidiary Body
UN Peacebuilding Commission

Functional Commissions
Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
Narcotic Drugs
Population and Development
Science and Technology for Development
Social Development
Statistics
Status of Women
Sustainable Development
United Nations Forum on Forests

Regional Commissions
ECA Economic Commission for Africa
ECE Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Other Bodies
Committee for Development Policy
Committee of Experts on Public Administration
Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names
Other sessional and standing committees and expert, ad hoc and related bodies

Departments and Offices
EOSG Executive Office of the Secretary-General
DESA Department of Economic and Social Affairs
DFS Department of Field Support
DGACM Department for General Assembly and Conference Management

DM Department of Management
DPA Department of Political Affairs
DPI Department of Public Information
DPKO Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DSS Department of Safety and Security
OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

OHCHR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIOS Office of Internal Oversight Services
OLA Office of Legal Affairs
OSAA Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
SRSG/CAAC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

UNODA Office for Disarmament Affairs
UNOG United Nations Office at Geneva
UN-OHRLLS Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
UNON United Nations Office at Nairobi
UNOV United Nations Office at Vienna

UN-HABITAT United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRWA¹ United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UN-Women United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFP World Food Programme

Other Entities
UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNISDR United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services

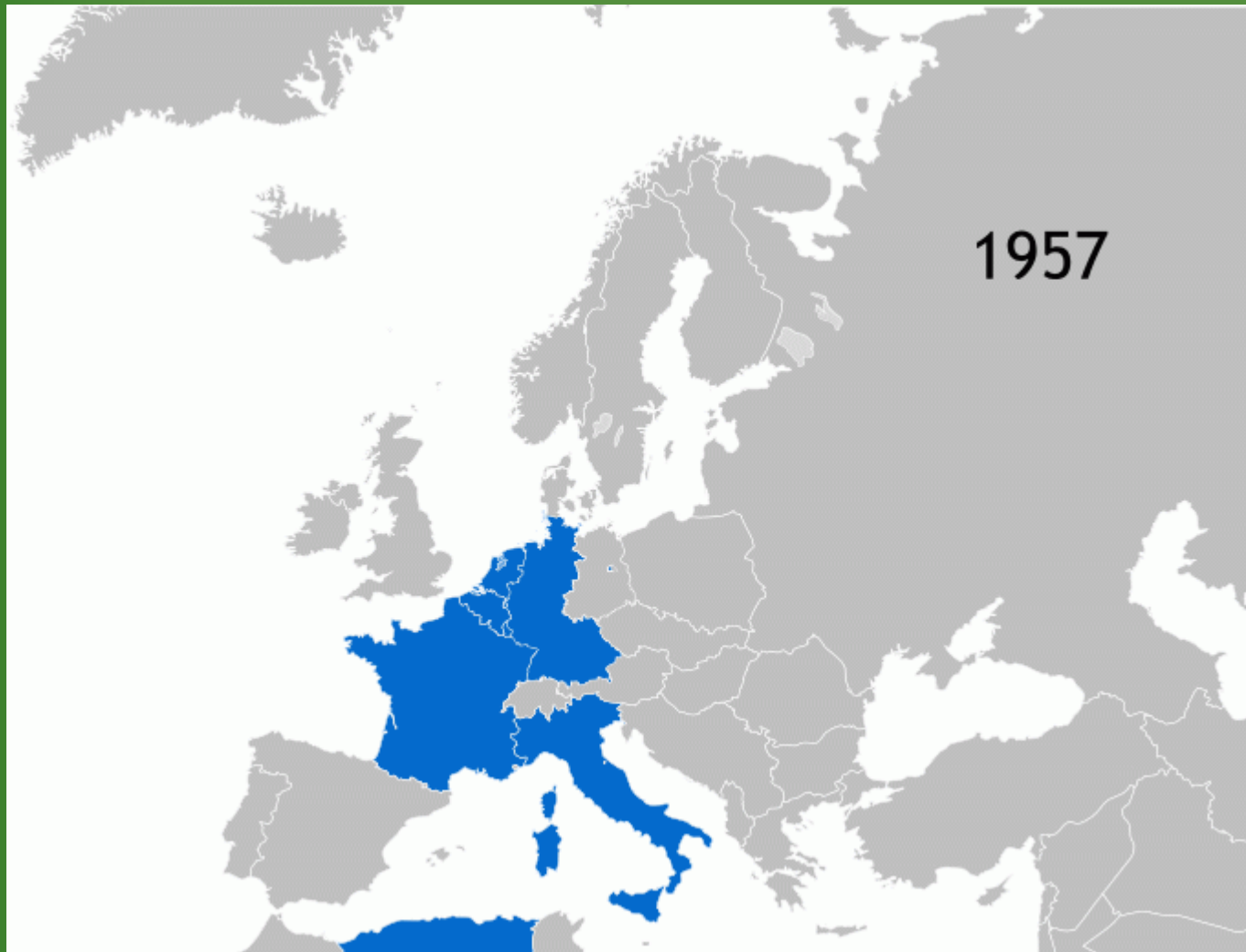
Related Organizations
CTBTO Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
IAEA² International Atomic Energy Agency
OPCW Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
WTO World Trade Organization

Specialized Agencies³
ILO International Labour Organization
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHO World Health Organization
World Bank Group
• **IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
• **IDA** International Development Association
• **IFC** International Finance Corporation
• **MIGA** Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
• **ICSID** International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes

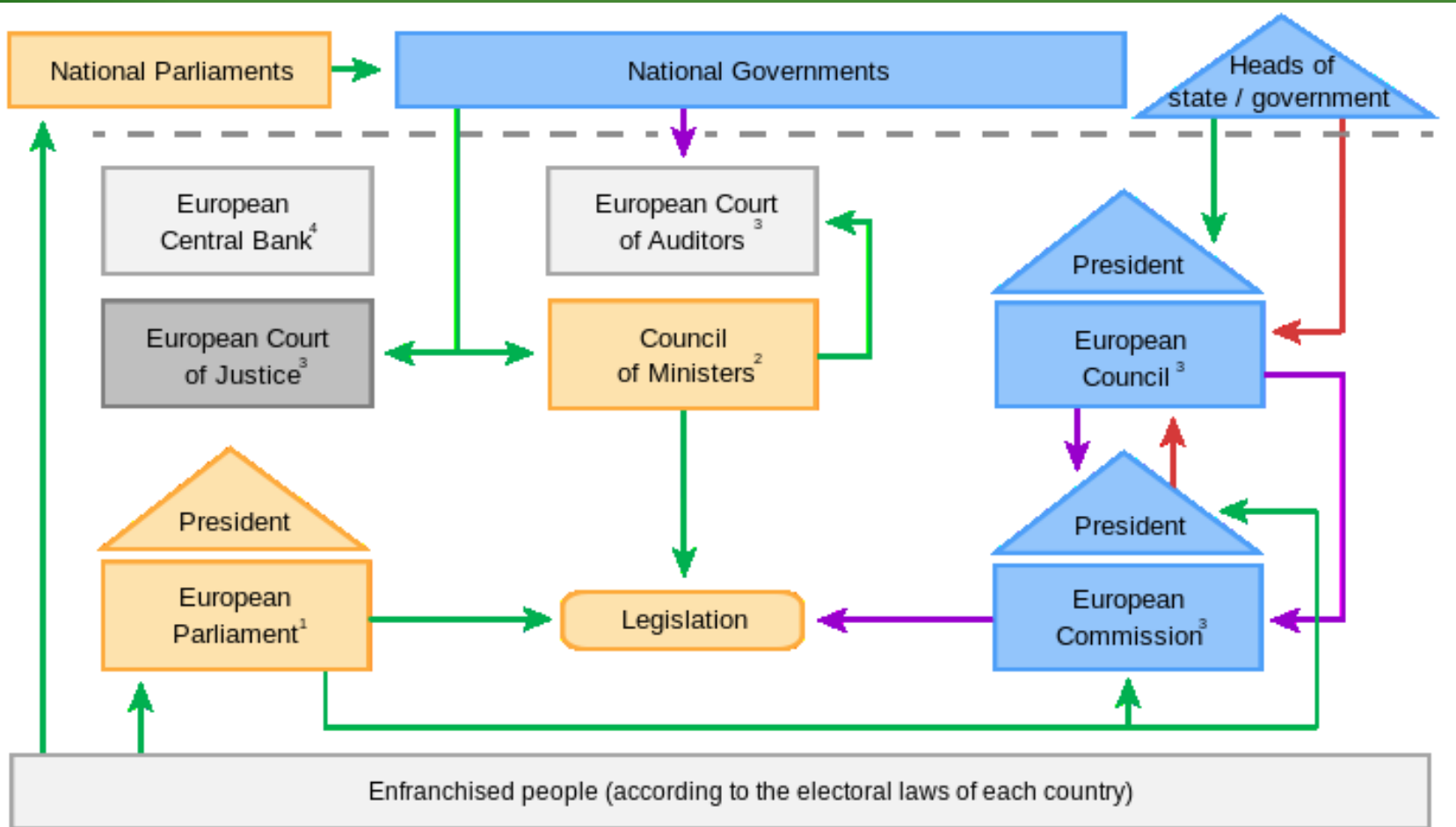
IMF International Monetary Fund
ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization
IMO International Maritime Organization
ITU International Telecommunication Union
UPU Universal Postal Union
WMO World Meteorological Organization
WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization
IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development
UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNWTO World Tourism Organization

NOTES:
¹ UNRWA and UNDIR report only to the General Assembly.
² IAEA reports to the Security Council and the General Assembly.
³ Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations working with the UN and each other through the coordinating machinery of ECOSOC at the intergovernmental level, and through the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) at the inter-secretariat level. This section is listed in order of establishment of these organizations as specialized agencies of the United Nations.
⁴ The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994 with the independence of Palau, the last remaining United Nations Trust Territory, on 1 October 1994.
This is not an official document of the United Nations, nor is it intended to be all-inclusive.

Proměna globální „polity“:EU



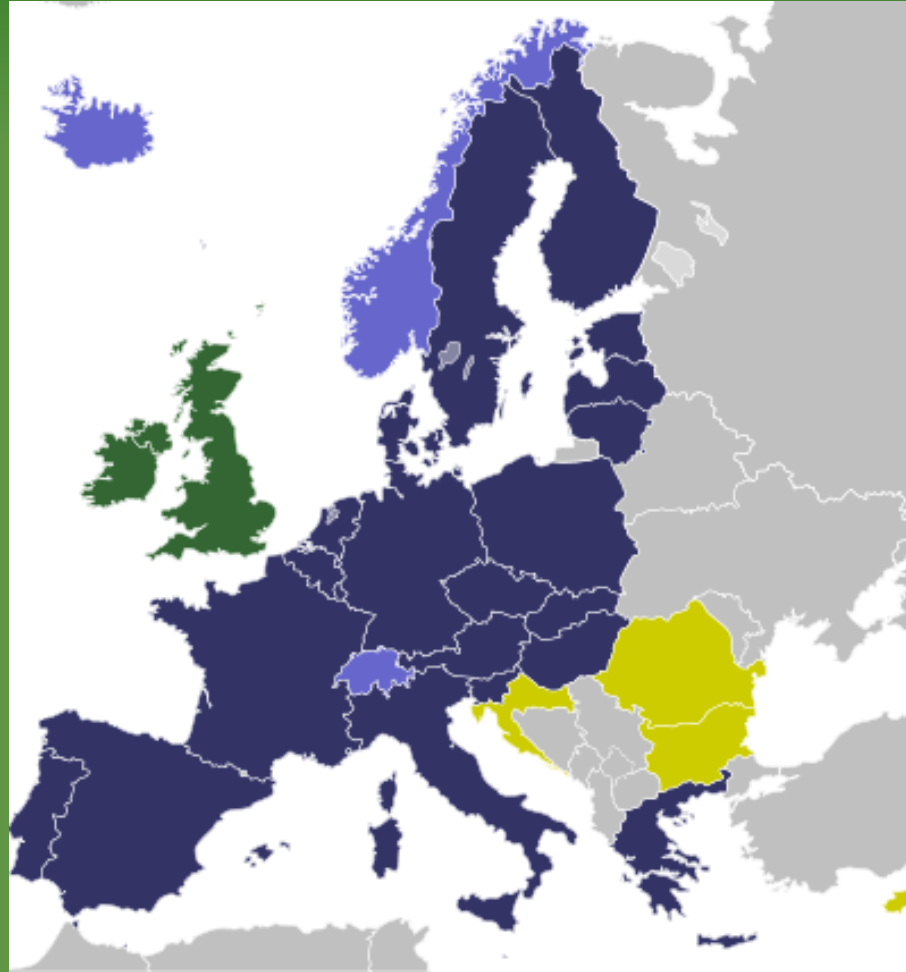
Proměna globální „polity“: EU



- Legislative branch → elects / appoints / decides on
- Executive branch → membership
- Judicial branch → proposes

- 1: Elections are every 6 years. The right to vote may be different depending on the country.
- 2: State chamber. Convenes in varying composition depending on the policy area. Each country is represented by one member per department.
- 3: Each country is represented by one member.
- 4: The European Central Bank is composed of representatives of the national central banks. Its Board is elected by the European Council on the proposal of the Council of Ministers.

Proměna „polity“: globální instituce



- Full Schengen members (EU member states which have implemented the Schengen Agreement)
- Associated Schengen members (non-EU member states which have implemented the Schengen Agreement)
- EU member states which are bound to implement the Schengen Agreement but who have not done so yet)
- EU member states outside the Schengen Area

Kritika globalizace

- „Noví“ aktéři: transnacionální hnutí, advokační sítě, INGOs
- Alter/anti-globalizační hnutí
- Global Justice Movement, Anti- (Alter-)globalization movement, Anti-neoliberal Movement, Anti-corporate movement, Anti-capitalist movement, New Anarchism, Mouvement altermondialiste (Altermondialisme)...

Kritika globalizace

- ✓ Nadnárodní korporace, mezinárodní ekonomické instituce, neoliberalismus
- ✓ Ženská práva, feminismus
- ✓ Životní prostředí
- ✓ Rozvoj zemí Třetího světa, zadlužení, chudoba
- ✓ Odbory, práva zaměstnanců, sociální stát
- ✓ Válka, militarismus, imperialismus

Protesty proti globalizaci

- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yBUZH2vCD_k
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4woja9vZPvE>

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