

Studienstiftung des deutschen Volkes | Kiel, 21. August 2019  
*Akademie Koppelsburg*

# Globalisierung und offene Gesellschaft

Prof. Dr. Stefan Kooths  
*Prognosezentrum*



# Globalisierung



*Prognosezentrum*

# Wachstum und Entwicklung

# Produktivität der Arbeit: Wohlstands- und Wachstumsfaktoren

- Natürliche Ressourcen

- **Wissen: Technologie**



- **Kapitalausstattung: Werkzeuge**
  - » Sachkapital
  - » Humankapital



- Geringe Kapitalintensität

- Hohe Kapitalintensität
  - » Höhere **Bruttowertschöpfung** pro Kopf (trivial)
  - » Höhere **Nettowertschöpfung** pro Kopf (via „Naturkräfte“)

# Produktivität der Arbeit: Wohlstands- und Wachstumsfaktoren

- Natürliche Ressourcen

- **Wissen: Technologie**

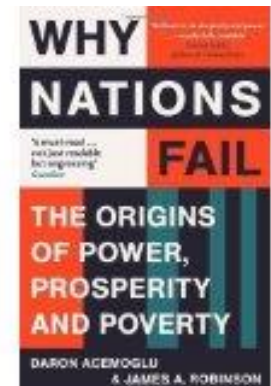


- **Kapitalausstattung: Werkzeuge**

- » Sachkapital
- » Humankapital

- **Institutionen: Arbeitsteilung**

- » Verfügungsrechte (property rights)
- » Wirtschaftspolitischer Rahmen
- » Politische Stabilität
- ⇒ Anreize für ökonomische Aktivität



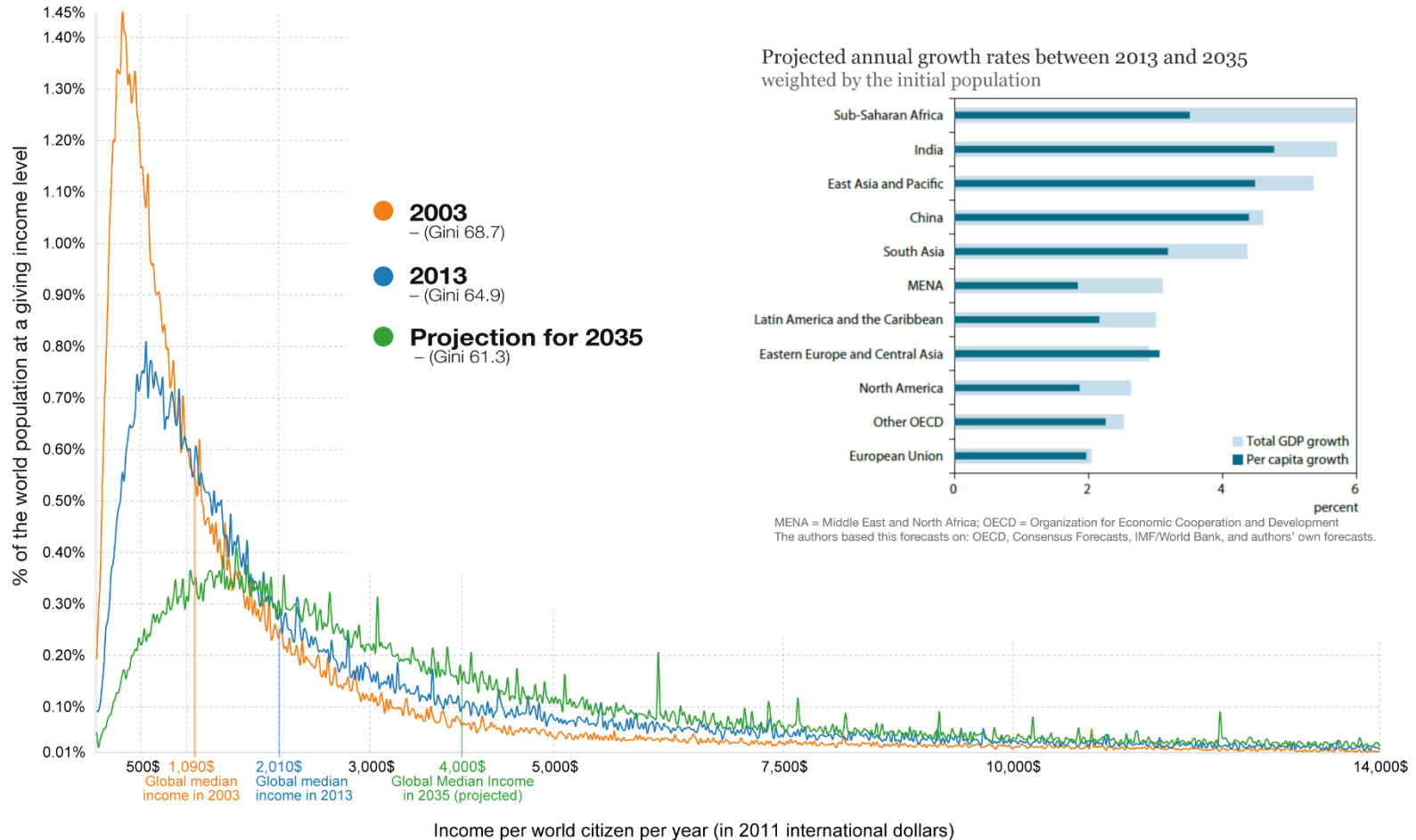
- #1 poverty eraser: Capitalism
  - » Mass production ...
  - » ... for mass consumption
- Income distribution: Global view
  - » Global convergence ...
  - » ... within-country divergence
- Globally improved working conditions
- Consumption possibilities
  - » Longer lifetimes
  - » Gains from globalization/technological progress
  - » Household composition matters

⇒ **Identifying losers is not trivial**

# Global income inequality is shrinking ...

## The global income distribution in 2003, 2013, and the projection for 2035

Incomes are adjusted for price changes over time and for price differences between countries (purchasing power parity (PPP) adjustment).



Source for all data: Tomáš Hellebrandt and Paolo Mauro (2015) – The Future of Worldwide Income Distribution, working paper. The interactive data visualization is available at [OurWorldinData.org](http://OurWorldinData.org). There you find the raw data and more visualizations on this topic.

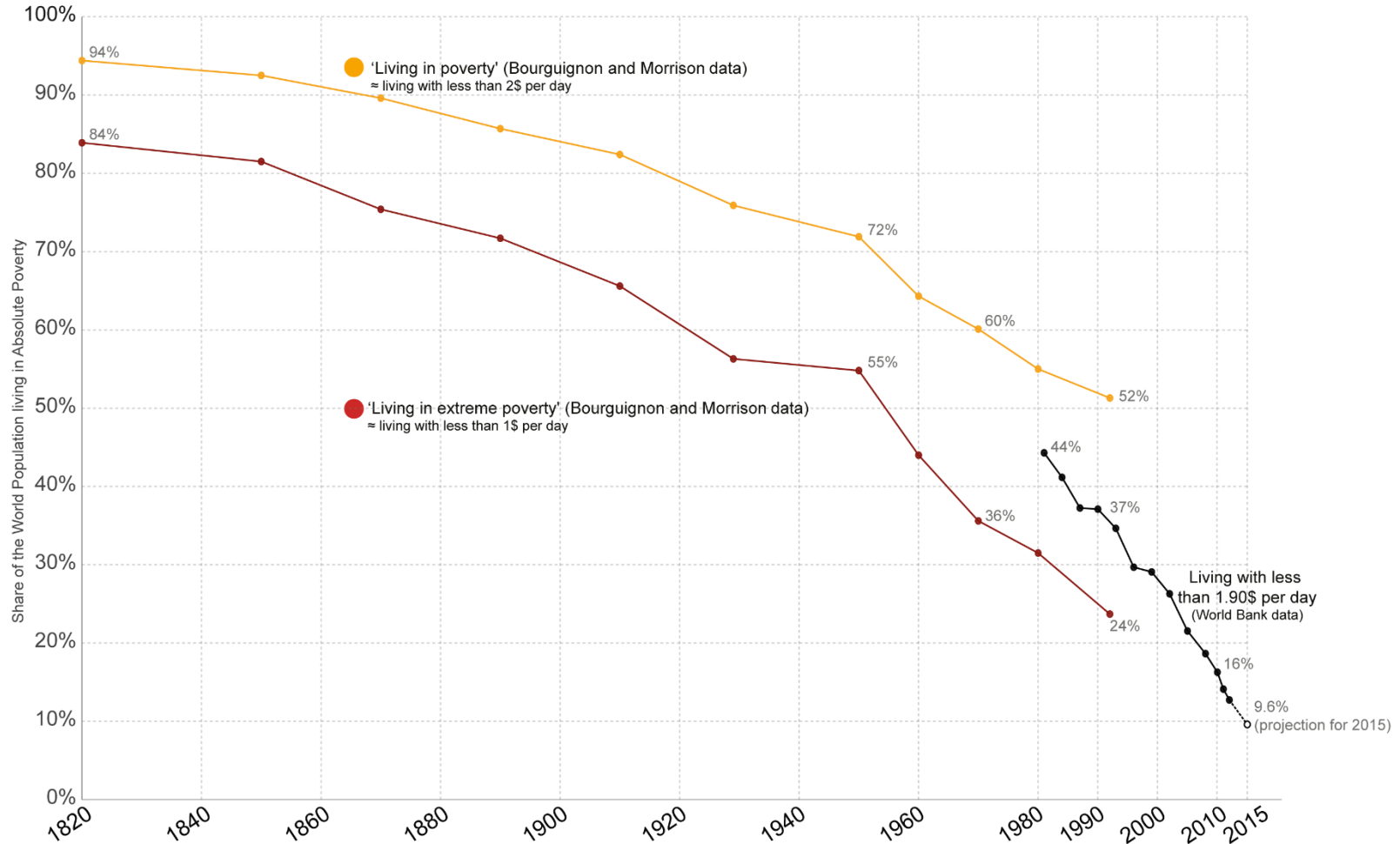
Licensed under CC-BY-SA by the author Max Roser.

# ... as is global poverty

Our World  
in Data

## Share of the World Population living in Absolute Poverty, 1820-2015

All data are adjusted for inflation over time and for price differences between countries (PPP adjustment).



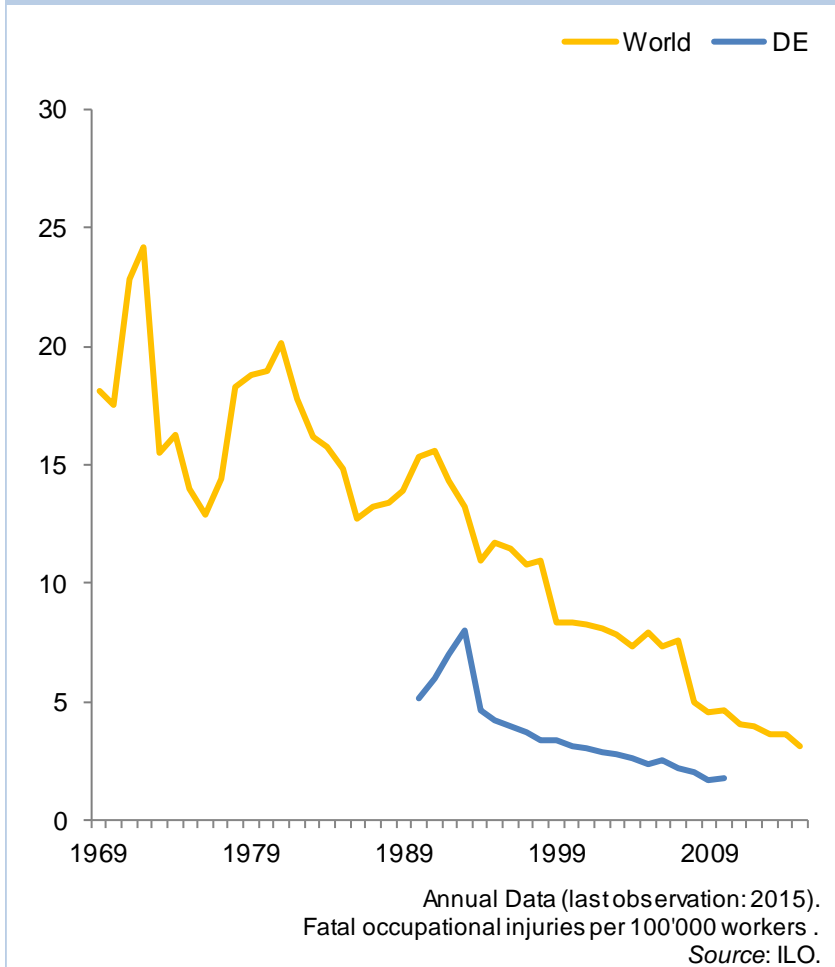
Data sources: 1820-1992 Bourguignon and Morrison (2002) - Inequality among World Citizens, In The American Economic Review; 1981-2015 World Bank (PovcalNet)

The interactive data visualisation is available at [OurWorldinData.org](http://OurWorldinData.org). There you find the raw data and more visualisations on this topic.

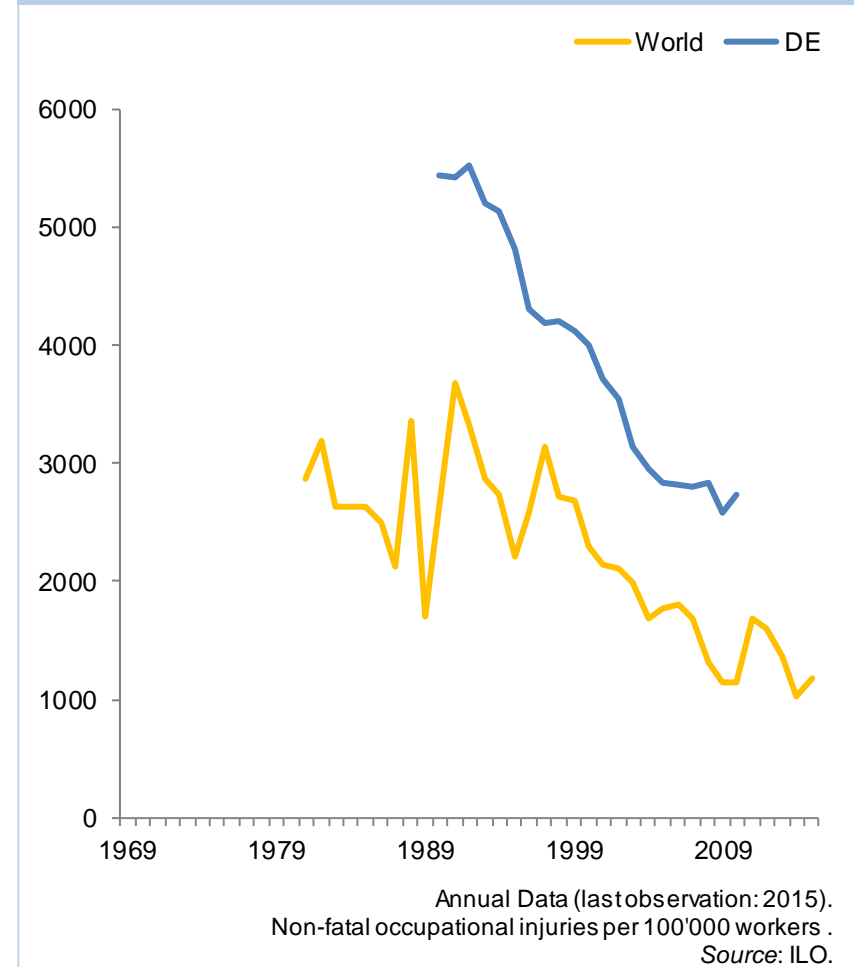
Licensed under [CC-BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) by the author Max Roser.

# Working conditions: Occupational injuries

## Fatal Occupational Injuries

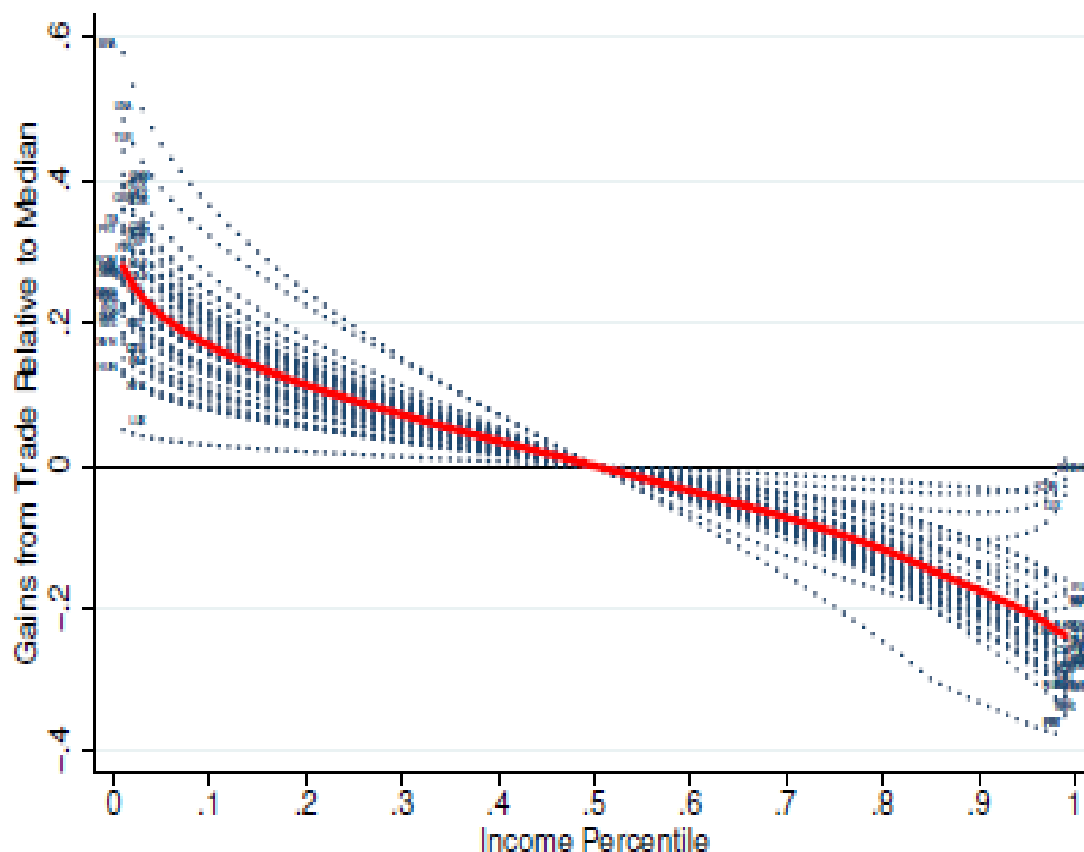


## Non-fatal Occupational Injuries



# Consumer perspective: Gains from global free trade

Figure 5: Distribution of Unequal Gains: Baseline Case



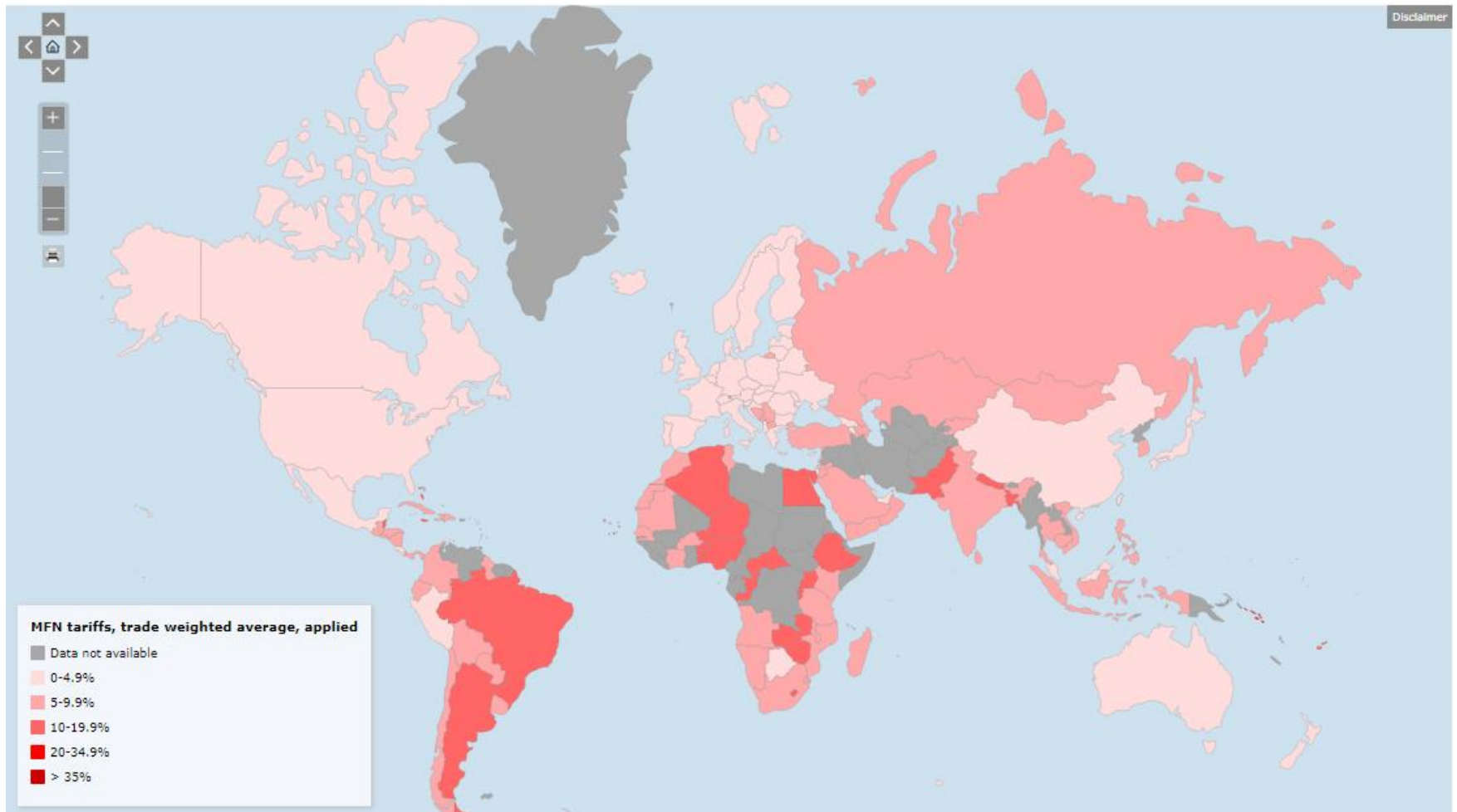
The deviations are relative to the median individual. The red line is the average across countries.

Source: Fajgelbaum, P. D., & Khandelwal, A. K. (2014). Measuring the unequal gains from trade. NBER WP 20331

- Low income households: higher expenditure share for tradable goods
- Global competition and division of labor make tradable goods more affordable
- World trade is mainly trade in mass production

# Protektionismus: Viel mehr als nur Zölle

# The global tariff map

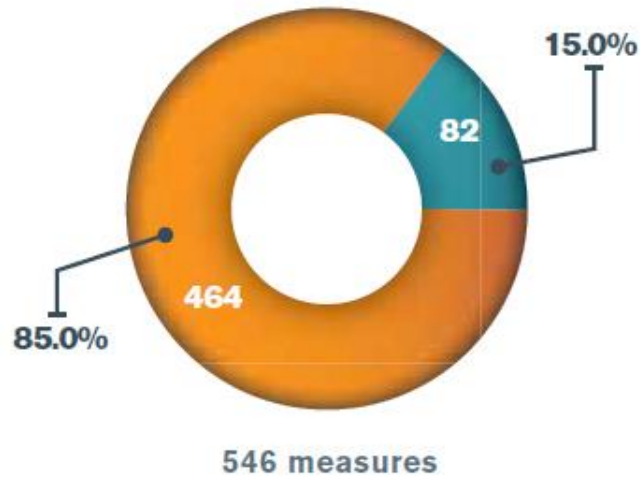


Source: [https://www.wto.org/english/res\\_e/statis\\_e/statis\\_maps\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/statis_maps_e.htm)

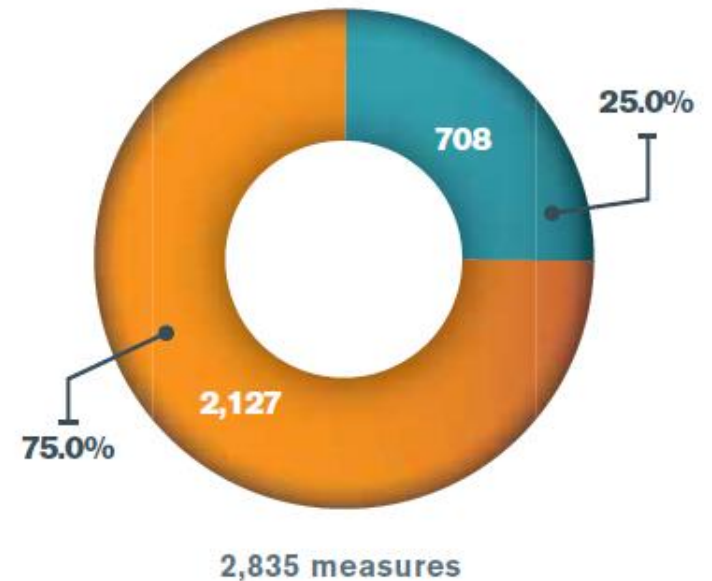
# Neo-protectionism via non-tariff barriers to trade

Stockpile of trade-restrictive measures initiated since October 2008

By mid-October 2010



By mid-May 2016



● Effectively eliminated measures      ● Stockpile of restrictive measures

Note: The stockpile of trade-restrictive measures also includes trade remedy actions.

Source: WTO, World Trade Statistical Review 2016.

Wirtschaft > Nützlich oder gefährlich? China auf Shoppingtour in Deutschland

01. November 2016

KUKA UND CO: CHINESISCHE ÜBERNAHMEN IN DEUTSCHLAND

## Der naive deutsche Michel lässt China machen



**Rezzo Schlauch**  
Parlamentarischer  
Staatssekretär a.D.,  
Rechtsanwalt und Berater  
Mayer & Kambli

+ MEHR

**Mit einer Mischung aus Naivität und Lethargie schauen deutsche Politiker und Unternehmen zu, wie China deutsche Technologieunternehmen aufkauft, meint Rezzo Schlauch. Die Folgen könnten verheerend sein.**

# Die offene Gesellschaft

## ■ Atavistic instincts

- » Solidarity, altruism
- » Aggression against outsiders
- ⇒ **Stabilizing small groups (families, tribes, clubs)**

## ■ Extended order: Markets (Popper, Hayek)

- » Exchange, contracts, money
- » Trust, reputation
- » Competition
- » Non-aggression, openness, voluntary cooperation
- ⇒ **Enabling anonymous societies (use of dispersed knowledge)**

⇒ **Fairness (justice)** = Supremacy of abstract rules

# Key abstract rules in the market economy

- Respect for private ownership (property rights)
- Free choice of trading partner (worldwide)
- Accepting pecuniary external effects (= competition)
- Accountability (socially functional wealth positions)

⇒ **Pattern prediction only**

# Merkantilistischer Atavismus: „Buy German“



# Das transatlantische Tandem

# Transatlantic economic ties (1/2): Trade channel and FDI positions

Fig. 1: Transatlantic trade links

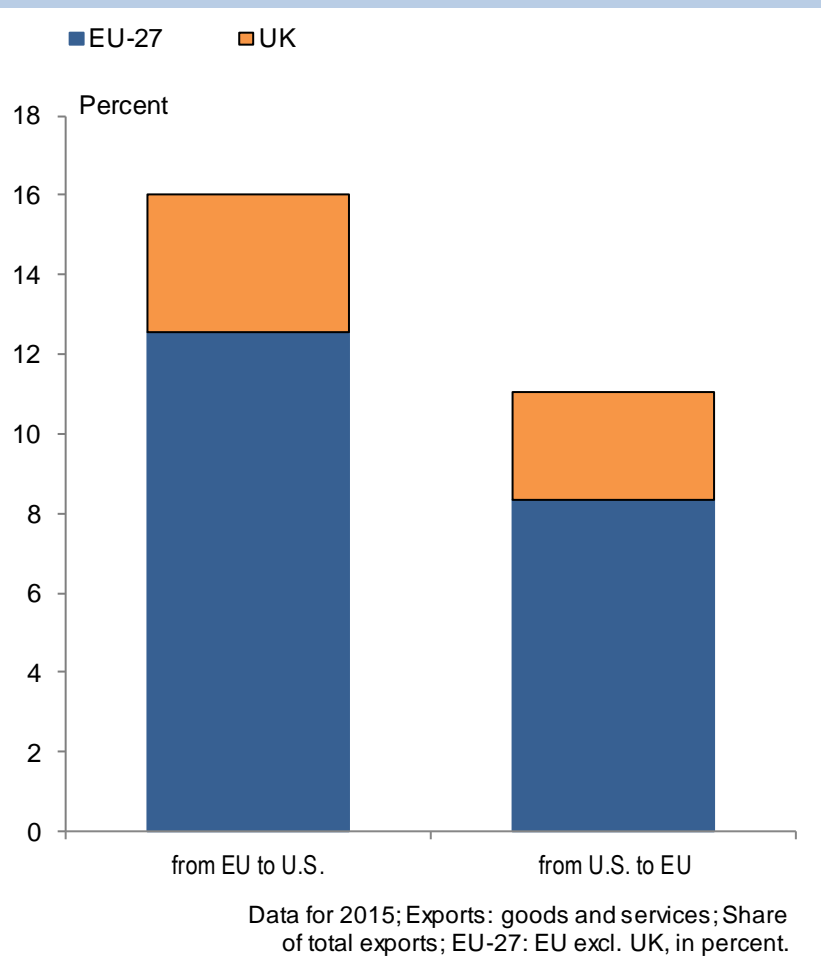
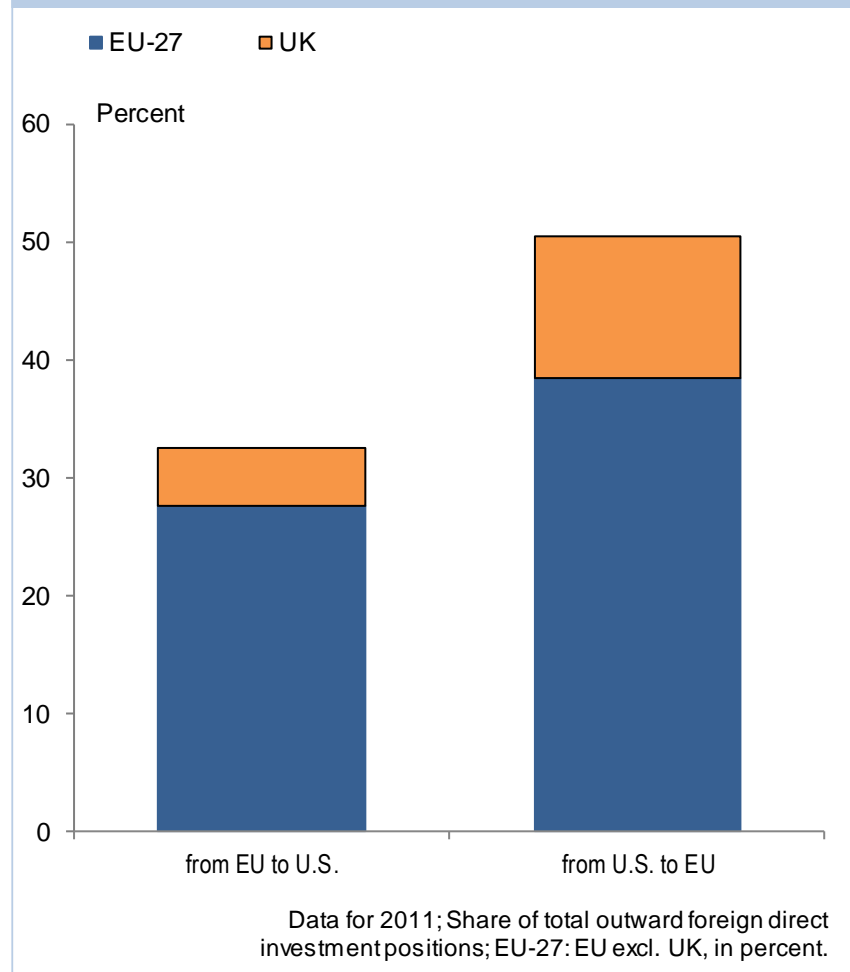
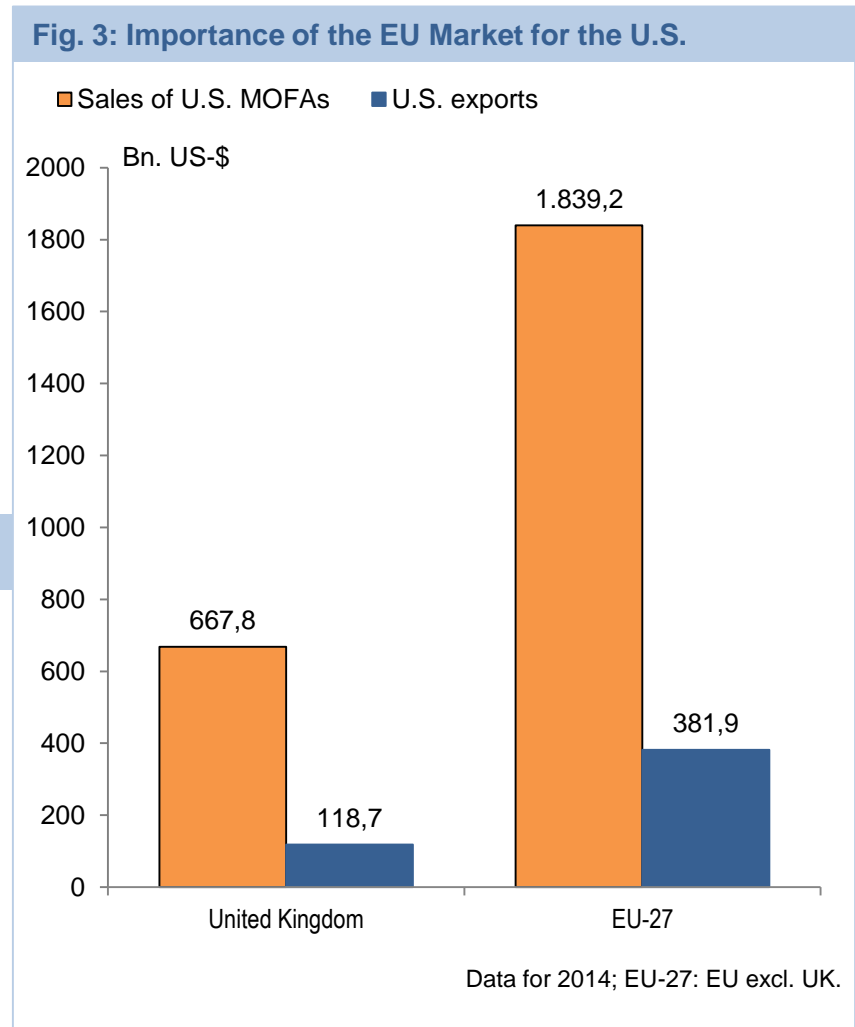


Fig. 2: Transatlantic direct investment positions



# Transatlantic economic ties (2/2): FDI positions as protection against protectionism?

- Bilateral trade balance
  - » EU-surplus: 115 bn. Euro
  - » Germany: 49 bn. Euro
- Export shares
  - » From EU to U.S.: 16 percent
  - » From U.S. to EU: 11 percent
- **FDI positions**
  - » From EU to U.S.: 32 percent
  - » **From U.S. to EU: 50 percent**



# Außenbeitrag: Wie ein Saldo die Wirtschaftspolitik verwirrt

# Irrtümer hydraulischer Makroökonomik

## Gesamtwirtschaftliches Güterkonto

Aufkommen

Verwendung

Vorleistungen (Produktionsstruktur)	Vorleistungen (Produktionsstruktur)
Bruttoinlandsprodukt (heimische Wertschöpfung)	Konsumgüter (finale Wertquelle)
	Investitionsgüter (heimische Kapitalakkumulation)
	Kapitalexport

$$\text{BIP} = C + I + \text{Ex} - \text{Im}$$

Free trade ... fair enough!

- Trade = exchange of goods or services
  - » Two-sided human interaction (social cooperation)
  - » Based on voluntary contracts (implies mutual benefits)
  - ⇒ **Net gains from trade for both parties (no zero-sum game)**
  
- Pitfalls from aggregation/collectivist perspectives
  - » Countries do not trade with each other, only individuals/firms do
  - » Countries do not compete with each other, only individuals/firms do
    - Competitiveness is a relative concept
    - Countries (economic areas) consist of multiple markets
    - Each market comprises both the supply side and the demand side
  - ⇒ **„Competitiveness“ not applicable to country level**

# Entlarven Sie 11 Irrtümer über Freihandel in weniger als 7 Minuten




[www.kooths.de/zdf-anstalt-freihandel](http://www.kooths.de/zdf-anstalt-freihandel)

If goods don't cross borders, soldiers will.

Otto M. Mallery  
Economic Union and durable peace (1943)

**Prof. Dr. Stefan Kooths**  
*Leiter Prognosezentrum*

T (Kiel) +49 431 8814-579  
T (Berlin) +49 30 2067-9664

stefan.kooths@ifw-kiel.de  
 @StefanKooths

  @kielinstitute

[www.ifw-kiel.de](http://www.ifw-kiel.de)

