

Facts and Figures on Globalization

- ✓ Trade, GDP, FDI, development aid, and wealth
- ✓ Media and connectivity growth
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- ✓ Human development
- ✓ Labour, employment and income
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Trade, GDP, FDI, development aid, and wealth

Trade has expanded rapidly in recent decades, with the value of manufacturing exports worldwide more than tripling in 1980-2000. In the 1990s, exports grew on average by 7% a year, although there was a decline of 4% in 2001.

In 2000, OECD countries accounted for 79.3% of global service exports and 74.4% of global service imports. (OECD 2002)

The expansion in trade and investment has not been matched by economic growth rates. Gross domestic product grew by an annual average of 3.8% in 1971-80, 3.2% in 1981-90 and 2.6% in 1991-2000. Between 1950 and 2000, global exports increased three times more than global GDP (based on 1950). (WTO 2002, cited in German Bundestag 14/9200, 2002)

Although the share of developing countries in world manufacturing exports grew from 23% in 1970 to 38% in 1997, four-fifths of this growth is attributable to just 13 economies.

Three quarters of the world's total FDI goes to developed countries. The share of developing countries in global FDI inflows declined from 38% in 1997 to 24% in 1999. Of this, 80% went to only ten developing countries. The share of Africa in world FDI inflows fell below 1% in 2000.

The overall amount of US\$ spent in cross-border mergers and acquisitions has risen from approximately 110 billion in 1988 to over ten times the amount in 2000. (German Bundestag 14/9200, 2002)

After reaching a high of US\$ 16.5 billion in 1995, official development assistance had again decreased by 25% in 2000. (UNCTAD, World Investment Report 2001)

In 1960, per capita GDP in the richest 20 countries was 18 times that in the poorest 20 countries. By 1995, this gap had widened to 37 times.

In 1960, the ratio between the richest 20% of world population and the poorest was 20%. In 1998, it had surpassed 70. (UNDP 1998, cited in German Bundestag 14/9200, 2002)

Media and connectivity growth

In 1995, the Internet had only 25 million users. Only five years later, in 2000, more than 300 million people were using it. Developing countries' share grew relatively faster than industrialized countries' share, but this growth was mainly concentrated in a few developing countries in South East Asia and Latin America. (UNEP 2002) While 92% of high-income countries' population had used the Internet at some point in time in 1999, only 0.9% in low-income countries made use of this technology. (German Bundestag 14/9200, 2002)

In 1910, less than 10 million people used a telephone. In 1960, this figure reached 100 million. In 2000, 1 billion people are already using telephones, with both fixed and mobile connections. (ITU 2001) Still, by 2002 more than half of the world population has never made a telephone call. (DIE ZEIT, July 2002)

Between 1970 and 1997, the percentage of people in developing countries who own a television rose from 1% to almost 16%. (UNESCO 1999, cited in UNDP, Human Development Report 2002)

In 1970, only 9% in developing countries had a radio. In 1997, already 25% of developing countries' population possessed one. More than half of all radios worldwide are now operating in developing countries. (UNDP, Human Development Report 2002)

Global tourism and air transport

Half of global tourism receipts go to Europe alone. Africa, the Middle East and South Asia account for only 6% of worldwide arrivals. (WTourismO 2002)

Total air passenger kilometers increased by 94 times between 1950 and 1998. Total airfreight ton kilometers grew by more than 140 times in the same period. (Worldwatch Institute 1999)

Human development

Globally, 826 million women, men and children suffered from hunger, with only 8 million in Western industrial countries. (FAO 2000, cited in German Bundestag 14/9200, 2002).

Every day, nearly 14,000 people are newly infected with HIV/AIDS. 90% of infected people live in developing countries, 75% in Sub-Saharan Africa alone. HIV/AIDS is forecasted to have a devastating impact on life expectancy in many poor countries, in some African leading to a reduction of more than 25 years. (UNDESA 2001, cited in UNDP, Human Development report 2002)

The number of intergovernmental organizations increased from 37 to 220 between 1909 and 1996. The number of non-governmental organizations rose from 176 to 5,500 in the same period. (Global Governance, Vol. 5, No. 4, 1999)

Labour, employment and income

By the end of 2002, the ILO estimates there will be about 120 million migrant workers and their families living outside their countries of origin, representing about 3 per cent of the world's labour force. This includes both documented and undocumented.

In the next ten years there will be an additional 500 million people in the world's labour force, 97% of them in developing countries.

Some 2.8 billion people today live on less than US\$ 2 a day. (World Bank 2002) About 500 million earn US\$ 1 a day or less.

Worldwide, the number of people living on less than US\$ 1 a day barely changed between 1990 and 1999, with 1.276 billion slightly decreasing to 1.151 billion, respectively. (UNDP, Human Development Report 2002)

Environment and sustainable development

56% of global carbon dioxide emissions originated in high-income OECD countries, Central & Eastern Europe and CIS – which account for only 21% of the world population. (UNDP, Human Development report 2002)

Between 1990 and 2030, emissions from air travel will rise by around 300%, recent estimations predict. In comparison, the rise of emissions from car use in the same period will probably amount to 25%. (OECD 2000, cited in German Bundestag 14/9200, 2002)