

IMPERIALISMUS, (DE)GLOBALIZACE A PROPOJENOST EKONOMIK

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Význam propojenosti a m-z obchodu

- Gains from trade \leftrightarrow komparativní výhoda
- Akcelerovaný růst
- Specializace
- Mírové cíle
- Zvýšení přístupu ke zboží:
 - Snižování nákladů na produkci a vznik globálních dodavatelských řetězců
- Zvyšování (materiálního) blahobytu

Recept na ekonomické rozhraní

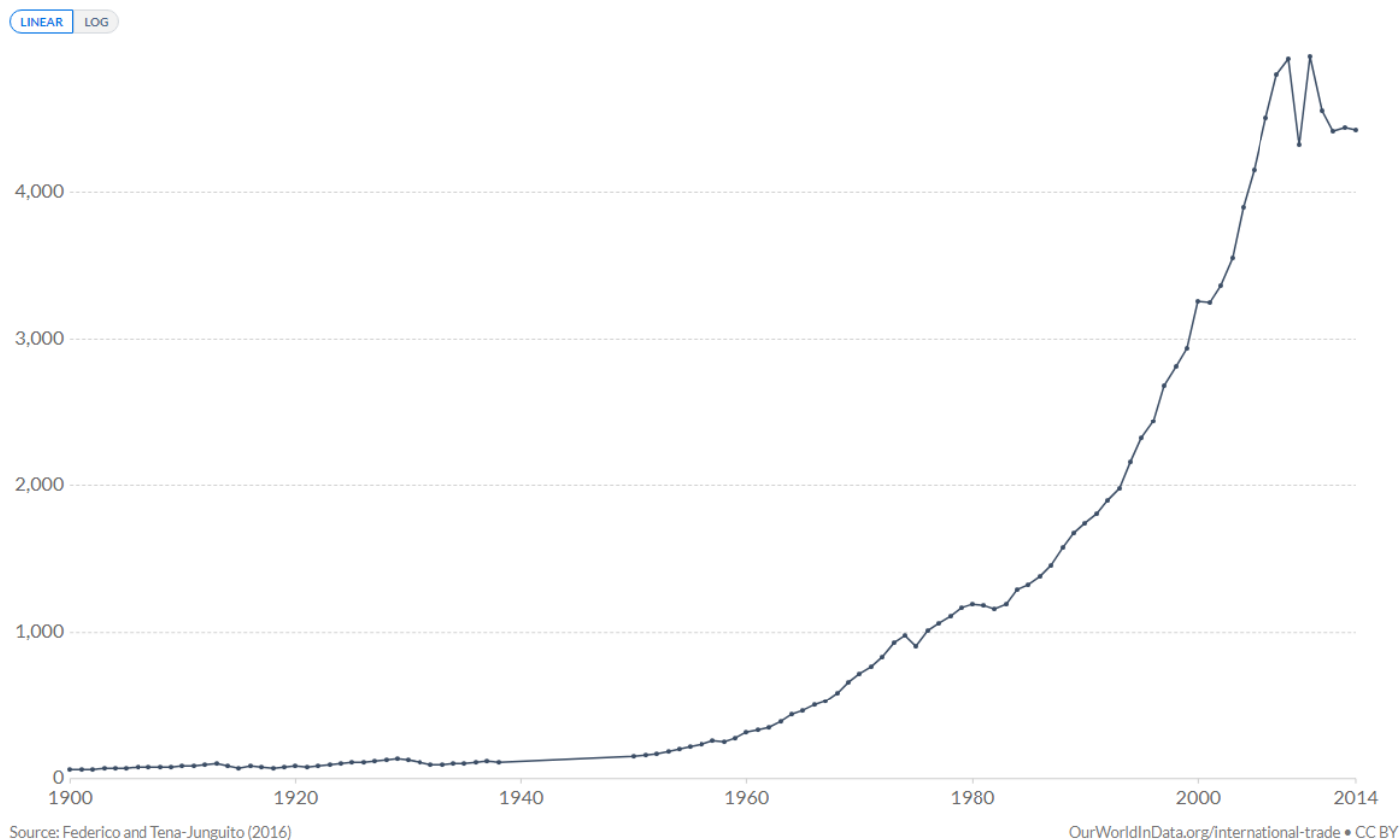
Nižší daně + liberalizace toků financí a obchodu → růst →
všichni si polepší → všichni si nepolepšili → nerovnost, mizení
prac. míst + nedostatečné mechanismy pomoci lidem adaptovat
se na strukturální změny → sociální napětí (často
mezigenerační) → **nespokojenost s globalizací** + poptávka po
radikálních myšlenkách ← nižší mzdy nekvalifikovaných
pracovníků ← korporátní zájmy (zvyšování zisků)

Otevírání a uzavírání ekonomik

- Asymetrický růst
- Globalismus jako ideologie
- Propojenost zvětšuje ekonomický koláč, o který se dělíme; hosp. politika ho nestíhá/nechce/nemůže distribuovat k radosti všech → výherci/proherci
- Kdo nese náklady?
- Globalizace X nacionalismus

Hodnota exportů, 1900 až 2014

Ceny roku 1913 = 100



Hodnota exportů, 1950 až 2022

běžné ceny, mld. USD

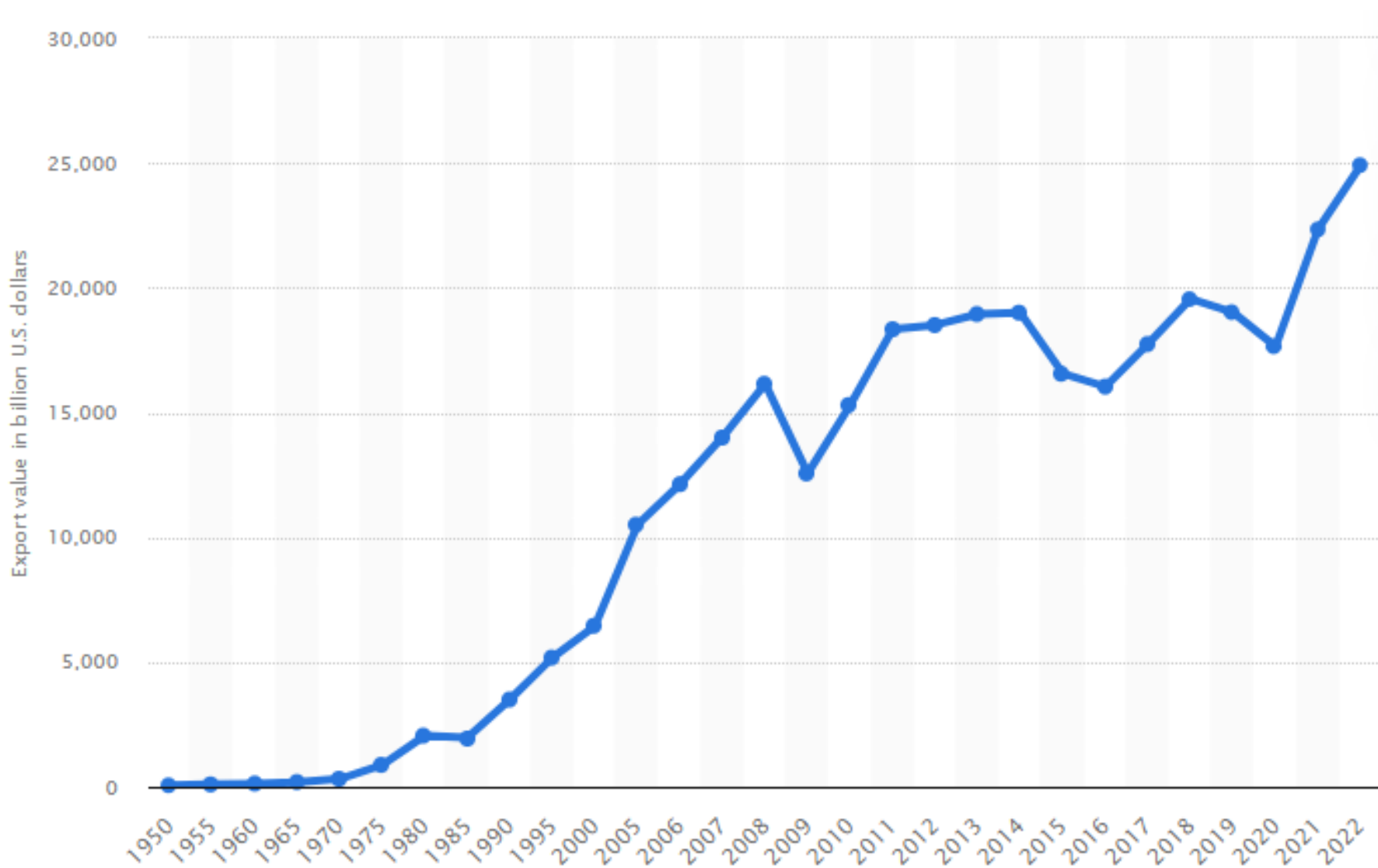
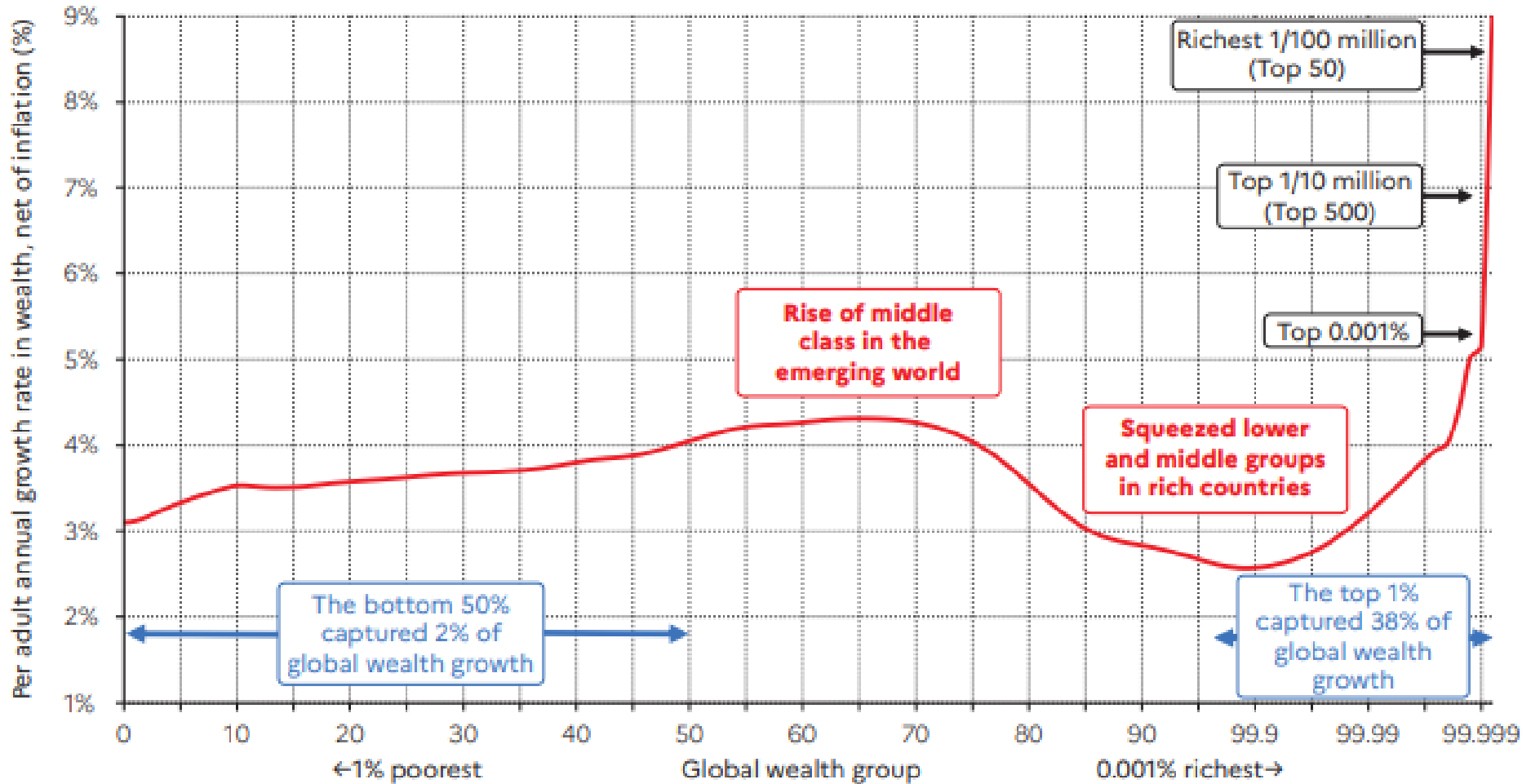
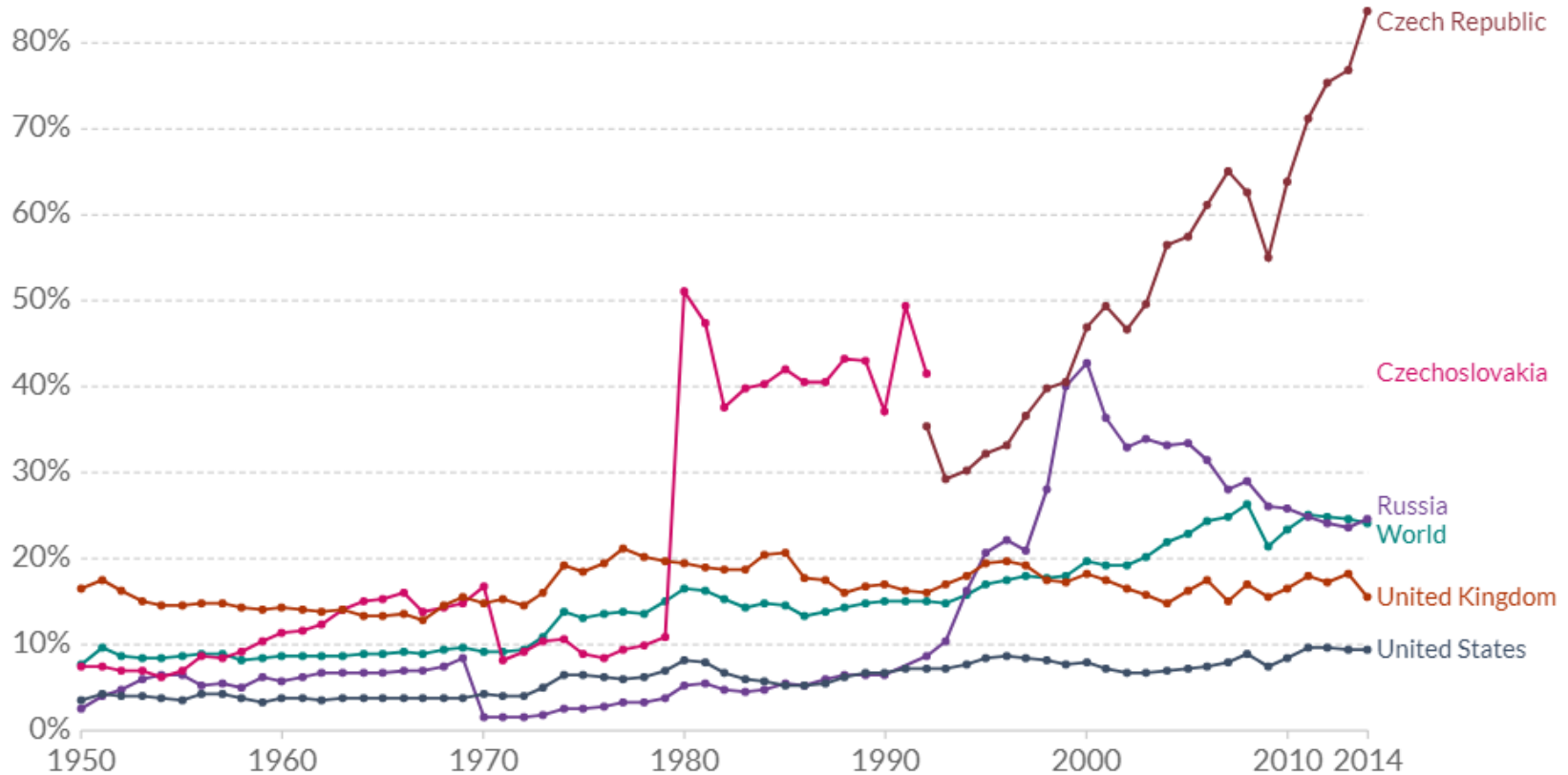


Figure 9 Average annual wealth growth rate, 1995-2021



Hodnota vývozu k HDP, 1950 až 2014

+ Add country

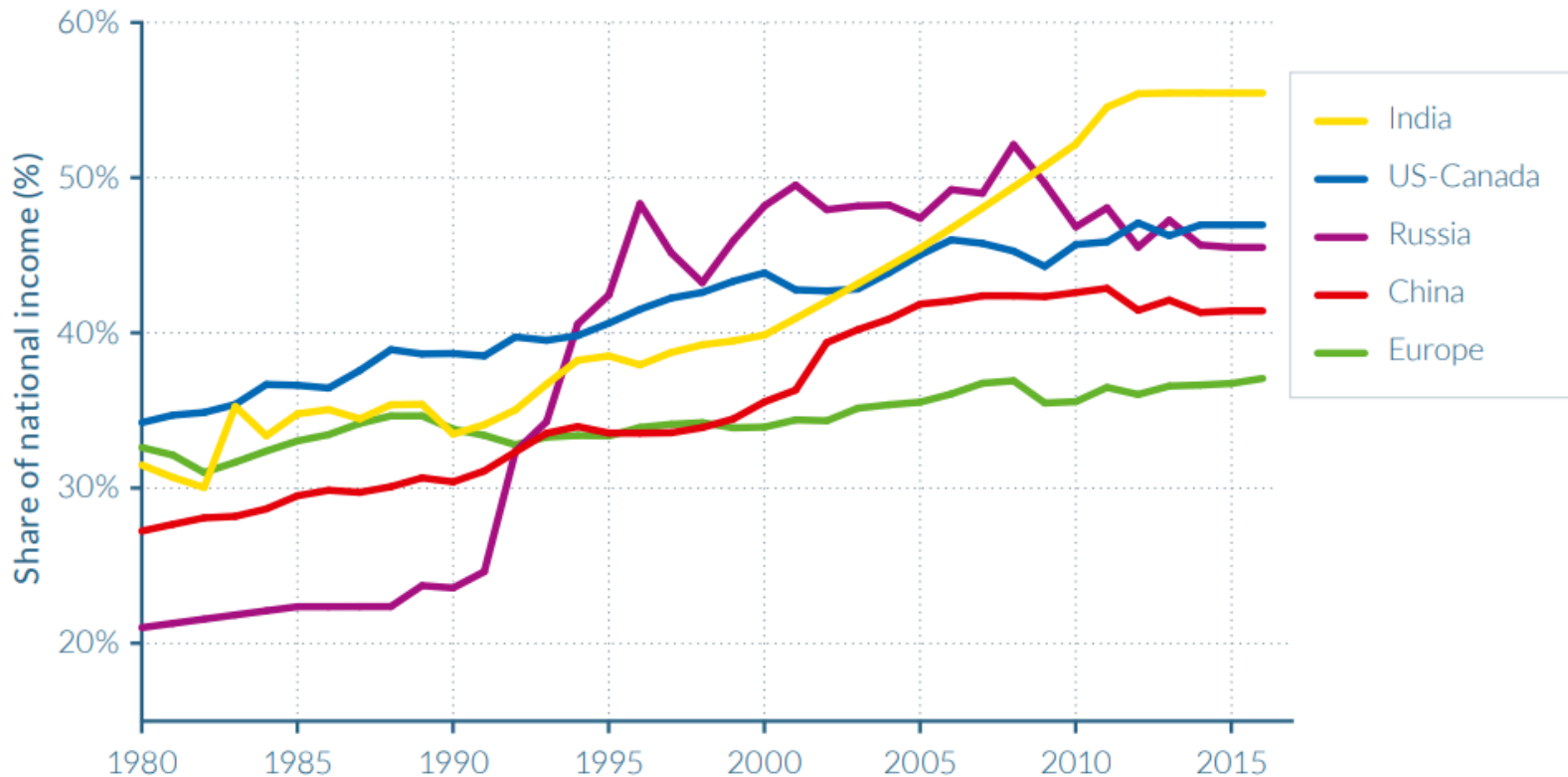


Source: Fouquin and Hugot (CEPII 2016)

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Rozdělení příjmů, vybrané ekonomické oblasti

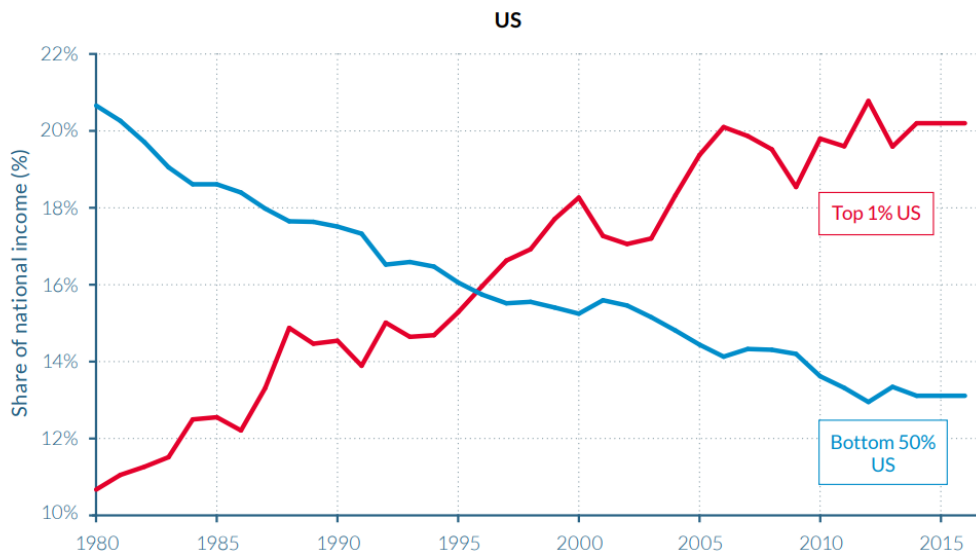
Top 10% income shares across the world, 1980–2016: Rising inequality almost everywhere, but at different speeds



Source: WID.world (2017). See wir2018.wid.world for data series and notes.

In 2016, 47% of national income was received by the top 10% in US-Canada, compared to 34% in 1980.

Top 1% vs. Bottom 50% national income shares in the US and Western Europe, 1980–2016:
Diverging income inequality trajectories

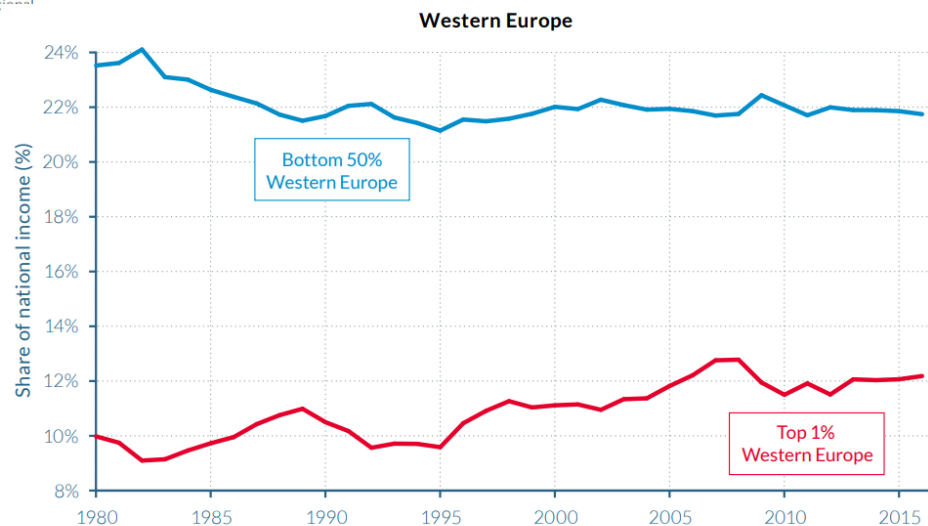


Source: WID.world (2017). See wir2018.wid.world for data series and notes.

In 2016, 12% of national income was received by the top 1% in Western Europe, compared to 20% in the United States. In 1980, 10% of national income was received by the top 1% in Western Europe, compared to 11% in the United States.

Jak se dělíme o ekonomický koláč?

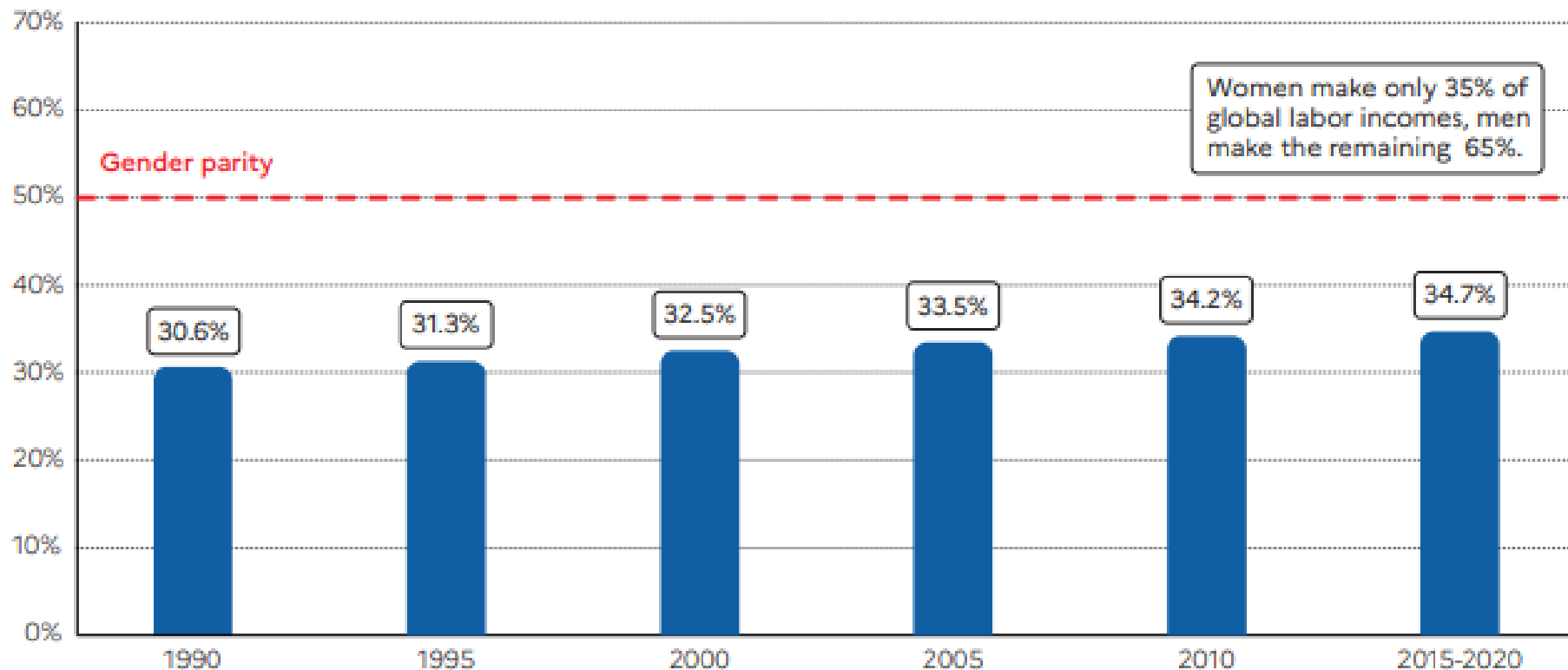
+ vzpomínka na [emise](#) s. 19



Source: WID.world (2017). See wir2018.wid.world for data series and notes.

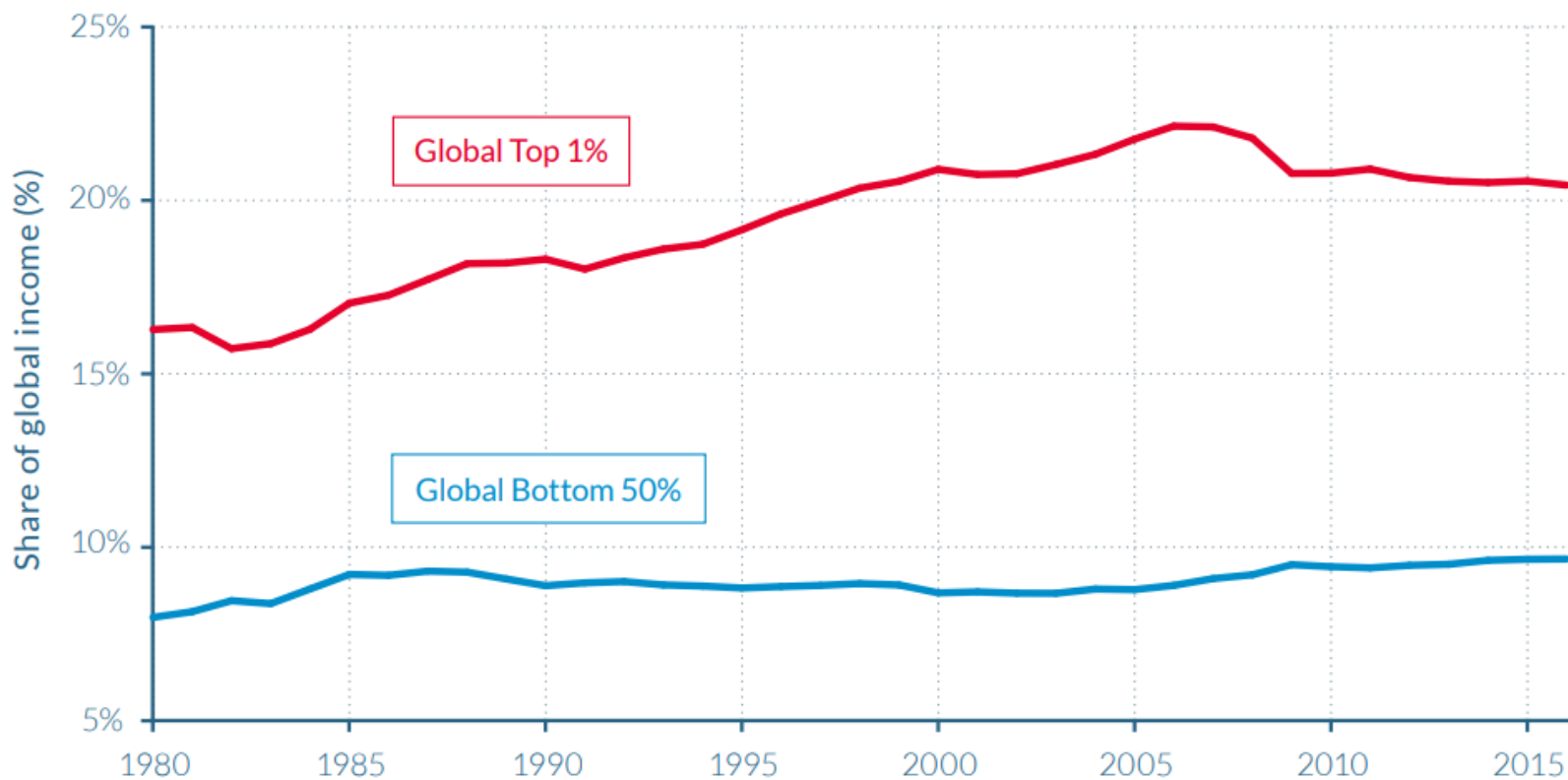
In 2016, 22% of national income was received by the Bottom 50% in Western Europe.

Figure 12 Female share in global labor incomes, 1990-2020



Interpretation: The share of female incomes in global labour incomes was 31% in 1990 and nears 35% in 2015-2020. Today, males make up 65% of total labor incomes. **Sources and series:** wir2022.wid.world/methodology and Neef and Robilliard (2021).

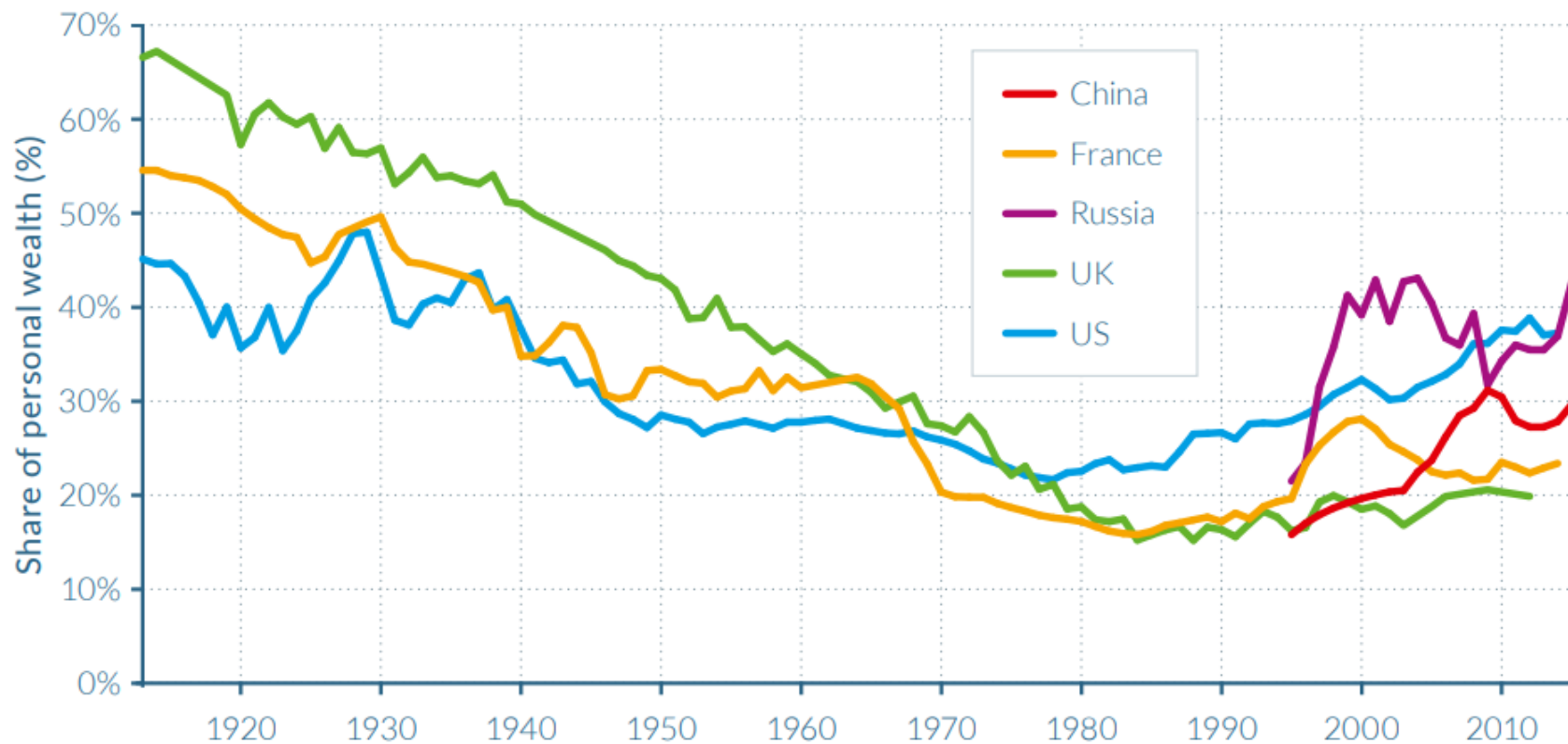
The rise of the global top 1% versus the stagnation of the global bottom 50%, 1980–2016



Source: WID.world (2017). See [wir2018.wid.world](#) for data series and notes.

In 2016, 20% of global income was received by the Top 1% against 10% for the Bottom 50%. In 1980, 16% of global income was received by the Top 1% against 8% for the Bottom 50%.

Top 1% wealth shares across the world, 1913–2015: the fall and rise of personal wealth inequality



Source: WID.world (2017). See [wir2018.wid.world](#) for data series and notes.

In 2015, the Top 1% wealth share was 43% in Russia against 22% in 1995.

Global income growth and inequality, 1980-2016

Income group	Total cumulative real growth per adult					
	China	Europe	India	Russia	US-Canada	World
Full Population	831%	40%	223%	34%	63%	60%
Bottom 50%	417%	26%	107%	-26%	5%	94%
Middle 40%	785%	34%	112%	5%	44%	43%
Top 10%	1 316%	58%	469%	190%	123%	70%
Top 1%	1 920%	72%	857%	686%	206%	101%
Top 0.1%	2 421%	76%	1 295%	2 562%	320%	133%
Top 0.01%	3 112%	87%	2 078%	8 239%	452%	185%
Top 0.001%	3 752%	120%	3 083%	25 269%	629%	235%

Source: WID.world (2017). See [wir2018.wid.world](#) for data series and notes.

From 1980 to 2016, the average income of the Bottom 50% in China grew 417%. Income estimates are calculated using 2016 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) euros. PPP accounts for differences in the cost of living between countries. Values are net of inflation.

Share of global growth captured by income groups, 1980–2016

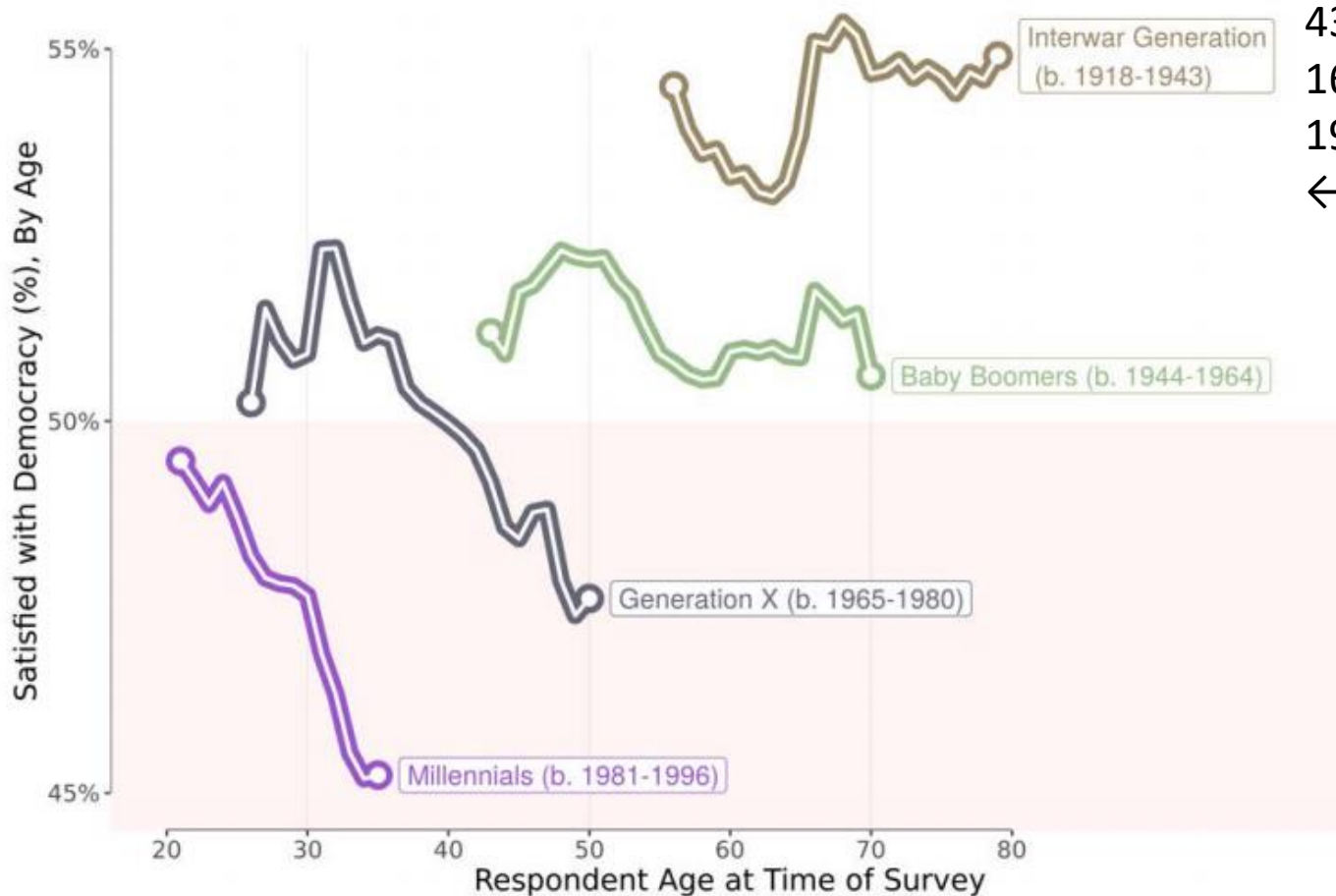
Income group	China	Europe	India	Russia	US-Canada	World
Full Population	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Bottom 50%	13%	14%	11%	-24%	2%	12%
Middle 40%	43%	38%	23%	7%	32%	31%
Top 10%	43%	48%	66%	117%	67%	57%
Top 1%	15%	18%	28%	69%	35%	27%
Top 0.1%	7%	7%	12%	41%	18%	13%
Top 0.01%	4%	3%	5%	20%	9%	7%
Top 0.001%	2%	1%	3%	10%	4%	4%

Source: WID.world (2017). See [wir2018.wid.world](#) for data series and notes.

From 1980 to 2016, the Middle 40% in Europe captured 38% of total income growth in the region. Income estimates are calculated using 2016 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) euros. PPP accounts for differences in the cost of living between countries. Values are net of inflation.

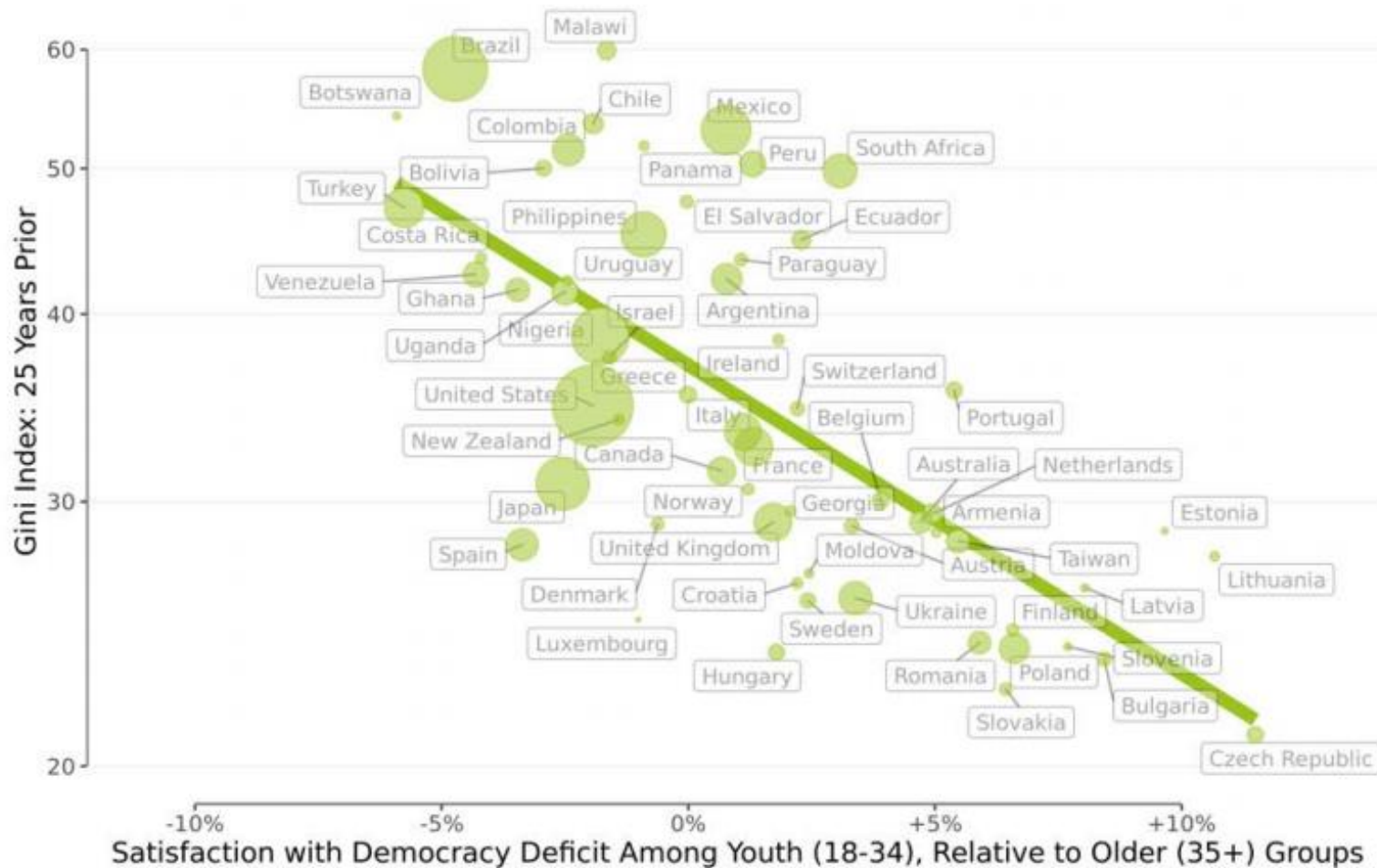
Spokojenost s demokracií 1995-2020 dle věku

4,8 M respondentů
43 zdrojů
160 zemí
1973 – 2020
←



Source: Foa, R.S., Klassen, A., Wenger, D., Rand, A. and M. Slade. 2020. "Youth and Satisfaction with Democracy: Reversing the Democratic Disconnect?" Cambridge, United Kingdom: Centre for the Future of Democracy

Past income inequality (1995) and the 2020 gap between youth (18-34) and non-youth (35+) groups



Source: Foa, R.S., Klassen, A., Wenger, D., Rand, A. and M. Slade. 2020. "Youth and Satisfaction with Democracy: Reversing the Democratic Disconnect?" Cambridge, United Kingdom: Centre for the Future of Democracy