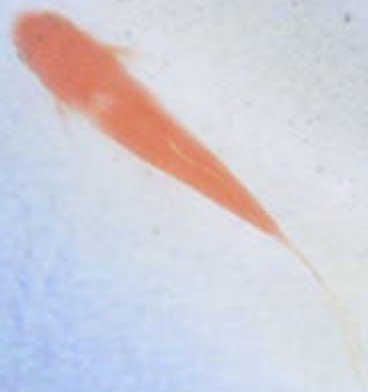


Globalisation as a regime of global economic governance

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'Globalisation'

- Global village
 - communications, travel and transport
 - health concerns: communicable disease, tobacco, etc
- Global economic integration
 - trading relationships
 - money flows
 - ownership and control
- Global regime of economic governance
 - economic, political and military power

Globalisation as a particular configuration of economic activity

- Changing patterns of production and trade, financial flows and investment, wealth accumulation and income flows
 - global markets, global sourcing
 - foreign direct investment
 - role of transnational corporations
 - increasing size and power of the financial sector
 - changing patterns of production and employment

Globalisation as a regime of economic (and political) governance

- Formal regulatory structures: multilateral institutions and agreements (UN, WHO, IMF, WB, WTO)
- Empires, big powers and nation-states
- Disciplines of the market place
- Transnational corporations (and peak bodies)
- Classes, constituencies and social movements
- Information, knowledges and discourses

Formal regulatory structures: multilateral institutions and agreements

- Bretton Woods Institutions
 - IMF, WB and WTO
- United Nations system
 - EcoSoc, UNCTAD and UNDP on the economic side
 - WHO, UNAIDS, UNICEF on the health side
- ‘Public private partnerships’ in health
 - GFATM, GAVI
- Various conventions and agreements
 - WTO agreements
 - declarations on economic, political, cultural and social rights
 - Kyoto Agreement
 - International Health Regulations
 - Framework Convention on Tobacco Control

Empires, big powers and nation-states

- Governing the regulatory structures
 - WTO negotiations
 - regional FTAs and BITs
- Occasional direct disciplinary action
 - trade sanctions
 - covert destabilisation
 - armed intervention
- ‘Development assistance’ including funding and advice

The disciplines of the market place

- Political implications of 'market sentiment'
- Traders (currency, shares, derivatives)
- Financial media
- Ratings agencies

Transnational corporations (and peak bodies)

- Growing in size, increasing number, carrying increasing proportion of global trade
- Global reach; national sponsorship
 - transnational but with domestic roots
 - leverage also with other governments
 - communication media (WEF, media, markets)
- Cases
 - big pharma and IPRs
 - water privatisation, global miners

Classes, constituencies and social movements

- Beyond the empire, the nation-states, the international institutions and the transnationals
- More diffused opinion hard to map but still influential
 - commonalities, identities, alliances and solidarities
 - nationality, ethnicity, class, caste, religion, language and race
- Features
 - rise of global middle class
 - fundamentalism (and the decline of modernity)
 - social movements, eg environmental, womens,
 - solidarity movements, eg Jubilee
 - NGOs and CBOs

Information, knowledges and discourses

- Global power of
 - information, eg health statistics
 - research and analysis, eg DALYs
 - discourses, eg comprehensive PHC, cost-effectiveness
 - ideologies, eg neoliberalism, fundamentalisms
- The information organizations
 - academic and research centres (eg Harvard SPH)
 - discussion fora (eg DAC of OECD)
 - media (eg reports, press coverage, etc)
- Cases
 - role of the WB in promoting 'cost-effective packages of health interventions'
 - role of NGO websites in informing campaigns against big pharma