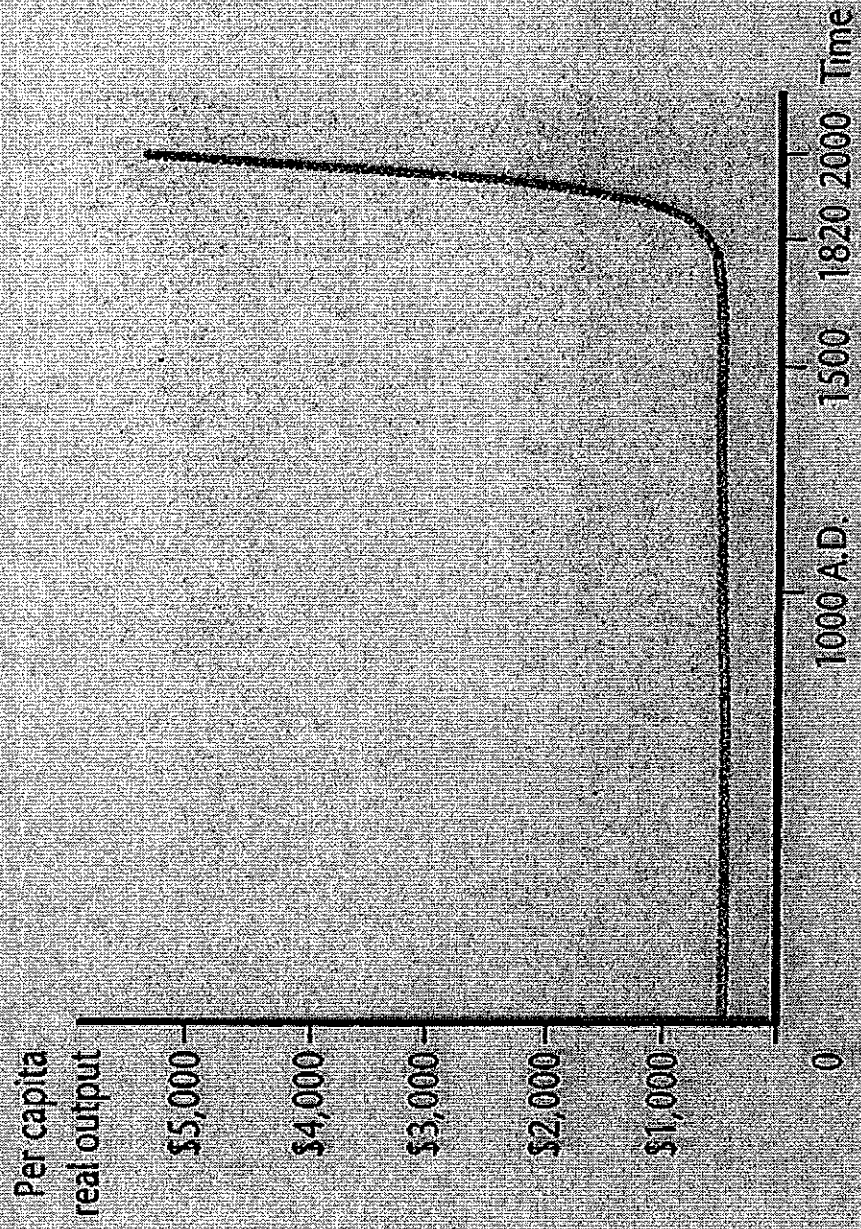


FIGURE 1.1
Maddison's
Estimates of
Average World
per Capita
Real Output:
0-1998



Exportações mundiais e PIB per capita: 1820-1998

TABLE 1.2 World Exports and per Capita Gross Domestic Product: 1820-1998

Year	World Exports (Millions 1990\$)	World GDP (Millions 1990\$)	Exports as % of World GDP	Per-Capita GDP (\$1990)
1820	\$7,255	\$694,442	1.0%	\$667
1870	50,345	1,101,369	4.6	867
1913	212,425	2,704,782	7.9	1,510
1929	334,408	3,696,156	9.0	1,806
1950	295,621	5,336,101	5.5	2,114
1973	1,690,648	16,059,180	10.5	4,104
1990	3,456,762	27,076,007	12.8	5,154
1998	5,817,080	33,725,635	17.2	5,709

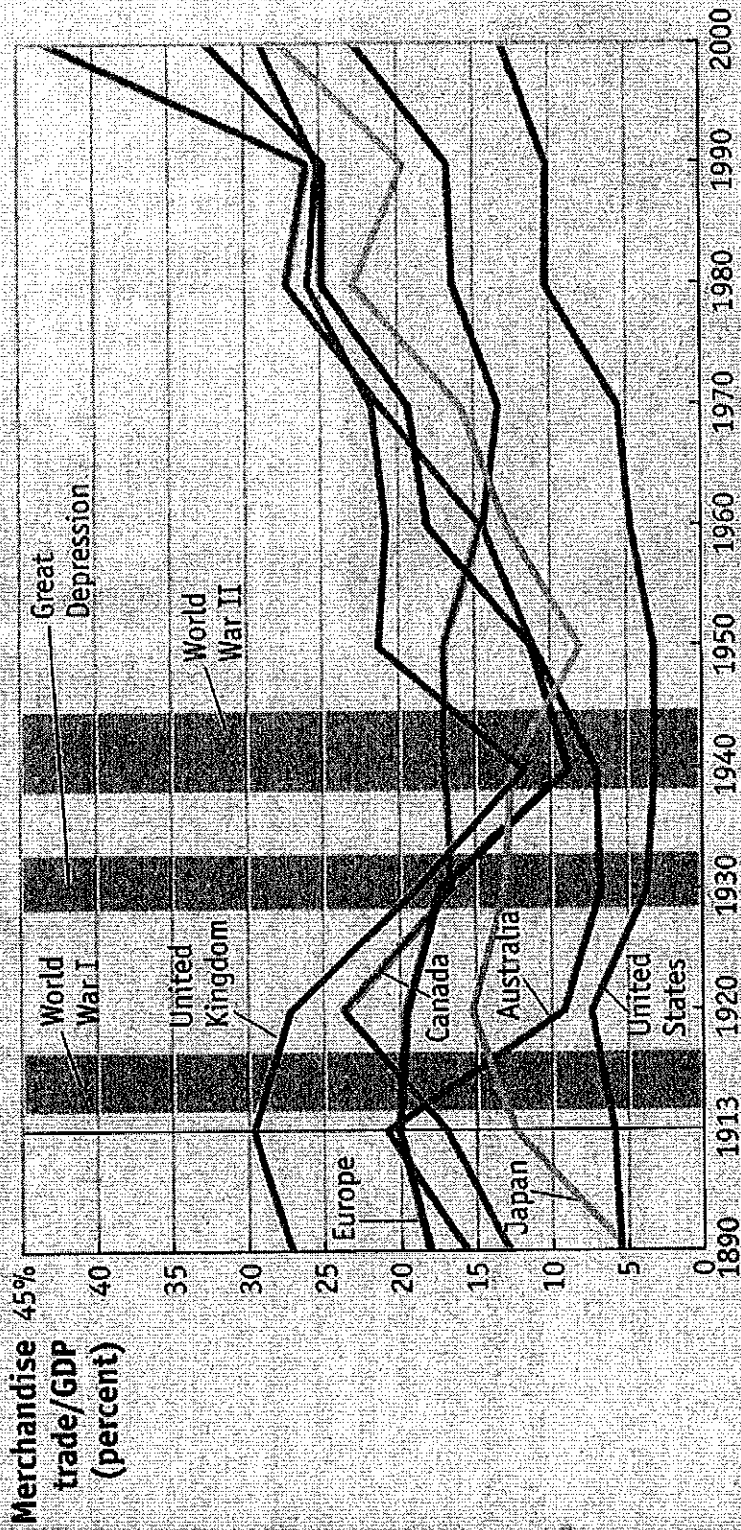
TABLE 1-2

Trade/GDP Ratio in 2005 This table shows the ratio of total trade to GDP for each country, where trade is calculated as (Imports + Exports)/2, including both merchandise goods and services. Countries with the highest ratios of trade to GDP tend to be small in economic size and are often important centers for shipping goods, like Hong Kong (China) and Malaysia. Countries with the lowest ratios of trade to GDP tend to be very large in economic size, like Japan and the United States, or are not very open to trade because of trade barriers or distance from other countries.

Country	Trade/GDP (%)	GDP (\$ billions)
Hong Kong (China)	192%	\$178
Malaysia	111	130
Thailand	75	177
Hungary	68	109
Switzerland	49	366
Sweden	42	354
South Korea	42	788
Denmark	41	254
Germany	38	2,782
Norway	38	284
Canada	36	1,115
Indonesia	35	287
China	33	2,229
Venezuela	31	139
Mexico	31	768
Turkey	31	363
Russian Federation	28	764
Spain	28	1,124
United Kingdom	28	2,193
Greece	28	214
Italy	27	1,723
France	27	2,110
South Africa	24	240
Argentina	22	183
Australia	20	701
India	20	785
Brazil	19	794
Pakistan	18	111
Japan	14	4,506
United States	13	12,455

Source: World Development Indicators, The World Bank

FIGURE 1-3

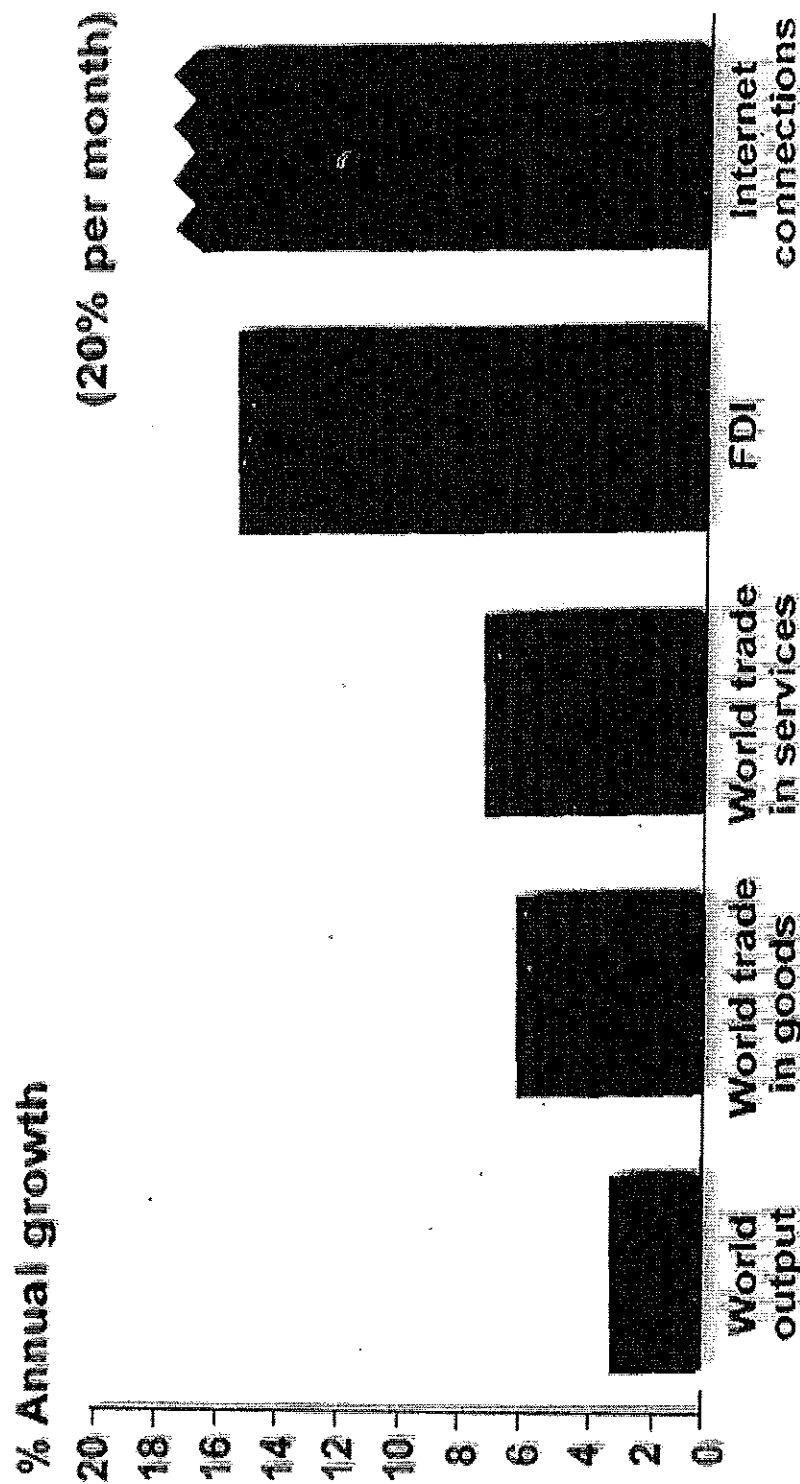


Trade in Goods and Services Relative to GDP This diagram shows total trade in merchandise goods and services for each country (i.e., the average of imports and exports) divided by gross domestic product (GDP). There was a considerable increase in the ratio of trade to GDP between 1890 and 1913. This trend ended by World War I and the Great Depression, and it took many years to regain the same level of trade. Most of the

industrial countries shown did not reach the level of trade prevailing in 1913 until the 1970s. Some countries—such as Australia and the United Kingdom—did not reach their earlier levels until the end of the century.

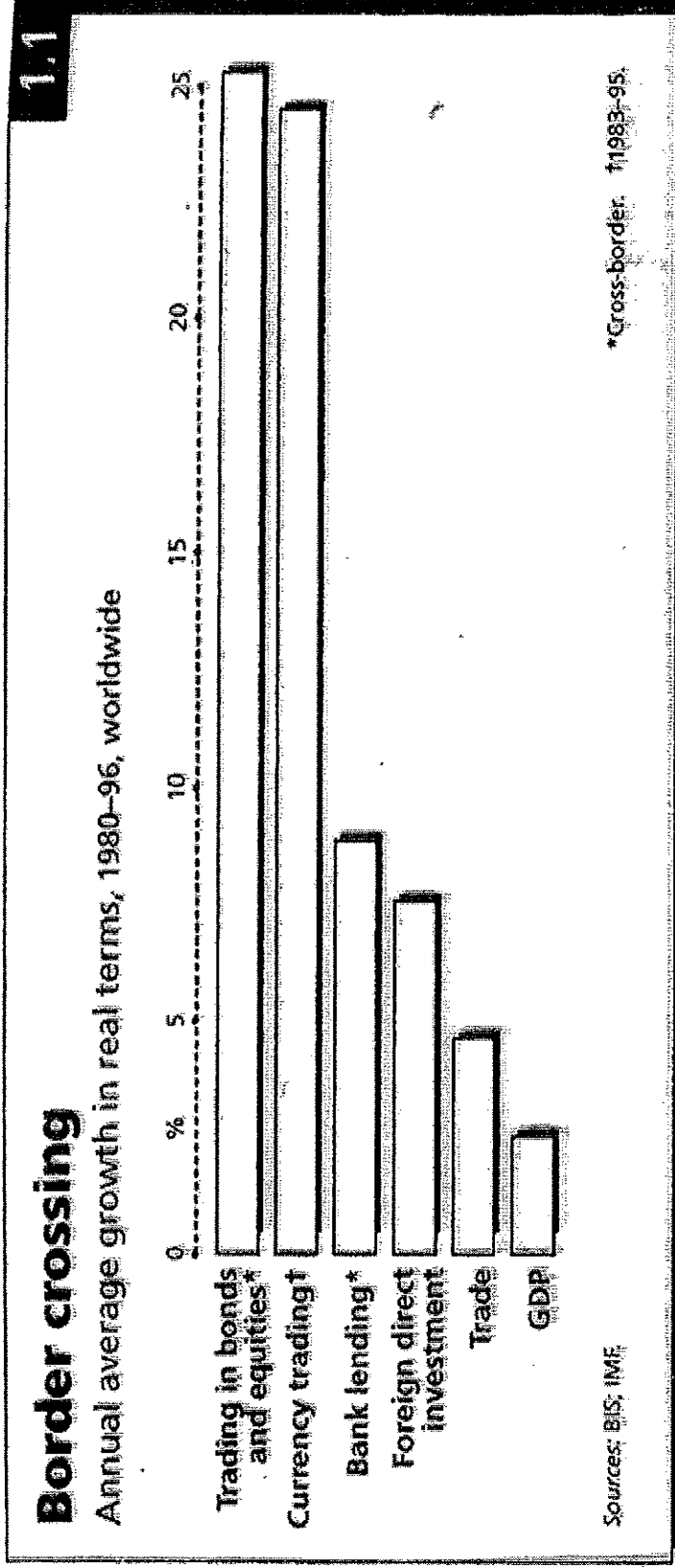
Source: Revised from Robert C. Feenstra, "Integration of Trade and Disintegration of Production in the Global Economy," *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, Fall 1998, 31–50.

Globalização (comércio de bens, serviços, IDE, ligações internet)



Fonte: Cable (1999, p. 5, com dados da C.A.C).

Globalização (movimentos de carteira)



Fonte: Economist, 1999, p. 6

Vagas de Globalização

- 1ª Vaga:
 - ▶ 1850-1914
 - ▶ 1960-...

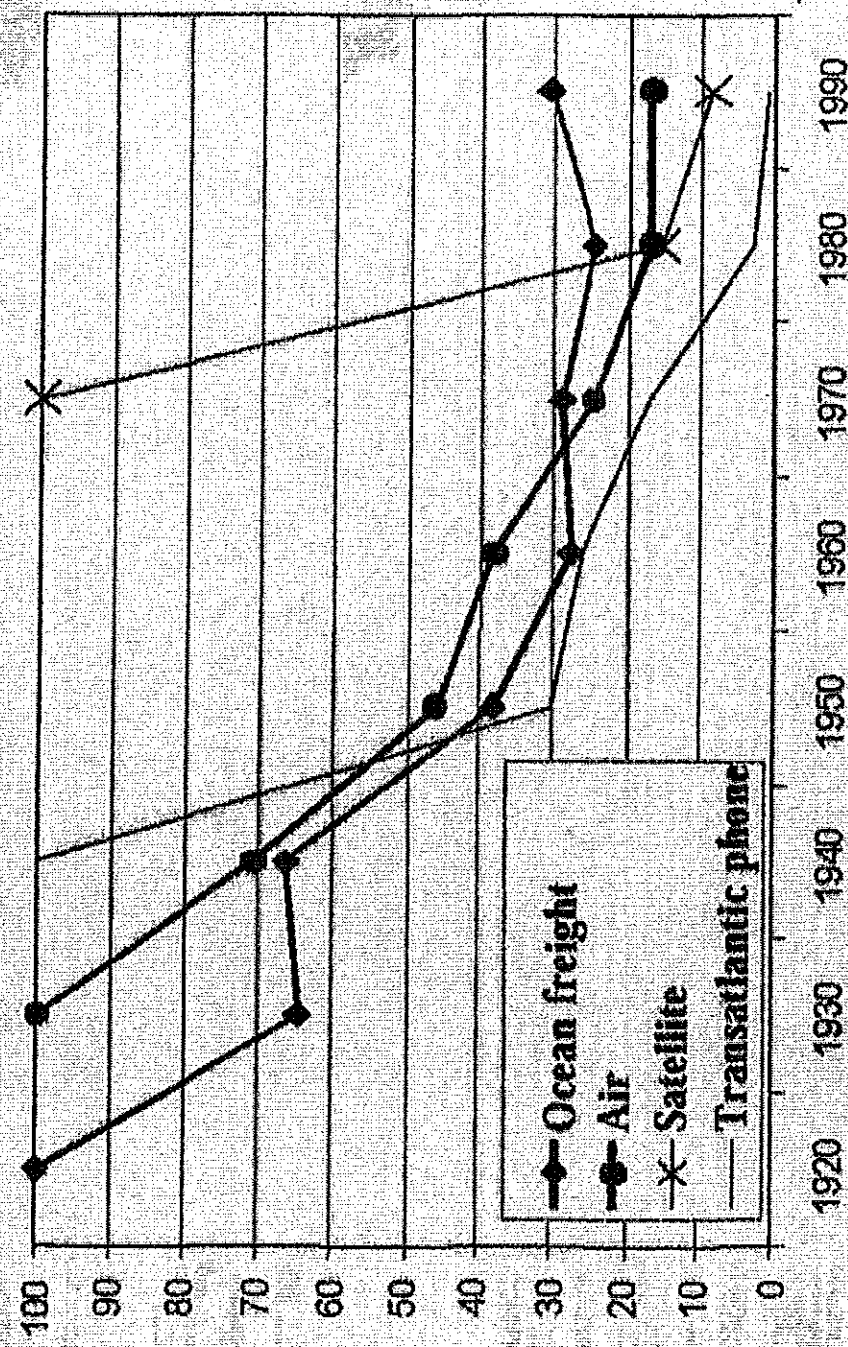
Vagas de globalização

- 1^a *vaga-outsourcing** de sectores + custos
decrecentes de transacção dos bens
- 2^a *vaga-offshoring*** de tarefas + custos
decrecentes de expansão das ideias

* across sectors

** across nations

Figure 4: Transportation v. Communication Costs, 1920-1950



Source: World Bank (1995).

Fragmentação do processo produtivo

Intra Industry Trade; Variety/Intermediate Goods

Example: Ford Fiesta Network

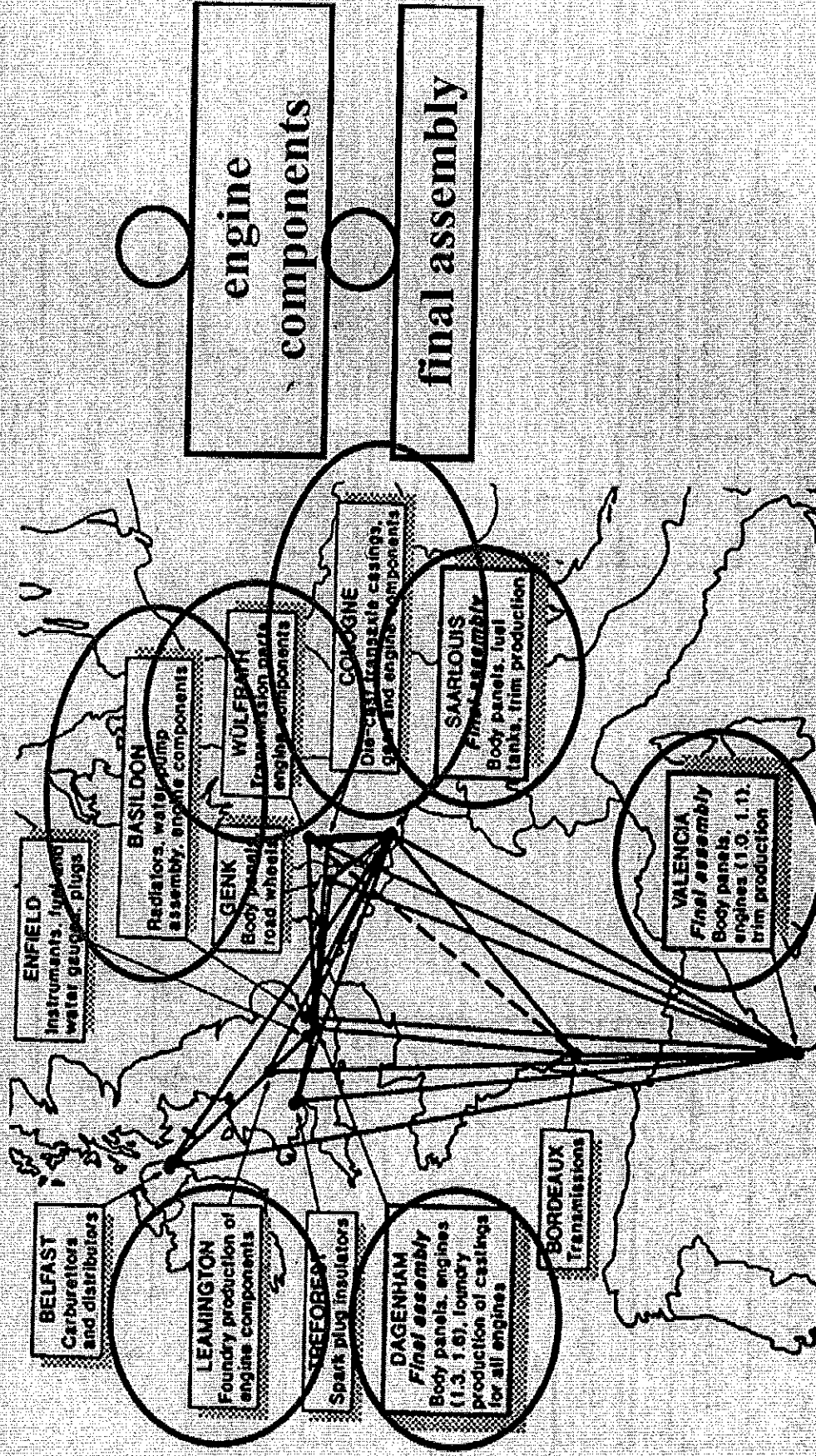
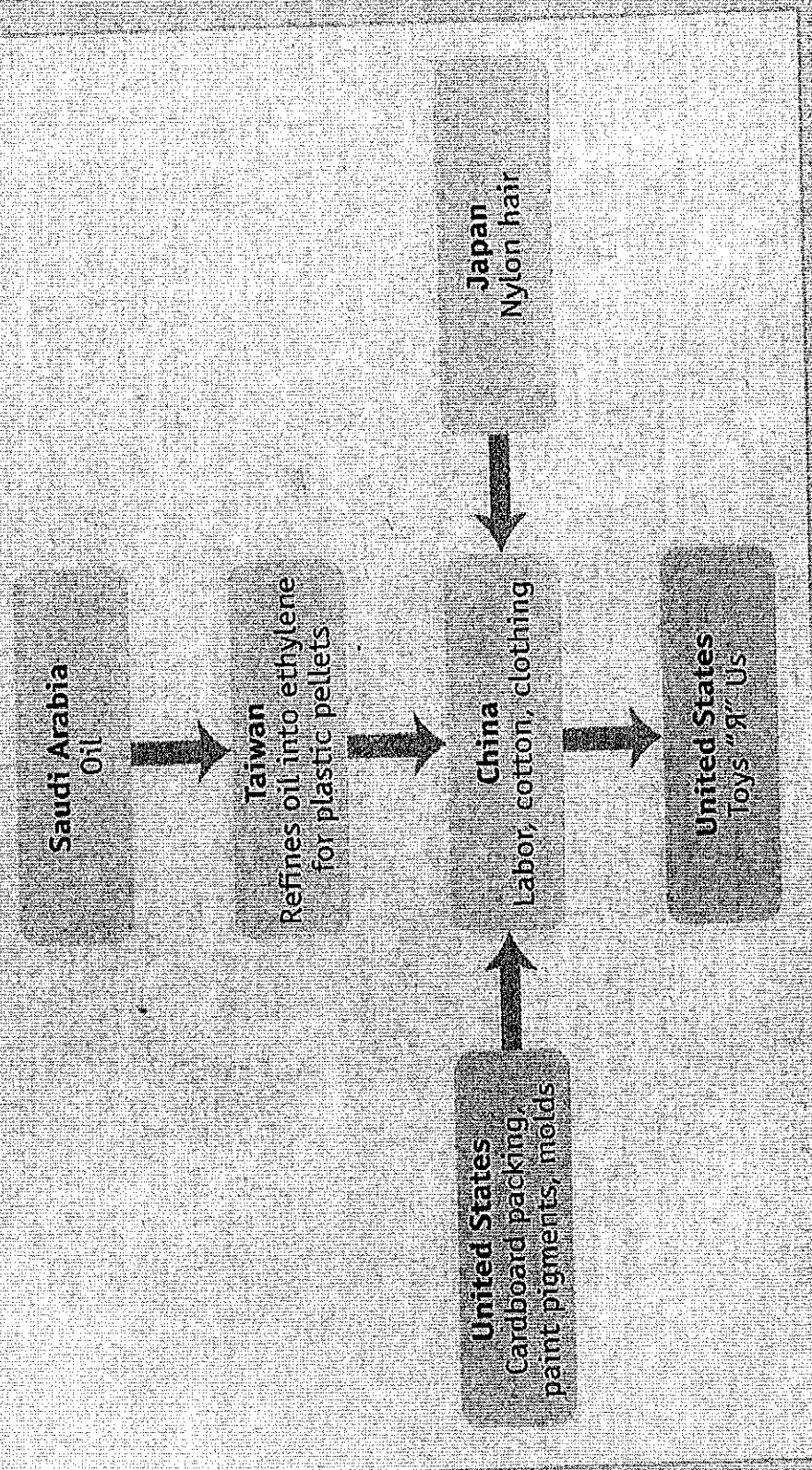
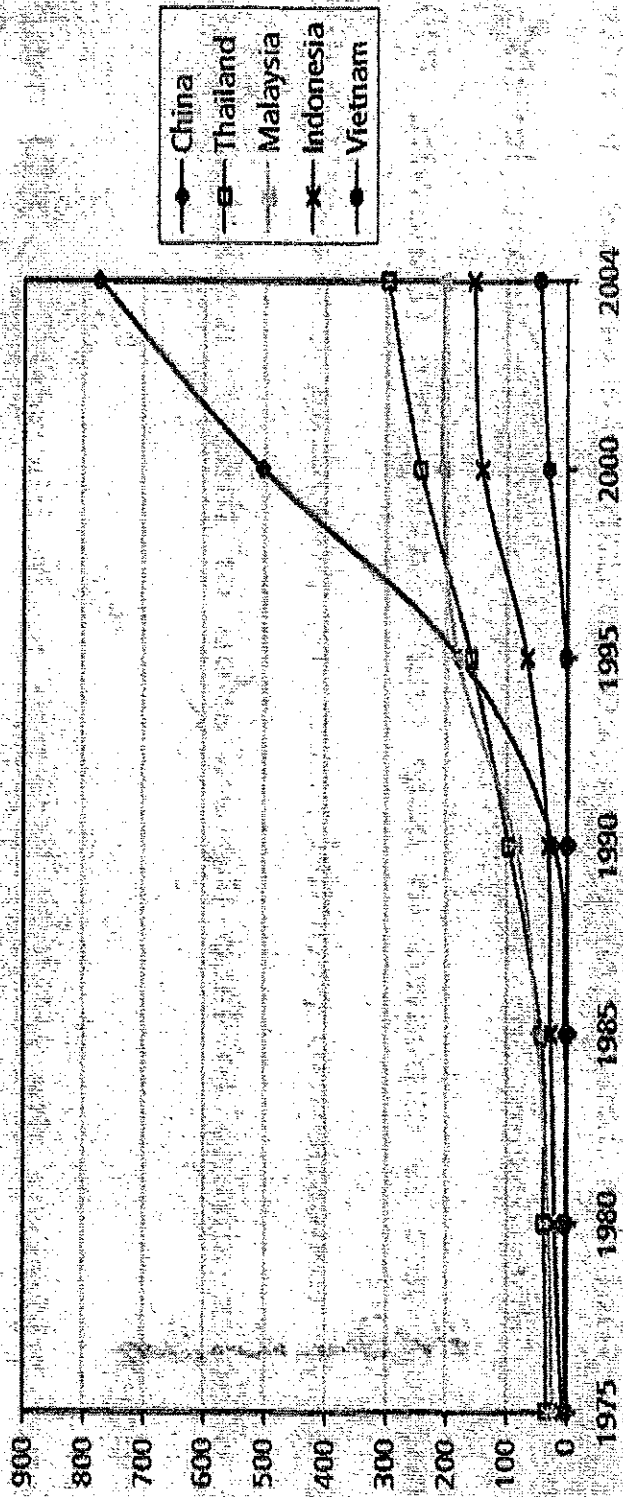


FIGURE 1-1



Barbie Doll Shown here are the products supplied by various countries for the manufacture of a Barbie doll sold in the United States. China provides labor, cotton, and clothing for the doll. Saudi Arabia produces ethylene. Taiwan uses the ethylene to produce vinyl plastic pellets that become Barbie's body, and Japan supplies her nylon hair. The United States provides paints and packaging materials for retailing.

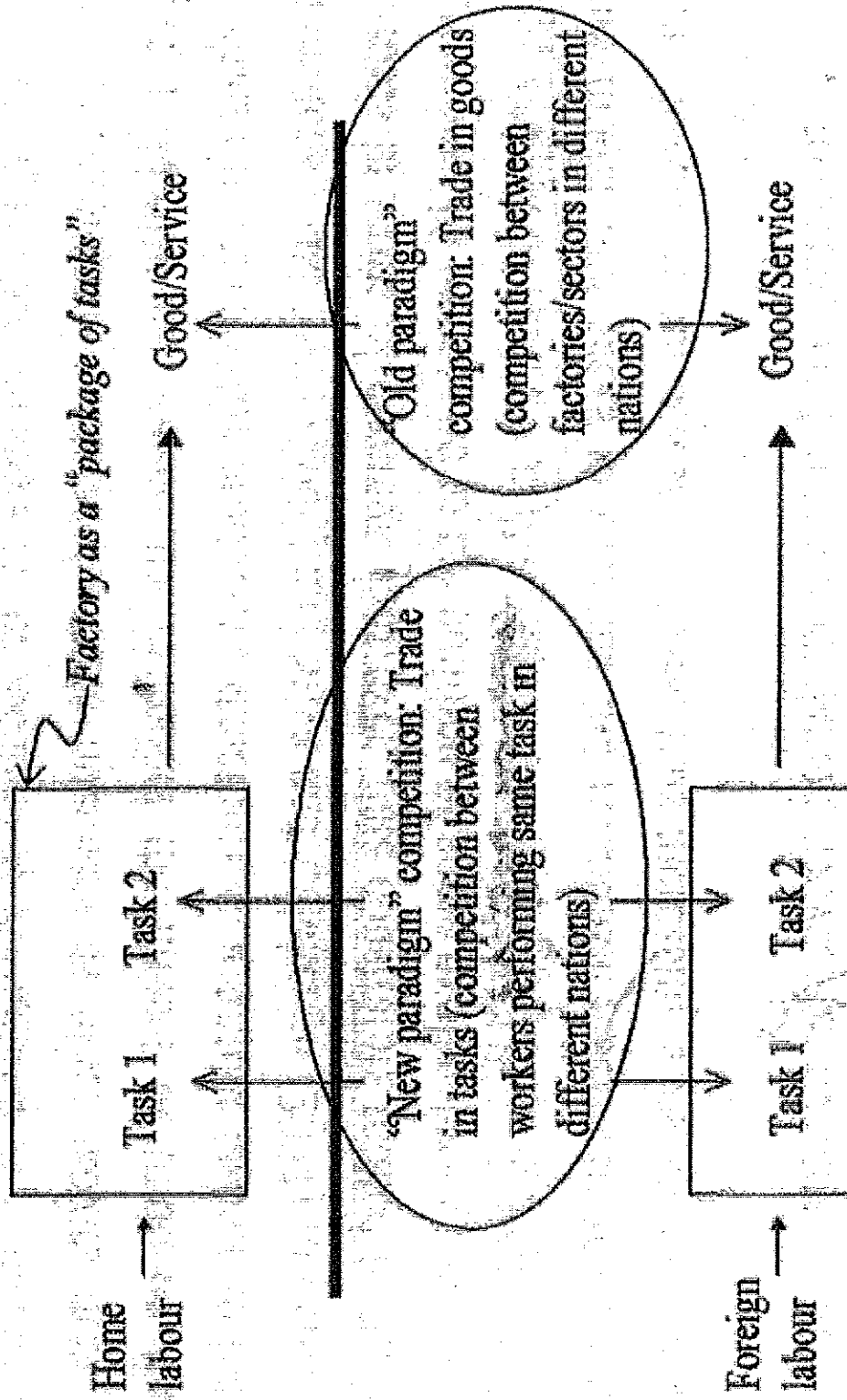
Figure 5 Placement of Japanese automobile and electronics plants in East Asia, 1975–2004.



Source: Baldwin (2006), Figure 2.

- **Offshoring: The next revolution? (Alan Blinder in Foreign Affairs)**
- **Gene Grossman of Princeton University: The need of a new paradigm**

Figure 6 The first and second unbundling schematically.



Lições do novo paradigma

- Imprevisibilidade ao nível do sector e tipo de trabalho
- Promover a “knowledge-based society” pode ser uma opção errada (Krugman, 1996; Blinder, 2006)
- Educação deve ser baseada em “aprender a aprender”
- Programas de ajuda ao ajustamento devem ser dirigidos a tarefas e não a empresas/ sectores

- “Simply providing more education is probably a good thing on balance, especially if a more educated labour force is a more flexible labour force, one that can cope more readily with nonroutine tasks and occupational change.
- However, education is far from a panacea...In the future, how children are educated may prove to be more important than how much “ (Blinder, 2006)

Produtos primários vs produtos manufacturados no comércio mundial

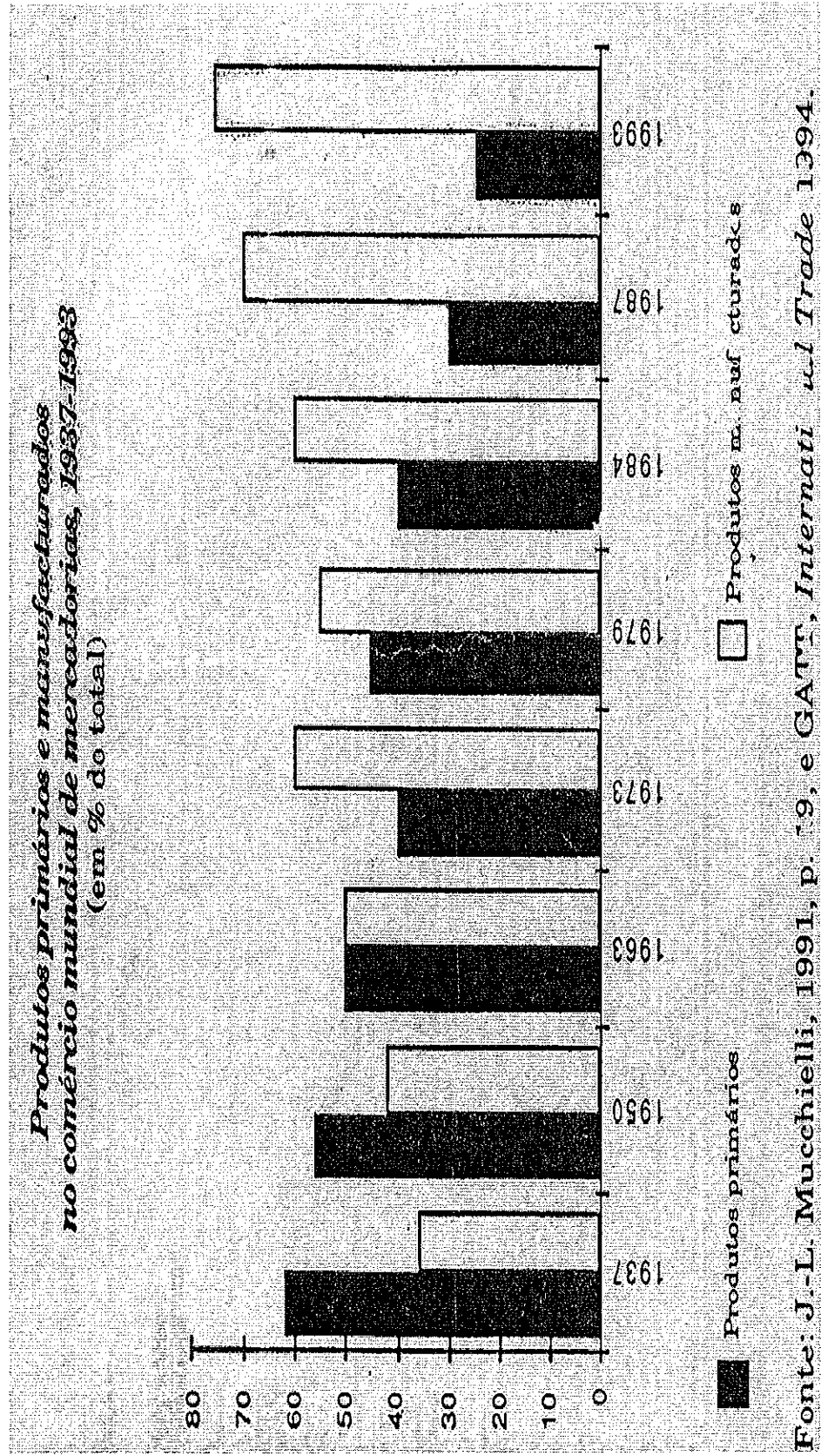


Figure 2-6
The Composition of World Trade, 2005

Most world trade is in manufactured goods, but minerals—mainly oil—remain important.

Source: World Trade Organization.

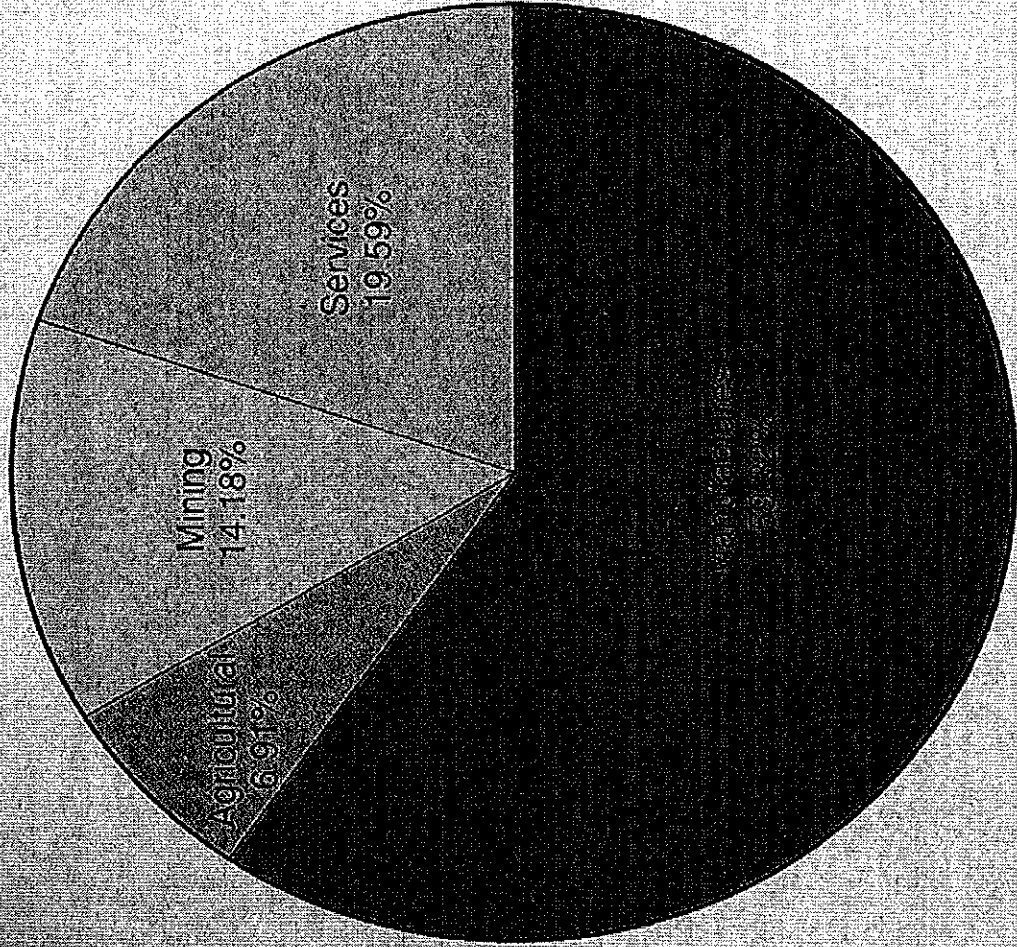


Figure 1 Industry as share of GDP, large OECD nations, 1970–2003.

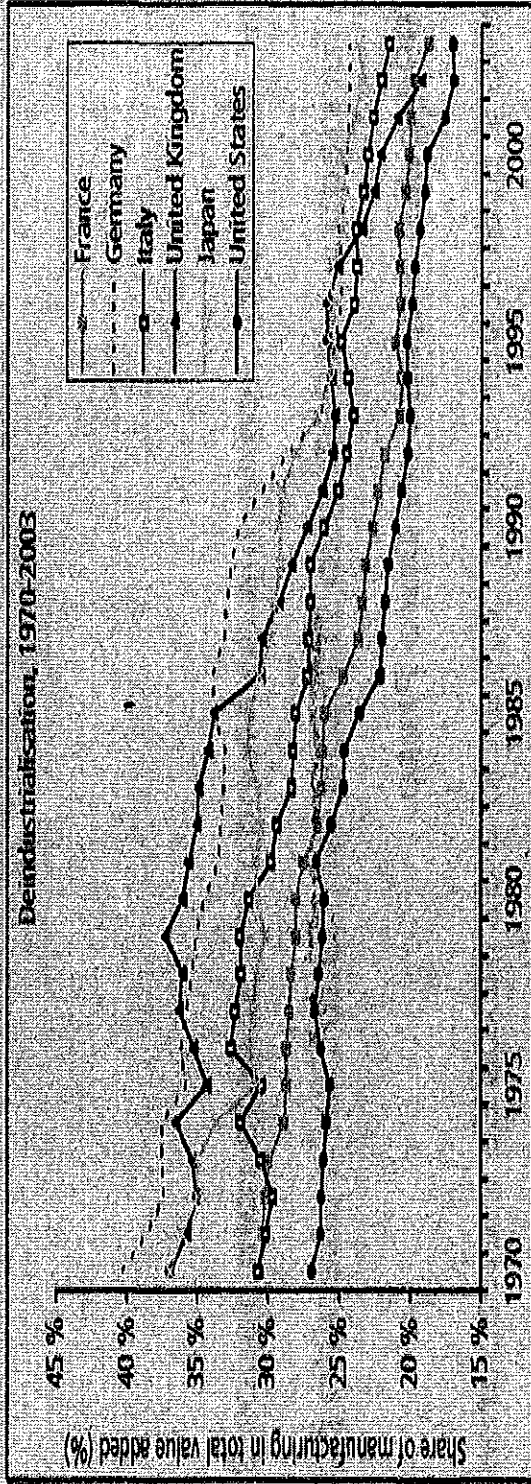
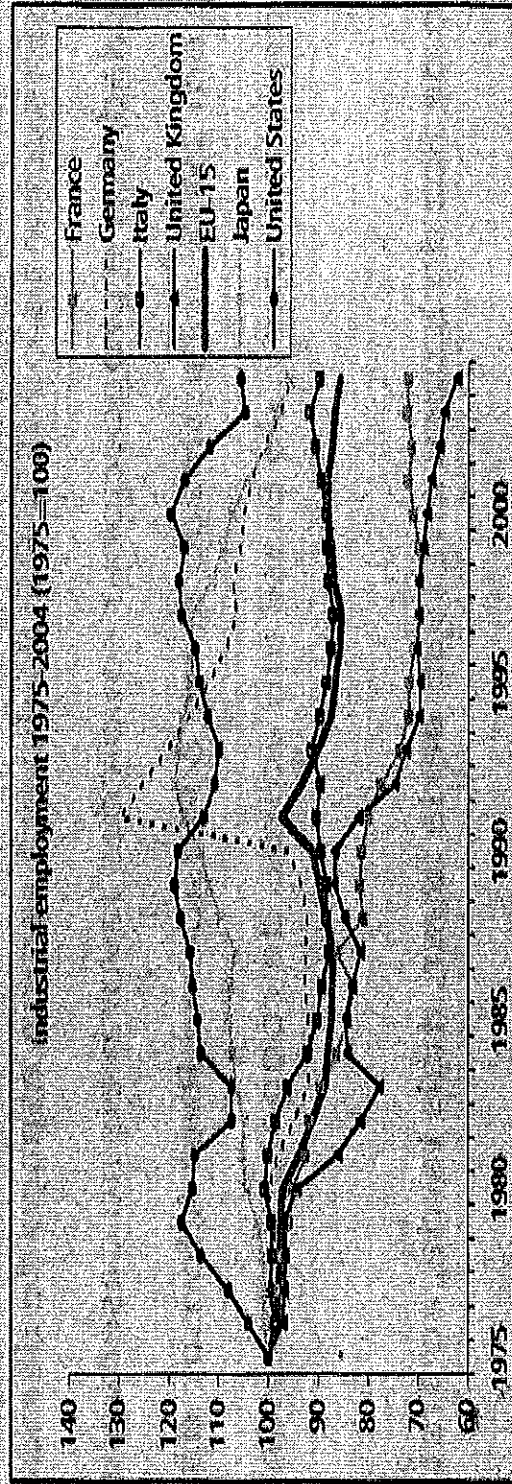


Figure 2 Industrial employment in large OECD nations, 1975–2004.



Source: Debande (2006).

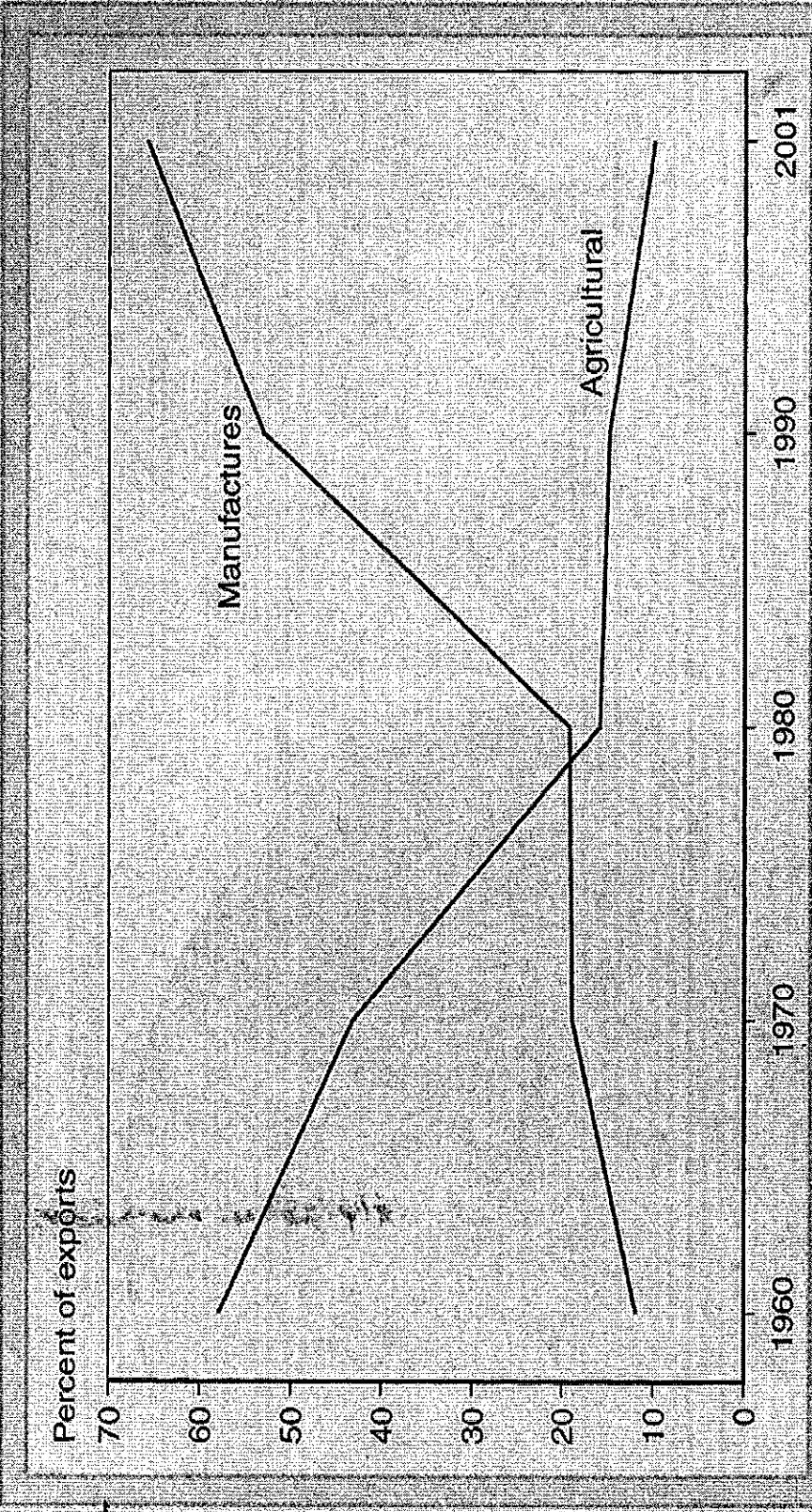


Figure 2-7

The Changing Composition of Developing-Country Exports

Over the past 40 years, the exports of developing countries have shifted toward manufactures.

Source: United Nations Council on Trade and Development.

TABLE 4 Leading Merchandise Exporters and Importers, 2007 (billions of dollars and percentage share of world totals)

Country	Exports			Imports		
	Value	Share	Country	Value	Share	Share
Germany	\$ 1,526.4	9.5%	United States	\$ 2,020.4		14.2%
China	1,217.8	8.7	Germany	1,058.6		7.4
United States	1,162.5	8.3	China	956.0		6.7
Japan	712.8	5.1	Japan	621.1		4.4
France	553.4	4.0	United Kingdom	619.6		4.4
Netherlands	551.3	4.0	France	615.2		4.3
Italy	491.5	3.5	Italy	504.5		3.5
United Kingdom	437.8	3.1	Netherlands	491.6		3.5
Belgium	430.8	3.1	Belgium	413.2		2.9
Canada	419.0	3.0	Canada	389.6		2.7
Republic of Korea	371.5	2.7	Spain	372.6		2.6
Russian Federation	355.2	2.5	Hong Kong (China)	370.1		2.6
Hong Kong (China)	349.4	2.5	Republic of Korea	356.8		2.5
Singapore	299.3	2.1	Mexico*	296.3		2.1
Mexico	272.0	2.0	Singapore	263.2		1.8
Iran	246.4	1.8	Russian Federation*	223.4		1.6
Spain	241.0	1.7	Taiwan	219.6		1.5
Saudi Arabia	234.2	1.7	India	216.6		1.5
Malaysia	176.2	1.3	Turkey	170.1		1.2
United Arab Emirates	173.0	1.2	Australia	165.3		1.2
Switzerland	172.1	1.2	Poland	162.7		1.1
Sweden	169.1	1.2	Austria	162.4		1.1
Austria	162.9	1.2	Switzerland	161.2		1.1
Brazil	160.6	1.2	Sweden	151.3		1.1
Denmark	153.1	1.1	Malaysia	147.0		1.0
Thailand	145.3	1.0	Thailand	140.8		1.0
Australia	141.3	1.0	United Arab Emirates	132.0		0.9
Poland	138.8	1.0	Brazil	126.6		0.9
Germany	136.4	1.0	Czech Republic*	117.9		0.8
Czech Republic	122.4	0.9	Denmark	99.6		0.7
EU countries	\$11,523.5	82.6%		\$11,745.3		82.5%
World	\$13,950.0	100.0%		\$14,244.0		100.0%

* Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.
 * Values valued f.o.b.

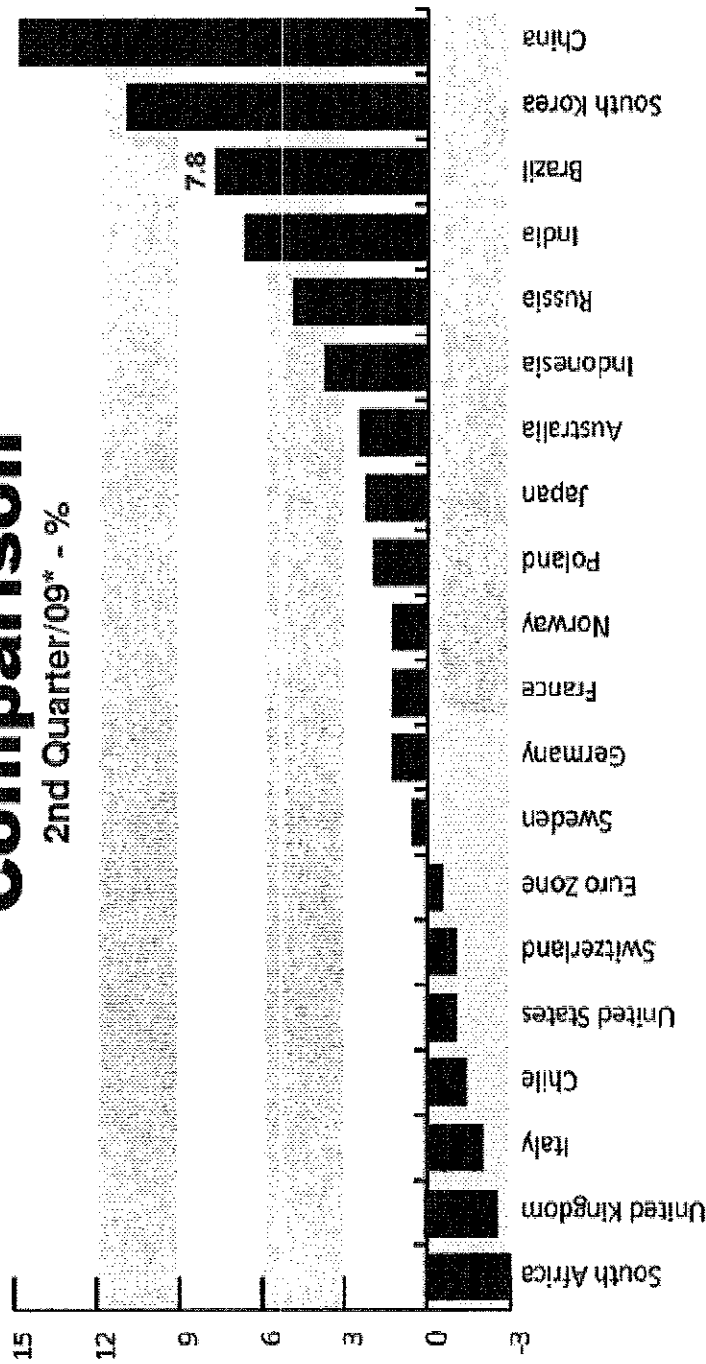
World Trade Organization, *International Trade Statistics 2008* (Geneva: WTO, 2008), p. 12 (Table I.8), obtained from www.wto.org.

CRESCIMENTO DO PIB NO 2º TRIMESTRE DE 2009



GDP Growth – International Comparison

2nd Quarter/09* - %

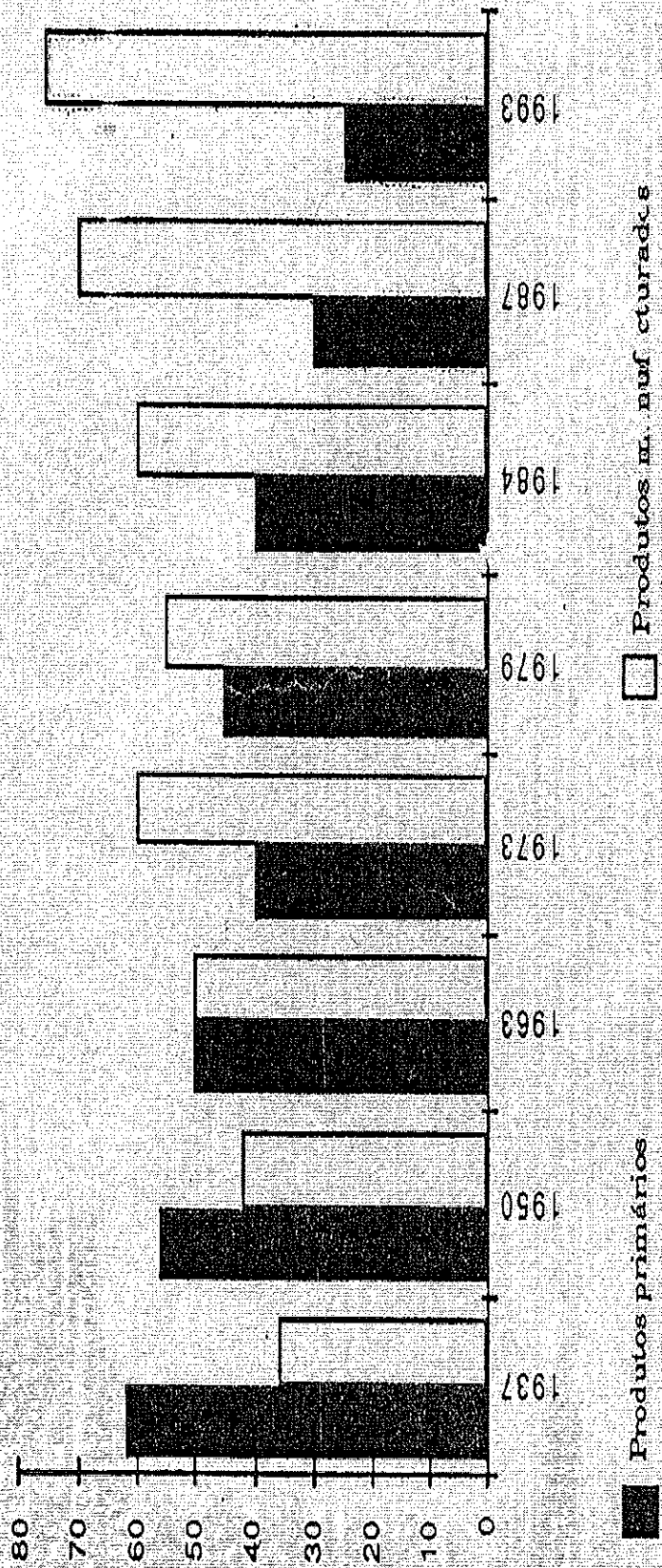


* Growth relative to the previous quarter (1st Q 2009), annualized and seasonally adjusted.

Source: GDW JP Morgan 09/11/2009 and IBGE for Brazil

Tipos de comércio 1

*Produtos primários e manufacturados
no comércio mundial de mercadorias, 1937-1993*
(em % do total)



Fonte: J.-L. Mucchielli, 1991, p. 19, e GATT, *International Trade 1994*.

Comércio intra-ramo com a UE e o Mundo

Comércio intra-ramo por país com a UE e o Mundo
(indicador de Grubel-Lloyd não-ajustado,⁶
indústria transformadora)

País	1972		1985		1990	
	UE	Mundo	UE	Mundo	UE	Mundo
Bélgica-Luxemburgo	0.49	0.58	0.56	0.33	0.58	0.62
Dinamarca	0.39	0.49	0.42	0.49	0.46	0.49
França	0.57	0.69	0.55	0.67	0.60	0.68
Alemanha	0.42	0.55	0.50	0.58	0.51	0.61
Grécia	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.19
Irlanda	0.32	0.38	0.40	0.47	0.38	0.44
Itália	0.40	0.53	0.41	0.52	0.46	0.52
Holanda	0.53	0.63	0.52	0.64	0.54	0.64
Portugal	0.19	0.23	0.20	0.27	0.26	0.30
Espanha	0.21	0.30	0.33	0.45	0.46	0.55
RU	0.51	0.63	0.59	0.68	0.61	0.65
Média UE	0.57	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.60

Fonte: Projecto SPES (v. Brülhart e Elliot 1996, quadro 2)

Dados OCDE- 5 dígitos

Comércio Internacional		Nível de análise	
		Indústria	Produto
Indústria Têxtil	<p>Importações de T-shirts</p> <p>Indústria automóvel</p> <p>Exportações de automóveis</p>	Comércio inter-industrial	<p>Comércio de um sentido</p> <p>Comércio de um sentido</p>
Indústria automóvel	<p>Bens finais</p> <p>Exportações de automóveis</p> <p>Bens intermédios</p> <p>Importações de motores</p>	Comércio intra-industrial	<p>Comércio de um sentido</p> <p>Comércio de um sentido</p>
Indústria automóvel/bens intermédios	<p>Exp e Import de motores</p>	Comércio intra-industrial	Comércio nos dois sentidos
Indústria automóvel/bens intermédios	<p>Valor unitário entre Exp e Imp $\leq 15\%$</p> <p>Imp e Exp de motores</p> <p>Valor unitário entre Exp e Imp $> 15\%$</p> <p>Imp e Exp de motores</p>	Comércio intra-industrial	<p>Comércio nos dois sentidos</p> <p>Comércio nos dois sentidos</p>

Fonte: Fontagné & Freudenberg & D. Unal-Kesenci (1996)

Tipos de CIR (CEPII)

- $VU(X)/VU(M) > 1,15$
→ Comércio intra-ramo vertical superior
- $VU(X)/VU(M) < 0,85$
→ Comércio intra-ramo vertical inferior
- $0,85 < VU(X)/VU(M) < 1,15$
→ Comércio intra-ramo horizontal

Tipo de comércio (Portugal)

Tabela 1 - Tipos de comércio (indicador de Grubel-Lloyd)

	Vertical Superior	Vertical Inferior	Vertical Total	Horizontal	CIR (intra)	Inter
1991	8.2	18.1	26.3	8.1	34.4	65.6
1993	7.1	16.7	23.8	11.8	35.6	64.4
1995	15.3	14.5	29.8	12.1	41.8	58.2
1997	19.2	15.4	34.6	9.9	44.5	55.5
1999	22.1	13.5	35.6	10.7	46.3	53.7

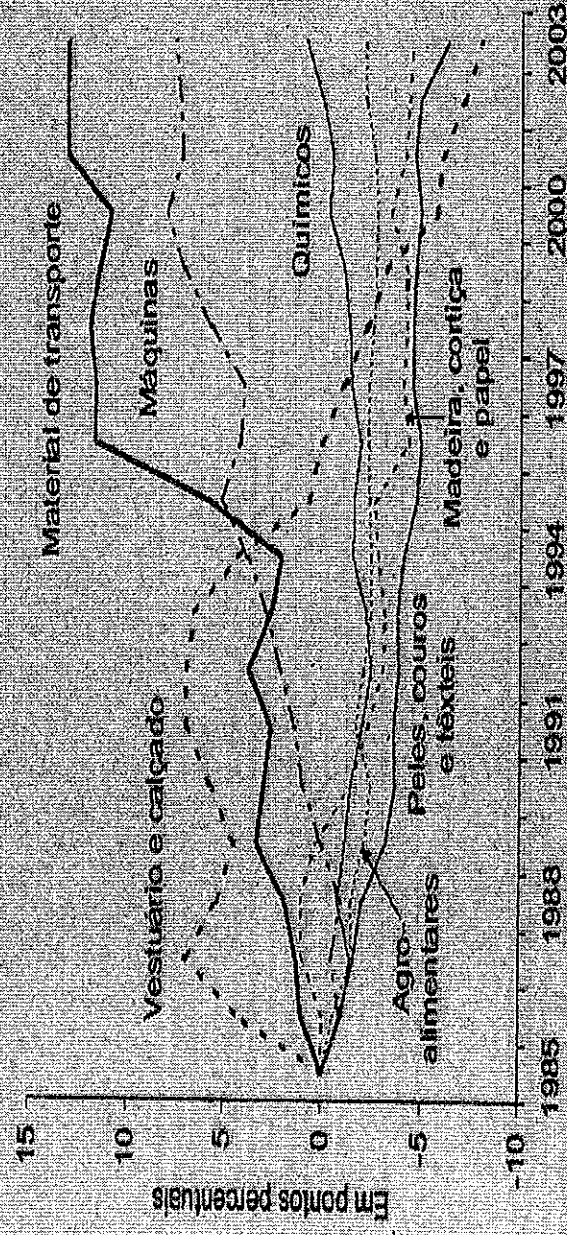
4 dígitos da NC

Fonte: Crespo e Fontoura (2001)

Exportações portuguesas por sectores (1985-2003)

Exportações portuguesas de mercadorias por principais grupos de

Evolução dos pesos no total,
em termos acumulados desde 1985 (1985=0)



$$F_g = G \cdot (M_1 \cdot M_2) / d^2$$

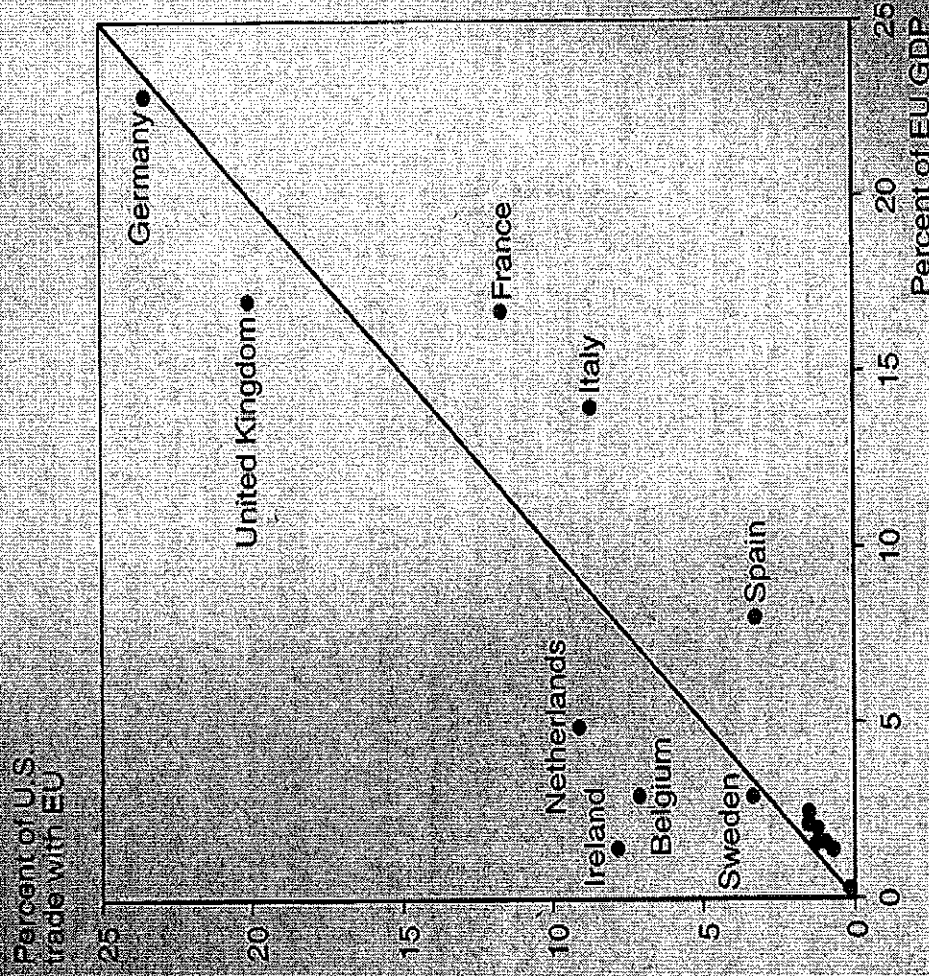
M_1 e M_2 – massas dos dois objectos.

d – distância entre os dois objectos.

A importância da dimensão das economias no comércio

Figure 2-2
The Size of European Economies
and the Value of Their Trade with
the United States

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce,
European Commission



Importância da distância no comércio

Figure 2-3
Economic Size and Trade with the United States
The United States does markedly more trade with its neighbors than it does with European economies of the same size.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, European Commission.

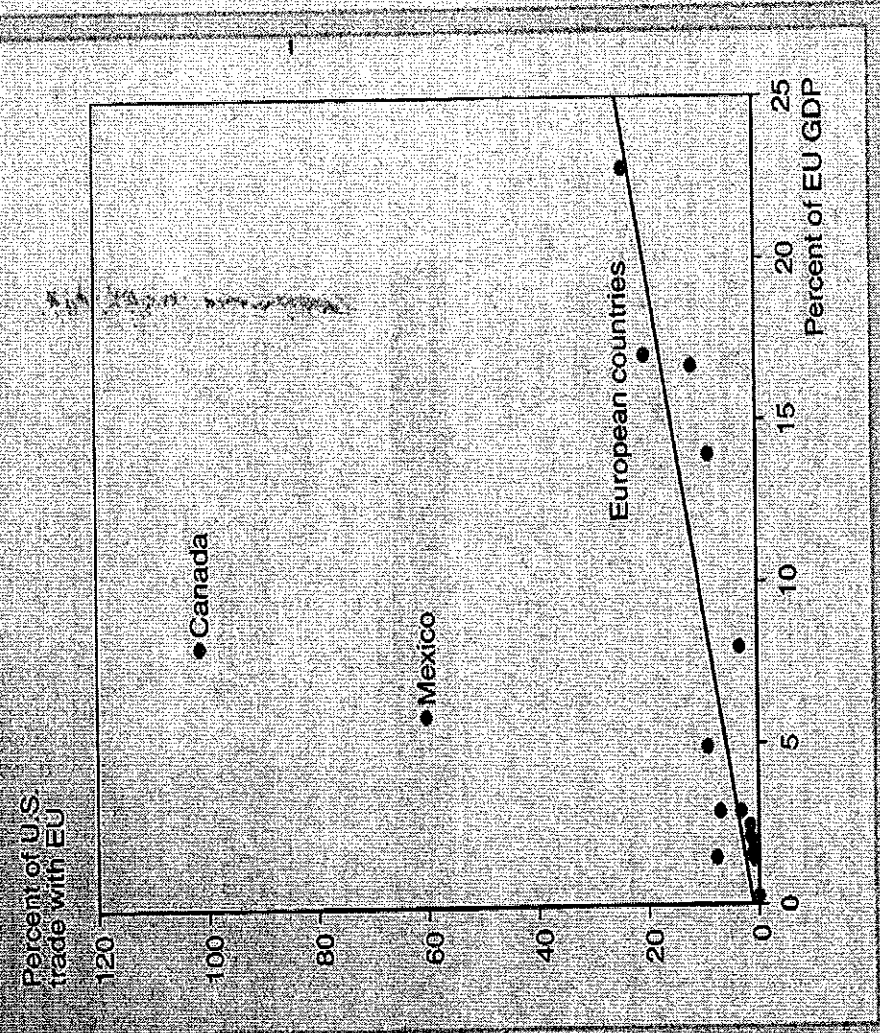
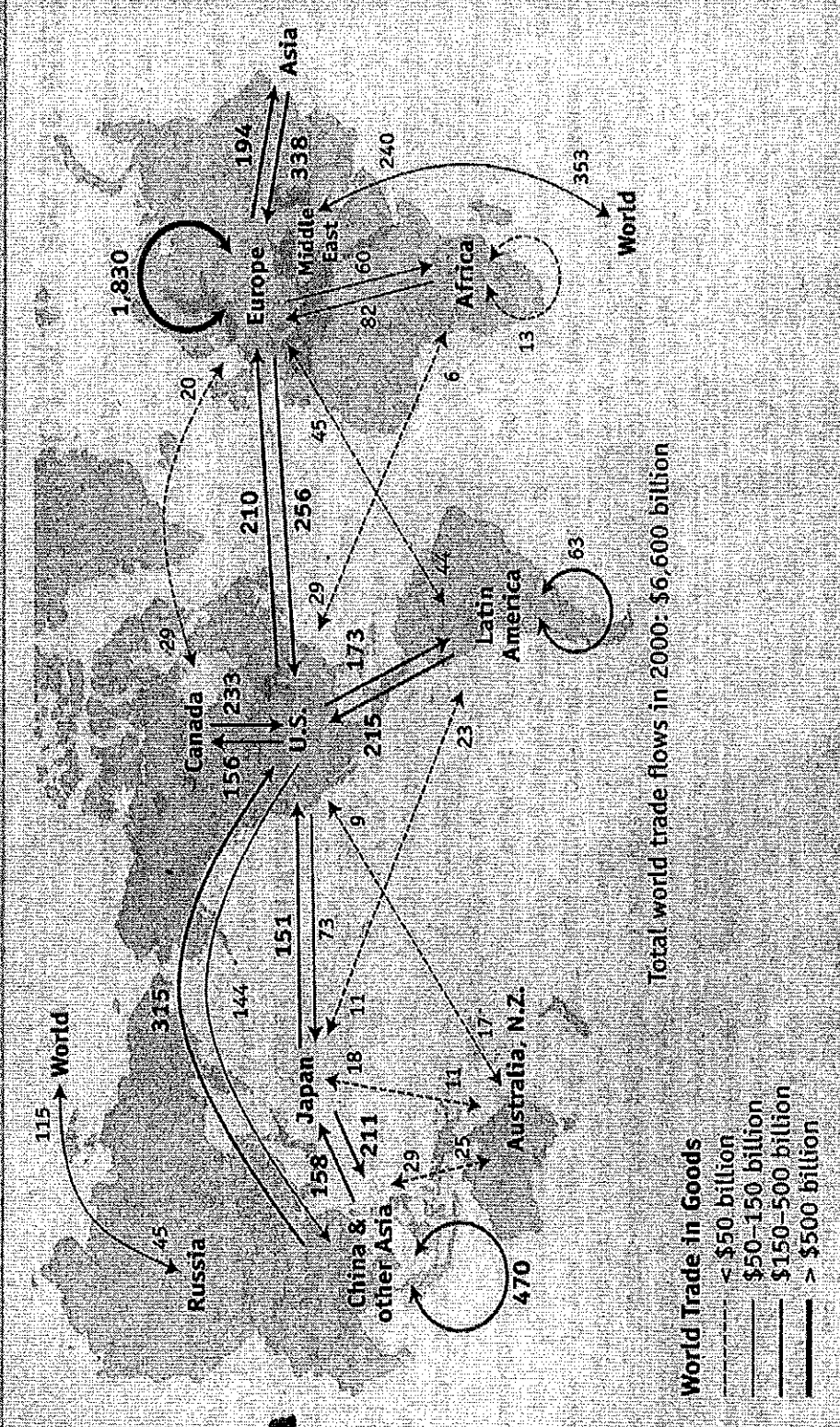


FIGURE 12



World Trade in Goods, 2000 (\$ billions) This figure shows the trade in merchandise goods between selected countries and regions of the world for 2000 in billions of dollars. The amount of trade in goods is illustrated by the width of the lines, with the largest trade flows having the heaviest lines and the smallest having dashed lines.

Source: *United Nations trade data.*

TABLE 1-1

Shares of World Trade, Accounted for by Selected Regions, 2000 This table shows the share of trade within each region, or the share of exports from each region, as a percentage of total world trade in 2000. Europe and the Americas combined account for over one-half of world exports, and Asia accounts for another one-quarter of world exports.

	Share of World Trade	Share of World Trade
Europe (internal trade)	28%	Asia (exports)
Europe (internal) plus trade with United States	35%	Middle East and Russia (exports)
Americas (internal trade)	13%	Africa (exports)
Europe and the Americas (exports)	58%	Australia and New Zealand (exports)

Note: The shares of world trade are calculated from Figure 1-2, as explained in the text. The Americas includes North, Central, and South America and the Caribbean. Exports for the Middle East and Russia also include exports for the Commonwealth of Independent States, which consists of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Ukraine.

Source: United Nations trade data.

Table 15: Geographical Distribution of FDI, 1914-1996, Various Home and Host Nations.

% of World Stock	1914		1960		1996	
	% of origin	% of host	% of origin	% of host	% of origin	% of host
USA	18.5	10.3	49.2	13.9	25.0	19.9
Canada	1.0	5.7	3.8	23.7	3.5	4.0
UK	45.5	1.4	16.2	9.2	11.2	10.7
Germany	10.5		1.2		9.1	5.3
France	12.2		6.1		6.5	5.2
Belgium		6.4	1.9	6.4	2.3	3.1
Italy			1.6		3.7	2.3
Netherlands	8.7		10.5		5.8	3.7
Sweden			0.6		2.4	1.3
Switzerland			3.0		5.1	1.5
Russia	2.1	7.1	na	na	0.0	0.2
Developing Nations	nil	62.8	1.0	32.3	8.9	28.4

Notes: Boxes indicate data is aggregate for the group.

Sources: Dunning (1983) Tables 5.1, 5.2 for 1914 and 1960 data; UNCTAD (1997) for 1996 data.

Peso EMIN 2

- Percy Barnevil (metalurgia e electrónica):

Definirei a mundialização como a liberdade para o meu grupo de investir onde quiser, o tempo que quiser, para onde produzir onde quiser, abastecendo-se e vendendo onde quiser, e tendo de suportar o mínimo de constrangimentos possíveis em matéria de direito de trabalho e de convenções sociais.

Peso EMN 3

- A OMC inventaria mais de 60 000 EMN.
- Estas representam mais de 1,5 milhões de sucursais em quase todo o mundo.
- Contudo, o que conta são sobretudo 300 a 500 EMN norte-americanas, europeias e japonesas.

Peso EMN 1

- Cerca 1/3 do comércio ocorre no interior EMN (comércio intra-firma)
- Cerca de 1/3 entre EMN
- Cerca 1/3 é comércio no sentido clássico (trocas entre Estados, entre empresas com capital nacional, etc)

Estratégia EMIN do Sul

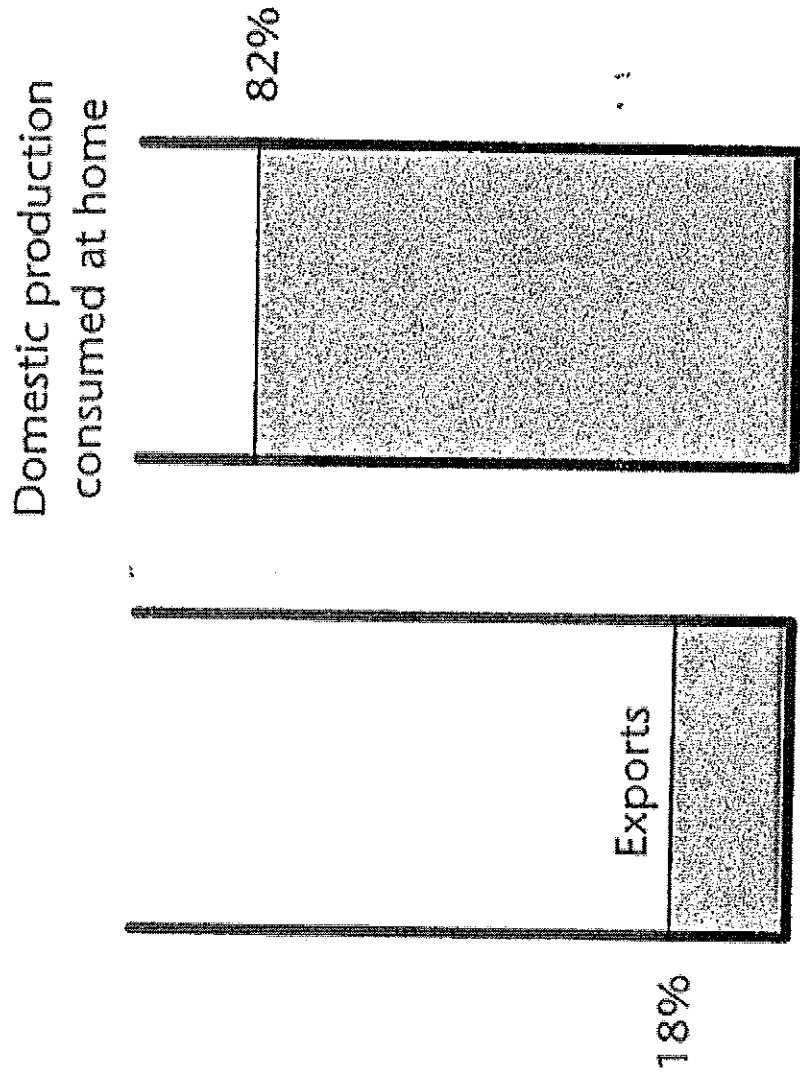
- Venda de soluções de tecnologia inovadora (Wipro-India)
- Especialização numa categoria de produtos (Johnson Electric-China-para motores eléctricos de pequenas dimensões)
- Acesso eficiente a matérias primas (Shanghai Baosteel Group Co-China-fabricante de aço, que assegura domínio minério de ferro)

Importância das EMIN do Sul

- ▶ Das 100 maiores empresas (Boston Consultant Group) :
 - 44-China;
 - 21-Índia;
 - 12-Brasil;
 - 7-Rússia;
 - 6-México;
 - 4-Turquia
- ▶ Taxa crescimento anual das 100 em 2004- 24%
- ▶ Prevê-se que China, Índia, Europa Central, América Latina e África irão gerar 40% do PIB mundial nos próximos 10 anos

Limites da globalização (prod. nacional consumida no país)

FIGURE 1.8
Exports as a
Percentage of
the World's
Production



Limites da globalização

Engel, C. E Rogers, J. (1996), “How wide is the border?”, *American Economic Review*, 86, vol. 5, pp. 1112-25

Kleiknecht, A. E Wengel, J. (1998), “The Myth of Economic Globalisation”, *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, 22, pp. 637-47

Limites da globalização

- As fronteiras políticas ainda são importante barreira aos movimentos de bens (níveis de comércio entre cidades nos países são muito maiores do que entre cidades localizadas em países separados por uma fronteira)
- O comércio cresce sobretudo no interior dos principais agrupamentos regionais.
- Barreiras ao comércio nos EUA representam cerca de 400 dólares por pessoa/ano

Limites da globalização

TABLE 2-3 Trade with British Columbia, as Percent of GDP, 1996			
Canadian Province	Trade as Percent of GDP	Trade as Percent of GDP	U.S. State at Similar Distance from British Columbia
Alberta	6.9	2.6	Washington
Saskatchewan	2.4	1.0	Montana
Manitoba	2.0	0.3	California
Ontario	1.9	0.2	Ohio
Quebec	1.4	0.1	New York
New Brunswick	2.3	0.2	Maine

Source: Howard J. Wall, "Gravity Model Specification and the Effects of the U.S.-Canadian Border," Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Working Paper 2000-024A, 2000.

Limites da globalização-migração

FIGURE 1.6
Immigrants as
a Percentage of
the World's
Population

