



## Keeping it Real: Debunking the Deglobalization Myth, Brexit, and Trump:-“Lessons” on Integration

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3 Keeping it Real: Debunking the Deglobalization Myth, Brexit, and Trump: -“Lessons” on  
4 Integration  
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9 Abstract

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11 The recent vote for Britain to exit the European Union and the election of Donald Trump as  
12 President of the United States of America has been described as events bring an end to  
13 globalization, and indeed seen as a reversal of the globalization process. A possible reason for  
14 this is that both choices are thought to be premised on inward looking objectives rather than  
15 having global objectives. This paper offers an opinion that this view is flawed. This is  
16 because integration which is used to approach globalization is not a one way process seeking  
17 greater levels of integration, but rather a tool to address global challenges which will involve  
18 making choices on the degree of integration that is thought necessary at a particular time. In  
19 other words, based on what is perceived as necessary for the time selective interconnectivity  
20 is used to reflect the level of integration desired.  
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29 Due to the degree of global income inequality, a high degree of integration will pose  
30 difficulties as a shift in production centers as well as immigration will bring not only  
31 economic but also socio-cultural and political implications on even the economically  
32 strongest nations.  
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37 The discussion and analysis in this paper is significant as it offers an unexplored perspective  
38 into current discussions on the Brexit vote and President Trump’s election into office. This is  
39 paper is original as it offers a fresh perspective on the deglobalization debate. It is provides a  
40 discussion from the global income inequality perspective to explain why and how important  
41 are global challenges upon domestic choices and how this in turn relates to globalization and  
42 integration. The discussion and analysis is rigorous in that they are precise and robust in  
43 examining the historical evolution to the international trading system to explain why the  
44 predominant view on deglobalization is a misunderstanding of the matters that influence  
45 globalization and integration  
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### Introduction

The term globalization is often understood in terms of integration. Indeed, integration is an important element for globalization to work. However, integration is often understood in terms of a continuous pursuit, to achieve the goal of greater integration of the world's factors of production to benefit from the advantages and benefits that globalization should bring.<sup>2</sup> Even the various schools on the theoretical bases of globalization seem to suggest that integration in response to globalization is one premised on increasing integration. Although the transformationalist view of globalization as not being an end game but rather a continuous process with importance placed on the role of the State in pursuing greater integration is submitted as flawed in that it is indeed a continuous process, but not necessarily with the objective of increased integration. This is substantiated by the offering of the term deglobalization, to mean diminishing integration,<sup>3</sup> or a disintegration of the world economy.<sup>4</sup> These definitions connote negativity in limiting integration. In this regard, Brexit is described as the end of globalization as we know it. Hence, the Brexit result is referred to as the unravelling of the global economy, and that deglobalization will be the new buzzword.<sup>5</sup> If we understand globalization in this context, does this mean that in the process of limiting integration, we are reversing the globalization process?

This paper posits that this is far from the truth. The phenomenon globalization is indeed an ongoing, but neutral process.<sup>6</sup> It requires an approach that neither requires enhanced or diminished integration. Therefore, integration is key to globalization. To an extent the transformationalists are accurate in that it is a continuous process that involves integration, but integration is not meant to fulfill the goal of total integration or a world without borders with absolute freedom of movement for factors of production, but rather integration of a relative or what this paper will term "selective interconnectivity". The velocity of integration is therefore sufficiently fluid to flow in both directions fulfilling what the stakeholders of the international economic system require at a particular time.

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<sup>2</sup> M. Martin, *The WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding and Development*, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2013, pp 9-10

<sup>3</sup> See <http://www.definitions.net/definition/deglobalization>

<sup>4</sup> S. O'Grady, *Deglobalisation: What is it? And why Britain should be scared*, *The Independent*, 31 January 2009, available at [<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/deglobalisation-what-is-it-and-why-britain-should-be-scared-1521674.html>] accessed on 16/6/2017 at 14:40 hrs

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<sup>6</sup> *Supra* note 2, P. 4

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4 The manifestation of selective interconnectivity is nothing new, the world witnessed a similar  
5 experience some 69 years ago with the ambitious objective of the International Trade  
6 Organisation (ITO), which was negotiated to fulfill certain ideals thought to be important for  
7 the time, but failed to take off due to selective interconnectivity being deemed as a more  
8 appropriate method to the kind of integration the majors were interested in at that time.<sup>7</sup>  
9 Although globalization was not a term used then, it was the exercise of choice or attitude  
10 towards globalization that stopped the fruition of the ITO. Similarly, it was the exercise of  
11 choice that caused the creation of the WTO, with all its much commented upon flaws after  
12 the collapse of the ITO.  
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### 20 The Economic Context

21 How we live our lives, make decisions as producers and consumers has been heavily  
22 influence by the times we live in. Often referred to as the era of globalization, we live in a  
23 time when border impediments for cross border activity becomes less relevant.<sup>8</sup> The  
24 phenomenon of globalization is best defined by way of its impact rather than the futile and  
25 controversial quest for a definition,<sup>9</sup> as it is the impact rather than a linguistic definition that  
26 is of importance for the purposes of this study.  
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33 As it is such an impactful occurrence, is it something that the world has never encountered  
34 before? Here again, attempts to pinpoint when globalization began, when did the realization  
35 that some cross-border activity would benefit from as little impediment as possible is futile.<sup>10</sup>  
36 What is clear however, is that this phenomenon has in recent years experienced a push from a  
37 number of developments, namely technological developments, reorienting of policies by  
38 developing countries towards a greater outward looking focus and the desire to avoid  
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44 <sup>7</sup> Supra note 2, pp 44-45

45 <sup>8</sup> Ibid

46 <sup>9</sup> Ibid. See also, D.Johnson and C.Turner, *International Business themes and issues in the modern global*  
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48 [<http://www.cpdindia.org/globalhumansecurity/globalisation.htm>] on 14/10/2005 at 7.00 pm. See also S. Chan  
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52 <sup>10</sup> See Mmegi, 6/9/2005, vol. 22, No. 136, available at  
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56 Hybridization" in M. Featherstone, S. Lash and R. Robertson, eds "*Global Modernities*" TCS Book Series,  
57 1995, p. 47 for various dates to when globalization began.

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3 conflicts that has caused the impact and need for cross-border activity to be undertaken as  
4 greater velocity as these development have made it possible and conducive for such  
5 interaction to become more real.<sup>11</sup>  
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9 Some authors make a distinction between globalization and globality. Globality refers to  
10 recent globalization to create a demarcation between historical transborder relations and more  
11 recent occurrences.<sup>12</sup> Therefore, globality will denote a state of mind or consciousness of an  
12 increasing degree of integration, a concept within the phenomenon we recognise as  
13 globalization. In other words, levels of globality or cross border integration have increased in  
14 recent times, due to various factors.  
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20 Globalism on the other hand, is said to be the attitude or approach that is taken in engaging  
21 with globalization.<sup>13</sup> Globalism will dictate what limitations we may choose to place on  
22 integration. This decision will in turn impede on the achievement of the maximum potential  
23 of globalization, a level or potential we may not necessarily be interested in achieving.  
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29 Why is integration of special significance in the context of international economic law? Of  
30 the three main dimensions to globalization,<sup>14</sup> the common or facilitating economic dimension  
31 has paved the way for the other dimensions to develop. Hence it is thought that this is why  
32 the development between the various dimensions is unequal.<sup>15</sup> Man's greatest tendency is to  
33 trade. He will exchange something that he has for something that he has not. The objective of  
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39 <sup>11</sup> "What is Globalisation?" available at [<http://www.globalisation101.org/globalisation/>] 3.50 pm 13/10/2005.  
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59 [<http://www.humanities.mcmaster.ca/~global/wps/weaver03.pdf>] on 14/10/2005 at 9.00 pm.  
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3 this exchange is to improve his living standard. This has often been said to be the reason early  
4 man migrated to new lands for the opportunity to improve the quality of his life. With the  
5 economic dimension being the main reason for exchange, his cultural practices and political  
6 incidentally followed suit.<sup>16</sup>  
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### 10 Integration

11 A frequently used buzz word within the international economic law fraternity is the word  
12 “integration”. It is a term that has become increasingly popular to express both satisfaction  
13 and dissatisfaction with a global phenomenon called globalization. As a result integration has  
14 become both a goal to be achieved, but yet has caused problematic issues for some sections  
15 of the international economic community to grapple with. In order to investigate the issues  
16 relating to integration, what it means within the context of globalization, international  
17 economic law becomes of vital importance as investigating an issue in the wrong context may  
18 well produce inaccurate outcomes.  
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27 According to its dictionary definition, integration means the mixing of subject matter that was  
28 previously segregated<sup>17</sup>. Other sources define integration as incorporation as equals into  
29 society or the organization of individuals of different groups,<sup>18</sup> or combination, unification,  
30 blending and assimilation.<sup>19</sup> Thereof. It is clear from the various definitions given that  
31 integration is a process that involves the merging of the subject matter into an entity on equal  
32 footing. From this perspective in the context of international economic law, integration is a  
33 state that is actively pursued and engineered rather than a chance occurrence. This state is  
34 pursued through building a legal framework which applies to international economic relations  
35 of various independent countries around the world, segregated principally by their sovereign  
36 borders, cultures, language, political systems, economic wealth and levels of development in  
37 an attempt as far as practical to make them one.  
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49 <sup>16</sup> *supra* note 1, Chapter 2

50 <sup>17</sup> Oxford Dictionaries, available at [<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/integration>] accessed at 3.00  
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56 2016.  
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3 Is integration today seen as more important compared to previous times? What has caused it  
4 to become such desired achievement? Can it be achieved as an end result, meaning that we  
5 will one day cease to pursue integration?  
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11 *The problem with the traditional perception of integration: The World is an unequal place*

12 Integration therefore, will ensure the best can be obtained from globalization. There are  
13 numerous studies that seek to prove this assertion as accurate. According to the International  
14 Monetary Fund the world economy is forecasted to grow by 3.4% in 2016 and 3.6% in  
15 2017.<sup>20</sup> The engine of this growth is expected to come from emerging markets and developing  
16 economies as opposed to developed economies,<sup>21</sup> and this is why integrating developing  
17 countries into the international trading system is so important. However, too much emphasis  
18 has been placed on only one dimension to integration since the establishment of the WTO.  
19 The dimension that sees integration only from the perspective that it must be increasingly  
20 enhanced.  
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29 However, the world is an unequal place. According to Oxfam, research by the charity  
30 suggested the wealth of the top 62 richest people on the planet is now equal to that of the  
31 bottom 50 per cent combined.<sup>22</sup> Oxfam further asserts that 1% now have more wealth than  
32 the rest of the world's population combined, and that global inequality is worse than at any  
33 time since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as since 1960, the global inequality gap has roughly tripled in  
34 size.<sup>23</sup> According to the World Economic Forum, the poorest half of the population often  
35 controls less than 10% of its wealth.<sup>24</sup> The OECD Secretary General has reported that "*We*  
36 *have reached a tipping point. Inequality can no longer be treated as an afterthought*"<sup>25</sup>  
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45 <sup>20</sup> The World Economic Outlook Update January 2016 available at  
46 [<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2016/update/01/>] accessed on 23/11/2016 at 1.30 pm

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48 <sup>22</sup> Reported in the Independent, 24/1/2016, available at [<http://www.independent.co.uk/voices/global-income-inequality-is-indeed-falling-but-we-should-still-be-wary-a6831056.html>] accessed on 15/6/2017 at 16:52 hrs

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51 <sup>24</sup> World Economic Forum, Outlook for the Global Agenda 2015, available at  
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54 hrs  
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3 According to the UNICEF, the top 20% of the world's population enjoys more than 70  
4 percent of total income, contrasted by two percentage points for those in the bottom quintile.  
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6 The richest population quintile gets 83 percent of global income with just a single percentage  
7 point for those in the poorest quintile. It would take more than 800 years for the bottom  
8 billion to achieve ten percent of global income under the current rate of change.<sup>26</sup> According  
9 to another study, the world's wealthiest individuals, total only 8.1 percent of the global  
10 population but own 84.6 percent of global wealth.<sup>27</sup>  
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16 So integration in pursuit of globalization, notwithstanding the enhanced levels of globality  
17 (increased consciousness of integration) against the backdrop of a lack of understanding of  
18 the dynamics that inform globalism (the attitude towards globalization) including the  
19 inequality in the world and the concerns and subsequent choices that dictate how we react to  
20 integration globalism is formed has misinformed many that recent occurrences like Brexit  
21 and Mr. Trumps victory in the US presidential election premised on inward looking policies  
22 spells the end of globalization, or rather a reversal of what the world has achieved through  
23 economic integration or deglobalization.  
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30 Whilst too much emphasis was placed on the economic benefits of integration, the socio-  
31 political impact was somewhat overlooked.<sup>28</sup> Indeed in the context of both the Brexit  
32 campaigners as well as President Trump's presidential campaign, the national sovereignty  
33 and immigration issues were at the forefront. The fact that the British public voted to leave  
34 the EU and the Americans voted for President Trump, notwithstanding the concerns raised by  
35 opposing views mean that there are real concerns in these constituencies regarding such  
36 issues as well as the economic realities of integration.  
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#### 45 *The EU and US conundrum*

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47 <sup>26</sup> Isabel Ortiz and Matthew Cummins UNICEF GLOBAL INEQUALITY: BEYOND THE BOTTOM  
48 BILLION A Rapid Review of Income Distribution in 141 Countries available at  
49 [https://www.unicef.org/socialpolicy/files/Global\\_Inequality.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/socialpolicy/files/Global_Inequality.pdf) accessed on 16/6/2017 at 10:50 hrs

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57 2016.



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3 If integration means the mixing, combining, blending or unification subject matter as equals  
4 into an organization<sup>29</sup> and this subject matter meaning factors of production, then this would  
5 pose a significant problem for both the US and the UK. This is due to the sources of the  
6 factors of production not being capable of fulfilling the requirement of “as equals”. This  
7 equality is not from the perspective of being more or less human, but the source nations of the  
8 factors of production are unequal to their detriment from the income perspective, due to the  
9 gulf in global income inequality. The levels of income inequality in the context of the EU  
10 became more pronounced since the full inclusion of Bulgaria and Romania. The opportunities  
11 offered by the UK is disproportionate to that offered in Bulgaria and Romania, not only from  
12 the employability perspective, but also what the UK offers through Social Welfare.  
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### 20 Conclusion

21 It is in human nature to seek betterment and improvement and hence immigration will always  
22 be present. The lower costs of production in countries with lower income will mean that they  
23 will always be more competitive producers. This coupled with the free movement of capital  
24 (for which there is very little interest in limiting the mobility of) will mean that money from  
25 richer countries will be invested in production in a poorer countries as the investor can then  
26 harvest greater profits from the lower cost of production. Either way, either lowering the cost  
27 of production by relocating capital or utilizing cheaper, more available and a more willing  
28 work force comprising of immigrants will benefit the rich in richer countries but work against  
29 the interests of the poorer in those very countries. Hence the dissatisfaction demonstrated by  
30 the masses through the ballot box in the UK and the US is merely a demonstration of their  
31 globalism in the face of globality and globalization. If the globalism requires a slower rate of  
32 integration, it is still globalization with the exercise of selected interconnectivity and not  
33 deglobalization.  
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