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Meaning, Components and Methods Article shared by: All the nations are always engaged in the process of fulfilling or securing the goals of their national interests. The foreign policy of each nation is formulated on the basis of its national interest and it is always at work for securing its goals. It is a universally accepted right of each state to secure its national interests. A state always tries to justify its actions on the basis of its national interest. The behaviour of a state is always conditioned and governed by its national interests. Hence it is essential for us to know the meaning and content of National Interest. Meaning of National Interest National Interest is a vague and ambiguous term that carries a meaning according to the context in which it is used. Statesmen and policy-makers have always used it in ways suitable to them and to their objective of justifying the actions of their states. China justified its border disputes with India and the Soviet Union in the name of attempts to secure the national interests of China. Now the P-5 countries talk of Non- proliferation and arms control in terms of the national interests of all the nations. All these and many more examples can be quoted to stress the ambiguity that surrounds the concept of National Interest. This ambiguity hinders the process of formulating a universally accepted definition of National Interest. However, several scholars have tried to define National Interest. Definition of National Interest: It means desires on the part of sovereign states. Dyke National Interests can as defined as the claims, objectives, goals, demands and interests which a nation always tries to preserve, protect, defend and secure in relations with other nations. Components of National Interest: In describing the national interests that nations seek to secure a two-fold classification is generally made: A Necessary or Vital Components: According to Morgenthau, the vital components of the national interests that a foreign policy seeks to secure are survival or identity. He sub-divides identity into three parts: Political identity and Cultural identity. Physical identity includes territorial identity. Political identity means politico-economic system and Cultural identity stands for historical values that are upheld by a nation as part of its cultural heritage. These are called vital components because these are essential for the survival of the nation and can be easily identified and examined. A nation even decides to go to war for securing or protecting her vital interests. A nation always formulates its foreign policy decisions with a view to secure and strengthens its security. The attempts to secure international peace and security, that nations are currently making, are being made because today the security of each state stands inseparably linked up with international peace and security. Security is, thus, a vital component of national interest. Each nation always tries to secure its vital interests even by means of war. The non-vital components are those parts of national interest which are determined either by circumstances or by the necessity of securing the vital components. These are determined by a host of factorsâ€”the decision-makers, public opinion, party politics, sectional or group interests and political and moral folkways. Whereas the vital interests may be taken as goals, the secondary interests may be termed as objectives of foreign policy. Dyke and his list includes: Though each state defines these objectives in a manner which suits its interests in changing circumstances, yet these objectives can be described as common to almost all states. Thus, national interest which a nation seeks to secure can be generally categorized into these two parts. Classification of National Interests: In order to be more precise in examining the interest which a nation seeks to secure, Thomas W. Robinson presents a six fold classification of interests which nations try to secure. These are those interests in respect of which no nation can compromise. It includes the preservation of physical, political and cultural identity against possible encroachments by other states. A state has to defend these at all costs. These are less important than the primary interests. Secondary Interests are quite vital for the existence of the state. This includes the protection of the citizens abroad and ensuring of diplomatic immunities for the diplomatic staff. These refer to the relatively constant long-term interests of the state. These are subject to very slow changes. The US interest to preserve its spheres of influence and to maintain freedom of navigation in all the oceans is the examples of such interests. Such

interests are those interests of a nation which are considered vital for national good in a given set of circumstances. In this sense these can diverge from both primary and permanent interests. General interests of a nation refer to those positive conditions which apply to a large number of nations or in several specified fields such as economic, trade, diplomatic relations etc. To maintain international peace is a general interest of all the nations. Similar is the case of disarmament and arms control. These are the logical outgrowths of the general interests and these are defined in terms of time and space. To secure the economic rights of the Third World countries through the securing of a New International Economic Order is a specific interest of India and other developing countries. Besides these six categories of national interest, T. Robinson also refers to three international interests—identical interests, complementary interests and conflicting interests. The first category includes those interests which are common to a large number of states; the second category refers to those interests, which though not identical, can form the basis of agreement on some specific issues; and the third category includes those interests which are neither complementary nor identical. However, this classification is neither absolute nor complete. The complementary interests can, with the passage of time, become identical interests and conflicting interests can become complementary interests. The study of national interest of a nation involves an examination of all these vital and non-vital components of national interest. The six fold classificatory scheme offered by T. Robinson can be of great help to us for analyzing the national interests of all nations. Such a study can help us to examine the behaviour of nations in international relations.

**Methods for the Securing of National Interest:** To secure the goals and objectives of her national interest is the paramount right and duty of every nation. Nations are always at work to secure their national interests and in doing so they adopt a number of methods. The following are the five popular methods or instruments which are usually employed by a nation for securing her national interests in international relations:

**Diplomacy as a Means of National Interests:** Diplomacy is a universally accepted means for securing national interests. It is through diplomacy that the foreign policy of a nation travels to other nations. It seeks to secure the goals of national interests. Diplomats establish contacts with the decision-makers and diplomats of other nations and conduct negotiations for achieving the desired goals and objectives of national interests of their nation. The art of diplomacy involves the presentation of the goals and objectives of national interest in such a way as can persuade others to accept these as just and rightful demands of the nation. Diplomats use persuasion and threats, rewards and threats of denial of rewards as the means for exercising power and securing goals of national interest as defined by foreign policy of their nation. Diplomatic negotiations constitute the most effective means of conflict-resolution and for reconciling the divergent interests of the state. Through mutual give and take, accommodation and reconciliation, diplomacy tries to secure the desired goals and objectives of national interest. As an instrument of securing national interest, diplomacy is a universally recognized and most frequently used means. Morgenthau regards diplomacy as the most primary means. However, all the objectives and goals of national interest cannot be secured through diplomacy. The second important method for securing national interest is propaganda. Propaganda is the art of salesmanship. It is the art of convincing others about the justness of the goals and objectives or ends which are desired to be secured. It consists of the attempt to impress upon nations the necessity of securing the goals which a nation wishes to achieve. The revolutionary development of the means of communications Internet in the recent times has increased the scope of propaganda as a means for securing support for goals of national interest. The rich and developed nations use economic aid and loans as the means for securing their interests in international relations. The existence of a very wide gap between the rich and poor countries provides a big opportunity to the rich nations for promoting their interests vis-a-vis the poor nations. The dependence of the poor and lowly-developed nations upon the rich and developed nations for the import of industrial goods, technological know-how, foreign aid, armaments and for selling raw materials, has been responsible for strengthening the role of economic instruments of foreign policy. In this era of Globalisation conduct of international economic relation has emerged as a key means of national interests. Alliances and Treaties are concluded by two or more states for securing their common interests. This device is mostly used for securing identical and complementary interests. However, even conflictual interests may lead to alliances and treaties with like-minded states against the common rivals or opponents. Alliances and treaties make it a legal obligation for the members of the

alliances or signatories of the treaties to work for the promotion of agreed common interests. The alliances may be concluded for serving a particular specific interest or for securing a number of common interests. The nature of an alliance depends upon the nature of interest which is sought to be secured. Accordingly, the alliances are either military or economic in nature. Likewise, the need to meet the threat to socialism led to the conclusion of Warsaw Pact among the communist countries. The needs of Indian national interests in led to the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation with the erstwhile Soviet Union.

## 2: Canada's Global Markets Action Plan - Wikipedia

*Global Markets provides the most effective and efficient government assistance to U.S. businesses, foreign investors in the United States, and partners seeking opportunities and facing challenges in a dynamic global marketplace.*

International commodity markets, labor markets, and capital markets make up the economy and define economic globalization. In Sumer, an early civilization in Mesopotamia, a token system was one of the first forms of commodity money. Labor markets consist of workers, employers, wages, income, supply and demand. Labor markets have been around as long as commodity markets. The first labor markets provided workers to grow crops and tend livestock for later sale in local markets. Capital markets emerged in industries that require resources beyond those of an individual farmer. Most of the global economic powers constructed protectionist economic policies and introduced trade barriers that slowed trade growth to the point of stagnation. Globalization did not fully resume until the 1980s, when governments began to emphasize the benefits of trade. Governments shifted their economies from central planning to markets. These internal reforms allowed enterprises to adapt more quickly and exploit opportunities created by technology shifts. Labor-intensive production migrated to areas with lower labor costs, later followed by other functions as skill levels increased. Networks raised the level of wealth consumption and geographical mobility. This highly dynamic worldwide system and powerful ramifications. This event came to be known as the Big Bang. Global actors[ edit ] International governmental organizations[ edit ] An intergovernmental organization or international governmental organization IGO refers to an entity created by treaty, involving two or more nations, to work in good faith, on issues of common interest. International non-governmental organizations NGOs [ edit ] For more information, reference non-governmental organization NGO Despite its activity within one nation, NGOs work towards solutions that can benefit undeveloped countries that face the backlash of economic globalization. NGOs perform various services and humanitarian functions, bring citizen concerns to Governments, advocate and monitor policies and encourage political participation through provision of information. In business, outsourcing involves the contracting out of a business process e. ECLAC states that in order to create better economic relations globally, international lending agencies must work with developing countries to change how and where credit is concentrated as well as work towards accelerating financial development in developing countries. Key factors in achieving universal competition is the spread of knowledge at the State level through education, training and technological advancements. The fair trade movement works towards improving trade, development and production for disadvantaged producers. The fair trade movement has reached 1. Fair trade works under the motto of "trade, not aid", to improve the quality of life for farmers and merchants by participating in direct sales, providing better prices and supporting the community. Some global brands were found to do that before but they took some methods to support the labors soon after. The movement is taken to decrease the wrongdoing and gain the profits for labors. Race to the bottom Globalization is sometimes perceived as a cause of a phenomenon called the "race to the bottom" that implies that multinational companies are constantly attempting to maintain or increase their influence in countries that are already reliant on foreign investment alone. Multinationals tend to target export dependent countries. Due to a rise in competition, underdeveloped countries are undercutting their competitors through lowering their labor standards thus lowering the labor costs for the multinational companies investing into them. Companies will deliberately move into countries with the most relaxed laws and regulations for labor standards allowing them to do whatever they want. This results in factories with harsh labor conditions, low wages, and job insecurity. With the growing demands of science and technology, Gao states that with world markets take on an "increasing cross-border division of labor". Rappa agrees that economic globalization is reversible and cites International Studies professor Peter J. Per capita GDP growth in the post globalizers accelerated from 1. This acceleration in growth is even more remarkable given that the rich countries saw steady declines in growth from a high of 4. This rapid growth among the globalizers is not simply due to the strong performances of China and India in the 1980s and 1990s 18 out of the 24 globalizers experienced increases in growth, many of them quite substantial. While several globalizers have seen an increase in inequality, most

notably China, this increase in inequality is a result of domestic liberalization, restrictions on internal migration, and agricultural policies, rather than a result of international trade. Even in China, where inequality continues to be a problem, the poorest fifth of the population saw a 3. In several countries, those living below the dollar-per-day poverty threshold declined. In China, the rate declined from 20 to 15 percent and in Bangladesh the rate dropped from 43 to 36 percent. China, India, and Bangladesh, once among the poorest countries in the world, have greatly narrowed inequality due to their economic expansion. Global Value Chain

The global supply chain consists of complex interconnected networks that allow companies to produce, handle and distribute various goods and services to the public worldwide. Corporations manage their supply chain to take advantage of cheaper costs of production. A supply chain is a system of organizations, people, activities, information, and resources involved in moving a product or service from supplier to customer. Supply chain activities involve the transformation of natural resources, raw materials, and components into a finished product that is delivered to the end customer. Supply chains link value chains. Trade union

Labor unions were established during industrialization as a solution to poor and unregulated working conditions. Unregulated businesses allowed for low wages, job insecurity and poor working conditions. Trade unions responded by implementing a technique called collective bargaining, where the workers could legally negotiate wages as well as working conditions. As a direct result, labor rights increased as policy and regulation were enforced. Alongside globalization, outsourcing developed which increased corporate power. As a solution, Labor Unions continue to fight for global labor rights standards through trans-national organizations.

## 3: Exiting NAFTA – The Myth of Global Markets | The Last Refuge

*That is, global financial exploitation of national markets. FOUR BASIC ELEMENTS: <sup>TM</sup>Multinational corporations purchase controlling interests in various national outputs and industries of developed industrial western nations.*

Posted on December 26, by sundance If the U. Approximately a decade ago the U. Dept of Agriculture stopped tracking, and reporting, U. The food sector joined the ranks of fuel and energy in no longer being measured to track inflation and backdrop Fed monetary policy. Not coincidentally this was simultaneous to U. Believe it or not, President Trump is up against an entire world economic establishment. When you understand how trade works in the modern era you will understand why the agents within the system are so adamantly opposed to U. The biggest lie in modern economics, willingly spread and maintained by corporate media, is that a system of global markets still exists. Every element of global economic trade is controlled and exploited by massive institutions, multinational banks and multinational corporations. Underneath that economic activity there are people who hold the reigns of power over the outcomes. These individuals and groups are the stakeholders in direct opposition to principles of America-First national economics. The modern financial constructs of these entities have been established over the course of the past three decades. When you understand how they manipulate the economic system of individual nations you begin to understand why they are so fundamentally opposed to President Trump. In the Western World, separate from communist control perspectives ie. Global markets have been destroyed over the past three decades by multinational corporations who control the products formerly contained within global markets. The multinational trade and economic system, run by corporations and multinational banks, now controls the product outputs of independent nations. President Trump smartly understands what has taken place. Additionally he uses economic leverage as part of a broader national security policy; and to understand who opposes President Trump specifically because of the economic leverage he creates, it becomes important to understand the objectives of the global and financial elite who run and operate the institutions. Understanding how trillions of trade dollars influence geopolitical policy we begin to understand the three-decade global financial construct they seek to protect. That is, global financial exploitation of national markets. Everyone accepts this statement, yet few actually stop to ask who and what are behind this – and why? Influential people with vested financial interests in the process have sold a narrative that global manufacturing, global sourcing, and global production was the inherent way of the future. It is a process that is entirely controlled, promoted and utilized by large conglomerates and massive financial corporations. I freely admit this is tough to explain and I may not be successful. This is perhaps the most challenging to understand. In essence, thanks specifically to the way the World Trade Organization WTO was established in , national companies expanded their influence into multiple nations, across a myriad of industries and economic sectors energy, agriculture, raw earth minerals, etc. This is the basic underpinning of national companies becoming multinational corporations. Think of these multinational corporations as global entities now powerful enough to reach into multiple nations -simultaneously- and purchase controlling interests in a single economic commodity. A historic reference point might be the original multinational enterprise, energy via oil production. Exxon, Mobil, BP, etc. During the past several decades national companies merged. The largest lemon producer company in Brazil, merges with the largest lemon company in Mexico, merges with the largest lemon company in Argentina, merges with the largest lemon company in the U. These are now multinational corporations. They hold interests in specific segments this example lemons across a broad variety of individual nations. National laws on Monopoly building are not the same in all nations. But most are not as structured as the U. A or other more developed nations with more laws. During the acquisition phase, when encountering a highly developed nation with monopoly laws, the process of an umbrella corporation might be needed to purchase the interests within a specific nation. The example of Monsanto applies here. With control of the majority of actual lemons the multinational corporation now holds a different set of financial values than a local farmer or national market. This is why commodities exchanges are essentially dead. In the aggregate the mercantile exchange is no longer a free or supply-based market; it is now a controlled market exploited by

mega-sized multinational corporations. The supply of the controlled product is then distributed to the country according to their ability to afford the price. Back to the lemons. The price the U. Individual nations each independently engaged in creating a similar product. Under modern globalism this process no longer takes place. Massive multinational corporations control the majority of production inside each nation and therefore control the global product market and price. It is a controlled system. Part of the lobbying in the food industry is to advocate for the expansion of U. Expanding the federal subsidy for food purchases is part of the corporate profit dynamic. With increased taxpayer subsidies, the food price controllers can charge more domestically and export more of the product internationally. Taxes, via subsidies, go into their profit margins. The corporations then use a portion of those enhanced profits in contributions to the politicians. In highly developed nations this multinational corporate process requires the corporation to purchase the domestic political process as above with individual nations allowing the exploitation in varying degrees. As such, the corporate lobbyists pay hundreds of millions to politicians for changes in policies and regulations; one sector, one product, or one industry at a time. These are specialized lobbyists. The process of charging the U. It is never discussed. To control the market price some contracted product may even be secured and shipped with the intent to allow it to sit idle or rot. Contract with us, or you lose because we can control the market price of your end product. Downside is that once you sign that contract, you agree to terms that are entirely created by the financial interests of the larger corporation; not your farm. The multinational agriculture lobby is massive. We willingly feed the world as part of the system; but you as a grocery customer pay more per unit at the grocery store because domestic supply no longer determines domestic price. Within the agriculture community the feed-the-world production export factor also drives the need for labor. Labor is a cost. The multinational corps have a vested interest in low labor costs. Ergo, open border policies. Or it could be rubber, or concrete, or plastic, or frozen chicken parts etc. Team Trump focus exclusively on bilateral trade deals, with specific trade agreements targeted toward individual nations not national corporations. This puts many current multinational corporations, globalists who previously took a stake-hold in the U. Perhaps now we understand better how massive multi-billion multinational corporations and institutions are aligned against President Trump.

## 4: Global Defence Markets : Defence Export Strategy : Department of Defence

*European markets sank in early trading Thursday ahead of U.S. inflation data that may lift bond yields and possibly push interest rates higher. In Asia, losses on Wall Street overnight snowballed.*

Trade-weighted sterling since Brexit vote [http: Spot gold](http://) ,, which rose 1 percent in the previous sess 9: Reach her on Messenger to share your thoughts on market moves: I am not even going to try and put percentages on it yet â€” maybe when the dust has settled. But the order of likelihood I see is: As you can see, on the surface, the performance of global stocks overall does not appear that troubling, but a closer look at the share of constituents in bear markets is a totally different story. Our latest update from the British capital: Here are a couple of takes: Hard to be optimistic on GBP in the short term. But equally Theresa May has survived much worse. Hopes that a trade war between China and the U. A weaker dollar is likely also supporting the sector. Autos stocks meanwhile are the worst-performing, down 0. AMS fell as much as 8 percent at the open after it cut its revenue guidance, reigniting fears around the semiconductor sector. On the UK front, newly-listed carmaker Aston Martin reported strong Q3 profit and said it expected full-year sales to come in at the top end of expectations. Its shares opened up 2. Here are the top movers: Some negative headlines may curb the gains though: AMS shares are seen down 10 percent at the open. They have already lost almost a third of their market cap this month, on track for their worst month in a decade. European stocks are called to open lower today even after Asian equities rose overnight on news that China has delivered a written response to U.

## 5: Global Markets - DNB

*But as the interest rate differential between the dollar and emerging market currencies narrows, the latter become less attractive, discouraging investors from taking on the investment risk. With increasing currency volatilities in emerging markets, that is sending capital back into the dollar.*

Page 53 Share Cite Suggested Citation: National Interests in an Age of Global Technology. The National Academies Press. First, the globalization of industry and technology promises to accelerate transnational integration and cross-fertilization in engineering, technology, and management. As multilateral flows of trade, investment, and technology increase and more companies are drawn into global industrial networks of production, research, finance, and distribution, more firms are able to exploit the special competencies and technologies of an ever larger number of world-class national technical enterprises. This, in turn, speeds the development and diffusion of new product and process technologies and new "best practice" engineering and management techniques worldwide. Thirty years ago, international technology flows between U. During the s, however, both the pace of reverse technology flows into the United States and public appreciation of its significance increased rapidly. This is perhaps most apparent in technologically more mature U. Yet even the most technically dynamic industries studied by the committee demonstrated a shift toward more reciprocal flows of technology and "best practice" engineering and management techniques. Consider, for example, relatively recent adoption by U. The contribution of Japanese and European companies to the advance of specific product and process technologies in high-technology industries is clearly demonstrated by both patent and trade data see Figure 1. Second, competitive globalization of technical activities promises to enhance the diversity and depth of the current stock of world engineering and scientific resources and thereby provide greater stimulus to economic growth and technology development. In the context of competitive, open markets, global sourcing, assembly, production, and research permit private corporations to increase the efficiency with which they employ technical resources. In an increasingly integrated global economy, firms are able to access larger markets, a larger pool of specialized technical competence, and a larger reserve of complementary assets such as managerial talent, capital, and skilled labor. This, in turn, offers them the opportunity to increase economies of scale and scope across the spectrum of technical functions encompassing research, design, development, production, sales, and service. In addition to increasing the efficiency with which technical resources are applied in advanced industrialized economies, the global development and acquisition of technology and know-how by corporations promise to integrate a growing number of less-developed national technical enterprises into emerging global industrial technology networks. The documented secular shift in patterns of consumption toward increasingly technology-intensive products and services in the United States and other advanced industrialized countries should provide a sustained boost to demand for sophisticated technical services, particularly in the areas of information technology, biotechnology, and advanced materials. The advanced age and poor condition of public infrastructure, such as transportation systems, energy systems, water and waste treatment facilities, and housing, in many advanced industrialized countries, not to mention the lack of these vital infrastructures in many industrializing countries should also place major demands on a wide range of engineering and scientific talent in coming decades. Finally, the magnitude and intractable character of current global environmental problems, such as global warming or solid and hazardous waste reduction and disposal, are certain to require vast human technical resources to develop and apply tools, concepts, and specific technologies to meet these challenges. At the same time, it must be acknowledged that the process of globalization will continue to involve a spatial redistribution of industrial and associated technical activities and will necessarily benefit some countries and companies more than others. In short, although the rising tide of engineering competence worldwide and the greatly increased transnational mobility of technology and other factors of production promise greater efficiencies and economic growth in the aggregate, they have also intensified and recast competition among firms and nations in the process. Inward-looking corporate and national strategies for economic competitiveness, strategies preoccupied with the management of essentially indigenous markets, technology, and

other factors of production, are being rendered ineffective or irrelevant by the process of globalization. Forces That Lead to Domestic Protectionist Response The globalization of industry and technology creates new winners and losers within a national economy. Some industries or regions experience growth as a result of integration into global markets, while others, unable to weather the force of global competition, undergo economic decline. For example, the U. In contrast, the U. The problem is that those who benefit from globalization tend to take their good fortune for granted or attribute it entirely to their own superior efforts and initiatives. The losers tend to blame their losses on an unfair and hostile world, from which they demand protection. Hence, the winners often fail to appreciate their stake in globalization, while the losers are fully conscious that globalization is the source of their problems. This difference in the perceived stakes of globalization creates a domestic political imbalance that often fosters protectionism. Another source of protectionism is the fact that the costs of protective actions are widely distributed and the benefits are highly concentrated among regions or industries. This gives the beneficiaries of protection considerably larger incentives for political mobilization than it does to the general public, that is, consumers and taxpayers, who usually pay the price. International Asymmetries of Market Access Some national economies are more closed to the reciprocal flow of technology, trade, and investment across their borders than others. International comparison of average levels of intraindustry trade the extent to which a nation exports and imports similar products- offers one particularly illustrative perspective on the anomaly that is Japan. In the area of foreign direct investment, the anomalous status of Japan is equally apparent Figure 2. Western Europe has absorbed more than a third of total world direct investment for decades. The United States, despite accounting for a relatively small share of world inward investment for most of the period since , has watched its share increase to more than one-fourth of the world total during the past decade. Japan, on the other hand, continues to account for a remarkably small share of total inward investment, even though its share of total outward direct investment has grown rapidly in recent years. Regardless of its causes, however, differential national treatment of international trade, technology, and investment flows has contributed to bilateral economic imbalances, increased international political friction, and fostered protectionism. In so doing, it has made the task of adjustment to the economic challenges and opportunities of globalization more difficult for all nations, although particularly for more open national economies. The Different "Learning" Aptitudes of Nations Some nations are much better at taking advantage of a globalizing technology base than others. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the United States made its successful bid for global industrial leadership by rapidly assimilating and improving upon technologies and techniques first developed in other countries. At a time when the sources of technical advance in a growing number of industries are becoming more widely dispersed throughout the globe, the "not-invented-here" syndrome, a product of decades of unchallenged U. Intraindustry trade index points. The average index for trade in all industries within a nation is calculated by weighting each industry by its share in total trade. Department of Commerce , p. Again, it is important to understand that the different "learning" aptitudes of nations, like differences in the relative openness of their economies, stem as much from the structural, institutional, legal, and cultural consequences of their unique political and economic development as from particular public policies. Hence there is no quick or simple policy response that will eliminate the learning differential. The result, however, is an international technological order in which there are additional impediments to reciprocal transfers of technology and know-how. Though not explicitly "protectionist," these impediments generate additional political tension between nations and often encourage policy responses that impede political and economic adjustment to new global realities. The Threat of Global Monopolies The recent surge in national and transnational mergers, takeovers, and strategic alliances in highly concentrated industries such as the production of electrical equipment, computers, semiconductors, automobiles, and aircraft engines underlines the inherent contradictions of corporate strategies and public policies with regard to "competitiveness" and "competition. In other technologically more mature concentrated industries, anticompetitive behavior becomes more of a possibility as markets for certain products mature or saturate. In a mature market, incremental improvements in product technology tend to become more and more costly, so that firms are increasingly tempted to forgo such improvements in order to preserve their profitability by avoiding an

increasingly cost-ineffective product improvement race. It is important to recognize that the potential for harmful anticompetitive behavior by global companies has been exacerbated by the trade, technology, and industrial policies of the industrialized nations in recent years. Anticompetitive behavior may also be reinforced by the "closed" technology development programs funded by the governments of many industrialized countries. Such policy-induced impediments to international competition in the name of antitrust enforcement also threaten to undercut economic growth and technical advance. Most important, globalization of technical activities represents a trend that cannot be reversed or significantly impeded by national governments without inflicting high costs on their citizens. At the same time, the committee recognizes that failure to advance effective domestic policies and international negotiations toward the objective of reducing impediments to the competitive globalization of industry and technology is likely to encourage protectionist policies by governments of the advanced industrialized nations. Whether policy obstacles to the free movement of goods, capital, labor, and technology accumulate gradually or explode in trade or investment wars, they are bound to increase global economic dislocation, delay needed structural adjustment, and impede economic growth and technical advance for all nations. Either scenario, although costly to the advanced industrialized nations, would have particularly harsh consequences for developing and newly industrializing countries. For example, consider the rapid pace at which the once isolated technical work force of Eastern Europe is being drawn into the global technical order through the recent actions of European, Asian, and North American multinationals in the automotive, electrical equipment, and chemical industries. Given the recent changes in the distribution of world technology-intensive trade, the rapid growth of non-U. Global Companies and Public Policy: Council on Foreign Relations Press. Mansfield, Edwin, and Anthony Romeo. The Competitive Advantage of Nations. Staff Report Direct Investment Update: Trends in International Direct Investment.

## 6: Industrial Policy > Programs > Global Markets & Investments

*Global Markets Around the world, more and more governments are implementing various forms of carbon pricing, but so far most prices languish below USD*

Posted on March 2, by sundance If the U. Approximately a decade ago the U. Dept of Agriculture stopped using U. The food sector joined the ranks of fuel and energy prices in no longer being measured to track core inflation and backdrop Fed monetary policy. Not coincidentally this was simultaneous to U. Believe it or not, President Trump is up against an entire world economic establishment. When you understand how trade works in the modern era you will understand why the agents within the system are so adamantly opposed to U. The biggest lie in modern economics, willingly spread and maintained by corporate media, is that a system of global markets still exists. Every element of global economic trade is controlled and exploited by massive institutions, multinational banks and multinational corporations. Underneath that economic activity there are people who hold the reigns of power over the outcomes. These individuals and groups are the stakeholders in direct opposition to principles of America-First national economics. The modern financial constructs of these entities have been established over the course of the past three decades. When you understand how they manipulate the economic system of individual nations you begin to understand why they are so fundamentally opposed to President Trump. In the Western World, separate from communist control perspectives ie. Global markets have been destroyed over the past three decades by multinational corporations who control the products formerly contained within global markets. The multinational trade and economic system, run by corporations and multinational banks, now controls the product outputs of independent nations. President Trump smartly understands what has taken place. Additionally he uses economic leverage as part of a broader national security policy; and to understand who opposes President Trump specifically because of the economic leverage he creates, it becomes important to understand the objectives of the global and financial elite who run and operate the institutions. Understanding how trillions of trade dollars influence geopolitical policy we begin to understand the three-decade global financial construct they seek to protect. That is, global financial exploitation of national markets. Against the backdrop of President Trump confronting China; and against the backdrop of NAFTA being renegotiated, likely to exit; and against the necessary need to support the key U. Everyone accepts this statement, yet few actually stop to ask who and what are behind this “and why? Influential people with vested financial interests in the process have sold a narrative that global manufacturing, global sourcing, and global production was the inherent way of the future. It is a process that is entirely controlled, promoted and utilized by large conglomerates, lobbyists, purchased politicians and massive financial corporations. I freely admit this is tough to explain and I may not be successful. This is perhaps the most challenging to understand. In essence, thanks specifically to the way the World Trade Organization WTO was established in , national companies expanded their influence into multiple nations, across a myriad of industries and economic sectors energy, agriculture, raw earth minerals, etc. This is the basic underpinning of national companies becoming multinational corporations. Think of these multinational corporations as global entities now powerful enough to reach into multiple nations -simultaneously- and purchase controlling interests in a single economic commodity. A historic reference point might be the original multinational enterprise, energy via oil production. Exxon, Mobil, BP, etc. During the past several decades national companies merged. The largest lemon producer company in Brazil, merges with the largest lemon company in Mexico, merges with the largest lemon company in Argentina, merges with the largest lemon company in the U. These are now multinational corporations. They hold interests in specific segments this example lemons across a broad variety of individual nations. National laws on Monopoly building are not the same in all nations. Most are not as structured as the U. A or other more developed nations with more laws. During the acquisition phase, when encountering a highly developed nation with monopoly laws, the process of an umbrella corporation might be needed to purchase the targeted interests within a specific nation. The example of Monsanto applies here. With control of the majority of actual lemons the multinational corporation now holds a different set of financial values than a local farmer or national market. This is why

commodities exchanges are essentially dead. In the aggregate the mercantile exchange is no longer a free or supply-based market; it is now a controlled market exploited by mega-sized multinational corporations. The supply of the controlled product is then distributed to the country according to their ability to afford the price. This is also how the corporations controlling WTO policy maximize profits. Back to the lemons. The price the U. Individual nations each independently engaged in creating a similar product. Under modern globalism this process no longer takes place. Massive multinational corporations control the majority of production inside each nation and therefore control the global product market and price. It is a controlled system. Part of the lobbying in the food industry is to advocate for the expansion of U. Expanding the federal subsidy for food purchases is part of the corporate profit dynamic. With increased taxpayer subsidies, the food price controllers can charge more domestically and export more of the product internationally. Taxes, via subsidies, go into their profit margins. The corporations then use a portion of those enhanced profits in contributions to the politicians. In highly developed nations this multinational corporate process requires the corporation to purchase the domestic political process as above with individual nations allowing the exploitation in varying degrees. As such, the corporate lobbyists pay hundreds of millions to politicians for changes in policies and regulations; one sector, one product, or one industry at a time. These are specialized lobbyists. The process of charging the U. It is never discussed. To control the market price some contracted product may even be secured and shipped with the intent to allow it to sit idle or rot. Contract with us, or you lose because we can control the market price of your end product. Downside is that once you sign that contract, you agree to terms that are entirely created by the financial interests of the larger corporation; not your farm. The multinational agriculture lobby is massive. We willingly feed the world as part of the system; but you as a grocery customer pay more per unit at the grocery store because domestic supply no longer determines domestic price. Within the agriculture community the feed-the-world production export factor also drives the need for labor. Labor is a cost. The multinational corps have a vested interest in low labor costs. Ergo, open border policies. Or it could be rubber, or concrete, or plastic, or frozen chicken parts etc. Team Trump focus exclusively on bilateral trade deals, with specific trade agreements targeted toward individual nations not national corporations. This puts many current multinational corporations, globalists who previously took a stake-hold in the U. Perhaps now we understand better how massive multi-billion multinational corporations and institutions are aligned against President Trump.

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*GLOBAL MARKETS, NATIONAL LAW, AND THE REGULATION OF BUSINESS: A VIEW FROM THE TOP ELEANOR M. FOXt INTRODUCTION Economic liberalization and technological innovations are.*

Interest Rates Affect the Emerging Markets? By Tomoko Iwakawa As expected, the U. Federal Reserve raised its federal funds target rate by 25 basis points this week to 2 percent. Previously, it was unclear whether there would be three or four total rate hikes this year. So how did the U. The answer is, it depends. Against the major currencies, the dollar really did not move that much. However against the emerging market EM currencies, the dollar has strengthened, signaling that the higher U. EM countries typically run a current account deficit so they rely on foreign capital inflow to fund those deficits. In order to attract that foreign capital inflow, they offer high interest rates. Last year, the weak dollar also helped those EM economies. But as the interest rate differential between the dollar and emerging market currencies narrows, the latter become less attractive, discouraging investors from taking on the investment risk. With increasing currency volatilities in emerging markets, that is sending capital back into the dollar. This poses a threat to the EM countries. Their economies grow by leveraging, but not only is that foreign money not coming in, their foreign borrowing levels - primarily denominated in U. To illustrate this phenomenon, since the beginning of this year, the Argentine peso has fallen by about 30 percent, the Turkish lira by 20 percent and the Brazilian real by 11 percent. The South African rand and Russian ruble seem equally vulnerable going ahead. Given its ongoing, quasi-fixed exchange rate regime and strong capital controls, however, the Chinese economy has not been affected as much as other EM countries. While his goal is improving the U. If we can help you with any Foreign Exchange needs, please email [foreignexchange@cnb.com](mailto:foreignexchange@cnb.com). The information in this report was compiled by the staff at City National Bank from data and sources believed to be reliable but City National Bank makes no representation as to the accuracy or completeness of the information. The opinions expressed, together with any estimate or projection given, constitute the judgment of the author as of the date of the report. City National Bank has no obligation to update, modify or amend this report or to otherwise notify a reader in the event any information stated, opinion expressed, matter discussed, estimate or projection changes or is determined to be inaccurate. This report is intended to be a source of general information. It is not to be construed as an offer, or solicitation of an offer, to buy or sell any financial instrument. Any financial instrument discussed in this report may not be suitable for the reader. Each reader must make his or her own investment decision, using an independent advisor if prudent, based on his or her own investment objective and financial situation. Prices and availability of financial instruments are subject to change without notice. Financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency are subject to exchange rate risk in addition to the risk of the investment. City National Bank and its clients or associated persons may, at times, engage in transactions in a manner inconsistent with this report and, with respect to particular securities and financial instruments discussed, may buy from or sell to clients or others on a principal basis. Past performance is not necessarily an indication of future results. This report may not be reproduced, distributed or further published by any person without the written consent of City National Bank. Please cite source when quoting.

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