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Deutsches Institut für
Entwicklungspolitik



German Development
Institute

Globalisierung 2.0: Gemeinsam neue Märkte schaffen

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Tilman Altenburg, Programmleiter (DIE)



1. Umbrüche in der Weltwirtschaft
2. Konsequenzen für europäische Investoren
3. Konsequenzen für die internationale Zusammenarbeit



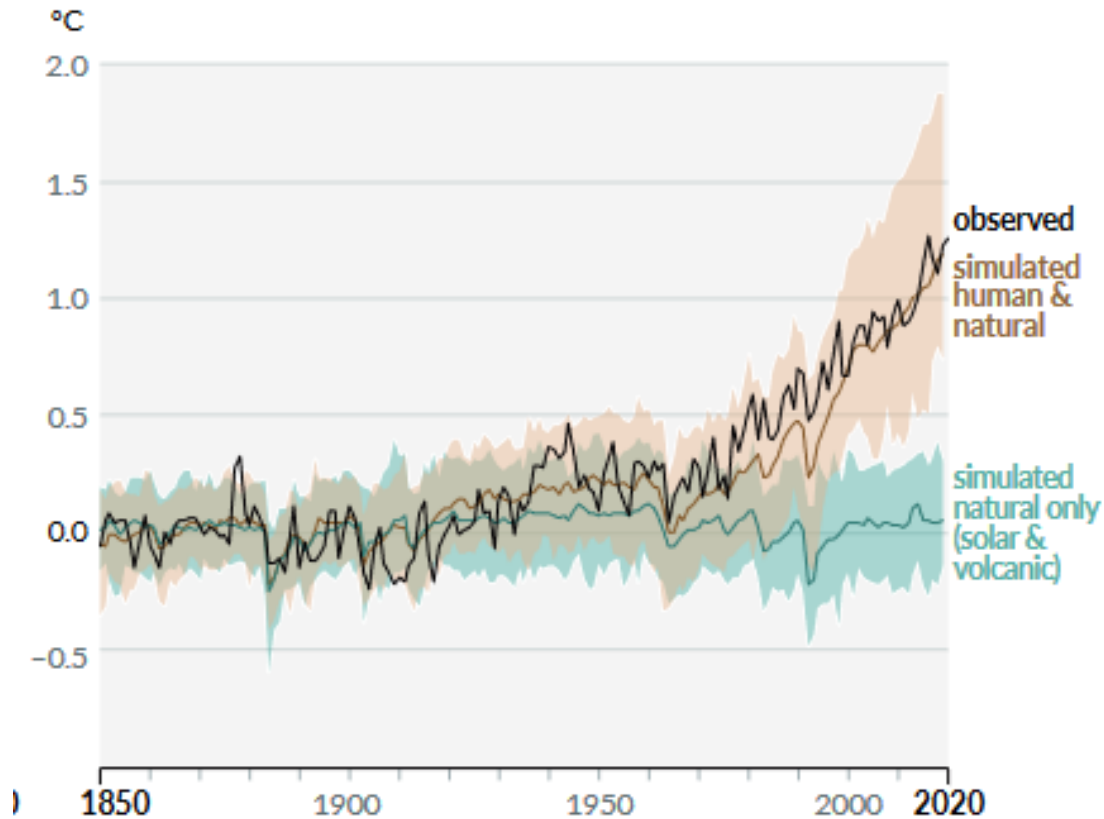
Umbrüche in der Weltwirtschaft

- **Strukturelle Megatrends** in der Weltwirtschaft
 - Klimakrise => Trend zur Dekarbonisierung und Anpassung
 - Digitalisierung
 - Verschiebung des Zentrums der Weltwirtschaft in den asiatischen Raum
 - Urbanisierung
 - Überlagert durch **kurz- /mittelfristige Mehrfachkrise**
 - COVID-Pandemie
 - Ukraine-Krieg
 - Spannungen mit China
- => Was bedeutet das in der Gesamtschau für Investoren und auswärtige Politik?



Klimakrise

(b) Change in global surface temperature (annual average) as observed and simulated using human & natural and only natural factors (both 1850–2020)

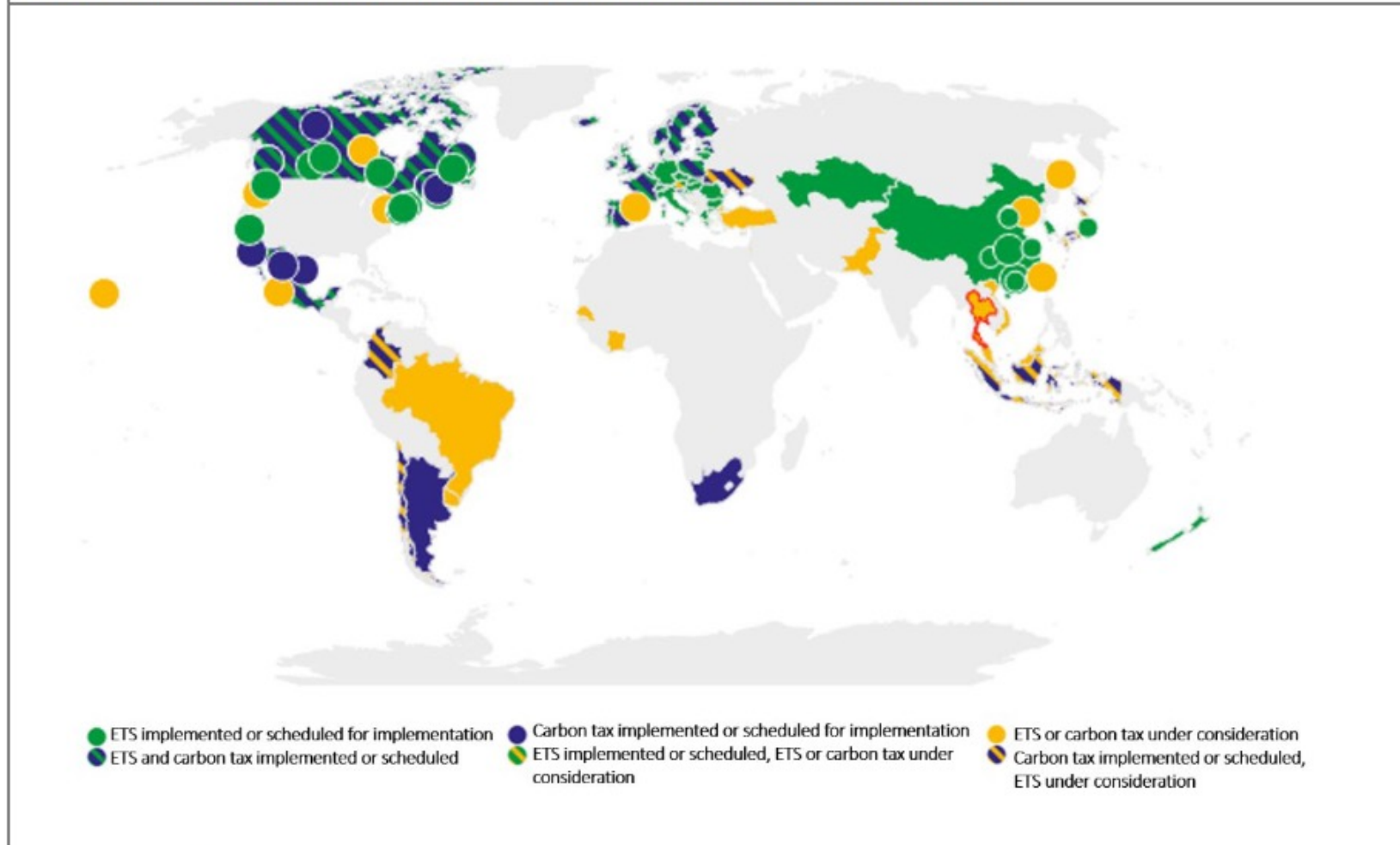


Erfordert Übergang zu „net zero“ bis ca 2045, mit Systemwechsel in:

- Energiewirtschaft, inkl. Wasserstoff
- Mobilität und Logistik
- Gebäude
- Industrie (Chemie, Stahl, Zement ..)
- Land- u. Forstwirtschaft
- Abfall-/Kreislaufwirtschaft

Klimakrise

Figure 6: Regional, national and subnational carbon pricing initiatives



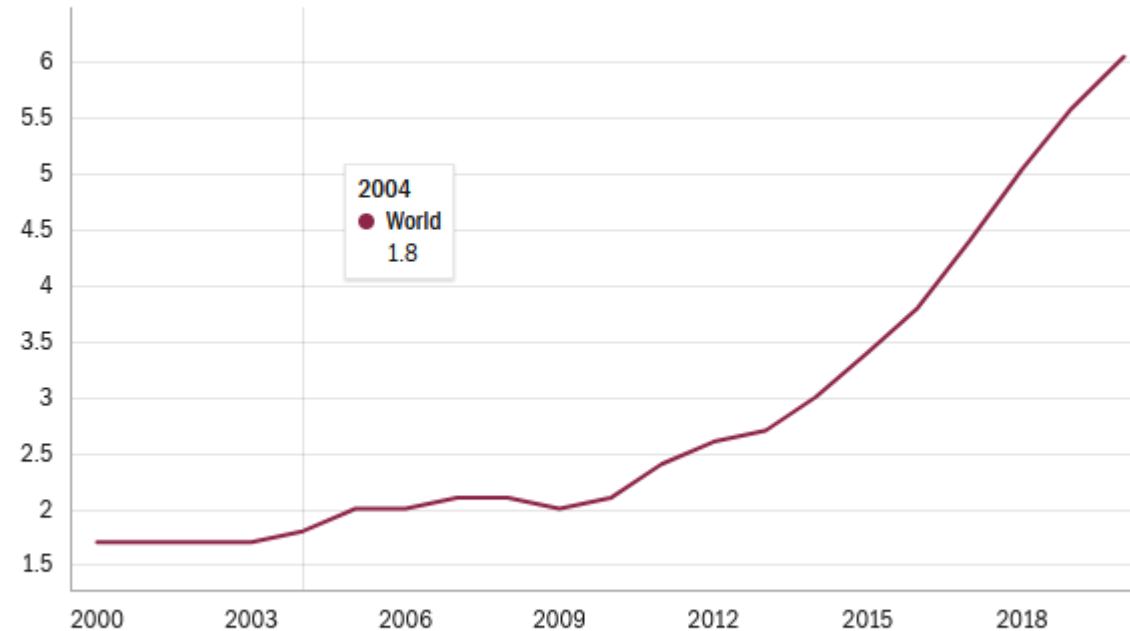
Source: World Bank, 2021c



Digitalisierung

World industrial robot density

Robots per thousand workers



Note: The figure refers to the 78 countries covered by the [International Federation of Robotics \(IFR\)](#) database.

Source: [IDR 2022](#) based on IFR



Digitalisierung

| Digital trend | Opportunities | Threats |
|---|--|---|
| Diffusion of smartphones and related services | Reduced transaction costs, better information and financial service especially for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) (Melia, 2019) | None |
| Automation of production | Increased firm-level productivity, possibility to close productivity gaps vis-à-vis advanced nations via technology imports (Lütkenhorst, 2018) | Erosion of labour-cost advantages, exclusion from global value chains through higher entry barriers, backshoring (Lütkenhorst, 2018) |
| Internet of things, artificial intelligence, machine learning, big data analytics | Higher productivity of production systems | High entry barriers in terms of systems know-how, capital and skills (UNCTAD, 2021b) => marginalisation from global production networks |
| 3D printing | Opportunities for decentralised production, favouring remote locations (Fratocchi, 2017) | May further incentivise backshoring |
| Blockchain technology | Increased transparency of business transactions, new smart and incorruptible governance modes as alternatives for weak institutions (Kleffmann, 2019; UNCTAD, 2021b) | Know-how so far largely concentrated in advanced nations => may widen technological gaps |



Verschiebungen in der Weltwirtschaft

Figure 4: Spending by the global middle class (PPP, constant 2011 billion USD and shares)

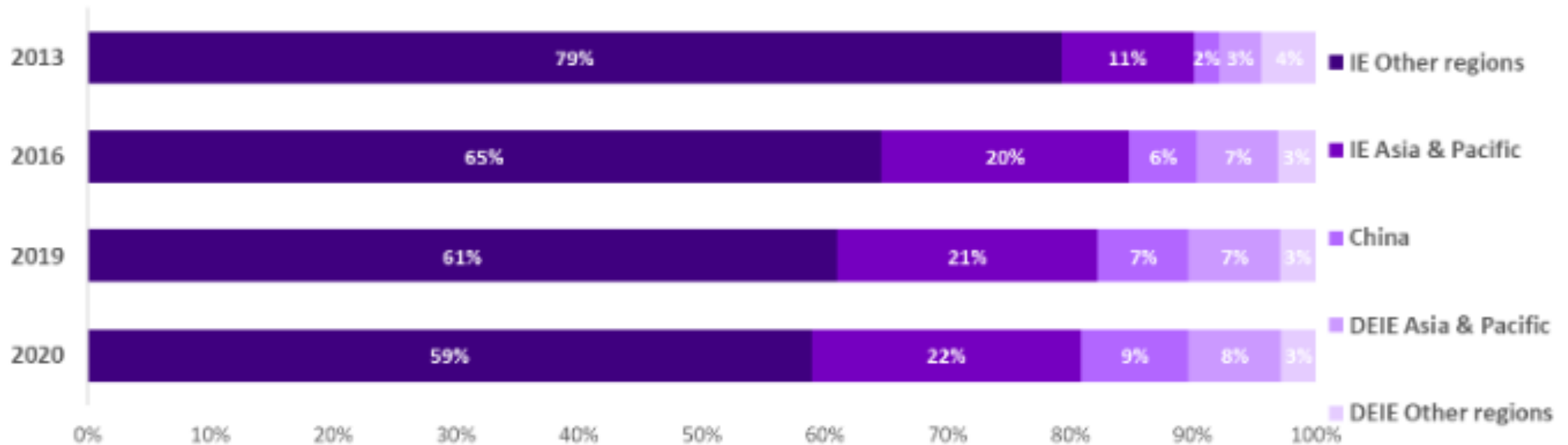
| | 2015 | | 2020 | | 2025 | | 2030 | |
|------------------------------|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| North America | 6,174 | 18 | 6,381 | 15 | 6,558 | 13 | 6,681 | 10 |
| Europe | 10,920 | 31 | 11,613 | 27 | 12,159 | 23 | 12,573 | 20 |
| Central and South America | 2,931 | 8 | 3,137 | 8 | 3,397 | 8 | 3,630 | 6 |
| Asia Pacific | 12,332 | 36 | 18,174 | 43 | 26,519 | 51 | 36,631 | 57 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 915 | 3 | 1,042 | 2 | 1,295 | 2 | 1,661 | 3 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 1,541 | 4 | 1,933 | 5 | 2,306 | 4 | 2,679 | 4 |
| World | 34,814 | 100 | 42,279 | 100 | 52,234 | 100 | 63,854 | 100 |

Source: Kharas, 2017



Verschiebungen in der Weltwirtschaft

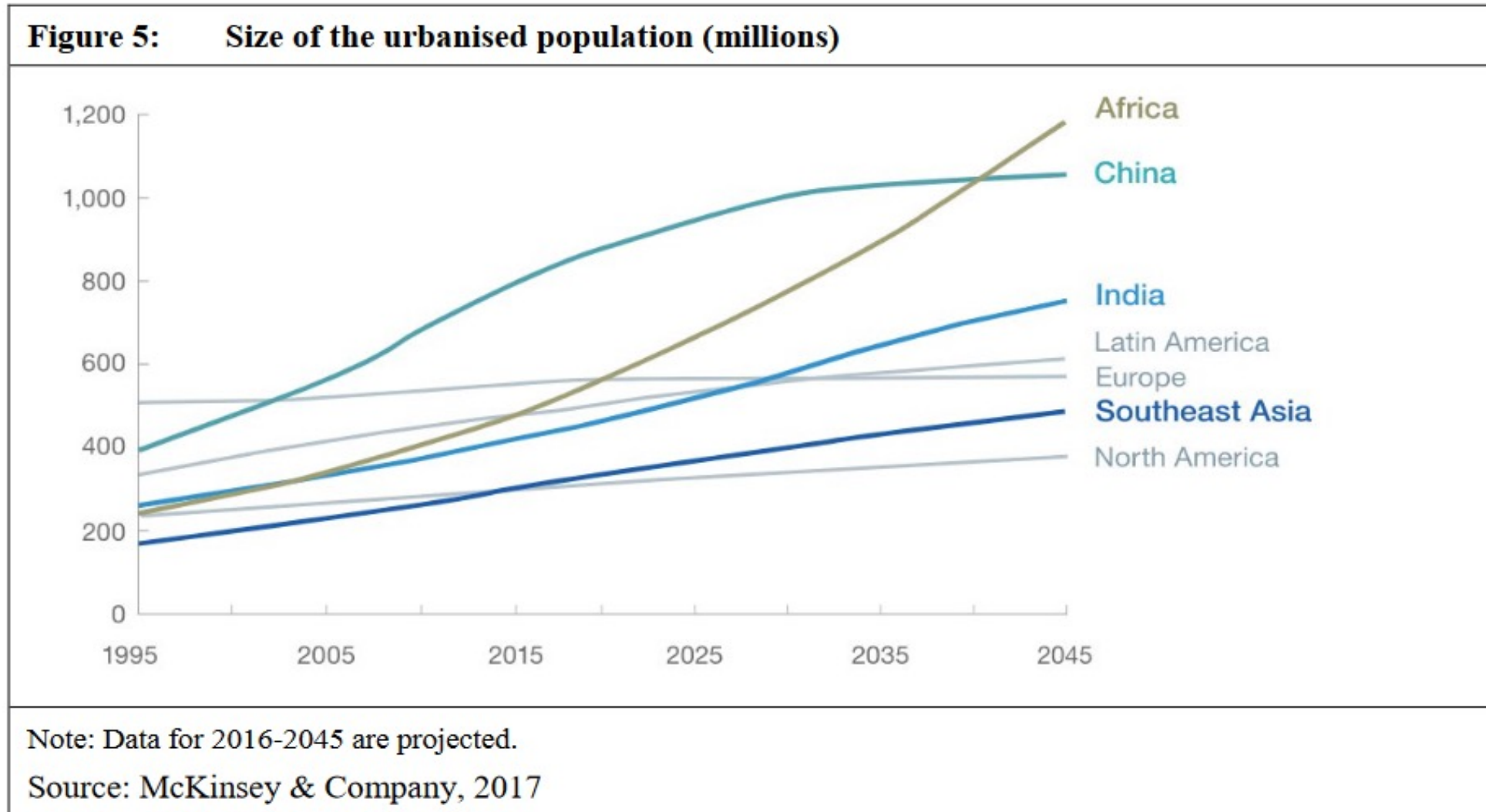
Figure 5: Share of suppliers for all G2000 manufacturing companies, by region of origin (2013-2020)



Source: Accenture Research based on FactSet financial data and analytics (<https://www.factset.com/>).



Urbanisierung





Krise 1: COVID

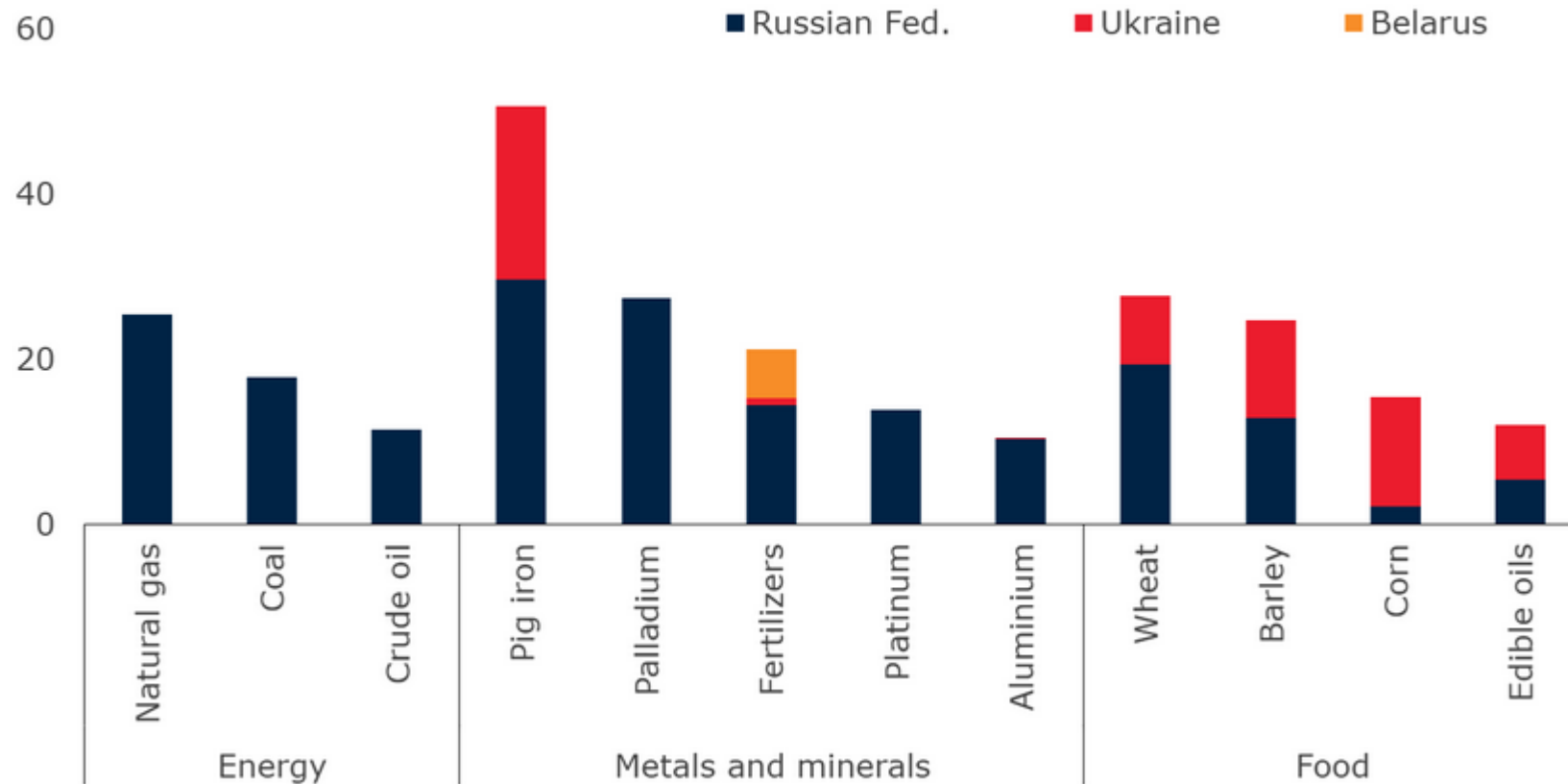
Tangible COVID-19 effects on structural change and their implications for DEIEs

| Megatrend | Tangible COVID-19 effects on structural change (beyond temporary recession) | Opportunities and threats for DEIEs' inclusive and sustainable industrial development |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Digitalization and automation</p> | <p>Trend acceleration towards online trading and telework</p> <p>Firms considering automation and reshoring</p> | <p>"Winner-take-all" dynamics may benefit advanced economies, risk of global platform economies crowding out local retailers and suppliers, increase of delivery services</p> <p>Opportunities to harness digital platforms for local development if managed well, reshoring might reduce export opportunities</p> |
| <p>Global economic power shifts</p> | <p>China is emerging even more strongly and high-income countries with healthy finances and strong fiscal stimulus packages are also likely to emerge stronger</p> <p>High indebtedness (in low-income countries) may jeopardize long-term development</p> | <p>Risk of falling further behind when pace of vaccination is low and post-pandemic debt levels are high</p> <p>Enhanced need for domestic revenue mobilization can create opportunity for fiscal reforms that encourage inclusive and green transformation</p> |
| <p>Greening of economies</p> | <p>Some countries deployed green fiscal stimulus packages such as green hydrogen initiatives</p> <p>Crisis unveiled risk of mono-structures, especially a dependency on single commodities</p> | <p>New opportunities related to renewable energy surplus generation, electrolysis and attraction of energy-intensive industries</p> <p>Enhanced incentives for diversification of fossil-fuel dependent economies</p> |

Source: Altenburg et al. (2021)



Krise 2: Ukraine-Krieg



Preisauftrieb bei vielen strategischen Gütern



Krise 3: Spannungen zwischen China und dem Westen

- Notwendigkeit, Abhängigkeit von China und Einflussgebieten zu verringern
- Zunehmende, zunehmend „unfreundliche“ Konkurrenz um strategische Importe aus Drittländern
- Rückfall in merkantilistische Positionen/ Blockbildung



Konsequenzen für europäische Investoren

- Ende der Globalisierung von Lieferketten?
 - Wenig Evidenz für Reshoring, kann aber zunehmen, v.a. wenn sich China-Konflikt verschärft
 - Energiemärkte: definitiv mehr Energie-Autarkie
 - Diversifizierung von Beschaffungsmärkten: Chancen für Lateinamerika und Afrika
 - Verstärkte Konkurrenz um strategische Rohstoffe
- Potenziale im Bereich der Ökologisierung der Weltwirtschaft, „early mover advantages“
 - Erneuerbare Energien
 - Grüner Wasserstoff
 - Energieeffiziente Produkte, z.B. ökologische Stadtentwicklung



Konsequenzen für internationale Zusammenarbeit

- Stärkung der Kooperation mit „sicheren Märkten“/ Reformländern
- Neue Kooperationen im Bereich Energie und Rohstoffe an der Schnittstelle von Zugang zu Ressourcen und entwicklungsförderlicher Gestaltung
- Unterstützung von Unternehmen beim Erschließen neuer Beschaffungsmärkte
- Stärkung Krisenresilienz in Partnerländern:
 - Gesundheitssysteme/ Pandemieprävention
 - Lokale Lieferketten
 - Anpassung an Klimawandel
 - Soziale Sicherung

Vielen Dank !

https://www.die-gdi.de/fileadmin/user_upload/pdfs/projekt/20220407_SustainableGlobalSupplyChains-Report2022_lowres.pdf

