**Benefits / Gains from Globalisation**

1. Encourages producers and consumers to benefit from deeper division of labour and economies of scale

2. freer movement of labour between countries

3. Opening up of capital markets allows developing countries to borrow money

4. Competitive markets incentivise businesses to seek cost-reducing innovations

5. Competitive pressures of globalisation may improve governance and labour protection

6. Increased awareness among consumers of challenges from climate change and income inequality

**Drawbacks / Risks of Globalisation**

**1. Inequality**: Globalisation has been linked to rising inequalities in income and wealth. Evidence for this is the growing rural–urban divide in countries such as China, India and Brazil. This leads to political and social tensions and financial instability that will constrain growth. Many of the world’s poorest people do not have access to basic technologies and public goods. They are excluded from the benefits.

**2 Vulnerability to external economic shocks**– national economies are more connected and interdependent; this increases the risk of contagion i.e. an external event somewhere else in the world coming back to affect you has risen / making a country more vulnerable to macro-economic problems elsewhere

**3. Threats to the Global Commons:** Irreversible damage to ecosystems, land degradation, deforestation, loss of bio-diversity and the fears of a permanent shortage of water afflict millions of the world’s most vulnerable

**4. Unemployment:** Concern has been expressed by some that capital investment and jobs in advanced economies will drain away to developing countries as firms switch their production to countries with lower unit labour costs. This can lead to higher levels of structural unemployment.

**5. Dominant global brands**– globalisation might stifle competition if global businesses with dominant brands and superior technologies take charge of key markets be it telecommunications, motor vehicles and so on.

**LINK using linkers of contrast**

**On the one hand** … **Χ**… **On the other**…**Y**

… **Χ**, **while** … **Y**. (ενώ)

… **Χ**, **whereas** … **Y**.(ενώ)

**Although** .. **Χ.., .. Y…**

.. **Χ.., as opposed to Y…** (σε αντίθεση με)

KEY

1..5 related to companies

2..4 related to workers/ labor

Although globalization facilitates the freer movement of labour between countries (NAME 2001; NAME 2002) and should, in principle make it easier for someone to get a job, critics (NAME 2005; NAME 2003) argue that jobs in advanced economies will drain away to developing countries as firms switch their production to countries with lower unit labour costs.