

THE LIMITS OF GLOBALISATION AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

by Professor Heribert Dieter

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NTU @ one-north, LT301 (Level 3)
11 Slim Barracks Rise Executive Centre Singapore 138664

Register HERE
(by 22 February 2018, 10am)

Directions to venue: <http://bit.ly/NTU-OneNorth-Directions>

Abstract

In OECD-countries, the support for globalisation is declining. Many citizens are critical of the current form of globalization. Donald Trump, Marine Le Pen and others continue to exploit this discontent. While populist tides in Europe may seem to be kept in check, criticism of globalization continues to spread, and even staunch supporters of a far-reaching international division of labour are now asking for a modified, a smart form of globalization. In Europe, a parallel process has also emerged. Just as hyperglobalization is questioned at the global level, ever closer union is seen critically by some observers in Europe. The solution to these tensions is a tailor-made approach: considering the preferences of societies requires several models for supranational integration.

About the Speaker

Heribert Dieter studied political science and economics at the Free University of Berlin and at the Australian National University in Canberra. He holds a doctorate degree from the Free University of Berlin. He is Senior Fellow at the German Institute for International and Security Affairs, Berlin. He is also Visiting Professor for International Political Economy at Zeppelin University, Lake Constance, and Associate Professor at Potsdam University.

His research focuses on international trade and finance. The future of the multilateral trading system and the stability of the international financial system have been key questions in his research. In addition, he has worked on regional integration in Europe and the Asia-Pacific, particularly on supranational financial co-operation. His latest book, published in 2017, analyses the prospects for a “Globalization à la carte”, which enables societies to express their preferences in the design of their countries’ economic policies.

