

B

1. Funzioni dell'Ordine Territoriale degli Ingegneri
2. Modalità e contenuti della comunicazione di avvio del procedimento amministrativo, ai sensi della legge n.241/1990.
3. L'Ordine degli Ingegneri come sostituto d'imposta
4. Testo di lingua inglese: vedi allegato B1.
5. Formattazione di un documento word

The image shows several handwritten signatures and initials in black ink. From left to right, there is a set of initials 'WR', a long horizontal signature, a signature that appears to be 'M...', a signature that appears to be 'B...', and a signature that appears to be 'h'.

ALLEGATO "BT"

37.1 Globalisation

Globalisation is the process by which the world is becoming one market. Barriers are being broken down in terms of where people buy products from and where firms produce. There are an increasing number of global brands and multinational companies. Among the reasons for the greater interconnection between countries are:

- **Reduced transport costs.** Containerisation and larger and more efficient ships, airplanes and trains have lowered the cost of moving goods.
- **Advances in communications.** Consumers can now purchase products online from anywhere in the world and are more in touch with trends in other countries. Executives of multinational companies (MNCs) can also keep in close contact with managers of foreign branches.
- **Removal of some trade restrictions.** The general trend has been for tariffs and quotas to be reduced.

Globalisation:

the process by which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected through trade and other links.



Modern container ships move vast quantities of goods around the world

The consequences of globalisation

Globalisation has both advantages and disadvantages. It is increasing competition, with consumers being able to buy a greater range of products at relatively low prices. It is also encouraging firms to locate some of their production in the most efficient locations.

It is, however, making economies more susceptible to external shocks. The greater the integration of economies means that a recession in one economy can have a significant impact on other economies. Government policy is also, to some extent, constrained by globalisation. For example, a government may be reluctant to increase the rate of corporation tax for fear that some MNCs will relocate to other countries. The ability of MNCs to shift production from branches in one country to other countries can cause structural unemployment. Some workers may also lose their jobs because of the increased competition that is arising from the breaking down of barriers between national markets. This is increasing the importance of occupational mobility.

WR

Handwritten signatures and initials, including a large stylized 'R' and several other illegible signatures.