

Prosperité et nouvelle géopolitique internationale: perspectives pour le Québec

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Conférence présentée devant l'Institut de gestion financière – Section Québec

6 décembre 2017



Hautes études internationales

Plan de la présentation

Introduction: Trump, Brexit et nouveau protectionnisme

1) Distribution de la richesse et nationalisme économique

2) Les solides racines du protectionnisme aux États-Unis

3) Le démantèlement de l'ALÉNA

4) La déstabilisation du système commercial global

5) L'Europe et l'Asie: des opportunités pour le Canada?

Conclusion: survivre dans un monde mercantiliste



1) Distribution de la richesse et nationalisme économique

La grande équation géopolitique



Distribution de la
richesse **DANS** les
grandes puissances

X

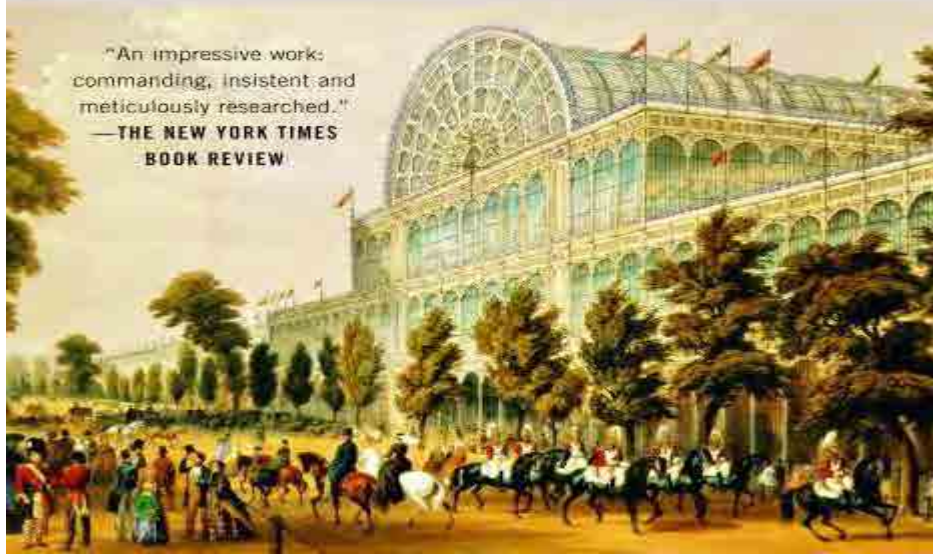
Distribution de la
richesse **ENTRE** les
grandes puissances



BENJAMIN M. FRIEDMAN

**THE MORAL CONSEQUENCES
OF ECONOMIC GROWTH**

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—THE NEW YORK TIMES
BOOK REVIEW



2) Les solides racines du protectionnisme aux États-Unis

Les États-Unis de 1999 à aujourd'hui

**Distribution inégale de
la croissance et
stagnation du revenu**

X

**Déclin de la puissance
économique relative
par rapport à la Chine**

Évolution du PIB par habitant aux États-Unis depuis 1945

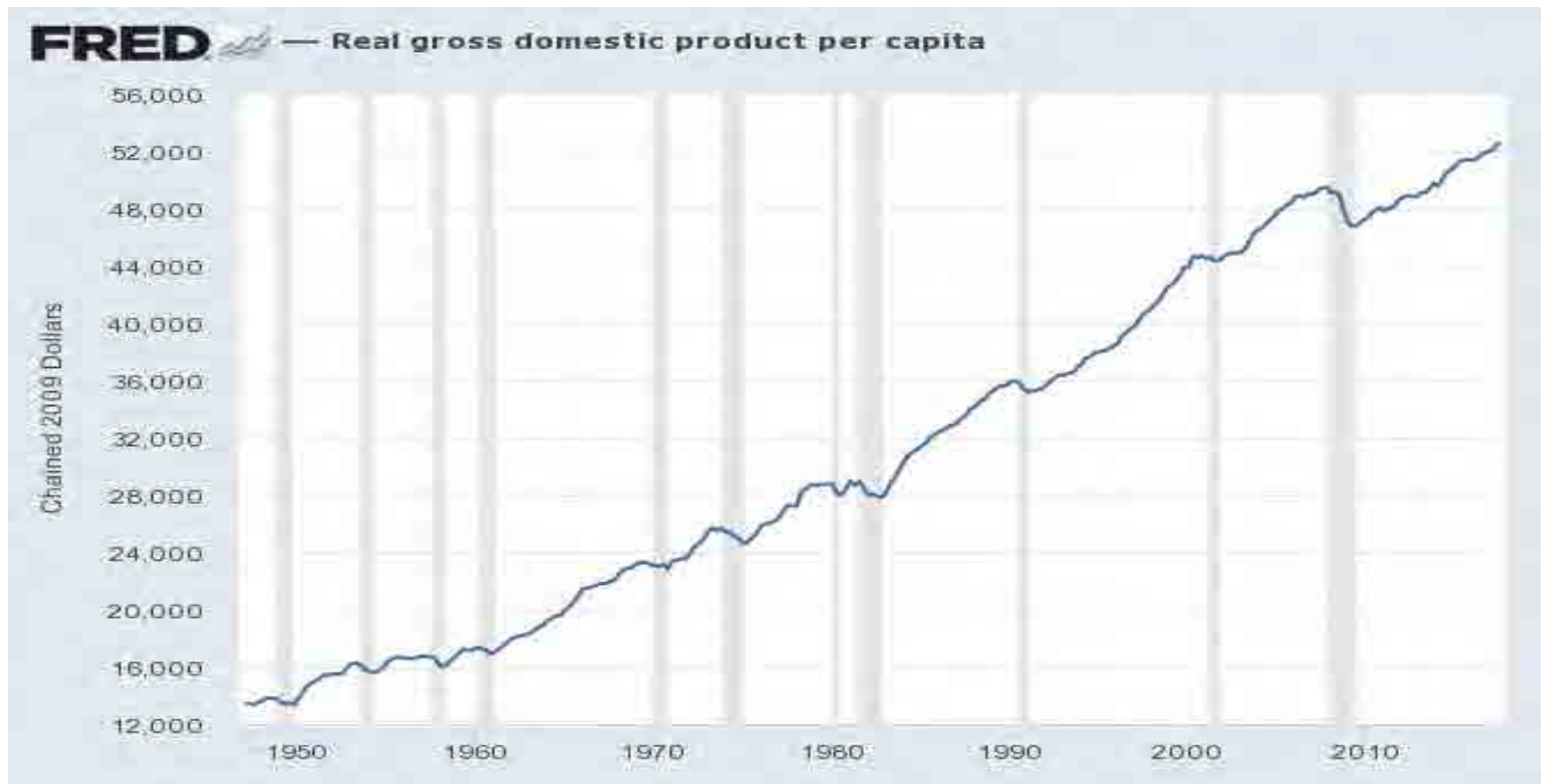
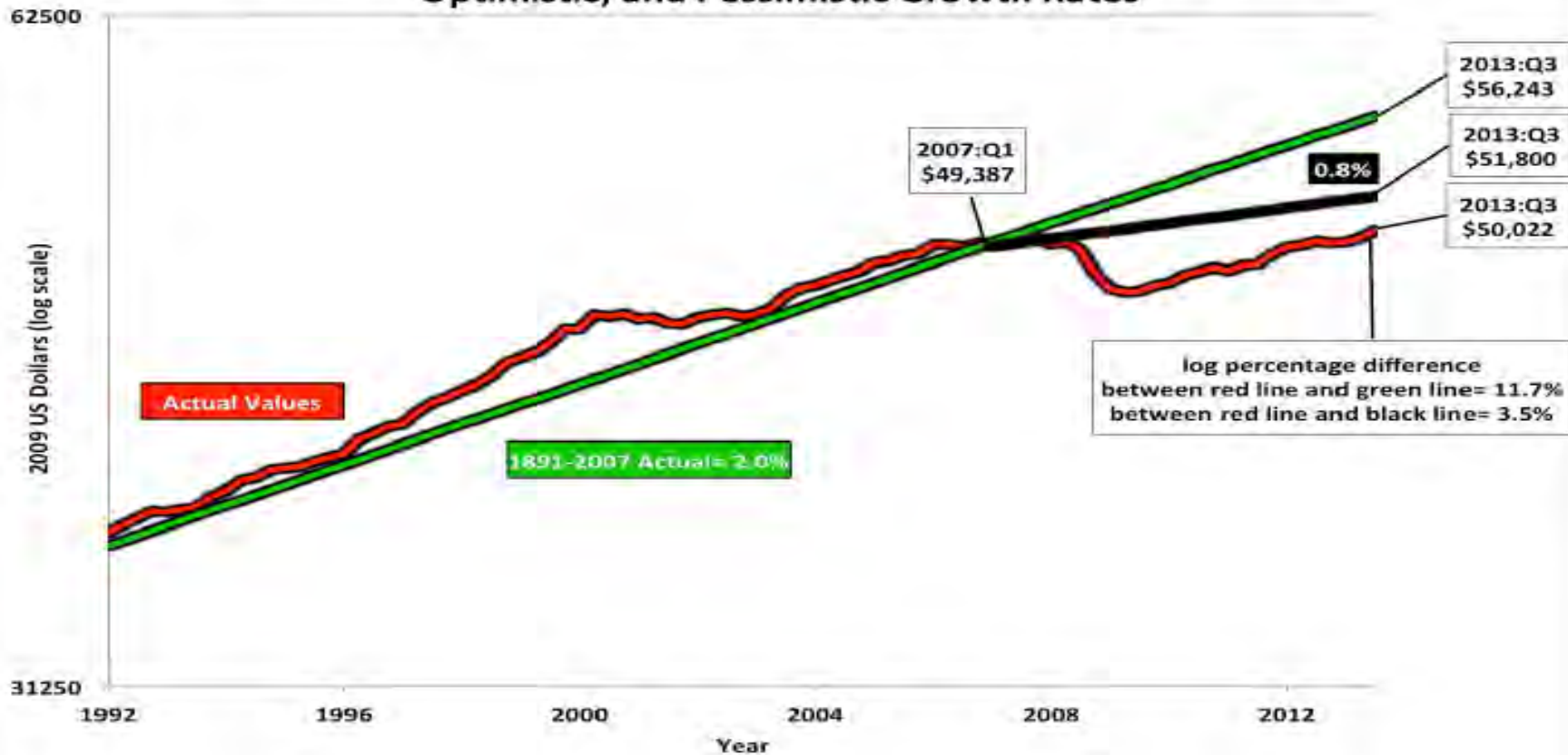
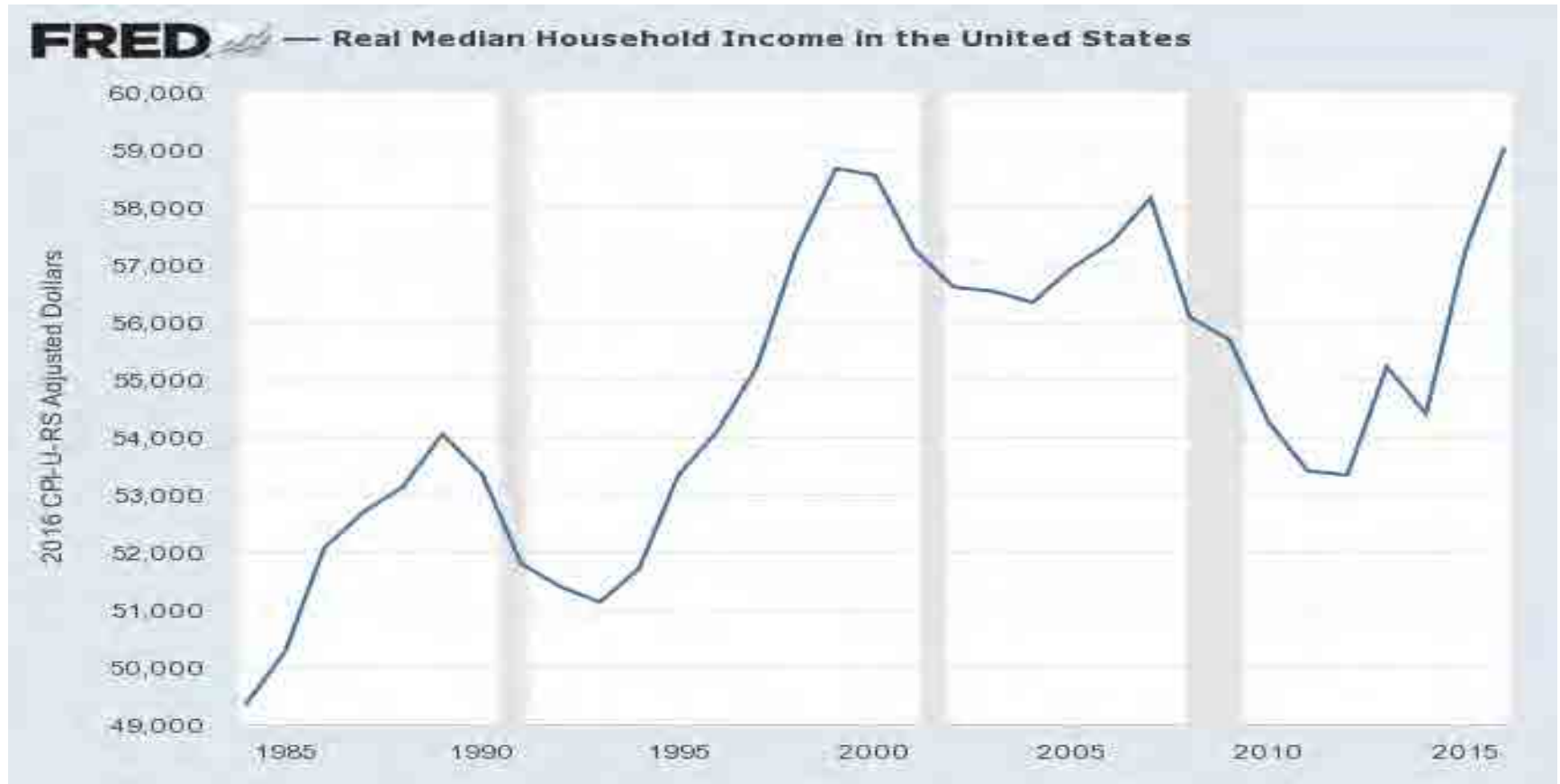


Figure 4. Level of Real GDP per Capita through 2013:Q3, Actual, Optimistic, and Pessimistic Growth Rates

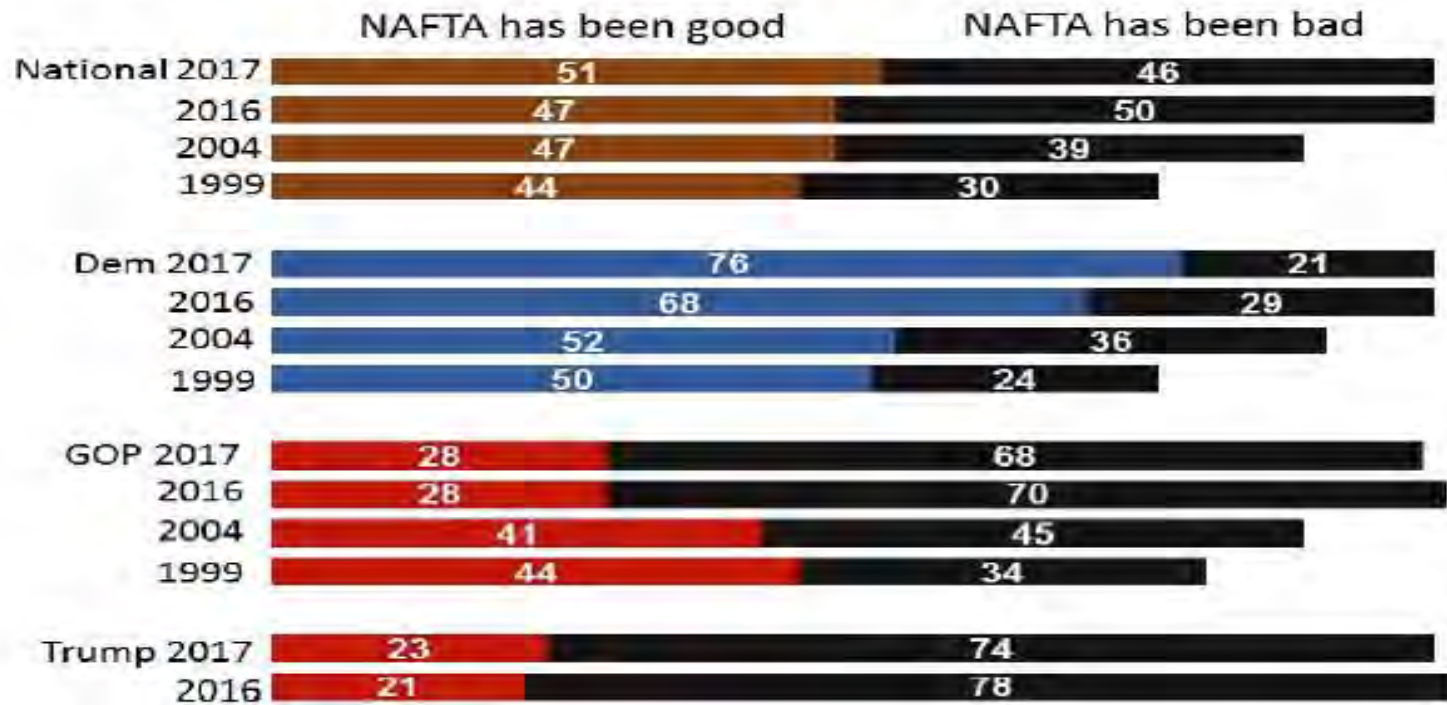


Source: Robert J. Gordon, *The Demise of U.S. Economic Growth: Restatement, Rebutal, and Reflections*, Working Paper 19895, National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge MA, Février 2014.

Évolution du revenu médian des ménages aux États-Unis depuis 1984

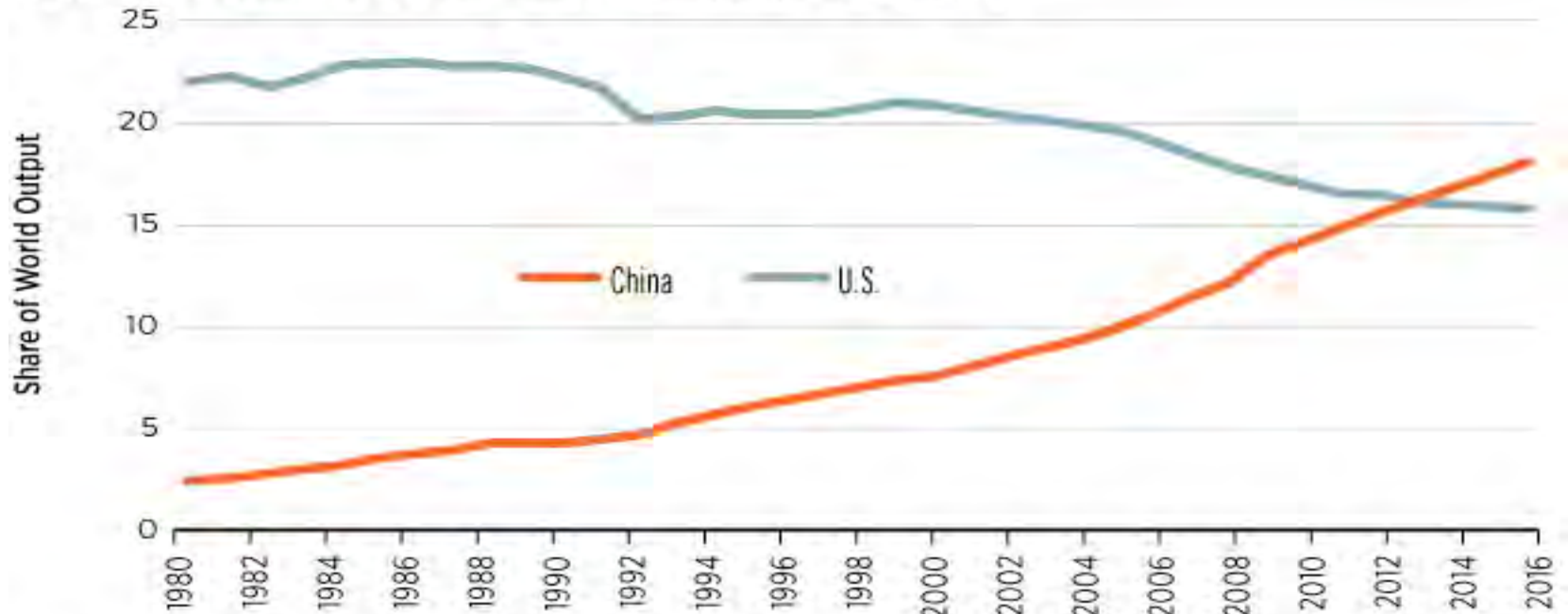


Do you think the North American Free Trade Agreement, NAFTA, has been good or bad for the United States?



Source: *Globalization and Trade: A Study of American Attitudes*, Program For Public Consultation, School of Public Policy, University of Maryland, 19 octobere 2017.

China vs. U.S. Share of World Economic Output



SOURCE: International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook Database. See references.

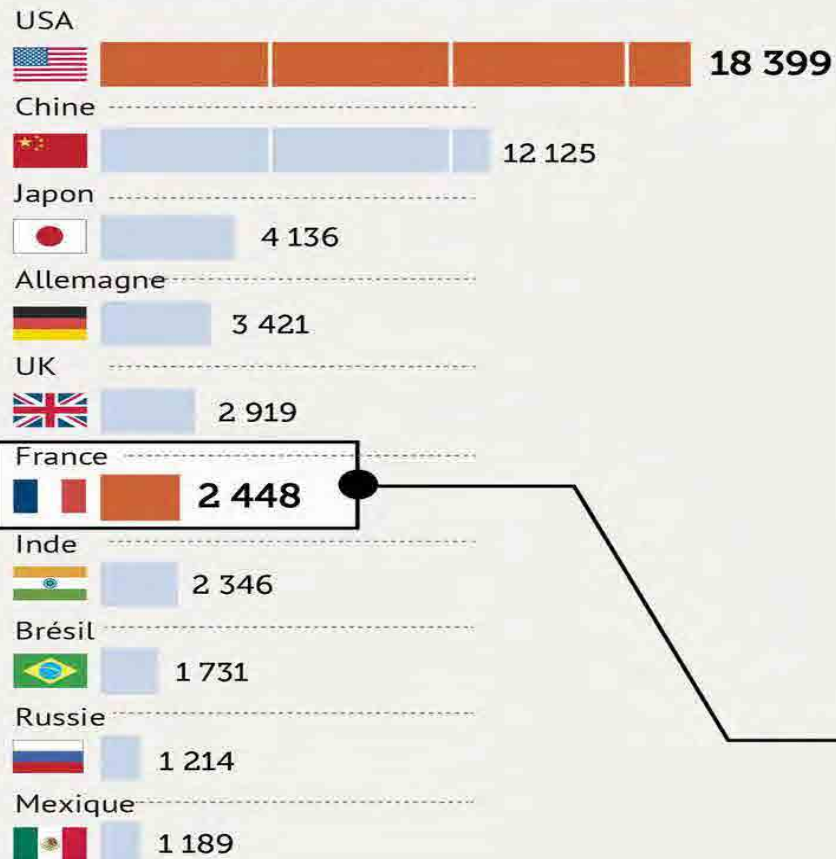
NOTE: GDP share is based on Purchasing Power Parity.

■ FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ST. LOUIS

Share of world output data is from the 2016 IMF World Economic Outlook database, reported from 1980 to 2016. See www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2016/02/weodata/index.aspx.

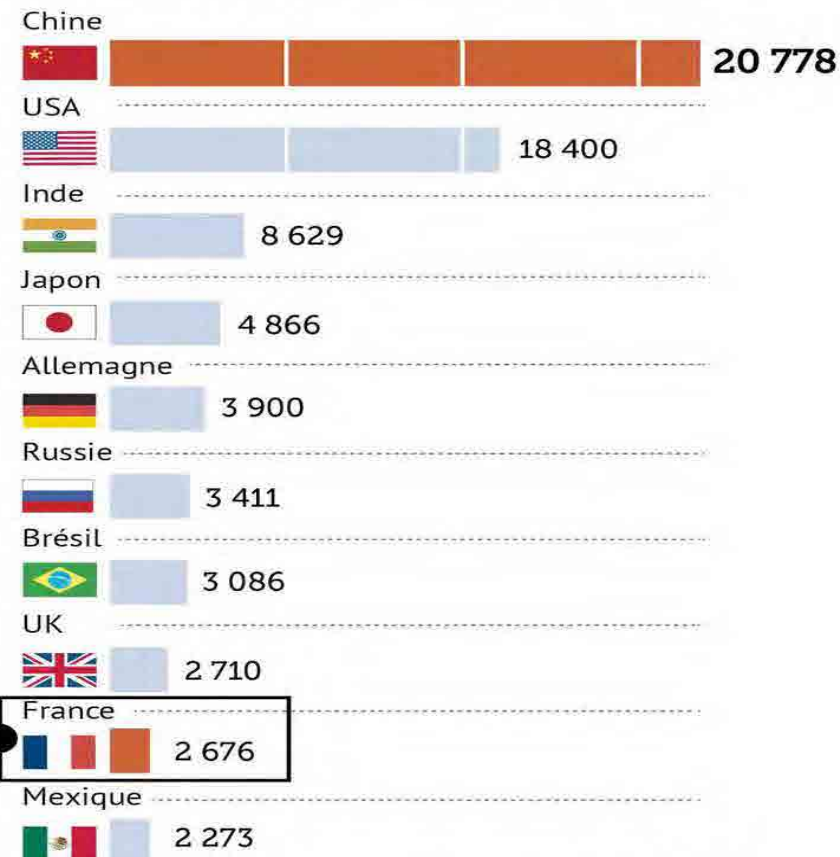
La France, 6^e ou 9^e puissance selon le mode de calcul du PIB

CLASSEMENT DES PAYS SELON LE PIB 2016,
prévisions en milliards de dollars



Source : FMI

CLASSEMENT DES PAYS SELON LE PIB 2016 **EN PARITÉ DE POUVOIR D'ACHAT**, prévisions en milliards de dollars



Infographie **LE FIGARO**

Contributions des comités d'action politique versées aux candidats à des élections fédérales

	2000	2004	2008	2012	2016	2000-16
Protectionist PACs	\$11,204.4	\$12,222.6	\$16,862.3	\$15,588.7	\$15,527.0	38.6%
Agriculture	\$3,433.3	\$4,772.3	\$6,829.5	\$6,631.1	\$7,641.5	122.6%
Sugar	\$1,593.7	\$2,375.7	\$3,223.8	\$3,958.8	\$4,640.7	191.2%
Dairy	\$1,336.6	\$1,755.7	\$2,662.3	\$1,971.5	\$1,441.0	7.8%
Cotton	\$274.7	\$422.5	\$555.5	\$452.2	\$827.8	201.3%
Peanuts	\$228.2	\$218.2	\$387.8	\$248.5	\$732.0	220.8%
Industry	\$1,385.2	\$1,223.4	\$2,254.6	\$2,173.1	\$2,919.0	110.7%
Paper	\$469.3	\$428.6	\$609.9	\$941.3	\$1,157.5	146.6%
Iron and steel	\$423.0	\$483.1	\$988.0	\$738.4	\$823.6	94.7%
Cement	\$181.0	\$193.5	\$453.3	\$246.9	\$641.0	254.1%
Textiles and apparel	\$311.7	\$118.0	\$203.3	\$246.4	\$296.9	-4.7%
Unions	\$6,385.7	\$6,226.8	\$7,778.1	\$6,784.4	\$4,966.5	-22.2%
Int'l Broth. Elect. Workers	\$2,620.3	\$2,340.2	\$3,381.5	\$2,834.2	\$2,437.0	-7.0%
United Auto Workers	\$2,150.0	\$2,075.7	\$2,010.4	\$1,588.0	\$1,066.9	-50.4%
UNITE HERE (apparel)	\$388.0	\$787.6	\$1,067.1	\$1,132.2	\$761.9	96.4%
United Steelworkers	\$1,227.3	\$1,023.2	\$1,319.0	\$1,230.0	\$700.7	-42.9%
Pro-Trade PACs	\$17,504.6	\$21,368.0	\$27,671.6	\$31,446.7	\$34,531.1	97.3%
Computers and Internet	\$2,507.2	\$4,039.4	\$5,584.8	\$6,913.4	\$10,129.5	304.0%
Retail (non-automotive)	\$3,241.2	\$4,508.3	\$5,873.2	\$6,566.6	\$8,065.5	148.8%
Shipping (air and sea)	\$4,654.3	\$5,968.5	\$6,813.2	\$7,063.6	\$5,145.8	10.6%
Automobile dealers	\$3,418.2	\$3,285.4	\$3,611.7	\$4,201.5	\$4,345.5	27.1%
Food processors	\$2,720.2	\$2,430.1	\$3,755.4	\$4,025.6	\$3,733.7	37.3%
Boeing	\$706.9	\$900.3	\$1,413.8	\$2,044.0	\$2,086.0	195.1%
Caterpillar, Inc.	\$256.6	\$236.0	\$619.5	\$632.0	\$1,025.1	299.5%
Pro-Trade:Protectionist	1.6:1	1.7:1	1.6:1	2.0:1	2.2:1	

**Protectionnistes:
+ 38,6%**

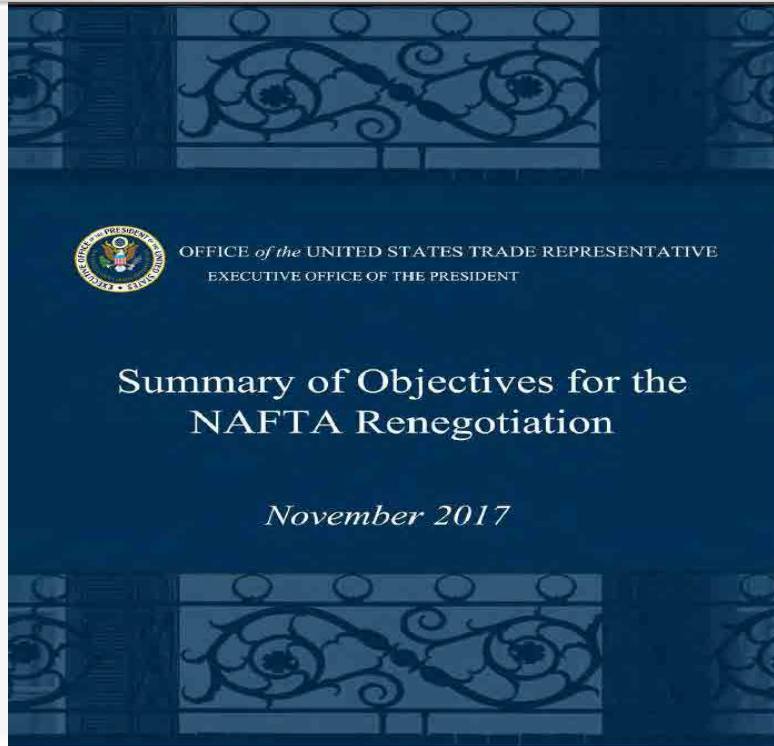
**Libre-
échangistes:
+ 97,3%**

Source: Craig VANGRASSTEK, *Washington Slept Here: How Donald Trump Caught the Politicians Napping on Trade*, European University Institute, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, Working Paper 2017/02, 2017.



More **red**
for a reason

3) Le démantèlement de l'ALÉNA



4) La déstabilisation du système commercial global



5) L'Europe et l'Asie: des opportunités pour le Canada?

L'Accord économique et commercial global (AECG)

Le commerce entre le Canada et l'Union européenne

Les exportations de biens en 2015



Note : le total des pourcentages n'est pas égal à 100 en raison des arrondis - Sources : OMC, FMI, Eurostat, Insee

*dont 0,9

5) L'Europe et l'Asie: des opportunités pour le Canada?

Un Partenariat transpacifique à onze (PTP11) ?

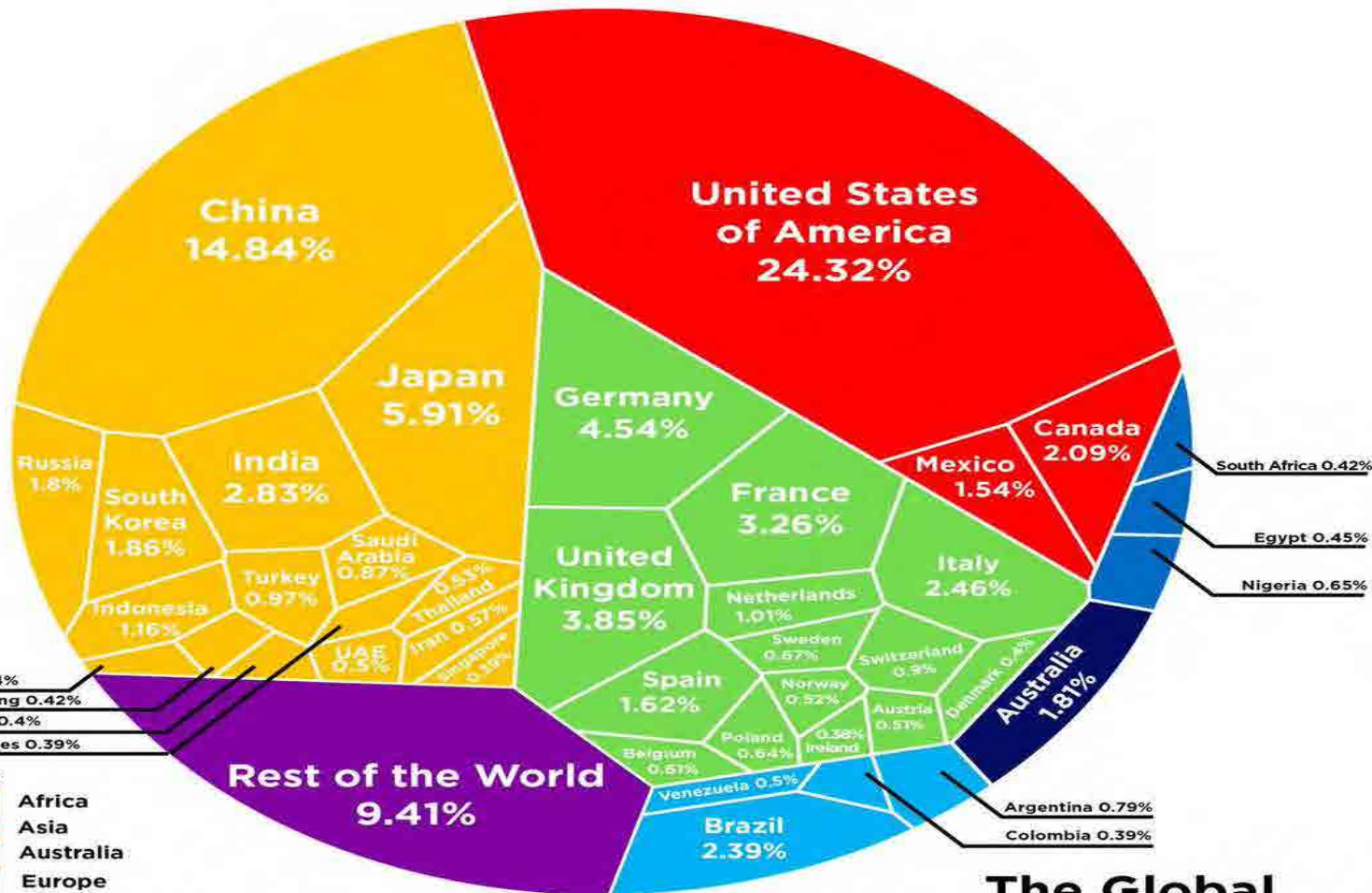


Conclusion: survivre dans un monde mercantiliste





Merci!



Continents

- Africa
- Asia
- Australia
- Europe
- North America
- South America
- Rest of the World

Sources: World Development Indicators database, World Bank, 1 February 2017

The Global Economy by GDP
howmuch.net

2,000 YEARS OF ECONOMIC HISTORY IN ONE CHART

All major powers compared by GDP from the year 1 AD

SHARE OF GDP (WORLD POWERS)

