

for him. Without a doubt, he must therefore maintain his popularity amongst the 35 percent-plus of Americans who support him. He is not alone. Elsewhere in the world, political forces are also pushing an anti-globalization, my-community-first backlash.

To some extent, this is not surprising. I have always advocated for harnessed globalization; I have never talked about happy globalization. Globalization is efficient because it is painful – more for the weak than the strong. It is up to social policies to address the consequences.

In the European Union, 45 percent of what is produced is redistributed. In the United States and Great Britain, social protection is much lower. This partly explains the victory of President Trump and Brexit. The risks of de-globalization will keep increasing if domestic welfare systems do not modernize, allowing political pressures to keep growing.

Will these pressures toward economic nationalism result in a de-globalization that would impact the global business model of multinationals? My overall answer is a qualified “no.”

The interpenetration of technologies and production systems is so substantial that the cost of de-globalization would now be very high. As for the EU, it should continue, along with a vast majority of WTO members, to defend a multilateral, more open, rules-based trading system. Multilateralism and open trade is where EU values and EU interests intersect.

It is possible that the integration of the major world economies will slow down, but I do not see it going backward. In any case, the rest of the world may be getting organized to bypass President Trump. To everyone’s surprise, Japan took up the torch of the Trans-Pacific Free Trade Treaty after the United States withdrew. The Paris climate agreement continues its life without the US, but with California. And the American Congress has not said its last word.

The first article of the US Constitution states that the

responsibility for trade treaties lies with Congress. The United States is shooting itself in the foot by raising aluminum and steel tariffs and penalizing activities that it uses substantially, like the automobile and construction industries. As for the idea that the trade deficit would weaken the US, it is as if the privilege of the dollar did not exist. But the US economy is doing well, and the effects of protectionism are being felt only slowly.

Even so, it is crucial to note that the US stance, excessive and erratic as it may be, is not 100 percent unfounded. The WTO system has not been significantly changed in the last 25 years. It suffers from serious flaws:

- Some of the rules of trade remain unbalanced against developing countries, mostly in the area of agriculture. OECD countries pay as much as the rest of the world to support their farmers.
- On the other side, some principles have to be readjusted in order to factor in the new strength of emerging countries. Of particular need for adjustment is the “special and differential treatment” principle, according to which all

developing countries benefit from flexibilities which are not available to developed countries.

- Some of the WTO disciplines remain too weak to properly level the playing field in an international economy that has globalized rapidly in recent decades, subsidies being a case in point.
- The relative importance of obstacles to trade is changing because of factors such as e-commerce and non-tariff measures. Hence there is a necessity to adapt.
- The negotiating process has become excruciatingly complex as the WTO membership has expanded to more than 160 countries.

To address these various weaknesses and to consolidate the multilateral system, the EU should launch, together with China, a major initiative to update the multilateral rules book and modernize the organization. The main objective should be to unlock the negotiating process, which can only happen on the basis of a multipurpose proposal so that all members could see their advantage in negotiating

a new, broad-ranging package. Such a package should include a thorough review of the basic principle that has underpinned the WTO: the reciprocity between developed countries and “special and differential treatment” in favor of poorer countries.

Whereas this principle made sense a few decades ago, the emergence of major developing countries, starting with China, has created a new “in between” class, which needs to be recognized and organized. Unless it is done, the negotiating process will remain clogged by a US-China impasse, as long as China remains a rich country with many poor in the eyes of the US, and a poor country with many rich in the eyes of China.

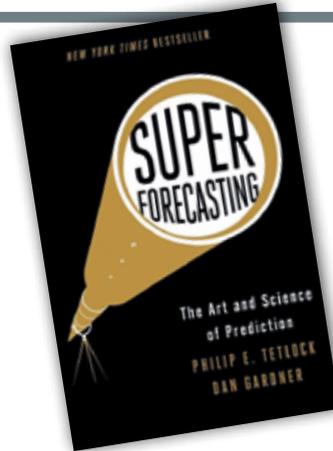
The way to resolve this contradiction would be to agree on a new graduation principle according to which the asymmetry in market access between rich and poor countries would be progressively reduced as the GNP-per-head difference between them narrows. Such systems already exist elsewhere in the international arena, such as the United Nations and the World Bank. ♦

REAL MAGIC

HUMANS HAVE ALWAYS REVERED magical seers who could predict the future. Even today, we may distrust magic, but we still love a prediction, especially in fast-moving arenas like technology and digital communications. The predictable result is a flood of forecasts that can be difficult to wade through.

For the last five years, I’ve produced with my friend James Whatley an annual forecast of key trends in digital marketing and communications. We found too many existing reports unsatisfactory. To address our concerns we committed to three principles.

First, ground every prediction in hard data. Second, include actionable recommendations with each prediction. This insistence on the concrete connects our



ideas to practical issues that can be addressed and, we hope, contributes to our accuracy. Third, revisit the previous years’ predictions so that readers can judge our reliability.

Our track record – admittedly the product of self-evaluation – has been pretty good. And although we didn’t realize it, our frustrations had driven us to a methodology backed by science.

Professor Phillip Tetlock has made a thorough study of forecast-

ing, collecting and analyzing predictions from 20,000 people. He finds that practicality, respect for nuance and firm rooting in data are among the most important factors in accurate predictions. Mr. Tetlock also suggests that forecasters get better with practice, but only when they take time to reflect.

But he warns not to be overly committed to a big idea. Too much focus on just one thing – a philosophy, topic or genre – is the biggest driver of confirmation bias. The best forecasters, Mr. Tetlock concludes, are generalists with working knowledge across several topics and possessing strong opinions, loosely held.

Those findings aren’t magic; they are rooted in solid behavioral science. But they give us the comfort of knowing that with the right methodology, the seers might still walk among us. ♦

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