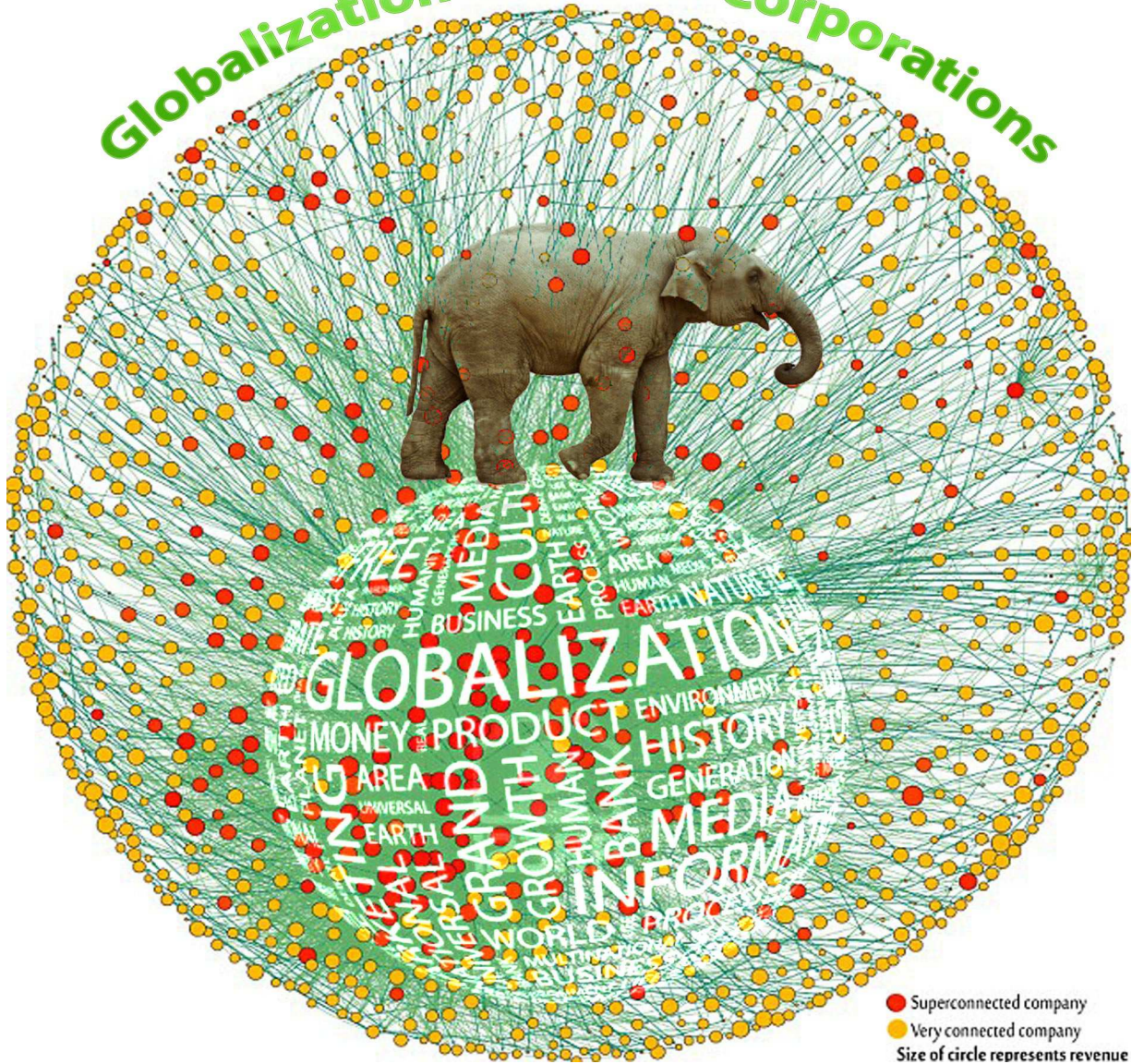


Globalization & Global Corporations



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Globalization, Global Corporation and Government Corporation

The term globalization has been increasingly used since the mid-1980s and especially since the mid-1990s. In 2000, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) identified that economic “globalization” is a historical process, the result of human innovation and technological progress. It refers to the increasing integration of economies around the world, particularly through trade and financial flows. The term sometimes also refers to the movement of people (labour) and knowledge (technology) across international borders. There are also broader cultural, political and environmental dimensions of globalization that are not covered here.(1)

In *The Consequences of Modernity*, Anthony Giddens uses the following definition:

Globalization can thus be defined as the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa.(2)

On the other hand, the new definition of globalization define:

An enterprise operating in several countries but managed from one (home) country. Generally, any company or group that derives a quarter of its revenue from operations outside of its home country is considered a multinational corporation. There are four categories of multinational corporations:

- A multinational, decentralized corporation with strong home country presence,
- A global, centralized corporation that acquires cost advantage through centralized production wherever cheaper resources are available,
- An international company that builds on the parent corporation's technology or R&D, or
- A transnational enterprise that combines the previous three approaches.

We use globalization term more rather than imperialism but In fact Globalization term was unknown even in academic institution and Oxford dictionary has introduced this termination for first time in 1993 printing but an overview to brief history of this terminology are as follow:

- 1- The economic & political media used for first time “Imperialism” terminology for period of U.S. and Spanish war (1898) and war between UK & Boereoorlog (1898-1902).
- 2- John Galego and Ronald Robinson was used Globalization idea for 19th century
- 3- J.A. Hubson had written special book was named Imperialism on 1902.
- 4- Rodelf Hilfreding (Austria Marxist) wrote special book in subject of study of the Latest Phase of Capitalist Development was named “Financial Capital” on 1910 about new phase of capitalism and explained holding companies and sister companies. Hilfreding definitely emphasis Commercial capital was far more favourably inclined to an increase in the power of the state than was industrial capital, because wholesale trade, especially overseas trade and notably the colonial trade, sought the protection of the state, and yielded readily to a dependence upon privileges. Loan capital, during the period of early capitalism, supported the power of the state with which it had to transact its most important business – state loans – and it was entirely free of that yearning for peace and tranquillity which permeated industrial capital. The greater the financial needs of the state, the greater was its influence, and the more abundant its loans and other financial transactions. These were not only the basis of its direct profits; they were also the

backbone of stock exchange transactions, and in addition an important means by which the banks could obtain state privileges. Thus, for example, the privilege of issuing bank notes granted to the Bank of England is closely connected historically with the debt relationship between the state and the bank. (Part V The economic policy of finance capital- section 22)

- 5- Vladimir Lenin wrote *Imperialism the highest stage of capitalism* in 1916 and explained globalization economic trend
- 6- Herbert Marshall McLuhan, (July 21, 1911 – December 31, 1980) - Canadian philosopher of communication theory and a public intellectual. McLuhan is known for coining the expressions the medium is the message and the “Global Village”, and for predicting the World Wide Web almost thirty years before it was invented. Although he was a fixture in media discourse in the late 1960s, his influence began to wane in the early 1970s. In the years after his death, he continued to be a controversial figure in academic circles.

Early views of corporation study shows the first commercial companies was founded in 1250 under name “Bazecle Milling Company” with participation 96 in Toulouse city in France (3) and then “Muscovy Company “ was founded in 1515 for trade between London and Moscow and world oldest company has been established in Japan on 1578.(4). Despite in 1776, Adam Smith wrote in the *Wealth of Nations* that mass corporate activity could not match private entrepreneurship, because people in charge of others' money would not exercise as much care as they would with their own but finally process of corporation raised in 1600 that, Queen Elizabeth I of England took a decision that in the long term would change the structure of world commerce. Responding to the developing needs of British overseas trade, she issued a charter for the creation of what was to become biggest public company British East India Company (hereafter the EIC).(5)

How UK Empire established large public corporation in the world.

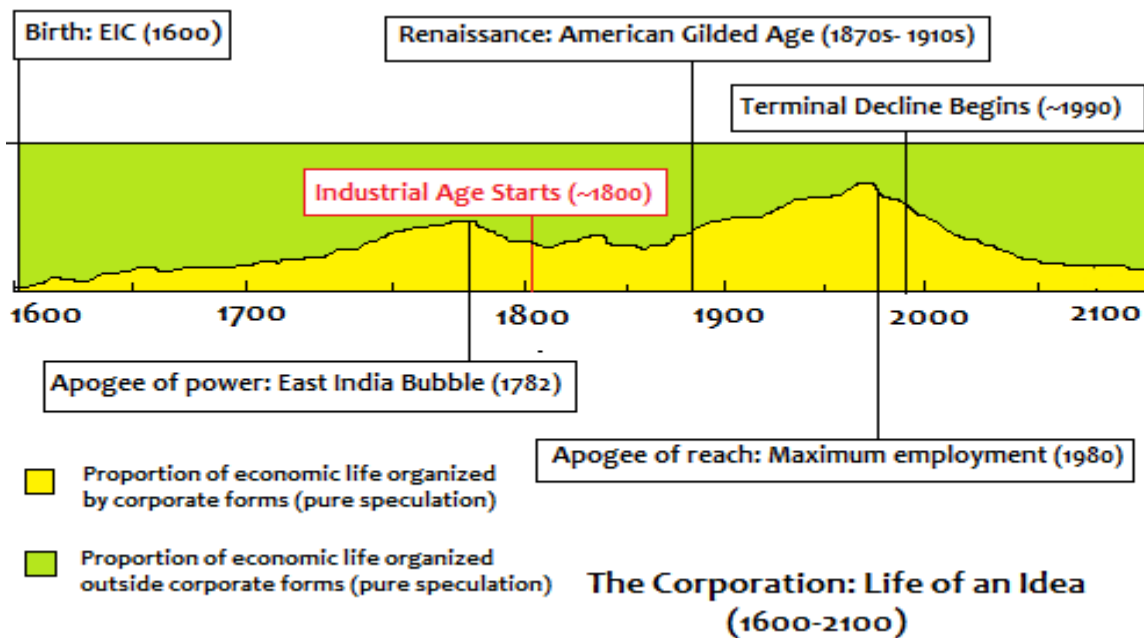
No.	Company Name	Established	Ceased
1	British East India	1600	1857
2	Dutch East India	1602	1798
3	Danish East India	1616	1669
4	Dutch West India	1621	1647
5	Portuguese East India	1628	1633
6	French East India	1664	1769
7	Danish West India	1671	1776
8	Swedish East India	1731	1813
9	Austrian East India Company	1775	1785

Source: Wikipedia

In 1711 Sought Sea Company was established for trading between Spain and Sought America and then Royal Exchange & London Assurance Company founded in 1719 and for first time the shares of Dutch East India was transaction in Netherland Stock Exchange. The record shows profit of shares holders of British East India was more than 150% for one year (Founded- 1600).

According to law of establishment liability company (1843) and then company Act related to establish joint stock company (1,855) process of companies were developed. According to sought Korean Bank has reported in 2008, more than 5586 companies with more than 200 years' experience are in the world includes Japan (3,146), UK (1,185), Germany (837), Netherland (222) and France (196).

A Brief History of the Corporation from 1600 to 2100



Source: A Brief History of the Corporation: 1600 to 2100 by :VENKAT on JUNE 8, 2011

The international company's birth from 1900 especially after Security and Exchange organization (SEC) was founded in 1933 and law of establishment investing companies in 1940 in United States. After World War II the speed of capital invests was develop more and the investment relation grew out of a famous series of U.S. loans and aims under the Marshall Plan (officially the European Recovery Program, ERP) was the American initiative to aid Europe, in which the United States gave \$17-billion (approximately \$160-billion in 2014 dollars) in economic support to help rebuild European economies after the end of World War II in order to prevent the spread of Soviet Communism in 1948 and other was named Point Four Program that was a technical assistance program for "developing countries" in 1949(6). The foreign Direct Investment is the most power of super economy to control and change developing countries that below table shows total FDI from 1990 (\$B207,618-million increased to \$1,451-billion)

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Inflows by Region and Economy \$ Billion, 1990-2013

Region/economy	1990	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
World	207.6	141.5	996.7	142.2	170	1330	1451.9
Developed economies	172.5	114.2	622.8	703.4	880.4	516.6	565.6

Europe	104.4	729.5	507.9	436.3	538.8	244	250.7
European Union	97.2	702.8	503.5	383.7	490.4	216	246.2

Source: UNCTAD, FDI/TNC database (www.unctad.org/fdistatistics).

All economic research shows after 1970 and raise up Germany and Japan economic the process of globalization were begun but after soviet union fall down and finished of War Stars in descend 1980 the multinational corporations (MNCs) or Multinational Large Corporations (MNLs), or multinational enterprises (MNE) were the real player in the world and they can organize their power for everything is needed. Multinational Corporations are important because they are social – economic institutions those can pressure is frequently a strong influence on world policy since MNCs enjoy a legitimacy they have never had in previous years. Many examples exist effect of the large corporation in to making war used to control regional government (since local or regional government are so smaller than large corporation!!) that perhaps the most obvious of these actions are attack to Iraq and Libya's vast oil as nuclear Mint removal of Saddam and the rights of Libyan citizens, velvet movements as to encircle Russia, attacks on the Mali in central Africa) by France for control loop. In fact the nature of capital and rate of return, market dividend, reproduce, financial crisis and the concentration and centralization of capital and thus release funds from the lies capitalism (apart from admin owner) is. Also since investor alone can't manage large corporation of course, managed by a group of executives persons who named manager (those are not owner) but they managed large corporation and establishment of subsidiaries. In fact after established rail way, joint stock companies and accumulation of capital construction through the company revealed that none of individual capital capable of such an action was not a major, and ironically, this means that the evolutionary process leading to progressive joint stock companies controlled separation with the formation of capital in the hands of someone and inside of capitalism idea “limited liability company” for the accumulation of capital and the emergence of large corporation. A new business dictionary in definition of Multinational Corporation said:

“An enterprise operating in several countries but managed from one (home) country. Generally, any company or group that derives a quarter of its revenue from operations outside of its home country is considered a multinational corporation that there are four categories of multinational corporations:

- (1) A multinational, decentralized corporation with strong home country presence,
- (2) A global, centralized corporation that acquires cost advantage through centralized production wherever cheaper resources are available,
- (3) An international company that builds on the parent corporation's technology or R&D,
- (4) A transnational enterprise that combines the previous three approaches. According to United Nation data, some 35,000 companies have direct investment in foreign countries, and the largest 100 of them control about 40 per cent of world trade”.(7)

The development of the world economy in the last 20 years would seem to further illustrate the value of the Marxist approach to analysing society. Around 1970 capitalists have experienced great difficulty finding profitable investment outlets for all the capital they are constantly accumulating. This has fuelled the now huge push for globalization; i.e., the move towards a unified global economy in which there is great freedom for market forces, because this gives capitalists more opportunities for profitable investment. The big corporations and banks have much more freedom than before to go where they wish and trade, invest and develop as they

wish since they believe to theory of “too big to fail”. Previously there were many laws and regulations restricting the entry of foreign investors, the capacity of corporations to trade and the right of financial institutions to lend and move money around. These were the rules governments set and protect their citizens, industries and ecosystems. These many rules used to set standards corporations had to meet regarding labour conditions, health, environmental impacts, and human rights standards, and they enabled governments to get corporations to locate in disadvantaged areas etc. For these reasons majority of Council of Economic Advisor that has appointed by president of United States is board member of large corporation or advisors of MNLs. In the other hand three systems theorists at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich have taken a database listing 37 million companies and investors worldwide and analyzed all 43,060 transnational corporations and share ownerships linking them. Compare with UN data that said 35,000 companies have direct investment in foreign countries, and the largest 100 of them control about 40 per cent of world trade and they are governance without government!!

They built a model of who owns what and what their revenues are and mapped the whole edifice of economic power. They discovered that global corporate control has a distinct bow-tie shape, with a dominant core of 147 firms radiating out from the middle. Each of these 147 own interlocking stakes of one another and together they control 40 per cent of the wealth in the network. A total of 737 control 80 per cent of it all. The top 20 are at the bottom of the post. This is, say the paper’s authors, the first map of the structure of global corporate control. The work, to be published in PLoS One(8), revealed a core of 1318 companies with interlocking ownerships (see image). Each of the 1318 had ties to two or more other companies, and on average they were connected to 20. What’s more, although they represented 20 per cent of global operating revenues, the 1318 appeared to collectively own through their shares the majority of the world’s large blue chip and manufacturing firms – the “real” economy – representing a further 60 per cent of global revenues. When the team further untangled the web of ownership, it found much of it tracked back to a “super-entity” of 147 even more tightly knit companies – all of their ownership was held by other members of the super-entity – that controlled 40 per cent of the total wealth in the network. “In effect, less than 1 per cent of the companies were able to control 40 per cent of the entire network,” says Glattfelder. Most were financial institutions. The top 50 included Barclays plc, Capital Group Companies Inc., FMR Corporation, AXA, State Street Corporation, JP Morgan Chase & Co, Legal & General Group plc, Vanguard Group Inc, UBS AG, Merrill Lynch & Co Inc, Wellington Management Co LLP, Deutsche Bank AG, Franklin Resources Inc , Credit Suisse Group , Walton Enterprises LLC , Bank of New York Mellon Corp, Natixis, Goldman Sachs Group Inc, T Rowe Price Group Inc, Legg Mason Inc, Morgan Stanley, Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group Inc, Northern Trust Corporation, Société Générale, Bank of America Corporation, Lloyds TSB Group plc, Invesco plc, Allianz SE 29. TIAA, Old Mutual Public Limited Company, Aviva plc, Schroders plc., Dodge & Cox, Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc, Sun Life Financial Inc, Standard Life plc, CNCE, Nomura Holdings Inc, The Depository Trust company, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance, ING Groep NV, Brandes Investment Partners LP, Unicredito Italiano SPA, Deposit Insurance Corporation of Japan, Vereniging Aegon, BNP Paribas, Affiliated Managers Group Inc, Resona Holdings Inc, Capital Group International Inc, China Petrochemical Group Company.(9)

In addition compare the key point of top 10 Multinational large corporations with top 2000 largest corporation in 2013 were as follow:

Description	Top 2000 MNLs- \$Billion(1)	Top 10 MNLs- \$Billion(2)	(2:1)
Total sale	38,000	\$2,071	5.4%
Net Profit	2,430	\$245.2	1%
Total assets	\$159,000	\$14,276	8.9%
Market Value	\$9,000	\$2,354	6%

These international bankers and Multinational Corporations control the majority of the media, newspapers and magazines around the world and even many of media are affiliated of MLCs. They use the columns of these papers to club into submission or drive out of office public officials who refuse to do the bidding of the powerful corrupt cliques which compose the invisible government. It operates under cover of a self-created screen [and] seizes our executive officers, legislative bodies, schools, courts, newspapers and every agency created for the public protection. The following quote is from a speech that Congressman Louis T. McFadden delivered to the U.S. House of Representatives on June 10, 1932...

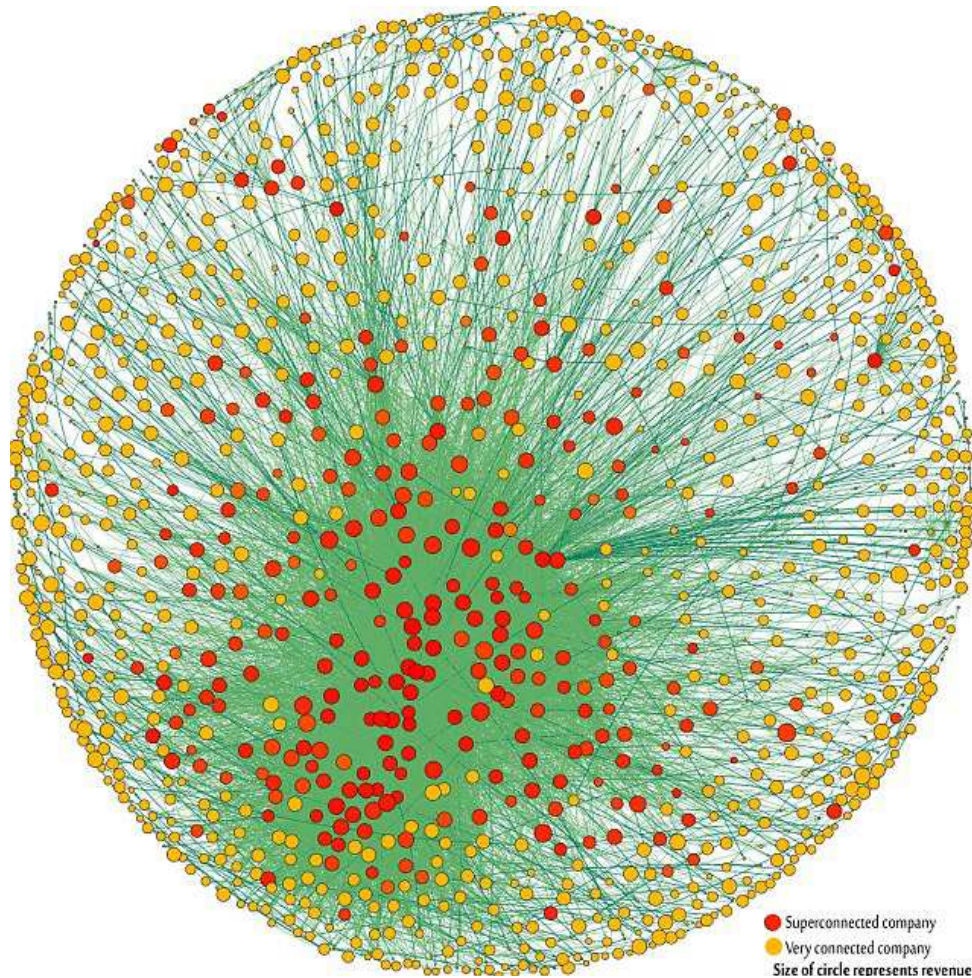
“Mr. Chairman, we have in this country one of the most corrupt institutions the world has ever known. I refer to the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks. The Federal Reserve Board, a Government board, has cheated the Government of the United States and the people of the United States out of enough money to pay the national debt. The depredations and iniquities of the Federal Reserve Board has cost this country enough money to pay the national debt several times over. This evil institution has impoverished and ruined the people of the United States, has bankrupted itself, and has practically bankrupted our Government. It has done this through the defects of the law under which it operates, through the maladministration of that law by the Federal Reserve Board, and through the corrupt practices of the moneyed vultures who control it.”

And As Georgetown University history professor Carroll Quigley wrote:

“The powers of financial capitalism had another far-reaching aim, nothing less than to create a world system of financial control in private hands able to dominate the political system of each country and the economy of the world as a whole. This system was to be controlled in a feudalist fashion by the central banks of the world acting in concert, by secret agreements arrived at in frequent private meetings and conferences. The apex of the system was to be the Bank for International Settlements in Basle, Switzerland, a private bank owned and controlled by the world’s central banks which were themselves private corporations.”(10)

And formal and informal MNCs are generally matrix organization in complex sophisticated form same below picture.

Multinational Large Corporation Model



Globalization represents enormous success on the part of the corporations and banks in having many of these regulations and restrictions to their freedom eliminated, in the name of increasing the freedom of enterprise and trade. All governments have eagerly facilitated these processes, which does not surprise pro-Justice economic because they see the state as always ruling in the interests of capital. Large corporations are an economic, political, environmental, and cultural force that is unavoidable in today's globalized world. Large corporations have an impact on the lives of billions of people every day, often in complex and imperceptible ways. The world economic trend in globalization in 20th century under the best circumstances would involve deregulation, governments removing controls on what corporations can do and increasing the scope for market forces to operate, freeing foreign investment, trade, labour markets etc. from controls by the state. Globalization also involves privatization; governments transferring public enterprises to corporations, thereby increasing the amount of business for corporations to do. In the Third World the Structural Adjustment Programs the World Bank has imposed on indebted countries have been major forces for globalization, because these programs impose conditions

such as deregulating the economy, increasing access for foreign investors, cutting state spending and increasing dependence on exportation of commodities.

Most obvious effect of globalization is to be seen as the situation to which capitalism inevitably leads, where the ceaseless drive to accumulate more and more capital obliges capitalists to try to break down all remaining impediments to investment, markets, resources, cheap labour and profitable business opportunities. Globalization is about them being able to get into and take over markets which they were previously kept out of by government regulation, especially protection of local industries against cheap imports. Hundreds of millions of poor people in the Third World have been further impoverished because transnational corporations are now able to come in and take over the markets and resources that used to be preserved for the benefit of locals. Globalization makes clear the great conflict of interest between capitalists and the rest. Thus analysis in terms of class is crucial. Globalization must be analysed in terms of winners and losers. There are very few winners, mostly the corporate shareholders and people who shop in rich world supermarkets those are not involve even in real economic perhaps in non-real economic same (Hedge Fund & Derivatives, option) that is named Financial Weapon of Mass Destruction example total net assets by type of fund in end of 2013 was \$30,049 Billion includes equity \$13,263, Bond \$7,117-billion, Money Market \$4,759, balanced /mixed \$3.67-billion and other assets \$1,213-billion that these market are in USA (\$B17,156), Europe (\$B9,374), Asia Pacific (\$B3,373) and South Africa (\$B 142) as unfortunately mostly of portfolio of mutual fund are derives is named financial weapons of mass destruction. In the late 1996s the mutual fund were not bigger than real economic but trend after soviet union fall down and Reaganism policy and dot.com economic effected to raise of financial weapons of mass destruction by 16,457 investment companies in united States includes Mutual Fund (8,974), Closed End Fund (599), Exchange Trade Funds (1,332) and Unit Investment Trusts (5,552)!!

The table below compares the net assets managed by these companies (11)

Investment Company Total Net Assets by Type 2013- \$US Billion

Year	Mutual fund	Closed-end fund	Exchange Trade funds	Unit investment trusts	Total
1996	3,526	147	2	72	3,747
2000	6,965	143	66	74	7,247
2005	8,891	276	301	41	9,509
2007	12,000	312	608	53	12,974
2010	11,831	238	992	51	13,112
2012	13,044	264	1,337	72	14,717
2013	15,018	279	1,675	87	17,058

Trading in foreign exchange markets averaged \$5.3-trillion per day in April 2013. This is up from \$4.0-trillion in April 2010 and \$3.3-trillion in April 2007. FX swaps were the most actively traded Instruments in April 2013, at \$2.2-trillion per day, followed by spot trading at \$2.0 trillion

(Source-Triennial Central Bank Survey - Foreign exchange turnover in April 2013, preliminary global results).

Thus the recent history of the world is primarily explicable in terms of this class conflict. The capitalist class has enjoyed triumphant success; it is rapidly becoming richer and is dramatically restructuring the world in its interests. Workers, unions and the Left are very weak and large numbers of people are being completely excluded and dumped, including the long term unemployed, and one billion people in the Fourth World. There is increasing polarization and immiserating. Extremes of wealth and poverty are now accelerating in even the richest countries. Globalization and the neoliberal agenda are gutting society, destroying the conditions on which are crucial for cohesion, such as valuing the public good, concern for the underdog and for society, and concern for the environment. Giant corporations exercise more power than most nation states in the global economy. Transnational corporations capture the public policy agenda and re-write the rules at local, national and international levels. People's values, attitudes and tastes are determined by a bombardment of corporate images and logos, beamed into their daily lives through satellite communications. Corporations trigger a sudden rise in stock prices by announcing a massive downsizing of their work-forces, paying lower corporate taxes while reaping the highest profit margins in history, and paying their chief executive officers 150 times more than what they pay their average worker. The Business Council on National Issues is the senior voice in the business community – composed of 150 chief executive officers (CEOs) from the major, transnational corporations with over \$1600-billion in assets, \$500-billion in revenues, and 11,200,000 employees. The leading business association in Canada, it orchestrates a consensus among other business organizations and brought untold rewards for themselves. They have orchestrated, among other things the Canada-U.S. free trade agreement, and NAFTA, and the adoption of the Goods and Services tax, the fight for deficit reduction and increasingly the fight for tax cuts. These policies, and more, create more profits for corporations and effectively curb the role and size of the state.(12)

A multinational corporation is thought to be a giant business entity with operations in dozens of countries. However, the minimum requirement for a corporation to be considered multinational is that it operates at least three different countries. This is generally accomplished by means of establishing a parent corporation and then establishing subsidiary corporations in other countries that are majority or wholly owned by the parent corporation. Multinational companies are the enterprises or organizations that manage production or offer services in more than one country. And India has been the home to a number of multinational companies. Indeed, since the financial liberalization in the country in 1991, the number of multinational companies in India has increased noticeably. According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), there were about 75,000 MNCs operating worldwide in 2005. These firms are classified according to the location of the parent company, although this location is not necessarily where most of its business is conducted. About 73 per cent of MNCs are headquartered in developed industrial economies. Perhaps surprisingly, the country with the most MNCs is Denmark, which is home to 12 per cent of all MNCs. Denmark is followed by South Korea (10%), Germany (8%), and Japan (7%). The United States is host to only about 3% of all MNCs. Developing countries with significant numbers of MNCs include China (with 5% of the world's MNCs), India, and Brazil.(13). Geographic distribution of only the very largest MNCs, a greater share are concentrated in the U.S. and Japan, although this has also been

changing in recent decades. About 64% of the largest 250 industrial companies, ranked by revenues, were headquartered in the U.S. in 1960. Except for a handful in Japan, all the rest were located in Europe and only 34% of the world's 500 largest firms headquartered in the U.S. Japan was second with 14%, and then about 7% each in France, Germany, and Britain. Meanwhile about 8% of the largest MNCs are now located in developing countries, including China, Brazil, India, Malaysia and Mexico.(14)

For the power of multinational corporation can see the role of U.S. manufacturing company ITT Corporation in Involvement in 1973 Pinochet coup in Chile, and role of "Los Chicago Boys" – Theory Gang of Multinational Corporation under leader Friedman – in Chile, Indonesia, Argentina, Brazil in descend 1979-80 that Los Chicago boys were closed relation with dictatorship government to set up their idea and their theory against democracy and transparency!! However according to Forbes website, Tax Justice Network and other economic media as multinational companies are global and internationally so most organization structures are too complex to be conveyed verbally and their power rooted in the general understanding that specific group have the right (with coercive & legitimate power) to exert influence within certain unlimited by virtue of their position role in world economic and these corporation (real world government) have more and more power, influence and authority to control the societies and government since they have established especial power is named world corporation power that is so stronger than all government!! While unlikely iris course conceivable that MNCs could replace states as the key actors in security affairs at some point. A principle reason is that the state never faded away, as this literature predicated .In the realm of security policy, it is clear that the performance s of the MNCs are hardly the most important factors that policymakers consider when making decisions. Moreover, to the extent that MNCs do have an ability to influence security policy, they have cross – cutting interests. Corporations Should Only Aim For Profit?

Friedman that also he was special advisor Pinochet dictator coup in Chile, Brazilin dictator government (March 31, 1964 to March 15, 1985) argues in his book *Capitalism and Freedom*, that "there is one and only one social responsibility of business – to use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profits so long as it stays within the rules of the game, which is to say, engages in open and free competition without deception or fraud."

His theories are appealing, though unfortunately in the real world, many companies, larger ones in particular are often involved in exploitative practices of some sort, knowingly or unknowingly (through sub-contractors, for example). Furthermore, with their increasing financial muscle comes increasing financial power in the political arena to influence policies in their favour. This is not necessarily engaging in open and free competition (some lobbying is often to actively prevent competition, for example). The world experience and certain facts shows large corporation are involve in corporate corrupt, corporate fraud and corporate scandal. The accounting scandals in recent years can be linked to the widespread use of stock options as a means of executive compensation in the late 20th century. Many economists supported this practice – arguing that executives would manage corporations for the benefit of all shareholders if their compensation were linked to the firm's stock price. In addition to a regular salary, top executives are given shares of the firm's stock. Unfortunately, economic theorists and corporate regulators failed to address a critical problem with the practice. Executives with large stock holdings also have an incentive to temporarily inflate the firm's stock price and sell their

shares at elevated prices. By the time the firm's stock price eventually falls, executives can make huge profits while those holding the stock during the crash lose billions.(15) Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826), U.S. founding father, drafted the Declaration of Independence, third U.S. President had been said before that "If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their money, first by inflation and then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around them (around the banks), will deprive the people of their property until their children will wake up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered."

Many liberal economists envisioned a new dawn of Keynesianism in the 2008 financial meltdown. Nearly six years later, it is clear that the much-hoped-for Keynesian prescriptions are completely ignored. Why? Keynesian economists' answer: "neoliberal ideology," which they trace back to President Reagan. Two trends dominate today's world political economy. The first is growing inequality and the second is larger corporation and their role in states as this role increased power of capital in globalized world. The hegemony of the capitalist class is now not new, but any specific conjecture, how its power is exercised depends on how technological possibilities are deployed, the degree of ideological of the working class and political activity of factions of the ruling class itself. The Labour Theory of Value explained that all corporation. The global democracy movement, mentioned above, is leading the push for greater accountability and transparency in international trade agreements. This movement still needs to present a coherent alternative to the Washington consensus dominating trade discussions. Another necessity is to form alliances with other parties pursuing similar, but not necessarily the same, objectives. For example, developing nations are often doubtful of the benefits of globalization based on rules dictated by the wealthy nations and MNCs. But the developing nations are also fractured, disagreeing about what constitutes fair trade rules. Any meaningful counterweight to the current regime of globalization will require that different stakeholders work out their differences to present a just and sustainable alternative. Some transnational corporations make more in sales than the GDPs (Gross Domestic Product) of many countries! And the 100 hundred wealthiest bodies, 51 per cent are owned by corporations. While this can be seen as a success story from some viewpoints, others suggest that these and other large corporations are largely unaccountable for the many social and environmental problems that they leave in their wake, and that their size means that their effects are considerable. We have found the world GDP in 2013 was \$65-trillion, world total stock market were about \$63-trillion includes 45,526 listed companies around the world and market capitalization includes at the end 2013 comparison (U.S. market= \$28 trillion), Euro & Middle East & North Africa -MENA- (\$17-trillion), Asia Pacific (\$18-trillion) and total world GDP from The 1960 to 2013 has been about \$1,205-trillion and total financial assets includes financial tools, options and derivatives are 1200 trillion that is meaning total real economic in 53 years are equal of non-real economy or non-real economy is more 20 times than world total GDP in 2013!! In addition some of world billionaires are active only in exchange market (!!) and the three richest people in the world possess more financial assets than the lowest 48 nations combined!!

According to the *New York Times* on July 22, 2014, the "richest 1 per cent in the United States now own more wealth than the bottom 90 per cent." As already noted, global household wealth equates to \$51,600 (U.S.) per adult, a new all-time high for average net worth in spite that more than half world population are living with less than \$2 (U.S.) per day. The 85 Richest People In The World Have As Much Wealth As The 3.5 Billion Poorest! Whereas according to Blumberg

media the daily stock transaction in U.S. in 2013 has been \$220-billion and despite annual transaction would be \$33,000-billion but only 0.08% of total transaction has absorption in real economy that is meaning 99.92% has been involve in speculation and shares playing!!(16) Look at Wolf of Wall street movie for more information.

The super-rich, representing just 0.13% of the world’s population, owning 25% of all financial assets (stocks, bonds and cash in banks)! Most of these people did not get their wealth by clever deals or investments, or by hard work (God forbid!), but mainly by inheriting it. They just make more money and own more wealth because they had it in the first place. The UN found that the top 10% of the world’s population owned 85% of all wealth, including property. And one-quarter of these people were in the U.S. alone. The poorest 50 per cent own just 1 per cent of the world’s wealth! And they say Marx was wrong about the ‘amiseration’ of the working-class. Suisse credit report emphasis that despite a decade of negative real returns on equities, several equity bear markets and the collapse of housing bubbles, the 2013 Credit Suisse Wealth Report finds that global wealth has more than doubled since 2000, reaching a new all-time high of 241 trillion US dollars. Strong economic growth and rising population levels in emerging nations are important drivers of this trend. Average wealth per adult has also hit a new peak of \$51,600 (U.S.), but inequality remains high.

It is wonder in spite that world economy was in financial crisis in many years in period 1996 to 2014 (2002 and 2007 till 2014) the number and total wealth of rich billionaires has been increased so much as number increased from 423 to 1645 (more than 3.88 times) and their wealth increased from \$1050-billion to \$6,400 =6.09 times). the main reason of world inequality are as common factors thought to impact economic inequality include as, globalization, privatization, labour market outcomes, corporate corrupt, corporate fraud, change to high technological, policy reforms, more regressive taxation, plutocracy (Tax Haven & Off shore Company), dead of ethics, criminal capitalism , ethnic discrimination, gender discrimination, nepotism ,variation in natural ability, neoliberalism. Time magazine at March 25, 2013 wrote a September study from the Economic Policy Institute (EPI) in Washington noted that the median annual earnings of a full-time, male worker in the U.S. in 2011, at \$48,202, were smaller than in 1973. Between 1983 and 2010, 74% of the gains in wealth in the U.S. went to the richest 5%, while the bottom 60% suffered a decline, the EPI calculated. No wonder some have given the 19th century German philosopher a second look.

Billionaire Net Worth as Per cent of Gross World Product 1996-2014

Year ¹	World Billionaires					GWP (gross world product ²		Billionaire Net worth per cent of GWP
	Number	Net worth (billion USD current)	Net worth (billion USD constant, 2009=100)	Average (billion USD constant 2009=100)	Median (billion USD constant, 2009=100)	(trillion USD current)	(trillion USD current 2009= 100)	
1996	423	1,050	1,392	3.3	2.5	30.21	40.06	3.5
1997	224	1,010	1,315	5.9	3.8	30.84	40.17	3.3

1998	209	1,069	1,369	6.6	4.2	30.78	39.42	3.5
1999	298	1,271	1,610	5.4	3.6	30.67	38.85	4.1
2000	322	1,386	1,731	5.4	3.6	31.83	39.75	4.4
2001	538	1,729	2,111	3.9	2.3	32.87	40.14	5.3
2002	472	1,516	1,809	3.8	2.1	32.68	39.01	4.6
2003	476	1,403	1,650	3.5	2.0	33.92	39.89	4.1
2004	587	1,917	2,210	3.8	2.2	38.06	43.87	5.0
2005	691	2,236	2,509	3.6	2.2	42.83	48.05	5.2
2006	744	2,645	2,876	3.9	2.2	46.33	50.36	5.7
2007	946	3,452	3,641	3.8	2.2	50.17	52.91	6.9
2008	1,125	4,381	4,501	4.0	2.3	56.49	58.03	7.8
2009	793	2,415	2,443	3.1	1.8	61.95	62.43	3.9
2010	1,011	3,568	3,568	3.5	2.0	58.72	58.72	6.1
2011	1,210	4,496	4,443	3.7	20.0	64.08	63.32	7.0
2012	1,226	4,575	4,433	3.6	1.9	71.06	68.86	6.4
2013	1,426	5,432	5,173	3.6	2.0	72.44	68.99	7.5
2014	1,645	6,446	6,048	3.7	2.1	73.87	69.30	8.7
Average annual change rate %	7.84	11	9	0.62	-1.10	5.09	3.09	5.3

1- Year of publication of Forbes list of billionaires.

2- Forbes estimates are a snapshot of billionaire wealth as of the beginning of the year- e.g 12 for 2014- long before GWP estimates for the same year could be available. We therefore relate wealth estimates to GWP of the preceding year.

Source: http://stats.areppim.com/stats/stats_richxgdp.htm

Review of above table shows number of world billionaires from 423 at 1996 with total wealth \$1,050 Billion has increased to 1,645 at 2014 person with total wealth \$6,400 Billion that most increased was related to China and Russia. Compare billionaire's between USA, China and Russia are as follow:

Compare Billionaires in USA-China –Russia 2008-2014

Year	World Billionaires	No. in USA	No. in China	No. in Russia	Total assets
2014	1645	492	152	111	\$B6,400
2013	1426	442	122	110	\$B5,400
2012	1226	425	115	101	\$B4,600
2011	1210	413	95	96	\$B4,500
2010	1011	404	89	62	\$B3,600
2009	793	359	28	32	\$B2,400
2008	1125	470	19	87	\$B4,400

According to Forbes the global largest corporation list 2000 includes U.S. (543 members), Japan (251 members), Mainland China (136 members) and there are eleven countries with only one firm, including New Zealand, the Czech Republic and Vietnam and the breakdown of Forbes list into four regions: Asia-Pacific, (715 total members), followed by Europe, Middle East & Africa-EMEA (606 member), the U.S. (543 member) and the Americas (143 member). Only the U.S. grew across all four metrics from a year ago. Asia-Pacific, the biggest region, has the most members for the sixth year running. They also lead all regions in sales growth (up 8%) and asset growth (up 15%). The U.S. leads in profit growth (up 4%), earning an aggregate \$876 billion in profits and market value growth (11%), with an aggregate value of \$14.8 trillion. U.S.-based companies are the most profitable and most valuable of all regions. The EMEA generated the most sales, a combined \$13.3-trillion, and holds the most assets with \$64 trillion. And total revenue of first 60 largest corporations was \$11,434-billion with Capitalization \$5,322-billion (U.S.) and totally 17,621,151 employees. Another, more recent focus confirmed the world richest billionaires are main shareholders of multinational large corporations. In fact Wal-Mart is richest and strongest Multinational large Corporation since all Walton family wealth has coming from Wal-Mart as equal \$139,900-billion(17).

Top 20 World Most richest 2013

Rank	Name	Net worth(\$Billion)	Source of wealth
1	Bill gates	76,000	Microsoft
2	Carlos Slim Helu & family	72,000	Telecom
3	Amancio Ortega	64,000	Retail
4	Warren Buffett	58,200	Berkshire Hathaway
5	Larry Ellison	48,000	Oracle
6	Charles Koch	40,000	Diversified
7	David Koch	40,000	Diversified
8	Sheldon Adelson	38,000	Casinos
9	Christy Walton & family	36,700	Wal-Mart
10	Jim Walton	34,700	Wal-Mart
11	Liliane Bettencourt & family	34,500	L'Oreal
12	Stefan Persson	34,400	H&M
13	Alice Walton	34,300	Wal-Mart
14	S. Robson Walton	34,200	Wal-Mart
15	Bernard Arnault & family	33,500	LVMH
16	Michael Bloomberg	33,000	Bloomberg LP
17	Larry Page	32,300	Google
18	Jeff Bezos	32,000	Amazon.com
19	Sergey Brin	31,800	Google
20	Li Ka-shing	31,000	Diversified
Total (\$ Billion)		838,600	

Top 20 countries with number of Forbes Global 2000 companies (18)

Rank	Country/Region	Number company	Rank	Country/Region	Number company
1	USA	564	12	Taiwan	47
2	EU	366	13	Australia	36
3	Japan	225	14	Italy	30
4	China+Hong Kong	207	15	Russia	28
5	UK	93	16	Netherland	27
6	France	66	17	Spain	27
7	S. Korea	61	18	Sweden	26
8	Canada	57	19	Brazil	25
9	India	54	20	Saudi Arabia	20
10	Germany	52	21	Ireland	19
11	Switzerland	48	22	Rest of the world	290

2014 Billionaire net worth as per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) by Nation(19)

Nation	Number of billionaires	Net Worth Total (USD Current)	GDP¹ (USD Current)	Population (Million)	GDP per capital (USD current)	Billionaire net worth as per cent of GDP %
Algeria	1	3.2	215.7	39.208	5,501	1.5
Angola	1	3.7	124.0	21.472	5,775	3.0
Argentina	5	11.3	484.6	41.446	11,692	2.3
Australia	29	85.3	1,488.0	23.343	63,746	5.7
Austria	10	33.7	417.9	8.495	49,193	8.1
Belgium	3	8.0	507.4	11.104	45,693	1.6
Brazil	65	161.6	2,190.0	200.362	10,930	8.7
Canada	32	112.6	1,825.0	35.182	51,874	6.2
Chile	12	41.3	281.7	17.620	15,988	14.6
China	152	374.8	8,939.0	1,385.567	6,452	4.2
Colombia	4	30.6	369.2	48.321	7,641	8.3
Cyprus	4	19.7	21.8	1.141	19,086	90.4
Czech Republic	6	18.4	198.6	10.702	18,557	9.3
Denmark	6	26.9	324.3	5.619	57,714	8.3
Egypt	8	22.3	262.0	82.056	3,193	8.5
Finland	4	6.6	259.6	5.426	47,841	2.5
France	43	235.2	2,739.0	64.291	42,603	8.6

Nation	Number of billionaires	Net Worth Total (USD Current)	GDP ¹ (USD Current)	Population (Million)	GDP per capital (USD current)	Billionaire net worth as per cent of GDP %
Georgia	1	5.2	16.0	4.341	3,674	32.6
Germany	85	400.9	3,593.0	82.727	43,432	11.2
Greece	3	8.2	243.3	11.128	21,864	3.4
Guessed	1	2.4	2.7	0.066	41,796	87.5
Hong Kong	45	213.7	279.7	7.204	38,827	76.4
India	56	191.5	1,758.0	1,252.140	1,404	10.9
Indonesia	19	47.7	867.5	249.866	3,472	5.5
Ireland	5	25.5	220.9	4.627	47,740	11.5
Israel	18	51.8	272.7	7.733	35,264	19.0
Italy	35	158	2,068.0	60.900	33,907	7.6
Japan	27	100.8	5,007.0	127.144	39,381	2.0
Kazakhstan	5	9.2	224.9	16.441	13,680	4.1
Kuwait	5	6.4	179.5	3.369	53,287	3.6
Lebanon	6	12.3	43.5	4.822	9,019	28.3
Lithuania	1	1.0	46.7	3.017	15,483	2.1
Macau	2	2.8	44.3	0.556	78,217	6.3
Malaysia	13	53.0	312.4	29.717	10,513	17.0
Mexico	16	142.9	1,327.0	122.332	10,847	10.8
Monaco	3	4.6	5.7	0.038	151,939	79.2
Morocco	4	7.4	104.8	33.008	3,175	7.0
Nepal	1	1.1	19.3	27.797	696	5.7
Netherlands	7	24.2	800.5	16.759	47,765	3.0
Newzeland	2	9.8	181.1	4.506	40,193	5.4
Nigeria	4	33.3	292.0	173.615	1,682	11.4
Norway	9	21.8	515.8	5.043	102,287	4.2
Oman	2	2.3	82.0	3.632	22,561	2.8
Peru	8	11.8	210.3	30.376	6,923	5.6
Philippines	10	40.1	272.2	98.394	2,766	14.7
Poland	5	12.8	513.9	38.217	13,447	2.5
Portugal	3	10.6	219.3	10.608	20,673	4.8
Romania	1	1.2	183.8	21.699	8,471	0.7
Russia	111	422.2	2,113.0	142.834	14,793	20.0
Saudi Arabia	7	49.0	718.5	28.829	24,923	6.8
Singapore	16	45.0	287.4	5.412	53,107	15.7
South Africa	8	25.4	353.9	52.776	6,706	7.2
South Korea	27	60.4	1,198.0	49.263	24,319	5.0
Spain	26	122.5	1,356.0	46.927	28,896	9.0
St. Kitts and Nevis	1	1.2	0.8	0.054	14,154	156.5

Nation	Number of billionaires	Net Worth Total (USD Current)	GDP ¹ (USD Current)	Population (Million)	GDP per capital (USD current)	Billionaire net worth as per cent of GDP %
Swaziland	1	3.7	3.8	1.250	3,047	97.2
Sweden	19	116.7	552.0	9.571	57,674	21.1
Switzerland	21	80.1	646.2	8.078	79,997	12.4
Taiwan	28	75.8	484.7	23.300	20,803	15.6
Tanzania	1	1.0	31.9	49.253	648	3.1
Thailand	11	25.2	400.9	67.011	5,983	6.3
Turkey	24	43.0	821.8	74.933	10,967	5.2
Uganda	1	1.1	22.6	37.579	601	4.9
Ukraine	9	26.6	175.5	45.239	3,879	15.2
United Arab Emirates	4	14.6	390.0	9.346	41,729	3.7
United Kingdom	47	153.9	2,490.0	63.136	39,439	6.2
United States	492	2,318.5	16,720.0	320.051	52,242	13.9
Venezuela	3	9.0	367.5	30.405	12,087	2.4
Vietnam	1	1.6	170.0	91.680	1,854	0.9
World	1.645	6,446.5	73,870.0	7,162.119	10,314	8.7
Average	24	93.3			27,329	16.0
Median	7	25.2			18,557	7.0
r			0.91 ²		0.11 ³	
R ²			0.84 ⁴		0.01 ⁵	

1- 2013 GDP estimates at official exchange rate, USD billion, CIA.

2- Coefficient of correlation Net Worth- GDP.

3- Coefficient of correlation Net Worth- GDP per capita.

2- Coefficient of determination Net Worth- GDP.

3- Coefficient of determination Net Worth- GDP per capita.

In division by size companies with sale, net profit, total assets and market value the top 20 largest multinational largest corporations for year 2014 are as follow (20):

Top World Largest Corporation by Profit 2014

Rank	Company	Country	Sales	Profits	Assets	Market Value
1	ICBC	China	\$148.7 B	\$42.7 B	\$3,124.9 B	\$215.6 B
2	China Construction Bank	China	\$121.3 B	\$34.2 B	\$2,449.5 B	\$174.4 B
3	Agricultural Bank of China	China	\$136.4 B	\$27 B	\$2,405.4 B	\$141.1 B

4	JPMorgan Chase	USA	\$105.7 B	\$17.3 B	\$2,435.3 B	\$229.7 B
5	Berkshire Hathaway	USA	\$178.8 B	\$19.5 B	\$493.4 B	\$309.1 B
6	Exxon Mobil	USA	\$394 B	\$32.6 B	\$346.8 B	\$422.3 B
7	General Electric	United States	\$143.3 B	\$14.8 B	\$656.6 B	\$259.6 B
8	Wells Fargo	USA	\$88.7 B	\$21.9 B	\$1,543 B	\$261.4 B
9	Bank of China	China	\$105.1 B	\$25.5 B	\$2,291.8 B	\$124.2 B
10	Petro-China	China	\$328.5 B	\$21.1 B	\$386.9 B	\$202 B
11	Royal Dutch Shell	Netherlands	\$451.4 B	\$16.4 B	\$357.5 B	\$234.1 B
12	Toyota Motor	Japan	\$255.6 B	\$18.8 B	\$385.5 B	\$193.5 B
13	Bank of America	USA	\$101.5 B	\$11.4 B	\$2,113.8 B	\$183.3 B
14	HSBC Holdings	UK	\$79.6 B	\$16.3 B	\$2,671.3 B	\$192.6 B
15	Apple	USA	\$173.8 B	\$37 B	\$225.2 B	\$483.1 B
16	Citigroup	USA	\$94.1 B	\$13.4 B	\$1,883.4 B	\$145.1 B
17	BP	UK	\$379.2 B	\$23.6 B	\$305.7 B	\$148.8 B
18	Chevron	USA	\$211.8 B	\$21.4 B	\$253.8 B	\$227.2 B
19	Volkswagen Group	Germany	\$261.5 B	\$12 B	\$446.9 B	\$119 B
20	Wal-Mart Stores	USA	\$476.5 B	\$16 B	\$204.8 B	\$247.9 B

It is worthy to attention that according to Forbes information total sale of top 20 companies featured on the 2014 list is about \$4,235-billion with \$442.9-billion profit, totally assets \$2,498-billion and their market value was about \$4,514-billion.

Note that world total GDP from 1960 to 2013 was about \$1,226-trillion and world GDP in 2007 was about \$65-trillion and world global annual value of major financial asset market transactions (includes foreign exchange turnover, stock market trading, bonds and other over-the-counter transactions that is named financial weapons of mass destruction = Global Derivatives Market \$900-trillion!! so paper wealth (Non-real economic) at 2007 was 13.8 times more than real economy!!? And the value of financial assets worldwide is expected to touch \$371-trillion by 2020, with emerging economies including India, accounting for about one third of the total amount, says global consultancy McKinsey. Compare the world billionaire's assets to the total cost of first world war \$186.3-billion was equal real price \$2,880-billion in 2013 (16) and second

world war was \$288-billion that was equal real price \$4,550-billion in 2013 dollars.(21), (22) and (23). Review of report is named Top most global valuable brand 2013 explained that market value of world top 100 brand is about \$1,500-billion that only market value of Top 20 world brand as below table are equal \$872,308-billion(24).

Top 20 World most valuable Brand 2013

Rank	Brand	Subject Activity	Brand value	Rank	Brand	Subject Activity	Brand value
1	Apple	Technology	98,316	11	Mercedes Benz	Automotive	31,904
2	Google	Technology	93,291	12	BMW	Automotive	31,839
3	Coca-Cola	Beverages	79,213	13	Cisco	Technology	29,053
4	IBM	Business Services	78,808	14	Disney	Media	28,147
5	Microsoft	Technology	59,546	15	HP	Technology	25,843
6	GE	Diversified	46,947	16	Gillette	FMCG	25,105
7	McDonald's	Restaurant	41,992	17	Louis Vuitton	Luxury	24,893
8	Samsung	Technology	39,611	18	Oracle	Technology	24,088
9	Intel	Technology	37,257	19	Amazon	Retail	23,620
10	Toyota	Automotive	35,346	20	Honda	Automotive	18,490
Subtotal			610,326	Subtotal			262,982
Total							872,308

Globalization, although not a new phenomenon, has increased rapidly in recent years. It has been driven by technological advances and the reduced cost of making transactions (exchanges) across borders and distances, as well as the increased mobility of capital and large technology corporation can calculate their revenue per second. According to some certain sources revenue per second of 15 largest technologies (25) are as follow:

Top 15 Technology companies revenue per second 2014

Company	Samsung	Apple	FoxCom	HP	IBM	Microsoft	Amazon	Google
Revenue per Second	6,488	4,540	3,815	3,459	3,166	2,331	1,996	1,873
Company	Dell	Intel1	Cisco	Oracle	Nokia	Facebook	yahoo	blackberry
Revenue per Second	1,865	1,628	1,594	1,068	940	230	228	205

In process of Globalization several networking and website has been involve to business providing that their revenue was huge per second. The below table has presented top 30 earning global website in 2014.(26)

Top 30 Earning Websites 2014

Rank	Website	Founders	Annual Revenue	Per Second
1	Google	Larry Page and Sergey Brin	\$21,800,000,000	\$691.27
2	Amazon	Jeff Bezos	\$19,166,000,000	\$607.75
3	Yahoo	Jerry Yang and David Filo	\$7,200,000,000	\$228.31
4	eBay	Pierre Omidyar	\$6,290,000,000	\$199.45
5	MSN/Live	Nathan Myhrvold.	\$3,214,000,000	\$101.92
6	PayPal	Max Levchin, Peter Thiel, and Luke Nosek	\$2,250,000,000	\$71.35
7	iTunes	Jeff Robbin	\$1,900,000,000	\$60.25
8	Reuters	Marshal Vace	\$1,892,000,000	\$59.99
9	Priceline	Jesse Fink	\$1,884,000,000	\$59.74
10	Expedia	Added Mark Schroeder	\$1,447,000,000	\$45.88
11	NetFlix	Reed Hastings	\$1,200,000,000	\$38.05
12	Travelocity	Terry Jones	\$1,100,000,000	\$38.05
13	Zappos	Nick Swinburne	\$1,000,000,000	\$31.71
14	Hotels.com	David Littman	\$1,000,000,000	\$31.71
15	AOL	Erik Prince	\$968,000,000	\$30.70
16	Orbitz	Jeff Katz	\$870,000,000	\$27.59
17	Overstock	Robert Brazell	\$834,000,000	\$26.45
18	MySpace	Tom Anderson	\$800,000,000	\$25.37
19	Skype	Niklas Zennstrom	\$550,841,000	\$17.47
20	Sohu	Zhang Chaoyang	\$429,000,000	\$13.60
21	Buy.com	Robb Brock	\$400,000,000	\$12.68
22	StubHub	Eric Baker	\$400,000,000	\$12.68
23	Alibaba	Jack Ma	\$316,000,000	\$10.02
24	Facebook	Mark Zuckerberg	\$300,000,000	\$9.51
25	YouTube	Chad Hurley, Steve Chen and Jawed Karim	\$300,000,000	\$9.51
26	Blue Nile	Mark Vadon	\$295,000,000	\$9.35
27	Tripadvisor	Stephen Kaufer	\$260,000,000	\$8.24
28	Getty Images	Mark Getty	\$233,200,000	\$7.39
29	Bidz	Garry Itkin	\$207,000,000	\$6.56
30	NYTimes	Henry Jarvis Raymond	\$175,000,000	\$5.55

The 2013 Credit Suisse Global Wealth Report (27) finds that global wealth has more than doubled since 2000, reaching a new all-time high of \$241-trillion (U.S.). Strong economic growth and rising population levels in emerging nations are important drivers of this trend. Average wealth per adult has also hit a new peak of \$51,600 (U.S.), but inequality remains high. I prepared below table that source were economic reports that shows from 1987 to 2013 despite the world was involve in financial crisis several years in financial crisis (2002, 2007 till 2013) the number and total wealth of rich billionaires has been increased so much (\$B3500 to \$B6400= 4.4 times). According to UNCTAD statistics, the top 100 non-financial TNCs from developing and transition economy in 2012 have had totally assets about \$5,531-billion, totally sale \$3,862 and totally employment 10,595,751 that shows the new power in this area. (Top 100 non-

financial TNCs from developing and transition economy – ranked by foreign assets 2012-UNCTAD).

According to 2014 investment Company Fact book (5th edition) published by Investment Company Institute (ICI) the comparison total worldwide assets invested in mutual fund(28) are as follow:

Total Worldwide assets invested in mutual fund 2009-2013 in \$ US Billion

COUNTRY	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
World	22,945	24,709	23,795	26,835	30,049
Americas	12,578	13,597	13,529	15,138	17,156
Europe	7,545	7,903	7,220	8,230	9,374
Asia and Pacific	2,715	3,067	2,921	3,322	3,375
Africa(South Africa)	106	142	125	145	143

(Note: America (United States, Brazil, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Trinidad & Tobago); Europe (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom); Asia and Pacific (Australia, China, India, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Taiwan).

The main reason of world inequality are as common factors thought to impact economic inequality include as, globalization, privatization, labour market outcomes ,corporate corrupt, corporate fraud, change to high technological ,policy reforms , more regressive taxation, plutocracy(Tax Haven & Off shore Company), dead of ethics , criminal capitalism , ethnic discrimination, gender discrimination, nepotism, variation in natural ability, neoliberalism. Time magazine at March 25, 2013 wrote a September study from the Economic Policy Institute (EPI) in Washington noted that the median annual earnings of a full-time, male worker in the U.S. in 2011, at \$48,202, were smaller than in 1973. Between 1983 and 2010, 74% of the gains in wealth in the U.S. went to the richest 5%, while the bottom 60% suffered a decline, the EPI calculated. No wonder some have given the 19th century German philosopher a second look. Global wealth is projected to rise by nearly 40% over the next five years, reaching \$334 trillion by 2018. Emerging markets will be responsible for 29% of the growth, although they account for just 21% of current wealth, while China will account for nearly 50% of the increase in emerging economies' wealth. Wealth will primarily be driven by growth in the middle segment, but the number of millionaires will also grow markedly over the next five years. The certain economic document confirmed that many of shareholder of largest companies are involve in money laundry, fraud and corrupt that Tax Justice Network reported has published in 2013(29) has defined that fraud is a branch of Corruption and I argue that fighting with fraud is part of corrupt fighting. The world's developing countries lost a total of \$946.7-billion to corruption,

trade misinvoicing and tax evasion in 2011, according to the research. And to make matters worse, the amount that gets spirited away is growing larger with each passing year. Money lost to corruption in developing nations was 13.7 per cent greater in 2011 than was lost the year before; illicit outflows totalled \$832.4-billion in 2010. The total figures are staggering: between 2002 and 2011, developing countries lost about \$5.9-trillion to illicit outflows (Illicit Outflows from Developing Countries 2002-2011,” was released by Global Financial Integrity, a research and advocacy organization based in Washington, D.C). Especially Tax Justice Network in the index was launched on November 7; 2013. Estimated \$21 to \$32-trillion of private financial wealth is located, untaxed or lightly taxed, in secrecy jurisdictions around the world. Illicit cross-border financial flows add up to an estimated \$1-1.6-trillion each year. Since the 1970s African countries alone are estimated to have lost over \$1-trillion in capital flight, dwarfing their current external debts of 'just' \$190-billion and making Africa a major net creditor to the world. But those assets are in the hands of a few wealthy people, protected by offshore secrecy, while the debts are shouldered by broad African populations. However recently in spite world financial crisis the number of billionaires has grown as this is an individual tragedy, as well as challenge to society and business!! MNCs wield significant political power but precise measurement of this power remains elusive. Corporate power appears particularly evident in the United States, where corporations have lobbied to lower their share of total taxes, receive substantial subsidies, and impose externality costs upon society. The political power of MNCs is also evident in international trade agreements, under which corporations can challenge the regulations of democratic sovereign governments. Globalization, although not a new phenomenon, has increased rapidly in recent years. It has been driven by technological advances and the reduced cost of making transactions (exchanges) across borders and distances, as well as the increased mobility of capital large corporate can calculate their revenue per second. One select group trader and companies, using secret trading system, piled up a large \$115-billion in the past year .In fact, these wining traders have made at least \$1,000-billion per year for the last decade since according to the IMF’s 2014 World Economic Outlook report, the world’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2013 stood at approximately \$73.98-trillion. The IMF expects total global output (real GDP) to increase by 3.6% in 2014 to US\$76.8-trillion.(30)

While most of us can’t even comprehend the scope of trillions of dollars, the world’s 200 richest people – led by Microsoft founder Bill Gates – account for a sizable chunk of that figure. According to Forbes, there are 1,645 billionaires across the globe that carry a hefty total net worth of US\$6.4 trillion – just under half of that fortune is in the hands of the top 200. In 2013, Gates overtook the world’s previous richest man, telecom mogul Carlos Slim Helu – a position the former Microsoft head retains with a massive net worth of US\$84.5-billion, according to the Bloomberg Billionaires Index. In the past year (to August 28, 2014), Gates has seen his fortune grow by 7.5%, adding \$5.9-billion. Helu, still the world’s number two billionaire, has seen larger growth – 9.8% – adding \$7.3-billion in the past year to US\$72-billion. (30)

Top 10 World billionaires (forecast) -2014 -\$Billion

Rank	Billionaire	Net Worth	Rank	Billionaire	Net Worth
1	Bill Gates	84.5	6	David Koch	52.6

2	Carlos Slim	81.0	7	Larry Ellison	46.0
3	Warren Buffet	66.7	8	Ingvar Kamprad	42.7
4	Amancia Ortega	62.4	9	Christy Walton	38.5
5	Charles Koch	52.6	10	Jim Walton	36.6

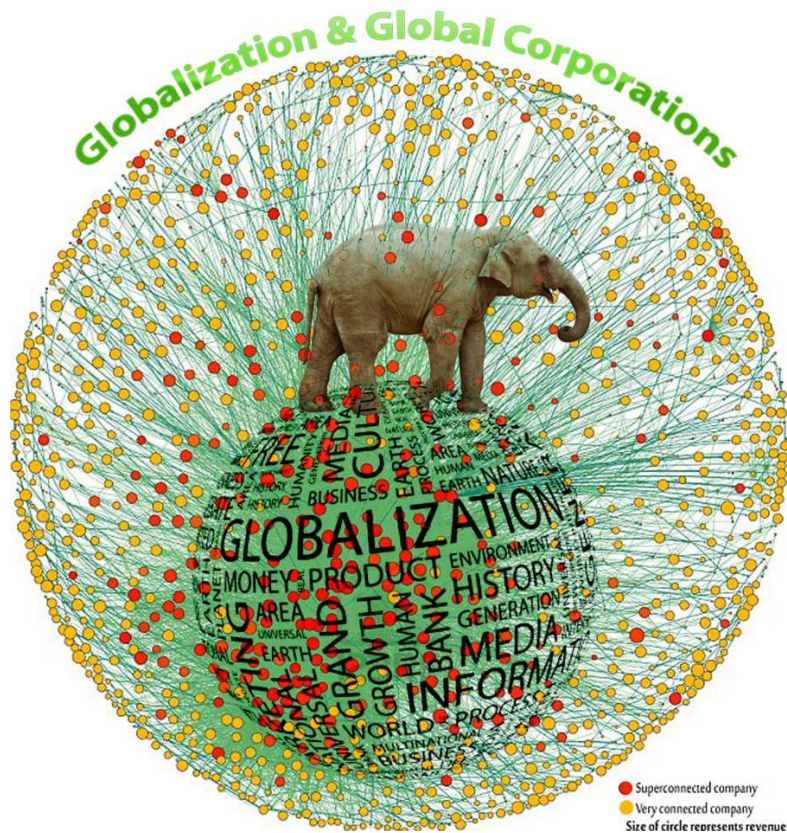
Jack Ma, the founder and chairman of Chinese e-commerce giant, Alibaba, has emerged as the biggest gainer over the past year, to become China's richest man with a net worth of \$21.8-billion. The e-commerce business is preparing to launch its IPO, in what could be the largest in US history, according to Bloomberg. Other big gainers according to the index are venture capitalist Richard Liu, who saw his fortunes rise 234%, and "real life Tony Stark," Elon Musk, who saw gains of 57%.(30)

Top 5 billionaire gainers 2013- \$ Billion

Rank	Billionaire	Net Worth	Gain	Rank	Billionaire	Net Worth	Gain
1	Jack Ma	21.8	505.50%	3	Patrick Drahi	10.0	90.90%
2	Richard Liu	9.0	234.10%	4	Elon Musk	12.4	56.60%
5	Dilip Shanghvi	19.2	53.00%				

Ma also tops the list of gainers in monetary terms, with his 500% increase in wealth totalling over \$18.2 billion dollars. Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg, off the strong gains made by the social media giant over the past year, added the third biggest amount of \$8.1 billion to his fortune.

Thanks to three systems theorists at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich and also other persons and institutions, especially where I used their research in my paper to make transparent the world of multinational large corporation nature of neoliberalism.



Source:

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