

Protectionist policies have hindered the acceleration of global trade as they restrict $\$$ influence ^{many} ~~such~~ affects of globalisation.

Governments use protection policies ~~to~~ for reasons such as protecting infant industries, lowering unemployment $\&$ protection of military industries.

Governments use tools such as quotas, tariffs $\&$ subsidies to prevent damage to many domestic industries.

There are both costs $\&$ benefits associated with protection.

One main benefit is the initial sustained employment, rather than an industry being open to competition on a global scale the government may subsidise that industry, keeping jobs in the short term, although this may be a very inefficient

long term as it is using up government resources as well as creating an imperfect market.

Some methods of protection have relatively large benefits, such as quotas being set up by the government to protect an infant industry, this will benefit the government in the short term by providing revenue from the quotas & ~~also~~ in the long term by creating a structural change in Australia's primary ~~and~~ producers.

This would also see this particular industry becoming internationally competitive which would also be a large benefit to the economy.

In cases such as protection of military industries it is a benefit to that country as it retains

skills & produce capital for the production of military equipment, which may be needed in the case of a war.

As the integration of economies around the world has continue to grow, trading bloc's & trade agreements have appeared. These restrict the process of globalisation & as they exclude many countries from trading with them. Examples of this are the EU, NAFTA & ASEAN.

Organisations such as the WTO are designed to prevent trading bloc's from emerging & open up & global trade.

As time continues many protection policies are being cleared & trade is still opening up globally. This can be seen with the always

increasing GWP.

Protection restricts globalisation as it prohibits ~~some~~ efficiency, specialisation & integration of markets. Protectionist policies in the long term are inefficient due to restricted competition, but in the short term protect issues such as unemployment, structural change & resource allocation. In all protection has restricted globalisation & has been used by \$ governments to protect domestic industries in the short term although it seems that as time prevails little or no protection (free trade) is inevitable.