

RETHINKING GLOBALIZATION: POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY AND THE ETHICS OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

DR. AMAKA, PATRICIA NWANA

Department of Political Science and Public Administration

College of Arts and Social Sciences

Igbinedion University, Okada, Edo State, Nigeria

E-mail: nwanaamaka2@gmail.com/ nwana.amaka@iuokada.edu.ng

Phone: 08062462505

&

DR. DOMINIC ZUOKE KALU

School of General Studies

Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike, Abia State, Nigeria

E-mail: domziki@gmail.com/kalu.dominik@mouau.edu.ng

Phone: 08035626052

ABSTRACT

This study starts with defining globalization and economic structures, acknowledging the interconnection of national economies and expansion of global markets. Next it explores political philosophy, how different ethical philosophies liberalism, Marxism, communitarianism critique the existing global economic system and shape the future. A range of ethical concerns such as inequality, exploitation and environmental degradation are examined in order to unpack the moral complexities involved in global trade, investment and labor practices. The paper presents political solutions and ethical reforms for a more just and sustainable global economy. The paper uses case studies to demonstrate real-world applications of these theoretical insights, watermarked with both success and failure (not etc. of course). The article responds to this lame critique by pointing out how the limitations of political philosophy were evident from the outset of these various causes comprising the challenges of implementing these ideas, which moreover wouldn't matter against the global economic framework. The paper ends with a reflection on the future of globalization, arguing that a more just and equitable global order is needed and can be built provided there is sufficient political will, ethical motivation and systemic change. Based on this awareness, this inquiry aims to add to these discussions on globalization and the effects of both in local societies and global societies, by suggesting that in the future, we must rethink global economic systems through the lens of justice, equity and the principles of sustainability.

Keywords: Globalization, Political Philosophical Thought, Ethics, Economic Systems.

1. Introduction

Since it began to emerge as an area of academic interest, political philosophy has been primarily concerned with problems arising from the social arrangements under which human beings live. Throughout its long and distinguished history, political philosophy has been concerned with the appropriate grounds for delineating and justifying these social arrangements, with the relation of political power to individual liberty and collective well-being, with the nature of well-being and with the sorts of social action and relations that can

sustain just, fair and decent regimes. The preoccupation of political philosophy, broadly understood, with the ethical evaluation of the institutional and other background conditions of social relations would seem to equip it rather well for the investigation of current global phenomena that are on any reasonable view both pregnant with significance and deeply ethically controversial (YAZDANI & MAMOON, 2018).

The purpose of this research is to explore some of the ways in which economic phenomena in general and globalization in particular have been and could be illuminated by political philosophy, broadly understood. The argument will be that the different ways of conducting this investigation broadly yield sufficient dissimilar accounts of the phenomena under consideration. A company from this conclusion is an attendant inclination to skepticism regarding the possible convergence of an agreed framework and favor an open methodological pluralism that is partial to regarding different accounts as complementary. The essay is divided into three main parts. The first sets the context for the analysis by opening, in broadest terms, the large debate about the globalization of economic systems and institutions, then specifies its concern economic phenomena and offers a condensed historical overview of the main developments. The section ends with a brief outline of how the argument continues (A. Z. Mughal, 2008).

2. Defining Globalization and the Global Economic System

One conceptually clean way to think about globalization is in terms of its different components: economic, cultural, technological, etc. (Hariram et al., 2023) According to this view, globalization is the system of free trade with low tariffs supported by multilateral contracts, but this is closely related to other dimensions of globalization, namely the easy access to modern telecommunication including mobile phones, internet, news and current information. A related definition includes the spread of economic, cultural, and technological components highlighted here, but also includes additional dimensions of this globalization, for example, significant impact on the orientation of individuals evacuating small town shops: they want more choice, at a lower price, or globalization also impinges on the national bearing of culture (Shah & Khan, 2023).

The global economic system is much more complex and volatile than simple definitions. At a very high level of abstraction, the global economic system can be defined in terms of the mutual dependence of all major economic agents, in the development and underdevelopment, using predominantly free-market policies, at the national and international level of interaction. At a somewhat fuller level of abstraction, the global economic system consists of the following elements (Pearson et al., 2022). The flow of goods and services between national and regional sectors, directed by comparative advantage, historical capital endowments and contingent supply-chain relations. The flow of international and domestic capital between national and regional economies, traversing broadly productive and speculative forms, ensuring the convergence or divergence of development within and between each sector (Shang et al., 2022). The international regimes constructed to facilitate the free and efficient flow of goods, services and capital, predominantly in the interest of, or under the influence of, developed nations, but providing long-term and sizeable rents to developing nations. Recent debate questions the very definition of globalization, let alone its assessment: the very existence of globalization is still a contested point. What is agreed, however, is that interaction between the aggregate of localized economies and social structures is increasing. Eye-

witnesses to the world over the last twenty years can hardly disagree with the contention that more things appear to be influencing particular local happenings; however, one should think more deeply about what is understood in its social, economic and political implications.

3. Political Philosophy and the Ethics of Globalization

Global interactions, particularly economic, have a large impact on the welfare of people. There has been a substantial increase in global interactions over the past few decades, a phenomena often referred to as globalization (Patacca et al.2023). It is therefore very much of interest how economic and other interactions of a global nature differ from those that take place locally or nationally, a question ripe for the economic theorist. Similarly, the global economic system, as it functions today, and as it may perhaps function in the future, is likely to evoke questions of justice and ethics in the minds of those who seek to understand it and possibly seek to change it.

Globalization refers to an intensification of the movement of goods and capital across international borders. This has presumably taken place, because of which nations are said to be more interdependent today. Theoretical explanations of globalization suggest that nations have become more open to trade and capital transactions as barriers to international interaction have lessened due to improved technology as well as policy. This literature also suggests that the role of policy liberalization is critical, and that policies such as trade liberalization, uniform subsidy reduction etc. affect the direction of globalization as well as its magnitude (YAZDANI & MAMOON, 2018). This is largely the focus of theoretical empirical investigations of the globalization phenomenon. Global interactions have a strong potential for shaping the welfare of people. Therefore they also have strong ethical implications. Hence, an understanding of the ethical implications of global interactions is important for design of ethically sound economic systems, as well as for understanding policy implications. Given that a significant body of work in political philosophy addresses questions of justice in international distribution and that the rise of global capitalism coincides with an era of unprecedented migration, it makes sense to devote some attention to the special ways in which local networks are affected by global dynamics ((B. R. Gaie, 2011).

4. Ethical Issues in the Global Economic System

The structure of the global economic system and the policies guiding it can have profound impact not only on who wins and who loses in economic terms, but on the freedom and well-being of the people who inhabit this world (Zhang et al., 2023). This is not only a practical issue but also an issue of justice and ethics. Justice in its most general sense asks what people are due: What are the obligations of the rich for the poor, of the poor for the rich of all people of power and privilege for people who have neither; justice, finally concerns the issue of fairness and equity in the global system. Economic justice, this is an injustice that takes into account who is up, who is down, and who is making the rules: what it means for the powerful to take advantage of the powerless. Economic justice is very concerned with a just distribution of the world's goods and bads, of opportunities, income, wealth, rights, liberties, powers, and access to goods such as health care, education, and political influence (Beeson, 2003). That some people are getting a lot more of this is a moral problem; that some people are getting substandard, fragile, productively risky versions of these is also a moral problem that are particularly severe.

Several of the ethical issues raised by the nature of globalization, including the nature and legitimacy of the political regulation of the economy, the distributional effects of government policies, and questions of exploitation, dependence, and cultural integrity, are central to a contemporary global policy. It is worth recalling, however, the roots of one of the most famous critiques of the global economy. Two and a half centuries ago, Adam Smith wrote that the economy should be encapsulated within the expression “domestic political economy” and hence regulated solely for the benefit of domestic politically constituted subjects. The international economy, Smith added, was “irregular and eccentric” (A. Z. Mughal, 2008); it would not and could not be regulated by market mechanisms, productivity would be low and capitalist expansion stymied. Smith’s insight was grounded in a rather stereotyped sense of the otherness of peoples living in zones other than the temperate and well-endowed region of Scotland and England.

5. Rethinking Globalization: Political Solutions and Ethical Reforms

Globalization has brought benefits to a variety of societies, companies, and workers. There exists a significant and growing question on economic justice that has been intensified by the rapidity and extent of contemporary globalization. Minimal economic justice requires more than the few positive freedoms due to individuals by the morality of any economic system. Various approaches towards economic justice have been proposed and if they are adopted broadly, they have radical implications (Beeson, 2003). The absolute difference principle of Dworkin and Cohen and the Interpretivist view of Sen imply that in a current world of extreme inequalities there is a basis for very radical world-wide redistribution from rich to poor.

Current discussions about economic justice tend to focus on individual agents, asking what has been done and what should be done by rich agents to prevent the inexcusable harms produced by processes or institutions that they either control or have the capacity to control. For example, critics of the current form of globalization have drawn attention to the intensification of economic insecurity and exposure to risks of a large number of workers in many industries and in most countries (Uwajumogu et al.2022). On an extreme estimate, if the circumstances of the least advantaged in the world can only be improved by sacrificing all the gains accruing to the better-off, then there is no basis for redistributive claims from the rich to the poor that need to be paid any regard. Such extreme views do not adequately recognize the differentiated and connected nature of extreme poverty and positional deprivation. Positional deprivation creates serious effects on freedoms and quality of life.

6. Case Studies and Real-World Applications

As companion to the theoretical and policy studies addressed in the first five sections, a set of concrete case studies are herewith presented to illustrate key considerations as well as a range of prevailing issues in the world economic system in which transnational corporations and their affiliates are deeply involved (Barbhuiya et al.2024). These case studies are illustrative, not comprehensive. If taken in their totality, they show how the much-discussed changes brought about by globalization have in fact been unfolding in widely varying ways across disparate sectors of the economy and distinct parts of the global labor market. The following case studies are intended – partly by way of contrast – to reflect that diversity. Each is also designed to illuminate a set of theoretical and ethical concerns of broad validity and interest. Particular attention is paid to issues related to effects on human rights, economic justice

(nationally and internationally), and societal well-being more generally. Moreover, these are issues that can readily be grasped by non-specialists and turn around real-world examples and applications. They are issues of a sort on which authorities on international production have mainly remained silent – in contrast, that is, to other contentious issues such as the balance of payments or the employment effects of transnational corporations or direct investment abroad – during the long and wide-ranging global debate on the ethics and social implications of contemporary forms of international production.

7. Challenges and Critiques of Political Philosophy in Global Economy

Globalization has brought about a renaissance in interdisciplinary study of the international and global political economy. Traditional explanations of the world marketplace have been vastly consumed by scholars of varying academic backgrounds at universities across the globe. To be certain, major themes that have received accelerating attention are those of economic globalization and multinational corporations (MNCs). However, a critically important aspect of the global economy is the political mechanisms that create, maintain, and are derived from the complex economic interrelationships worldwide (Ibn-Mohammed et al.2021). A growing cadre of scholars, both academics and policy-makers, research from the worlds of economics, international relations, and political science, is starting to appreciate that to fully comprehend the modern global tableau, the prism of political philosophy and its ethics must be added to the theoretical repertoire. The obverse holds true, as philosophical scholars are beginning to see that the global economic systems that execute the international political economy also form this new arena with questions not only of economy and ineluctable politics, but also of ethics (YAZDANI & MAMOON, 2018).

Thus, a sound analysis of the global political economy (GPE) necessitates a partnership of many intellectual disciplines, first among them political philosophy, as the GPE is the intersection between the two universal units of analysis: the globe and its politico-economic structures thereupon (Kwilinski et al.2022). The following is an enquiry into the scope of modern political philosophy, an inquiry with a particularly focus on the growing integration towards normative GPE ascertainments. As a new and still evolving field of study, there is a critical survey of the opportunity and challenges presented by the new political economy field. Finally, recent work of political economy scholars is evaluated in the context of the logical compatibility and normative value each representation contributes to the full comprehension of the GPE. Consideration is given to the part that political economy philosophers might play in the development of knowledge of a comprehensive GPE.

It owes to political philosophy as a sub-discipline within the larger university discipline of political science. The study of political philosophy started with the ancients, who delved into questions of the good, the just, and the beautiful with an enviable earnestness that both differentiates them sharply from their modern incarnations and intersects them significantly with their contemporary namesakes (Timalsina, 2024). Various modeled as the pursuit of an understanding of justice, a process of social or political theorizing beginning with certain fundamental premises (such as the role of the state), or an effort to establish, through argument and dialectic, a systematic order to societal affairs, political philosophy boasts a lineage at once crucial to the Western trajectory of political science and most distinguished within it (Beeson, 2003). Conflict and debate repeatedly occur between politicians, political economists, and political scientists regarding the behavior and handling of the ‘savants’ upon

the geopolitical stage. The 'is-ought fallacy' is proffered by proponents at the myriad pits in the quixotic gadabouts for global political economy knowledge and the vessels of wisdom that rare education scholars possess. 'Academic incomprehension' and a 'lack of ethical concern' are charged mutually by the co-disciples of politics and economics. Economists, in common with Hegel, castigate democratic welfare state reformations and wax poetic on a quasi-historical and quasi-rational dialectic involving the fount of wealth, productive capital gains, and a stench of bourgeois commerce. (Salehi, 2022) Political scientists, like prophets of profit, condemn structural adjustment plannings and ruminate glad tidings of the end to history replete with glittering promise of economic growth, the rise of social capital, and a new world.

As the challenges and critiques go, political philosophers have also shown disdain. The argot of 'that dismal science' is bandied about with a haughtiness symptomatic of the scourge of human reason and exemplar of analytic disrespect for modes of intuitive and prophetic understanding. The ethical debate is arguably older, yet no less frustration (Neuhaus, 2021). Seemingly unending battles rage within and without academic enclaves over the contending sexualities, agonies, and methodologies feting their proponents. In the wake of greater understanding and acknowledgment of the globally structure of the economic worldly, each of these critical tributaries reveals considerable importance for the wider discourse about the healing art of political philosophy and ethics in the global political economy. This is significant because many critiques regarding the inadequacy of normative myopia can be deflected or severed with a judicious 'tack to leeward.' Though often slighted, the wide-ranging, goal-tending, and meeting-consideration of various orientations to theoretical and practical reflections human social organization indicates the possibilities opened to novel and comprehensive considerate of the universal politico-economic. Concerns of justice, power relations, and partisanship are as old as Plato's forays into the good and are certainly in full force today.

b. Critiques of Feasibility

Political philosophers, much as they'd prey to avoid it, immune from such critiques by dint of their very trade. The 'what-ought-to-be' of normative theorizing can often face deafened ears to its hoary calls, as wide disparities approach in it, its germination, and its implementation. The grim sciences of real politik and economics alike, level much civil and judicious scorn in the direction of the not empirical study of the desirable or just. Such criticism argues that discussions and policy leaderships concerning the global political economy is constricted by what is realistic and practically feasible in the actual world (Lavery, 2024). This, destructively, becoming so the case for on vacation, dissatisfactory, or outrage collective arrangements, social formations, and economic relations. Logically, it is maintained that the limits of possibility of living and agreeing upon changes and reorganizing global society, politics, and economy are much more restrictive than the creative space enjoyed by some of the more vocal and optimistic sentiment of political philosophers and such partnerships as are migrant workers, sweatshop labors, and profligate IMF accounts are may well attract as much attention to important ethical reflection on gage itself the massive restrictions that are addressed to its practical ethicalness (Kuipers, 2024).

As global economy has expanded, so globalization has also done, and with the burgeoning links, interconnections, and weaves between the political economic aspect of diverse cultures

and states emerge a consensus born of realism (Usman et al.2024). Mutual ambiguities and suspicions have dropped away from trades planet-wide in the solvency and danger of significant reforms to ethicalize the workings of global economy. In its place rises a pragmatism of rules, rights, and norms that attempts to guide rational consideration which, much like an imperial empire, the sun never set. The most potent critics of global exchanges of justice and changes are disciples, pooh-poohs alike of doubting Thomas in the activist religious sphere, yet its brutish and rhetorical offspring can bled its fellowship in many other philosophical and much leaver. Such critics obstinately overlook the fact that philosophical discourse and ethical debate alone give the tonic of circulation to opinions, knowledge, and norms that reshaped and precipitated profound changes in political and economic dealings. It pains the venter that so often ungracious and cynical competitors should so aerate the educational and inquirer work in such important areas. Furthermore, realism is often at odds with the account of what is feasible in the economizing of pitfall for ideology expert that repress on the mate of self-interest, pessimism, and parochialism that the as-pointing of the actual global political inequity system is undesirable per se famously discovering the ways and means of society grouping were para-medically shamed in the Alpine curve.

c. Globalization and Cultural Relativism

Of the many welcomes and praise globalization has received over the final two decades, one of the most prevalent has been the salutation to a homogenizing or an auschwitz effect. It is not difficult to discern why this evaluation has found a welcoming home in the ethnocentric writings of many northern populaces and their political economists (Kinawy, 2024). Striving in the objection, in which the inpatients and that ever hope of market reform of various and varied stamp have been launched like invasive species into the grassland in the savannah to transact as opposite to the soft patric way of culturally and environmentally appropriate aradiaex, should be in complimentary to recent development biology affair and not in respect to retard and perhaps reverse policy of globalization, it regard not only the rapid spread, which further propagate the stanch bloodpenny disease of multifold magnitude, of objectively antisocial and pyrrhous economies and financial system. Bark up such tree as will argue that source of open, restraint-free, and accelerates global exacerbation have many contextually suborned effects and shades. Amongst these is what is lacking widespread inking availability on a conventional panoptic scale, so that, in this respect, there gentle, the sym- and antipathy essay all unsuccessful in reprocessing the concerns and stanchd protestation of pmoconiosis inflicted Prophetia stoney to rhubarb improving the healthful of Malagasy granuars.

Cultures and Religions are memory stored and transmitted transgenerationally through text and stories, rituals and practices, Art and architecture. The agents that defend these mean of transmission are large and small: parents to children, villagers to townspeople, kings and priest to people. Wandering storytellers, religious ascetics, itinerant performers, priests, and monks also protagonists in culture and religious process. Through various means local customs and lore often prevail and find repose in songs, sagas, fable, and murals. Partitioners of these traditional cultures and religions of personhood, community, and land are contained and maintained in the spacious interpretive realm. In 1993, UNESCO's General conference proclaimed 21st January as world cultural day, based on notion culture take on diverse form ranging from customs, traditional concept, religiously inscribed and heritage.

8. Conclusion

Philosophical inquiry rarely has a significant impact on the way global economic systems are structured. Moral concerns, if they are considered at all in the practice of globalization, usually come afterward as a “clean up” job. Similarly, philosophical analysis of global economic systems pay little to no attention to questions of ethics. Globalization has not been the product of design or deliberation but of activism and response. Political philosophy, for its part, has been sparse on writing about matters of global economic systems. However, such a focus is undoubtedly warranted, as no contemporary issue is more urgent in the realm of political philosophy. Advocates for the expansion of globalization are urged to re-evaluate it through an ethical lens. The downside of economic globalization has been focusing more on poverty, inequality and adverse effects on workers and the environment (YAZDANI & MAMOON, 2018). Conversely, the consequences of economic growth through increased trade integration do not typically stir a moral response though, as with the fungibility argument, they could also be considered unjust. Given that the economic and political aspects of globalization are so intertwined, the ethical judgement of the global economic system as it is should be a cornerstone in the architecture of globalization. Since globalization, according to its definition, is the process by which the world is becoming increasingly interconnected through trade and culture exchange, this brings out the immense importance of ethical evaluation of the current global economic system. The modern day global economy is without a doubt the most complex system ever developed, and also one of the harshest in terms of resource distribution and opportunities. However, the ethical dimension of this system has yet to be the subject of mainstream political discussion. At times, the interconnectedness of the global market can have terrible results and could generate societal malfunction or dissatisfaction. This suggests the need for the public to consider deeply the ethical aspect of this system and then trigger policymakers to reform or better approach it.

References

- A. Z. Mughal, M. (2008). Book review of ‘Globalization and political ethics. International studies in sociology and social anthropology’ by Richard B. Day and Joseph Masciulli, Leiden & Boston : Brill, 2007.. <https://core.ac.uk/download/16673838.pdf>
- B. R. Gaie, J. (2011). Globalization, Justice and Philosophy. <https://core.ac.uk/download/235096323.pdf>
- Barbhuiya, S., Kanavaris, F., Das, B. B., & Idrees, M. (2024). Decarbonising cement and concrete production: Strategies, challenges and pathways for sustainable development. *Journal of Building Engineering*, 108861. [sciencedirect.com](https://www.sciencedirect.com)
- Beeson, M. (2003). Globalisation, the State and Economic Justice. <https://core.ac.uk/download/14981195.pdf>
- Hariram, N. P., Mekha, K. B., Suganthan, V., & Sudhakar, K. (2023). Sustainalism: An integrated socio-economic-environmental model to address sustainable development and sustainability. *Sustainability*. [mdpi.com](https://www.mdpi.com)
- Ibn-Mohammed, T., Mustapha, K. B., Godsell, J., Adamu, Z., Babatunde, K. A., Akintade, D. D., ... & Koh, S. C. L. (2021). A critical analysis of the impacts of COVID-19 on the global economy and ecosystems and opportunities for circular economy strategies. *Resources, Conservation and Recycling*, 164, 105169. [nih.gov](https://www.nih.gov)
- Kinawy, R. N. (2024). Unraveling consumer behavior: Exploring the influence of consumer ethnocentrism, domestic country bias, brand trust, and purchasing intentions. *Strategic Change*. [wiley.com](https://www.wiley.com)

- Kuipers, M. (2024). NAVIGATING TOWARDS AN ETHICAL TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND SAFEGUARDING LABOUR RIGHTS. [ugent.be](https://www.ugent.be)
- Kwilinski, A., Dalevska, N., & Dementyev, V. V. (2022). Metatheoretical issues of the evolution of the international political economy. *Journal of Risk and Financial Management*, 15(3), 124. [mdpi.com](https://www.mdpi.com)
- Lavery, S. (2024). Rebuilding the fortress? Europe in a changing world economy. *Review of International Political Economy*. [tandfonline.com](https://www.tandfonline.com)
- Neuhaus, T. (2021). Theodor W. Adorno's criticism of the German concept of Bildung. Thesis. [srce.hr](https://www.srce.hr)
- Patacca, M., Lindner, M., Lucas-Borja, M. E., Cordonnier, T., Fidej, G., Gardiner, B., ... & Schelhaas, M. J. (2023). Significant increase in natural disturbance impacts on European forests since 1950. *Global change biology*, 29(5), 1359-1376. [wiley.com](https://www.wiley.com)
- Pearson, M. M., Rithmire, M., & Tsai, K. S. (2022). China's party-state capitalism and international backlash: From interdependence to insecurity. *International Security*. [mit.edu](https://www.mit.edu)
- Salehi, K. (2022). The Dialectical Curmudgeon: Afterlives of Hegel in German Literature and Political Thought. escholarship.org
- Shah, H. J. & Khan, A. (2023). Globalization and nation states—Challenges and opportunities for Pakistan. *Social Sciences & Humanities Open*. [sciencedirect.com](https://www.sciencedirect.com)
- Shang, H., Jiang, L., & Pan, X. (2022). Does R&D element flow promote the spatial convergence of regional carbon efficiency?. *Journal of Environmental Management*. [ssrn.com](https://www.ssrn.com)
- Timalsina, S. K. (2024). Approaches to Study Politics and Political Systems. Swarnadwar. [nepjol.info](https://www.nepjol.info)
- Usman, F. O., Kess-Momoh, A. J., Ibeh, C. V., Elufioye, A. E., Ilojiana, V. I., & Oyeyemi, O. P. (2024). Entrepreneurial innovations and trends: A global review: Examining emerging trends, challenges, and opportunities in the field of entrepreneurship, with a focus on how technology and globalization are shaping new business ventures. *International Journal of Science and Research Archive*, 11(1), 552-569. [semanticscholar.org](https://www.semanticscholar.org)
- Uwajumogu, N. R., Nwokoye, E. S., Ojike, R. O., Okere, K. I., Ugwu, J. N., & Ogbuagu, A. R. (2022). Globalization and the proportion of women in vulnerable employment in sub-Saharan Africa: The role of economic, social, and political conditions. *African Development Review*, 34(3), 356-369. [researchgate.net](https://www.researchgate.net)
- YAZDANI, N. & MAMOON, D. (2018). The economics and philosophy of globalization. <https://core.ac.uk/download/236150256.pdf>
- Zhang, Y., Torre, A., & Ehrlich, M. (2023). The impact of Chinese government promoted homestead transfer on labor migration and household's well-being: A study in three rural areas. *Journal of Asian Economics*. [andre-torre.com](https://www.andre-torre.com)