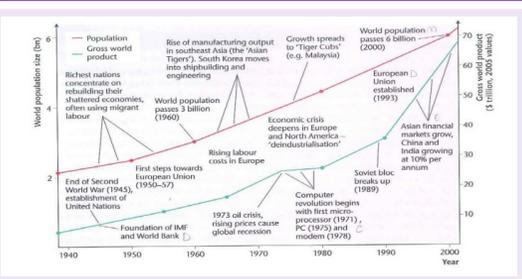
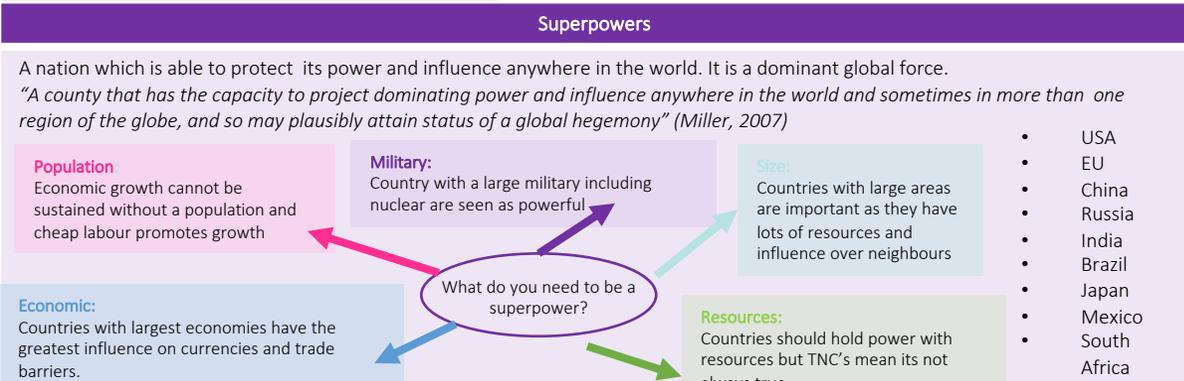


Founded-	1 April 1976 with headquarters in California
Growth	Worlds largest IT company Number one brand value in the world (\$145 billion) 139,000 global employees
Spatial organisation	Head office = Apple Campus, California Cork – Ireland Research and development – Silicon Valley, California Manufacturing = outsourced to Foxconn with plants in China, Vietnam and Taiwan. Sales = HIC's – 44% of sales in USA in 2011

Positive impacts –	Negative impacts –
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links between all parts of the organisation which allows co-ordination of economic activities which means that they can lessen the impacts of tariffs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accused of not making work for local people in Ireland and hiring cheaper immigrants instead Tax avoidance in EU and USA Environmental concerns (Ranked 12th in Greenpeace Green Electronics Guide) Working conditions in China were criticised

The Internet	Global Systems
<p>The internet is not an abstract entity that moves through the air. Rather, it is based on a mammoth physical infrastructure that spreads throughout the globe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threatens global political stability Digital divide only exists between HICs and LICs The internet is key to globalisation The internet needs governance. 	<p>Global Systems = Global systems include the environmental, political, legal, economic, financial, and cultural systems that help to make and remake the world.</p> <p>TNC's</p> <p>TNCs– Transnational corporations are companies that operates in several countries. There are benefits such as access to cheap labour, economies of scale, avoiding trade barriers and extending markets to read more areas. Spatial organisation: Head office = country of origin or tax heaven Research and development = HIC with skilled workers Manufacturing = Cheap labour/ poor environmental laws (NEE) Sales = HIC's</p>

China –
China has the largest amount of internet users in the world (650 million). The internet helps contribute 7-22% of total GDP however the government manage the populations connections. They do this through: 'the great firewall' – blocks access to foreign sites 'golden shield' – domestic surveillance to see what people are searching



The movement of manufacturing from developed countries to cheaper production countries. This causes industrialisation in LICs however it has caused de-industrialisation in places like Detroit. It brings cheaper products at the cost of the environment.

It has become a lot easier to transport goods which has seen an increase in international trade.

International Trade	Single Product Economy
<p>Trade – a basic economic concept involving buying and selling of goods and services</p> <p>Comparative advantage Economies of scale Increased employment Transfer of technology</p> <p>Umbrella City- Songxia Umbrella Industrial Park accounts for 30% of the industry within China. There are 1200 umbrella manufactures in Songxia and 40,000 employees. It remains in a good position due to its competitive advantage, preferential policies and location 20km from Shanghai. They have created an environment that is suited to stay at home moms and houses on site.</p>	<p>A country which relies on one or a very small number of products for its export earnings</p> <p>Nigeria – Africa's most populous country (171 million people) has oil reserves of 36 billion barrels and over 2800 billion cubic metres of gas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of national income comes from oil and gas = decrease in traditional industries. Imports are cheap as Naira is overvalued due to sale of oil and gas making its exports uncompetitive and expensive.

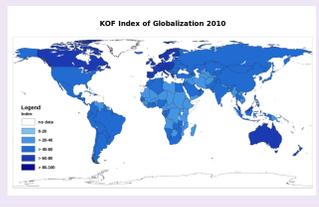
Patterns of International Trade
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poorest 49% of countries account for 0.6% of global trade Top 5 exporting countries account for 37% of global trade LIC's have a limited range of exports that usually consist of primary products. <p>As many countries rely on other countries and their imports many would not survive without international trade. This means lots of political decisions are done with trade in mind.</p>

Globalisation

The growing economic interdependence of countries worldwide through increasing volume and variety of cross border transactions in good, services, freer international capital flows and more rapid widespread diffusion of technology.

- Transport** – a global transport network allows the movement of goods and services
- Security** – As national boundaries have become less of a barrier traditional security has a less major role and cybersecurity now plays a greater role
- Trade agreements** - allowing relationships to foster
- New technology** -information can now be shared easily about culture, traditions and ideas
- Economy** – Banks and financial services operate across the world which helps form global prices.

KOF Index of Globalisation measures three dimensions; economic, social and political. In the 1970s it was greatest in the north America and Europe however globalisation received a boost after the cold war and now most countries can be found on the index.



Interdependence and unequal flows

Interdependence –The condition of being reliant on each other: Globalization of economies leads to an ever-increasing interdependence of countries.
'When America sneezes, we all catch a cold'

Uganda – A landlocked country in East Africa that lies in the river Nile basin. 20% of the population live in poverty. It should be a rich country but because of corruption and civil war it is a LIC. **Uganda remains one of the world's poorest countries, ranked a modest 163rd out of 188 in the 2015 Human Development Report. 1/5 of population live in poverty**

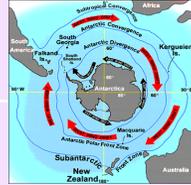
- Agriculture** = employs 80 percent of the workforce; nine out of 10 women are thought to depend on it. But post harvest losses can often account for 70% of produce.
- Poverty** = The north-eastern region of Karamoja suffers from chronic food insecurity and vulnerability to hunger, as well as poor access to services. A combination of chronic underdevelopment and recurrent drought means that the majority of families there cannot meet basic nutritional requirements and undernutrition rates are higher than the national average
- Health** = 7.3 % of Uganda's population is living with HIV.
- Quality of life** - Regional instability and conflicts in neighbouring countries, including South Sudan, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), mean that the number of refugees hosted by Uganda is rising, reaching 620,000 as of 30 August 2016

Globalisation Impacts

<p>Globalisation represents free trade which promotes economic growth We have become more tolerant with other cultures Labour can move between countries to find work Most of worlds population has access to communication, increasing opportunities</p>	<p>Globalisation has increased development gap Leads to the spread of diseases – Coronavirus TNC's are accused of social injustice Crime has become globalised Large TNCs have opportunity to exploit tax heavens.</p>
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Antarctica as a global common

Climate
 Worlds largest (cold) desert: average temperature = -49°C
 : mean annual precipitation = >50mm per yr
 : mean annual wind speed = 50mph
 The climate is due to continent being covered in glacier ice and the high winds prevent snow and ice from melting.



Geography
 Antarctic Convergence – The Antarctic Convergence is a zone approximately 32-48km wide. Here the cold, northward flowing Antarctica waters predominantly sink beneath sub-Antarctica waters. This forms associated mixing and upwelling currents which are very high in marine productivity, especially Antarctic krill. The Antarctic Convergence is a natural boundary rather than an artificial one like a line of latitude.

Threats and solution	Mineral Deposits – Antarctica has reserves of oil and coal. Mining is dangerous Impacts biodiversity Ice melt would cause sea level to rise There has never been any mining on Antarctica due to the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty 1991. Which bans mining.	Tourism - In 2008 to 2009 more than 37,800 people visited Antarctica. Most tourists arrive by cruise which pollutes the ocean (eg: 2007 MV sank and polluted 178,000 litres of oil) Tourists see wildlife but it has an affect on reproduction To limit tourists you must gain a permit from the government	Climate change - Antarctica has experienced 3°C increase in temperature which is x5 global average Changes physical environments (habitats) Melting ice has led to a decrease of marine life such as Krill. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) uses its expertise to strength environmental.	Science – The research s very important as it is only a small area of land untouched by humans. Impacts environment through drilling and waste deposit Scientific Committee Antarctic Research (SCAR) helps to co-ordinate the research so the countries can work together. It provides sustainable options to research that needs to be complete	Whaling and Fishing – On the continent of Antarctica no animal can be killed without a permit. Huge decrease in biodiversity Decrease in reproductive right To protect whales the IWC (International Whaling Commission) was set up in 1946 which banned hunting.
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Protection
 Antarctic Treaty System and the Treaty 1959 – Main remedy for international governance. It was introduced to avoid disagreements and limit development on the continent.

Trading relations

Terms of trade – The cost of goods that a country must import compared to the price they can sell their goods
improving terms of trade = earning more for exports but paying less for imports
Decline in terms of trade = Value of exports decrease in relation to cost of imports
How can countries increase their terms of trade?

- Impose import tariffs – decrease attractiveness to consumers of imports as costs will increase
- Control lower prices of imports to decrease profit
- Impose export subsidies – Government gives money to manufactures = exports more attractive
- Seek cheaper imported goods and increase price of exported goods.

Global Food

10 companies control 28% of all food production and in a typical supermarket 50% of food comes from 10 TNC's.

- 1800-1900 = Industrial revolution - mechanism and commercial agriculture production
- 1930-1960 = Green revolution – Sharing of mechanism and technology in LICs
- 1980= Blue revolution – emergence of aquaculture
- 2000s = agrotechnology – application of modern technology and GM crops.

Palm Oil –
 Palm oil is an edible vegetable oil that is very versatile.

Impacts:
 13 million hectares of rainforest lost
 TNC's have forced local people out their home
 Chemicals used in palm oil production pollutes local water supply

Sustainable palm oil:
 RSPO (roundtable on sustainable palm oil). It represents 200members raising awareness of the impacts of palm oil. It promotes environmental sustainability.
 Between 2015 and 2016 sales of RSPO increased x3
 Sustainable groups claim forced child labour and poor working conditions

Global Commons	Trade Agreements
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Parts of the planet that fall outside of national jurisdiction and to which all nations have access to.

The global commons: high seas/ atmosphere/ Antarctica/ Outer Space

Trade blocs - Trading partnerships between countries
Import Duty - A tax placed on goods brought into the country to make them more expensive
Export - Send goods to another country.
Subsidy - A payment a country makes to its own farmers and business so that their goods can be sold at a lower price to consumers
Quota- Restrictions on the amount of goods that can be imported each year
Imports - The purchase of goods from another country
Tariff - A type of tax that can be charged on goods as they enter the country
Free Trade - Trade without limits, duties or controls

Global Governance

The way global affairs are managed within the whole world. International relations generally have decisions made by state governments and then co-operation is negotiated between countries which agree to abide by similar rules. It generally focuses on a number of international issues

- Reduction of poverty
- Climate Change
- Finical instability
- Maintain world peace
- Trade and investment
- Human rights

The centre for international governance innovation has identified a number of inequalities in global governance:
 Jurisdictional Gap – The need for global governance but no authority to implement it
 Incentive Gap – Gap between international co-operation and motivation to complete it due to globalisation
 Participation Gap – governments make policies and do not include the people.

United Nations – The first IGO (International governmental organisation) with an overall aim to maintain peace
 UN punishes countries that do not abide by international laws
 Promotes equality and development
 Has been accused of inactive where aid or intervention is needed. Eg: 1971 Bangladesh Genocide
 Accused of sexual harassment

“Governance of global commons is required to achieve sustainable development and thus nation wellbeing. We can no longer focus solely on national priorities for economic development and environmental protection” (Director of Stockholm).

Free Trade vs Fair Trade

Free Trade = A policy by which the government does not discriminate against imports or interfere with exports

- Increases international trade
- Countries can respond to market
- Specialisation in countries

Many countries want to block free trade due to environmental concerns and the negative impacts on their own economy.

Fair Trade = Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries

- Fair wages
- Encourages co-operation
- Ability to plan

Within social and political unions people are free to live and work in a country of choice in the union
 Countries can specialise in a certain area.
 Jobs may be created as a consequence of increased trade between countries
 The incentives of trade help to reduce change of conflict
 Economies of scale
 Unions often have higher environmental standards.

Having to share resources may damage other economic sectors
 Trade wars can occur when trade blocs are introduced
 Trading blocs add another layer of government which costs money and adds complications
 Loss of centralised decisions
 Trade blocs cost money
 Easier for illegal immigrants to travel

EU = The EU has a unique institutional set up that allows for regional governance as well as economic co-operation. It was founded with the intention that countries who trade together are less likely to have conflict. It is a large trade bloc.

Transatlantic trade and investment partnership (TTIP) – A proposed trade agreement between EU and USA with aim of promoting multilateral economic growth.
 Could boost EU economy by \$120 billion and USA economy by \$90 billion
 Criticised by the unions and NGOs who fear access to markets for TNC's will be promoted over environmental, health and workers rights.
 In 2015 talks were ended with no conclusion reached.