Chapter 1: Globalisation in action

Case study: The Smartphone, a globalised product
Problematic: How is the Smartphone introduced in globalised flows and exchanges?

A decentralised production involving many continents and territories

Sources to use: the worldwide production of the iPhone 4S (source: Ifixit and Apple websites), Advertising for the iPhone 4S (USA) and for the Samsung Galaxy S3 (USA) (Apple and Samsung websites), Presentation of iPhone 4S, Presentation of Samsung Galaxy SIII (Apple and Samsung websites), map about Smartphone production in the world (Fortune 2012, PNUD 2011, Gartner 2001)

Source 1: The worldwide production of the iPhone 4S

Camera (8Mp)
Firm: Sony (Japan)
Manufacturing: Japan

Retina tactile screen
Firm: LG (South Korea)
Manufacturing: South Korea and China

Motherboard composed of:
Appel processor A5
Firm: Samsung (South Korea)
Manufacturing (USA)

GSM/EDGE bug
Firm: Qualcomm (USA)
Manufacturing: China

Random access memory
Firm: Samsung (South Korea)
Manufacturing: USA and China

Flash memory card (32 GB)
Firm: Toshiba (Japan)
Manufacturing: Japan

Firm: Broadcom (USA)
Manufacturing: Many countries

Wifi/Bluetooth bug
Firm: Broadcom (USA)
Manufacturing: Many countries

Battery
Firm: Samsung (South Korea)
Manufacturing: China

Camera (8Mp)
Firm: Sony (Japan)
Manufacturing: Japan

Retina tactile screen
Firm: LG (South Korea)
Manufacturing: South Korea and China

Motherboard composed of:
Appel processor A5
Firm: Samsung (South Korea)
Manufacturing (USA)

GSM/EDGE bug
Firm: Qualcomm (USA)
Manufacturing: China

Random access memory
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Manufacturing: USA and China

Flash memory card (32 GB)
Firm: Toshiba (Japan)
Manufacturing: Japan

Firm: Broadcom (USA)
Manufacturing: Many countries

Battery
Firm: Samsung (South Korea)
Manufacturing: China

1 Broadcom is fabless company (it has no factories on its own): it has subcontractors for the manufacturing of components such as Taiwan Semiconductors Manufacturing (smelting) or Advanced Semiconductors Engineering – Taiwan and China (assembler).

Sources 2 and 3: iPhone 4S and Samsung Galaxy SIII Ads
Samsung Galaxy SIII: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OmQclpZVhoU
iPhone 4S: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V38ouaLSZo

1 Price (phone only): 649 $  
Conception of the device: Apple (USA) in Cupertino (Silicon Valley, California)  
Assembling: Foxconn/Hon Hai Precision Industry (Taiwan) in Shenzhen (China) and Pegatron (Taiwan) in Shanghai for 6 $  
2 Smelting : fonderie
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Sources 4 and 5: Official demonstration and presentation of the products by Apple and Samsung
Samsung Galaxy SIII: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UiyikmzF0CI
iPhone 4S: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CQjGXkGxLhM

Source 6: Smartphone productions all over the world

Questions:

1. Identify the producers and consumers of Smartphone all over the world.

The producers of Smartphone all over the world are located in two main areas of the globe: Asia and the USA. As the iPhone shows, producers are mainly in Asia, except for one or two components. Nearly all of them are member of the MDCs such as the USA, Japan or Taiwan and South Korea which is a part of the NICs. The other producer which isn’t in the MDCs is the most powerful emerging country, the second economic power on the globe: China.

The consumers are also mainly located in the MDCs. Indeed, if we take a look at the map, we can see that people that have access to cell phone network are, for the most part in the North America, Europe and Asia. However, the emerging countries such as China, South Africa and Brazil have also many consumers for cell phone. South America is also well integrated in the market. There are two main blind spot for cell phone consumption: one in the center of Africa, one in Central America and the Caribbean Area. The least developed countries of Asia can also be considered as a blind spot for cell phone cover and consumption.

2. Explain how the production is organized in the world. You'll precise which type of countries dominant and why?

The production of Smartphone and cell phone is based on the New International Division of Labour. The research and development center are located in the MDCs, as in Silicon Valley for Apple or in Seoul for Samsung where an entire part of the city belongs to Samsung and is called Samsung town. The main centers of productions are also located in these MDCs with some exception for the emerging country China. If you look at the iPhone 4S manufacturing, we can see that the firms that created each component are mainly located in the MDCs (the USA, South Korea or Taiwan) but that several of these components are manufactured in...
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China such as the retina screen, the GSM bug or the battery. Most of the high value components are manufactured in MDCs.

3. Are there territories which seem to be less integrated in the production and consumption of Smartphone than the other?

However, there’s something remarkable about the production of Smartphone. At the exception of the manufacturers Sony Ericson and Nokia – which is the only one fully European –, Europe is never involved in the production of Smartphone. It proves that in the domain of new technologies of communication, the USA and Asia (especially South Korea) lead the market with only a few European competitors, such as Nokia which began to be on the Smartphone market and because of its alliance with windows for the exploitation system. The Least developed countries of Asia such as Bhutan or Thailand or Cambodia and even Malaysia seem to be less integrated to the consumer market of cell phone and Smartphone. But, it’s the center of Africa from Mali – and the entire Saharan belt – to Democratic Republic of Congo that seems to be kept out of the cell phone and Smartphone market.

4. Using the example of Samsung and Apple, explain how the TNCs producing Smartphone are able to attract people and consumers?

As the videos presenting the products and the ads for the two Smartphone sold by Samsung and Apple, the TNCs play on several aspects to attract consumers. First, they both insist on the rapidity and easiness of their products. They also insist on the design: on Samsung presentation, the design of the phone is compared to nature and its reaction, such as the sound and round of the sea water. They also insist on the many apps that people can download on their phone.

Each firm also tries to prove to each consumer that they have the best exploitation system, the best camera that controls your moves, that the phone can be artificially intelligent enough to choose the best photo for Samsung.

Each one insists on its specific innovation, such as the Siri application of Apple or the system of photo footage for Samsung and the retina screen and its news application and reaction.

For Apple, in the USA, they also developed ads with famous people such as John Malkovitch or Martin Scорcese.

A harsh competition between TNCs

Sources to use: Map of the production and the distribution of the IPhone 4S (Apple 2011), the TNCs and the Smartphone market (source: The Economist, Apple Slice, August 10th, 2011), article from The Economist iPhone, uCopy, iSue, the cell phone industry (International Telecommunication Union website, 2012), An ITU overview (ITU website), access to mobile phone in the world (ITU, 2012)
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Source 1: The production and the distribution of the iPhone 4S

[Diagram showing the production and distribution of the iPhone 4S]

Source 2: TNCs and the Smartphone market

[Graph showing global smartphone unit market share for 2010 and 2011]

Source 3: iPhone, uCopy, iSue

 […] WHEN Steve Jobs unveiled the iPhone in 2007, he changed an industry. Apple’s brilliant new device was a huge advance on the mobile phones that had gone before: it looked different and it worked better. The iPhone represented innovation at its finest, making it the top-selling smartphone soon after it came out and helping to turn Apple into the world’s most valuable company, with a market capitalisation that now exceeds $630 billion.

Apple’s achievement spawned a raft of imitators. […] Among them is Samsung, the world’s biggest technology manufacturer, whose gadgets are the iPhone’s nearest rivals and closest

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3 to make a claim against somebody in court about something that they have said or done to harm you.
lookalikes. The competition and the similarities were close enough for Apple to sue Samsung for patent infringement in several countries, spurring the South Korean firm to counterclaim that it had been ripped off by Apple as well. On August 24th an American jury found that Samsung had infringed six patents and ordered it to pay Apple more than $1 billion in damages, one of the steepest awards yet seen in a patent case.

Some see thinly disguised protectionism in this decision. […] The much bigger questions raised by this case are whether all Apple’s innovations should have been granted a patent in the first place; and the degree to which technology stalwarts and start-ups alike should be able to base their designs on the breakthroughs of others. […]

The dispute between Apple and Samsung is less over how the devices work and more over their look and feel. At issue are features like the ability to zoom into an image with a double finger tap, pinching gestures, and the visual “rubber band” effect when you scroll to the end of a page. The case even extends to whether the device and its on-screen icons are allowed to have rounded corners. […]

A proliferation of patents harms the public […]. It means that technology companies will compete more at the courtroom than in the marketplace – precisely what seems to be happening.

Source: The Economist, September 1st, 2012

Source 4: The cell phone industry

Source 5: International Telecommunication Union Overview

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4 a loyal supporter who does a lot of work for an organization, especially a political party

5 a company that is just beginning to operate, especially an Internet company
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*ITU is the United Nations specialized agency for information and communication technologies – ICTs.*

We allocate global radio spectrum and satellite orbits, develop the technical standards that ensure networks and technologies seamlessly interconnect, and strive to improve access to ICTs to underserved communities worldwide.

ITU is committed to connecting all the world’s people – wherever they live and whatever their means. Through our work, we protect and support everyone’s fundamental right to communicate.

Today, ICTs underpin everything we do. They help manage and control emergency services, water supplies, power networks and food distribution chains. They support health care, education, government services, financial markets, transportation systems and environmental management. And they allow people to communicate with colleagues, friends and family anytime, and almost anywhere.

With the help of our membership, ITU brings the benefits of modern communication technologies to people everywhere in an efficient, safe, easy and affordable manner.

ITU membership reads like a Who’s Who of the ICT sector. We’re unique among UN agencies in having both public and private sector membership. So in addition to our 193 Member States, ITU membership includes ICT regulators, leading academic institutions and some 700 private companies.

In an increasingly interconnected world, ITU is the single global organization embracing all players in this dynamic and fast-growing sector.

Source: ITU (International Telecommunication Union), 2012.

**Source 6: Cell phone in the world**

Questions:
1. Which are the main actors involved in the production and the manufacturing of Smartphone?

Several actors are involved in the production and the manufacturing of Smartphone. They are the TNCs, mainly located in the MDCs, the manufacturers that are spread all over the USA and Asia. These manufacturers are linked to the TNCs because they are part of the TNCs or because they are subcontractors, such as Foxconn in Taiwan and China or Pegatron in China for the iPhone 4S. Anyways, the TNCs are the main leader of the production and the manufacturing all over the world. The two leaders are Apple (1/5th of the market) and Samsung that increases its place years after years.
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2. Prove that the market for Smartphone is dominated by TNCs fiercely in competition.

As the juridical battle between Samsung and Apple proves it, the competition is harsh between the TNCs to obtain some parts of the consuming market of Smartphone, a very profitable market by the way. Indeed, the potential profits are estimated at billions. Because of that, the TNCs develop new projects, to be ahead of its competitor but it also needs to be close to what the competitor makes not to throw the consumer away.

At the end, this competition could end in a legal battle as it is between the two leaders of the Smartphone market. Actually, many people intend to say that these juridical battles are a hidden way for protectionism, because Apple is losing clients in front of Samsung.

3. Based on the example of the iPhone 4S, explain that the production of Smartphone is strongly linked to the improvement of communication networks of all kind.

As we can see on the map, the production of Smartphone, especially the iPhone 4S used as an example here, is dispatched all over the world. Indeed, the main part of the production is Asiatic or American. To send the orders to manufacturers, the TNCs need a very effective and efficient telecommunication network based on the Internet or Satellite network. Indeed, they need to be overreactive on the market to adapt their products to the consumers’ taste. They also need to have the best searchers and engineers to develop new apps, new systems and new organisation all the time. Finally, these firms need to be close to the main communication route, such as the maritime route, to be sure that the product will be ship as fast as possible in the MDCs stores.

Finally, as the ITU’s role shows, it’s very important for the development of NTIC that the networks should be developed all over the world.

4. Using source 6 and the previous item, show that the market of Smartphone is dominated by the MDCs.

The map shows an increase of all the number of mobile rentals all over the world. There is an explosion in Asia and Americas as well. However, if we look the number of rentals by inhabitants, the Smartphone market is dominated by the MDCs especially Europe or North America and Japan. But the market is very interesting for the TNCs in the MDCs and the two main emerging countries, Brazil and China, because they implement stores in these countries such as the apple stores dedicated to the brand and its innovations.

5. Are the cell phone and Smartphone only reserved to the MDCs?

Cell Phone and Smartphone are not only reserved to the MDCs. Indeed, we can see that there is a massive increase of cell phone rentals in the LDCs, as the explosion in Africa let perceive. We can also see that the objective of the ITU is to develop the infrastructures of telecommunication all over the world in order to give the access to the cell network in the LDCs, involving firms in these actions. Finally, the LDCs also have access to cell phones and Smartphone by giving a new life recycling the used phone from the MDCs by fixing new components in replacement of defective ones or by giving a new life to short lived phone in the MDCs because people in there changed their phones long time before they run out.

6. How do the international organisations try to resolve the numeric gap?

The ITU, essentially, tried to solve the numeric gap by engaging many actions with TNCs to give access to network to many people in the entire world. The ITU, linked to the UN, decides to develop the network of communication for the ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) in order to help the development because ICT are in every kind of sector as the text says: “They help manage and control emergency services, water supplies, power networks and food distribution chains”.

The objective of the ITU is also to help to reduce the gap due to wealth for the access to ICTs: “ITU brings the benefits of modern communication technologies to people everywhere in an efficient, safe, easy and affordable manner”.
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They also help technically by developing programs to help and ensure the connections between existing networks in the countries and ICT's network. Sometimes, it involves the creation of the entire system as it says in the text: “develop the technical standards that ensure networks and technologies seamlessly interconnect”. 
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I. Transnational companies acting as major leaders of globalisation

Source 1: Wal-Mart world deploy

![Map of Wal-Mart's global expansion](image)


Source 2: Outsourcing strategies for Wal-Mart’s suppliers
Defensor in the 1980’s of the famous slogan “Buy American”, today, the firm owns his wealth to the importation of manufactured products from countries where the labour force’s cost is more competitive. Wal-Mart buys the products he distributes to close to 65,000 suppliers dispatched in approximately about 60 countries – only a thousand of them are in the USA. In 2006, his central purchasing departments were implemented in 22 countries […]. China is the space of supplying privileged by the company. A team of 400 people coordinates production and purchases for an amount of 20 billions of dollar a year at about 20,000 suppliers. […] Shenzhen becomes the Wal-Mart’s headquarters for South-Asia then, in 2002, his central purchasing department for the entire world lands in here. […] China, as the world workshop, wouldn’t have worked correctly without the container revolution in maritime transportation. At the end, it’s about 230,000 TEU\(^6\) that Wal-Mart makes cross the Pacific Ocean each year. […] To maintain discount prices everyday as their slogan says “Everyday, low prices”, the company imports 60% of the products sold in his stores, contrary to 6% in 1995. His policy

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\(^6\) Twenty feet Equivalent Unit = Equivalent Vingt Pieds. It’s the measure of cargo containers.
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of discount prices was a fantastic accelerator for the effects of globalisation in the USA, but there is an ongoing debate about the responsibility of the firm in the huge growing commercial deficit of the USA.

R.-P. Desse, Wal-Mart territories, 2011

Source 3: Obstacles to Wal-Mart Expansion

*In the 1990’s, the first implementation of Wal-Mart in Europe met the first difficulties, until obligating the firm to withdraw his European expansion.*

In 1999, Wal-Mart bought Asda, the second supermarket chain in the United-Kingdom. The Thatcher’s decade allowed the evolution of the laws on labour and the decrease of the British wages to acceptable levels for the American company. In 2003, Wal-Mart took over Sainsbury’s. But, the Trade Union of the retail sector used their relays in the press and in the political world to create against-Wal-Mart campaigns, slowing down the company’s growth in the UK.

In Germany, the implementation of Wal-Mart is a failure. […]

R.-P. Desse, Wal-Mart territories, 2011

Source 4: Map of the iPhone 4S production (see case study)

Source 5: TNCs’ ranking comparison

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<td>-31</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>-9</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
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<td>Total for the MDCs</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>-31</td>
<td>Total for the BRIC</td>
<td>35</td>
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FT 500, 2010

A. The TNCs, leaders of globalisation

Appeared at the end of the 19th century in the USA and in Western Europe with the industrial capitalism, the TNCS, i.e. the companies of certain size settled in several countries, knew a very important growth on the past decades. From 1967 to nowadays, the number of companies has grown from 6,000 to 82,000 and their subsidiaries companies (=filiales) from 27,000 to 815,000. The TNCs play a major and multifaceted role in globalisation. Policy, economy, society and technology are touched.

In economy, they create more than a quarter of the world GDP (Gross Domestic Product) and directly or indirectly, the two thirds of the world trade. Finally, the number of their employees, from 1982 to 2011, increased from 17.4 million to 80 million.

We assist to a huge increase of their patrimony’s values (total credits) and their FDI (Foreign Direct Investments) which multiplied by 21 in 30 years and by 10 on the last ten years. The growth of their FDI reflects the growing internationalisation of their system of production: R&D centers, factories, logistic or commercial bases, …

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7 Syndicat
8 Grande distribution
9 BRIC is an abbreviation for a group of emerging countries or countries regaining power: Brazil, Russia, India and China.
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Even if they are in competition for the world market and for the access to raw materials and the labour force, the TNCs agree among themselves that they exercise pressure on political and economic institutions, whatever the scales they are (States, Brussels’ commission for the European Union, IMF, WTO, World Bank, OECD), to define the most favorable economic, juridical and political conditions to deploy their activities and profits.

Finally, the TNCs lean on (=s’appuyer sur) their government to develop the promotion of their interest as the negotiations in the WTO shows it.

However, this lobbying faces more and more resistances from trade union (see the case of Wal-Mart in the UK), NGOs, anti-globalisation groups, … The emerging of world public opinion and the rapid spread of information through Internet limit the range of lobbying they could afford. Moreover, the affirmation of the emerging country constitute also nowadays a limitative factor to their actions.

However, even there was an important movement of merging, the internationalisation of CEO or senior executive or the multiplication of industrial or technological partnerships (see Apple case for the iPhon 4S), a TNC still has an important national base – except for Switzerland, Finland, Sweden or Taiwan. This national base provides the TNC financial aids, investments, and geo-economic and diplomatic support in any battle. Finally, in many sectors such as energy, steel industry, aerospace industry, telecommunication, finance – in this case, see Goldman and Sachs power or the American notation agencies as Standards and Poor’s – the ability of a state to have powerful TNCs is the main vector for an affirmation on the international scene. This national base gives the TNC, the strength to conquer the world.

B. The TNCs and the International division of labor

Questions:

1. Using the case study and sources 1 to 4, prove how and why the TNCS internationalise their production and market.

Each TNC needs to internationalise its production to be competitive enough in front of its competitor. If we look at Wal-Mart’s strategy, we can see that the internationalisation took two directions:

- Wal-Mart created stores all over the world to sell his products and his concept, using and profiting for the work legislation to continue to act with his employees as it's done in the USA. The objective in this case is to have a enormous company.

- Wal-Mart outsources his suppliers to buy the products at low cost and propose it at low cost in his stores. This outsourcing is also a way to make more profit.

By internationalising, the companies develop a new strength on the international market and can also react fast to their competitor’s strategies changing of suppliers to pay less or modifying the production to be sure that it’ll attract consumers all over the world.

Outsourcing and relocation are also ways to make more profit by decreasing the part of the price dedicated to employees’ wages. Outsourcing is mainly made in the case of agricultural or extraction or low-skilled manufacturing. In the case of high technological products, it seems that the main factories stayed, for most part, in the MDCs.

2. Prove that they are many ways for TNCs to practice international division of labour (use several examples to prove it) and to benefit from it.

At least, there are four logics of implementation for the TNCs:

- In agriculture, in agribusiness, mining, energy sector, TNCs need to control production, transformation and transport to the final market. They ask for concessions and use national low-skilled workers to harvest crops or to extract raw materials. They also control transport to the final destination. Ex : Cargill, an American food company
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- In low skilled activities, where products are technologically common and where wages are from 50 to 80% of the entire cost such as in textile, toys, mass consumer computing and so on, TNCs outsource and relocate their production to regions where wages are weak and then they import back products to region with a high level of consumption. Ex: Apple, Samsung, Sony for their common devices or United Color of Benetton and Nike that completely outsourced their production then years ago.

- In manufactured products with a high added value (equipment goods, sustainable consumption goods), new strategies are developed in national or regional markets. Industrial implantation and services to the enterprises are needed to be profitable for the TNC.

- Sometimes, TNCs create difference on norms and formats such as in DVD between zone 1 for North America and Zone 2 for Europe. Here, the TNCs use geographical division to control their market to avoid hacking and fraud.

C. The TNCs and their strategies of location

Questions:
1. Are the TNCs completely uninteresting in territories?

Each TNC, depending on its activity, its nationality and geopolitical risk it faces, sets up geographical strategies looking the large amount of territories in the world (degrees of opening, competition, profitability of the investments, level of infrastructures and workers’ skills, same cultural background, political instability, …)

TNCs’ internationalisation is very selective as we can see on the map presenting Wal-Mart or the iPhone 4S production. By their actions, the integration of the various territories in the New International Division of Labour seems to be unequal and polarised. Indeed, if we look at Wal-Mart extension, we can see that the suppliers are in the countries with a large amount of not so much paid low-skilled workers. The implementation of new stores also depends on the work legislation and on the countries’ wealth. The implementation in Africa is only made in the wealthiest and the more stable countries.

Some territories can be excluded from the TNCs range, others can be integrated but dominated and only providing a cheap labour force such as Vietnam or Malaysia or Indonesia or crops and raw materials such as the Ivory cost or Ghana. Finally, there are dominant regions, where the TNCs have their national base, in the MDCs most of the time.

2. Why being integrated to territories is so important for the TNCs?

Being integrated to territories has many advantages for the TNCs. It gives them a national base where they can obtain financial aid, diplomatic support in international negotiations. It put them in close range to their main competitors. Moreover, controlling territories, gives them the possibility to control the entire line of production.

Being a part of a territory is being a part of this territory’s market, playing with ads to attract consumers and workers. This a way to be integrated in the range of production, the laws and the norms of that market, such as in the European Union.

Actually, nor the national scale, nor the continental scale are out of the TNCs’ radars. Even, the continental scale is more and more important in the TNCs’ strategies as MacDonald’s products can show it.

3. Are there new competitors for the western TNCs? Are the western TNCs losing weight worldwide? (source 5)
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Globalisation acted first as the integration in a fierce competition of the western poles. But now, there are new competitors appearing: the emerging countries that are considerably modifying the former balances, creating a multipolar globalisation.

If we take a look at source 5, we can clearly see that the British and American capitalism recedes in front of the TNCs from the emerging countries which became very efficient competitors (Tata\textsuperscript{10} for India, CNPC\textsuperscript{11} for China, Vale\textsuperscript{12} for Brazil, Cemex\textsuperscript{13} for Mexico). They also increase their investments (FDI) in Russia, central Asia, Africa (it’s especially the case for CNPC) or Latin America. There is an increase of flows between these emerging countries and the other LDCs.

These TNCs have also a massive and direct support from their states. They could also buy old western companies such as the automobile Swedish company Volvo bought by the Chinese Geely.

4. Are the TNCs’ internationalisation always efficient?

TNCs’ internationalisation could have limits. It could clash with the work legislation as Wal-Mart case in Europe shows it. Other limits could appear due to the importance of the competition in the new territories where the TNCs tried to implant factories or stores such as Wal-Mart in Europe.

Internationalisation can be dampened (= to slow down) by the closing of borders such as in North Korea or between some countries in Africa which are at war. Finally, Anti-globalisation groups or consumers’ campaigns can block the international development of a TNC such as Wal-Mart in the UK or Nike which was confronted to a boycott campaign ten years ago because his subcontractors made children work in their factories.

\textsuperscript{10} Automobile firm
\textsuperscript{11} China National Petroleum Corporation
\textsuperscript{12} Mining company
\textsuperscript{13} \textit{CEMEX} is a global leader in the building materials industry such as cement or concrete.
II. The UK in the international mobilities:
Since the last 50 decades, the number of migrants has rapidly increased: 75 million of international migrants in 1965, 111 millions in 1985, 165 millions in 1990, officially 191 millions in 2005 and 213 millions in 2010. People are more and more mobile on the international scale, even if the international migrations are only concerning 3% of the entire world population. Some territories are attracting more people than others. It’s especially the case of the MDCs, such as the United States of America or the European Union which seem to be Eldorado for migrants from the entire world.

How can the UK be considered a very important attraction pole for migrants?

A. A country well-integrated in communication networks
Sources to use: map of the Internet users (International Telecommunication Union), map of the International maritime routes (Doctor Rodrigue, department of geographical studies, Hofstra university), map of the International airlines (International department of aerial transportation, flighglobal.com), map of the International migrations in 2008 (based on Gildas Simon, the migratory planet, 2008).

Source 1: Internet users in the world in 2010 (percentage of the entire population of the country)
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Source 2: International maritime routes in 2010

Source: Dr Rodrigue, Department of geographical studies, Hofstra University, 2010.

Source 3: International airlines in 2011

Source: International department of aerial transportation, flighglobal.com

Source 4: International migrations in 2008
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Questions:
1. Prove for each one that it is well-integrated in the network you are studying.

   The UK is among the most developed countries. It belongs to the European Union, and as it, it is a member of the Triad and of the dominant area of Western Europe in globalisation. In the case of the Internet network, the UK is among the countries that have more than 80% of their population that use Internet. So, the UK is perfectly integrated in the Networks of the New Technologies of Information and Communication, which provides to it and its population an advantage but also a way to let know the country all over the world, using these new technologies.

   In the case of maritime routes and trade, the UK is boarded by two important routes, the major core of the Northern range, second most important core after Asia. Moreover, is encircled by a second core allowing the link with the Irish Sea. The UK is also a part of the important European hub for the airlines transports with Heathrow, which is the first European airport by the number of passengers handled and the 5th in the world. So, maritime and aerial routes make the UK very accessible to people from the entire world, even if it’s an island.

   Finally, the UK, in Western Europe, is the gateway for the migrations because several important flows from Africa, Asia or rest of Europe lands in the UK, proving that a lot of people use the UK as the door in the European Union. Many stay as the percentage of foreign population in the total amount of population proves it but some decides to go to other territories in Europe or to other English-speaking countries, using the UK as a relay.

2. Prove then that the UK is well integrated in the international networks.
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All the elements mentioned in the previous answer prove that the UK is very well integrated in the networks of NTIC by the number of web surfers and by the fact that it is one of the most well connected countries all over the world.

Moreover, the UK is on the main aerial and maritime routes, connecting him to the rest of the world and allowing the UK to be accessible from the entire world, without any difficulties.

3. Why being integrated in the international networks (Internet, maritime and aerial routes, …) is so important for migrations.

Being integrated in those networks is important for migration on several points. First, being integrated to the NTIC helps the country to be known all over the world. By the way, it helps to attract people by giving Intel to people that wanted to access the country. Accessibility is a very important point in migrants’ decision to leave their own country for another. Moreover, providing a good image attracts also high-skilled migrants.

4. Prove that the UK is a European gateway for migration.

The UK is a European gateway for immigration because it was one of the most important poles of migration in the last two decades. Using International Passenger Survey data for the UK as a whole, Mitchell and Riley (2011) report that immigration to the UK has risen substantially during the past 25 years, especially in the last decade. For the period 1975-2008, the estimated annual number of total immigrants to each region under consideration: the nine English Government Office Regions, plus flows of immigrants to Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Most regions have experienced an increase in the flow of immigrants over this period; and in the majority, this increase has been particularly concentrated in the latter years. Throughout the period, London has received the greatest number of immigrants. According to the estimates from the International Passenger Survey, in 1975, around 67,000 immigrants arrived in London; this figure stayed relatively stable until the early 1990s, since when the annual number of immigrants has risen sharply, reaching around 160,000 in the mid-2000s. The increase in the flow of immigrants to London is particularly striking. After London, most increase has been observed in the East and South East of England. These figures include immigrants from all countries of birth, excluding those who were born in the UK.

The UK seems to be an Eldorado for many people coming from Africa, but above all, since the beginning of the 21st century, from Commonwealth Asia.

5. Looking at the whole set of sources, try to enlarge what you said for the UK to the entire world.

To be attractive for migrants, a country should have several advantages. Among them, it has to be a part of the International networks and to be well integrated in them, in order to be well integrated in to globalisation and human flows. Most of the time, the in-migration basin, even if this notion is more and more difficult to define nowadays, are the most developed countries or the most developed countries in a specific region, such as South Africa or the countries in the Persian Gulf. These territories of immigration are well-integrated in the networks of communication: maritime and aerial routes and provide their image all over the world, using agencies of migration, such as the Arabic countries in the Persian Gulf to recruit people in the entire LDCs, especially in South and Southeast Asia, or using the NTIC to broadcast their way of life all over the world and Intel that help the new migrant to come and know how to make the procedures to obtain a visa or to cross the borders.

B. Diasporas in the UK, remains of the British Empire

Sources to use: Diasporas, an attempt of a definition (Michael Rios and Naomi Adiv, Geographical department, UC Davis, 2004), Map of the Indian diaspora in 2005 (Indian Ministers of foreign affairs), Map of the Chinese diaspora in 2007 (E. Ma Mung), Map of the
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Source 1: Diasporas, an attempt of a definition
The term ‘diaspora’ comes from the Greek translation of the bible meaning "to scatter" about, disperse," from dia- "about, across", and, speirein "to scatter" (originally in Deut. XXVIII.25). Safran [a geographer], in 2005, points out that the term has its Western beginnings in the Jewish diaspora communities, extending to groups “such as the Armenian, Chinese, Greek, Indian, Kurdish, Palestinian, Parsi, and Sikh, whose experiences of expatriation, institution building, cultural continuity, and refusal to relinquish their collective identities have demarcated them from mere immigrants”.

The term has come to mean a group of people that were expelled or migrated from their historic homeland out into different parts of the world. Further, it implies that they established new political communities in those places, making contact with the people of the receiving lands for various purposes, but generally remaining closely together as communities of religion, culture and/or welfare.

Descriptively, diasporas have been presented as a set of social spheres (Safran, 1991), a mode of categorization and typology (Cohen, 1997), and a distinct social form, type of consciousness, and mode of cultural production (Vertovec, 1999). For example, Cohen, an American geographer, in 1997, considered Diaspora as a mode of categorization with several characteristics:

- dispersal and scattering
- collective trauma
- cultural flowering
- troubled relationship with the majority
- a sense of community transcending national frontiers
- promoting a return movement

He also defined several criteria to characterize different forms of diaspora: victim, labour, trade, imperial, cultural.

Source: Michael Rios and Naomi Adiv, Geographical department, UC Davis, 2004

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Source 2: The Indian diaspora in 2005


Source 3: The Chinese diaspora in 2007

Source: based on E. Ma Mung’s studies.
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Source 4: The Jewish diaspora in 2006

Source: Based on Israel Central Bureau of Statistics

Source 5: Origin of foreigners living in the UK in 2008

Source: Dorian Ryser, based on Annual Population Survey and Labour force Survey.

Questions:
1. Using the text, give a definition of what a diaspora is.
   The term ‘diaspora’ is inherently geographical, implying a scattering of people over space and transnational connections between people and places. Geography clearly lies at the heart of
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diaspora both as a concept and as lived experience, encompassing the contested interplay of place, home, culture and identity through migration and resettlement. (Blunt 2003: 282\textsuperscript{15}).

Using what Cohen said in 1997, a diaspora is also based on several criteria. It could be due to the fact that people were or are victims of persecutions, that people found the same area for labour, that people from a country developed counters for trade or that people could have been moved in a first place during colonisation and continue to stay there.

2. Using source 5, prove that the UK attracts people from the entire world (make categories based on the foreigners’ countries of origin)

The UK attracts people from the entire world but the countries of origin can be classified in many categories.

First, there are people coming from the former countries from the British Empire such as India, Nigeria or Australia, New Zealand. A strong historical link is maintained between these territories. A lot of Australians and New Zealanders still had family in the UK, which is a social factor for migration. The countries from the Empire have a same historical and cultural background, Britishness, whatever the differences between them.

There is also a regional migration. A lot of people coming from the closest countries in Europe decided to emigrate in the UK, for a better job or a better wage, an opportunity of changing lives, as the numerous French in London can highlight it.

3. Prove that the UK is also an important base in Europe for several diasporas. What could be the explanations for that matter of facts?

If we take a look at the three diasporas visible on the map: Jewish, Indian and Chinese, we can notice that for all these Diasporas, the UK is one of the most important pole in Europe. It’s the second country in number of people that welcome Jews and Chinese and the first, far away from the other poles, for the Indians. All this could be explained by the link with the colonial empire as for India (of course) and China, because the British have had a lot of concession in China since 1949. The Jews were less persecuted than everywhere else in Europe.

Moreover, the rules of immigration in the UK, until the last 10 years, have been less drastic than in the other European countries. But since the last 10 years, the British took decision to limit the number of migrants on their territories and to choose those who will be admitted as new immigrations.

4. Is the UK the main area of locations for all these diasporas?

However, the UK, even if it is one of mot important diasporic pole in Europe, is less important than many poles in Asia or in the Persian Gulf. The UK is just a relay in the Diasporic system and it’s mainly due to the former colonial link. We can say here that the diasporas are imperial diaspora in the UK.

C. Work migrations, from the poor to the brain

Sources to use: Migrants’ remittances\textsuperscript{16} in 2009 (World bank), Why do people migrate? (bbc.co.uk/migrations, 2012.), Push and pull factors (bbc.co.uk/migrations, 2012.), Migrations policies in the UK (bbc.co.uk/migrations, 2012.), Wall and fences geography in the world (PNUD, Human Development report, 2008.), Brain drain, drain or gain? (Sarah Rainey, The Telegraph, november 10\textsuperscript{th}, 2012.)

\textsuperscript{15} British geographer at London University.

\textsuperscript{16} Money sent by migrants back to their state of origin.
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Source 1: Migrants’ remittances in 2009


Source 2: Why do people migrate?
People migrate for many different reasons. These reasons can be classified as economic, social, political or environmental:
- economic migration – moving to find work or follow a particular career path
- social migration – moving somewhere for a better quality of life or to be closer to family or friends
- political migration – moving to escape political persecution or war
- environmental causes of migration include natural disasters such as flooding
Some people choose to migrate, e.g. someone who moves to another country to enhance their career opportunities. Some people are forced to migrate, e.g. someone who moves due to war or famine.
A refugee is someone who has left their home and does not have a new home to go to. Often refugees do not carry many possessions with them and do not have a clear idea of where they may finally settle.

Source: bbc.co.uk/migrations, 2012.

Source 3: Push and pull factors
Push factors are the reasons why people leave an area. They include lack of services, lack of safety, high crime, crop failure, drought, flooding, poverty, war.
Pull factors are the reasons why people move to a particular area. They include higher employment, more wealth, better services, good climate, safer, less crime, political stability, more fertile land, lower risk from natural hazards. Migration usually happens as a result of a combination of these push and pull factors.
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Source 4: Migrations policies in the UK

The number of migrants a country receives is influenced by the countries migration policy. Countries such as the UK operate a points based system. People are awarded points depending on their skills, previous income, and age. This has system gives some people visas to allow them entry into the UK for work - especially where there is a shortage of labour in that sector. Migration laws are complex, and change in different countries, even within the EU.

Source: bbc.co.uk/migrations, 2012.

Source 5: Wall and fences geography in the world

Source 6: Brain drain, drain or gain?
A census of the medical workforce in Australia in 1998 recorded 4,000 British doctors. Fourteen years on, this number has tripled. […] Add to that tens of thousands of British dentists, pharmacists, lawyers, accountants and academics. And that’s just on one continent. More than 4.7 million Britons now live overseas, half of them middle-class professionals who have left in search of higher salaries, lower income tax and better weather.
This week, as reported in The Daily Telegraph, the Home Office warned that Britain will experience a “brain drain” if the trend continues. Nearly half (48 per cent) of British emigrants in 2010 were in professional or managerial roles, compared to 37 per cent in 1991. Britain has developed a “nomadic” working population, the report warns, and, as experts take with them years of valuable knowledge and experience, this will soon have grave “implications for the availability of skills in the UK”.
Most Britons who move abroad head for Australia (22 per cent between 2000 and 2010), with others settling in the USA, Canada, New Zealand and France. Nearly 200,000 work in white-collar jobs in Dubai, while there are 28,000 British-born executives in Hong Kong and 40,000 in Singapore. As the UK emerges from a period of economic stagnation that has stunted growth since 2008, the very people who could provide an impetus to our ailing economy are leaving at a rate of 150,000 a year. […]

Questions:
1. What are the reasons explaining that people can live their country to come to the UK?
A lot of people can decide to leave their countries in order to come in the UK because of the push factors of migration that could be social or economic or cultural migrations mainly. We saw with the Diasporas that a lot of people come in the UK because of their former links due to the Imperial period that gave to the English Speaker a common cultural and historical background.
Moreover, a lot of migrants left their countries in order to find better conditions of living or employment in the UK. It could be people from the LDCs that fly away from wars, persecutions, famines, poverty or people from the developed countries that expect to find the same jobs that in their countries but better paid as the French stockbrokers that come to work in the City.
2. What are the reasons for people to come to live and work in the United Kingdom?
These reasons are linked to the pull factors. Indeed, the UK appears as an Eldorado for many people from the LDCs, especially because the rules for immigration have long been less drastic than in the rest of Europe. People expected to find better way of life, a job. It’s an economic emigration. There could also have brain drain’s factors. We also saw that social migration could be very important for Diasporas or people from the former British dominions.
3. Was this migration made on a straight line?
Migrations nowadays are more linked to circulation. It’s more and more difficult, except for high skilled workers to do migrations in straight lines. Geographers talk about migratory circulation. It’s more and more obvious for people that migrate illegally. Wall and fences erected all over the globe push people to change their strategies to avoid those walls.
4. Was the migration profitable for the emigration countries?
Emigration, even if it causes a lot of problem: disappearance of labor forces, of high skilled workers educated in countries that don’t benefit from their effort, could be profitable for the Emigration countries as the phenomenon of remittances prove it. People living in the UK for example sent a lot of money back to their family in the country where they come from. After the economic capitals, the amount of remittances is the most important transfer of capital all
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over the world with 232 billion of dollars in 2005 and 325 billion in 2010 according to the IMF. Indian and Chinese are the countries where remittances are the most profitable and a large range of those remittances in India where sent by the migrants in the UK and a large amount also by those working in the Persian Gulf.

5. Enlarge the characteristics you found for the UK to the rest of the world.

From 2000 to 2005, the growth rate of international migration is superior to the growth rate of world population.

Geographers and demographers classified countries between countries with a negative migratory balance and those with a positive migratory balance.

Countries with a negative migratory balance are spaces where departure flows are superior to the flows of people entering or returning the country. Since the 1960-1970, the LDCs has provided close to ¾ of the emigrants of the entire planet. Asia is the leader, before Africa, the Caribbean basin from Mexico to Columbia, the north Andean countries and the East of Europe. Two kinds of departure countries can be distinguished:

- Category 1: the poor countries or the emerging countries where the migration is often considered an economic migration to leave poverty to obtain a better way and standard of living

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Departure countries</th>
<th>Number of departures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indian subcontinent</td>
<td>15 millions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>11.5 millions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>8 millions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan, Iran, Indonesia</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LDCs and countries from Eastern Europe such as Albania, Russia, Ukraine, Byelorussia are also in this category. The last three countries are the first poles of departure with 20 million of Migrants in 2005.

- Category 2: countries and region of forced emigrations, located in Africa, Middle-East and Caucasian regions. It’s a logic of survival which is at stake to preserve its life or to fly away from wars and the aftermaths.

Countries with a positive migratory balance are those with the most advanced economies or the richest LDCs, main hubs of the international migrations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries of arrival</th>
<th>Number of arrival each year from 2000 to 2005 (average)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1.1 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan17</td>
<td>428 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>405 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>220 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>210 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Arabic Emirates, UK, Italy</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>60 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union (total)</td>
<td>5 985 000 (complete period)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are 2 categories:

- Category 1: In the main industrial democracies, major hub with a worldwide recruiting, migrants compose from 5 to 10 % of the entire population. Canada and Australia, with huge spaces weakly populated have the title of "countries of settlement" and have an average of 20 % of immigrants.

- Category 2: the rich states from the Persian Gulf which have the largest population of foreigners (from ½ to ¾ of the entire population).

17 Ce pays appartient à une catégorie à part, celle des pays de retour de nationaux ou de réfugiés. Plus de 4 millions de personnes avaient fui au Pakistan et en Iran lors du conflit consécutif à l’arrivée des troupes soviétiques à partir de 1979. Puis l’Afghanistan a connu d’importants flux de retour spontanés ou encadrés par l’UNHCR ou par des ONG.
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The spatial analysis prove the existence of stable organisation of the migratory space, around a “system” based on a hierarchy polarised by vast regional groups of countries (North America, European Union, Countries from the Persian Gulf). Those are connected and each space has several functions: in-migration basin, relay and where a more and more central role is dedicated to global cities and migratory corridors, such as the American Mexican border. The MDCs, because of their large amount of power and wealth, their capacity of attraction, exert a fundamental influence on the dynamic of the migratory planet.

In North America, from 1990 to 2000, the migrants come from all over the world, from all the continents (that the same for the period 2000-2010 but the data aren’t available by now)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Continent or country of origin</th>
<th>Number of migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>3 millions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Asia</td>
<td>2 millions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>750 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>360 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But globalisation of the employment of the high skilled jobs, globalisation of flows and world dynamics change a bit that scheme with the extension of departure zones, the prolongation of migratory trajectories and the new complexity of the countries’ functions in the migratory system.