

Name:



Year 12 A Level Geography Paper 2 Unit 1 – Globalisation

EQ3: What are the consequences of globalisation for global development and the physical environment, and how should different players respond to its challenges?

Readings



Article 1

London Is a Melting Pot of Cultures, We Should Keep it This Way

To be British is to be multicultural and accept inclusion within British society. Furthermore, stronger leadership is needed within communities to undermine extremism and promote change and integration into the wider London community.

Benjamin Zephaniah drew an analogy of The British to that of a recipe which I think captures London perfectly.

'Add some unity, understanding, and respect for the future, serve with justice, and enjoy.'

London prides itself on its rich cultural heritage, its diversity that enables the coming together of different cultures and communities, an opportunity for people from all backgrounds to share and experience each other's cultures.

However, an issue concerning Islamophobia and the threat of terrorism has come to undermine this belief that communities of different races, religions and ethnicities can come together harmoniously.

According to Nigel Farage,

'multiculturalism has failed Britain, failed France, and in reality failed every country it has been implemented in' and that multiculturalism is a 'political correctness experiment which has backfired on our countries.'

I believe he is wrong. Multiculturalism has and always will be a part of the diasporic London landscape, a benefit to the innovative and economic prospects of this country.

Lord Parekh comments on the benefits of a

'dialogue between different cultures', that it allows 'an enriching access to new visions of the good life.'

He then displaces Farage's comments of multiculturalism being a 'ghettoisation' of communities by saying that it is not about shutting oneself up in a communal or cultural ghetto and leading a segregated and self-contained life', but about 'opening up oneself to others and learning from their insights and criticisms and growing as a result into a richer and more tolerant culture.'

Generations upon generations have seen London blossom into this melting pot, contributing to the dialogue of London's history and landscape. Different stories and experiences arisen from festivals, exhibitions and other cultural events have allowed this melting pot to shape its overall identity.

Yet recent events in Paris caused by extremists have led to a fear that can potentially damage the belief that a multicultural London can get along and that fear is Islamophobia.

To counteract this fear, it is important to explore the dialogue of British Muslims and their experiences as a community in London, about a religion that deplores acts of terrorism and the efforts being made to educate young people in the right way.

Sajid Javid, Secretary of State for Culture said:

'Muslim communities face a special burden to help to track down Islamist extremists,'

but this goes for all communities looking to expose extremism and terrorism.

London must look at community programs that dissuade young people away from crime and a radical ideology that has no relation to faith or civilised society.

To be British is to be multicultural and accept inclusion within British society. Furthermore, stronger leadership is needed within communities to undermine extremism and promote change and integration into the wider London community.

London is ever changing, but its identity never changes, it remains the collective of multiple identities which allows the freedom of people to live and practice their beliefs.

As Benjamin Zephaniah said:

'All the ingredients are equally important. Treating one ingredient better than another will leave a bitter unpleasant taste.'

Article 2

Melting pot London...

The maternity ward at Archway's Whittington hospital shows just how diverse our city is becoming

There are rarely any empty beds on the maternity ward at the Whittington Hospital in north London. When I arrive, a young Middle Eastern woman is getting ready to take her new-born home. As she and her husband carefully carry him towards the lift, weighed down by flowers and bags of baby things, a Chinese mother and baby are wheeled into the space where she was. This woman has just had an emergency caesarean section and is too drowsy to talk.

Last year, just under 4,000 babies were delivered at the Whittington to mothers from all over the world. That number will most likely increase, says Logan Van Lessen, the matron who looks after the 24 postnatal and 18 antenatal beds on the ward. In May, nearly 380 babies were born here.

"Obviously, you can't turn women away and we care for them all," says Logan. "But we are stretched, there's no doubt about it. London's large immigrant population is of child-bearing age and this is one of the main hospitals where they come."

According to the latest figures from the Office for National Statistics, in 2011 the parents of 64.7 per cent of new-borns in London were born outside the UK — and that figure is rising. This diversity is a London thing. In England and Wales, the percentage of new-borns with foreign mothers is much lower, at 25.1 per cent.

Logan reels off a seemingly endless register of all the nationalities on the ward. "You name it, we've got it. French, Tamil, Turkish, Romanian... the list goes on. The whole United Nations convention is represented here. There used to be lots of Bengali mothers and we still have them, but it's become more diverse."

The people working at the Whittington are just as multicultural as the mothers. While I'm there I meet a Chilean midwife and Jamaican and Polish nurses. Logan, 58, is from Malaysia. She came to England in 1982 to do a nursing qualification and has never looked back. "It's useful having staff who speak so many languages because many mothers don't understand English. Of course, we have translators too."

Last week, City Hall said London needs more money to help it cope with a population surge which has seen the number of residents reach 8.2 million.

The 2011 census revealed that the number of Londoners was 12 per cent higher than in 2001. And 112,700 of those residents are under five.

With the population booming, I spent a day last week meeting the mothers and babies at one of London's busy melting-pot maternity wards.

Ghana

Jessica Abuka, 40, and Kwesi live in Tottenham Hale

Jessica is looking well considering she only gave birth 46 hours ago. She sits up in bed chatting to her mother, cradling her son in one arm, and gesturing to her mum to let some air into the room. Kwesi is Jessica's third child, a brother for her 11-year-old and nine-year-old, who can't wait for them to get home.

In 2004, Jessica and her husband, who works in IT, came over to England to study and work. "The move wasn't difficult because we were doing it for the right reasons, although I missed the sunshine. I've always been ambitious and career-minded. London is a great place for that. I didn't even imagine I'd have children when I was studying. But I started working with children as an early-years practitioner, which made me want some of my own.

I am so glad Kwesi is here. Living in London there is so much to do, and I want my children to have the opportunity to develop their skills and go on outings in the city."

She is aware that London is growing all the time. "It is becoming too populated, it's especially a problem during rush hour. But I am one of those many people."

Jamaica

Tamicka Thomas, 30, Dainlo and Cassiano live in Tottenham

Tamicka never "in her wildest dreams" expected twins. "I just wanted a girl to keep my son company, Now I've got three little men!"

Since she was a girl, looking after her younger brother in St Catherine's, Jamaica, Tamicka wanted children. But childcare costs and a rising population are a worry. "I'm always thinking about how I'll pay for my children. It takes all your money and then I wonder how we'll manage when they're older. We've got more people coming in and working for nothing, food and travel prices have got ridiculous. It's going to be hard, but we'll cope, me and my Olympic babies."

She stops to fill a bottle with milk and check on her twins. "Maybe I'm looking at future billionaires, lawyers, writers, or the next Usain Bolt. I want them to have a good education. I came to England for those opportunities."

Tamicka and her husband, who has just left her side to get back to work at an IT company, moved to the area she calls "the famous Tottenham" in 2000. "It's a place that wasn't on the map for a long time. Then the riots happened and all of a sudden people know where it is. But nothing has been done since last year, there are still a lot of problems. It's scary. Sometimes I think about moving out of London for the kids' sake, or at least out of Tottenham."

Poland

Beata Kuczynska, 34, Zdzislaw Cyganowski, 40, are expecting a baby girl and live in Stamford Hill

Down the corridor from Jessica, Barbara Danielski has taken time off her job as a nurse on the hospital's oncology ward to keep her daughter company while she waits for her contractions to start. Beata Kuczynska, 34, spent last night in hospital after her waters broke. "I didn't get much sleep because I could hear the labour pains of the women on either side of me and the heartbeats of the babies on the monitors. It's amazing."

Beata and her husband Zdzislaw Cyganowski, 40, left Gdansk with Barbara 10 years ago hoping for a better life. Beaming, Barbara says she is "so excited about having an English granddaughter". The family live in Stamford Hill and Beata says they are very settled there. "It's becoming harder to go back to Poland. We're losing more and more links with home. It's not the same when you go back, it's becoming more Westernised. London still offers so much. Maternity conditions are also better here. In Poland if you get pregnant you can easily lose your job. There's no legal protection."

Beata is planning to go back to her job in TV post-production once her baby is old enough. She thinks she may be happy with just one baby. "I'm an only child, so I know it's not so bad."

Brazil

Priscilla Gavioli, 34, Steven Gray, 39, and Daniel Frank Gray live in Muswell Hill

Holding her new-born baby and trying to stop him hiccupping, Priscilla says she never imagined she'd have an English baby. But in 1996, aged 18, she came to London for an English-language course and fell in love with the city. She now works in banking and met Steven, from Islington, through friends 10 years ago.

"When I arrived, I stayed in Finsbury Park and thought it was wonderful. London was full of possibilities, not like Brazil. Now my life is here. But the opportunities seem to have reversed. Brazil is booming now. If there was something for us to do there we might consider going back. All my family still live there."

The couple would like to move out of their flat and buy a house, but childcare is going to put pressure on their finances. Steven, who works in the media, says, "Paying for a nursery will cost us £1,200 per month. That alone will be a massive strain on both our salaries. I'd like a second child, it's nice to have a big family, but it's so expensive."

England

Bonnie Thomas, 22, and Teddy Thomas live in Islington

Surrounded by helium balloons and flowers, the only English-born woman on the ward tells me that her baby will have plenty of company. Bonnie's younger brother's girlfriend is pregnant, and her cousin has also just had a boy.

"I would like more children but me and my mum have our hands full with Teddy at the moment." Bonnie doesn't think she'll leave Islington, where she lives with her mum and works as a hairdresser. "Unless Mum gets other ideas and wants to try somewhere else."

Bonnie and Teddy's father are not together, but he also lives in Islington, and works in scrap metal. Teddy and Bonnie are going home today, and she can't wait to get back to her own bed. But she sings the praises of the Whittington. "I loved it on the labour ward, they'll do anything for you."

Article 3

The magic of diasporas

Immigrant networks are a rare bright spark in the world economy. Rich countries should welcome them

Nov 19th, 2011 | From the print edition

THIS is not a good time to be foreign. Anti-immigrant parties are gaining ground in Europe. Britain has been fretting this week over lapses in its border controls. In America Barack Obama has failed to deliver the immigration reform he promised, and Republican presidential candidates would rather electrify the border fence with Mexico than educate the children of illegal aliens. America educates foreign scientists in its universities and then expels them, a policy the mayor of New York calls “national suicide”.

This illiberal turn in attitudes to migration is no surprise. It is the result of cyclical economic gloom combined with a secular rise in pressure on rich countries' borders. But governments now weighing up whether or not to try to slam the door should consider another factor: the growing economic importance of diasporas, and the contribution they can make to a country's economic growth.

Old networks, new communications

Diaspora networks—of Huguenots, Scots, Jews, and many others—have always been a potent economic force, but the cheapness and ease of modern travel has made them larger and more numerous than ever before. There are now 215m first-generation migrants around the world: that's 3% of the world's population. If they were a nation, it would be a little larger than Brazil. There are more Chinese people living outside China than there are French people in France. Some 22m Indians are scattered all over the globe. Small concentrations of ethnic and linguistic groups have always been found in surprising places—Lebanese in west Africa, Japanese in Brazil, and Welsh in Patagonia, for instance—but they have been joined by newer ones, such as west Africans in southern China.

These networks of kinship and language make it easier to do business across borders. They speed the flow of information: a Chinese trader in Indonesia who spots a gap in the market for cheap umbrellas will alert his cousin in Shenzhen who knows someone who runs an umbrella factory. Kinship ties foster trust, so they can seal the deal and get the umbrellas to Jakarta before the rainy season ends. Trust matters, especially in emerging markets where the rule of law is weak. So does a knowledge of the local culture. That is why so much foreign direct investment in China still passes through the

Chinese diaspora. And modern communications make these networks an even more powerful tool of business.

Diasporas also help spread ideas. Many of the emerging world's brightest minds are educated at Western universities. An increasing number go home, taking with them both knowledge and contacts. Indian computer scientists in Bangalore bounce ideas constantly off their Indian friends in Silicon Valley. China's technology industry is dominated by "sea turtles" (Chinese who have lived abroad and returned).

Diasporas spread money, too. Migrants into rich countries not only send cash to their families; they also help companies in their host country operate in their home country. A Harvard Business School study shows that American companies that employ lots of ethnic Chinese people find it much easier to set up in China without a joint venture with a local firm.

Such arguments are unlikely to make much headway against hostility towards immigrants in rich countries. Fury against foreigners is usually based on two (mutually incompatible) notions: that because so many migrants claim welfare they are a drain on the public purse; and that because they are prepared to work harder for less pay they will depress the wages of those at the bottom of the pile.

The first is usually not true (in Britain, for instance, immigrants claim benefits less than indigenous people do), and the second is hard to establish either way. Some studies do indeed suggest that competition from unskilled immigrants depresses the wages of unskilled locals. But others find this effect to be small or non-existent.

Nor is it possible to establish the impact of migration on overall growth. The sums are simply too difficult. Yet there are good reasons for believing that it is likely to be positive. Migrants tend to be hard-working and innovative. That spurs productivity and company formation. A recent study carried out by Duke University showed that, while immigrants make up an eighth of America's population, they founded a quarter of the country's technology and engineering firms. And, by linking the West with emerging markets, diasporas help rich countries to plug into fast-growing economies.

Rich countries are thus likely to benefit from looser immigration policy; and fears that poor countries will suffer as a result of a "brain drain" are overblown. The prospect of working abroad spurs more people to acquire valuable skills, and not all subsequently emigrate. Skilled migrants send money home, and they often return to set up new businesses. One study found that unless they lose more than 20% of their university graduates, the brain drain makes poor countries richer.

Indian takeaways

Government as well as business gains from the spread of ideas through diasporas. Foreign-educated Indians, including the prime minister, Manmohan Singh (Oxford and Cambridge) and his sidekick Montek Ahluwalia (Oxford), played a big role in bringing economic reform to India in the early 1990s. Some 500,000 Chinese people have studied abroad and returned, mostly in the past decade; they dominate the think-tanks that advise the government and are moving up the ranks of the Communist Party. Cheng Li of the Brookings Institution, an American think-tank, predicts that they will be 15-17% of its Central Committee next year, up from 6% in 2002. Few sea turtles call openly for democracy. But they have seen how it works in practice, and they know that many countries that practise it are richer, cleaner, and more stable than China.

As for the old world, its desire to close its borders is understandable but dangerous. Migration brings youth to ageing countries and allows ideas to circulate in millions of mobile minds. That is good both for those who arrive with suitcases and dreams and for those who should welcome them.

<http://www.economist.com/node/21538742>

Article 4

Brexit is a rejection of globalisation |

Larry Elliott

The EU has failed to protect its population from a global economic model that many believe is not working for them

The age of globalisation began on the day the Berlin Wall came down. From that moment in 1989, the trends evident in the late 1970s and throughout the 1980s accelerated: the free movement of capital, people, and goods; trickle-down economics; a much diminished role for nation states; and a belief that market forces, now unleashed, were unstoppable.

There has been push back against globalisation over the years. The violent protests seen in Seattle during the World Trade Organisation meeting in December 1999 were the first sign that not everyone saw the move towards untrammelled freedom in a positive light. One conclusion from the 9/11 attacks on New York and Washington in September 2001 was that it was not only trade and financial markets that had gone global. The collapse of the investment bank Lehman Brothers seven years later put paid to the idea that the best thing governments could do when confronted with the power of global capital was to get out of the way and let the banks supervise themselves.

Now we have Britain's rejection of the EU. This was more than a protest against the career opportunities that never knock and the affordable homes that never get built. It was a protest against the economic model that has been in place for the past three decades. To be sure, not all Britain's problems are the result of its EU membership. It is not the European commission's fault that productivity is so weak or that the trains don't run on time. The deep seated failings that were there when Britain voted in the referendum last Thursday were still there when the country woke up to the result on Friday.

Evidence of just how unbalanced the economy is, will be provided when the latest figures for Britain's current account are released later this week. These show whether the country's trade and investment income are in the black or the red. At the last count, in the final three months of 2015, the UK was running a record peacetime deficit of 7% of GDP.

In another sense, however, the EU is culpable. In the shiny new world created when former communist countries were integrated into the global model, Europe was supposed to be big and powerful enough to protect its citizens against the worst excesses of the market. Nation states had previously been the guarantor of full employment and welfare. The controls they imposed on the free movement of capital and people ensured that trade unions could bargain for higher pay without the threat of work being off-shored, or cheaper labour being brought into the country.

In the age of globalisation, the idea was that a more integrated Europe would collectively serve as the bulwark that nation states could no longer

provide. Britain, France, Germany, or Italy could not individually resist the power of trans-national capital, but the EU potentially could. The way forward was clear. Move on from a single market to a single currency, a single banking system, a single budget and eventually a single political entity.

That dream is now over. As Charles Grant, the director of the Centre for European Reform thinktank put it: "Brexit is a momentous event in the history of Europe and from now on the narrative will be one of disintegration not integration." The reason is obvious. Europe has failed to fulfil the historic role allocated to it. Jobs, living standards and welfare states were all better protected in the heyday of nation states in the 1950s and 1960s than they have been in the age of globalisation. Unemployment across the eurozone is more than 10%. Italy's economy is barely any bigger now than it was when the euro was created. Greece's economy has shrunk by almost a third. Austerity has eroded welfare provision. Labour market protections have been stripped away.

Inevitably, there has been a backlash, manifested in the rise of populist parties on the left and right. An increasing number of voters believe there is not much on offer from the current system. They think globalisation has benefited a small, privileged elite, but not them. They think it is unfair that they should pay the price for bankers' failings. They hanker after a return to the security that the nation state provided, even if that means curbs on the core freedoms that underpin globalisation, including the free movement of people. This has caused great difficulties for Europe's mainstream parties, but especially those of the centre left. They have been perfectly happy to countenance the idea of curbs on capital movements such as a financial transaction tax and have no problems with imposing tariffs to prevent the dumping of Chinese steel. They feel uncomfortable, however, with the idea that there should be limits on the free movement of people. The risk is that if the mainstream parties don't respond to the demands of their traditional supporters, they will be replaced by populist parties who will. The French Socialist party has effectively lost most of its old blue-collar working class base to the hard left and the hard right, and in the UK there is a danger that the same thing will happen to the Labour party, where Jeremy Corbyn's laissez-faire approach to immigration is at odds with the views of many voters in the north that supported Ed Miliband in the 2015 general election, but who plumped for Brexit last week.

There are those who argue that globalisation is now like the weather, something we can moan about but not alter. This is a false comparison. The global market economy was created by a set of political decisions in the past and it can be shaped by political decisions taken in the future. Torsten Bell, the director of the Resolution Foundation thinktank, analysed the voting patterns in the referendum and found that those parts of Britain with the strongest support for Brexit were those that had been poor for a long time.

The result was affected by “deeply entrenched national geographical inequality”, he said. There has been much lazy thinking in the past quarter of a century about globalisation. As Bell notes, it is time to rethink the assumption that a “flexible globalised economy can generate prosperity that is widely shared”.

Self-evidently, large numbers of people across Europe do not believe a flexible, globalised economy is working for them. One response to the Brexit vote from the rest of Europe has been that a tough line should be taken with Britain to show other countries that dissent has consequences. This would only make matters worse. Voters have legitimate grievances about an economic system that has failed them. Punishing Britain will not safeguard the EU. It will hasten its dissolution.

Article 5

How Belgium became a breeding ground for international terrorists

Until now, European security services largely ignored the growth of extremism in the Muslim neighbourhoods of Brussels

The Molenbeek district in Brussels: 'There are areas on which the police have little grip, very segregated areas that don't feel they're a part of the Belgian state.' Photograph: Emmanuel Dunand/AFP/Getty Images

Jason Burke

11 attacks in 2001, a 31-year-old called Nizar Trabelsi was detained in Uccle, on the outskirts of Brussels. The former footballer of Tunisian origin was eventually sentenced to 10 years in prison for an intended attack on a NATO base. In 2003, another militant of Tunisian origin detained in Belgium was sentenced to six years in prison for his role in a Brussels-based network which supplied fraudulent documents that had allowed the killers of an Afghan commander, Ahmed Shah Massoud, who fell victim to a suicide bomber two days before 9/11, to reach their target.

In the first half of the last decade, as European security services struggled to understand the new threat they faced, and bombs exploded in Madrid and London, Belgium was largely ignored. Given the increasingly evident role that the country has played in the Paris attacks, this now looks like a mistake. By some estimates, Belgium has supplied the highest per capita number of fighters to Syria of any European nation – between 350 and 550, out of a total population of 11 million that includes fewer than half a million Muslims. This is a problem that has been building for many years. As elsewhere in Europe, Belgium suffered waves of terrorism in the 1980s and 1990s linked to unrest in the Middle East. "There is a very long history of connection between Belgium and France in the realm of terrorism," said Rik Coolsaet, an expert in terrorism at the University of Ghent.

In the first half of the last decade, a few score men from Belgium made their way to Iraq. So too did Muriel Degauque, a convert from Charleroi, who died in 2005 while bombing a US convoy in Iraq, becoming the first European woman to launch a suicide attack. Others travelled to Afghanistan. In 2008, a network sending young Belgian Muslims to al-Qaida training camps was broken up. Many appeared disappointed by what they found in the combat zone but that did not seem to slow the flow. Several returned with the intention of committing attacks at home, prosecutors claimed. The leader of the group was Moez Garsallaoui, a Tunisian-born Belgian based on Pakistan's border with Afghanistan. Garsallaoui was not part of al-Qaida, but formed his

own faction, fighting international forces in Afghanistan and fomenting terror back in Europe. Before being killed by a US drone strike in 2012, he trained Mohammed Merah, the 23-year-old French former petty criminal who killed seven people in Toulouse and Montauban. The violent aftermath of the Arab spring provided a new motivation and new opportunities for extremists all over Europe, and militancy in Belgium itself was already broadening and deepening. One well-known, ostensibly non-violent, group of activists – Sharia4Belgium – that was responsible for a stream of aggressive hate-speech and alleged recruitment was eventually broken up. Molenbeek, a borough of 90,000 in the capital where some neighbourhoods are up to 80% Muslim, is seen by many as a particular problem. "In parts of Brussels, there are areas on which the police have little grip, very segregated areas that don't feel they're a part of the Belgian state," said Edwin Bakker, a Dutch analyst.

Others say the role of Molenbeek is being exaggerated and that self-help groups, especially those run by concerned parents, have made a real difference there in recent years. But the two trends – the flow of young, disaffected Muslims to Syria and the longstanding links to France – inevitably combined. In August 2014, a Frenchman of Algerian origin living in Molenbeek shot dead four people at the Jewish museum in Brussels. Mehdi Nemmouche had recently returned from Syria, French officials believe, where he may have acted as a jailer of western hostages for Islamic State.

When Amedy Coulibaly, the Frenchman who claimed allegiance to Isis when he attacked a Jewish supermarket in Paris days after the Charlie Hebdo shootings in January, needed weapons, he headed to Brussels. There, he swapped cars bought on fraudulent credit cards in France for automatic weapons and ammunition. In February, a series of raids and shootouts in Brussels and the small town of Verviers rolled up most of a network of Belgians who had returned from Syria and were preparing to launch a series of attacks, possibly on police. But some got away. Abdelhamid Abaaoud, who is now being seen as the organiser of the attacks in Paris, was one.

The current focus on Belgium may disguise a broader and more worrying prospect. Coolsaet, the terrorism expert, said that although the estimates for the numbers of Belgians who have travelled to Syria were accurate, they may not be exceptionally high. Instead, they could indicate that the true totals elsewhere, especially in France, may be considerably greater than currently thought. "We have good security services who are lucky to work in a small country with small cities. It's much easier to get an insight into what's going on here," he said. "The figures are reliable. Elsewhere, that is not always the case."

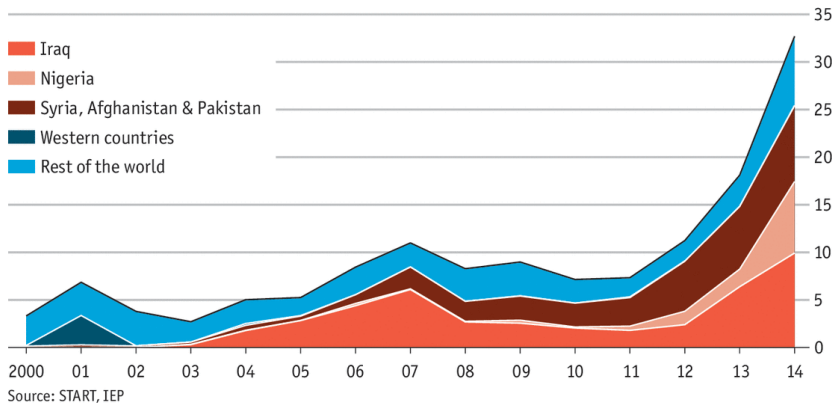
Article 6

The plague of global terrorism

Nov 18th, 2015, 18:56

Global deaths from terrorism

'000



Economist.com

THE appalling attacks in Paris on November 13th are a brutal reminder of the danger of terrorism to the West, mainly from Jihadist groups such as Islamic State (IS). Yet terrorism is a threat everywhere. The day before the atrocities in Paris, two bomb blasts killed 37 people in Beirut. On November 17th, a suicide bomber blew up a market in northern Nigeria, leaving at least 36 people dead. Last year 32,700 people were killed in attacks worldwide, nearly twice as many as in 2013. And this year the toll may turn out to be even higher.

Most of the deaths last year (and every year) are in the Middle East and Africa—not the West. Iraq, Nigeria, Syria, Pakistan, and Afghanistan together account for three-quarters of the global total. Western countries suffered under 3% of all deaths in the past 15 years. Boko Haram, a jihadist group that operates mainly in northern Nigeria and Cameroon (and recently pledged affiliation to Islamic State), was responsible for over 6,600 deaths according to the Institute for Economics and Peace (which excludes military targets). That is more than any other group in the world—even IS. Nigeria has also been plagued by a new outfit in the south, the Fulani militants, which did not even exist until 2013. The increased bloodiness of both groups contributed to a quadrupling of deaths to 7,500 in 2014, the largest rise ever seen in one country. If deaths caused by war were counted, IS is far more deadly than any other organisation, even using the most conservative estimates.

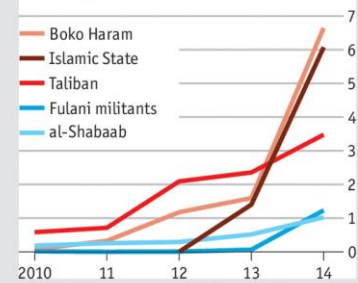
The Paris attacks and the downing of a Russian airliner in Egypt killed more than 100 people each. Such lethal attacks are rare but are increasing. Last year, there were 26 compared with a handful in 2013. Most were carried out by IS, and most occurred in Iraq.

Deaths caused by terrorist groups*

'000

Terror-related deaths†

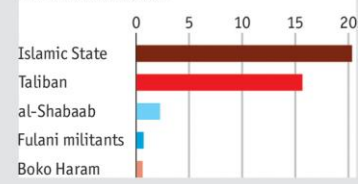
Non-military attacks



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War deaths

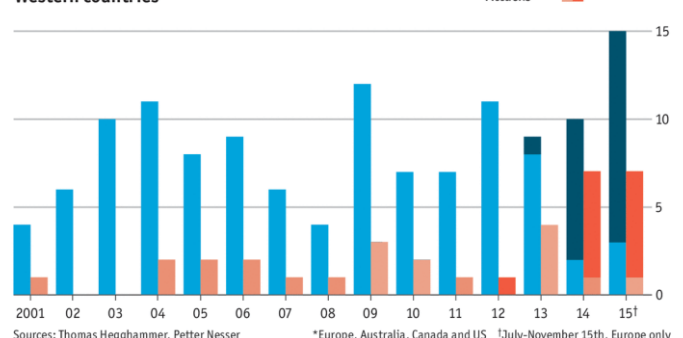
Minimum estimates, 2014



*Deadliest five of 2014

Jihadi terrorism in Western countries*

Failed plots Attacks of which IS



Economist.com

And terrorism is spreading. 67 countries saw at least one death last year compared with 59 the year before. The number of plots by jihadist groups against Western countries has leaped, in particular since September 2014 when an IS spokesman called for its followers to attack those Western countries involved in military efforts in Syria and Iraq. Most plots have failed, though a growing number have been successful. But the terrorists only need to carry out one big plot to succeed.

Article 7

Globalisation can be defined by five main criteria: internationalisation, liberalisation, universalization, Westernisation and deterritorialisation. Internationalisation is where nation states are now considered less important as their power is diminishing. Liberalisation is the concept where numerous trade barriers have been removed, creating 'freedom of movement.' Globalisation has created a world where 'everyone wants to be the same,' which is known as universalization. Westernisation has led to the creation of a global world model from a Western perspective while deterritorialisation has led to territories and boundaries being "lost."

Perspectives on Globalisation

There are six main perspectives that have arisen over the concept of globalisation; these are "hyper-globalists" who believe globalisation is everywhere and "sceptics" who believe globalisation is an exaggeration which is no different from the past. Also, some believe that "globalisation is a process of gradual change" and "cosmopolitan writers" think the world is becoming global as people are becoming global.

There are also people who believe in "globalisation as imperialism," meaning it is an enrichment process deriving from the Western world and there is a new perspective called "de-globalisation" where some people conclude globalisation is beginning to break up.

It is believed by many that globalisation led to inequalities around the world and has reduced the power of nation states to manage their own economies. Mackinnon and Cumbers state "Globalisation is one of the key forces reshaping the geography of economic activity, driven by multinational corporations, financial institutions, and international economic organizations" (Mackinnon and Cumbers, 2007, page 17).

Globalisation is seen to cause inequalities due to the polarisation of income, as many labourers are being exploited and working under the minimum wage whilst others are working in high paying jobs. This failure of globalisation to stop world poverty is becoming increasingly important. Many argue that transnational corporations have made international poverty worse (Lodge and Wilson, 2006).

There are those who argue that globalisation creates "winners" and "losers," as some countries prosper, mainly European countries and America, whilst other countries fail to do well. For example, USA and Europe fund their own agricultural industries heavily so less economically developed countries get 'priced out' of certain markets; even though they should theoretically have an economic advantage as their wages are lower.

Some believe globalisation has no significant consequences for less-developed countries' income. Neo-liberalists believe that since the end of Bretton Woods in 1971, globalisation has generated more "mutual benefits" than "conflicting interests". However, globalisation has also caused many so called 'prosperous' countries to have huge inequality gaps, for example the United States and United Kingdom, because being globally successful comes at a price.

Nation State's Role Diminishing

Globalisation led to a significant rise of multinational corporations which many believe undermined the ability of states to manage their own economies. Multinational corporations integrate national economies into global networks; therefore, nation states no longer have total control over their economies. Multinational corporations have expanded drastically, the top 500 corporations now control almost one third of global GNP and 76% of world trade. These multinational corporations, such as Standard & Poor's, are admired but also feared by nation states for their immense power. Multinational corporations, such as Coca-Cola, wield great global power and authority as they effectively 'place a claim' on the host nation state.

Since 1960 new technologies have developed at a rapid rate, compared to the previous fundamental shifts which lasted for two hundred years. These current shifts mean that states can no longer successfully manage the changes caused by globalisation. Trade blocs, such as NAFTA, reduce nation state's management over their economy. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have a huge impact on a nations' economy, therefore weakening its security and independence (Dean, 1998).

Overall, globalisation has diminished the nation state's ability to manage its economy. Globalisation within the neoliberal agenda has provided nation states with a new, minimalist role. It appears that nation states have little choice but to give away their independence to the demands of globalisation, as a cutthroat, competitive environment has now been formed.

Whilst many argue that the nation state's role in managing its economy is diminishing, some reject this and believe the state still remains the most dominant force in shaping its economy. Nation states implement policies to expose their economies more or less so to the international financial markets, meaning they can control their responses to globalisation

Therefore, it can be said that strong, efficient nation states help 'shape' globalisation. Some believe nation states are 'pivotal' institutions' and argue that globalisation has not led to a reduction in nation state power but has

altered the situation under which the nation state power is executed (Held and McGrew, 1999).

Conclusion

Overall, the nation state's power can be said to be diminishing in order to manage its economy due to the effects of globalisation. However, some could question if the nation state has ever been fully economically independent. The answer to this is hard to determine however this would not appear to be the case, therefore, it could be said that globalisation has not lessened the power of nation states but changed the conditions under which their power is executed (Held and McGrew, 1999). "The process of globalisation, in the form of both the internationalisation of capital and the growth of global and regionalised forms of spatial governance, challenge the ability of the nation-state effectively to practise its claim to a sovereign monopoly" (Gregory et al., 2000, pg. 535). This increased the powers of multinational corporations, which challenge the nation state's power. Ultimately, most believe nation state's power has diminished but it is wrong to state that it no longer has an influence over the impacts of globalisation.

Article 8

Trade protectionism - China and rare earths

Is China's grip on essential minerals loosening?

ALL that glisters is not gadolinium. Even so, that mineral and its 16 "rare earth" cousins—found in everything from batteries to catalytic converters—do help make the modern world go round. And, as the world's manufacturers of such products have been reminded recently, China has a chokehold on their production.

China's grip on rare earths first made headlines in 2010, when it suddenly cut exports to Japan. But it had been squeezing the market for years. In 2000 it exported some 47,000 tonnes of the stuff; by 2010 it exported only about 30,000 tonnes. This decline appeared to be the result of unfair export taxes and quotas.

Western powers have threatened to take the case to the World Trade Organisation (WTO). This week they seemed to get a boost when that body ruled against China on a related case. On January 30th, an appellate body of the WTO ruled that China's policies to restrict exports of several metals, like bauxite and magnesium, violated its WTO obligations. American and European officials cheered, arguing that China's rare-earth policy must now also be scrapped. Some pundits say China might even pre-empt further legal action with a deal to drop its quotas.

China also has other means of retaining control of the market besides export quotas. It has lots of capacity to refine rare earths, whereas most rich countries do not, so it can exercise control downstream. Rare-earth prices are also not likely to drop soon, even if the WTO rules against China again, because the Chinese have forced the industry to consolidate. There were once many miners, but the country has recently shut down dozens of operators in Inner Mongolia and elsewhere.

Take the long view, though, and China's policies seem destined to fail. Although the country produces over 90% of rare-earth minerals today, it controls less than half of the global resource base. Restricted supply and higher prices have already spurred the development of big mines in Australia and in America, where a large Californian mine called Mountain Pass reopened late last year. In time, this fresh supply will take market power away from China. For the Chinese, rare earths are simply not rare enough.

Article 9 – Various bits



Migration controls in the UK

Since 2010, a five-tier point system has been in place in the UK designed to help control immigration by checking that economic migrants possess skills or resources that the UK economy needs. For example, tier 1 migrants must be prepared to invest more than £2 million in the UK or possess 'exceptional talent'. These rules do not apply to EU migrants, who are allowed free movement. The incoming UK government of 2010 pledged to cut net migration to 100,000 people a year. Figure 14.16 shows this target has not been met because:

- fewer British citizens have left the UK to live overseas since the 2008 global financial crisis (GFC). Also, the pound-euro exchange rate has weakened, meaning that the cost of living in the Eurozone has risen for UK citizens
- the government has no control over EU migrants wanting to work in the UK
- refugees are allowed to remain in the UK under human rights law.

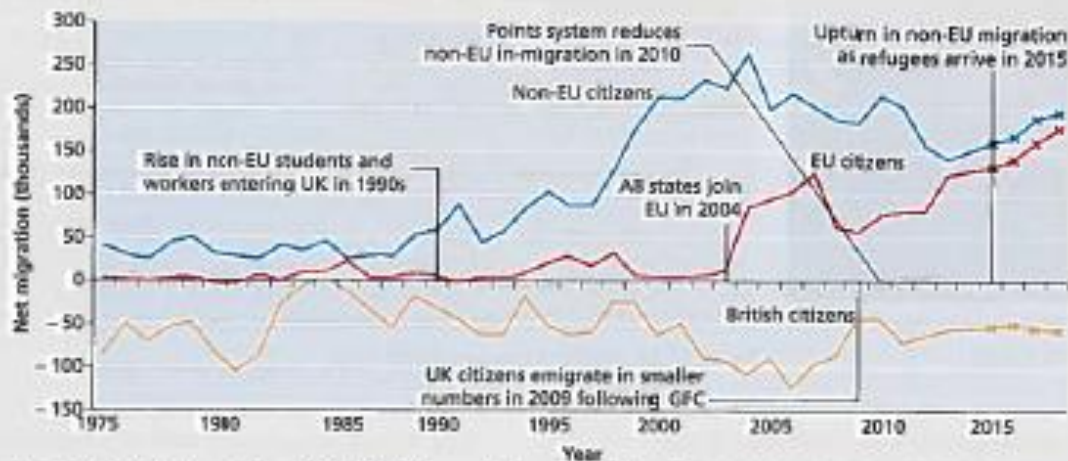
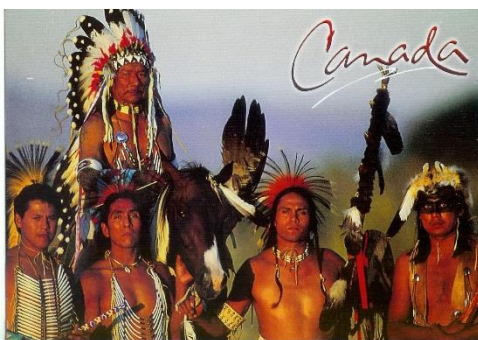


Figure 14.16 UK net migration, 1975–2015 (Source: Adapted from data from the Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0)



First Nations in Canada



Canada is home to six groups of indigenous people, known as the First Nations. Their occupation of the land long pre-dates the arrival of Europeans. Some First Nations people of the Mackenzie and Yukon River Basins oppose the attempts of global oil companies to 'switch on' their region (physically, an area of boreal forest and tundra). The Dene residents of the Sahtu Region have already experienced negative impacts of globalisation and petroleum development near the settlement of Norman Wells. Over 200 million barrels of conventional oil has been extracted there since 1920. Particular concerns include:

- the death of trout and other fish in oil-polluted lakes (a lifestyle based around subsistence fishing, hunting and trapping is fundamental to the Dene's cultural identity)
- the effects of alcohol and drugs (brought by oil workers) on the behaviour of young Dene people.

Oil TNCs, including Shell, ExxonMobil, Imperial Oil and ConocoPhillips Canada are now exploring the surrounding Canol shale and assessing its potential for

shale oil (Figure 14.17). Shale 'fracking' (hydraulic fracturing) in other places has been linked with water pollution.



Figure 14.17 Unconventional fossil fuel resources in Canada

Prohibited flows

Cuba → USA (until 2015)

The USA imposed a **complete trade embargo** on communist Cuba in 1962 as a result of Cold War antagonism between the two countries. The result? A commercial and financial blockade.

World → China

Not all **information flows** are allowed to enter China. For instance, internet users there are not allowed access to the BBC's Chinese-language website service.

Australia → New Zealand

For 50 years, imports of Australian **honey** were banned in New Zealand for fears of a 'bio-security threat' (Australia's bees suffer from a disease that New Zealand beekeepers have been keen to avoid).

China → Europe

In 2005, the EU briefly banned the further imports of **cheap Chinese textiles** — especially women's bras — in an attempt to protect its own manufacturers. This was dubbed 'bra wars' by the media.

Illegal and criminal flows

Afghanistan → UK

By some estimates, 60% of Afghanistan's GDP may come from illegal **opium trade**, feeding the demand for heroin among drug-users on the streets of European cities.

Colombia → USA

99% of **cocaine** reaching the USA is from Colombia, amounting to a billion-dollar trade. To fight this, the USA has in return given US\$3 billion in mainly military aid to Colombia to fight the drugs trade.

Nepal → India

Girls as young as 10 years of age are kidnapped and taken to India where they are sold by **people traffickers** to brothels. There, the girls will work as prostitutes in a form of modern slavery.

Myanmar → Thailand

Each year, 100,000 **illegal migrants** escaping repression and poverty in Myanmar are intercepted by Thai border guards and promptly returned to Myanmar.

Figure 14.15 Prohibited flows and illegal flows



Extremism in Europe

In some EU states, **nationalist** parties, such as France's Front National, command significant support. Nationalist parties often oppose immigration; some reject multiculturalism and openly embrace fascism. In the 1990s, the UK's British National Party voiced its opposition to the continuing presence of **post-colonial migrants** and their families.

Although race relations in the UK have improved over time, racially-aggravated assaults do, sadly, occasionally occur. The murder of Stephen Lawrence in Eltham in

1993 is one such example. Recently, tensions between some different communities have risen elsewhere in Europe. In France in 2015, staff of the satirical magazine *Charlie Hebdo* were killed by gunmen of Algerian descent. The murderers said that their Islamic faith had been mocked. Extreme events such as these are still rare but demonstrate tensions in multicultural Europe. Around 25 per cent of voters supported France's Front National party in the 2014 European Parliamentary elections.

Article 10

After two years, the Rana Plaza fund finally reaches its \$30m target
A mix of government and public pressure has persuaded brands to compensate victims of the collapsed Bangladesh textile factory



Bangladeshi activists and relatives of the Rana Plaza victims marking the first anniversary of the disaster. Photograph: Munir Uz Zaman/AFP/Getty Images

Tansy Hoskins

Wed 10 Jun 2015 16.06 BST

After more than two years of negotiations involving backroom deals, activists chaining themselves to shops, global petitions, and statements by G7 leaders, the Rana Plaza donors trust fund has finally met its target of \$30m. When the Rana Plaza factory complex in Dhaka, Bangladesh, collapsed in April 2013, a campaign was launched to provide adequate compensation to the families of the 1,134 people killed in the collapse and the 2,500 severely injured survivors.

The campaign focused on securing compensation not just from brands that had been producing at Rana Plaza, such as Primark, but from any brand using Bangladesh to manufacture clothing.

Ben Vanpeperstraete, from the global trade union UNI and trade union federation IndustriALL, who worked on the organising committee for the fund, describes the “unprecedented” step of bringing together all the stakeholders to discuss compensation. This was to avoid brands acting unilaterally and “coming up with their own calculations which risks that at the end there is not enough money in the bank account”.

Rather than a voluntary agreement, a structure was negotiated based on existing International Labour Organization (ILO) compensation conventions. Vanpeperstraete describes this as a “technical, yet political” feat.



Two years after Rana Plaza, have conditions improved in Bangladesh's factories?

Once an agreement was reached, payments to the fund began to arrive. British retailer N Brown Group Plc (owner of brands including SimplyBe, JD Williams and Nightingales) made a "humanitarian donation" to the fund as it manufactures in Bangladesh, although not at Rana Plaza.

At the same time as the framework was being agreed, injured, and bereaved compensation claimants were being registered in Dhaka. Sam Maher, from Labour Behind the Label, worked on efforts to distribute the fund in Dhaka, a process she describes as hugely complicated, to the point of new actuarial software needing to be written for the purpose. Payments were calculated on the number of dependents each claimant had and their salary updated to the new minimum wage.

"The biggest issue is that everyone's wages were so damn low to start with," Maher says. "It's not compensation in the true sense; it's purely to replace income that was lost."

The formula for payments was published on the fund's webpage and workers received an explanation of their payment, with 90 days to query their award.

"The whole process is overseen by a multi-stakeholder committee," Maher says. "It's not brand controlled, it's not controlled by us or by the unions, and it's overseen by a team of lawyers. Then at the top there are two Bangladeshi and one international commissioner who are completely independent from the industry."

Slow response from brands

But trouble occurred as key brands held off from making payments. "It was at this time that the lack of funding became a funding crisis,"

Vanpeperstraete says. Some brands donated dramatically less than their

calculated total. For example, Walmart, the world's largest retailer with net sales of \$482.2bn donated an estimated \$1m.

A global campaign began to pressure brands to donate. One million signatures were gathered on an Avaaz petition asking Benetton to pay its share. The company, which was producing at Rana Plaza and has an annual turnover of \$1.6bn, donated just \$1.1m in April 2015.

Another key campaign moment was the "PR disaster" arrest in the US of two Bangladeshi activists outside the retailer Children's Place in March 2015.

Mahinur Begum, an 18-year-old survivor of the factory collapse, had travelled to New Jersey from Dhaka to deliver a letter to the company's chief executive when she was arrested for trespass.



Child labour in the fashion supply chain - where, why and what can business do?

The other arrest was of Kalpona Akter, executive director of the Bangladesh Center for Worker Solidarity (BCWS). She describes the reaction in Dhaka to the fund's success as relief mixed with sadness at the two-year delay.

"We believe it could have been sorted out by these companies in a few minutes with a few phone calls," she says. "They have money, but they don't want to take responsibility. Ultimately they are the responsible people, who made these children orphans and put these families in a very bad shape emotionally and financially."

"In comparison to the loss of families and victims, compensation doesn't really alter anything," Akter says. "But it will still help at least to send these kids to school and to put food on the table for these families. I want to thank every single person who was involved in this campaign, everyone who sent even one sentence to a brand and asked for compensation for these families."

G7 leaders intervene

At the second anniversary of Rana Plaza there were more protests, but the fund was still \$2.4m short. The final donation, given anonymously, coincided with this week's G7 Summit meeting in Bavaria, Germany. A spokesperson for the German government, Dr Anja Trebes, said her government and its G7 partners "called upon the business community to close the funding gap as soon as possible against the backdrop that responsible supply chains are one of the issues highlighted by the German presidency of the G7".

The G7 has committed to establishing a "Vision Zero Fund", an insurance trust to be established in cooperation with the ILO. As well as being a compensation fund, this project aims to prevent future disasters. Dr Trebes describes potential beneficiaries of the fund as "workers and management, social partners, NGOs, supplier companies, national and local administration, and – where suitable – private initiatives in producing countries".

"The most important thing is that we did manage it – the workers of Bhopal are still waiting for their money 30 years later," says Vanpeperstraete. "Next time, let's make sure we get the money faster so that we don't have years of painful campaigning in order to get \$30m, which is peanuts in comparison to the profits of this sector."

Article 11

Ethical shopping: how the high street fashion stores rate

Written: Friday 17 May 2013 20.25 BST

On 24 April when the Rana Plaza factory complex on the outskirts of Dhaka fell down like a house of cards killing 1,127 workers, the fashion myth that we can have whatever we want, at speed, in bulk and at unprecedentedly "affordable" prices collapsed too.

In case you have been on the moon, it's worth a recap on the consumer style phenomenon known as fast fashion. A business model that threw out the fashion industry bible, it turned six-month lead times into days and got us hooked on 30-50 seasons a year (the quaint autumn/winter and spring/summer showings of fashion weeks are now as culturally relevant as Gregorian plainsong). Allied to globalisation and free-market economics, fast fashion brands and retailers have outsourced production to low-waged economies, predominantly in Asia.

Fast fashion created its own set of moguls from Sir Philip Green of Arcadia to Amancio Ortega of Inditex and it has set a tone. Reformers (and there are thousands of us campaigning for the fashion industry we love to clean up its act) have consistently pointed out the flaws in this business model.

That the bulk of the risk has been shouldered by some of the lowest paid workers in the world has been made plain in the past three weeks. What happened in Dhaka last month was shocking, but also predictable. For the past decade, the world's most famous brands have been flirting with disaster. Every month brings a fresh tragedy to the world's garment districts, usually through a factory fire or collapse. As I contacted brands for this piece, a factory collapsed in Cambodia.

But this week campaigners for garment workers' rights have brokered a significant breakthrough. At the time of going to press 31, brands had signed the Bangladesh Safety Accord. The accord will sound dry to many fashion lovers. It is a contract between brands, retailers, and trade unions in Bangladesh. It is a legally binding, five-year pact that makes independent safety inspections of 1,000 factories and public reporting on them mandatory. It is also the first-ever multibuyer collective agreement. This is a historic moment for the campaign to clean up fashion.

! But what should our next move be as consumers? In my dreams we all turn to those ethical brands that prioritise ethics and sustainability. But the reality of the postbag (even at the Guardian) is rather different. In the wake of this crisis, most concerned readers want to know which are the ethical shops on the high street? Sam Maher, of Labour Behind the Label, says "Why not reward those companies for making a step? Choose the brand that's signed over the one that has not."

Every brand can direct you to pages of sustainability reports of varying sophistication and glossiness. One expert tells me that you need a degree in ethical sourcing to make informed decisions, and he's not exaggerating by much. Since most of us don't have these credentials, but want to do what we can, I have sought the views of NGOs and industry analysts and, with their input, created the short reports below.

These take their cue from recent actions and responses, and a good report is not a clean bill of health. Nor is it a general sustainability ranking: no marks for biodegradable bags, or displacing landfill waste through a textile recycling scheme. Really what we want to know, right now, is what will prevent another disaster such as Rana Plaza.

So, we're looking for vital signs. These include a promise to sign the new Bangladesh fire and safety agreement, and evidence of willingness to work towards a living wage in countries where legal minimum wages are set too low to ensure a decent standard of living. Also, brands that have buying offices and people on the ground are likely to be more committed. When things go wrong, NGOs look for fast response times in order to help the victims.

In addition, NGOs agree that the right to join a union and collective bargaining make a real difference. Finally, short-term contracts and orders cause a lack of stability, and leave factory owners without an incentive to reform the working environment.

This list is not exhaustive. Some smaller brands I approached were not able to answer my questions. But below, I offer you my estimation of some of the key players.

H&M

Praise has been heaped on H&M for being the first to sign the legally binding Bangladesh Safety Accord. Once H&M led the way as the biggest player in Bangladesh, it became obvious other major brands would follow. H&M appears to have shown willingness to be more transparent and released a partial list of its suppliers. Campaigners want to see equally decisive action on paying a living wage to workers.

Topshop/Arcadia

It is widely acknowledged that Topshop has many good people with an appetite for ethical change; there have been some interesting ethical design collections from Topshop. However, the analysts I spoke to couldn't separate Topshop from parent company Arcadia. Arcadia had not signed the Bangladesh accord at the time of going to press, and never joined the Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI) – considered the first step to cleaning up the supply chain.

Zara/Inditex

Insiders suggest Inditex is a mixed bag. It scores strongly for having compensated the victims of the Spectrum factory collapse in Bangladesh in 2005, and is known for having good relationships with

trade unions, particularly in Europe. However, it isn't clear what proportion of its clothes are manufactured in Europe. Reformers argue that Inditex has a charge to answer in that it was one of the key drivers of the new, faster fashion and the short-termism that is often bad news for workers.

M&S

Has a plan ("Plan A" in fact) and is praised by reformers for pushing forward without waiting for crises. It is known for stable, long-term relationships with supplier factories. M&S is the only major retailer to have committed to ensuring its suppliers are able to pay workers a living wage in the least-developed countries, starting with Bangladesh, India, and Sri Lanka by 2015. But campaigners said they don't yet know what M&S considers a living wage to be. They also want to see less emphasis on making garment workers more productive in return for better wages, and more emphasis just on better wages. M&S has signed the Bangladesh accord.

Gap

If we had undertaken this exercise a few years ago, Gap would have been top of the class. After being linked to a number of sourcing scandals, including so-called sweatshop production, Gap became something of an ethical trailblazer. Campaigners complain Gap has run out of steam and its recent work on unravelling the supply chain is lacklustre. It now attracts criticism for an over-reliance on its own audits and setting too much store by management systems. Gap has not signed the Bangladesh accord but has committed to new safety protocols of its own.

George at Asda (Walmart)

Walmart, owner of Asda, has worked on raising wages for garment workers, particularly after being singled out by campaign groups such as War on Want. This work tended to focus on increasing productivity. Campaigners suggest Walmart is ideologically opposed to unions. Walmart has not signed the Bangladesh agreement, but will conduct its own inspections of suppliers.

Primark

Its super-cheap prices and big-volume orders mean Primark is blamed for making fashion disposable and everything else. It was the first brand to step forward and acknowledge production in Rana Plaza. The company is to be praised for getting a team out to Dhaka fast, coming up with a credible compensation scheme and working with unions and agencies to provide food aid. But there is little argument that Primark has many questions to answer and came late to the discussion on cleaning up fashion. But it has worked consistently with the ETI and was the first British brand to sign up to the new accord.

Mango

Another Spanish powerhouse of fast fashion, Mango had also placed orders with the Rana Plaza factory. Mango said these were samples but must still take responsibility. Mango redeems some points, as it has signed the accord.

What is an ecological footprint?

It is a measure of how much biologically productive land and water an individual, population or activity requires to produce all the resources it consumes, and to absorb the waste it generates.

The Ecological Footprint is usually measured in global hectares (gha)

Carbon

Represents the amount of forest land that could sequester CO₂ emissions from the burning of fossil fuels, excluding the fraction absorbed by the oceans which leads to acidification



Cropland

Represents the amount of cropland used to grow crops for food and fibre for human consumption as well as for animal feed, oil crops and rubber



Grazing land

Represents the amount of grazing land used to raise livestock for meat, dairy, hide and wool products



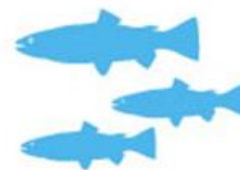
Forest

Represents the amount of forest required to supply timber products, pulp and fuel wood



Built-up land

Represents the amount of land covered by human infrastructure, including transportation, housing industrial structures and reservoirs for hydropower



Fishing grounds

Calculated from the estimated primary production required to support the fish and seafood caught, based on catch data for marine and freshwater species

ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT =

The amount of material consumed (tons per year)

The yield of the specific land or sea area from which it was harvested, or where waste material was absorbed (annual tons per hectare)



1.5
EARTHS



The number of planets we need to meet the demands we currently make on nature.

\$6.6
TRILLION

The estimated cost of environmental damage globally.



The percent of the global population living in a country running a biocapacity deficit.

85
PERCENT

OUR ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT

An ecological footprint is defined as the quantitative amount of the environment required to produce the goods and services necessary to support a particular lifestyle.

2.5X

The amount our global ecological footprint has increased in the last 50 years.



2.6

GLOBAL HECTARES

The average ecological footprint per person worldwide.

The amount of productive land and sea area available in the world per person.

1.7

GLOBAL HECTARES

3.9
EARTHS

The number of planets we would need if everyone lived like the average American.



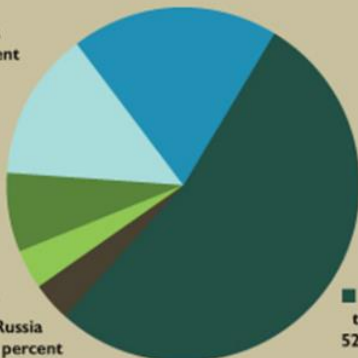
China
19 percent

United States
3.7 percent

India
7.1 percent

Brazil
3.7 percent

Russia
3.7 percent



The ecological footprint of the top five countries makes up about half the global total.

Sources: The Global Footprint Network, WWF Living Planet Report 2014, Earth Day Network.

Article 13

Local, self-sufficient, optimistic: are Transition Towns the way forward?

Locally grown food, community-owned power stations, local currencies ... can small-scale actions make a difference? Yes, according to the Transition network – in fact, it's our only hope

'There is no cavalry coming to the rescue' ... Rob Hopkins, co-founder of the Transition network, which promotes local, self-sufficient economic development.

Late last year, Rob Hopkins went to a conference. Most of the delegates were chief executive officers at local authorities, but it was not a public event. Speaking in confidence, three-quarters of these officials admitted that – despite what they say publicly – they could not foresee a return to growth in the near future. "One said: 'If we ever get out of this recession, nothing will be as it was in the past,'" Hopkins recalls. "Another said: 'Every generation has had things better than its parents. Not anymore.' But the one that stunned me said: 'No civilisation has lasted for ever. There is a very real chance of collapse.'"

Shocking stuff – shocking enough to leave many people feeling hopeless. And Hopkins has heard MPs and others in positions of power confess to similar fears in private. But the co-founder of the Transition Town movement is determined to offer courage and inspiration, and to do that he has published a short book, *The Power of Just Doing Stuff*, showing what people are already doing to develop a more resilient economy. For instance, a Transition group in Brixton raised £130,000 to install the UK's first inner-city, community-owned power station, consisting of 82kW of solar panels on top of a council estate. A group in Derbyshire created a food hub that makes it economically viable to grow food in back gardens for sale, as an affordable alternative to supermarkets. And groups in Totnes, Stroud, Lewes, Brixton, and Bristol launched their own local currencies. Taken on their own, these initiatives may not make a vast difference. "But when there are thousands of communities worldwide all weaving their bit in a larger tapestry," Hopkins says, "it adds up to something awe-inspiring and strong."

What he is arguing is that sweeping changes in history are made not only by "big" people doing big things but by groups of "ordinary" people doing smaller things together. And that it's a mistake to overlook those small steps. "There is no cavalry coming to the rescue," he says. "But what happens when ordinary people decide that they are the cavalry? Between the things we can do as individuals, and the things government and business can do to respond to the challenges of our times, lies a great untapped potential. It's about what you can create with the help of the people who live in your street, your neighbourhood, your town. If enough people do it, it can lead to

real impact, to real jobs and real transformation of the places we live, and beyond."

The Transition network was founded in 2005, as a response to the twin threats of climate change and peak oil. Unlike other campaign groups, the Transition network never set out to frighten people, but seemed resolutely upbeat, determined to find opportunity in what most regard with dismay. One of the movement's most fundamental ideas was to ask what the world might look like in the future "if we get it right" – then work out backwards how to get there. Generally speaking, the Transition vision is of a move towards self-sufficiency at the local level, in food, energy and much else, but the specifics of what "getting it right" might look like were never handed down from above. Every so often, well-meaning people give Hopkins advice. "They say, you need to set up a political party, and have politicians everywhere, and set up the bank of Transition, and a Transition power company. And I think, yeah, or what we could do is have every community build its own energy company, or bank. And that's much more powerful."

Transition is like a huge open-source research and development project, he says. "Different groups try different things, and if an idea works, it spreads." During seven years, the movement has attracted high-profile supporters. Transition gives "great grounds for optimism," says Hugh Fearnley-Whittingstall, "on topics that are often rather doom-laden". Jonathan Dimbleby concurs: "Once upon a time, it was tempting to mock the idea of a Transition Town, but if ever there was an idea whose time has come, this is it."

And Transition is not just a British phenomenon. There are more than 1,000 Transition initiatives in more than 40 countries. Fans include Ed Miliband and former German president Horst Köhler – an economist by profession, and former president of the IMF. Next month, Hopkins will appear at a conference with France's president and prime minister.

When the Transition movement started, it was driven by green politics, and its biggest critics have tended to be deep greens. One, the writer Ted Trainer, threw the movement into mild existential crisis in 2009, when he accused Transition of being merely reformist, and too "easily accommodated within consumer-capitalist society without threatening it". Hopkins's response was, essentially, to plead guilty. "For years, in the green movement, we have held that we are right, that we have the answers ... [But] many of the answers we need are to be found in people who we might, in a more judgmental moment, see as being part of the 'system', including business people, lawyers, church groups, local history groups, and thousands of ordinary people with busy lives, bills to pay and children to raise." In Topsham, in Devon, they asked: 'What is it that unites people in this town? Is it peak oil, or is it beer?' And they started a brewery. What are you inviting people to be part of? A group that talks about climate change. Or a historic, celebratory rethink about a place and what it does?"

The key thing is to find ways to bring people together. "In Totnes, we started to change the narrative: how do we create a culture of entrepreneurship, and support young people? And all kinds of new people came in." At the first Local Entrepreneurs Forum, local business people gave advice to would-be entrepreneurs. But later they switched to a Community of Dragons, in which enterprises pitched to the entire community. And on the basis that "everybody is an investor", individuals pledged support in the form of time, cash, land, support, services and more.

The localisation movement has not always been good at talking about economics, Hopkins says. "If Tesco wants to open a branch in my town, they can say it will bring jobs and so on. The localisation movement never tends to do that, they just say localisation is a great idea, it's sustainable, it's good for the community. So, we tried to map the local economy and put a value on it. Here in Totnes, we spend £30m on food every year, of which £22m goes through two supermarkets. It's like water running through our fingers, going to banks and offshore investors. But it could be staying local. If we spent just 10% of that locally, we'd have £2.2m staying in the local economy to be spent again.

"Could a hospital that buys four tonnes of lettuce every year get that locally? If it uses energy, could it use a local energy company? We're looking at different ways of investing internally."

One powerful way to prevent money leaking from a community's economy is by using local currencies. Businesses in Bristol can pay their rates in "Bristol pounds", and the city council gives staff the option to take part of their salary in B£s. The new mayor, George Ferguson, announced at his inauguration last November that he would take his entire salary in B£s, which can only be spent in Bristol. More than £180,000 has been turned into B£s, estimated to be worth £1.8m in local economic activity.

"The key thing is persistence. What people tell me now is, 'I thought that you were going to fail, and you did not.' They say: 'It's really true that doing little things, step by step, makes a difference.' And when they say that I smile. I feel very proud. So even if things seem small, or you think it will not make a big difference, just persist."

Article 14

Some local groups and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) promote local sourcing of goods to increase sustainability (re-localisation). Totnes in Devon (population 8,000) was the world's first "Transition town". Now a global network exists, using the internet and social media to spread the idea of 'Transition'. By 2016, Transition had become a movement of communities across 50 countries who are "reimagining and rebuilding the world" attempting to reduce their carbon footprints and increase their 'resilience' (the ability to withstand and adapt to shocks). At its heart is a belief that healthy local economies are vital to healthy communities, and ordinary people can drive that change.

It promotes:

- Reducing consumption by repairing or reusing items
- Reducing waste, pollution, and environmental damage
- Meeting, where possible, local needs through local production, where possible (, e.g., supporting new enterprises through community support and investment and purchasing food from local growers).

In 2012, Bristol introduced the 'Bristol Pound (a community currency)'. It aims to encourage people to spend in local, independent businesses in Bristol rather than in national chain stores or TNCs. The city's first Mayor took his full salary in it! However, strategies like the above also threaten global economic growth because they reduce the demand for new items from overseas. Most developed economies actually rely on a throw-away culture for their economic growth.

Transition brings economic and social as well as environmental benefits. Every £10 spent in local businesses is actually worth £23 to the local economy through what economists call the "Multiplier Effect" (e.g., as local employees and suppliers are paid). In that way, local people gain employment as well as involvement in the local economy. However, that same £10 spent in a supermarket is worth only £13 locally, because the supermarket's profits are returned to its Head Office (which might be in a different country, e.g., German supermarkets Aldi and Lidl).

There are also disadvantages to the Transition approach. Some services such as transportation are coordinated more centrally, so it's hard to influence them. Resourcing community groups is difficult due to budget restraints and accountability. Sustaining momentum and avoiding transition groups burning out is a challenge. Even learning how to run groups where people enjoy meetings and can work without conflict takes a lot of time. It's also been argued that doing Transition in a big city such as London could be difficult.

However, there are currently about 40 Community scale Transition initiatives across London, working at the Community scale, developing imaginative successful initiatives such as at the Crystal Palace Food Market, Brixton Pound and Brixton Energy and even food growing on Kilburn Underground station!

Article 15

About TOMS®

- **TOMS® Company Overview**

The TOMS® Story

While traveling in Argentina in 2006, TOMS Founder Blake Mycoskie witnessed the hardships faced by children growing up without shoes. Wanting to help, he created TOMS Shoes, a company that would match every pair of shoes purchased with a new pair of shoes for a child in need. One for One®. What began as a simple idea has evolved into a powerful business model that helps address need and advance health, education and economic opportunity for children and their communities around the world.



We give in over 70 countries

We have given over 60 million pairs of shoes to children in need, teaching us 60 million lessons. Since 2006, people like you have helped us achieve this amazing number – and it is leading to bigger and better things, like giving different types of shoes based on terrain and season or creating local jobs by producing shoes in countries where we give.



TOMS® Shoes are always given to children through humanitarian organizations who incorporate shoes into their community development programs.

The gift of sight

TOMS® Eyewear launched in 2011 and has helped restore sight to over 400,000 people in need. We give sight in 13 countries, providing prescription glasses, medical treatment and/or sight-saving surgery with each purchase of eyewear.

Not only does a purchase help restore sight, but it also supports sustainable community-based eye care programs, the creation of professional jobs (often for young women) and helps provide basic eye care training to local health volunteers and teachers.

Clean water

TOMS Roasting Co. launched in 2014 and has helped provide over 335,000 weeks of safe water in 6 countries. With each purchase of TOMS Roasting Co. Coffee, we work with our Giving Partners to provide 140 liters of safe water (a one-week supply) to a person in need.

By supporting the creation of sustainable water systems, we are able to help provide entire communities with access to safe water, which leads to improved health, increased economic productivity, job creation and access to education.

Safer birth

In 2015, TOMS Bag Collection was founded with the mission to help provide training for skilled birth attendants and distribute birth kits containing items that help a woman safely deliver her baby. As of 2016,

TOMS has supported safe birth services for over 25,000 mothers.

With every bag you purchase, TOMS will help provide a safe birth for a mother and baby in need. One for One®.



Article 16

Marks and Spencer's Plan A

- Plan A 2007 was introduced by M&S in 2007 as they recognised the growing trend in ethical consumerism
- The plan sets out 100 commitments to source responsibly, reduce waste and help communities over 5 years
- Plan A 2025 is being devised with new commitments to try and make M&S the world's most sustainable retailer.

THE 3 PILLARS OF PLAN A 2025



NOURISHING OUR WELLBEING
We believe that taking care of ourselves is the first step to helping the people around us.
Our goal is to help 10 million people live happier, healthier lives.



TRANSFORMING LIVES AND COMMUNITIES
We believe we can achieve more together than we can on our own.
Our goal is to help transform 1000 communities.



CARING FOR THE PLANET WE ALL SHARE
We believe that we should leave the planet better than we found it.
Our goal is to become a zero waste business.

HEADLINE PLAN A 2025 TARGETS

- By 2019, we'll incentivise and reward our customers for making healthier choices.
- By 2022, 50% of our global Food sales will come from healthier products.
- By December 2018, M&S single serve portion sizes of snacks, confectionery and ice cream will contain no more than 250 calories.
- Between 2017 and 2025, we'll help to make a positive difference to people who are affected by either cancer, heart disease, mental health, loneliness or dementia by helping to raise £25m for charities that support these causes.
- By 2022, we'll enable our M&S colleagues worldwide to complete a health risk assessment, including health checks, where appropriate. We'll use this data to tailor our interventions/advice and report annually on progress.
- By 2020, in ten locations we will have completed programmes that aim to secure meaningful economic, social and environmental benefits in the communities around our stores and beyond. We'll build on our insights and roll out programmes in 100 further locations in the UK and internationally by 2023, then share our learnings with 1,000 locations by 2025.
- By 2025, 50% of our full line M&S operated stores and offices in the UK will have space available for community groups, charities and local interest groups to use.
- Between 2017 and 2025, we'll support M&S colleagues worldwide to provide one million hours of work-time community volunteering.
- By 2025, we want all edible surplus food from M&S stores, key franchises and direct Foods suppliers worldwide to be diverted for human consumption.
- We'll enter into a new collaboration with Oxfam over 3 years focusing on the UK and India to develop a deeper understanding of the connection between our sourcing practices and our human rights impacts. Oxfam will report the findings independently, whilst M&S will develop a programme of actions and report annually on our progress from 2018.
- Between 2017 and 2025, our Global Community Programme will benefit one million people in our supply chain communities by working in partnership with others to help build livelihoods, protect the environment and improve wellbeing focusing on our areas of
- By 2020, 100% of M&S products will have at least one Plan A attribute and by 2025 every product will have attributes which address all priority social, ethical and environmental impacts.
- By 2022, all M&S product packaging in the UK that could end up with our customers will be not only 'recyclable', but 'widely recycled'. To achieve this, we will actively collaborate with others to bring about changes in local government recycling policy. By 2022, we will also assess the feasibility of making all M&S plastic packaging from one polymer group, which will help maximise the use of recycled content.
- By 2025, the 50 key raw materials used for M&S products will come from sources verified as respecting the integrity of ecosystems, the welfare of animals and the wellbeing of people and communities. This will cover over 80% of M&S raw material usage by volume.
- By 2025, we'll halve net food waste relative to sales from M&S operated and franchised locations worldwide against a newly established baseline.
- By 2030, in line with climate science, we aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from M&S operations worldwide by 80% compared to 2006/07, on route to a 90% reduction by 2035.
- By 2030, in line with climate science, we'll reduce our indirect greenhouse gas emissions from upstream and downstream sources by at least 13.3 million tonnes.

Article 17

World's mountain of electrical waste reaches new peak of 42m tonnes

The biggest per-capita tallies were in countries known for green awareness, such as Norway and Denmark, with Britain fifth and US ninth on the UN report's list



A fridge dump in Manchester. Almost two-thirds of global e-waste was made up of discarded kitchen and laundry devices. Photograph: Phil Noble/PA

A record amount of electrical and electronic waste was discarded around the world in 2014. Last year, 41.8m tonnes of e-waste – mostly fridges, washing machines and other domestic appliances at the end of their life – was dumped, the UN report said.

That's the equivalent of 1.15m heavy trucks, forming a line 23,000km (14,300 miles) long, according to the report, compiled by the United Nations University, the UN's educational and research branch.

Less than one-sixth of all e-waste was properly recycled, it said.

In 2013, the e-waste total was 39.8m tonnes – and on present trends, the 50-million-tonne mark could be reached in 2018. Topping the list for per-capita waste last year was Norway, with 28.4kg (62.5lbs) per inhabitant. It was followed by Switzerland (26.3kg), Iceland (26.1kg), Denmark (24.0kg), Britain (23.5kg), the Netherlands (23.4kg), Sweden (22.3kg), France (22.2kg) and the United States and Austria (22.1kg).

The region with the lowest amount of e-waste per inhabitant was Africa, with 1.7kg per person. It generated a total of 1.9m tonnes of waste. In volume terms, the most waste was generated in the United States and China, which together accounted for 32% of the world's total, followed by Japan, Germany, and India.

Waste that could have been recovered and recycled was worth \$52bn, including 300 tonnes of gold – equal to 11% of the world's gold production in 2013.

But it also included 2.2m tonnes of harmful lead compounds, as well as mercury, cadmium, and chromium, and 4,400 tonnes of ozone-harming chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) gases.

“Worldwide, e-waste constitutes a valuable ‘urban mine’ – a large potential reservoir of recyclable materials,” UN under secretary-general David Malone said.

“At the same time, the hazardous content of e-waste constitutes a ‘toxic mine’ that must be managed with extreme care.”

Almost 60% of e-waste by weight came from large and small kitchen, bathroom, and laundry appliances.

Seven percent was generated by discarded mobile phones, calculators, personal computers, and printers.