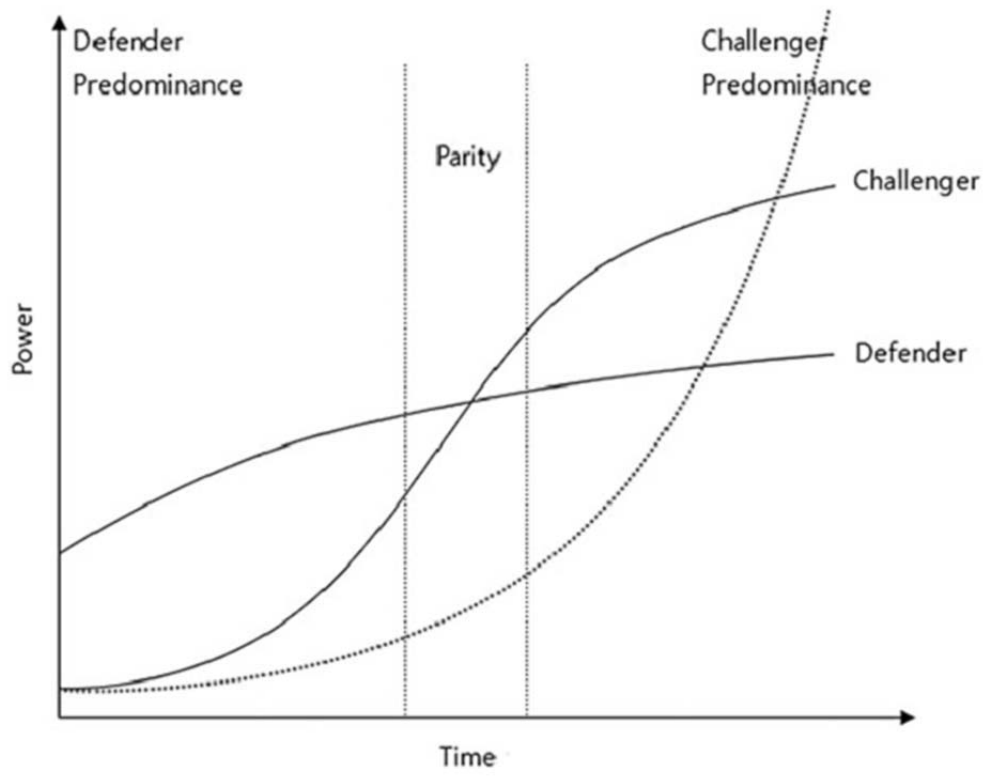
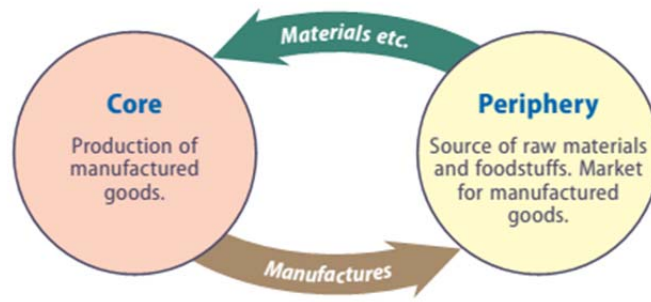


Fig. 3.2 Power transition between Qing China and Meiji Japan in the 1890s



**Fig. 3.3** Power transition between Great Britain and the United States in the 1940s



A simple geographical division of labour: core and periphery in the global economy

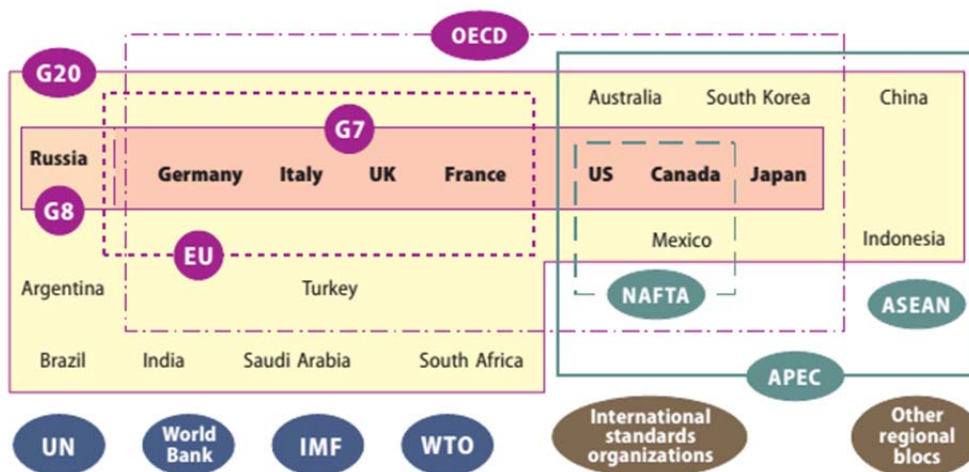
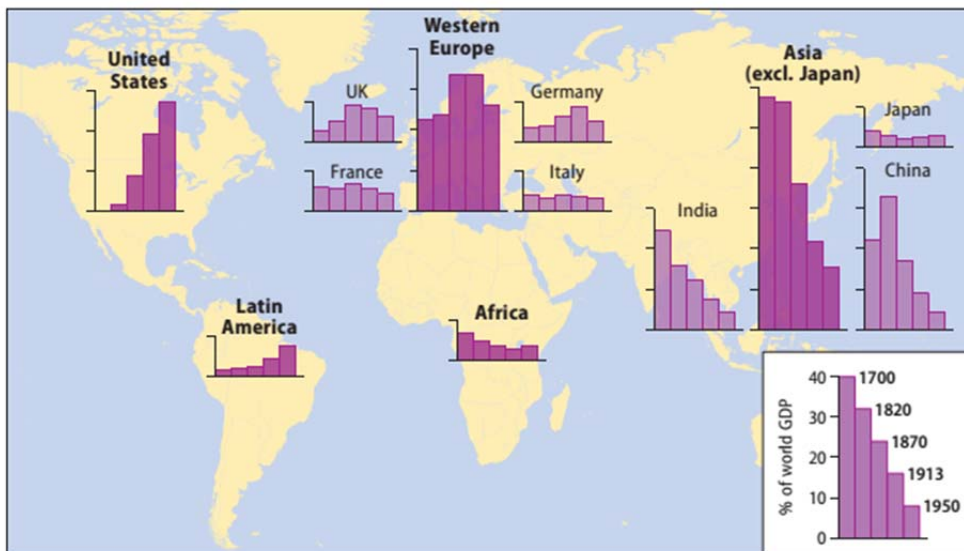


Figure 3.2 Major governance institutions in the global economy

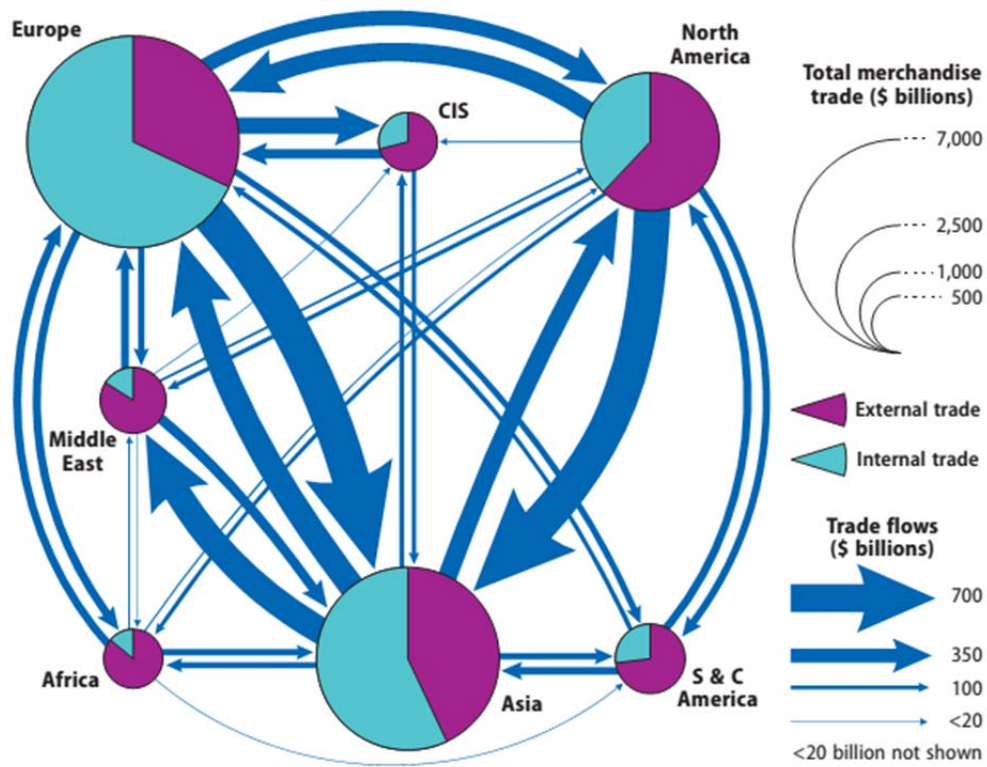
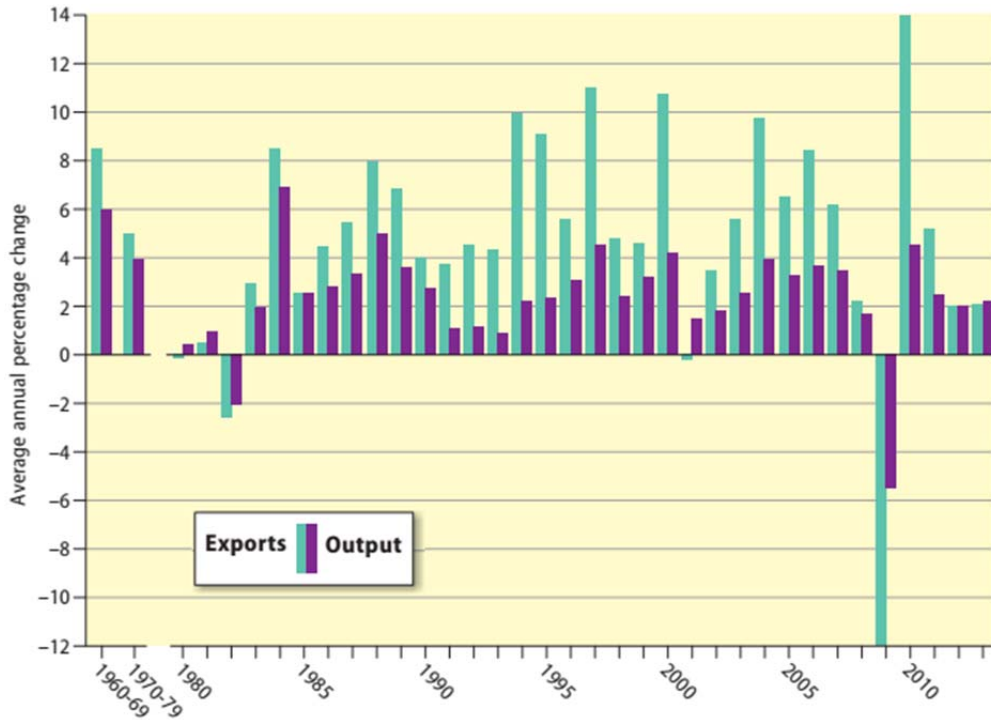
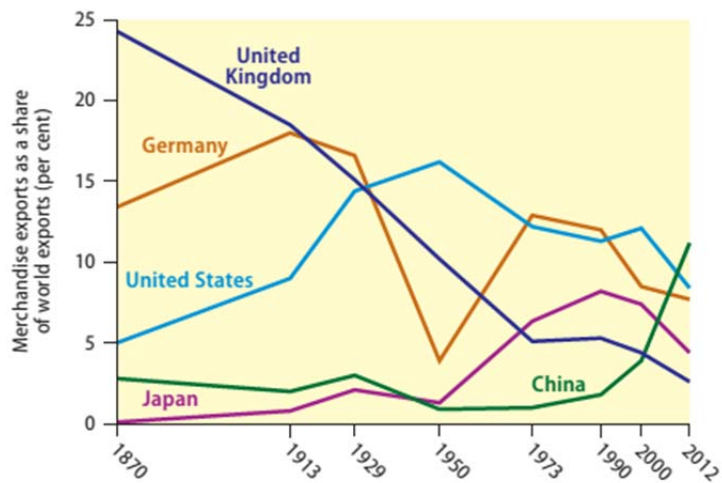
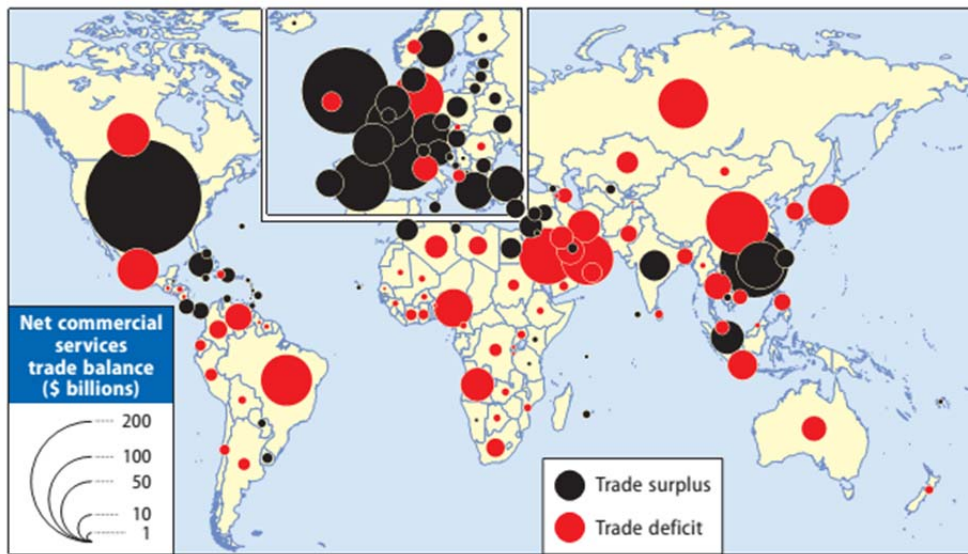
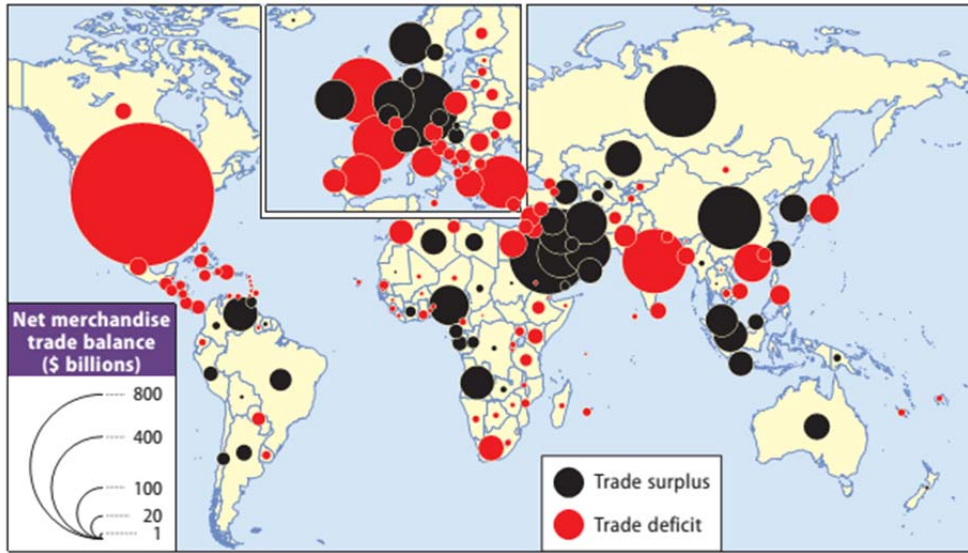


Figure 2.4 The network of world trade by region



The rise of China as a world 'mega-trader'

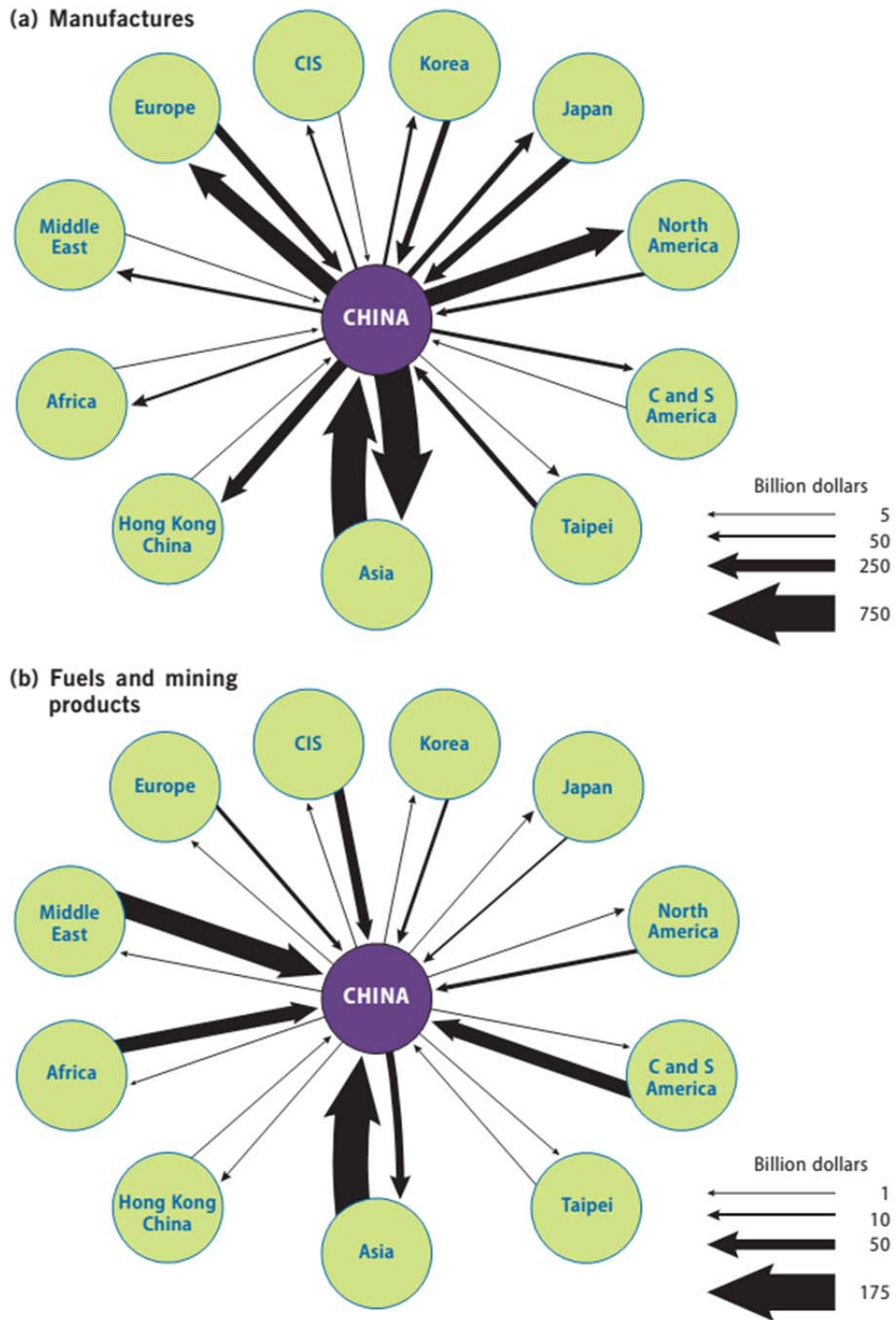


Figure 2.12 China's global trade network

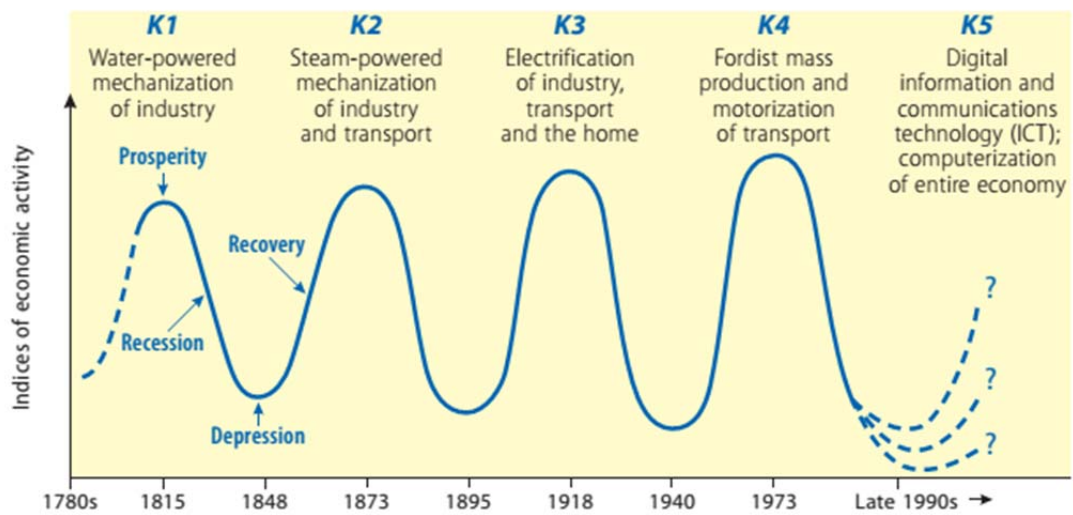
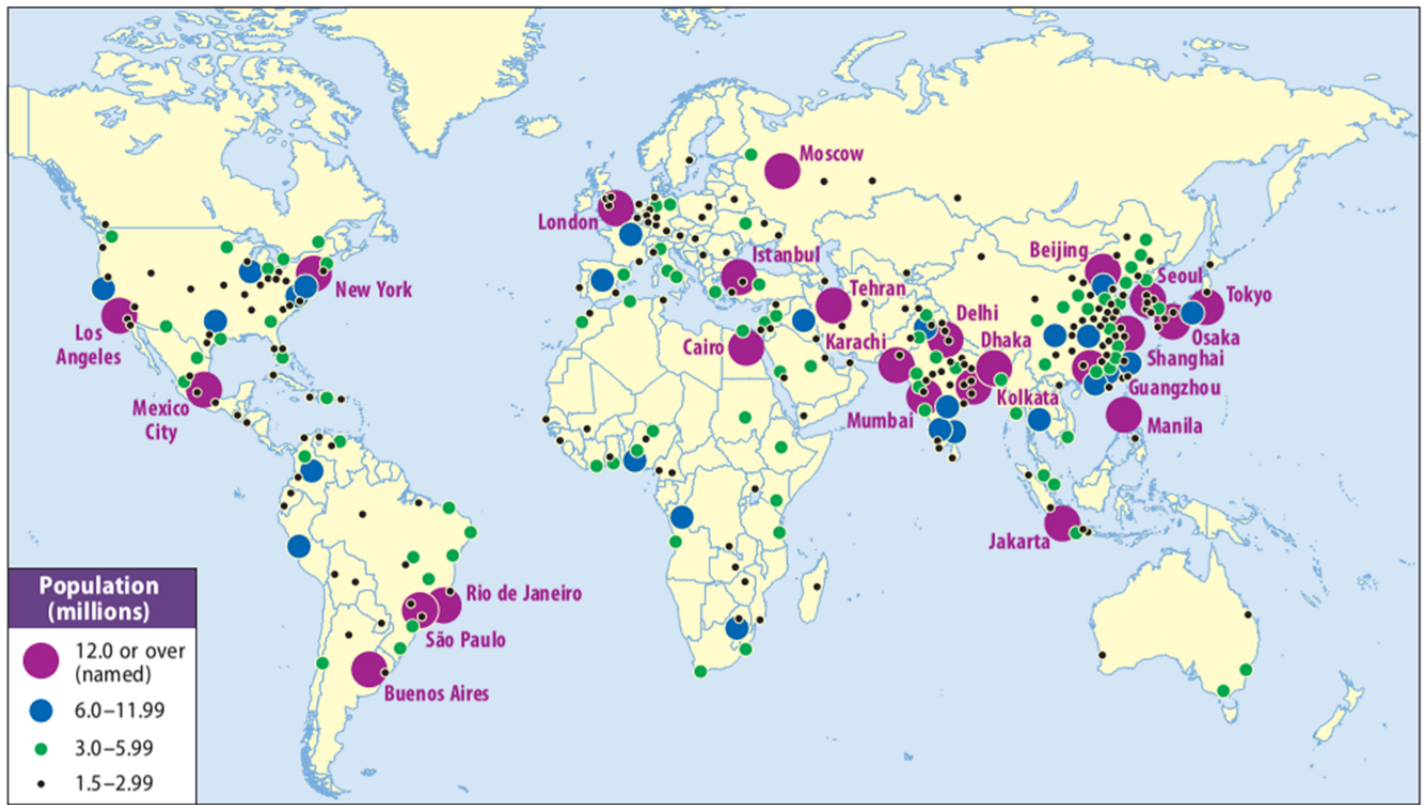


Figure 4.2 Kondratiev long waves

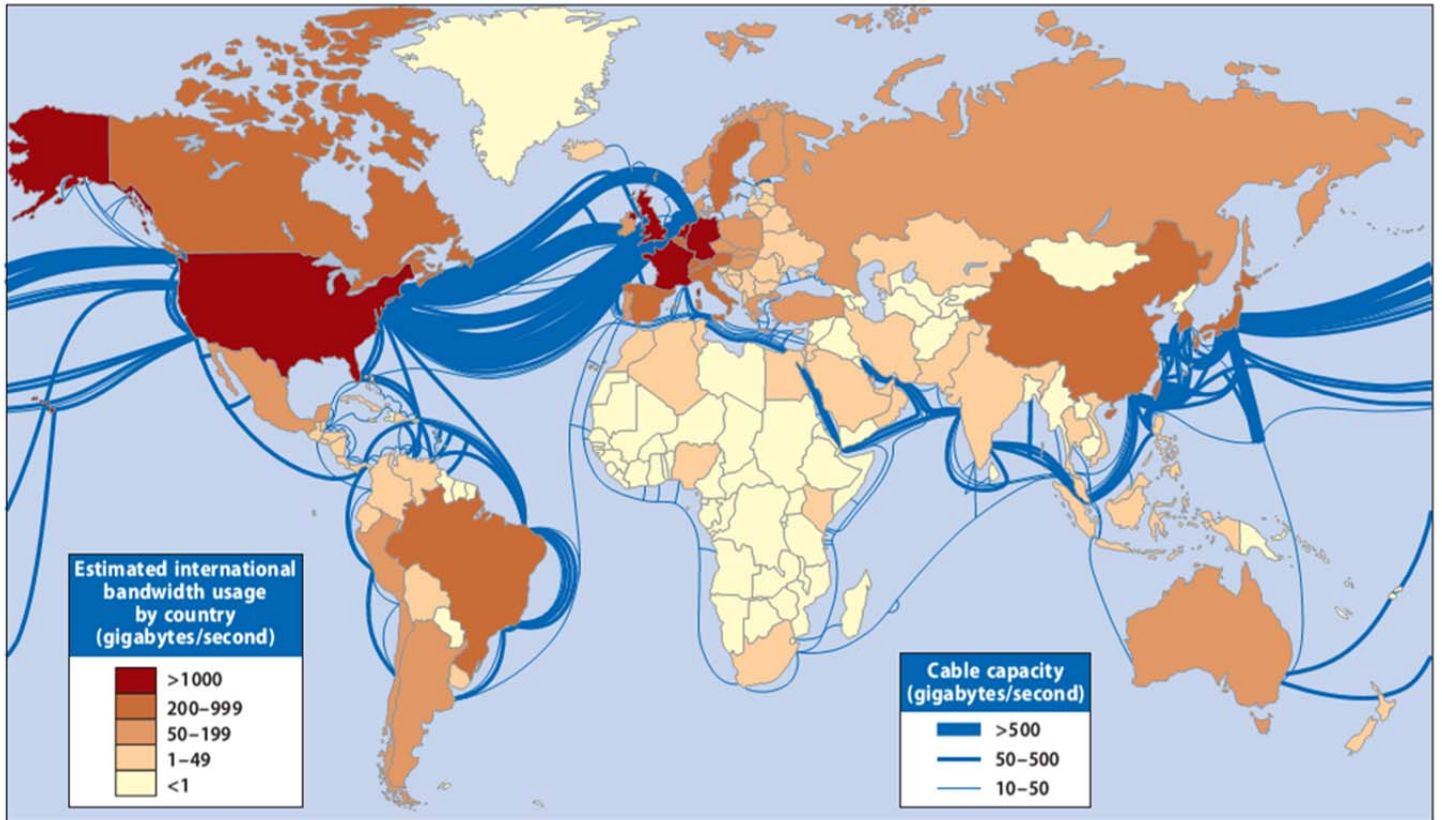


Figure 4.9 The world's submarine cable system

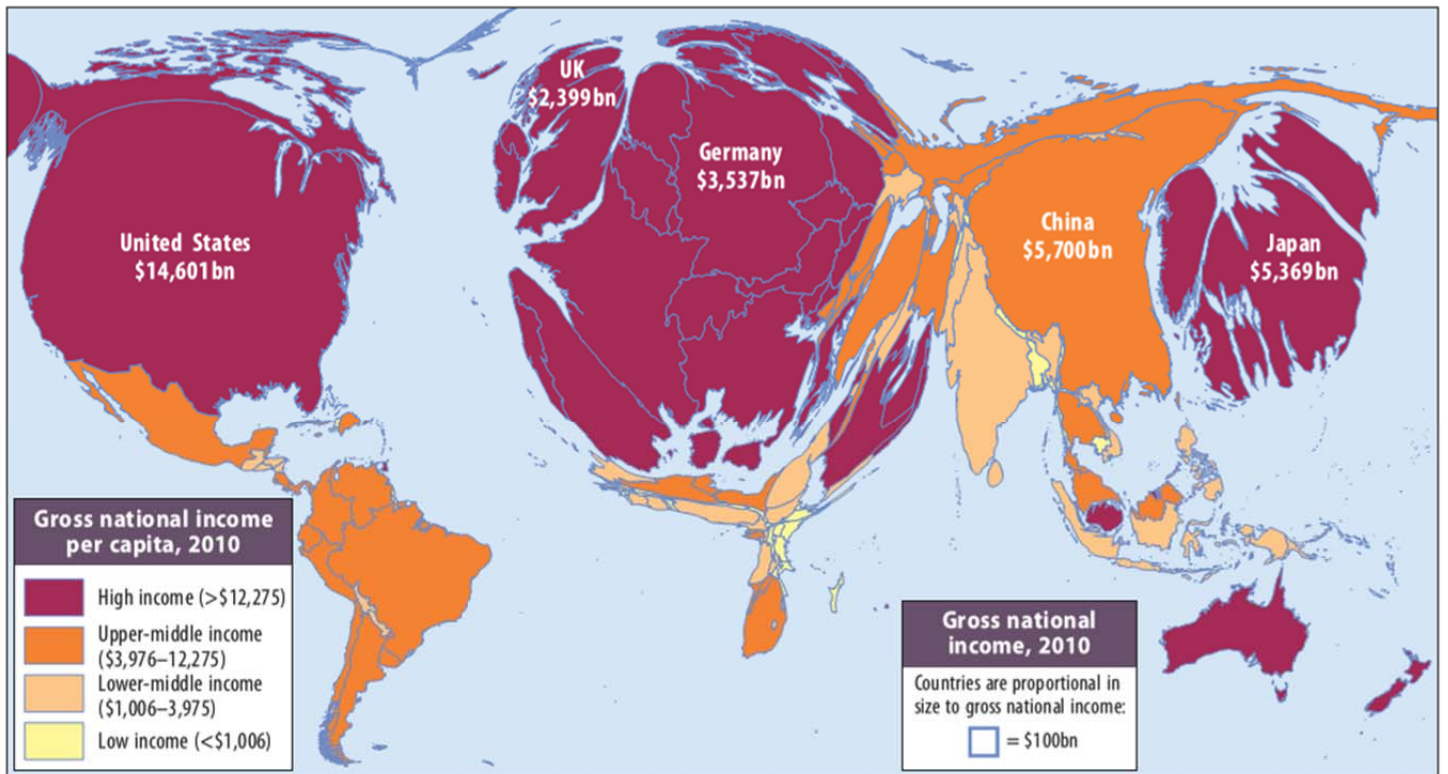


Figure 5.2 Variations in market size: gross national income per capita



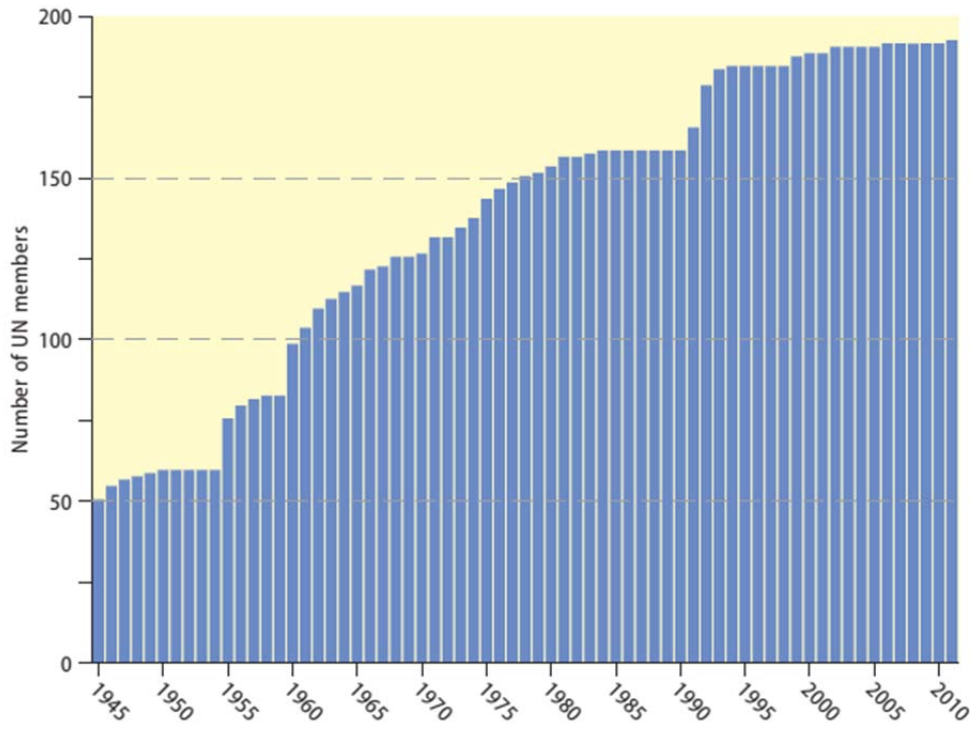
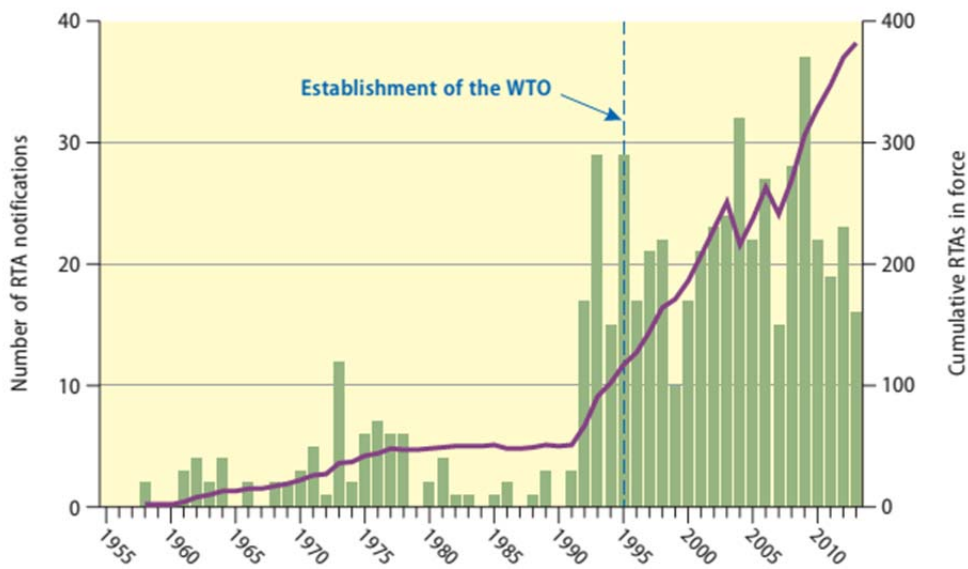


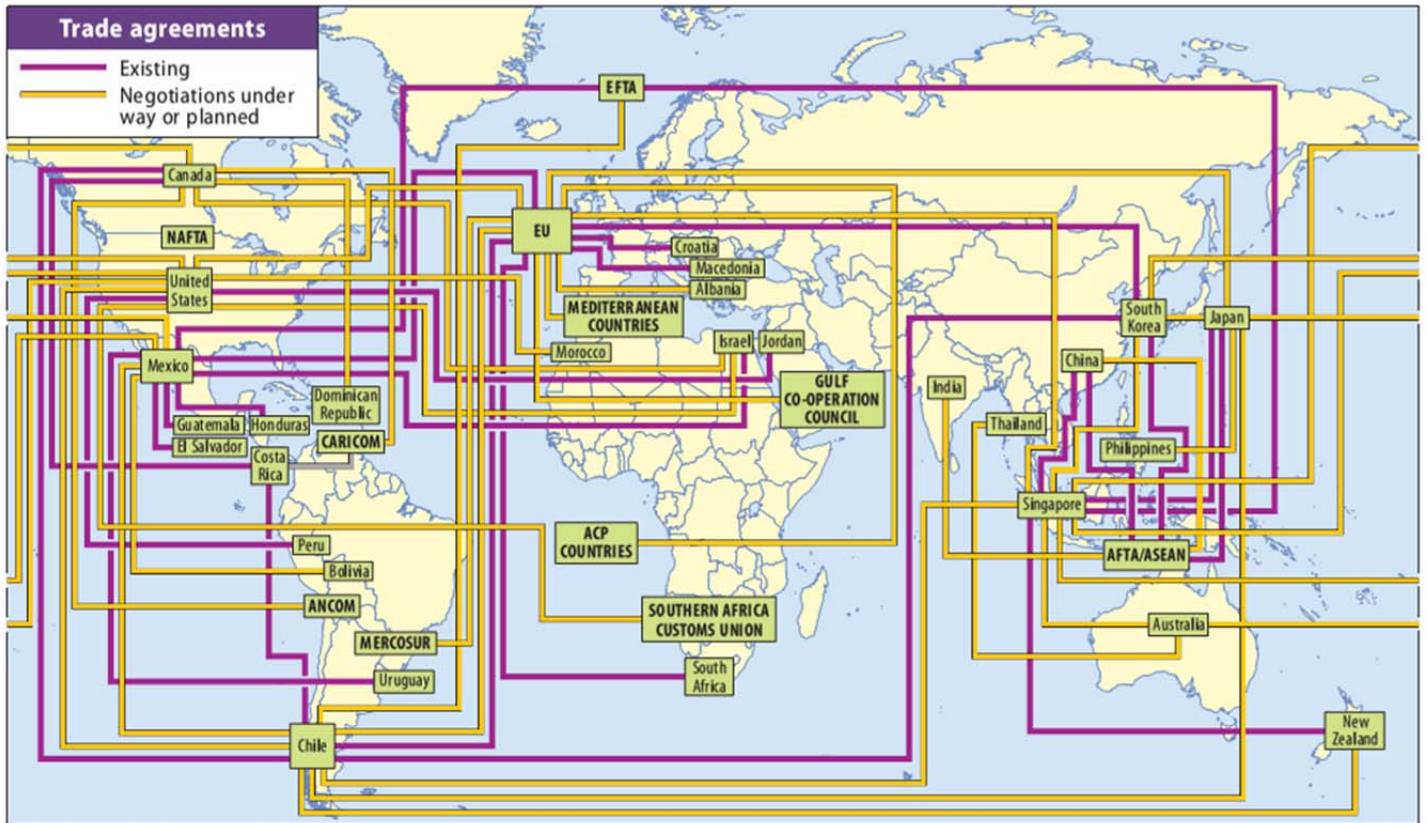
Figure 6.2 A world of nation-states



Figure 6.15 The geography of China's 'open policy'

## The proliferation of regional trade agreements





Levels of economic integration	Free Trade Area	Customs Union	Common Market	Economic Union
Removal of trade restrictions between member states	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common external trade policy towards non-members		✓	✓	✓
Free movement of factors of production between member states			✓	✓
Harmonization of economic policies under supra-national control				✓

Figure 6.18 Types of regional economic integration

Regional group	Membership	Date(s)	Type
<b>EU (European Union)</b>	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK	1957 (European Common Market) 1992 (European Union)	Economic union
<b>NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement)</b>	Canada, Mexico, US	1994	Free trade area
<b>EFTA (European Free Trade Association)</b>	Iceland, Lichtenstein, Norway, Switzerland	1960	Free trade area
<b>Mercosur (Southern Cone Common Market)</b>	Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela (2006)	1991	Common market
<b>ANCOM (Andean Common Market)</b>	Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela	1969 (revived 1990)	Customs union
<b>CARICOM (Caribbean Community)</b>	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago	1973	Common market
<b>AFTA (ASEAN Free Trade Agreement)</b>	Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam	1967 (ASEAN) 1992 (AFTA)	Free trade area
<b>China-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement</b>	Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam	2010	Free trade area

Figure 6.19 Major RTAs







Figure 6.23 The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC)

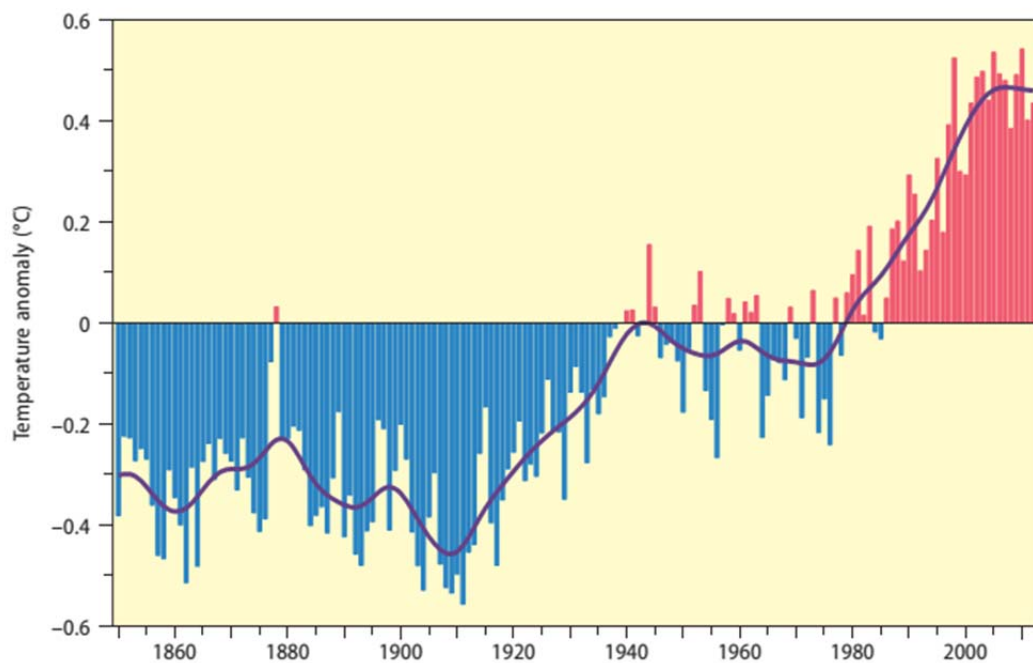


Figure 9.3 Changes in global land and sea temperatures

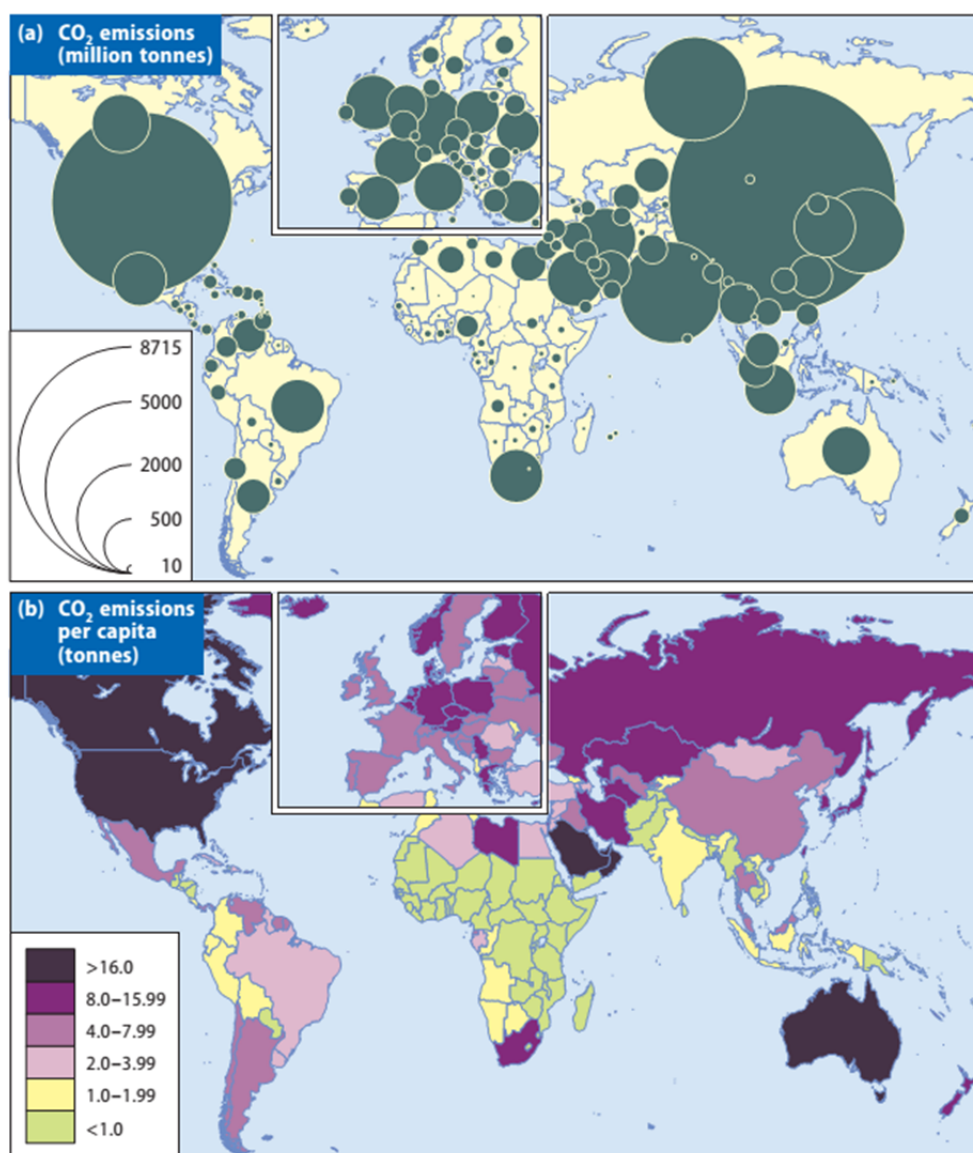


Figure 9.4 The geography of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, 2011

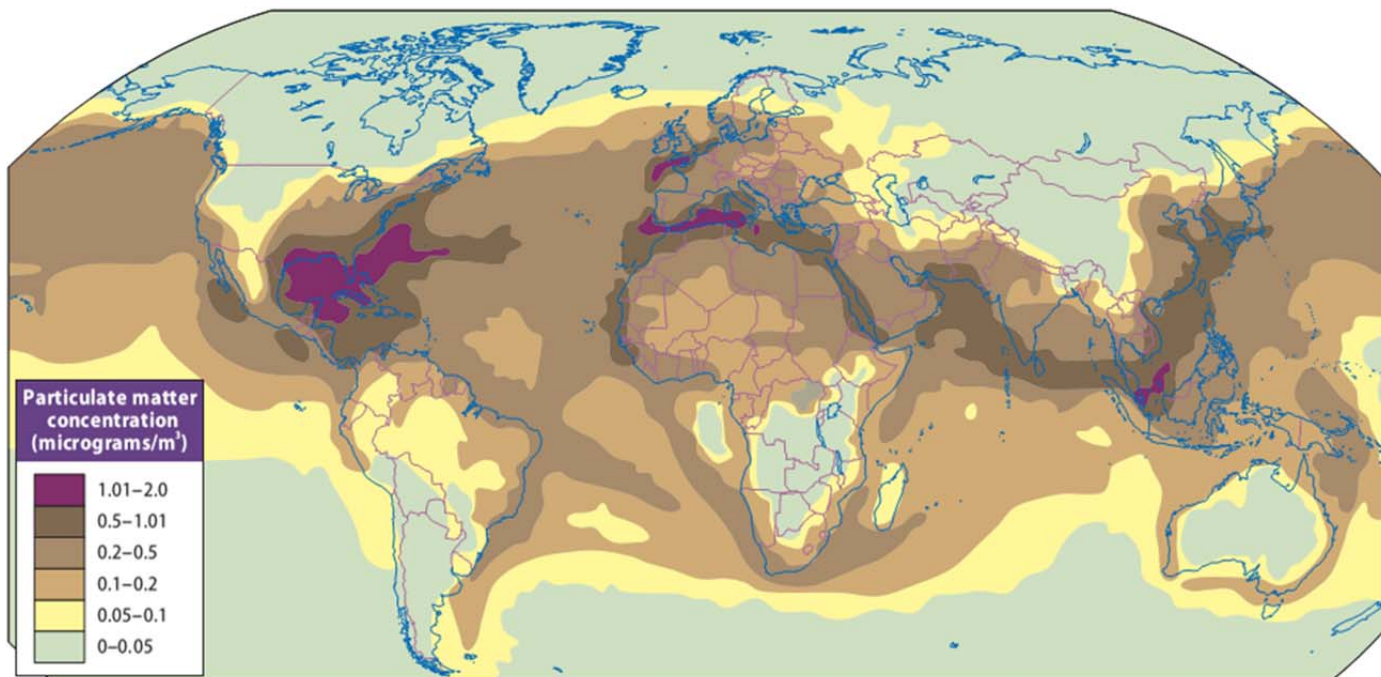


Figure 9.5 Pollution from maritime transport

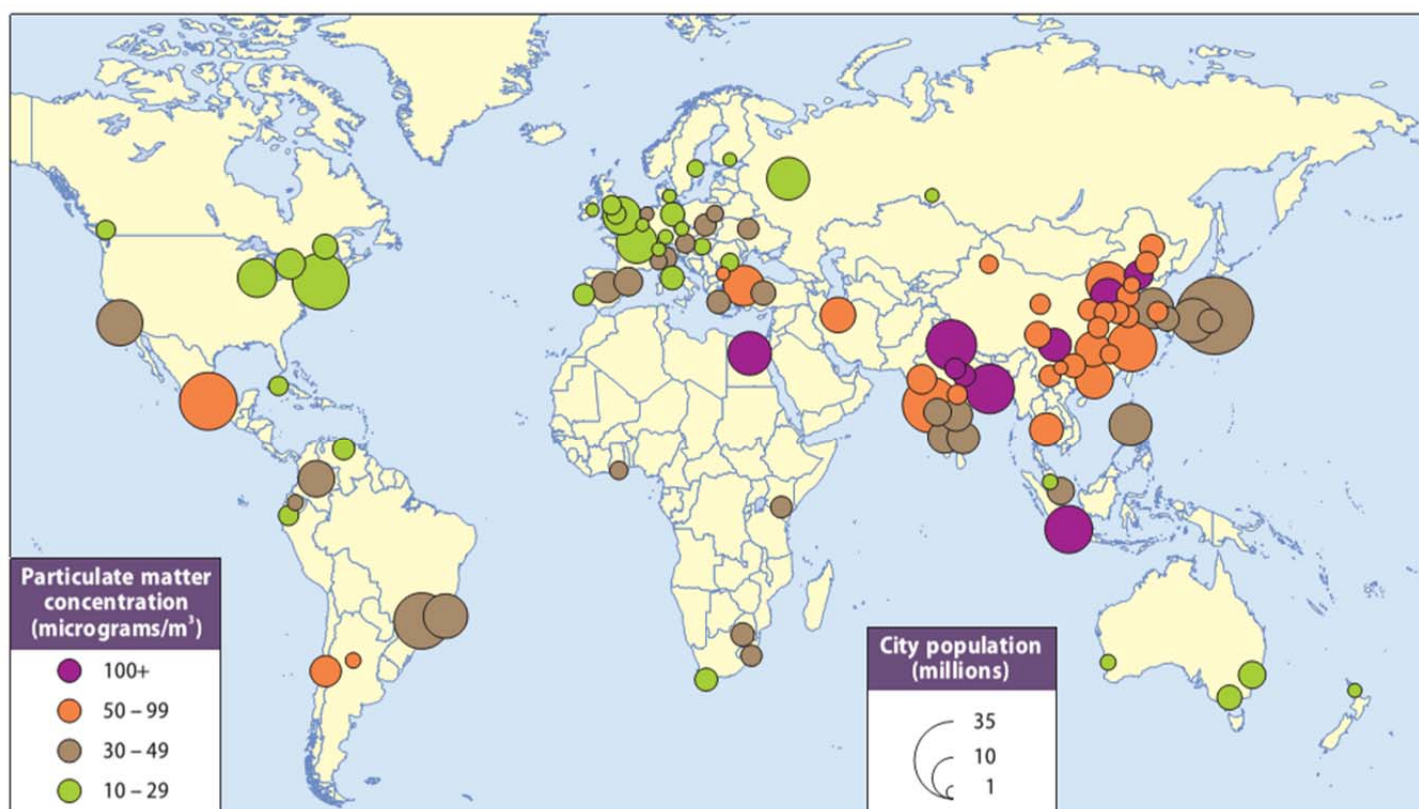


Figure 9.6 Air pollution in world cities



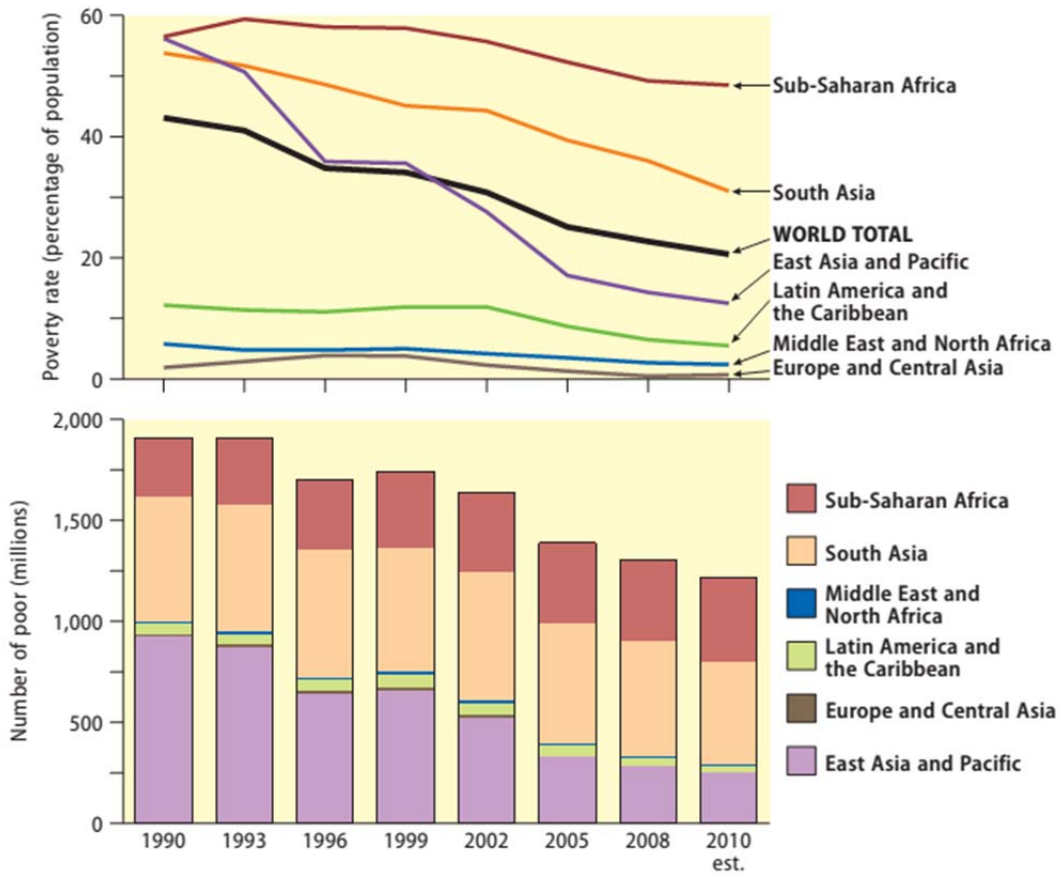
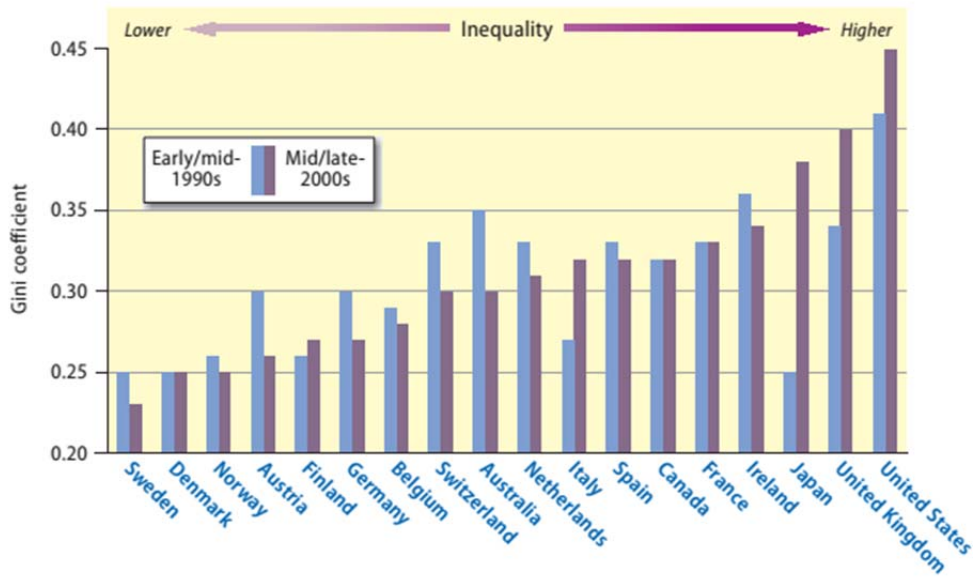
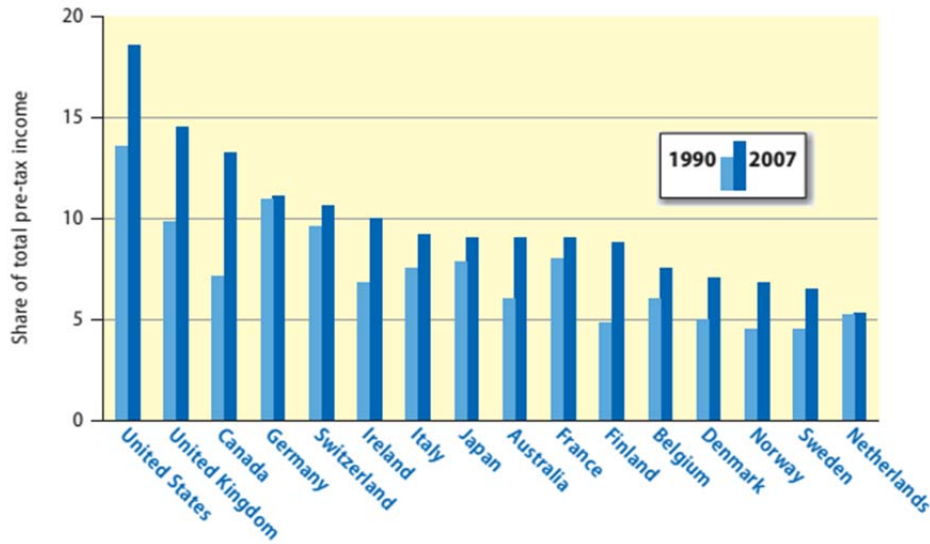


Figure 10.5 Changing geography of the world's poorest population





**Figure 10.8** The very top end wins even more: the increasing share of the top 1 per cent of incomes



**Figure 10.10** Variations in income inequality within developing countries

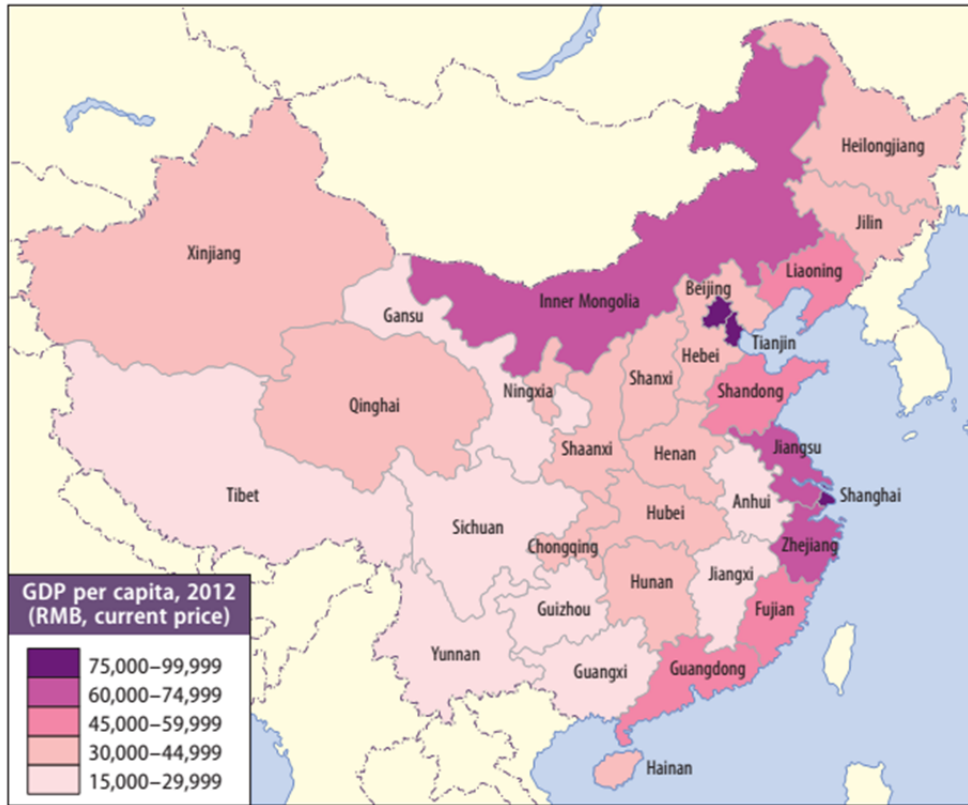


Figure 10.11 Income inequalities within China

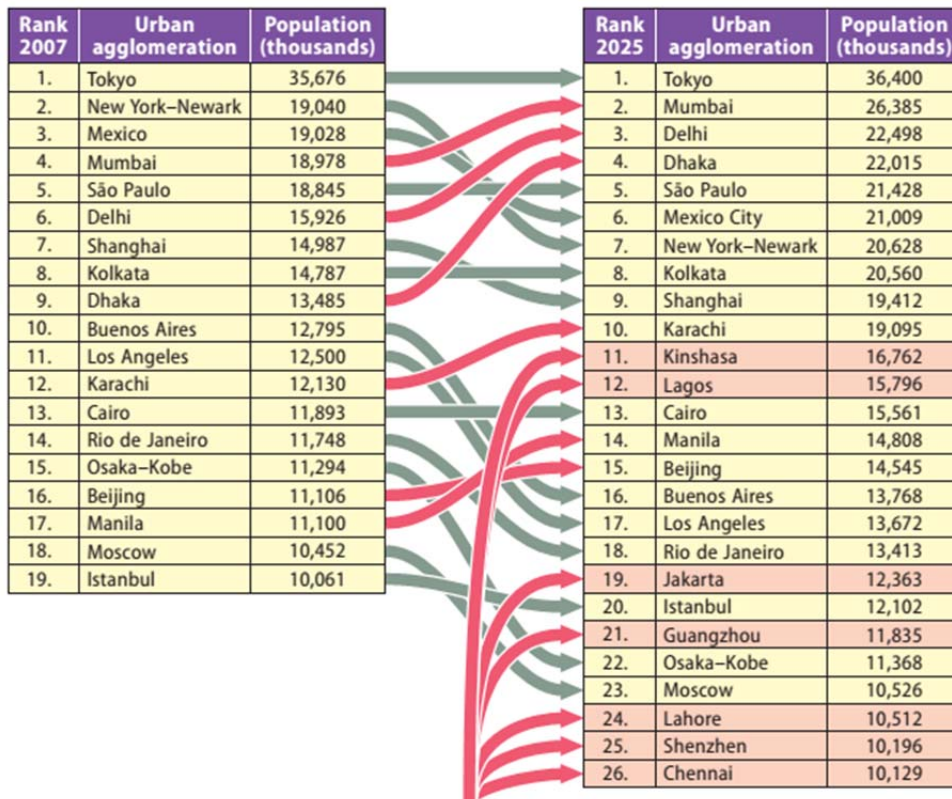
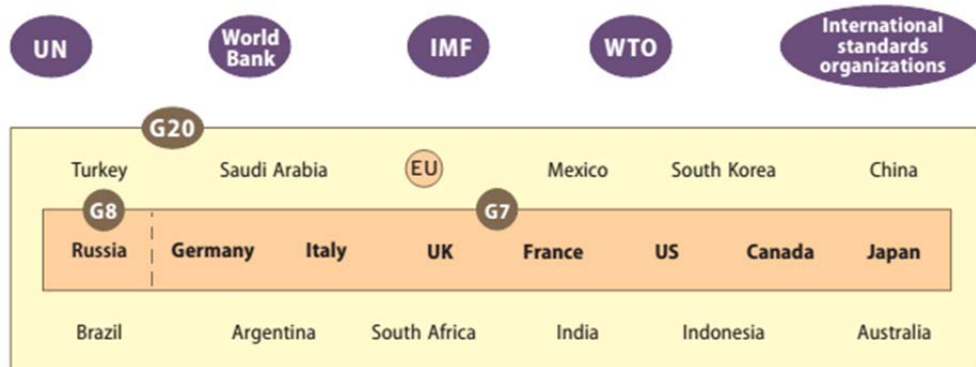


Figure 10.22 The world's megacities



Goal	Target	Progress by 2013
<b>1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>	1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day. 2: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people. 3: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.	1: Proportion of people in extreme poverty halved at global level by 2010. 3: Hunger reduction target within reach, but 1 in 8 people remain chronically undernourished.
<b>2: Achieve universal primary education</b>	1: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.	1: Target of universal primary education by 2015 unlikely to be met.
<b>3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>	1: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.	
<b>4: Reduce child mortality</b>	1: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.	1: Despite large reduction in under-five mortality rate, more rapid progress needed to meet the 2015 target. Increasingly, child deaths are concentrated in poorest regions and in first month of life.
<b>5: Improve maternal health</b>	1: Reduce by three-quarters the maternal mortality ratio. 2: Achieve universal access to reproductive health.	1: Despite considerable reduction in maternal mortality, meeting the three-quarters target needs accelerated intervention and stronger political backing for women and children.
<b>6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>	1: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. 2: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it. 3: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.	2: Target of universal access to antiretroviral therapy by 2010 missed, but reachable by 2015. 3: Remarkable gains made in fight against malaria and tuberculosis.
<b>7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>	1: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources. 2: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss. 3: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. 4: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.	3: The drinking water target reached by 2010, insufficient improvements in sanitation. 4: Proportion of slum dwellers in cities of developing world is declining. The 100 million MDG target of improved water resources, sanitation facilities, durable housing/sufficient living space exceeded by 2010.
<b>8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>	1: Address the special needs of least developed countries, landlocked countries and small island developing states. 2: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. 3: Deal comprehensively with developing countries' debt. 4: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries. 5: In cooperation with the private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.	

Figure 11.9 The UN Millennium Development Goals