What are TNC's?

TNC stands for **T**rans **N**ational **C**ompany. They are large companies worth huge amounts of money which have factories, shops and offices in many countries around the world. They usually have their main headquarters in High Income Countries such as the USA or the UK. Examples of TNC's include McDonalds, Nike and Fords who's products and logo's are known around the world.

Why has globalisation increased?

TNC's – More of these global companies means the same businesses, products and services can be found around the world which means people in different countries can buy and experience the same things.

Communication and Technology – The internet, Wi-Fi and mobile phones mean thoughts, trends and information can be shared instantly around the world.

Transport – This has become cheaper, quicker and can carry you further so it is easier for people and products to be moved around the world.

Governments – Now work with each other more than ever to try to solve global problems such as climate change.

What different types of globalisation are there?

Economic – To do with money, jobs and economies.

Social – to do with people and how they interact, share and communicate with each other.

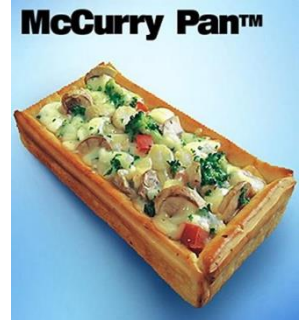Cultural – to do with the different ways people live their lives.

Political – to do with governments around the world, the policies they make and how they work together.

Year 8 Geography GLOBALISATION KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER (HT1 and 2)

How to describe distribution on a map.

Distribution refers to the way something is spread out over an area. Many things we study as geographers occur in some places but not others which means there is UNEVEN distribution and it creates patterns which can be seen on a map.
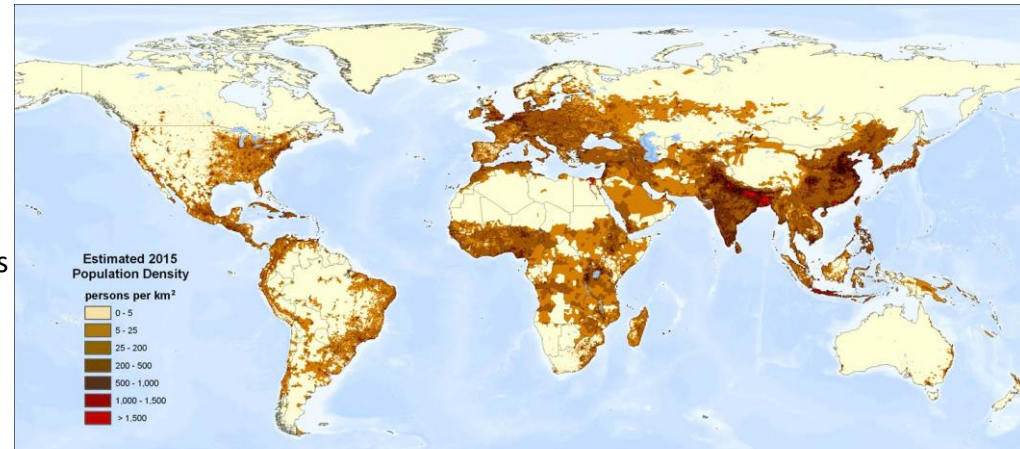
What is glocalisation and why do companies do it?

Glocalisation is a mix up of the words 'globalisation' and 'local' it describes when a globalised product or idea that is spread around the world is adapted to local cultures and tastes to make it more accessible, understandable or desirable to different people. A good example is McDonalds who sell products such as the McFalafel in Israel and the McCurry Pan in India where regular burgers would not sell well. This means McDonalds continue to sell and make profit in a market where there 'traditional' products would not.

Maps that show these different areas of density are called **choropleth** maps. They use darker colours to show higher densities.

When describing these patterns you should use compass directions, continent or country names, levels of development etc. and relate position to other things on the map i.e. 'north of the equator' or ' along coastlines'.

How does globalisation affect the environment?

Some say it is bad for the environment because of the increased demand for products which leads to more resources and power being used which causes pollution and destruction of ecosystems as raw materials are mined.

More movement of goods and people around the world causes more pollution such as CO2 from transport leading to increases in greenhouse gasses and global warming.

Some say it's good for the environment because technology and best practices are shared which reduces the impact on the environment. It allows places to focus on making what they are good at and exporting these goods around the world. A good example is thinking about the amount of energy and resources it takes for the UK to grow tropical fruits such as pineapples compared to a place such as Brazil which has the right climate.

Why do TNC's build factories in Low Income Countries (LIC's)

LIC's often have many advantages for a company looking to build factories. Wages are often lower so more profit can be made and laws to protect workers from exploitation are weaker so companies can get away with longer working hours, less breaks and pension payments.

Unemployment is often high so there are a large number of workers available. Building in LIC's means companies can sell their goods to more people and weaker environmental laws means they do not always have to pay to clean up pollution which saves them money and increases profits.

Are TNC's good for LIC's?

A TNC brings both advantages and disadvantages to an LIC.

Investment:
Advantages: The companies bring much needed money into the country. Although most of their profits do go back to the rich, the local economy does benefit.
Disadvantages: The wages paid to local workers are often low (but still higher than the alternatives) and some companies have been accused of exploiting the local workforce rather than benefiting it.

Transport/Infrastructure:
Advantages: The new companies often help to improve transport links as well as electricity and water supplies around the area.
Disadvantages: These improvements often only serve the direct routes and needs of that company, not the wider area as well.

Employment:
Advantages: They create jobs for the local population both in the factory and other local businesses who build up to provide for the factory.
Disadvantages: The well-paid jobs are highly skilled and so the company brings in their own people to do them.

Environment/Safety:
Advantages: Companies bring with them the technology and expertise to reduce harmful pollution and create a safe working environment.
Disadvantages: Many multi-national companies have very poor records on pollution and worker safety. They have been accused of trying to cut corners with both safety and pollution in order to keep costs down.