

Globalization

Part 2 - Globalization's territories

Lesson 4

A case study : Singapore, territory of globalization

Sources :

. A map of the city-state



. A view of the port



.Singapore Datas

Population 5.47 millions
Economy GDP per capita > 78 000 \$
GDP growth (annual %) : 6.9 % in 2014
Agriculture (% of GDP) : 0 %
Industry (% of GDP) 25 %
Services, etc. (% of GDP) : 75 %
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP) 191
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP) 167.5
States and markets Time required to start a business (days) 3
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people) 155
Internet users (per 100 people) 73
High-technology exports (% of manufactured exports) 46
Merchandise trade (% of GDP) 274

Question: *Show that the city of Singapore is a territory of globalization.*

1. The local scale :

Before beginning, locate Singapore on google map :

= a **city-state**, located on an island, in the south of Malaysia and in the East of Indonesia. It's a small territory with an area about 720 square Km.

The **seaway** from Singapore to the Indian Ocean by Indonesia is called **Strait of Malacca**, the most crossed strait in the world.

This island is in permanent transformation: the territory is adapted to globalization with

- **Reclaimed lands** : since 1819, 140 square Km were conquered on the sea (20 % of the territory)
 - = **an harbor industrial zone** (oil storage area, refineries, industries)
 - = **the container terminal** with **container storage area**
 - = Changi Airport (20 Km²) : in form of a aircraft-carrier
 - = a **leisure center** on Sentosa Island
 - = a marina in a luxurious setting
- One of the largest container storage area : look at the containers, the **cranes** and container cranes
- In the background, we can see the **CBD** (Central Business District) with skyscrapers. At the origin, it was by the sea, but with reclaimed lands, it's now an inner land.

2. The regional and world scale

A major shipping and air transport node linked by sea and air to all part of southeast Asia and beyond WITH

- The Port of Singapore
 - The port is connected to over 600 other ports in 123 countries and spread over six continents
 - One of the world's busiest port in terms of total shipping tonnage, container port, transshipment port (1st Shanghai)
- Changi Airport
 - about 4,340 weekly flights operated by 80 airlines to over 130 cities in 59 countries
 - 2008 : Over 37 millions passengers
 - Almost 2 millions tons of air freight movements (the busiest cargo airports in the world)
 - With the 3rd terminal for the A380 plane, annual capacity of 70 millions passengers
- Singapore CBD
 - A major telecommunications hub (internet, phones)
 - A production base for manufactures (exports)
 - A place for regional headquarters for many European, Japanese, American TNCs (around 6,000 foreign MNCs/TNCs companies)
 - A financial center:
 - Local and international commercial banks, Finance companies, Insurance companies
 - Investment advisers
 - A research, development and technologies hub with the Science park of Singapore
 - An educational hub with offshore institutions like:
 - MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
 - University of Chicago
 - INSEAD (Institut européen d'administration des affaires)
 - Stanford University

Conclusion : => a multimodal transport and logistics hub

Lesson 5

Territories unequally integrated to globalization

In the context of globalization, territories are not all integrated in an equal way:

- **Impulse centers** which establishes poles and major spaces
- Abandoned spaces = territories and people **in margin**

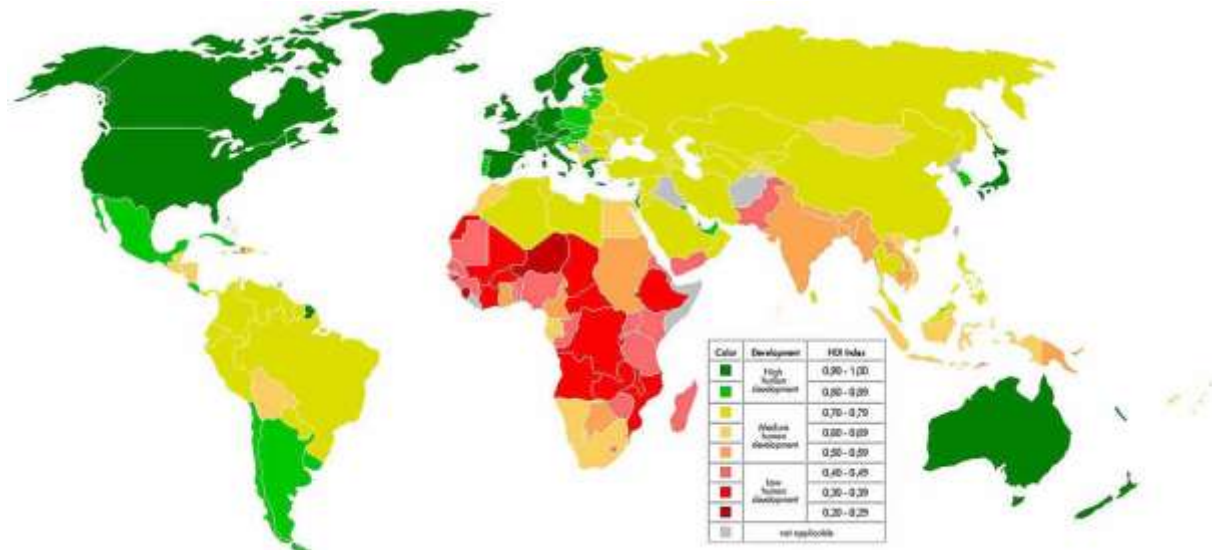
But be careful to all the scales.

The key-question : How globalization has created a hierarchical organization of the world ?

You have to define cores and periphery in the world, at different scales

Sources :

. the human development index (2013)



Short definition of **HDI** : a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and income indices used to rank countries into tiers (levels) of human development

On this map, you have to classify the countries :

Catégorie 1 : The Most Developed Countries (MDCs)

- **The Triad** (composed of the USA, the European Union and Japan)
- **The developed countries**
- **(NPI1) or 4 dragons = The Newly Industrialising Countries of first generation (NIC1) or the four dragons** (South Korea, Hong-Kong, Taiwan and Singapore)

Catégorie 2 : The Less Developed Countries (LDCs)

- **the emerging countries** (China, India, South Africa, Brazil and Mexico)
- **the Developing countries**
- **the Least Developed Countries or the Fourth world**

In general, the most developed spaces are the coasts, the cities (the center and sometimes the rich suburbs)



Definition : A global city, also called *world city* or sometimes *alpha city* or *world center*, is a city generally considered to be an important node in the global economic system.

Describe :

Standard characteristics are :

- A variety of international financial services : insurance, banking,
- Headquarters of several multinational corporations
- The existence of financial headquarters, a stock exchange and major financial institutions
- Domination of the trade and economy of a large surrounding area
- Major manufacturing centres with port and container facilities
- Considerable decision-making power on a daily basis and at a global level
- Centres of new ideas and innovation in business, economics, culture and politics
- Centres of media and communications for global networks
- Dominance of the national region with great international significance
- High percentage of residents employed in the services sector and information sector
- High-quality educational institutions, including renowned universities, international student attendance[and research facilities
- Multi-functional infrastructure offering some of the best legal, medical and entertainment facilities in the country

= ports, airports, multimodal platforms, hubs, interfaces (east and south Asia, northern Range, the atlantic coast of US, the Mediterranean sea, the Gulf.

Some territories are still outside of the globalization

.Some are enclosed :

- Mountains (Himalaya, Andes...), dense forests
- Islands : in the Pacific Ocean or at the opposite countries located in the middle of the continent
- Cold spaces (polar) or deserts, less populated

→fortunately, the **ICTs** reduce the distances.

. Some are totally excluded for ideological reasons (North Korea) or reasons of security (disadvantaged districts, ghettos...)