PLC: Global systems and global governance

Unit criteria	Review 1			Review 2			Review 3		
	☺	😐	☹	☺	😐	☹	☺	😐	☹
Dimensions of globalisation: flows of capital, labour, products, services and information; global marketing; patterns of production, distribution and consumption.									
Factors in globalisation: the development of technologies, systems and relationships, including financial, transport, security, communications, management and information systems and trade agreements.									
Form and nature of economic, political, social and environmental interdependence in the contemporary world.									
Unequal flows of people, money, ideas and technology within global systems.									
Unequal power relations enable some states to drive global systems to their own advantage.									
Global features and trends in the volume and pattern of international trade and investment.									
Trading relationships and patterns between large, highly developed economies, emerging major economies and smaller, less developed economies.									
Differential access to markets associated with levels of economic development and trading agreements and its impacts on economic and societal well-being.									
The nature and role of TNCs with a **detailed reference to a specified TNC** and its impacts on those countries in which it operates.									
World trade in at least one food commodity or one manufacturing product.									
Analysis and assessment of the geographical consequences of global systems to specifically consider how international trade impacts on students' and other people's lives across the globe.									
The emergence and developing role of norms, laws and institutions in regulating and reproducing global systems.									
Agencies, including the UN in the post-1945 era, can work to promote growth and stability but may also exacerbate inequalities and injustices									
Interactions between the local, regional, national, international and global scales are fundamental									
The concept of the ‘global commons’. The rights of all to the benefits of the global commons.									
An outline of the contemporary geography, including climate, of Antarctica (including vulnerability).									
Threats to Antarctica arising from climate change, fishing & whaling, mineral resources, and tourism and scientific research									
Critical appraisal of the developing governance of Antarctica. (E.g. UN, UNEP, Antarctic Treaty, IWC Whaling Moratorium)									
The role of NGOs in monitoring threats and enhancing protection of Antarctica									
Analysis and assessment of the geographical consequences of global governance for citizens and places in Antarctica and elsewhere									
The impacts of globalisation to consider the benefits of growth, development, integration, stability against the costs in terms of inequalities, injustice, conflict and environmental impact									