

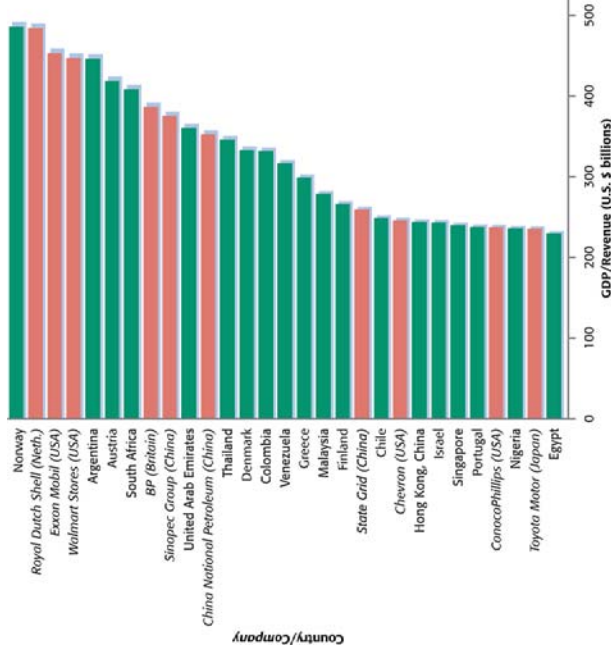
Why you should take notes by hand - not on a laptop



Source: <http://www.npr.org/2016/04/17/474525392/attention-students-put-your-laptops-away>

1

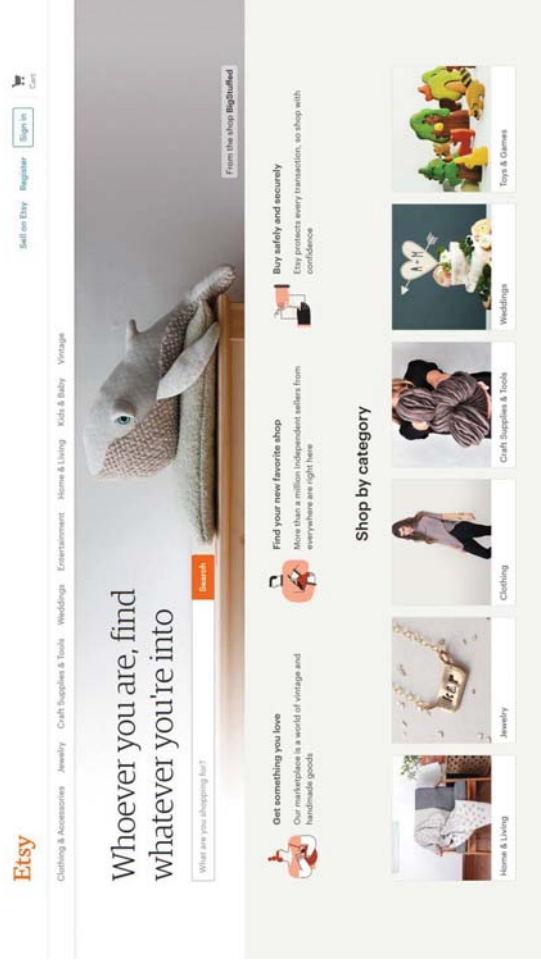
The players: corporations vs. nations (2012)



Sources: Based on data obtained from "Fortune 500: The World's Largest Corporations," Fortune, July 23, 2012, pp. F1-F7; World Bank data set available at data.worldbank.org.

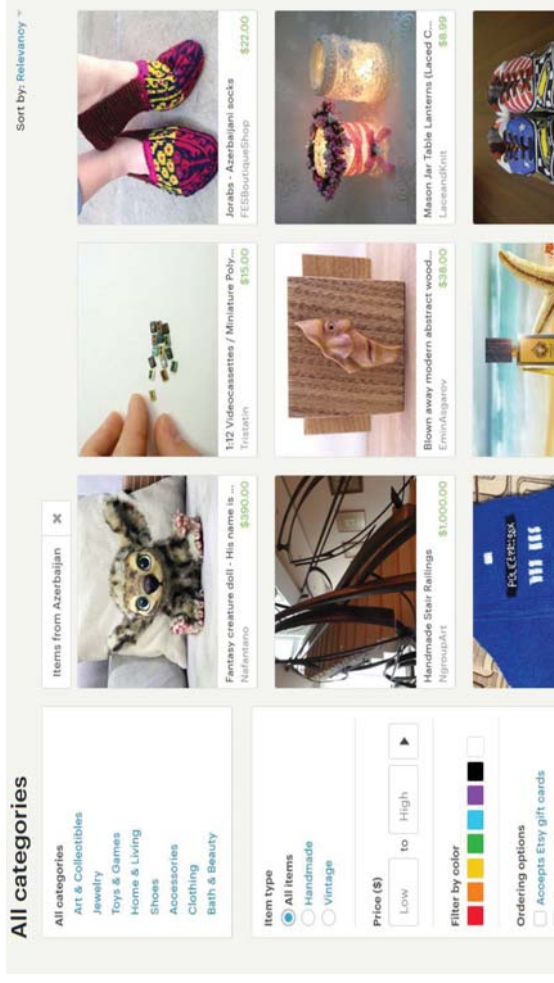
2

IB is not just about big MNCs



3

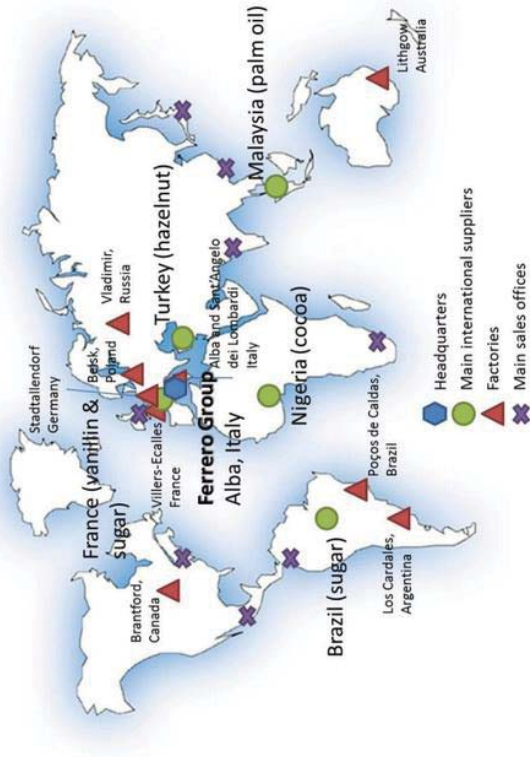
IB is not just about big MNCs



4

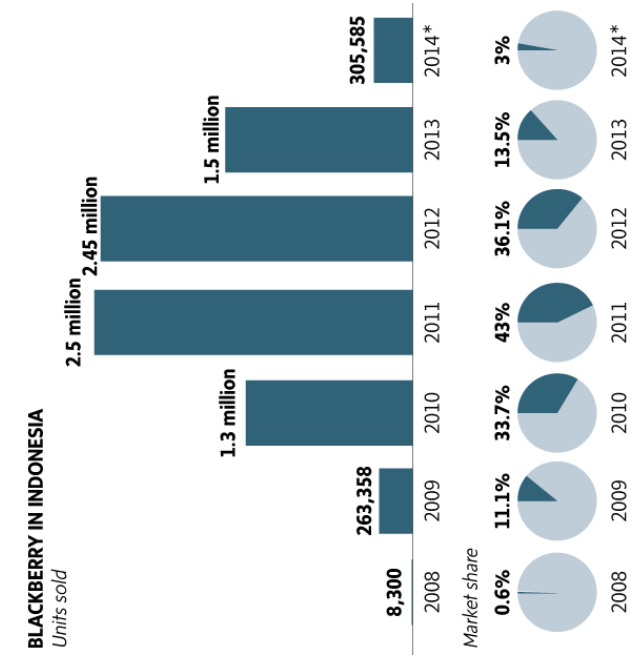
The Geographic approach: Spatial patterns

Figure 6. The Nutella® global value chain



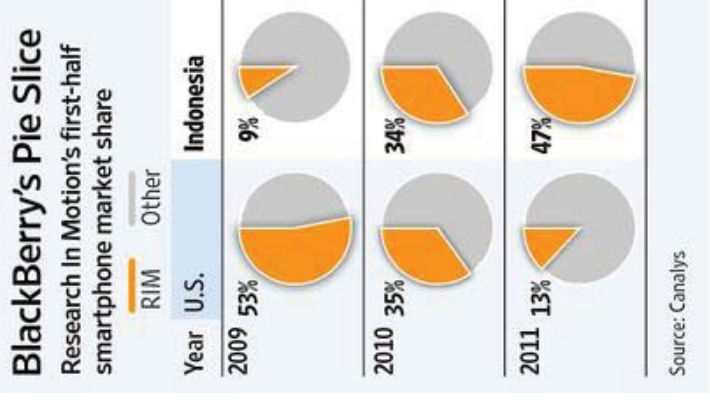
Source: Ferrero. Sourced from various on-line sources.

Spatial patterns over time



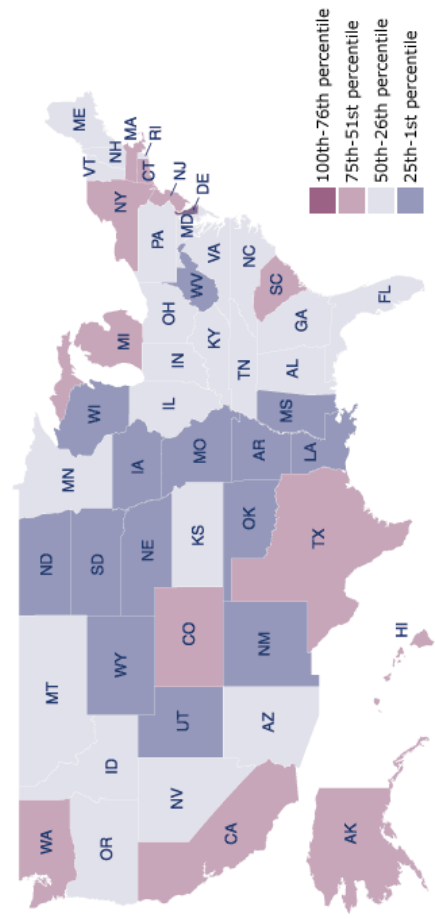
JOHN SOPINSKI/THE GLOBE AND MAIL | SOURCE: IDC

Spatial patterns over time



The Geographic approach: Scale and place

State Globalization Scores



The Geographic approach: Beyond the firm

BRIEFING NOTE
MÉDECINS SANS FRONTIÈRES ACCESS CAMPAIGN
TRADING AWAY HEALTH: THE TRANS-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT (TPP)



Unless damaging provisions are removed before negotiations are finalized, the TPP agreement is on track to become the most harmful trade pact ever for access to medicines in developing countries.

The TPP trade deal is currently being negotiated between the U.S. and 11 other Pacific Rim countries. The deal is being done in secret, but leaked drafts of the agreement include aggressive intellectual property (IP) rules that would restrict access to affordable, life-saving medicines for millions of people.

Proposed by U.S. negotiators, the IP rules enhance patent and data protection provisions that already exist in public health laws. These provisions would restrict generic drug production, health care providers' ability to import generic medicines, and generic competition for medicines.

As a medical humanitarian organization working in nearly 70 countries, Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) is concerned about the impact these provisions will have on public health in developing countries where MSF works, and beyond.

Governments have a responsibility to ensure that public health interests are protected in trade negotiations. MSF is calling on the U.S. and other governments to withdraw—and all other TPP negotiating governments to reject—provisions that will harm access to medicines.

A DANGEROUS GLOBAL PRECEDENT

The TPP is likely to become one of the largest trade pacts ever, encompassing 11 countries today, and potentially open to all 21 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) nations. Thailand is in the process of joining, and Japan and the Philippines are actively considering it. Additional countries will be allowed to join later—apparently, however, without the right to opt out of provisions, since the deal is a "take-it-or-leave-it" proposition. The deal has significant implications for many developing countries.

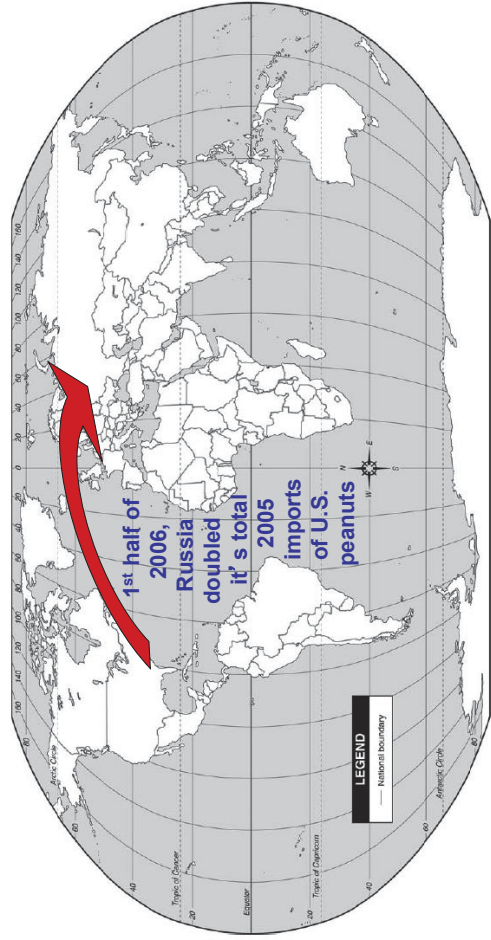
FLAWED PROCESS SET TO CONCLUDE IN 2013

The negotiations, which began in 2010, are being conducted in a secretive manner. The deal is being negotiated in the past with almost no public input. TPP negotiators now want the agreement finalized by October 2013.

*Representative Monetary Unit, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2012

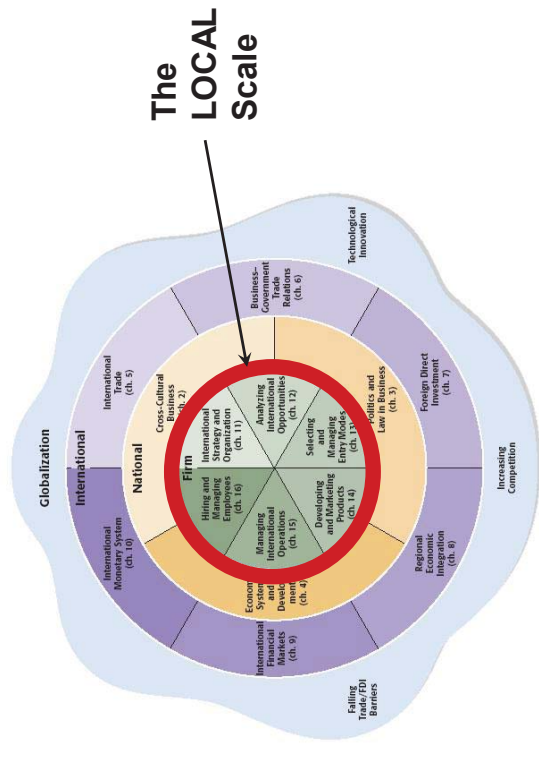
Country	Current TPP Countries and 2012 estimated GDP per capita
USA	15,521
Japan	34,524
Chile	11,548
Peru	5,148
Colombia	3,881
Vietnam	1,476
Malaysia	3,216
Brunei Darussalam	24,796
Singapore	32,746
Canada	32,746

Issue: Change in U.S. Peanut Export Pattern



The Geographic approach: An interdisciplinary discipline (And, don't forget the local)

The Global Business Environment



The Global Business Environment and U.S. Peanut Farmers

