

1. **Agro-industrialisation:** development of agriculture by incorporating corporate and industrial techniques (large scale)
2. **AT Kearney:** measures 12 variables divided into 4 categories - economic integration, personal contact, technological connectivity and political engagement
3. **Core and periphery:** the concept of a developed core surrounded by an undeveloped periphery; works global, national or local scales
4. **Cultural diffusion:** where cultures combine and blend (expansion or relocation)
5. **Diaspora:** a group of people without a homeland, their population is spread around the world (eg Jewish diaspora, African slave diaspora)
6. **Digital Access Index (DAI):** measures the overall ability of individuals in a country to access and use ICT
7. **Digital Divide:** the inequalities between individuals, households, businesses, regions and nations in their access to ICT
8. **Distance decay:** where the strength of an interaction or process weakens as distance increases from the original source e.g. people in a town will make more phone calls than long distance calls
9. **Emigration:** Movement of people out of a country or region
10. **Environmental degradation:** where the environmental quality is reduced or undermined by industrial scale activity eg logging or mining
11. **FDI:** Foreign Direct Investment; overseas investments in physical capital by transnational corporations
12. **Forced migration:** Where migrants are forced to leave by overwhelming push factors
13. **GDP (Gross Domestic Product):** the total value of all finished goods and services produced by a country in a year, usually expressed in amount per head of the population (per capita)
14. **Global Shift:** the increase in proportion of global manufacturing originating from LEDCs in the last 30 years
15. **Globalisation:** the location of manufacturing and services by transnational corporations in several different countries or continents
16. **Globalisation:** the growing independence of countries
17. **Globalisation Index:** the AT Kearney Index and the KOF Index are both indices used to measure the extent of globalisation.
18. **Globalisation:** refers to the individual, group, organisation, and community which is willing and is able to "think globally and act locally"
19. **GNI/GNP (Gross National Income or Product):** the total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year, plus the balance of income and payments to and from other countries (net income)
20. **Homogenization:** where places, cities or cultures become very similar in layout by character or form, losing their own identity
21. **Host country:** The country the migrants arrive in
22. **IDP (Internal displacement person):** someone who was forced to leave his home for reasons similar to a refugee but who remains in his home country
23. **IMF (International Money Fund):** established in 1944 to encourage trade. It gives access to funds for poorer countries, but often with strict conditions about how this money can be spent
24. **Immigration:** Movement of people into a country or region
25. **Internal migration:** Migration where no national boundaries are crossed
26. **International aid:** assistance (money, seeds, food, technology) given to another country; either as 'bilateral aid' (from one country to another) or as 'multi-lateral aid' (between a number of countries in a group)
27. **International migration:** migration where national borders are crossed
28. **KOF:** measures 3 main elements of globalisation - economic, political and social
29. **Kuznets Curve (environmental):** opposite scenario of pollution haven, suggest the movement of polluting industries to LEDCs will only be harmful initially, with long term positive effects
30. **LEDCs (Less Economically Developed Countries):** Countries with low living standards, life expectancy, high infant mortality, low levels of education
31. **Maquiladoras:** factories in Mexico owned by American TNCs but located there to benefit from cheaper costs
32. **MEDCs (More Economically Developed Countries):** Countries with higher living standards, social measurements and national incomes (G8 countries)
33. **Migration:** Movement of people that involves a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence
34. **Monoculture:** where only one single crop is grown on a farm eg soya bean
35. **Nation:** a large body of people of common culture, origin, beliefs (& religion); not always a nation-state in its own right
36. **Nation-state:** a defined area of territory governed by a single government
37. **Net migration balance:** the difference between opposing flows of migration
38. **NICs (Newly Industrialised Countries):** have begun to develop with industrialisation in the last 40 years. Some could now be classified as developed countries (Singapore, South Korea)

39. **Oil rich countries (OPEC - Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries):** have a high GNP per head but wealth often concentrated in the hands of few. Without oil these countries would likely fall into the developing group (Saudi Arabia)
40. **Outsourcing:** when functions of a company are sent to other countries (LEDCs or NICs) to be completed; usually because of cheaper costs. Also known as 'global shift'
41. **pollution haven:** hypothesis that suggest the movement of investment and industry from MEDCs to LEDCs harms the environment
42. **PPP (Purchasing Power Parity):** A measurement of wealth that takes into account the local costs of living, and therefore the 'purchasing power' of peoples incomes
43. **Pull factors:** things that attract a migrant to another area eg job opportunities, better wages, higher education levels, family
44. **Pus factors:** things that encourage or force a person to leave a place and migrate away eg drought, lack of jobs, failing harvests, poor education
45. **Remittances:** money sent home to families by migrants working in other country and region
46. **RICs (Recently Industrialised Countries):** have only just begun on the rounte to become NICs (eg China, India, Vietnam)
47. **Source country:** the country the migrants departed from
48. **Sovereignty:** the authority (autonomy) of a state
49. **Tied aid:** limits the receiver to buying from the donor country
50. **Time-Space convergence:** the reduction in time taken to travel between two places due to improvements in transportation or communication technology
51. **TNC (Trans National Corporation):** Transnational Company; a company located in more than 1 country
52. **Trade bloc:** A large area of free trade or a free trade area formed by one or more tax, tariff and trade agreement
53. **Transboundary pollution:** Pollution (air, water, soil) that is not contained by the usual boundaries or borders; it has an international impact
54. **Untied Aid:** enables procurement from anywhere
55. **Voluntary migration:** where there has been an element of choice on the part of the migrant; both push and pull factors playing a part
56. **World Bank:** known originally as the International Found for Reconstruction and Development; it makes loans to many developing countries
57. **World cities:** cities that have outstripped their national urban networks and become part of the global economic system (London, NYC, Tokyo)
58. **WTO (World Trade Organisation):** Established in 2002 (replaced GATT) with 142 members. It oversees world trade, and may settle trade disputes between countries