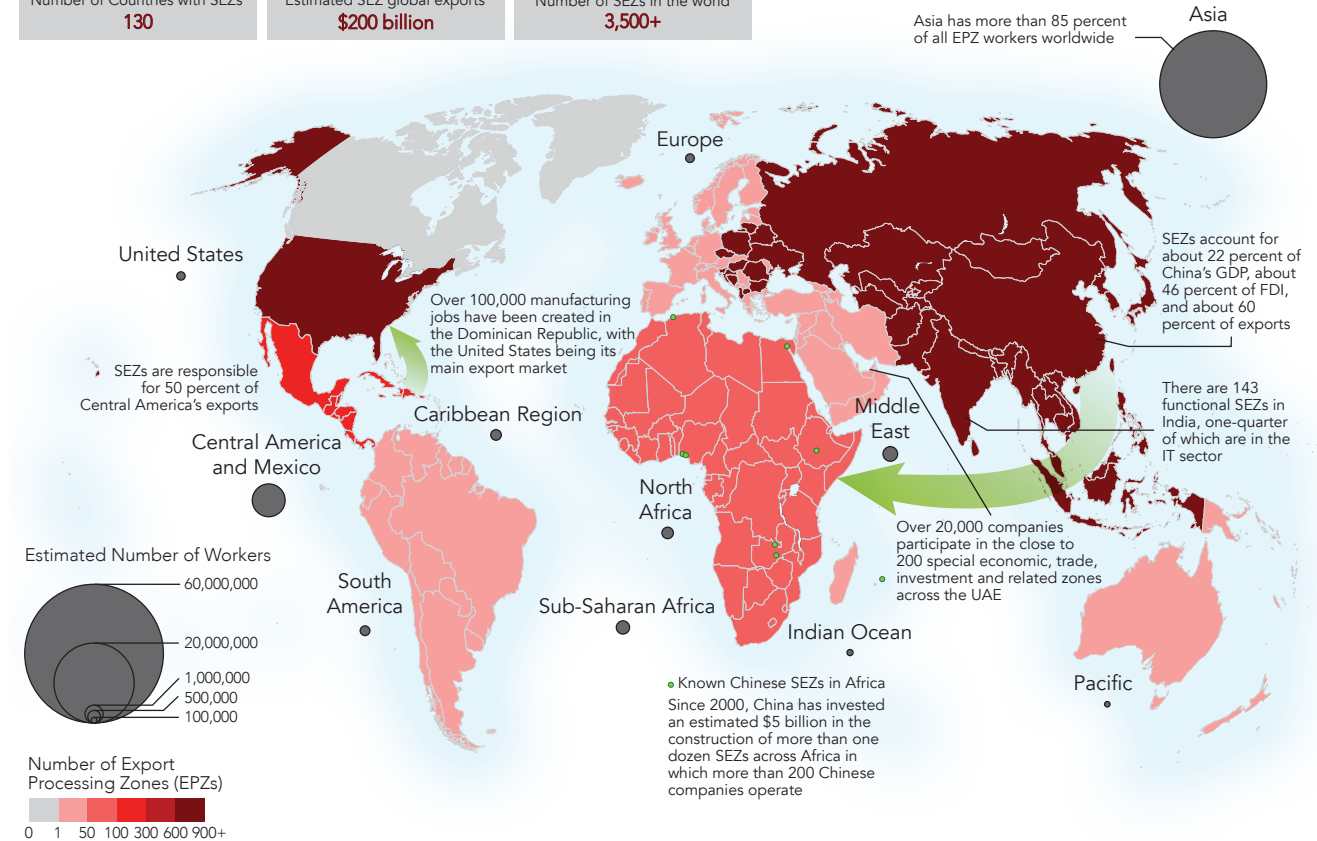


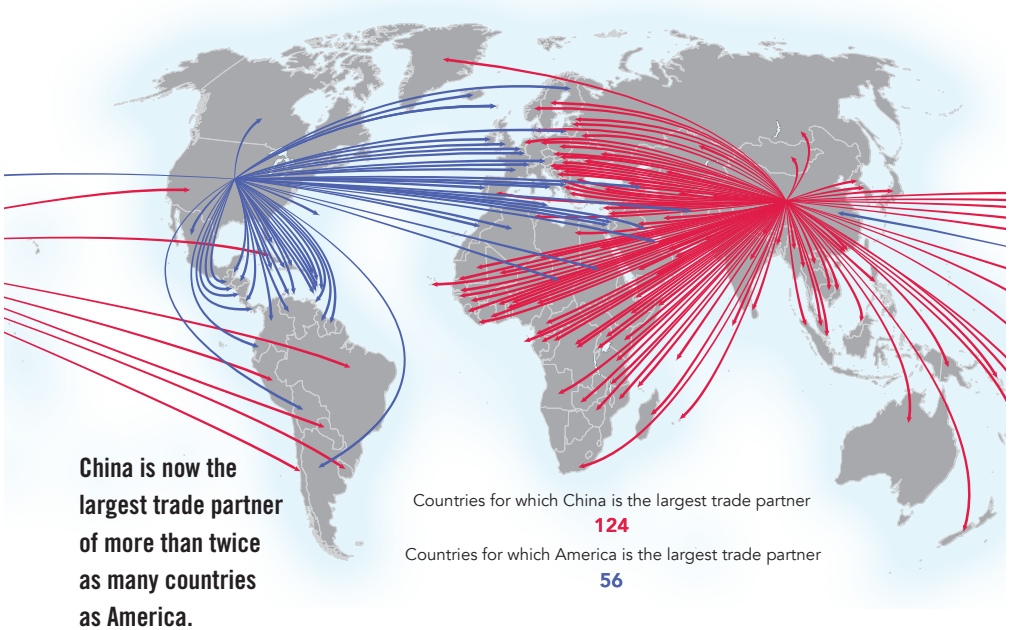
# 1. THE NEW NODES: SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES (SEZs) MUSHROOM AROUND THE WORLD

Number of Countries with SEZs <b>130</b>	Estimated SEZ global exports <b>\$200 billion</b>	Number of SEZs in the world <b>3,500+</b>
---------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------



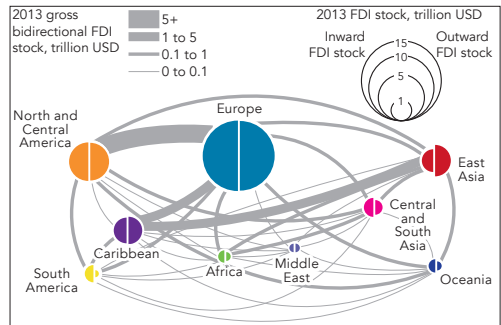
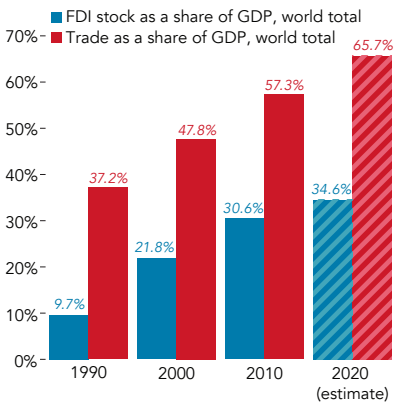
Nearly four thousand special economic zones (SEZs), export processing zones (EPZs), free trade zones (FTZs), and other industrial hubs compete over global supply chains, boosting exports and helping economies climb the value chain.

## 2. CHINA BUILDS SUPPLY CHAIN COMPLEMENTARITIES ACROSS THE GLOBE



## 3. INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT VOLUMES CONTINUE TO CLIMB

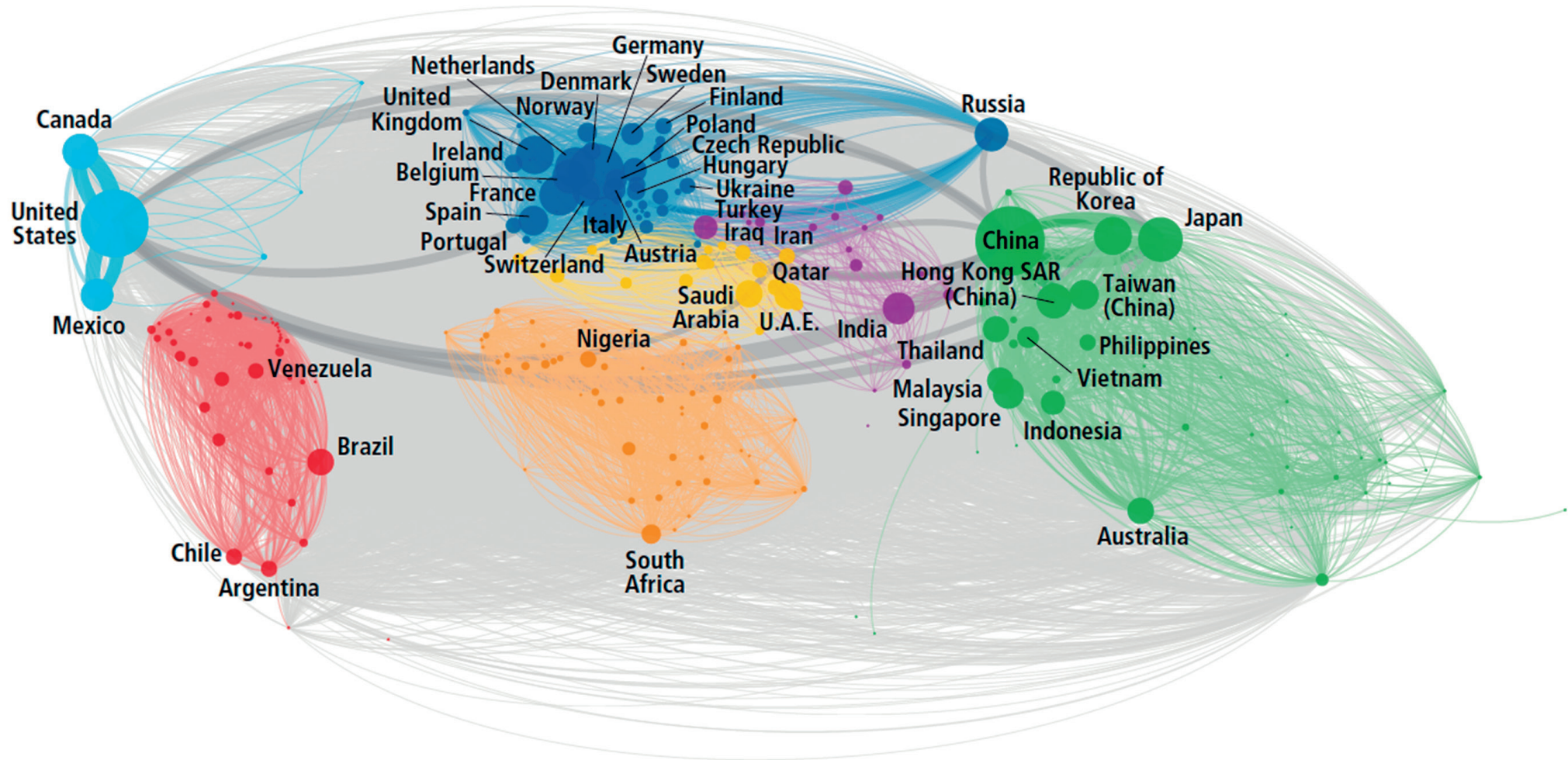
Trade in both goods and services is advancing globally and is estimated to reach nearly two-thirds of global GDP by 2020, while the total value of foreign investment is expected to reach one-third of global GDP.



## 4. FDI FLOWS AND STOCKS RISING AMONG ALL REGIONS

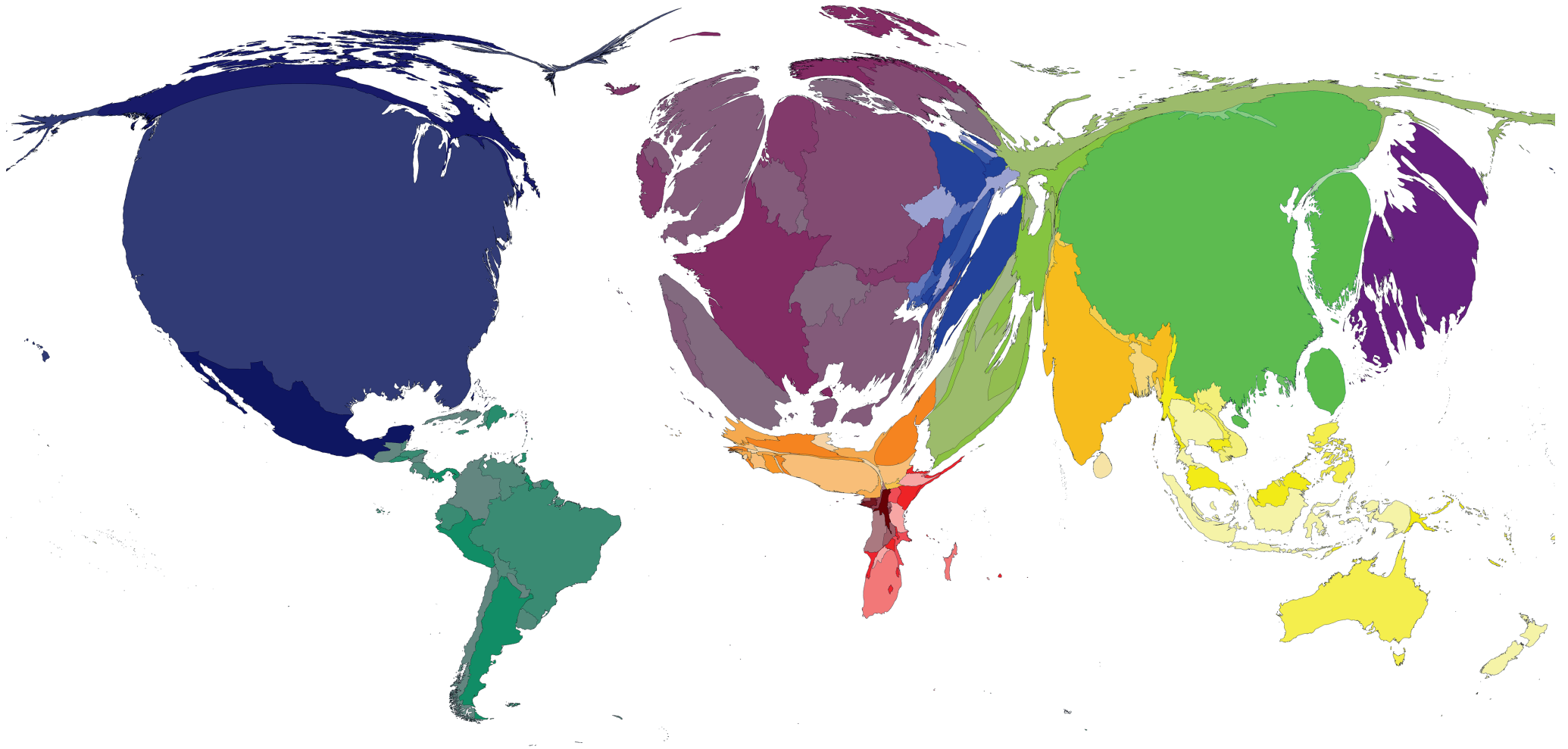
While the United States, Europe, and East Asia dominate global FDI, growth market regions such as South America, Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia are increasingly attracting investment flows as well.

5. GLOBAL TRADE LINKAGES  
REVEAL RISING CONNECTIVITY



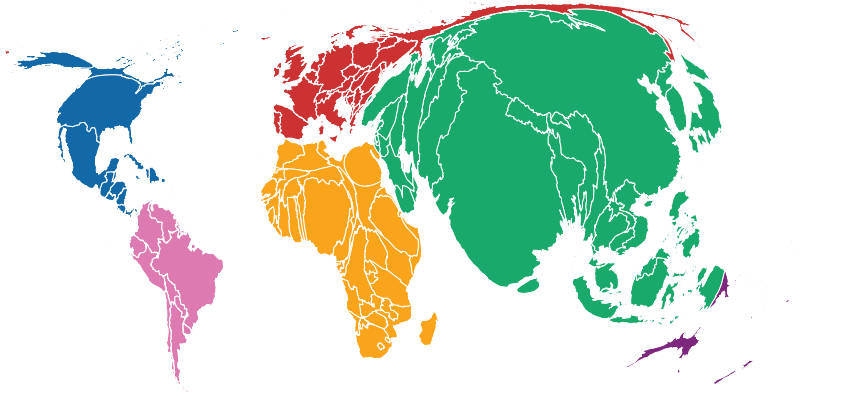
The DHL Global Connectedness Index (2014) captures how Europe remains the world's most connected region but also the increasing centrality of East Asia in supply chains and trade networks. Flows of goods, capital, people, and information are broadening to include the most remote geographies and populations.

## 6. THE WEALTH OF CONTINENTS



Proportional distribution of total global economic wealth by continent (2013).

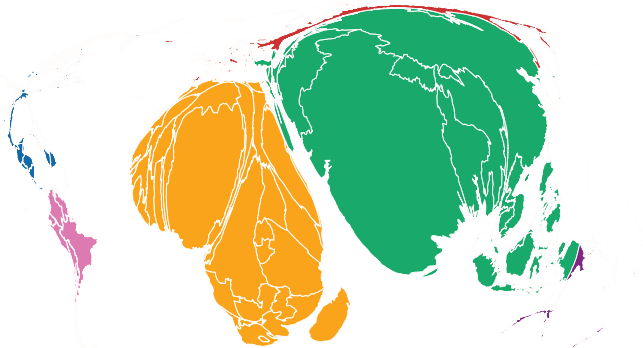
**7. MORE THAN HALF OF HUMANITY LIVES IN ASIA**



Total world population distribution (2013).

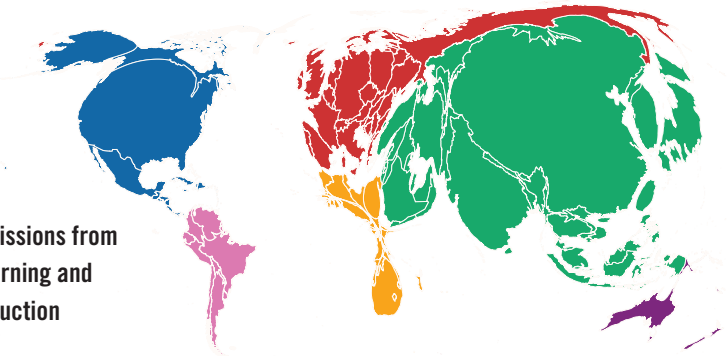
**8. WORLD POVERTY CENTERS ON AFRICA AND ASIA**

Proportion of global population living in poverty (2014).

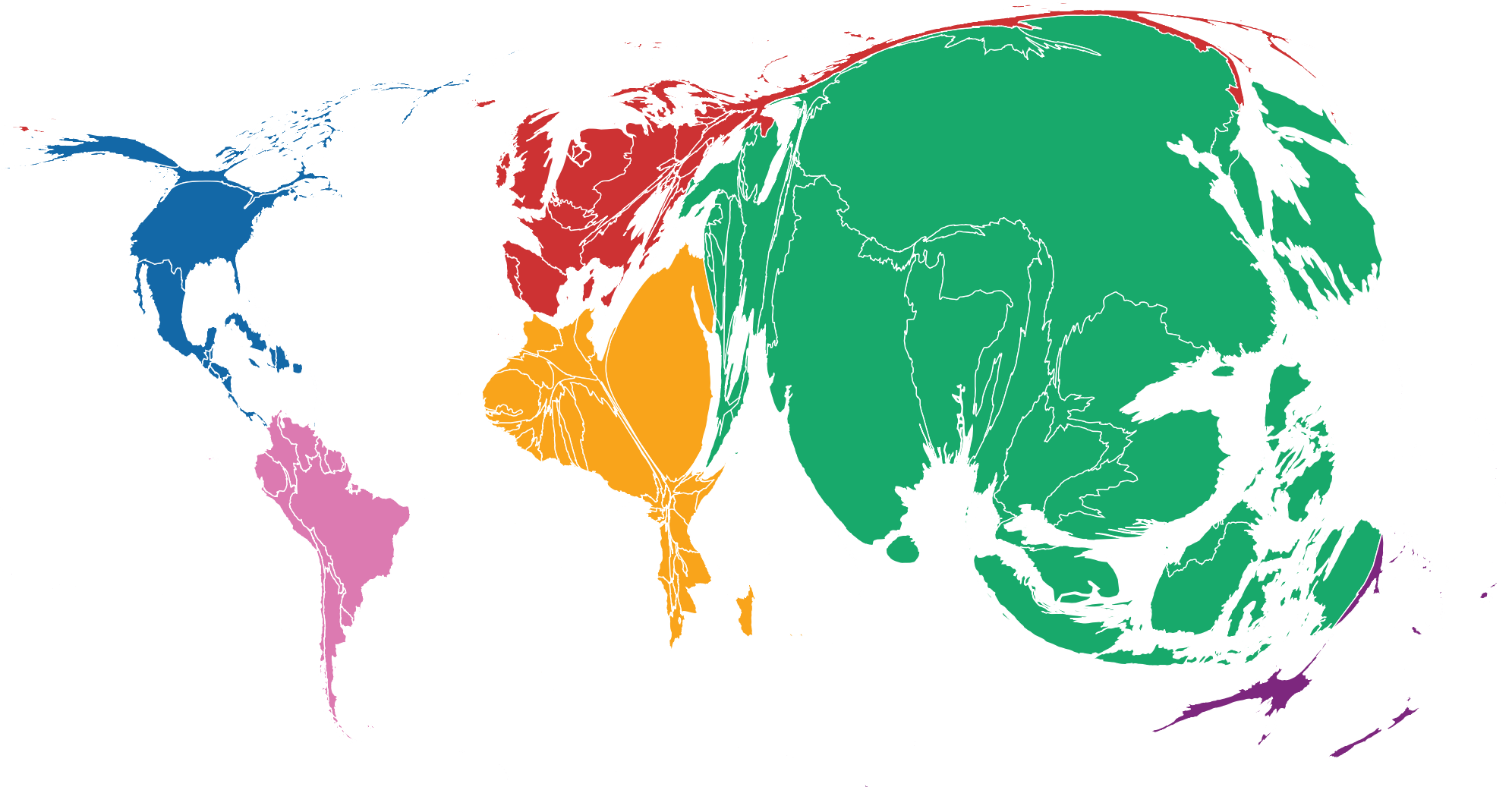


**9. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS RISING AS POPULATIONS AND WEALTH GROW**

Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel burning and cement production (2013).

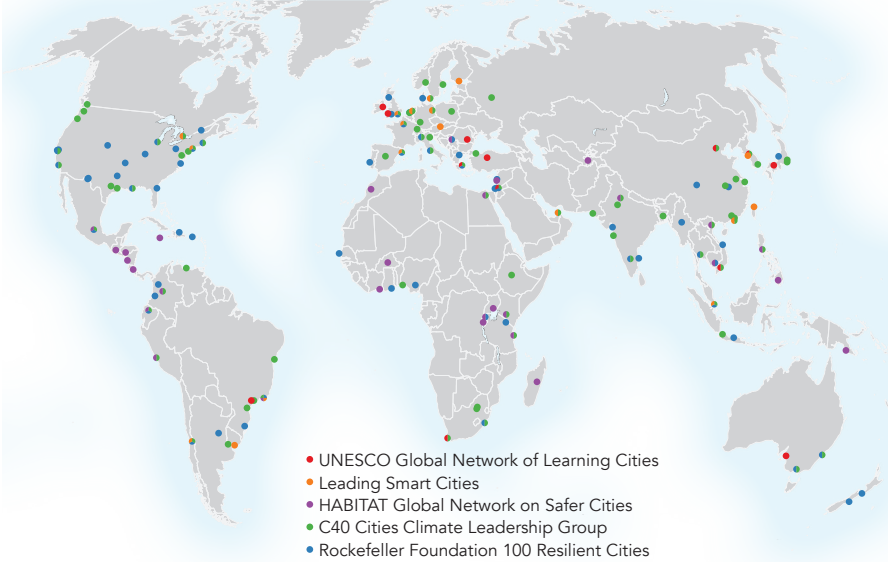


10. ASIA IS THE EPICENTER OF POTENTIAL CLIMATE-RELATED DISASTERS



Populations most at risk from droughts, floods, and extreme temperatures.

## 11. INTER-CITY NETWORKS FLOURISH WITH THE RISE OF “DIPLOMACY”



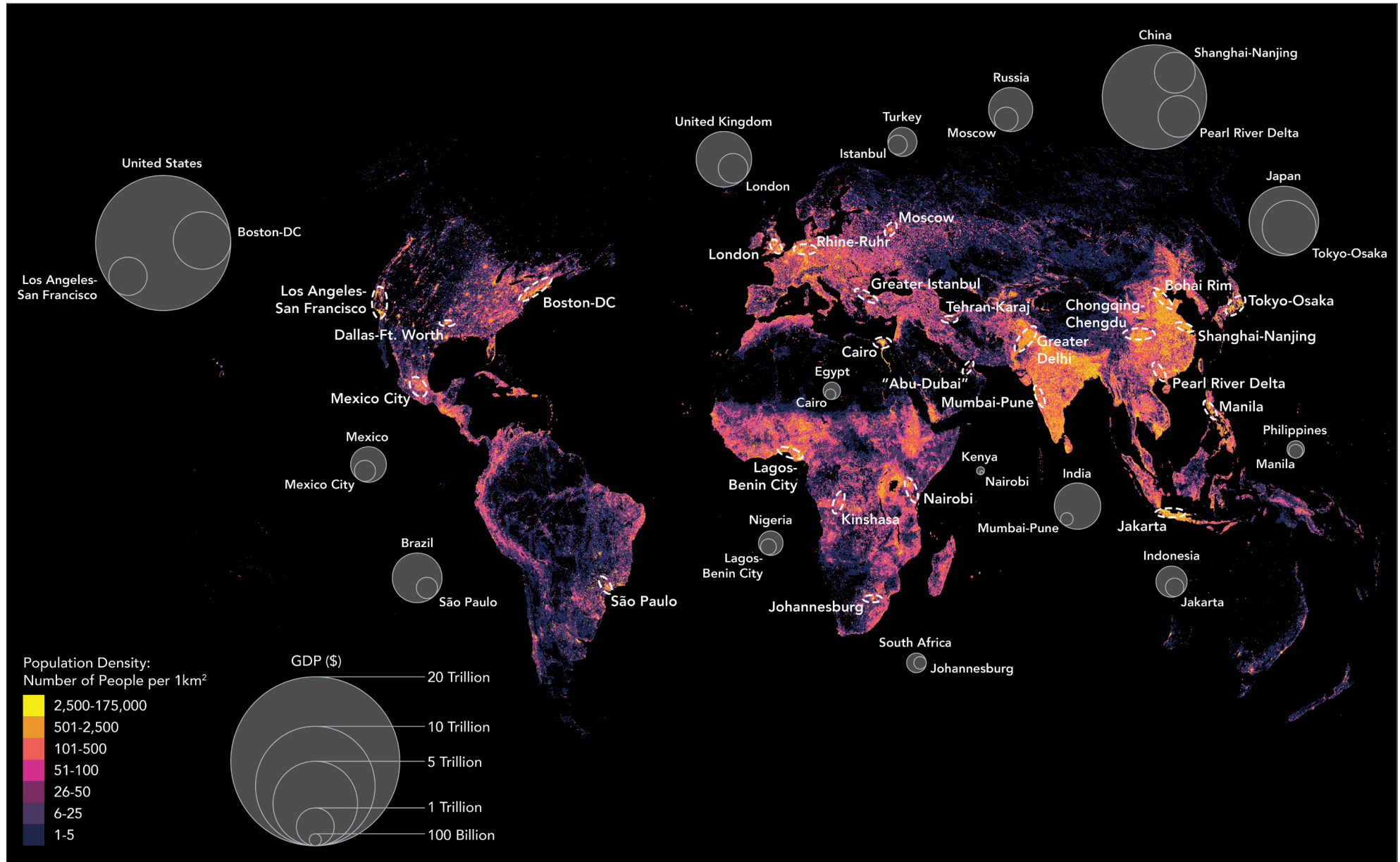
Learning networks are proliferating among cities sharing lessons in curbing greenhouse gas emissions, integrating sensor technologies into the built environment, promoting public safety, and enhancing societal resilience to natural disasters. There are more such inter-city networks today than international organizations.

## 12. EUROPE FRAGMENTS AS IT GROWS TOGETHER



Europe has a substantial number of separatist movements, but even as it devolves, new nations can become members of the collective European Union (EU).

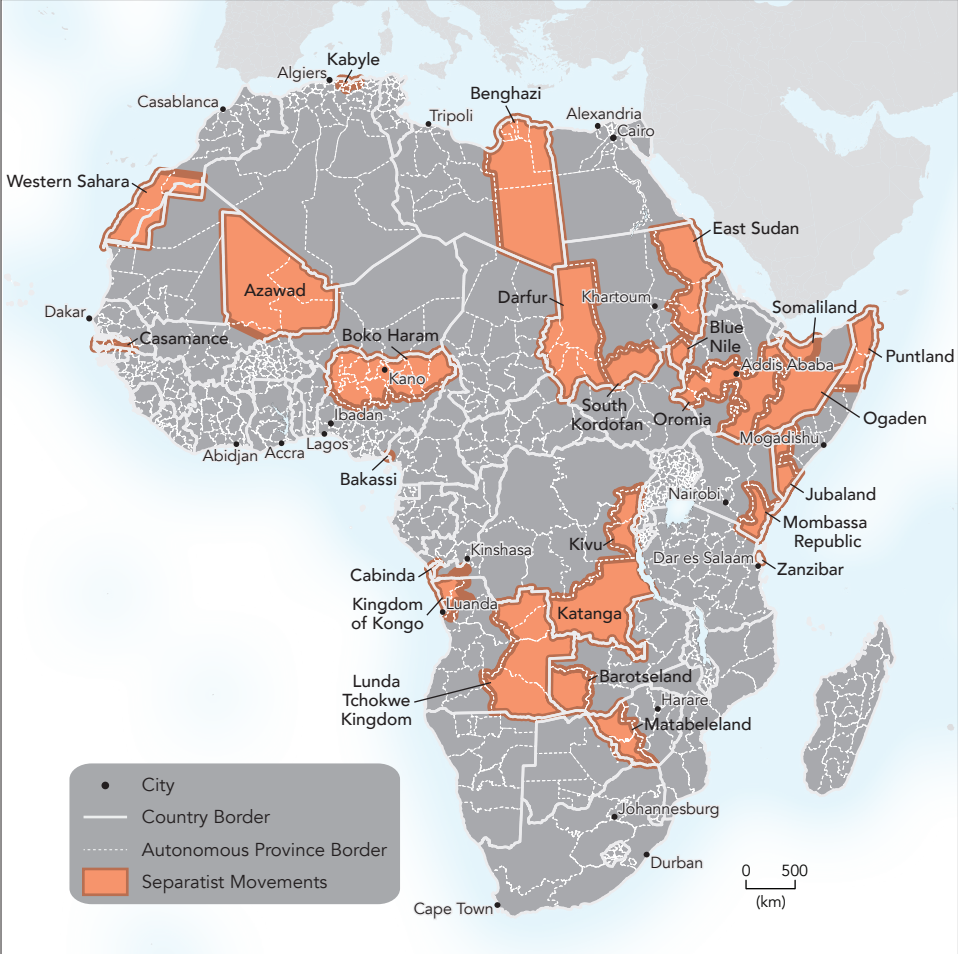
### 13. MEGACITIES AS THE NEW ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY



Urban archipelagos represent a growing share of national economies. Moscow, São Paulo, Lagos, and Johannesburg are representative of growth markets where one city dominates the economic landscape.

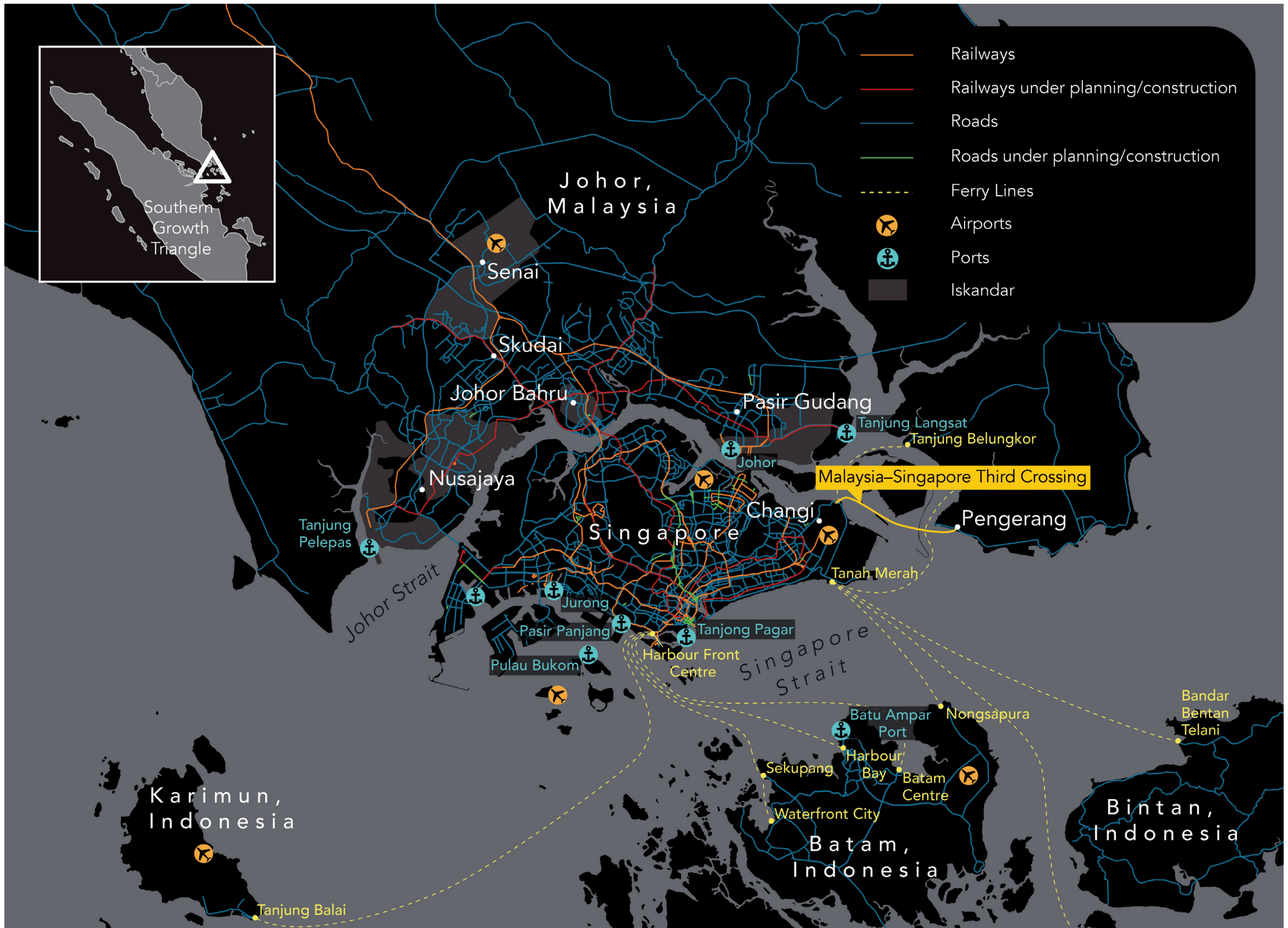


# 14. AFRICA'S REMAINING FAULT LINES



Africa's map still features many separatist movements that could lead to the creation of new states, as well as a large number of effectively autonomous provinces within African countries.

15. SINGAPORE EXPANDS ITS ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY



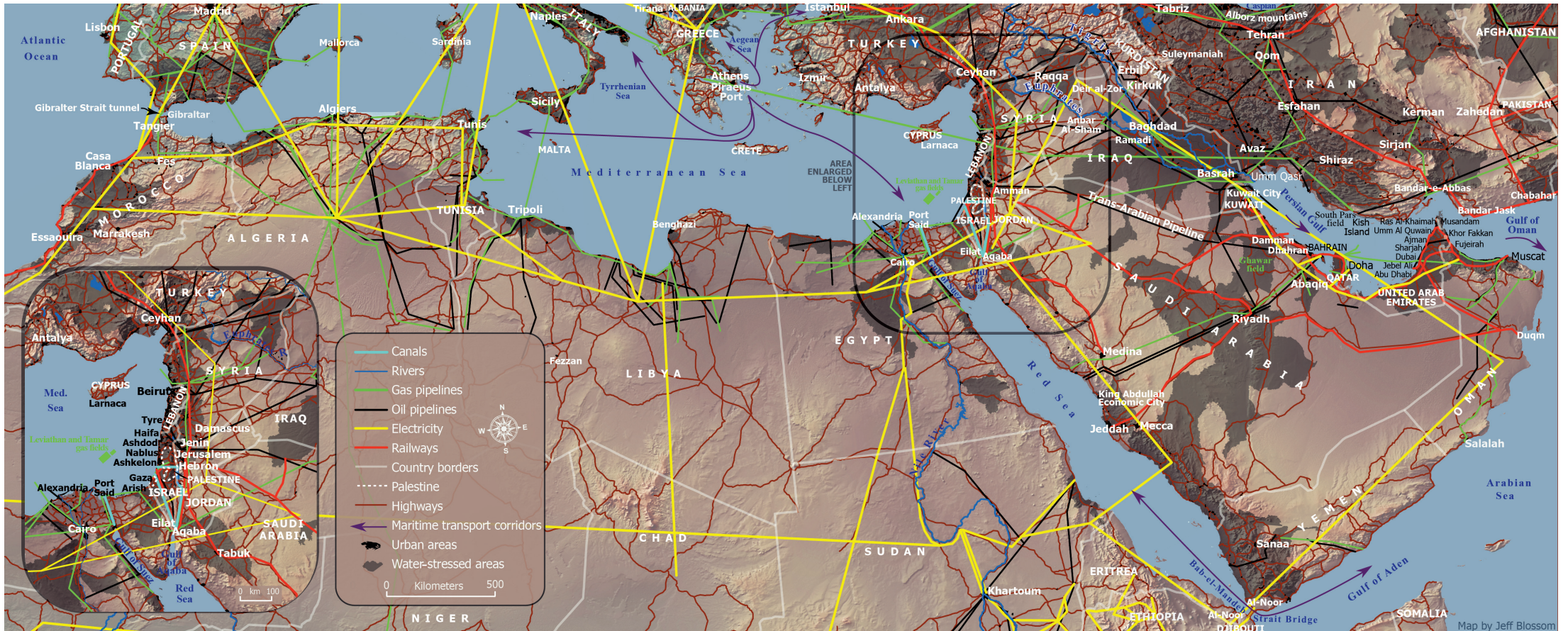
Singapore cannot expand its territory, but its investments in southern Malaysia and Indonesia's nearby islands have given rise to a "Growth Triangle" of expanding industry and land development.

## 16. EURASIA'S NEW SILK ROADS



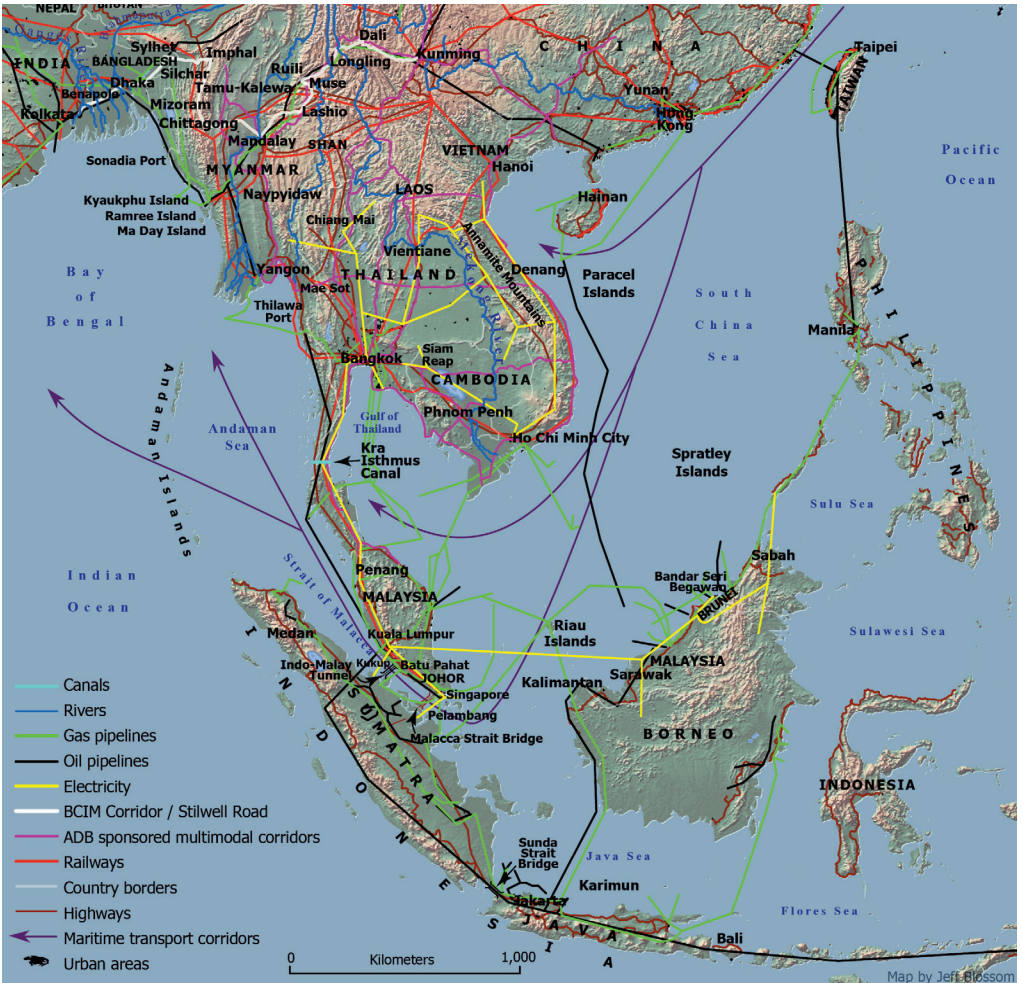
China is leading Asia's westward push to connect the world's largest landmass through energy and transportation infrastructures. These new "Iron Silk Roads" may prove more lasting and transformative than Silk Roads of any previous era.

## 17. PAX ARABIA



With many states already collapsed, the Arab world is ripe for reorganization. New energy and water infrastructures could promote resource-sharing between resource-rich and resource-poor societies, while improved transportation corridors could transform Arab civilization into a collection of urban oases better connected to Europe, Africa, and Central Asia. Connectivity is also transforming Arab relations with Israel, Turkey, and Iran.

## 18. PAX ASEANA



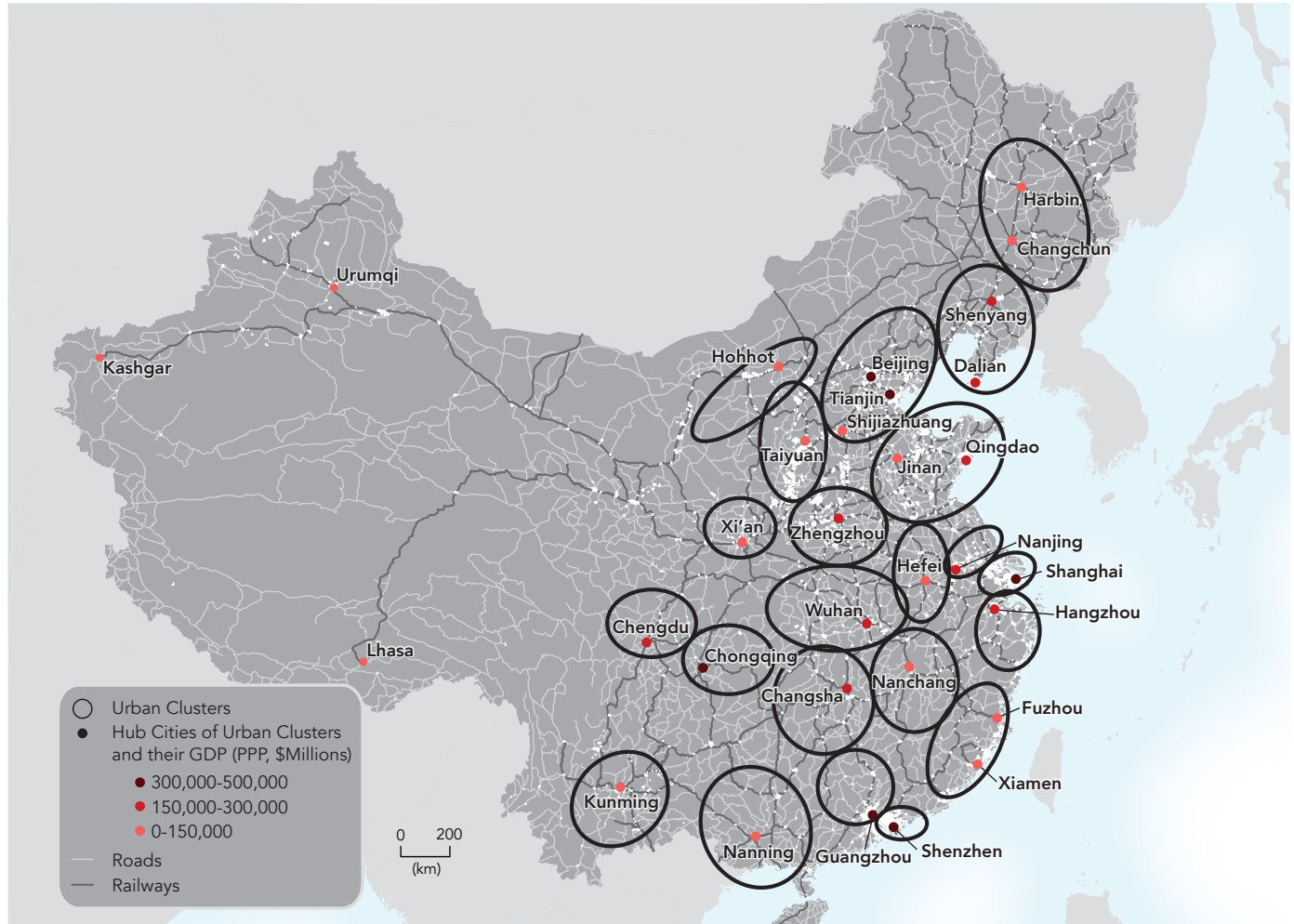
Southeast Asia leads the way among postcolonial regions in evolving toward functional integration through transportation and energy infrastructures, trade agreements, and supply chain complementarities.

19. **PAX AFRICANA**



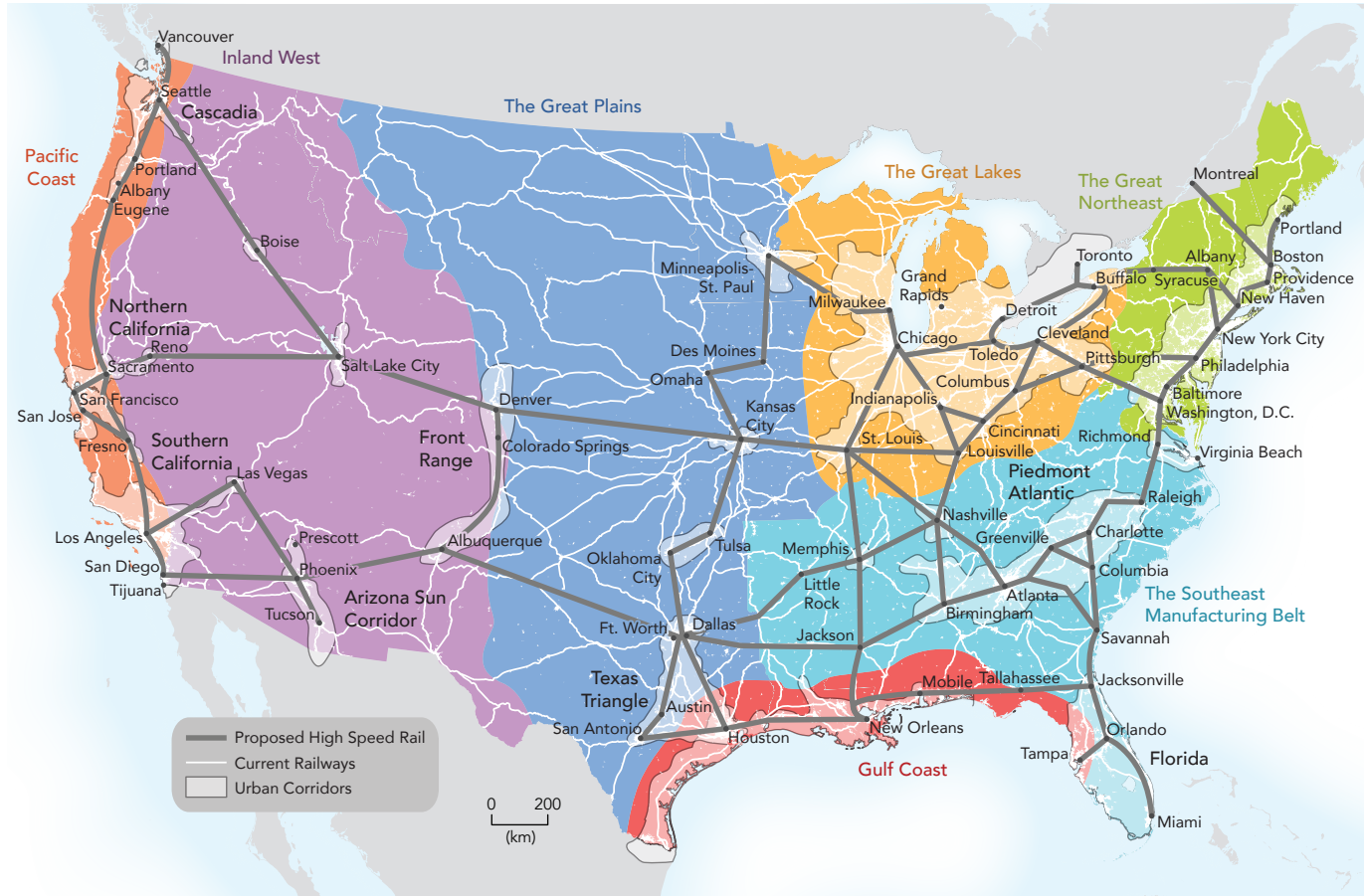
Africa is still more a collection of subregions than a united continent, but new transcontinental highways and railways, hydroelectric dams and electricity grids, and oil and gas pipelines are transforming its arbitrary postcolonial map into one where African societies are better connected to one another.

## 20. CHINA: EMPIRE OF MEGACITIES



**China is functionally reorganizing itself around approximately two dozen megacity clusters, each internally integrated through dense transportation networks, while high-speed rail connects the entire country.**

## 21. BEYOND THE FIFTY STATES: AMERICA'S NEXT MAP



**America's functional economic regions have broader geographies than the traditional map of fifty states but center around key city hubs. High-speed railways and Internet cables could efficiently connect American cities together, creating a "United City-States of America."**



## 22. FROM NAFTA TO NORTH AMERICAN UNION



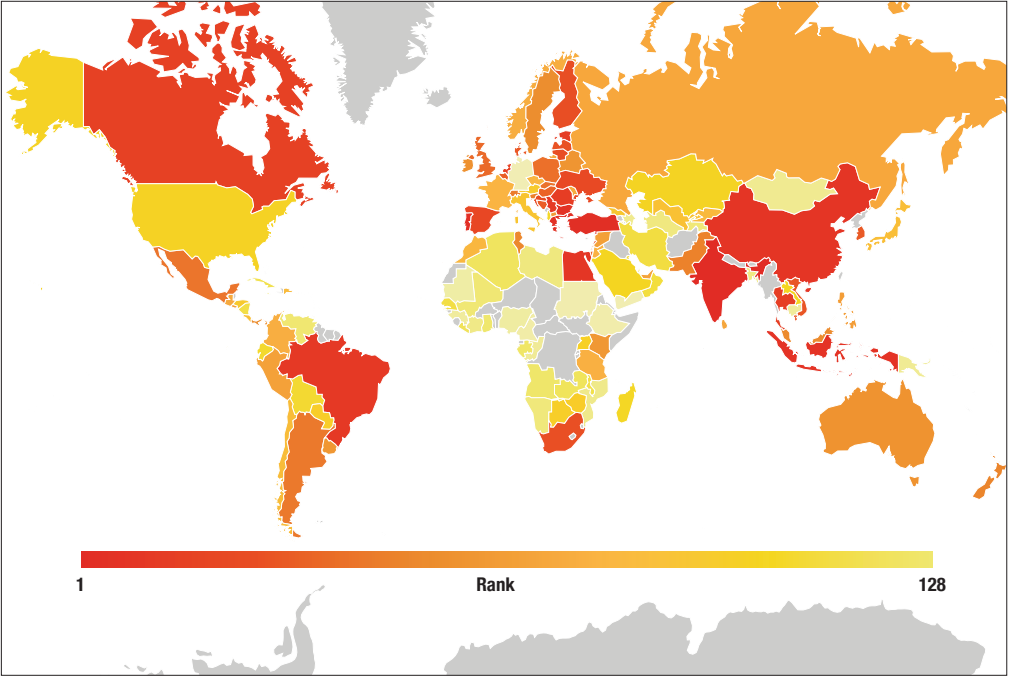
**Canada, the United States, and Mexico are increasingly integrated through cross-border infrastructures, resource sharing, trade, and investment.**

## 23. THE SOUTH AMERICAN UNION



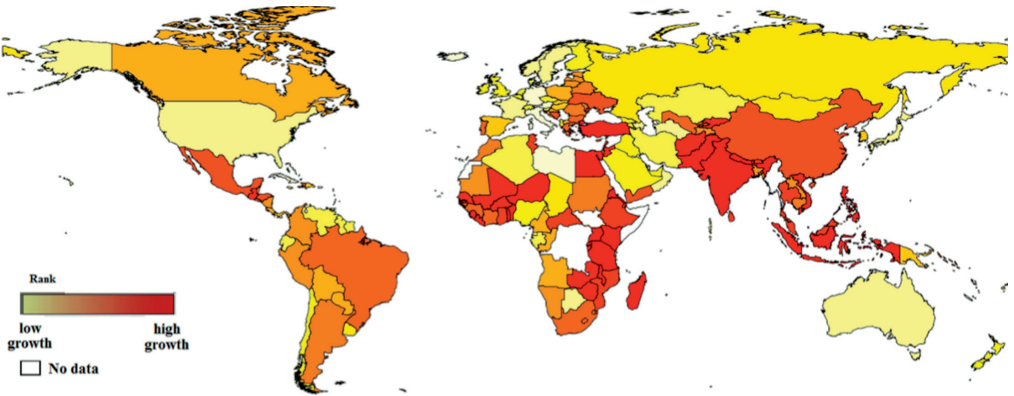
**South America is almost fully urbanized, with most people living along the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean coasts. New energy and transportation linkages are enabling the continent to trade more efficiently across both oceans, especially with Asia.**

## 24. ASPIRING TO ECONOMIC COMPLEXITY



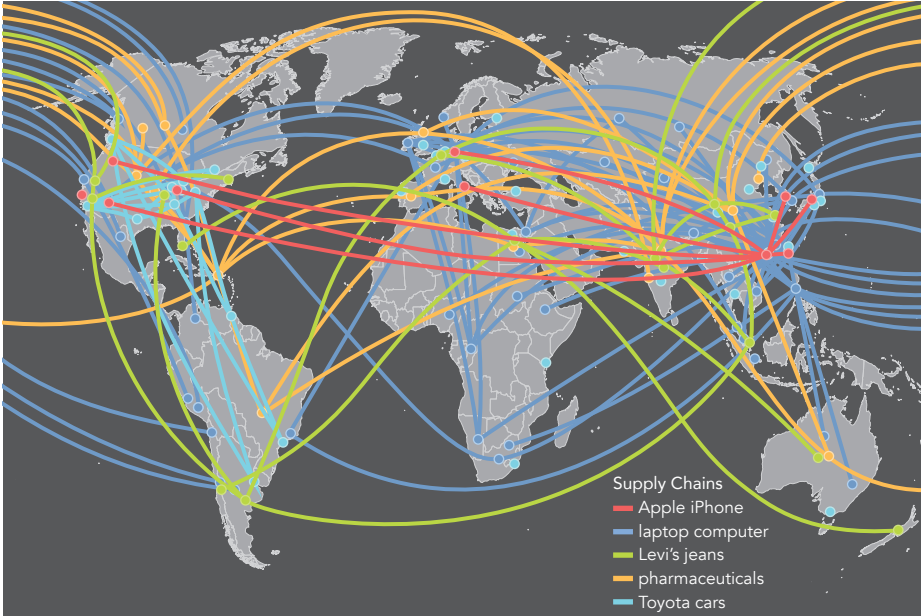
The Complexity Outlook Index (2013) ranks countries according to their potential to improve productive capabilities. Canada, Brazil, India, and China are among the countries that could gain the most from rising trade with partners whose technologies and other know-how could raise the complexity of their own products and exports.

## 25. FROM COMPLEXITY TO GROWTH



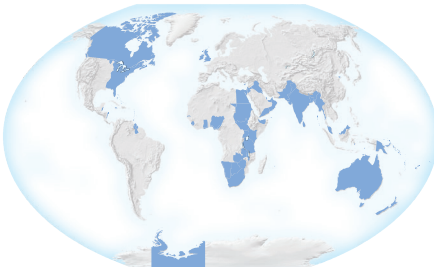
A projection of the countries most likely to achieve high growth rates to the year 2023 based on improvements in productive capabilities embedded in their exports. India, Southeast Asia, and Africa show the greatest improvement.

26. **SUPPLY CHAINS ARE BECOMING MORE DISPERSED AND COMPLEX**

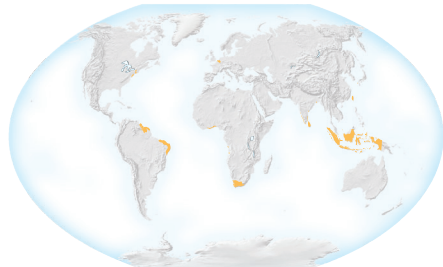


From electronics to textiles to pharmaceuticals, supply chains are becoming more distributed in response to local market pressures such as more demanding consumers.

27. **WHICH ROLE MODEL FOR CHINA?**



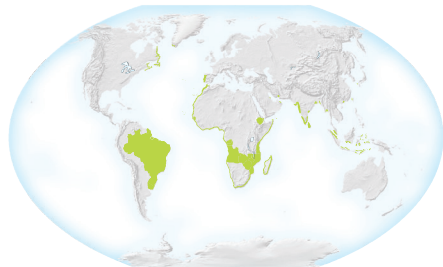
British Empire



Dutch Empire



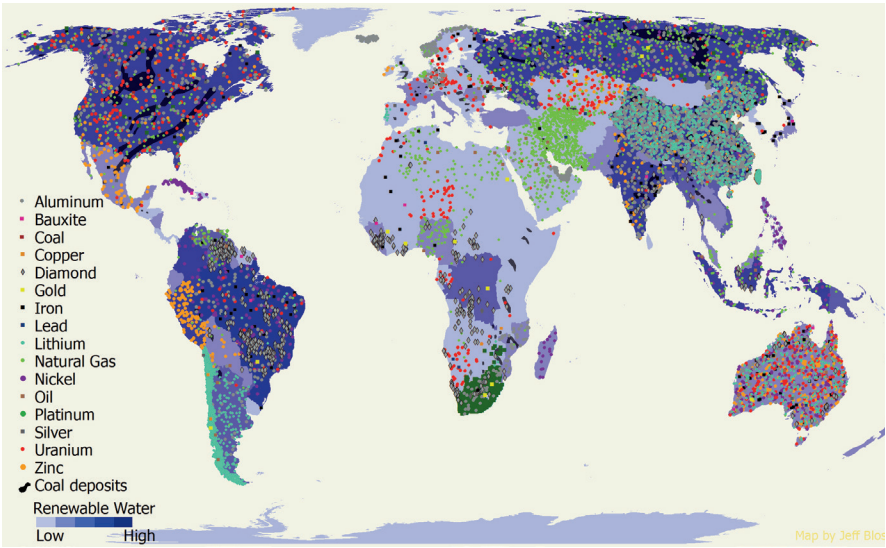
Spanish Empire



Portuguese Empire

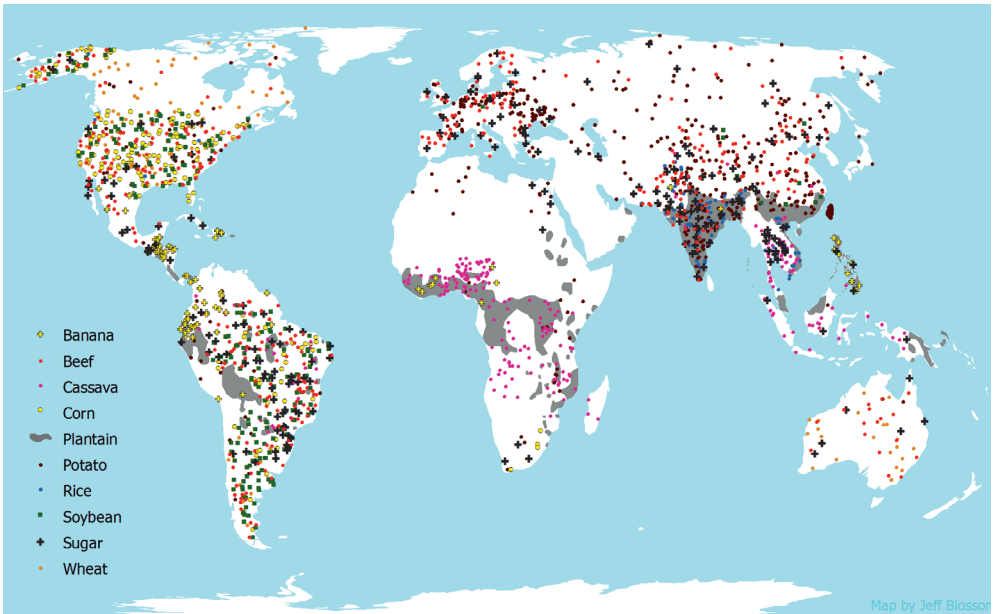
Of Europe's globe-spanning empires of the past five hundred years, the Dutch were an empire of enclaves focused more on trade than territory.

## 28. A MAP OF MINERALS



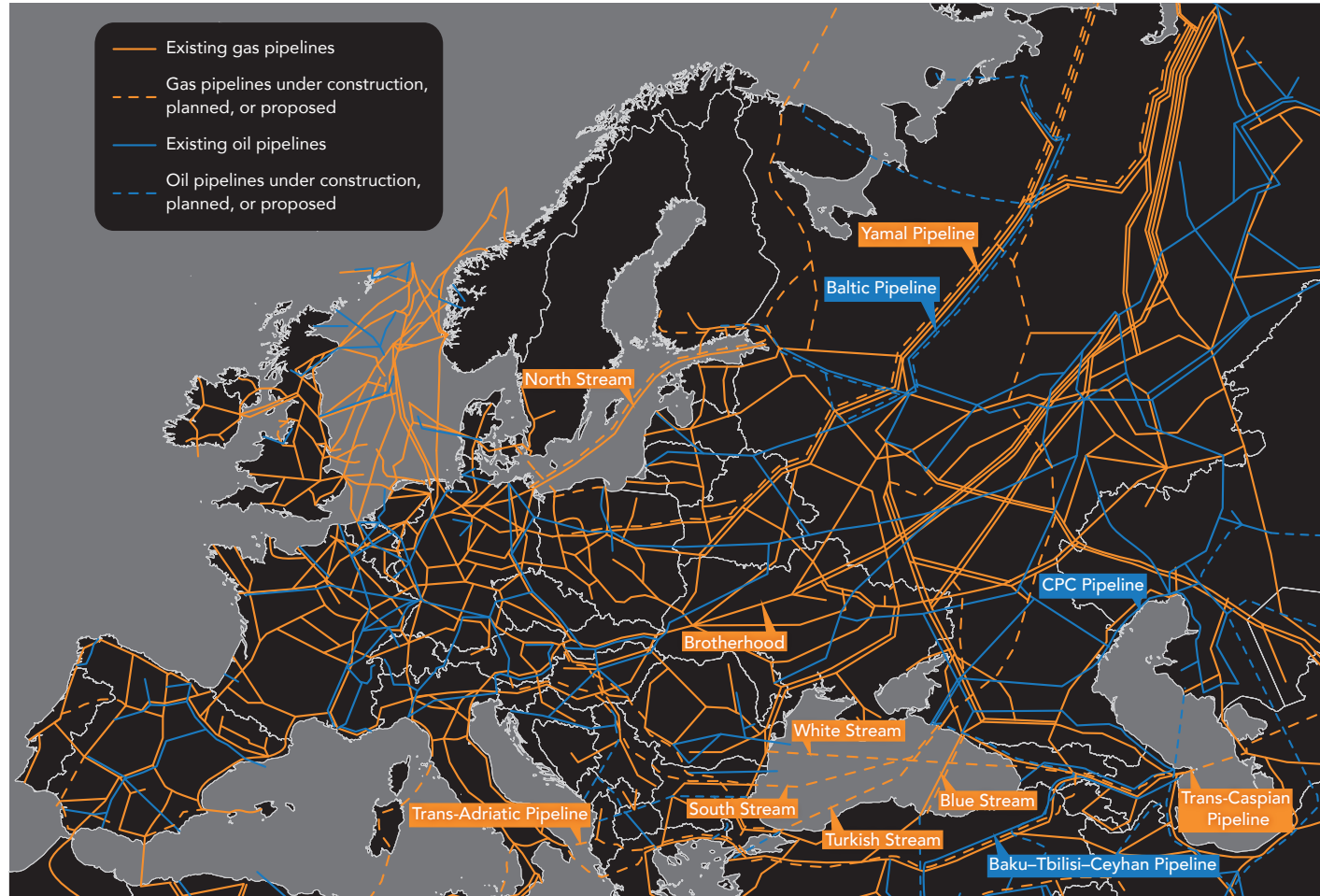
The world's hydrocarbon and mineral resources predate and transcend our political borders. Infrastructure, supply chains, and markets move reserves from where they are to where they are consumed.

## 29. WORLD FOOD SUPPLIES



North America, South America, Europe, India, China, and Australia have the largest agricultural resources. The United States, Australia, and several European nations are the world's biggest food exporters.

### 30. DOES RUSSIA HAVE EUROPE OVER A BARREL?



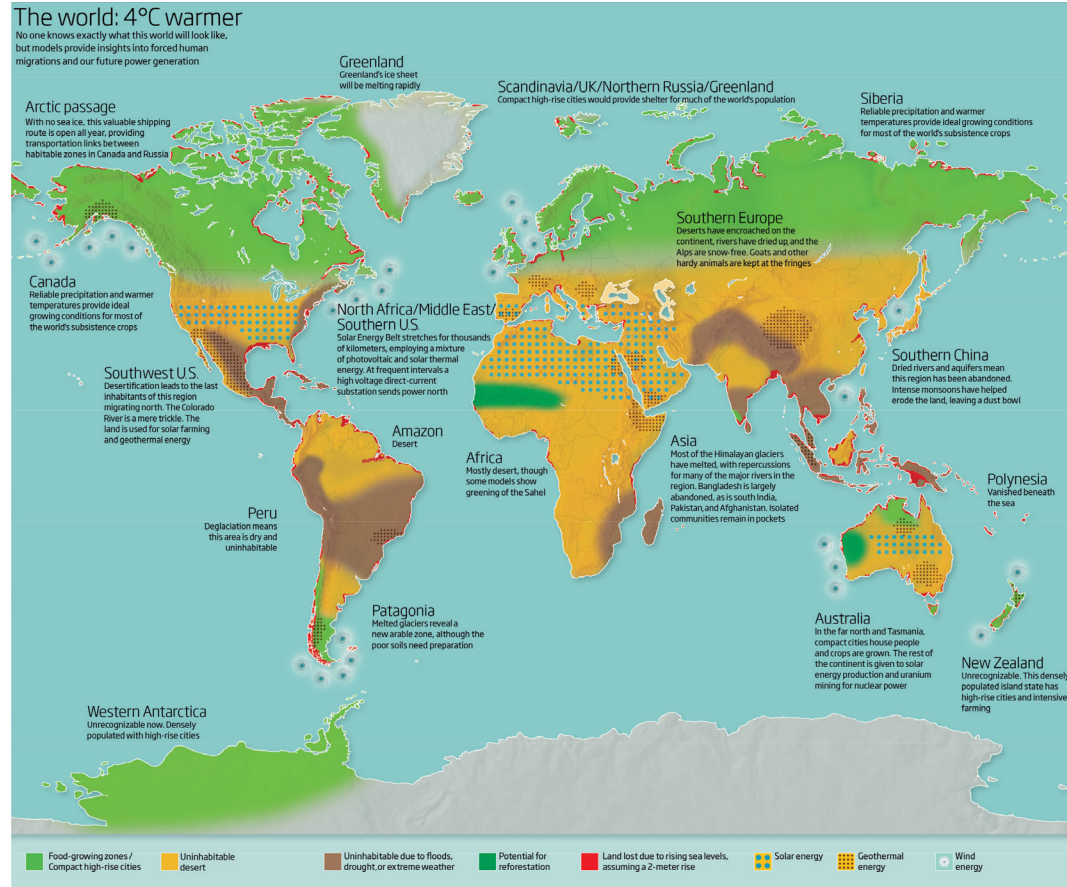
**New oil and gas pipelines from the Caucasus, Central Asia, and the Mideast reduce Europe's energy dependence on Russia, while new Russian pipelines avoiding Ukraine diminish its role as a transit state.**

# 31. THE NEW ARCTIC GEOGRAPHY



As the Arctic ice melts, the terrain and resources beneath are increasingly contested. At the same time, the combination of rising temperatures, new resource discoveries, and emerging transportation corridors means more population centers, infrastructure investment, and connectivity across the northernmost parts of the world.

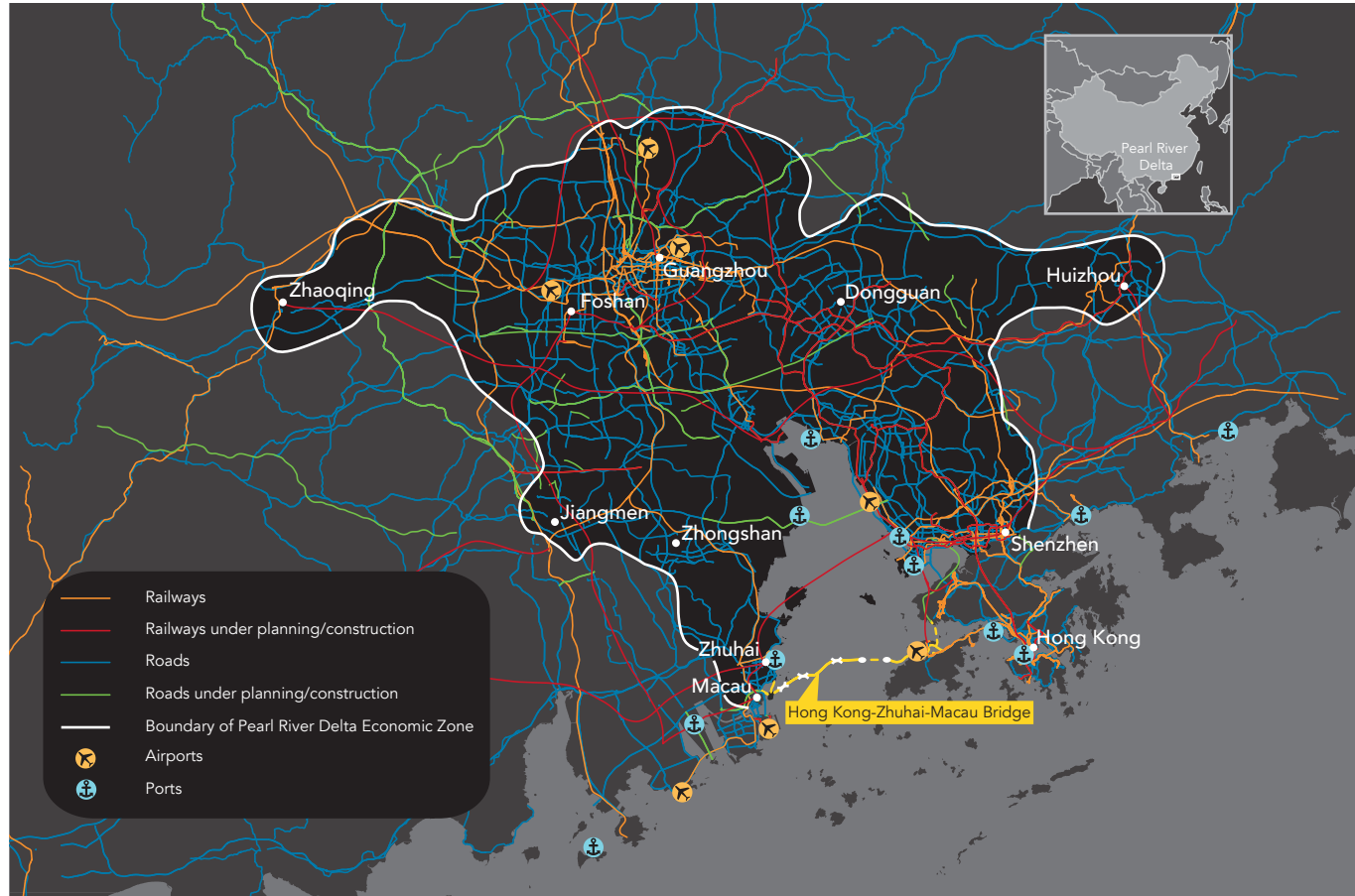
## 32. THE WORLD: 4 DEGREES CELSIUS WARMER



The continued rise in global temperatures will have a seismic impact on life worldwide: The Amazon rainforest will become a desert, Himalayan glaciers will disappear, and much of the world's two largest countries (China and India) will have to be abandoned. The world's two largest and most depopulated countries, Russia and Canada, will become the only reliable food-producing geographies, and potentially home to billions of climate refugees.

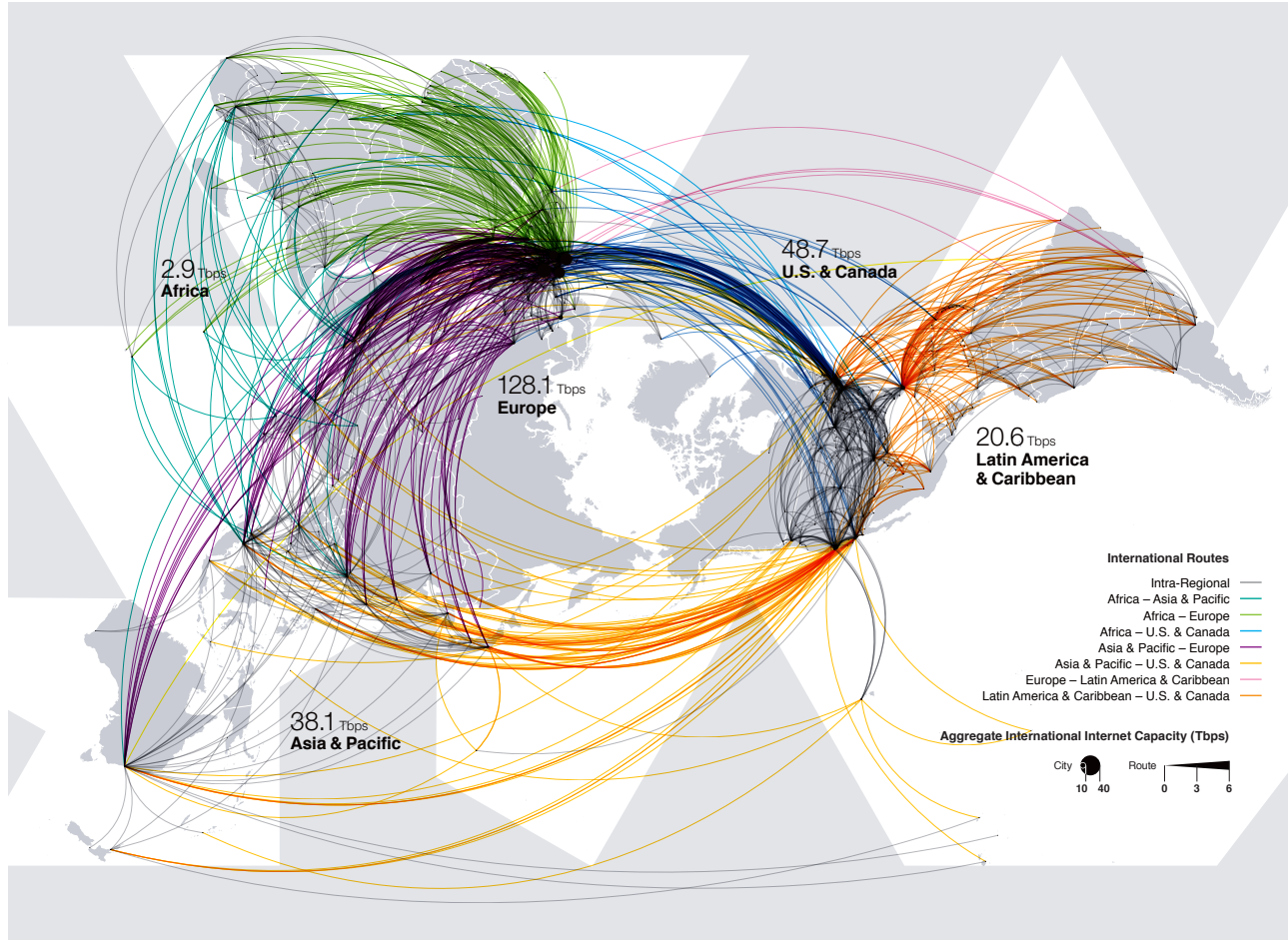


### 33. ONE MEGACITY, MANY SYSTEMS



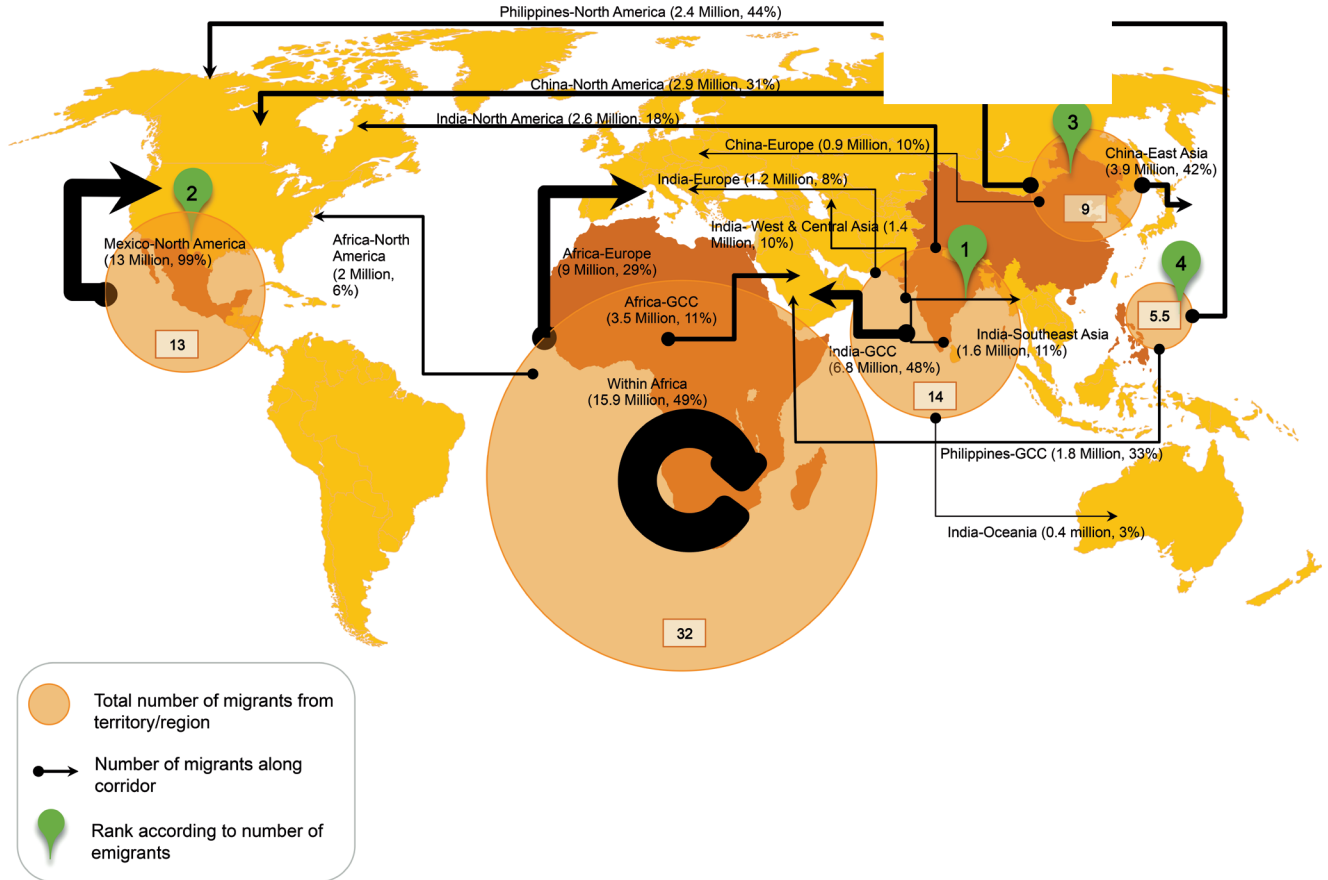
From Guangzhou to Hong Kong, the Pearl River Delta megacity is becoming one integrated economic corridor covering a dozen cities. By 2030 its population could reach 80 million with an economic output of \$2 trillion.

## 34. GLOBAL DATA FLOWS EXPANDING AND ACCELERATING



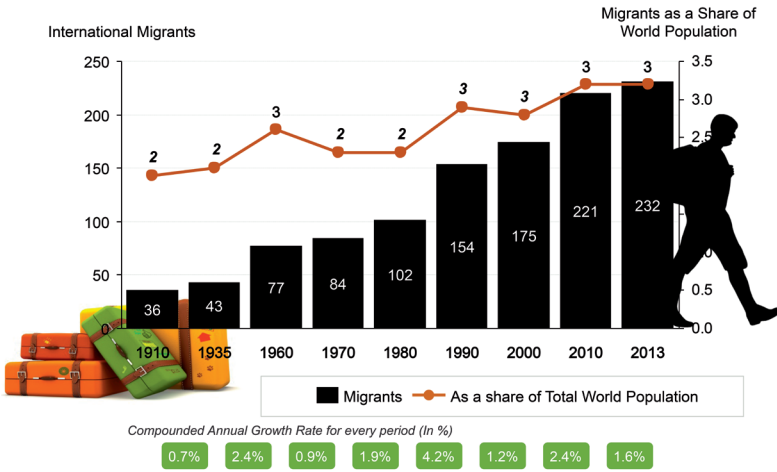
Interregional data transfer routes are growing among major cities on all continents. Terabytes per second (Tbps) capacity is a proxy for the volume of data transferred across borders within each region. Europe ranks far ahead of the rest of the world.

### 35. GLOBAL MIGRATION: ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS



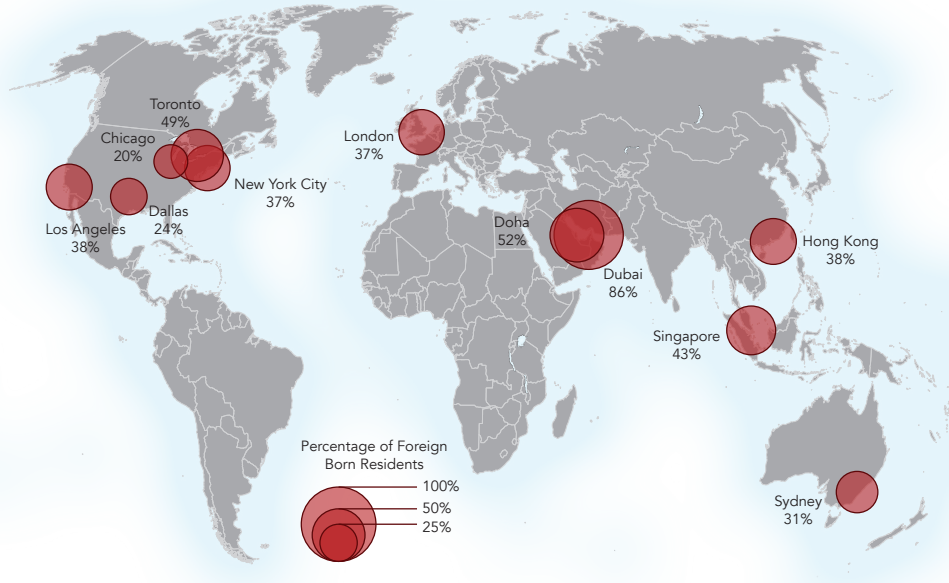
Africa, India, Mexico, the Philippines, and China are the largest sources of migrants crossing borders and continents. Lines connect origin and destination, indicating the number of migrants along each corridor and the percentage of the origin country's total number of migrants.

### 36. A WORLD ON THE MOVE: MIGRANTS SURGE AS THE WORLD POPULATION EXPANDS



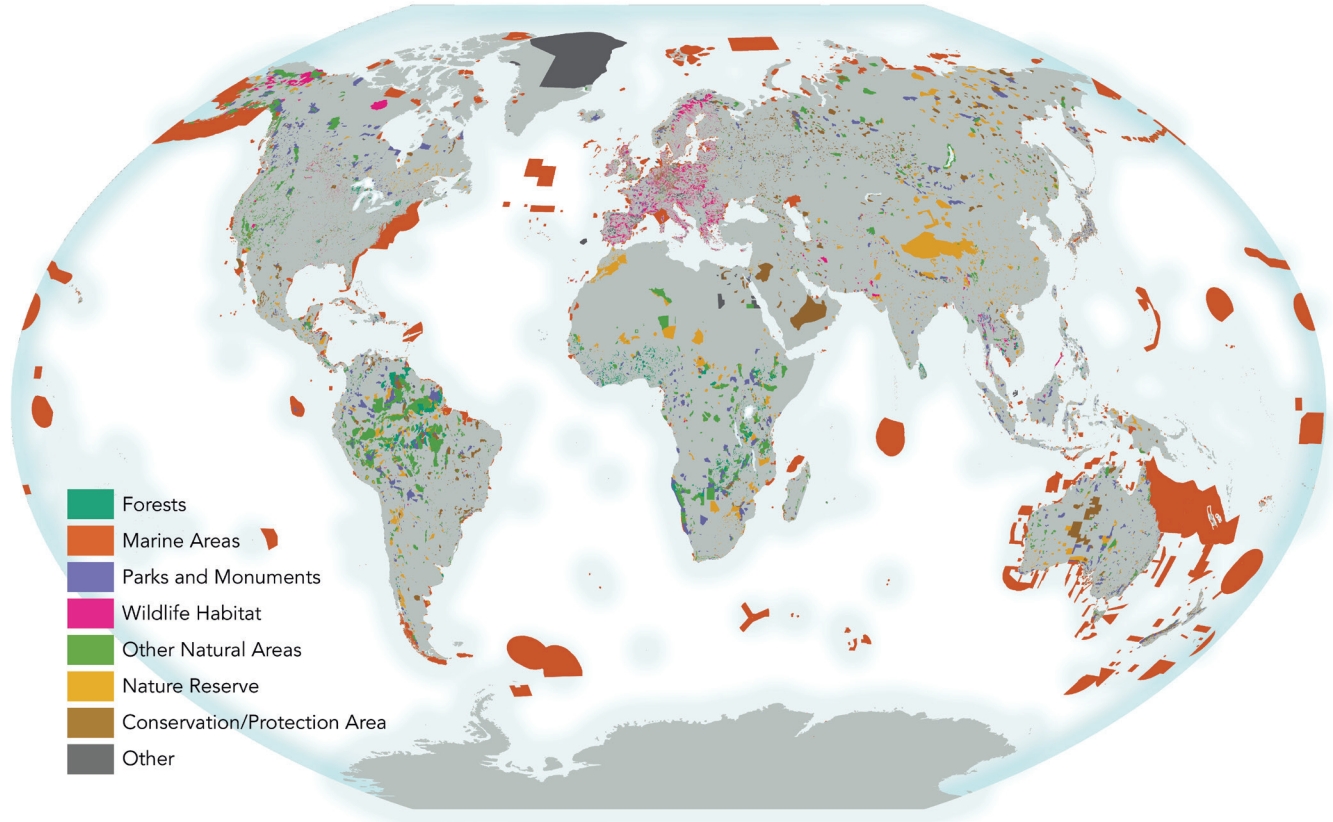
The total number of people living outside their country of birth continues to rise, even as it holds steady as a small percentage of the total world population.

### 37. GLOBAL HUBS BECOME DEMOGRAPHIC MELTING POTS



As the number of global migrants surges, connected and open cities feature ever-higher percentages of foreign-born residents. With South Asian nationals making up the majority of its population, Dubai's indigenous population is the smallest of any major city.

## 38. PROTECTING THE PLANET



**Governments are designating fragile ecosystems as protected areas and partnering with companies and civil society groups to monitor and restore them.**