

The Top 5 000 Global Companies

The Global Innovation Index 2020 provides detailed metrics about the innovation performance of 131 countries and economies around the world. Its 80 indicators explore a broad vision of innovation, including political environment, education, infrastructure and business sophistication. The 2020 edition sheds light on the state of innovation financing by investigating the evolution of financing mechanisms for entrepreneurs and other innovators, and by pointing to progress and remaining challenges – including in the context of the economic slowdown induced by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) crisis. Updated to incorporate the latest armaments used in Kosovo, Afghanistan, Iraq, and Israel, a comprehensive survey of the history of weapons traces the evolution of arms, including specifications, from clubs to tomorrow’s sophisticated technologies, placing weapons in the context of their time. Original. 20,000 first printing.

The EU’s Role in Fighting Global Imbalances looks at the role of the European Union in addressing some of the greatest challenges of our time: poverty, protectionism, climate change, and human trafficking. The recent crisis has depleted the Union’s economic and political resources. At the same time the Union is, like never before, expected to confront these global challenges on the world political arena, where new regional power centres are establishing themselves. Based on a broad and interdisciplinary understanding of the concept of global imbalances, this book argues that these challenges follow from pervasive global imbalances, which at root are economic, political, and legal in character. Contributions from ten leading scholars in the fields of economics, law, and political science provide in-depth analyses of three key dimensions of EU foreign policy, namely: the internal challenges facing the EU, as its 28 member countries struggle to coordinate their actions; the external challenges facing the EU on the global arena, in areas where global imbalances are particularly pervasive, and where measures taken by the Union can have an important impact; and the EU’s performance on the global arena, in the eyes of other key actors. This policy-oriented, interdisciplinary volume offers real insight into the European Union and its role in global affairs and will appeal to academics and policy-makers alike.

Moody's Bond Record

The New Weapons of the World Encyclopedia

The EU's Role in Fighting Global Imbalances

Global Trade Conference on Aquaculture

A Global Human History, 20,000-5000 BC

Global and regional pulse economies

This directory provides key details of the world’s largest 5000 manufacturing and service companies by size of sales revenues; 500 banks by size of assets; and 100 insurance companies by size of premium income. In addition, league tables are provided to list the companies as above.

FIELD & STREAM, America’s largest outdoor sports magazine, celebrates the outdoor experience with great stories, compelling photography, and sound advice while honoring the traditions hunters and fishermen have passed down for generations.

An analysis of the elevated level of contemporary global economic inequality—its measurement, trends over time and geography, and the policy challenges thrown up by them, with a focus on mainly five countries—Brazil, China, India, South Africa, and Mexico.

Trends and Policies

The Routledge Companion to Global Value Chains

Global Tuberculosis Control

WHO Report 2010

World Investment Report 2020

Review

This study summarises key recent developments in science, technology and innovation across the OECD area. It covers trends, provides an overview of policy developments and emphasises the roles played by science and technology in recent economic growth.

The 36th edition of the SIPRI Yearbook analyses developments in 2004 in o Security and conflicts o Military spending and armaments o Non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament The SIPRI Yearbook contains extensive annexes on the implementation of arms control and disarmament agreements and a chronology of events during the year in the area of security and arms control. Studies in this volume: Euro-Atlantic security Major armed conflicts Multilateral peace missions Governing the use of force under international auspices The greater Middle East Latin America and the Caribbean Environmental security Financing security in a global context Military expenditure Arms production International arms transfers Arms control and the non-proliferation process Nuclear arms control and non-proliferation Chemical and biological weapon developments and arms control Libya’s renunciation of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and longer-range missile programmes Conventional arms control International non-proliferation and disarmament assistance Multilateral export controls The Proliferation Security Initiative The annual accounts and analyses are extensively footnoted, providing a comprehensive bibliography in each subject area.

This biennial report sets out a comprehensive review of world fisheries and aquaculture, as well as examining selected policy issues including capture-based aquaculture, labour standards, fisheries management and CITES, trade issues, depleted stocks recovery, deep-water fisheries, production forecasts to 2030, fisheries subsidies, and fishing capacity. Findings include that developments in world fisheries and aquaculture during recent years have continued to follow the trends that were already becoming apparent at the end of the 1990s, with capture fisheries production stagnating, aquaculture output expanding and growing concerns with regard to safeguarding the livelihoods of fishers and the sustainability of both commercial catches and the aquatic ecosystem from which they are extracted.

29-31 May 2007, Qindao, China : [proceedings]

The Top 5000 Global Companies

The Top 5 000 Global Companies 2000-2001

Philippines 5000

Science, Technology and Industry Outlook 2000

The Five Thousand Year Leap

The Founding Fathers of the United States of America created the first free people in modern times. They wrote a new kind of Constitution which is now the oldest in existence. They built a new kind of commonwealth designed as a model for the whole human race. They believed it was thoroughly possible to create a new kind of civilization; giving freedom, equality, and justice to all. The Founders created a new cultural climate that gave wings to the human spirit. They built a free-enterprise culture to encourage industry and prosperity. They gave humanity the needed ingredients for a gigantic 5,000-year leap in which more progress has been made in the past 200 years than all of prior recorded human history. All of this came about because of 28 basic principles the Founders discovered, upon which all free nations must be built in order to succeed. This eBook includes the original index, footnotes, table of contents and page numbering from the printed format, and also new illustrations.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has published an annual report on global control of tuberculosis (TB) every year since 1997. The main purpose of the report is to provide a comprehensive and up-to-date assessment of the TB epidemic and progress made in TB care and control at global, regional and country levels. This fifteenth annual report contains more up-to-date information previous reports in the series, following earlier data collection and the completion of the production cycle within a calendar year. Three new features of this annual report are: first, it includes more-up-to-date data, including 2009, presented for almost all key indicators and financial data extending to 2011; second, results from several analyses undertaken for the first time in 2010, including (i) for each of the 22 high-burden countries (HBCs), trends in rates of TB incidence and mortality since 1990 combined with projections of whether the target of halving the 1990 mortality rate by 2015 will be achieved; (ii) estimates of the lives saved by TB control between 1995 and 2009 and projections of the additional lives that could be saved up to 2015, with separate estimates for women and children; (iii) assessment of progress in implementing and financing TB care and control against the targets included in a just-released and updated version of the Global Plan to Stop TB; and (iv) a new compilation of data showing the contribution that PP PP M can make to case detection. Thirdly, country profiles are available for all countries (rather than the 22 HBCs only) and can be downloaded online at www.who.int/tb/data, drawing on the latest data available in WHO’s global TB database

FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Circulars Global aquaculture production in 2015 reached 106 million tonnes, with an estimated value of US\$163 billion, although the average annual growth rate of world aquatic animal production slowed to 6.4 percent in the period 2001-2015. Bringing together information from six regional reviews, this report examines how the aquaculture sector has performed over the past five years and draws lessons for ensuring sustainable growth and expansion in the years ahead.

The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2004

International Production Beyond the Pandemic

Main Report

International Auction Records

Dams and Development

USA, Israel, France, Switzerland, China and Japan

Brings to life fifteen thousand years of human history in a study that follows an imaginary modern traveler who visits and observes prehistoric communities and landscapes that laid the foundations of the modern world.

In 2015, Europe recorded an unprecedented number of asylum seekers: as many as one million. An estimated 350,000 to 450,000 people could be granted refugee or similar status, more than in any previous European refugee crisis since World War II.

This Companion provides a review of global value chains (GVCs) and the megatrends that are shaping them and will continue to reshape them in deep-set trajectories of change over the next few decades. Megatrends herald both challenges and opportunities. With the growing interest among business leaders and researchers in GVCs, this is a reference work which fills a gap in current literature by focusing on the new features of GVCs, including the shift of global purchasing power towards developing economies, the significance of emerging technologies and data analytics, the increasing tensions between globalisation and de-globalisation, and the role of micro-multinationals, start-up entrepreneurs, the public sector and middle markets in a fast-changing global economy. The early chapters are essentially intradisciplinary in character, with the first seeking to explore some historical aspects of GVCs.

Subsequent chapters cover the theory and practice of operations and supply chain management, emerging supply chain technologies, and the impact of inter-firm collaboration across sectors and economies. The final chapters take a more interdisciplinary approach and examine topics at the interface of GVCs with the economy, society, culture and politics. This comprehensive handbook provides a timely analysis of leading-edge global megatrends and practices in one volume.

Perspectives on Global Development 2017 presents an overview of the shifting of economic activity to developing countries and examines whether this shift has led to an increase in international migration towards developing countries.

The Global Guide to the Top 5,000 Utilities

Sustainable Development Critical Issues

Global Tuberculosis Report 2018

Who Will Finance Innovation?

Perspectives on Global Development 2017 International Migration in a Shifting World

Global Water Quality Data 2013

Chapter 1. Introduction -- chapter 2. Disease burden and 2015 targets assessment -- chapter 3. TB case notifications and treatment outcomes -- chapter 4. Drug-resistant TB -- chapter 5. Diagnostics and laboratory strengthening -- chapter 6. Addressing the co-epidemics of TB and HIV -- chapter 7. Financing -- chapter 8. Research and development -- Annexes.

The most trustworthy source of information available today on savings and investments, taxes, money management, home ownership and many other personal finance topics.

The conference was developed in five sessions. In the first session, “Aquaculture Growing Strength”, an overview on production and trade was followed by five commodity presentations showing the success in shrimp, salmon, tilapia, catfish and bivalve aquaculture. The second session on “Challenges” highlighted the current and future challenges facing the sector. These included challenges related to assuring food safety in aquaculture products, maintaining and improving consumers’ perceptions of the quality and environmental acceptability of aquaculture, improving aquatic animal health management, addressing issues related to feed quality and availability, and improving the view investors take to assure economic and financial sustainability. During the third session, the “Advantages and Opportunities” of aquaculture were covered by taking into account the globalization process and the requirements of processors and the food service and retail sectors, which all seem to have a preference for aquaculture products under special conditions. Seafood and health benefits, and the potential offered new species were seen as driving factors in the aquaculture sector. The opportunities and challenges for the small-scale fish farmers in Southeast Asia were also considered. The fourth session was fully dedicated to the aquaculture sector in China, with presentations on the domestic market, the export potential, safety and quality inspection and China’s role in reprocessing seafood for re-export to the global market. In the last session on “Progress - The Future”, the future developments expected for aquaculture were covered. Here the interaction between capture fisheries and aquaculture was analyzed and also presented in a case study on wild and aquacultured salmon. Aquaculture was viewed within the context of other intensive animal production systems. The enormous potential of the technical innovations in aquaculture compared to capture fisheries was highlighted under the term of “Blue revolution”. The last session was closed with a description of the political framework required to allow for the sustainable development of aquaculture.

Incubators of the World

World aquaculture 2015: a brief overview

The Top 5,000 Global Companies 2002

Global Innovation Index 2020

OECD Reviews of Migrant Education Immigrant Students at School Easing the Journey towards Integration

World Investment Report 2022

This report analyses recent migration movements and policies, as well as recent labour market outcomes of immigrants. It includes two special focus chapters as well as country notes and a statistical annex.

The pulse sector is undergoing dynamic changes globally and in several regions and countries to meet the challenge of growing demand in the face of sluggish production growth. Realizing the importance of pulses in the human diet, 2016 has been declared the International Year of Pulses (IYP). This report captures the dynamics of the pulse sector during the last three decades. The examination of pulse supply, demand, uses, trade, prices, and outlook would help researchers and policy makers make more informed decisions related to the sector. Pulse-based food is an important source of dietary protein and essential minerals, particularly for the vegetarian population. At the global level, the average share of pulses is only 5 percent of the total protein consumption but their contribution in several developing countries range between 10 and 40 percent. To meet the growing demand and raise their per capita availability, countries made efforts to increase production and explore trade opportunities to augment domestic supply. Overall between 1980 and 2013, pulses production at the global level grew at an annual rate of 1.3 percent but there were, however, two phases of pulses production at the global level. While there was almost a period of stagnation in production of pulses during the1990s, production has sharply increased since 2005. The bulk of the increase in production came from developing countries where both area and yield growth (from a low base) contributed to the production. For developed countries—where production also grew—the center of production shifted from Europe to North America and Oceania. For developing countries, two new centers of production emerged in Eastern Africa and Southeastern Asia (Myanmar).

WHO has published a global TB report every year since 1997. The main aim of the report is to provide a comprehensive and up-to-date assessment of the TB epidemic, and of progress in prevention, diagnosis and treatment of the disease at global, regional and country levels. This is done in the context of recommended global TB strategies and targets endorsed by WHO’s Member States and broader development goals set by the United Nations (UN). The

2018 edition of the global TB report was released on 18 September, in the lead up to the first-ever UN High Level Meeting on TB on 26 September 2018.

Inequality in the Developing World

SIPRI Yearbook 2005

Global Tuberculosis Report 2015

Reinterpreting and Reimagining Megatrends in the World Economy

Tourism in OECD Countries 2008 Trends and Policies

Armaments, Disarmament, and International Security

Un état des lieux international sur les incubateurs dans les pays leaders. Une réflexion sur le management et l’organisation des incubateurs, ainsi que sur le rôle de la puissance publique et des entreprises privées.

How can we meet the needs of today without diminishing the capacity of future generations to meet theirs? This is the central question posed by ‘sustainable development’. OECD countries committed themselves to sustainable development at the 1992 UN.

The 2021 edition of International Migration Outlook analyses recent developments in migration movements and the labour market inclusion of immigrants in OECD countries. It also monitors recent policy changes in migration governance and integration in OECD countries.

Easing the Journey towards Integration

Current trends and outlook

Kiplinger’s Personal Finance

International Oil and Gas Development

International Migration Outlook 2021

By the year 2000, the world had built more than 45,000 large dams to irrigate crops, generate power, control floods in wet times and store water in dry times. Yet, in the last century, large dams also disrupted the ecology of half the world’s rivers, displaced tens of millions of people from their homes and left nations burdened with debt. Their impacts have inevitably generated growing controversy and conflicts. Resolving their role in meeting water and energy needs is vital for the future and illustrates the complex development challenges that face our societies. The Report of the World Commission on Dams: - is the product of an unprecedented global public policy effort to bring governments, the private sector and civil society together in one process - provides the first comprehensive global and independent review of the performance and impacts of dams - presents a new framework for water and energy resources development - develops an agenda of seven strategic priorities with corresponding criteria and guidelines for future decision-making. Challenging our assumptions, the Commission sets before us the hard, rigorous and clear-eyed evidence of exactly why nations decide to build dams and how dams can affect human, plant and animal life, for better or for worse. Dams and Development: A New Framework for Decision-Making is vital reading on the future of dams as well as the changing development context where new voices, choices and options leave little room for a business-as-usual scenario.

Satisfying the changing food habits and increased demand for food intensifies pressure on the world’s water, land and soil resources. However, agriculture bears great promise to alleviate these pressures and provide multiple opportunities to contribute to global goals. Sustainable agricultural practices lead to water saving, soil conservation, sustainable land management, conservation of natural resources, ecosystem and climate change benefits. Accomplishing this requires accurate information and a major change in how we manage these resources. It also requires complementing efforts from outside the natural resources management domain to maximize synergies and manage trade-offs. The objective of SOLAW 2021 is to build awareness of the status of land and water resources, highlighting the risks, and informing on related opportunities and challenges, also underlining the essential contribution of appropriate policies, institutions and investments. Recent assessments, projections and scenarios from the international community show the continued and increasing depletion of land and water resources, loss of biodiversity, associated degradation and pollution, and scarcity in the primary natural resources. SOLAW 2021 highlights the major risks and trends related to land and water and presents means of resolving competition among users and generating multiple benefits for people and the environment. The DPSIR framework was followed in order to identify the Drivers, Pressures, Status, Impact and Responses. SOLAW 2021 provides an update of the knowledge base and presents a suite of responses and actions to inform decision-makers in the public, private, and civil sectors for a transformation from degradation and vulnerability toward sustainability and resilience.

The 30th edition of the World Investment Report looks at the prospects for foreign direct investment and international production during and beyond the global crisis triggered by the COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic. The Report not only projects the immediate impact of the crisis on investment flows, but also assesses how it could affect a long-term structural transformation of international production. The theme chapter of the Report reviews the evolution of international production networks over the past three decades and examines the configuration of these networks today. It then projects likely course changes for the next decade due to the combined effects of the pandemic and pre-existing megatrends, including the new industrial revolution, the sustainability imperative and the retreat of laissez faire policies. The system of international production underpins the economic growth and development prospects of most countries around the world. Governments worldwide will need to adapt their investment and development strategies to a changing international production landscape. At the request of the UN General Assembly, the Report has added a dedicated section on investment in the Sustainable Development Goals, to review global progress and propose possible courses of action.

The Top 5000 Global Companies 1999/2000

International Migration Outlook 2016

After the Ice

International Tax Reforms and Sustainable Investment