

## Key Vocabulary

Trade	It involves buying and selling of goods and services in return for goods or services or money
Import	Buying goods or services from another country
Export	Selling goods or services to another country
Product	Something that is made and then sold
Goods	Things that are bought and transported
Consumer	A person who buys goods or services for their own use.
Producer	A person, company or country that makes, grows, or supplies goods or products for sale.
Fairtrade	Buying and selling goods for a fair price.
Primary sector/stage	Extracting the raw materials such as farming, mining, fishing, and forestry.
Secondary sector/stage	Turning raw materials into other products (processing/manufacturing stage) such as wood into furniture, tin into mobile phone, fish into fish fingers.
Supply chain	The journey travelled by clothing, food items and other products through different factories, suppliers, and warehouses before ending up as a finished product in the shops.
Globalisation	The process of world's countries becoming more connected because of international trade and exchange.
The highest-value export	The product that makes the country most money through global trade. Physical and human features of a country determine what type of export makes the country the most amount of money

# Global trade



The Fairtrade symbol seen on packaging in the UK, shows that the trader has been given a fair price for his product.

## What is trade and why is it important?

Trade is an important way to make sure that natural resources are shared around the world.

There are many things that we enjoy as a result of trade links with other parts of the world.

Chocolate comes from the cocoa plant which grows in tropical climates. That means that for us to enjoy chocolate in England we must import it into the country.

Bananas need lots of sun to grow which means that they cannot grow in England. The United Kingdom imports around 1.15 million tonnes of bananas every year.

Coffee comes from a plant which grows between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. The UK drinks an average of 70 million cups of coffee a day. This means there is a high demand for it to be imported

## How did trade become global and what is meant by import and export?

Global trade (or international trade) is simply the movement in and out of the country (import and export) of goods and services across international boundaries.

## What factors determine resources provided by a country?

Physical geography of a country determines whether foods can or cannot be grown there i.e. climate/ vegetation.

## What are the three stages of production in the global supply chain?

Primary- extracting the raw materials e.g. farming, mining, fishing, and forestry.

Secondary- Turning raw materials into other products (processing/manufacturing stage) e.g. wood into furniture, tin into mobile phones, fish into fish fingers.

Tertiary- Services as provided to businesses (shops selling the brand) and other customers. The distribution to retailers around the globe falls into this sector.

## What positive impact can buying fairtrade products have on communities in other countries?

Fair trade is a way of buying and selling products that **allows the farmers to be paid a fair price for their produce**, and have better working conditions. Trade is 'unfair' when farmers receive very low income and have poor conditions while the companies that sell their products make lots of money from them.

## Where does our food come from?

Origins of food consumed in the UK in 2017

