

How important is trade to the United Kingdom?

Before you finish eating breakfast this morning, you've depended on more than half the world.



-Martin Luther King, Jr.

Enquiry Questions

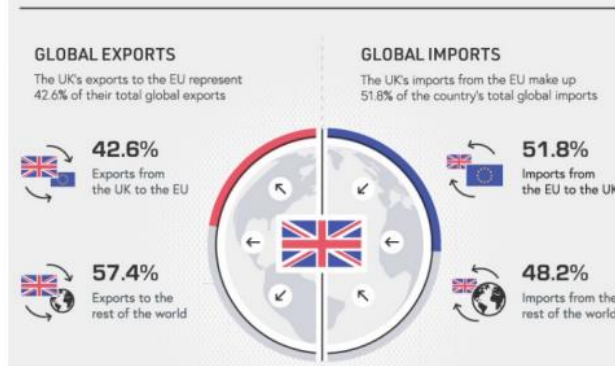
1. What is trade?
2. How did trade 'get global'?
3. Where does our food come from?
4. What is global trade?
5. What is the Global Supply Chain?
6. What does the UK export and to where?
7. Why are some products described as being 'Fair Trade'?
8. What are the 'highest value exports'?

Global trade is the buying and selling of goods and services around the world



trade	the buying and selling of goods and services
global	relating to the whole world, worldwide
national	relating to a whole country
local	relating to a particular area or neighbourhood
commodity	a raw material or agricultural product that can be bought and sold
import	bring goods or services into a country from abroad for sale
export	send goods or services to another country for sale
destination	the place to which someone or something is going or being sent
global supply chain	the different stages manufactured goods go through from source to sale
manufacturing	the making of articles on a large scale using machinery; industrial production
fairtrade	trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers

UK-Global Trade



Goods are transported by road, rail, sea and air.

Golden Threads

Location
Change
Conservation
Maps

Supply chain of a food product

1. Farming →	2. Post harvesting →	3. Processing →	4. Distribution →	5. Retail →	6. Consumer

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.

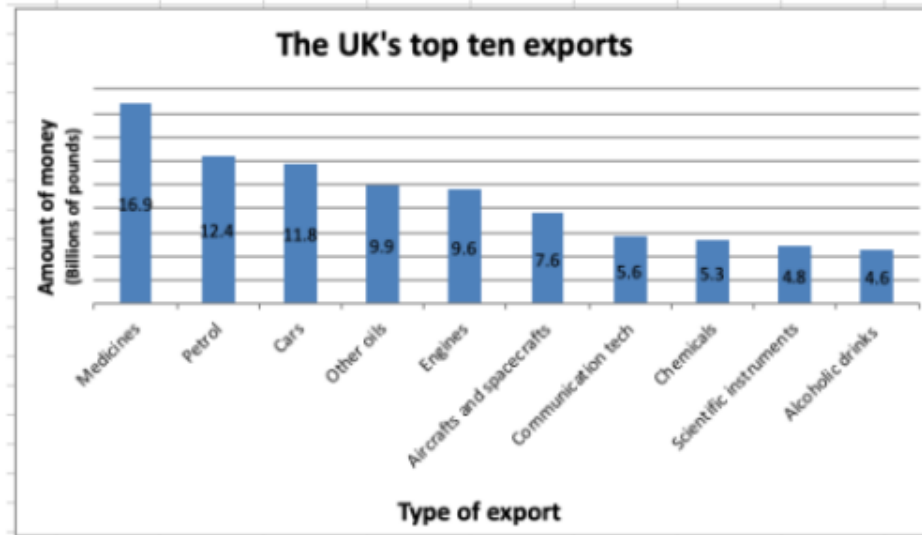
What are the three stages of production in the global supply chain?

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.



Who makes the most money in the supply chain for this banana?



QUALITY PRODUCTS. IMPROVING LIVES.
PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT.

What is Fairtrade?

The Fair Trade movement is a global organisation committed to helping producers/farmers in developing communities. Money raised from Fair Trade products, such as tea, bananas, coffee and chocolate, goes towards improving the working conditions, local sustainability and trade terms for farmers and workers, and their communities. Farmers get a guaranteed and fair price for their product.