



Year 6 Human and Physical Geography – Fair Trade



Where does our food come from?

Fair Trade - 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.

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

Trade has been happening around the world for hundreds of years and **goods** are carried around the world by container ships and planes.

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



- 1) **Trade** – action of buying and selling goods.
- 2) **Fair Trade** - A system that makes sure a product, usually from a poorer country gets a fair price for the product they are selling.
- 3) **Distribution** – The way in which something is shared out among a group or spread over an area.
- 4) **Import** - A product brought into a country to be sold there.
- 5) **Export** - A product sold to a foreign (different) country.
- 6) **Produce** - Making or growing something that will be sold.
- 7) **Origin** - Where something begins.
- 8) **Food miles** - The distance a product has travelled from producer to the person who buys the product.
- 9) **Agriculture** - The practise of preparing soil, producing crops and raising livestock (animals) and selling the product.

Advantages of Fairtrade.

- Provides producers with a fair price, meaning they can afford to buy food and medicine for their families.
- Ensures workers get reasonable working conditions this means that injuries and long working hours are avoided
- It creates jobs for local people meaning the government gets taxes to invest in schools and hospitals to improve development.
- Farmers get a guaranteed and fair price for their product

Disadvantages of Fairtrade

- The product is usually a higher price than a non-fair trade product - the customer pays more meaning often the products do not sell and the farmers do not make the money they thought they would.
- The non-fair trade workers get paid less meaning some people are forced into greater poverty and will struggle to provide for their families.