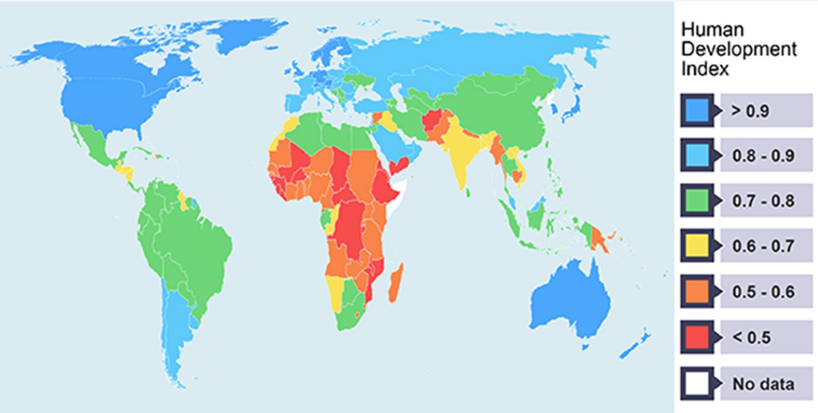
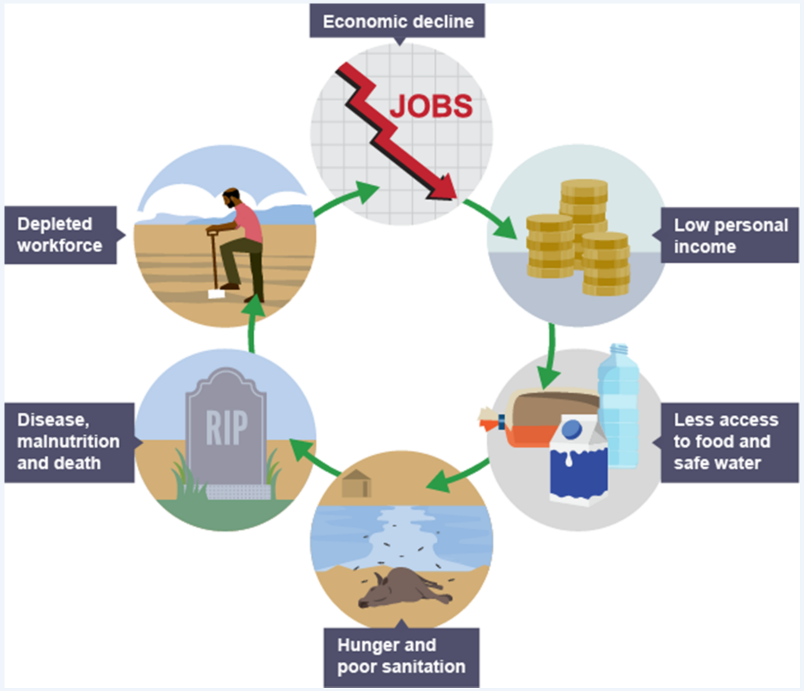
Globalisation



The Human Development Index combines social and economic indicators of development (life expectancy, mean years of education, GNI per capita.

Why do countries struggle?



Key words	Definition
Health	Being free from illness.
Life Expectancy	The average age a person lives to
Population Density	The number of people per square kilometre
Birth rate	Number of births per 1000 of the population.
Death rate	Number of deaths per 1000 of the population
Primary employment	Jobs involve gaining raw goods e.g. fishing, mining, fishing
Secondary employment	Jobs involve manufacturing
Tertiary	Provide jobs in the service industry e,g. banking, teaching

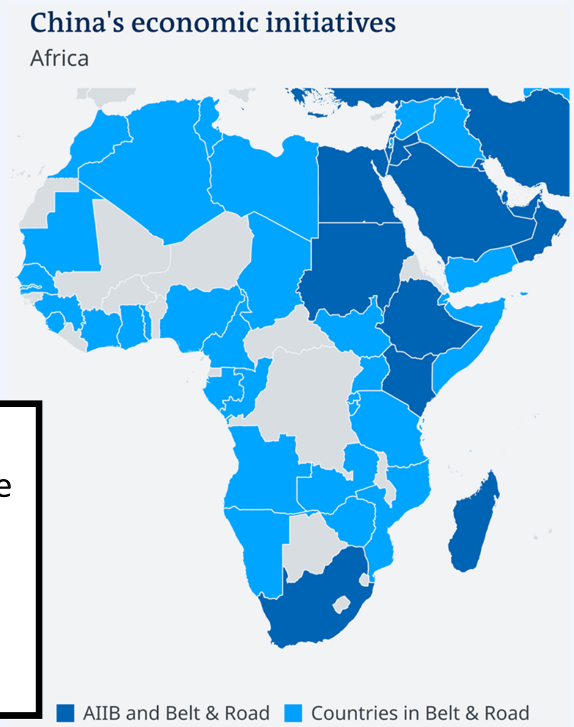
Belt & Road Initiative

The Belt and Road Initiative is a global infrastructure development strategy adopted by the

Chinese government in 2013 to invest in nearly 70 countries and international organisations.

The Gender Inequality Index is an inequality index. It shows the loss in potential human development due to differences between female and male achievements in reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market.

The Human Freedom Index is 76 personal and economic freedoms such as Religion and Freedom to Trade.



AC- Advanced countries, these are the most developed countries. For example: UK, USA, Norway, Singapore High standards of healthcare and education, excellent infrastructure, greater proportion of Tertiary and quaternary sector jobs. GNI/capita above $12,746.

LIDC- Low income developing countries, these are the least developed countries. For example: Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Nepal Low standards of healthcare and education, lack of developed infrastructure, greater proportion of Primary sector jobs. GNI/capita of $1,045.

EDC- Emerging and developing countries, these are countries whose economies are improving, but they aren't quite ACs. For example: Pakistan, Mexico, Romania, India, China Improving standards of healthcare and education, developing infrastructure, greater proportion of secondary sector jobs. GNI/capita of more than $1,045 but less than $12,746.

Development Indicator	Somalia
Life Expectancy	55.4 years
Birth rate	41.8
GNI/Capita	$105
Doctors per 1000	0.02
Infant Mortality	79.7
HDI	0.28

Development Indicator	Kuwait
Life Expectancy	74.8
Birth rate	12.5/1000
GNI/Capita	$33,590
Doctors per 1000	2.58
Infant Mortality	6.9/1000
HDI	0.80

Neo colonialism, the control of less-developed countries (mostly previously colonised) by developed countries through indirect means.

Kuwait & Somali

Economist.com

Brazil has a large service industry, which makes up the largest portion of employment and almost 71% of its GDP. It is made up of companies involved in sub-sectors such as hospitality, finance, retail and professional services. **The manufacturing industry** is the second largest contributor to Brazil's GDP, which has thrived due to its diversified nature – Brazilian companies manufacture everything from aircrafts and chemicals to food products and clothing. **The agricultural industry** makes up just 5.6% of GDP, but is significant as commodities are Brazil's biggest exports. Brazil is the world's leading producer of soyabeans, coffee, cocoa and sugar, and is even one of the few countries that is self-sufficient in oil.

BRICS is an acronym for Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa.

Growth of Brazil

Economists believe these four nations will become dominant suppliers of manufactured goods, services, and raw material by 2050 due to low labour and production costs.

Sectors of Industry

Primary	This involves the collecting of raw materials. Raw materials are natural materials that
Secondary	The secondary industry involves taking the raw materials produced and collected by the primary sector and **processing them into manufactured goods and products.**
Tertiary	Within this sector, goods and services that have been made by the secondary sector

The IMF

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an organisation of 190 countries, working to **trade and ensure financial security for countries**

What is Trade?

Trade is the exchange of goods and services between one country and another. The pattern of world trade can mean that LIDCs lose out.

What is Free Trade?

Free Trade is where you are not restricted by Tariffs (taxes).

What is Dumping?

Dumping is a term used in the context of international trade. It's **when a country or company exports a product at a price that is lower in the foreign importing market than the price in the exporter's domestic**

Why can Trade be unfair?

Usually, ACs **export valuable manufactured goods** such as electronics and cars and **import cheaper primary products** such as tea and coffee. In LIDCs the opposite is true. This means that LIDCs have little purchasing power, making it difficult for them to pay off their debts or escape from poverty.
The price of primary products fluctuates on the world market which means that workers and producers in LIDCs **lose out when the price drops**. The price of manufactured goods is steadier which means that ACs always benefit.
Increasing trade and reducing their balance of trade deficit is essential for the development of LIDCs. However, sometimes ACs impose **tariffs and quotas** on imports. Tariffs are taxes imposed on imports, which makes foreign goods more expensive to the consumer. Quotas are limits on the amount of goods imported and usually work in the ACs favour.
International trading has some potential barriers that can make it difficult for businesses to trade with some countries. The main two trading barriers are tariffs and trading blocs.