

Vocabulary

1	globalisation	The increasing connections between places and people across the planet, established through trade, politics and cultural exchanges. This is helped by technology and transport.
2	imports	Bringing goods or services into a country from another country.
3	exports	Taking goods or services out of a country to another country.
4	trade	Buying and selling goods or services
5	TNC	Transnational Corporation: a company that operates in two or more countries.
6	politics	The activities associated with the government of a country or area.
7	culture	The ideas, customs and traditions of a group of people.
8	revenue	Money that is made or money that is coming into the country or a company.
9	technology	Machinery and devices developed from scientific knowledge.
10	economy	The financial system of a country.
11	GDP	Gross Domestic Product: the total value of goods and services provided in a country for one year. Richer countries have a higher GDP than poorer countries.
12	labour	The work done by a group of people is referred to as their labour.

Globalisation has been facilitated by:

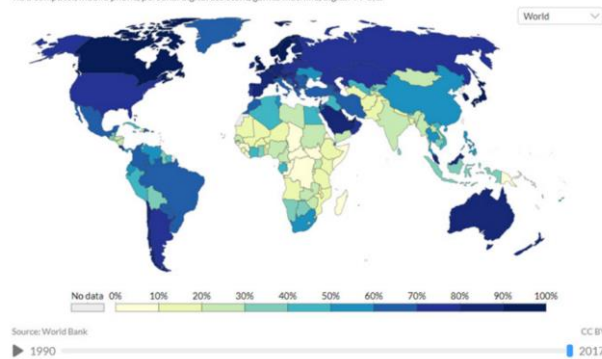
Cheaper and faster transport	People and goods can travel across the globe quickly and cheaply. The invention of airplanes has allowed the population to access more countries than ever before. Larger cargo ships mean that the cost of transporting goods between countries has decreased.
Cheaper and faster communication	The internet and mobile technology have allowed greater communication between people in different countries.
Labour availability and skills	Countries such as India have lower labour costs (about a third of that of the UK) and also high skill levels. Fast fashion is a term used for cheap clothing that is made quickly and often disposed of or recycled quickly after being used only a few times. Most clothing nowadays is produced in factories in poorer countries. Most clothing factory workers are women and salaries are usually low.
Trade	Organisations such as the World Trade Organisation (WTO) promote free trade between countries, which encourages countries to trade goods. Countries can import and export many items to sell and exchange to other countries.

Positives/Negatives

Positives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New jobs for people around the world. 2. TNCs bring wealth into countries. 3. Sharing of cultures, lifestyles and experiences. 4. Made aware of global events quickly such as natural disasters or global warming.
Negatives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Globalisation mostly benefits richer countries. 2. TNCs may drive independent countries out of business. 3. Large companies and trading internationally is having an impact on the environment. 4. Poor working conditions and low wages for some countries.

Share of the population using the Internet, 2017

All individuals who have used the Internet in the last 3 months are counted as Internet users. The Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.



The World's 10 Most Important Food Industry TNCs

