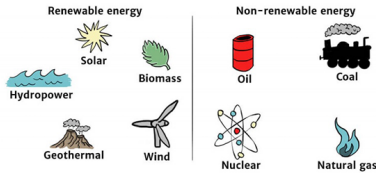




Renewable and Non-Renewable Energy Sources



Glossary

Climate change - the changing temperature and weather of the Earth

Distribution Channel / Supply Chain - the journey of a product through different stages and places before ending up as the finished product we buy in shops

Export - making and selling goods to other countries

Fair Trade - a way of buying goods that make sure producers in developing countries are paid a fair price

Food Miles - the distance food is transported from the time of its making until it reaches the consumer

Import - buying goods from other countries

Globalisation - where people and goods move easily across borders.

Non-renewable energy - energy that comes from sources that will eventually run out, such as oil, coal and gas.

Renewable energy - energy that comes from sources that will never run out, such as solar, wind and hydro energy.

Tourism - when people travel to a new place for pleasure

Trade - buying and selling goods and services

Tourism is an important part of London's economy. The industry employs over 700,000 people and generates 12% of all money made in the city.

Buying and selling goods is called **trade** and trade has been happening across the world for hundreds of years.

Renewable and non-renewable are the two types of energy sources. **Climate change** and more people living in the UK could lead to water shortages and higher demand for energy.

1 in 10 people do not have access to clean water.

Food miles is the distance food is transported from the producer to the consumer. It measures the journey of the **Supply Chain** for foods.

The lower the **food miles**, the better it is for the environment

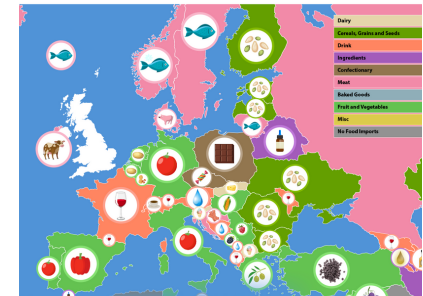
Carbon footprint is the total amount of greenhouse gases produced from the production and trading of a product.

Year Six Economic Activity

Trade happens because people **need** or **want** goods that they do not have.

More **developed countries** export valuable manufactured goods and import less valuable, primary products.

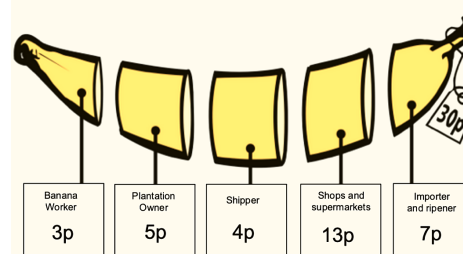
Natural resources available, land mass, and climate of a country determine what types of food they export and import



Europe's main imports



As a product goes through the **Supply Chain**, companies or people at each stage get a share of money. **Fair Trade** products make sure that producers get paid a fair price.



Fair trade split of a banana



Spring 2