Trade Overview

	Subsidy	Tariff	Quota
What is it?	a guaranteed price/money paid by the trade Bloc to a business (usually for agricultural goods)	a charge or tax on imports to make them more expensive	A limit on goods being imported into a trade bloc
Benefits	Agricultural products like sugar and cotton can be produced cheaper. Therefore jobs in farming are protected and less likely to be lost.	Makes domestic products cheaper so jobs and industries in the trade bloc are protected The money from the tariff goes to the trade bloc	Less competition from foreign goods outside of the trade bloc so jobs are protected.
problems	LICs cannot sell their agricultural products (e.g. cotton and sugar) to HICs because their prices are too high when a subsidy keeps the HIC product lower.	Consumers in the trade bloc pay higher prices. Less exports for some countries keeping them poorer	Higher prices paid by consumers

Quiz!-Quota, Tariff or Subsidy?

- 1. The USA charges a tax on any steel Imported into the USA
- The EU will pay its farmers a guaranteed price for food produced in the UK
- 3. This means a limit placed on the number of goods imported into a country
- 4. The EU and USA guaranteed the price for cotton farmers
- This is a tax placed on goods that are imported into a country
- 6. The EU placed a limit on the amount of textile products that could be imported from China into the EU
- 7. The USA placed a tax on nuts imported from Brazil
- 8. China put a tax on any steel imported from Japan or the USA
- The USA put a duty (extra charge) on Canadian timber imports
- 10. The Chinese government guaranteed the price of any solar panels it manufactured

Trade Revision Notes



Key Word-Trade Bloc:

This is where groups of countries get together and arrange their own trade rules or restrictions.