



# Ethics and the global economy

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Form: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_



PREVIEW

PREVIEW

PREVIEW

## Content: Ethics and the global economy

### **1. What is meant by the terms 'economy' and 'globalisation'?**

- LO Define the terms 'economy' and 'globalisation'
- Classify examples of trade into 'imports' and 'exports'
- Describe at least two features of globalisation

### **2. What are the benefits and costs of globalisation?**

- LO State the advantages and disadvantages of globalisation
- Define a 'multinational' business and give examples

### **3. What is meant by the term 'inequality'?**

- LO Explain the difference between income and wealth
- Define the term 'inequality'

### **4. What is Fair Trade?**

- LO Explain what 'Fair Trade' means
- Outline two features of Fair Trade Organisations
- Present a personal view on the value of Fair Trade

### **5. What are the ethical consequences of our own consumer choices?**

- LO Describe three different types of ethical consumers
- Identify ethical factors in making consumption decisions
- Explain the factors that you will personally consider in future consumption choices

### **What is 'socially responsible investing'?**

- LO Define 'investment' and 'socially responsible investing'
- Identify two possible ethical considerations in making investments

## 1. What is meant by the terms 'economy' and 'globalisation'?

- LO Define the terms 'economy' and 'globalisation'  
 Classify examples of trade into 'imports' and 'exports'  
 Describe at least two features of globalisation



### Starter:

. What does **global** mean?



### Task 1: Economy and globalisation

- . Look at the definition of economy and globalisation.  
 . Give examples of 'goods' and 'services' and global businesses.

Economy



Production



Consumption

Goods and Services



Examples of goods



Examples of services

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## 1. What is meant by the terms 'economy' and 'globalisation'?

- LO Define the terms 'economy' and 'globalisation'  
 Classify examples of trade into 'imports' and 'exports'  
 Describe at least two features of globalisation



. economy  
 . globalisation  
 . imports  
 . exports  
 . production  
 . consumption

. production and consumption of goods and services  
 . business done around the world  
 . goods brought into a country  
 . goods sent to another country for sale  
 . the making of goods (manufacturing)  
 . buying and using goods and services

Globalisation



Doing business in other countries - internationally

Examples of global businesses

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## 1. What is meant by the terms 'economy' and 'globalisation'?

- LO Define the terms 'economy' and 'globalisation'  
Classify examples of trade into 'imports' and 'exports'  
Describe at least two features of globalisation



### Task 2: Key features of globalisation

. Describe two features of globalisation.

#### Key features of globalisation

All countries and societies are connected

Production of components all over the world

Consumers buy products from all over the world

Media works across the globe

Businesses trade across countries - global economy

Tourism is global

#### 1. Describe two features of globalisation

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



## 1. What is meant by the terms 'economy' and 'globalisation'?

- LO Define the terms 'economy' and 'globalisation'  
Classify examples of trade into 'imports' and 'exports'  
Describe at least two features of globalisation



### Task 3: Globalisation

. Look at the list of the iPhone components.

#### Apple iPhone

The iPhone is designed in California, USA. Parts (components) of the iPhone are made all around the world, then the components are assembled by Foxconn and Pegatron in China.

Component suppliers for the iPhone 6:

**Accelerometer:** Bosch Sensortech, based in Germany with locations in the U.S., China, South Korea, Japan, and Taiwan.

**Audio chips:** Cirrus Logic, based in the U.S. with locations in the U.K., China, South Korea, Taiwan, Japan, and Singapore.

**Battery:** Samsung, based in South Korea with locations in 80 countries and Sunwoda Electronic, based in China.

**Camera:** Qualcomm, based in the U.S. with locations in Australia, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, and more than a dozen locations through Europe and Latin America.

**Camera:** Sony, based in Japan with locations in dozens of countries.

Chips for 3G/4G/LTE networking: Qualcomm

**Compass:** AKM Semiconductor, based in Japan with locations in the U.S., France, England, China, South Korea, and Taiwan.

**Glass screen:** Corning, based in the U.S., with locations in Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, The Netherlands, Turkey, the U.K., and the United Arab Emirates .

**Gyroscope:** STMicroelectronics. Based in Switzerland, with locations in 35 countries.

**Flash memory:** Toshiba, based in Japan with locations in over 50 countries.

**Flash memory:** Samsung, South Korea.

**LCD screen:** Sharp, based in Japan with locations in 13 countries and LG, based in South Korea with locations in Poland and China.

**A-series processor:** Samsung and TSMC, based in Taiwan with locations in China, Singapore, and the U.S.

**Touch ID:** TSMC and Xintec. Based in Taiwan.

**Touch-screen controller:** Broadcom, based in the U.S. with locations in Israel, Greece, the U.K., the Netherlands, Belgium, France, India, China, Taiwan, Singapore, and South Korea.

**Wi-Fi chip:** Murata, based in the U.S. with locations in Japan, Mexico, Brazil, Canada, China, Taiwan, South Korea, Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, India, Vietnam, The Netherlands, Spain, the U.K., Germany, Hungary, France, Italy, and Finland.

## 1. What is meant by the terms 'economy' and 'globalisation'?

- LO Define the terms 'economy' and 'globalisation'  
 Classify examples of trade into 'imports' and 'exports'  
 Describe at least two features of globalisation



### Task 4: Globalisation: Apple iPhone 6

Read the sentence and decide if it is **TRUE** or **FALSE**

Sentence		T	F
1	The iphone is made in the USA.		
2	Wifi chips are made in many countries.		
3	The iphone is assembled in South Korea.		
4	The iphones are designed in California.		
5	Samsung makes the Touch ID on the iPhone 6.		
6	Apple are an example of a global company.		
7	Some of Apple's rival companies make components for them.		
8	Samsung make the camera for the iPhone 6.		
9	Most of the iPhone 6 components are made in Europe.		
10	The iPhone 6 is a good example of globalisation.		

## 1. What is meant by the terms 'economy' and 'globalisation'?

- LO Define the terms 'economy' and 'globalisation'  
Classify examples of trade into 'imports' and 'exports'  
Describe at least two features of globalisation



### Task 5: Imports and exports

- . List examples of imported goods.
- . List goods that the UAE exports.



Entrepots are ports/airports around the world where imports arrive and are then re-exported to countries in the region - without leaving the port.  
Examples include: Jebal Ali Dubai and Singapore

### Examples of imports

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

### Examples of exports

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

### 1. What is meant by the terms 'economy' and 'globalisation'?

- LO Define the terms 'economy' and 'globalisation'  
Classify examples of trade into 'imports' and 'exports'  
Describe at least two features of globalisation



#### End of lesson: Summary sentences

#### 1. What is an 'economy'?

.....

#### 2. What is 'globalisation'?

.....

#### 3. What are imports?

.....

#### 4. What are exports?

.....

PREVIEW

## 2. What are the benefits and costs of globalisation?

- LO State the advantages and disadvantages of globalisation  
Define a 'multinational' business and give examples

**Starter:**

. What is **globalisation**?

**Task 1: Advantages of globalisation**

- . Read the advantages of globalisation.
- . In pairs, rank the advantages and explain your ranking.

### Globalisation: advantages

**Globalisation = lower prices**

Businesses can be located wherever they like and reduce costs = lower prices.

**Globalisation = more people with technology**

Globalisation has improved technology around the world. More people have internet connection and smartphones than ever before.

**Globalisation = creates jobs**

Greater globalisation means creation of jobs, many in LDCs.  
In MDCs workers up-skill to better jobs.

**Globalisation = promotes peace**

Globalisation equals more trade between countries. With more trade countries become friendlier and the chance of conflict and war is reduced (decreases).

**Globalisation = improves productivity**

Globalisation spreads expertise and technology around the world, increasing productivity.  
All businesses have to improve productivity to compete.

## 2. What are the benefits and costs of globalisation?

- LO State the advantages and disadvantages of globalisation  
Define a 'multinational' business and give examples



. less developed countries  
. more economical developed countries  
. productivity

. 'third' world country - less advanced  
. more advanced country - 'first' world country  
. how much is produced (made)

	Disadvantage	Explanation
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

## 2. What are the benefits and costs of globalisation?

- LO State the advantages and disadvantages of globalisation  
Define a 'multinational' business and give examples



### Task 2: Disadvantages of globalisation

- . Read the disadvantages of globalisation.
- . in pairs, rank the disadvantages and explain your reason for the ranking.

#### Globalisation: disadvantages

##### Globalisation = inequality

Higher skilled workers do well in LDC and MDC.

Less skilled workers do worse, gap between rich and poor increases.

##### Globalisation = less money for governments

Companies can locate anywhere in the world - so to keep businesses in their country governments reduce taxes. But less taxes mean less for the government to spend on services.

##### Globalisation = destruction of the environment

Greater globalisation means more trade, more trade means more production of goods.

Increased production means more raw materials are used = destruction of the environment.

##### Globalisation = race to the bottom

Globalisation can mean greater competition, lower prices = lower wages, less tax and more environmental damage. Living standards are reduced.

##### Globalisation = destroys local tradition and culture

Globalisation can lead to local traditions and culture being destroyed by the global culture.



## 2. What are the benefits and costs of globalisation?

- LO State the advantages and disadvantages of globalisation  
Define a 'multinational' business and give examples

	Disadvantage	Explanation
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

### 2. What are the benefits and costs of globalisation?

- LO State the advantages and disadvantages of globalisation  
Define a 'multinational' business and give examples



#### Task 3: Globalisation

. Read each sentence and decide if it is **True** or **False**

Sentence		T	F
1	LDC = less developed country.		
2	Companies can locate anywhere in the world.		
3	Globalisation benefits everyone.		
4	Multinational restaurants are good for local cuisine and eateries.		
5	MDCs = richer countries.		
6	'Race to the bottom' is a consequence of globalisation.		
7	Globalisation leads to higher prices.		
8	Globalisation leads to countries becoming more friendly.		
9	Globalisation helps the spread technology.		
10	Increased competition is a result of globalisation.		
11	Peace is an advantage of globalisation.		
12	Governments often get less tax money as a result of globalisation.		

## 2. What are the benefits and costs of globalisation?

- LO State the advantages and disadvantages of globalisation  
Define a 'multinational' business and give examples



### Task 4: Multinational companies in the UAE

. Research the multinational companies and list the countries they do business in.



#### Multinational companies

A multinational company (MNC) has a base in one country, but has offices/factories in other countries.

Name of company:	Headquarters:  Other locations:
Name of company:	Headquarters:  Other locations:
Name of company:	Headquarters:  Other locations:
Name of company:	Headquarters:  Other locations:
Name of company:	Headquarters:  Other locations:

**2. What are the benefits and costs of globalisation?**

- LO State the advantages and disadvantages of globalisation  
Define a 'multinational' business and give examples

. opinions . views . ideas .

**End of lesson: Discussion and debate**

- . Globalisation is a bad to less developed countries.
- . Globalisation makes the world a more peaceful place.
- . Cheap products are a bad for the environment.



PREVIEW

## 3. What is meant by the term 'inequality'?

- LO Explain the difference between income and wealth  
Define the term 'inequality'



### Starter:

What does **being fair and equal** mean to you?



### Task 1: Income and wealth

. Read the definition of income and wealth.

#### Income

Income is the money you get (monthly) for working and through investments (rent from a house).

#### Wealth

Wealth is what someone is worth - all their money and possessions (property, investments etc.).

**List your income**  
(the money you earn)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**List your wealth**  
(all your possessions)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## 3. What is meant by the term 'inequality'?

- LO Explain the difference between income and wealth  
Define the term 'inequality'



- . income
- . wealth
- . inequality

- . money you earn from a job
- . everything owned (all your possessions)
- . difference - size, income, wealth etc.



### Task 2: Wealth inequality

- . Watch the two YouTube videos.
- . In pairs, explain what wealth inequality is.



**Fairness for Children**  
**Income & education inequality**  
UNICEF

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VLDMPg5op28>



**Grwing wealth inequality in the world and America**  
Practical Wisdom

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pKSpPURMUmC>

### 1. Explain what is meant by wealth inequality?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

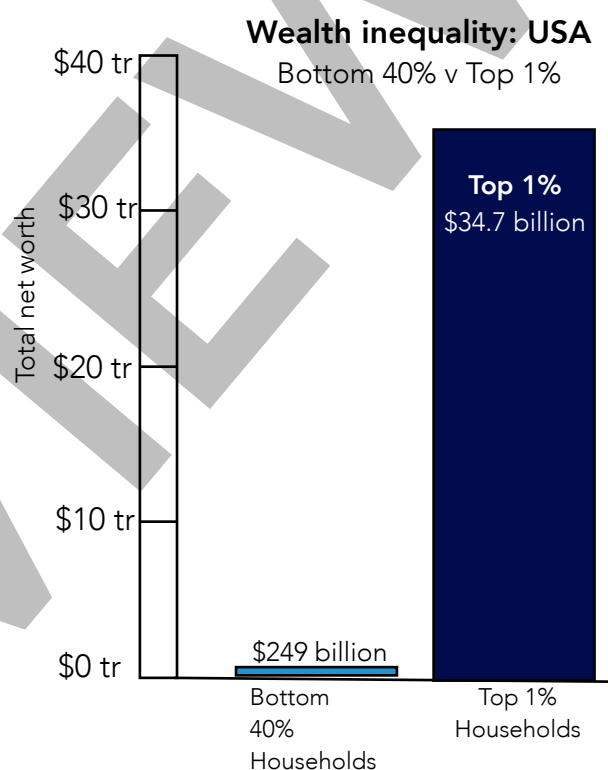
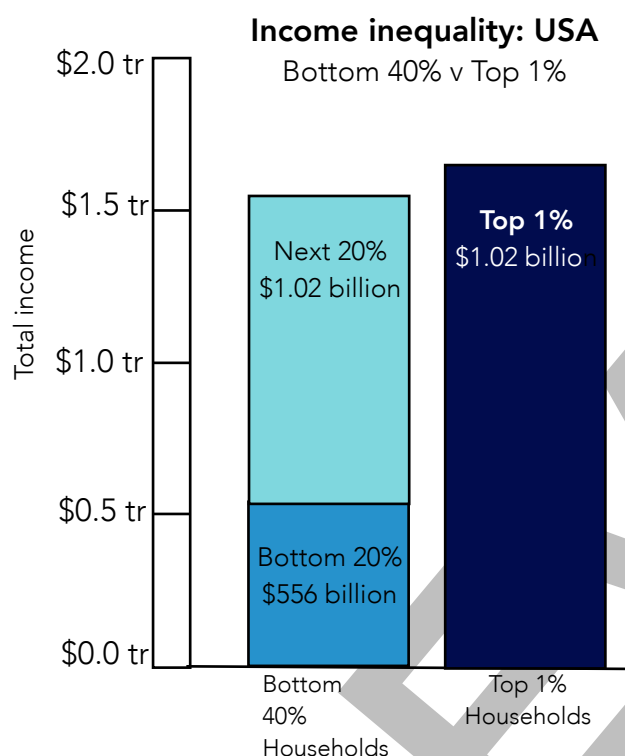
## 3. What is meant by the term 'inequality'?

- LO Explain the difference between income and wealth  
Define the term 'inequality'



### Task 3: Income and wealth inequality

. Look at the graphs below then in pairs describe what they show.



1. Describe income inequality in the USA.

.....

.....

.....

2. Describe wealth inequality in the USA.

.....

.....

.....



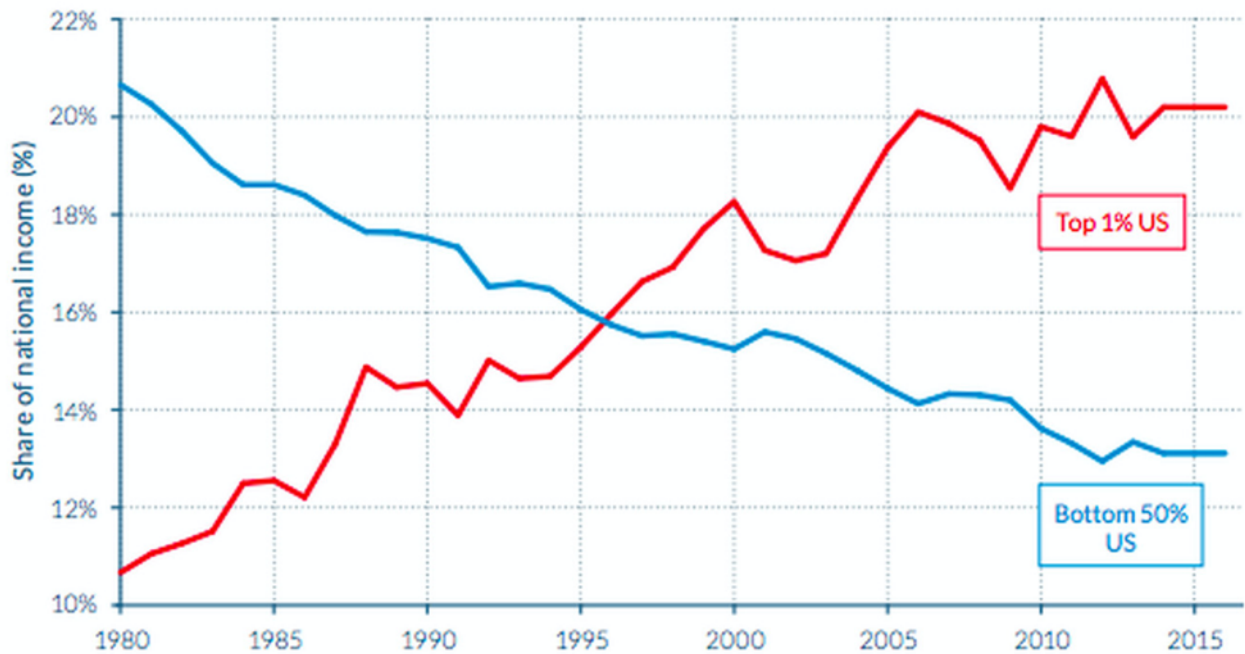
### 3. What is meant by the term 'inequality'?

- LO Explain the difference between income and wealth  
Define the term 'inequality'



#### Task 4: Income inequality

. Look at the graph below then in pairs describe what it shows.



Source: WID.world (2017). See [wir2018.wid.world](http://wir2018.wid.world) for data series and notes.

In 2016, 12% of national income was received by the top 1% in Western Europe, compared to 20% in the United States. In 1980, 10% of national

1. Describe how income inequality has changed, from 1980 to 2015, in the USA.

**3. What is meant by the term 'inequality'?**

- LO Explain the difference between income and wealth  
Define the term 'inequality'

. opinions . views . ideas .

**End of lesson: Discussion and debate**

*. Income and wealth inequality is bad for everyone.*



PREVIEW

## 4. What is Fair Trade?

- LO Explain what 'Fair Trade' means      Outline two features of Fair Trade Organisations  
Present a view on the value of Fair Trade



### Starter:

What does **fair** mean?



### Task 1: What is fair Trade?

. Watch the YouTube videos and read the extract from the Fair Trade website.



“ Fairtrade is about better prices, decent working conditions, local sustainability, and fair terms of trade for farmers and workers in the developing world. By requiring companies to pay sustainable prices (which must never fall lower than the market price), Fairtrade addresses the injustices of conventional (normal global) trade, which traditionally discriminates against the poorest, weakest producers. It enables them to improve their position and have more control over their lives. With Fairtrade you have the power to change the world every day. With simple shopping choices you can get farmers a better deal. And that means they can make their own decisions, control their future and lead the dignified life everyone deserves.

Taken from: [www.fairtrade.org.uk](http://www.fairtrade.org.uk)



### The Fair Trade story

Fair World Project (5 mins)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o6pcJxFen8Y>



### What is Fair Trade?

Fairtrade Canada (4 mins)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PLKTGWH398Q>

#### 4. What is Fair Trade?

- LO Explain what 'Fair Trade' means Outline two features of Fair Trade Organisations  
Present a view on the value of Fair Trade



##### Task 2: Fair Trade

. Explain what Fair Trade means



##### 1. Explain what Fair Trade means.

What are the advantages for the farmers (producers)?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

##### 2. Explain the difference between Fair Trade non Fair Trade.

(Think about globalisation from last lesson).

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## 4. What is Fair Trade?

- LO Explain what 'Fair Trade' means      Outline two features of Fair Trade Organisations  
Present a view on the value of Fair Trade



### Task 3: Fairtrade flowers

. Read the article from [www.fairtrade.org.uk](http://www.fairtrade.org.uk) and answer the questions that follow.

## FAIRTRADE FLOWERS



**Fairtrade** means farmers and workers across the world receive better prices for the goods that they produce. There are over 50,000 flower workers working with Fairtrade to get a better deal. They work hard to grow, harvest and pack the flowers so we can enjoy them all year round!

### WHERE DO FAIRTRADE FLOWERS GROW?

Almost all Fairtrade flowers come from East African countries including Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Uganda. You can also find Fairtrade flower farms in Ecuador and Sri Lanka.



### FAIRTRADE STANDARDS



The **Fairtrade Standards** help farmers to farm in a way that does not harm the environment. Fairtrade flower farms must limit the amount of chemicals and pesticides they use.

### DID YOU KNOW?



Greenhouse gas emissions from growing roses in the Netherlands are **5.5 times higher** than Fairtrade roses grown in Kenya!

There are 69 shades of Fairtrade flower available in the UK. What is your favourite colour of flower?

### WHAT DOES FAIRTRADE MEAN FOR FLOWER WORKERS?

Working on a Fairtrade certified flower farm has many benefits! Fairtrade have set a **minimum wage** for flower workers, which means they cannot be paid below a certain amount.

The workers also receive a **Fairtrade Premium** for every flower stem they sell. This is an extra amount of money that can be used to benefit the whole community. The workers decide together what to spend the money on.



Grace works on a Fairtrade certified flower farm in Kenya. Grace and her community have used the Fairtrade Premium for buying medicine, school fees for the children, and cookers for their homes.

#### 4. What is Fair Trade?

- LO Explain what 'Fair Trade' means      Outline two features of Fair Trade Organisations  
Present a view on the value of Fair Trade



#### Task 4: Fairtrade flowers

. Answer the questions below

**1. List the countries Fairtrade flowers come from?**

.....

.....

**2. How do flower farmers benefit from Fairtrade?**

.....

.....

**3. How do the Kenyan farmers use the Fairtrade premium to benefit the community?**

.....

.....

.....

**4. How are Fairtrade farmers good for the environment?**

.....

.....

.....

.....



## 4. What is Fair Trade?

- LO Explain what 'Fair Trade' means      Outline two features of Fair Trade Organisations  
Present a view on the value of Fair Trade



### Task 5: Fairtrade coffee

. Read the article from [www.fairtrade.org.uk](http://www.fairtrade.org.uk) and answer the questions that follow.



taken from: [www.schools.fairtrade.org.uk](http://www.schools.fairtrade.org.uk)



### Overview

Kenya lies on the equator with a beautiful Indian Ocean coastline. Kenya has undergone considerable growth in recent years but continues to face political, social and environmental challenges. Poverty reduction has been hampered by an increasingly unpredictable climate. Many areas suffer periodic droughts and flooding, affecting the poorest rural populations; almost 50% of Kenyans live in poverty. Environmental concerns such as poor water management and land degradation threaten the agriculture sector which employs 75% of the workforce. Kenya's main exports are tea, coffee, flowers and petroleum, but tourism earns the biggest proportion of foreign exchange due to Kenya's abundant wildlife parks.

### Coffee

The temperate forests in the western hills and the cool volcanic soils of Mount Kenya host ideal conditions for coffee production. Two-thirds of the coffee is produced by smallholders. In general, there are high standards of farming; the government has a strict protocol for producing coffee which includes nursery and farm management, pulping, milling and grading. However, water shortages, political instability, and market volatility have been affecting production.

Approximately 6 million Kenyans are employed directly or indirectly in the coffee industry.

### Fairtrade

In collaboration with two of Kenya's auction processors and millers the Fairtrade system has been successfully applied to the Kenyan auction structure. This creates a reliable and transparent link between international markets and coffee cooperatives.

Almost all of the 700,000 small-scale coffee farmers in Kenya are organized into cooperatives of about 2,000 farmers each. Kenya's biggest coffee organizations are all certified Fairtrade and receiving the Fairtrade Premium.

One of the biggest impacts in Kenya has been through the Technical Assistance Fund (TAF). This is a collaboration between Fairtrade Foundation and Fairtrade Africa, with funding from Comic Relief (UK).



A member of Ndumbi Coffee Growers Cooperative Society sorting coffee ©NCGCS

### COFFEE PROFILE

**Coffee varieties** Arabica: SL 28, SL 38, and some Bourbon.

**Typical profile** Light body, balanced acidity, floral, passion fruit, blackcurrant, wine notes. 'Piquant' quality often in AA.

**Grading** AA = fine/good quality (screen 17/18), AB = fair/average (scr. 15/16)

**Regions** Ruiru, Thika, Kirinyaga, Nyeri, Embu, Meru, Machakos, Kisii, Bungoma, Nakuru, Juja, Kiambu, Muranga

**Altitude** 1,400m - 2,000m

**Harvest season** Main crop: Oct-March (peak Nov-Feb, shipping Dec-May)

Fly crop: May-Aug (peak June-July, shipping Aug-Sept)

**Purchasing & exporting** Nairobi Coffee Exchange (auction, export, local/foreign roasting) and 'Second Window' (direct sales, foreign roasting)



#### 4. What is Fair Trade?

- LO Explain what 'Fair Trade' means      Outline two features of Fair Trade Organisations  
Present a view on the value of Fair Trade



#### Task 6: Fairtrade coffee

. Answer the questions below.

##### 1. Why is there poverty in Kenya?

.....

.....

##### 2. What are Kenya's main exports?

.....

.....

##### 3. Why is coffee important for the Kenyan economy?

.....

.....

.....

##### 4. How does the coffee industry benefit from FairTrade?

.....

.....

.....

.....

#### 4. What is Fair Trade?

LO Explain what 'Fair Trade' means      Outline two features of Fair Trade Organisations  
Present a view on the value of Fair Trade

**End of lesson: Summary sentences**

. List the benefits of Fairtrade.

1. ....  
.....
2. ....  
.....
3. ....  
.....
4. ....  
.....
5. ....  
.....
6. ....  
.....

PREVIEW

## 5. What are the ethical consequences of our own consumer choices?

- LO Describe three different types of ethical consumers  
 Identify ethical factors in making consumption decisions  
 Explain two factors that you will personally consider in future consumption choices



### Starter:

What are **ethics**?



. ethics

. consumers

. person's behaviour - right and wrong

. person who buys (purchasing) things



### Task 1: Types of ethical consumer

. List some examples under each type of ethical consumer.



### Ethical consumers

#### Positive buying

Choosing to buy particular ethical products.

Examples

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

#### Negative buying

Not buying - avoiding buying unethical products.

Examples

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

#### Company based buying

Targeting a company and avoiding all of their products - a boycott, to try to get them to be more ethical.

Examples

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## 5. What are the ethical consequences of our own consumer choices?

- LO Describe three different types of ethical consumers  
Identify ethical factors in making consumption decisions  
Explain two factors that you will personally consider in future consumption choices



### Task 2: Ethical consumerism

. Read the different decisions you can take about buying ethical products and answer the questions that follow.

#### Ethical consumerism - making decisions

##### Certified products

Buy from certified organisations:  
e.g. Sustainable wood . Fair Trade . Rainforest Alliance .

##### Fix or buy second-hand

We tend to buy something new when it could possibly be repaired. Often good quality second-hand products are available - several websites have goods for sale.

##### Shop local

Buying local - shipping goods around the world is not good for the environment.

##### Eat sustainably

Eating sustainably means buying foods that are produced ethically and ecologically e.g. eat less meat, eat organic food or from fair trade organisations. You can even grow your own.

### 1. Describe income inequality in the USA.

.....

.....

.....

### 2. Describe wealth inequality in the USA.

.....

.....

## 5. What are the ethical consequences of our own consumer choices?

- LO Describe three different types of ethical consumers  
 Identify ethical factors in making consumption decisions  
 Explain two factors that you will personally consider in future consumption choices



### Task 3: Being an ethical consumer

- . What can you do to be a more ethical consumer?
- . Explain what you are going to do and be ready to share with the rest of the class.

Example:

Being a more ethical consumer

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Example:

Being a more ethical consumer

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## 5. What are the ethical consequences of our own consumer choices?

- LO Describe three different types of ethical consumers  
Identify ethical factors in making consumption decisions  
Explain two factors that you will personally consider in future consumption choices

. opinions . views . ideas .

### End of lesson: Discussion

. Share your examples about being a more ethical consumer.



PREVIEW

## 6. What is 'socially responsible investing'?

- LO Define 'investment' and 'socially responsible investing'  
Identify two possible ethical considerations in making investments



**Starter:**  
What are **ethics**?



### Task 1: Investments

- . Read the information below about investments.
- . Answer the questions on the next page.



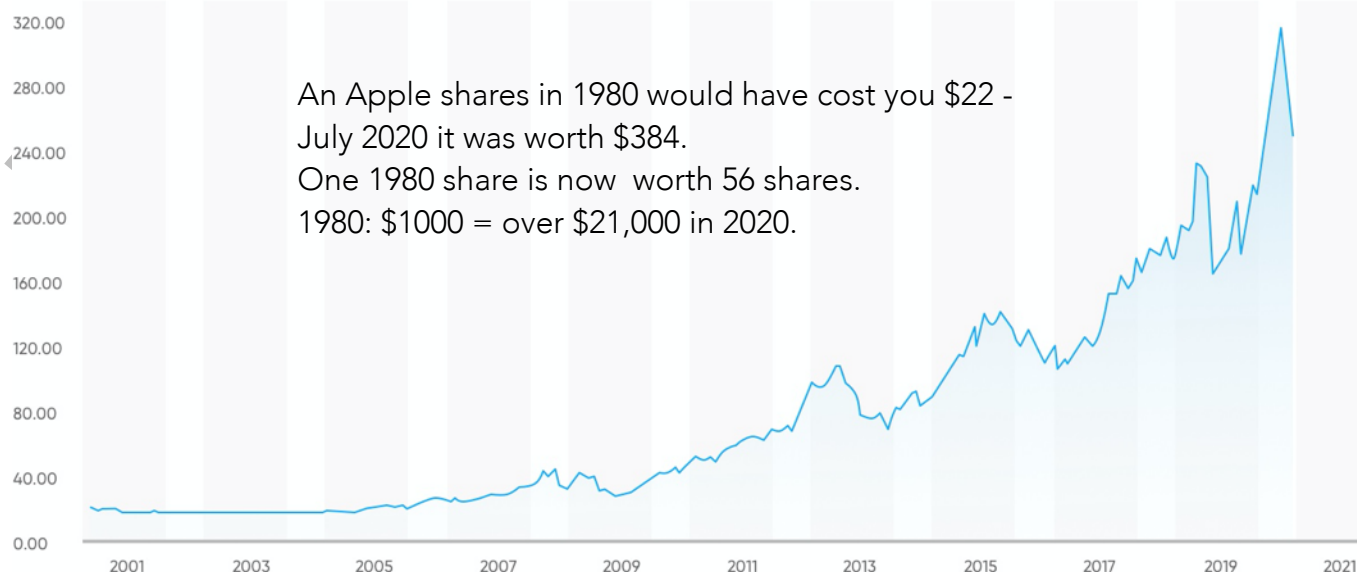
### Investment - investing

Buying something because it may be worth more in the future - make a profit.

- . Shares of companies
- . Land
- . Real estate
- . Government bonds
- . Crypto currency
- . Metals (gold, silver etc.)
- . Commodities (coffee etc.)

**Invest yourself**  
or  
**Investment companies**

### APPLE - HISTORICAL CHART





## 6. What is 'socially responsible investing'?

- LO Define 'investment' and 'socially responsible investing'  
Identify two possible ethical considerations in making investments



. investment  
. socially responsible

. buying things that will make a profit in the future  
. do things that benefit others

### 1. Why do people invest their money?

.....

.....

.....

### 2a. Give examples of UAE companies that you can invest in:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

### 2b. Give examples of multinational companies that you can invest in:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

### 3. Describe what has happened to Apple shares from 1985 to 2020.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

### 6. What is 'socially responsible investing'?

- LO Define 'investment' and 'socially responsible investing'  
Identify two possible ethical considerations in making investments



#### Task 3: Socially responsible investments

. Read the information about socially responsible investing.



#### Socially responsible investing

Ethical or green investment

Not investing in things that negatively effect the environment or people.



**Socially responsible investing quickly explained?**

MJ the Fellow Actuary (3:30 mins)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l1SepLP6oac>

#### Invest in companies:

- . Renewable energy
- . Good for the environment
- . Clean technology
- . Human rights (treat employees well)
- . Use some profits to benefit others
- . Property that is environmentally friendly
- . Diverse management
- . Good governance

#### Invest yourself

or

**Ethical investment companies**

#### Don't invest in companies:

- . Products that do harm (tobacco etc)
- . Non renewable energy (coal, oil etc)
- . Poor human rights (cheap labour - sweat shops)
- . Use some profits to benefit others

## 6. What is 'socially responsible investing'?

- LO Define 'investment' and 'socially responsible investing'  
Identify two possible ethical considerations in making investments



### Task 4: Socially responsible investments

. Answer the questions below - you may need to research some of the answers.



#### 1. What is Socially Responsible Investing?

.....

.....

.....

#### 2a. Give examples of companies that you can ethical invest in:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

#### 2b. Give examples of non ethical companies that you should not invest in:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

#### 3. Describe the type of companies that are not ethical

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## 6. What is 'socially responsible investing'?

- LO Define 'investment' and 'socially responsible investing'  
Identify two possible ethical considerations in making investments



### Task 5: Socially responsible investments

*If you were making socially responsible investments, what ethical considerations would you make?*

#### Socially responsible companies:

- . Renewable energy
- . Good for the environment
- . Clean technology
- . Human rights (treat employees well)
- . Use some profits to benefit others
- . Property that is environmentally friendly
- . Diverse management
- . Good governance

1. Ethical consideration: \_\_\_\_\_

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Ethical consideration: \_\_\_\_\_

.....

.....

.....

.....

## 6. What is 'socially responsible investing'?

- LO Define 'investment' and 'socially responsible investing'  
Identify two possible ethical considerations in making investments



### End of lesson: summary sentences

. List 3 reasons why socially responsible investing is a good thing.

1.

.....

.....

2.

.....

.....

3.

.....

.....

PREVIEW