

2016 specification
first exams in 2018



GCSE AQA

Case Studies with Exam Prep

The Changing Economic World

Brazil

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Teacher's Introduction

This resource has been developed to provide case studies and exam preparation material to support the GCSE AQA specification (8035) **3.2.2 Section B: The Changing Economic World**.

This detailed case study is on **Brazil** representing a **Newly Emerging Economy (NEE)**, based on World Bank classifications.

The case study includes a main content section which can be used as part of a lesson plan or distributed to students for self-guided research; a selection of ICT interactive links to further students' research around each topic and a set of Springboard Images and discussion questions (also available as a PPT file accessible by digital download) which makes a fantastic starter activity.

*A webpage containing all the links listed in this resource is conveniently provided on ZigZag Education's website at **zzed.uk/8806***

You may find this helpful for accessing the websites rather than typing in each URL.

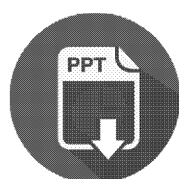


The exam preparation section which follows the case study contains a summary table, bringing together all of the key facts and figures relating to the case study; rapid-fire revision questions (with answers) to help recall and retention of the main points; and an exam-style question and mark scheme, written in the style of the AQA sample material, so that students can practice answering questions relating to case studies and applying relevant knowledge in their answers.

The resource may be used as a source of reference for the required case studies for individual study, or for group work leading to discussion or debate. Subheadings in the information sections are designed to enable tabulated comparisons of social, economic and environmental impacts.

Other detailed case studies are available for this topic area representing locations in countries with differing levels of development based on World Bank Income classifications:

- Kenya (LIC)
- Filwood Green Business Park – Bristol, UK (sustainable development)



A PowerPoint presentation containing the Springboard Images starter activity to accompany this resource is available as a free digital download. Just register for free updates using the link below to download all available content for your school or purchasing site.

November 2018

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Brazil

Part 1: Case Study



Content

Background



Figure 1 – location of Brazil in the world



Figure 2 – Brazil and capital city

Brazil is the largest country in South America and the fifth largest country in the world. The country is located on the eastern coast of the South American continent, and has a long coast with the Atlantic Ocean.

As it has such a long coastline, shipping is very important for Brazil to stay connected with its neighbouring countries and the world more generally. People stay connected inland through canals and waterways and roads, although the road network is suffering underdevelopment. Brazil has over 2,500 airports – which makes it only second to the USA in terms of number of airports.

Significance

Brazil is not only significant in terms of its size, but in terms of its economy and influence. It is a regional power in South America, but as it is a member of the fast growing **BRIC** economies, its power around the world is growing too.

Regionally...	Globally...
Brazil is the largest country in South America both in terms of physical size – 8.5 million km – and in population size – 305 million people	Member of the BRIC economy group, meaning its economy has undergone rapid expansion in recent years
Brazil has the second largest military in Latin America	Brazil takes part in global peacekeeping missions under the United Nations , e.g. Haiti
Brazil has the largest economy of any Latin American country	Thanks to its economic growth, Brazil is able to provide aid to many other countries around the world

Political context

Brazil is a **federal republic**, this means it doesn't have a monarch (king/queen), and is one big country with lots of smaller states inside it (like the USA). It has a president who is the head of state and government, and a parliament that makes all the laws. The government and president are elected every four years. Democracy has been a difficult journey for Brazil, as since 1950 there has been a series of military takeovers and corrupt leaders, resulting in a lack of representation for Brazilian people and anger at their governments. Currently there is a lack of confidence in the Brazilian government, after many high ranking ministers (including the President and former President) were accused of corruption.

Brazil's neighbours

Anti-clockwise from the north – French Guyana, Suriname, Guyana, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay.

This means that Brazil is neighbours with every country in South America apart from Ecuador and Chile!

Brazil's relationships with its neighbours are peaceful and cooperative. Brazil has no rivalries or disputes with any countries in South America.

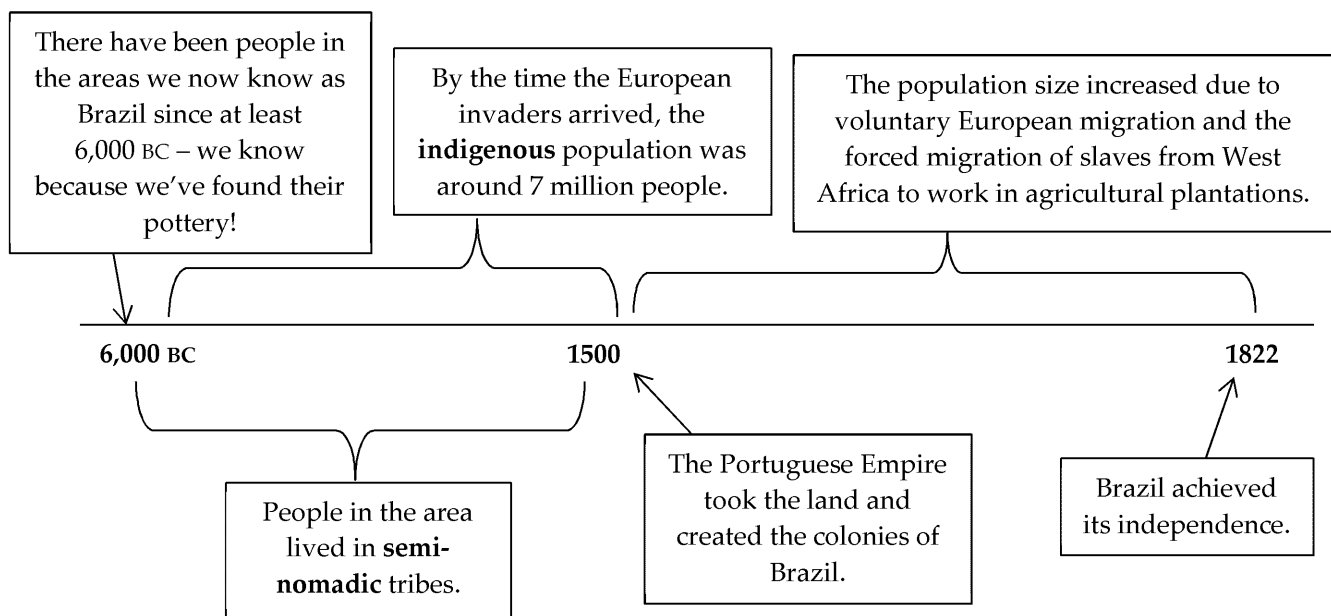


Figure 3 – timeline of Brazil's history

Social and cultural context

Portuguese is the most common language spoken in Brazil, which makes it culturally very distinct from other countries in South America, where most people speak Spanish.

The culture and ethnicity of the country reflects its diverse history of migration and settlement. Music and food contain European, African and indigenous influences, and as the country is so good at growing many fruits, they have a lot of fruit flavoured sweets and ice creams. Musical styles that have evolved in Brazil are now popular the world over, such as capoeira fight-dancing and samba music and dancing. Maybe you have heard of the famous samba street carnivals they hold in Brazil!



Figure 4 – carnival

Sport is also very popular in Brazil, particularly football. In 2014 the country hosted the FIFA World Cup, and in 2016 it hosted the Olympic Games – although these prestigious events do cost Brazil a lot of money!

Environmental context

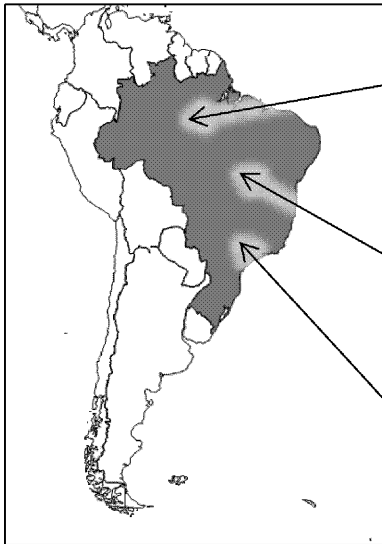
Brazil is a very resource-rich country, with many geological deposits such as iron, gold and gems, as well as biological resources such as timber. Many ingredients in medicines can be found in the Amazon rainforest. Additionally, the large landmass and rich soils provide a good foundation for agriculture, and Brazil produces coffee, corn, potatoes, soybeans, beef, pork and many other **commodities**. Oil was also recently found offshore from the country.

Did you know...

Brazilians love their coffee – Brazil is both the world's largest producer *and* consumer of the stuff!



Brazil is a very large country, crossing the equator and the Tropic of Capricorn, which means that it contains many different types of climate and environment.



Much of the north of the country falls into the large and biodiverse Amazon Basin, through which the Amazon River (largest river in the world by volume) flows. The Amazon rainforest is home to so many rare plants and animals that biologists refer to it as **megadiverse**. The climate here is tropical, with regular rains.

The central area of Brazil has a drier savanna climate as a result of its lower latitude and higher altitude. The central area has many mountains, and can suffer bad periods of drought.

The south of the country is much cooler and wetter, with a temperate climate. It is here that some of the country's largest cities can be found: such as São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

Economic change

Brazil has an extremely productive and large economy. It is ranked sixth in the world in terms of GDP for 2014, although in terms of GDP per capita it ranks much lower due to the large population size.

	Country Name	GDP (trillion dollars)
1	United States	17.4
2	Japan	4.6
3	Germany	3.8
4	United Kingdom	2.9
5	France	2.8
6	Brazil	2.4

The economy overall is very diverse and healthy, with agriculture and mining, manufacturing, services (including financial) and research and high-tech development all playing a part in the economy. In recent years the government has done much to encourage entrepreneurship and small agricultural business holding, although the economy shrunk between 2013 and 2016.

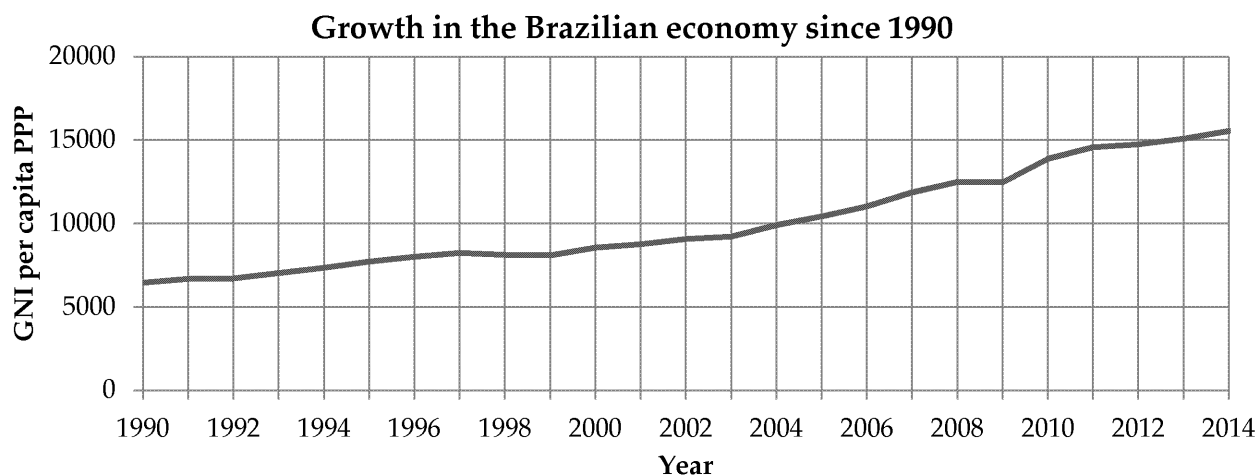


Figure 5 – GNI per capita growth since 1990

History

Brazil underwent a great change in the 1970s known as the **economic miracle**. This was a boom in industry caused by investments in infrastructure and encouragement of **FDI**. As can be seen in Figure 5, the Brazilian economy has grown tremendously since 1990. The **Global Financial Crisis** of 2008 didn't really affect it much, and the health of the economy has grown overall due to the increased amount of exports. However, since 2011 the country has seen a downturn in GDP, causing Brazil to enter into **recession** by 2016.

Economic sectors

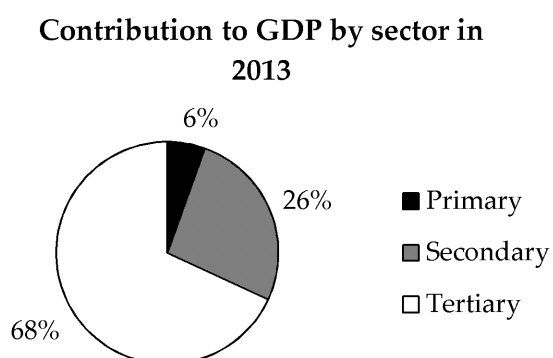


Figure 6 – contribution to GDP

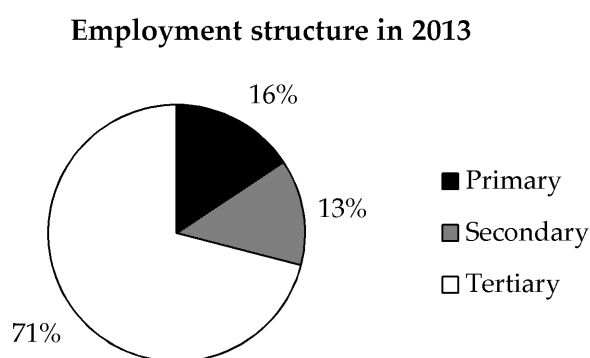


Figure 7 – employment structure

Figures 6 and 7 compare the relative importance of the three economic sectors in terms of how much money they bring in (6) and how many people they employ (7). Notice that although the agricultural sector only comprises 6% of the GDP, it takes up 16% of the workforce, showing that it is very labour intensive. Conversely, manufacturing only employs 13% of the workforce while making up 26% in GDP, showing it is very profitable. What is clear from both is that the tertiary sector, the services sector, is the most dominant.

Brazil's tertiary sector

Brazil is big in:

- Tourism – people come from all over the world for the beaches, carnival and Amazon
- Finance – São Paulo is home to one of the world's biggest stock exchanges
- Research and high-tech development – with advanced physics research facilities

	Top five imports (percentage of total imports)	Top five exports (percentage of total exports)
1	Refined petroleum (7.5%)	Iron ore (12%)
2	Crude petroleum (6.1%)	Soybeans (10%)
3	Petroleum gas (3.6%)	Crude petroleum (7.2%)
4	Cars (3.4%)	Raw sugar (4.3%)
5	Vehicle parts (3.1%)	Poultry meat (4.2%)

Brazil's exports are mostly raw materials, such as those seen in the rankings. It also does export some manufactured goods, such as cars.

Imports are mostly taken up by fossil fuels to power machinery and industry, as well as vehicle imports.

	Top five import origins (percentage of total imports)	Top five export destinations (percentage of total exports)
1	China (16%)	China (18%)
2	United States (15%)	United States (12%)
3	Argentina (6.1%)	Argentina (6.3%)
4	Germany (6.0%)	Netherlands (4.7%)
5	South Korea / Nigeria (3.8%)	Germany (3.6%)

Brazil's main trading partners are China and the USA, who it imports a lot from and exports a lot to. Both of these countries require large amounts of raw materials, and export manufactured goods. Argentina is the only neighbour of Brazil to make the rankings.

This flow line map shows the same data as is shown in the table above, but in a much more visually striking way! China clearly dominates the picture, being the destination for nearly 20% of Brazil's exports.

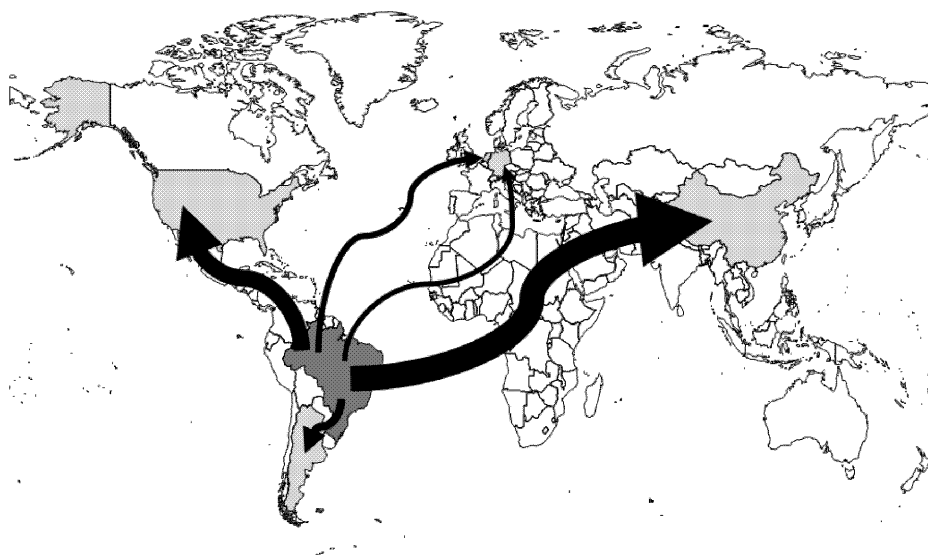


Figure 8 – proportional flow line map of Brazil's exports

Political and trading relationships

Globalisation

Brazil's development has, in many ways, been encouraged by the process of **globalisation**. As a coastal country that exports large amounts of raw materials (it's the second largest soybean exporter in the world), it benefited from **standardisation** of shipping. Air travel has also promoted Brazil's development; not only do the 2,500 airports help to keep this very large country connected, but international flights allow business people from all over the world to come to São Paulo for business meetings, and tourists come to Rio de Janeiro for the beaches. Over five million people visited Brazil in 2010.

Internet usage is increasing in Brazil, especially in cities, which allows Brazilian businesses to operate internationally, and also encourages tourism, education and global communication. Brazil has quickly adopted mobile internet devices such as smartphones and tablets, and is the world's fifth largest user of mobile internet technology.

Geopolitics

Foreign policy

Brazil's relationships with other countries have greatly affected its development. The constitution of Brazil focuses on allowing other countries to determine their own path, not intervening, and looking for peaceful solutions. It has a reputation as a champion of other countries in the Global South, pushing for more representation in international negotiations. However, since 2011, many have criticised Brazil, claiming that the political problems and economic downturn in the country have made it too inward-looking. The funding for the foreign policy department in the government has been slashed, and Brazil has missed some global summits in recent years.

In terms of development, Brazil's trade policy often follows its foreign policy, with the country trying to focus on trade with other Global South countries or countries in the Americas. The Brazilian Development Bank provides loans all over South America. Brazil's increasing international role coincided with a period of great economic growth and trade cooperation.

Defence and military

Brazil has had an uneasy relationship with its military power. Domestically, there were several military coups throughout the twentieth century. Internationally, Brazil has usually liked to focus on 'soft' power such as negotiation, rather than the 'hard' power of military force, and its mission with the UN to promote development in Haiti has largely been non-violent. However, the country is now looking towards developing its defensive capabilities, particularly the navy to protect its oil interests, and in the Amazon, to enforce law and promote sustainable development.

The areas of military and defence that Brazil has been focusing on since 2000 are the high-tech industries, specifically cybernetics, space technology and nuclear technology. Focusing on these high-tech military aspects will also help the research and design industries to grow in the country more generally, as well as encouraging investment from TNCs.

Nuclear matters

Brazil does not have nuclear weapons, but through its uranium enriching operations and its nuclear power technology, the country does have the capability of developing these. In a 2008 national defence strategy paper, the Brazilian government explicitly states that having the potential to cultivate nuclear weapons would help the country have a greater global presence. The country has agreements in place to buy nuclear submarines and technology from France, and exports enriched uranium to Argentina.

Territorial disputes

Brazil has no conflict with any of its neighbours, although there are two small areas of land in the south where the border with Uruguay is unclear.

- 1) Brazilian Island (Figure 9), on the border with Argentina and Uruguay. Situated in the middle of a river, the land is claimed by both Brazilian and Uruguayan local councils. However, no one lives there, and neither country seems to want to enforce their claim.
- 2) The area of Rincao de Artigas in the south of Brazil. When the borders between Uruguay and Brazil were set, the instructions were unclear, simply stating that the border ran along a stream, but both countries disagree about which stream this is! The area is currently controlled by Brazil.



Figure 9 – the Brazilian Island

The international role of Brazil

As Brazil has grown in economic terms, so has its regional and global power. Brazil has many positive aspects: leader in renewable energy, self-sufficient in energy, exporting oil, part of the internationally significant Amazon biome, and significant cultural exports. Brazil's political leadership have allowed it to extend 'soft power' – control that comes from influence and leadership rather than economic or military might. Brazil has been a leader in many international situations, such as the UN mission to prevent conflict and promote development in Haiti. Brazil is very focused on its relations with other countries in the **Global South**, such as China and Angola. Brazil also uses its influence in IGOs to ensure that other developing and emerging countries have a say, challenging the power of Europe and the USA. However, Brazil's protectionist economic policies and its economic and political troubles in 2015 and 2016 may serve to hold back its potential.

While Brazil may not be a significant global leader yet, it is a clear leader in the region. Brazil is the largest member of Mercosur – a trade bloc composed of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela. Some suggest that as Mexico is focused on its relationship with the USA, and Argentina is going into decline, there is a clear power vacuum in Latin America that Brazil can fill.

Brazil and the USA

- TNCs from the USA settle in Brazil, but TNCs from Brazil also settle in the USA, as the USA is a world manufacturing leader.
- Both countries exchange thousands of tourists each year.
- The USA actively encourages and supports Brazil's increasing power and leadership in IGOs like the IMF and World Bank.
- The USA and Brazil have a complex history of cooperation and competition – the USA was the first to recognise Brazil's independence, Brazil was the only South American country to fight with the USA in the Second World War, but Brazil disapproves of the USA's spying, and the USA disapproves of Brazil's protectionist economic policies.

Brazil and the EU

- Brazil still has strong ties to Europe following colonialism.
- Brazil receives a lot of money from the EU, over €61 million up to 2014 for study programmes and research projects.
- Since 2007, Brazil and the EU have held regular summits and partnership discussions to facilitate trade and exchange.
- The EU mostly imports raw materials from Brazil, while Brazil imports manufactured goods from the EU.
- Brazil and the EU are such good friends that EU citizens don't need a visa to go to Brazil on holiday.

If other countries like the EU and USA want us to drop tariffs and adopt free trade policies, then how will we be able to protect our manufacturing industries? I say closer integration with the USA is a bad thing.

Brazil has no border disputes or conflicts with neighbours – and we have a duty to spread peace around the world.

Brazil is gaining more influence all the time – allowing us to spread peace and prosperity to other countries. Just look at our leadership in Haiti.

If Brazil is really powerful, then it will attract lots of investments, and be able to have trade deals that benefit it.

The old world order is over, and it is countries like Brazil and China who are most important now. This will make countries in North America and the EU act defensively, so Brazil must be prepared to protect itself.

Being a member of all these international organisations and holding international events like the Olympics sounds great, but it costs Brazil a lot of money that I think should be spent on making people's lives better.

Figure 10 – a range of views about Brazil's changing international relations

TNCs

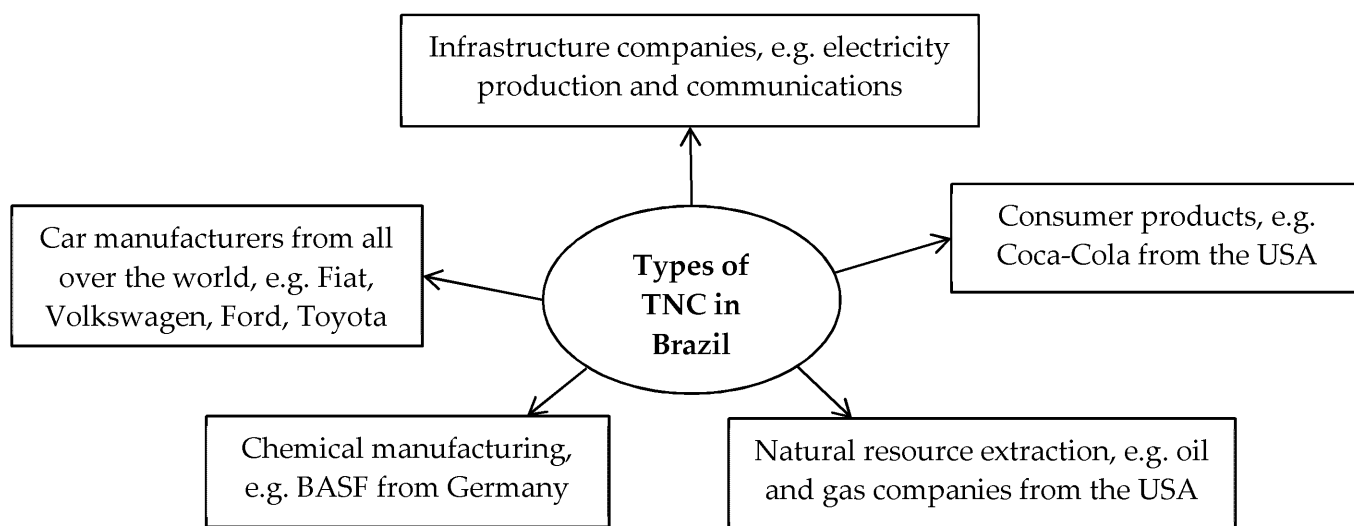
Brazil, in many ways, is quite hostile to large foreign multinationals. It is number 120 out of 189 countries on the World Bank ease of doing business index, partly because domestic companies have been favoured and promoted by the government for such a long time. **Tariffs** on certain imported goods are still high, and this is because the government fears that domestic manufacturing will be outcompeted entirely if TNCs are allowed to import all the goods they want to.

Did you know...

Brazil has a lot of its own TNCs as a result of government policies – ever heard of Havaianas?

Brazil's gradual encouragement of foreign-owned TNCs is due to their ongoing participation in global projects, including making it easier for foreign companies to merge with Brazilian companies. While Brazil may not want manufactured goods imported, they do want to export them, and so are keen to encourage foreign companies to outsource their manufacturing here.

TNCs also bring FDI for Brazil – investment in factories, infrastructure and other projects that can benefit the country. Brazil received more FDI per year than any other country in Latin America, possibly due to its good shipping, location near to other American countries and the large amount of raw materials available for manufacturing. In 2015, the top sources of FDI to Brazil were: the Netherlands (20%), the USA (12%), Spain (11%), and Luxembourg (11%).



The automobile industry

Car manufacturers have been building cars in Brazil since the 1920s, but cars made by Volkswagen, Fiat, Toyota, Chevrolet and Ford mostly remained inside the country. It wasn't until economic reform in the 1990s that more companies gained access to Brazil and so began to **offshore** their factories there.

There are many reasons why automobile TNCs want to manufacture in Brazil:

- To get access to the large Brazilian consumer market. If companies wanted to import cars to sell to the large population they would have to pay taxes, whereas if they build them in the country then the process is easier.
- The very large population size means that there is a large workforce ready to work in the factories.
- The good education system in Brazil means that there is a good supply of skilled workers to work at the higher levels of manufacturing. Poverty also means there are workers willing to do more repetitive and menial work.

For the economy and development of Brazil, the actions of foreign TNCs have varied impacts, as outlined in the table below.

Advantages	Disadvantages
TNCs contribute money to infrastructure projects – as this helps to improve efficiency for their own manufacturing operations in the country	The government has found it necessary to give car manufacturers more tax breaks and subsidies in order to promote the manufacturing
Car manufacturers may outsource certain minor operations (like making parts) to Brazilian companies	These global brands are now so popular in Brazil that it is stopping domestic car manufacturers from competing
Since 2003, minimum wage in Brazil has increased while unemployment has decreased	The vast majority of the jobs are low-skilled
Due to government rules, automobile TNCs have to invest in innovation and technology, improving the competitiveness of Brazilian-made cars abroad	Car factories can pollute the environment

Aid

Multilateral aid, from **NGOs** and **IGOs**, and bilateral aid, from countries like the USA, were very important to Brazil in its recent stages of development. While its economy has been growing and overall **development indicators** have been improving, Brazil has a big problem with inequality – as economic development and industry are concentrated in the urban areas of the south, the north of the country can suffer lack of investment. Additionally, Brazil has skill and expertise shortages in certain areas, meaning that in some aspects aid is still very much needed.

Did you know...

That Brazil is now such a rich country that it is able to provide aid to others? In 2010 Brazil gave \$500 million in aid, and while this is small compared to the USA \$43,000 million, it is significant!

Family planning – USAID in Brazil

In the late 1960s, the USA aid agency USAID started a 30-year-long programme to provide skills, materials and buildings to support family planning in Brazil. This was motivated by the huge inequalities in infant and maternal mortality rates in Brazil, caused by a lack of family planning and contraception. Of those who did use contraception, 80% used oral contraceptives or female sterilisation, meaning that protection against STDs like HIV/AIDS was low.



Figure 11 – family planning in action

In the 1980s when Brazil wrote its new constitution, it stipulated that all healthcare should be free, but at the time there were not funds to provide this.

USAID:

- Worked with universities to train healthcare providers in issues of family planning and contraception
- Worked with state agencies to build clinics and provide drugs and educational materials
- Helped to support and train The Brazilian Society for Family Welfare (BEMFAM), to carry on the work once USAID's programme ended in 2000
- Worked with international private healthcare companies to provide low-cost contraceptives

Tourism

Tourism in Brazil really became big business from 2000, benefiting from economic policies that had allowed Brazil to open up economically from the 1990s. A downturn in money earned can be seen in 2008 (see Figure 8), but overall the tourist industry is healthy and growing, and is only predicted to grow more.

Did you know...

- That Brazilians love to go on holiday – more of them travel abroad every year than tourists come to their country! They also like to travel within their own country – in Brazil the domestic tourism market has ten times more travellers than the international one!
- This is great news for travel companies and airlines based in Brazil!

In 2012 the industry contributed more than \$6,000 million to the Brazilian economy (although the 6.8 million tourists it received isn't enough to beat Argentina in terms of international arrivals!). Brazil scores twenty-eighth on the Travel and Tourism Competitive Index (no.1 in South America), as it is an attractive country, but suffers from poor roads and high prices.

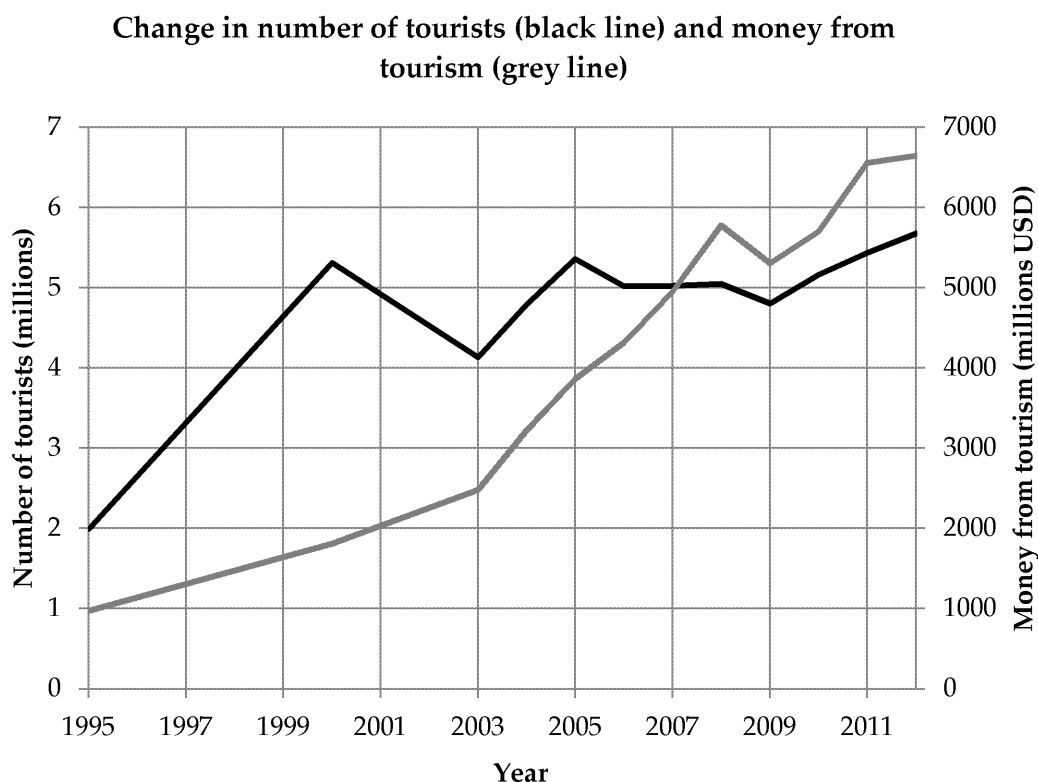


Figure 12 – changing tourism trends

Brazil has many attractions for both international and domestic tourists alike, including:

- Beach holidays along the coast
- The large and vibrant cities of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo
- The Amazon rainforest – for adventure tourism, nature tourism
- Cultural events, such as the Rio de Janeiro carnival
- Cultural history and sightseeing – with many UNESCO world heritage sites
- Sports events, such as the 2014 FIFA World Cup and 2016 Olympic Games
- **Ecotourism**, allowing Brazil to exploit its natural environment while conserving it

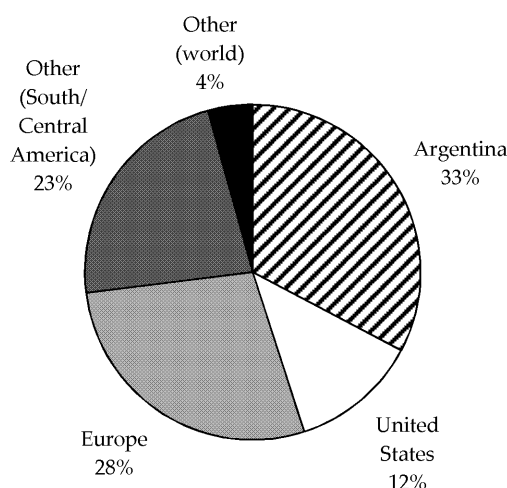


Figure 13 – tourists to Brazil in 2014 by country of origin

Impacts of tourism

Tourism has both positive and negative impacts on Brazil, some of which are summarised in the table below.

	Positive	Negative
Uneven development	Tourism could help the poorer areas in the north of the country grow, as these have good attractions like the Amazon rainforest.	Tourism is much more likely to be focused on the southern areas of the country, areas that are already well developed, and so these will benefit most from increased incomes.
Employment	While the number of people employed in the tourist industry is low (only 7% of the population in 2005), the whole sector is predicted to grow.	Many jobs in the tourism industry are in the informal sector, where employees have uncertain rights.
Economy	There is no worry that Brazil will become overly dependent on tourism in the future as the industry is still relatively small.	Enclave tourism – tourism to beach resorts in the south are not likely to benefit the local economy much, as foreign travel companies benefit the most.
Infrastructure	Tourism increases the demand for infrastructure, meaning that it is more likely that funding will be given for projects like roads.	Tourists often only stick to areas with good infrastructure (the south of Brazil), which may increase regional inequality trends.
Environment	Some argue that the only way Brazil will be able to protect the rainforests from deforestation is to allow tourists into them.	The lack of infrastructure in areas like the Amazon means that pollution and litter can be a real problem. In the state of Mato Grosso, every single lake has significant water quality issues. Additionally, tourist facilities can encourage deforestation, and disturb local animal life.
Culture	Tourism allows Brazilians to share their culture with the world, increasing the popularity of Brazilian food and music, and creating new economic opportunities.	There are an estimated 67 uncontacted indigenous groups of people living in the Amazon region, many of these in Brazil. Continued tourism in the Amazon could completely destroy their way of life.

Impacts of development

Impacts of economic change

<p>1. Primary industry</p> <p>Brazil's primary industry has been its most powerful, with rising commodity prices in the 1990s responsible for much of the country's economic growth. This has spurred on improvements in quality of life.</p> <p>However, concerns that Brazil was over-reliant on its commodity exports have been correct, as the fall in prices from 2011 onwards has meant that Brazil has suffered economic recession.</p> <p>Agricultural industries are also the top cause of environmental destruction in the Amazon rainforest, as land is taken for growing crops and rearing cattle.</p>	<p>2. Secondary industry</p> <p>Brazil's manufacturing industry has grown in the last 20 years, and the majority of its exports are now processed or manufactured in some way. Increases in manufacturing have stimulated local economies, leading to multiplier effects in these areas, and more revenue for the government to roll out social programmes.</p> <p>Additionally, much of its manufacturing sector is focused on certain industries like the car industry, meaning the country is not diverse enough and may be vulnerable in the future. For manufacturing to truly spur on development, Brazil needs to diversify its economy properly. Additionally, many of the manufacturing processes in Brazil have negative impacts on the environment.</p>
<p>3. Tertiary industry</p> <p>The tertiary industry is the most dominant industry in Brazil, and has led to a rise in incomes and increasing diversity of the economy, which is good because it makes the country more resilient.</p> <p>However, increases in the tertiary industry have only really benefited cities in the south of the country, where most financial services and tourism activities are located.</p>	<p>4. Quaternary industry</p> <p>Although the research industry in Brazil is small, it has received a lot of funding from the EU to train personnel and undertake joint partnerships. The quaternary industry will help to diversify the economy and provide reliable economic growth in the future, but at the moment its benefits will only be seen by rich urban residents.</p>

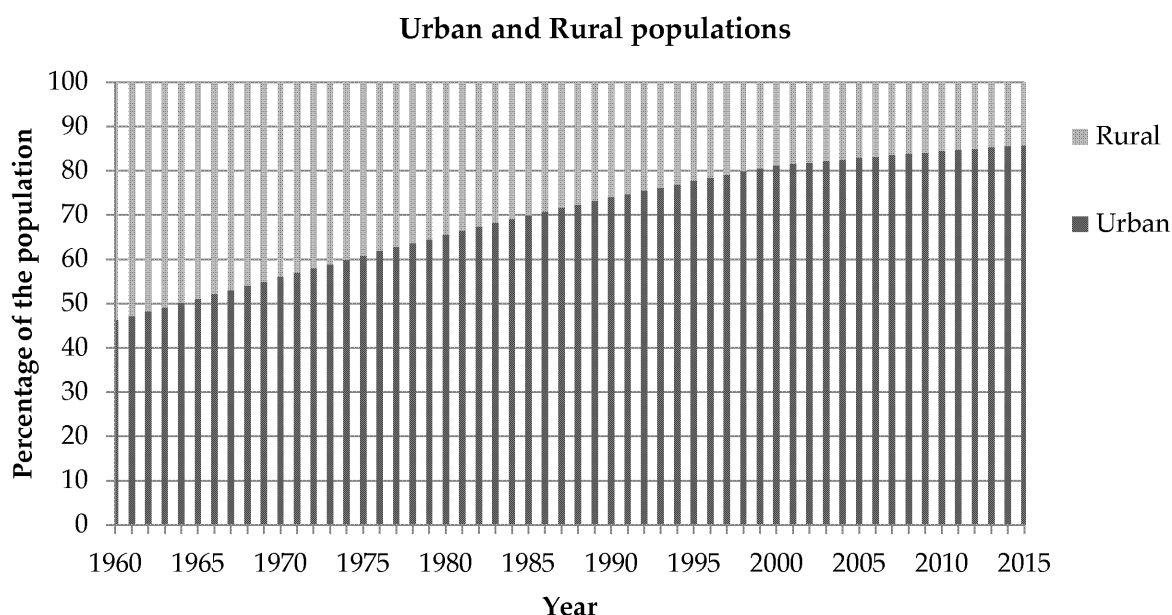
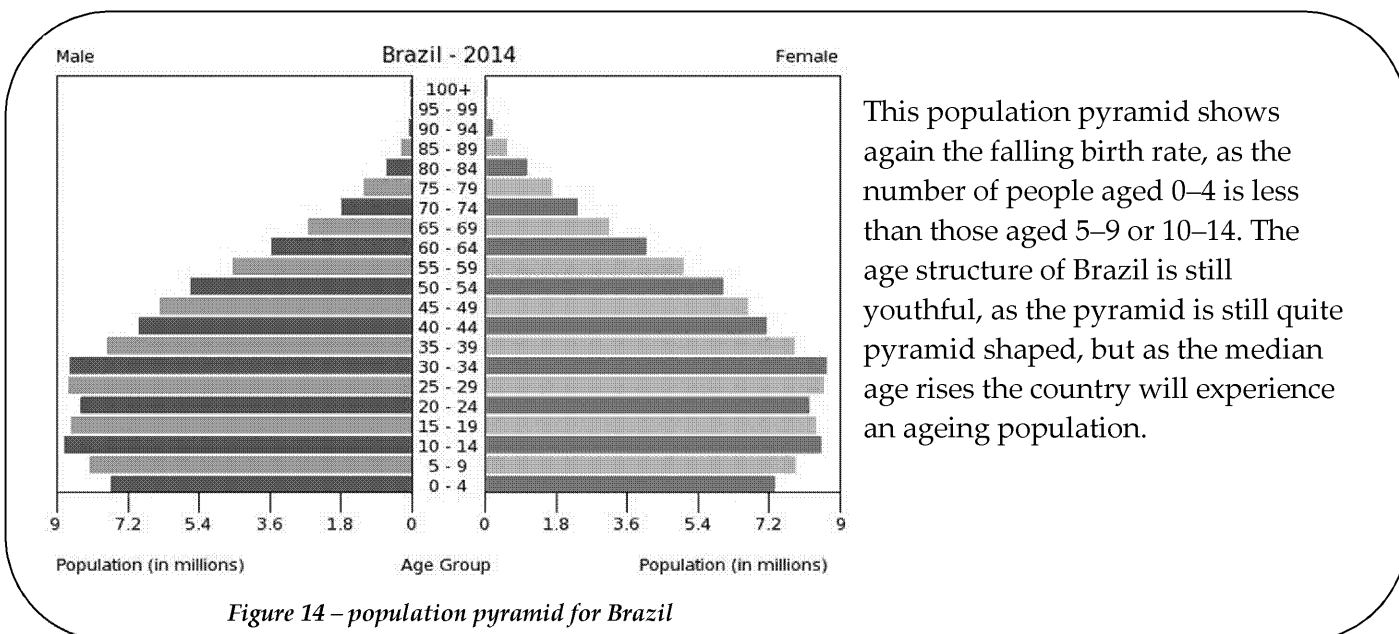
Quality of life

As is shown in the table below, the economic development of Brazil since 1960 has had enormous positive impacts on people's quality of life. Education and healthcare has improved, and water supply and sanitation infrastructure has also improved.

Development indicator	Past value	Recent value (2014)	Trend	Good ✓/ Bad ✗
Human development index (HDI)	1980 – 0.547	0.755	Increasing	✓
Life expectancy	1960 – 54 years	74 years	Increasing	✓
Fertility rate	1960 – 6.2 births per woman	1.8 births per woman	Decreasing	✓
Birth rate	1960 – 43 people per 1,000	15 people per 1,000	Decreasing	✓
Death rate	1960 – 13 people per 1,000	6 people per 1,000	Decreasing	✓
Percentage living on under \$1.9 a day	1981 – 24%	4.9%	Decreasing	✓
Percentage with access to improved water source	1990 – 89%	98%	Increasing	✓
Access to improved sanitation facilities	1960 – 67%	83%	Increasing	✓

Many of these improvements have come through specific initiatives, such as the Bolsa Familia, which pays low-income families to keep their children in school. Many more of these improvements come from rising wages for workers, caused by Brazil's economic growth. Wage rises and the increasing availability of financial credit (e.g. mortgages and credit cards) have allowed a large middle class to grow in Brazil.

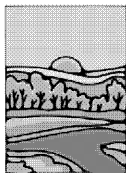
As well as improvements in quality of life, the table also shows the demographic changes that the country has undergone as a result of development. The death rate has decreased and life expectancy has increased, signalling improvements in healthcare, while fertility rate and birth rate have fallen. This is partly the result of increased education of women relating to family planning.



Development has not only changed the demographics of the population, but the distribution of that population. Figure 12 shows that urbanisation has been a dominant process in Brazil since the 1960s, with the proportion of people living in urban areas rising over 50% in 1964. Most of this is caused by rural–urban migration, as the fertility rate in Brazil as a whole is only 1.8 births per woman, and is even lower in urban areas.

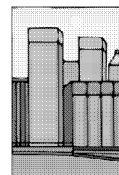
Rural Area

e.g. Bahia



Urban Area

e.g. 'Rio'



Push Factors

- Jobs in rural areas are lower paid, as they tend to be in agriculture
- Infrastructure and access to services is poorer in rural areas
- Access to education and healthcare is low

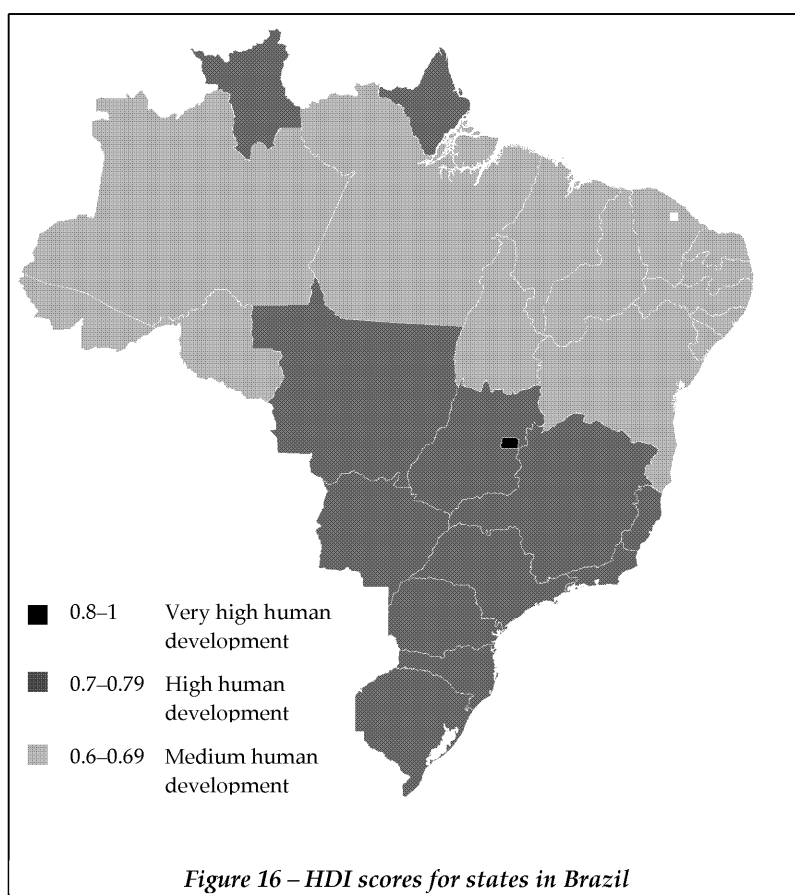
Pull Factors

- Urban areas are where the industry is concentrated, meaning there is more investment in infrastructure and services
- The large amount of people means there is an exciting cultural mix
- There is a larger variety of jobs

Inequality

While Brazil's recent development has brought improvements for the country as a whole, economic growth has not benefited everyone. As can be seen from Figure 16, the small Federal District (which contains the capital Brasilia) has the highest HDI, while rural areas in the north score much lower. The cities in the south of the country could be thought of as the core regions, where the political power, industrial development and high living standards are concentrated, while the north represents the periphery, which supplies the south with raw materials and migrant labour.

Some suggest this is because schemes to redistribute wealth and improve inequalities in development have not been tackling the causes, which are rooted in the country's history of agricultural slavery.



In the poorer, rural regions in the north of the country, children are less likely to go to school – boys had to work while girls had to look after families, malnourishment rates are higher. Other areas where people suffer are in urban 'favelas' or shanty towns, where people work in informal economies and quality of life is poor.

Inequality facts:

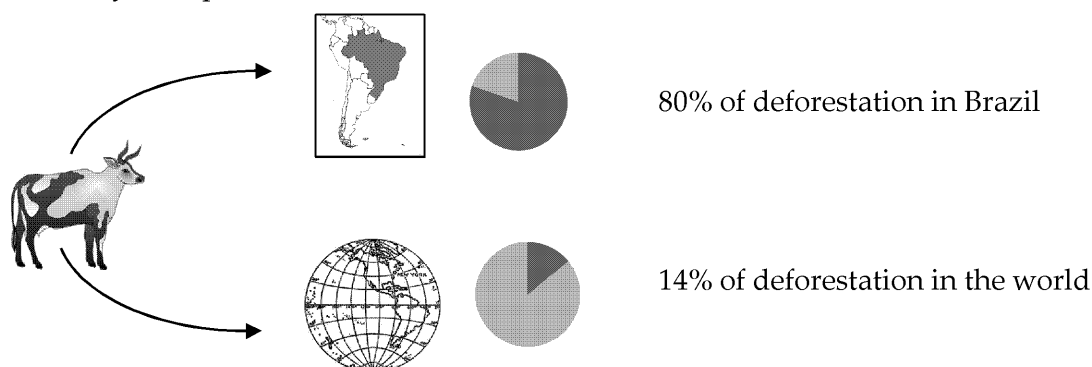
- Brazil has a Gini Coefficient (a measure of income inequality where 0 is equal and 100 is totally unequal) of 52.9 – the worst in South America!
- In terms of gender, women are much more likely to be restricted to typically feminine jobs like care work.
- Even when women are able to do the same jobs as men, they get paid much less.
- Although natural resources is a big industry, only rich people really benefit, as the poor cannot afford to buy farms. Despite programmes to change this, in 2014 just 3% of the population owned 60% of the land in Brazil.
- Brazil has a race problem – according to Christian Aid, black people make up 70% of the poorest population group, and only make up 30% of the richest population group!
- People with low incomes actually pay more tax – 50% as opposed to the richer people's 25%.
- The average proportion of people over the age of 10 who access the Internet was 35% in 2014 for the country as a whole.
 - In the richer south east, it was 40% – 5% more.
 - In the poorer north east, it was 25% – 10% less!

On the whole, development in Brazil has benefited young, educated, middle-class and high-income groups living in urban areas, giving these people more social mobility and higher incomes. Development has helped to alleviate some of the most extreme cases of poverty, but there are still 16 million people living in poverty in Brazil, and for these people the entrenched conditions of inequality mean that their problems are not likely to be going away any time soon.

Environment

The most significant environmental impact of industrial development in Brazil has been the deforestation of the Amazon rainforest. The trees themselves are used as resources, being exported as timber or processed into charcoal, and the land beneath is used either for large-scale commercial farms, growing commodities such as soybeans, or cattle ranches, producing beef and leather. Between 2004 and 2012 the deforestation rate slowed, but changes to laws in 2012 that allowed the forests to be used for development purposes (farms or hydroelectric power) mean that deforestation is on the up again.

The cattle industry is responsible for...



Deforestation of the Amazon rainforest has several negative aspects:

- decrease in local air quality where wood is burnt
- loss of habitat for wild animals
- loss of biodiversity and important plants
- release of greenhouse gases as trees are burnt
- removing the forest which can act as a 'sink' to soak up carbon dioxide – this could end up making climate change more deadly

Additionally, urbanisation and increasing car use has also increased air pollution in the cities of Brazil – so much so that it is damaging human health. In São Paulo, where air quality is very poor (there are twice the amount of particles in the air than recommended by the World health organisation), almost 17,000 people died each year between 2006 and 2011. Industrial areas just outside cities are also likely to suffer land and water pollution despite the strong environmental laws, as the police cannot monitor everything and local corruption is a big problem. Rural areas are likely to suffer with waste management issues, as there is less infrastructure in these areas.



Fact Table

Population	207 million people
Country size	8.5 million square miles
Birth rate	15 people per 1,000
Death rate	6 people per 1,000
Infant mortality	15 infants per 1,000
Percentage living on under \$1.9 a day	4.9%
GDP	\$2.4 trillion (6 th in the world)
GNI per capita	\$15,570
Human development index (HDI)	0.755
Percentage of population employed in primary sector	16%
Percentage of population employed in secondary sector	13%
Percentage of population employed in tertiary sector	71%

All data from 2014

BRIC	Acronym of Brazil, Russia, India, China; four countries who were identified as having high levels of growth
Commodities	Primary goods (raw materials) that are bought and sold
Development indicators	Measurements of a country's level of development
Ecotourism	A type of sustainable tourism that is focused on protecting the environment and educating tourists about ecological issues
Enclave tourism	Tourism that is very separated from the local economy – benefiting only external tourist companies
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment – financial investment in an economy or area from foreign businesses
Federal republic	Where a country has a structure of states within the country that have a certain amount of power – there is no monarch
Global financial crisis	A 2008 crash in the world economy caused by complex financial mismanagement
Global South	A group made up of emerging and developing countries – as opposed to the 'Global North' of developed countries
Globalisation	The increasing economic, cultural, political and social integration of countries across geographical boundaries, particularly in terms of trade and movement of capital
IGOs	Inter-governmental organisation – international groups that involve cooperation between and above the level of governments
IMF	International Monetary Fund – international body whose primary goal is economic stability, and they do this through providing low-cost loans and promoting free trade policies
Latin America	The countries of South and Central America (all south of Mexico)
NGOs	Non-governmental organisations – groups such as charities, pressure groups and community groups which are not owned or controlled by the state but do work to encourage development on local, regional or global scales
Offshore	When a company moves an operation to another country
Outsource	When a company employs another company to provide a service/product rather than doing this itself
Protectionist	Government policies which encourage domestic production, usually by imposing tariffs on imports to encourage people to buy from domestic companies
Raw materials	Items that do not undergo any substantial processing before being sold: such as crops or minerals
Recession	When the wealth of the country is shrinking rather than growing
Semi-nomadic	Groups that move regularly throughout the year, but often come back to the same settlement areas – halfway between full nomadism (free movement) and settlement (living in one place)
Standardisation	To make things the same as each other – in the case of shipping, the similar size of containers makes shipping easier
Subsidies	Money given to businesses by a government to allow them to carry on operating at a competitive rate
Tariff	A type of tax which can be applied to goods being imported or exported
United Nations (UN)	An international body aimed towards world peace and international cooperation – it aims to promote development



Useful websites:

- 🖱 You can get lots of facts on Brazil from this graph – try changing the axes and moving the slider at the bottom back and forward in time to see how the country has progressed!
<https://www.gapminder.org/tools/bubbles>
- 🖱 Zoom in to see how much forest cover has been lost in Brazil.
<http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest>

Videos:

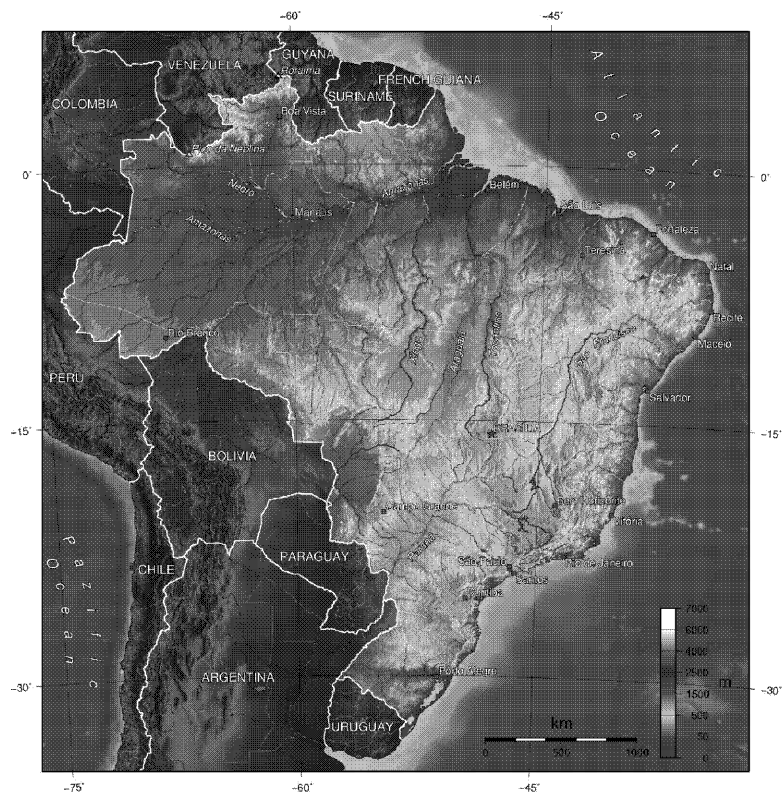
- 🖱 Increasing minimum wage and helping people enter the formal economy in Brazil.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XfzPyY0e5Hc&index=1&list=PLSuVstgDf432Nqph9wLQMCEp4NxHtpG70>
- 🖱 This great video really breaks down the history of the political and economic changes that occurred in Brazil in 2015 and 2016, and has lots of great background information!
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rFKsY5O7oYs>
- 🖱 Find out how Brazil is trying to protect its forests with this video on rangers and GIS.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tk9BntFE_BY

News stories:

- 🖱 Brazil underwent political turmoil and economic recession in 2016 – read this summary of the story and then see if you can find some more recent events.
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/mar/17/brazil-government-crisis-briefing-dilma-rousseff-lula-petrobras>
- 🖱 Find out more about the environmental impacts of development in this northern area of Brazil.
<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2016/jun/15/brazil-giant-hydropower-dams-risk-destroying-amazon-greenpeace-tapajos-river>



1. Location of Brazil

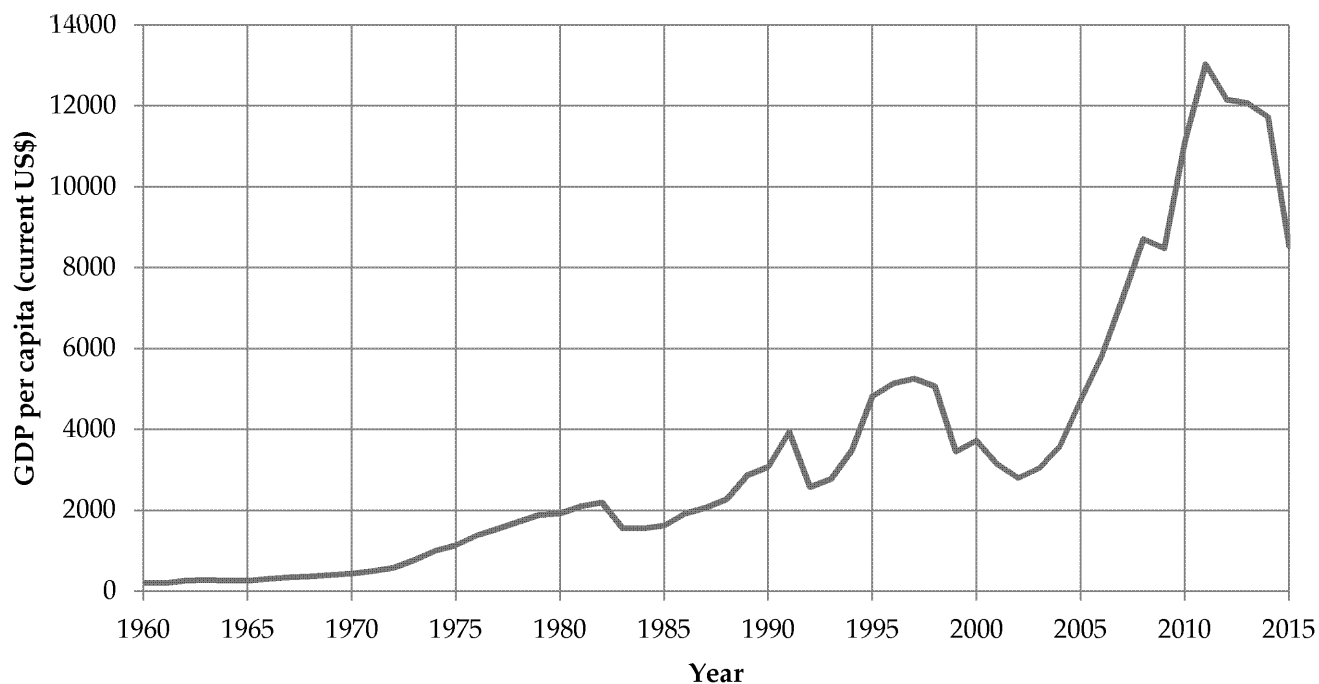


1. What countries neighbour Brazil?
2. Describe the variation in climate and ecosystems across Brazil.
3. How has Brazil's physical geography affected its development?



2. Economic change

GDP per capita over time



1. What is GDP per capita? How can it help us measure development?
2. Describe how the GDP per capita changed between 1960 and 2015.
3. Explain why the GDP per capita changed between 1960 and 2015.



3. TNCs

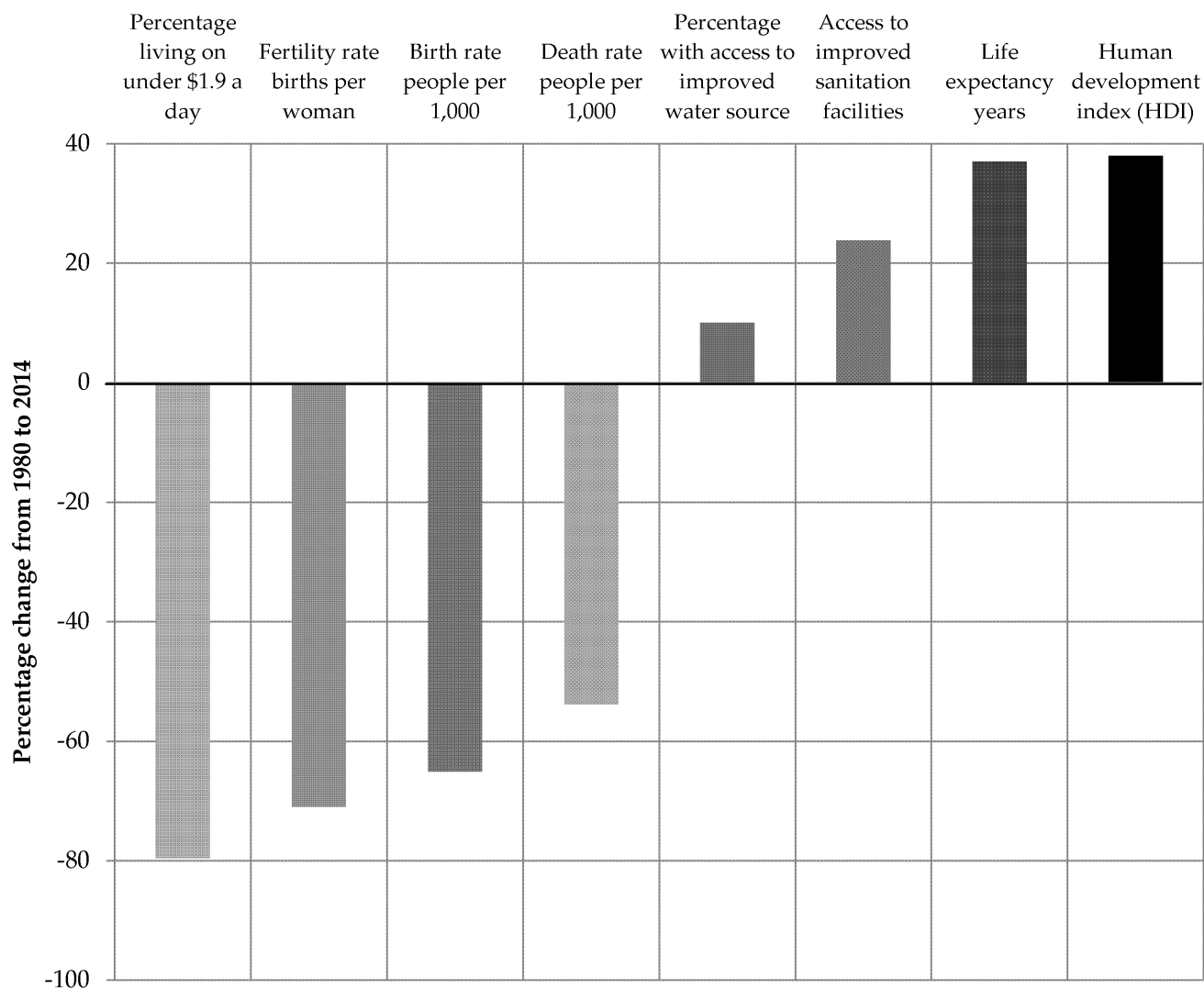


1. Why might a TNC want to operate in Brazil?
2. What are the positive impacts of a TNC for Brazil?
3. What are the negative impacts of a TNC for Brazil?



4. Impacts on quality of life

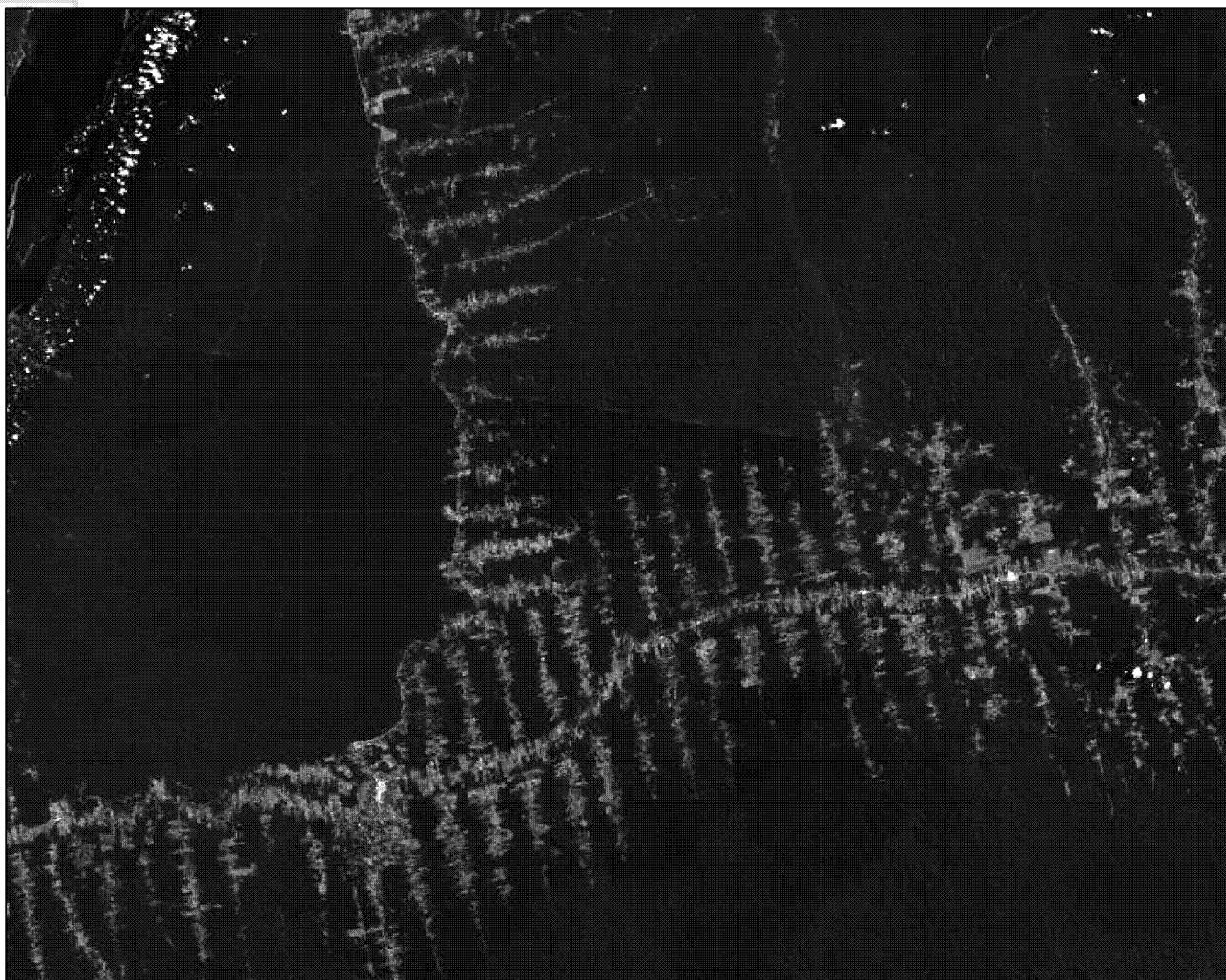
Change in development indicators in Brazil



1. Describe the trends shown in the bar chart. Which development indicator has changed the most? Which has changed the least?
2. Do the trends indicate that development has taken place?
3. How can development improve people's quality of life in Brazil?



5. Impacts on environment



1. This is a photograph of a region of the Amazon. What do you think it is showing?
2. What sort of local-scale impacts does development have on the Amazon rainforest?
3. What sort of large-scale impacts does development have on the Amazon rainforest?



Springboard Suggested Answers

Springboard	Q	Suggested answers / discussion points
Location	1	French Guiana, Suriname, Guyana, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay (every country in South America apart from Ecuador and Chile).
	2	Much of the north east of the country falls into the large and biodiverse Amazon Basin, through which the Amazon River (largest river in the world by volume) flows and the Amazon rainforest grows. The climate here is tropical, with regular rains. The central area of Brazil has a drier savanna climate as a result of its lower latitude and higher altitude. The central area has many mountains, and can suffer bad periods of drought. The south of the country is much cooler and wetter, with a temperate climate. It is here that some of the country's largest cities can be found.
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brazil has a long coastline and many navigable rivers, meaning it can transport heavy goods by water easily, and ship materials all over the world. The country's geology and ecology mean it is rich in natural resources such as minerals, and can produce large amounts of timber and agricultural products. Uneven development has been caused by the lack of accessibility to remote areas in the north – these have less infrastructure and higher levels of poverty.
Economy	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GDP per capita is the amount of goods and services produced in the country, divided by the amount of people in the country. It can let us see how wealthy a country is. Usually, if a country is wealthy then it can afford to improve quality of life for its citizens by spending money on development projects. High levels of GDP per capita are usually only reached by industrialised developed countries.
	2	<p>GDP per capita rose significantly in the time period, from 200 US\$ per capita in 1960 to more than 13,000 US\$ in 2011.</p> <p>The change in GDP per capita can be divided into four separate stages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1960 to 1982, showing a stable increase in GDP per capita that increased in rate from 1970 (shown by an increase in the line gradient) 1982 to 2003, a time of fluctuation, where GDP per capita did increase overall but also had significant highs and lows 2003 to 2011, a time of relatively constant very fast increase in GDP per capita. Slight downturn in 2008. 2011 to 2015, decrease in GDP per capita, at quite a fast rate. <p>The peak score for GDP per capita was in 2011, at around 13,000 US\$.</p>
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reason for the overall increase is the continued development of Brazil, including increased trade and exports, increased manufacturing and greater FDI investments. The reason for the very fast rise from 2003 could be the impacts of economic and political reforms in the 1990s, the impact of the internet, stable democracy. The reason for the small fall in GDP per capita in 2008 was the global financial crisis. The reason for the fall in GDP per capita since 2011 is the falling commodity prices – and Brazil still relies on raw material exports for much of its revenue. Political turmoil could also contribute to this.

Springboard	Q	Suggested answers / discussion points
TNCs	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brazil has a large, well-skilled workforce (thanks to improvements in education) Brazil has a large consumer market, and lots of types of products have to be made in Brazil to be bought there – they cannot be imported
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TNCs contribute money to infrastructure projects – as this helps to improve efficiency for their own manufacturing operations in the country Manufacturers may outsource certain minor operations (like making parts) to Brazilian companies Since 2003, minimum wage in Brazil has increased while unemployment has decreased Due to government rules, automobile TNCs have to invest in innovation and technology, improving the competitiveness of Brazilian-made cars abroad
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government has found it necessary to give manufacturers more tax breaks and subsidies in order to promote the manufacturing These global brands are now so popular in Brazil that it is stopping domestic car manufacturers from competing Factories can pollute the environment The vast majority of the jobs are low-skilled
Impacts: quality of life	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first four indicators show negative figures, meaning the values went down from 1980 to 2014 The last four indicators show positive change, meaning the values must have gone up from 1980 to 2014 The percentage living on under \$1.9 a day changed the most, decreasing by nearly 80% The percentage of people with access to improved water source changed the least, only increasing by around 8%
	2	<p>Yes, all of the development indicators changed in positive ways. Compared to 1980, Brazil now has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less people in poverty Lower fertility rate and birth rate (usually indicates women are getting education and working, and agriculture is less dominant) Lower death rate and higher life expectancy due to improvements in healthcare and nutrition More people have access to good quality water and sanitation, which show investments in infrastructure The Human development index has increased, showing a higher level of development
	3	<p>Economic development can allow people to live longer, healthier and happier, with access to all of the things they need to provide for themselves and their families. Higher incomes per person and higher government incomes can mean the government can provide more public services like education and healthcare, as well as building infrastructure.</p>
Impacts: environment	1	<p>It is showing deforestation along road paths. You can see the large road running horizontally at the bottom of the image, with another road branching off running vertically. Off these roads are sections of lighter green land where forest has been cleared.</p>
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of habitat for animals Increase in local pollution from deforestation Destruction of forest, which may put off tourists
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of cultures from the face of the earth Loss of global biodiversity – many of the plants in the Amazon may have future uses in medicines Contributing to climate change – not only with burning of wood and release of greenhouse gases, but also removal of the forest 'carbon sink'

Part 2: Exam Preparation

Summary



Brazil

Background	
Size	Brazil is the fifth largest country in the world
Located	On the eastern side of the South American continent
Transport	Via airports, seaports and (poor quality) roads
Significance	Regionally significant, and some suggest it is a growing global power
Political system	Democratic federal country, with elections every four years
Relationship with neighbours	Peaceful relationship with neighbours
History	Portuguese colony from 1500 to 1822
Culture	Distinctive culture formed from European, African and indigenous influences
Natural resources	Rich in natural resources, including mining, timber, agricultural products
Environmental significance	A megadiverse country, part of the Amazon rainforest is located here
Economy	
Size of economy compared to others	Sixth largest economy in the world by GDP – higher than China
Economic event in the 1970s	Economic miracle of very fast growth caused by investment
Economic event in the 1990s	Trade liberalisation – huge time of growth
Economy from 2013 to 2016	2013 slowdown in economy and then full recession by 2016
Tertiary sector	The tertiary sector contributes the most to GDP and employs the most people
Primary sector	The primary sector contributes the least to GDP, and the secondary sector employs the least amount of people
Primary export destination countries	Brazil mostly exports raw materials to countries that are invested in manufacturing, such as China and the USA
Primary imports	Brazil imports oil and machinery from more developed countries
Globalisation and government policy	
Importance of trade	Brazil's success has depended on trade – exporting raw materials all over the world
Involvement of TNCs	It is also a regional business centre for many TNCs
Technology use	Use of internet and mobile technology has allowed the country to develop

Geopolitics	
Constitutional attitude to foreign policy	Peace, non-intervention, self-determination
Foreign policy stance since 2011	Lack of focus, due to political problems and economic downturn
Role of the Brazilian Development Bank	Gives loans all over South America
Type of power used	'Soft' non-military power
Involvement with the UN	Mission in Haiti
Three areas of military investment since 2000	Cybernetics, space technology, nuclear technology
Two areas of contested border	Brazilian Island, Rincão de Artigas – both on the border with Uruguay
Brazil's international role	
Regional power?	Yes, part of a trade bloc with other South American countries
Global power?	Arguably also a global power, taking lead in some aid missions, focusing on the role of other developing and emerging economies
Relationship with USA	Brazil and the USA have a long history of cooperation, although they have some disputes
Relationship with the EU	Brazil has a long history of trade with the EU, and they started having specific summits on their cooperation in 2007
TNCs	
Hard place to do business in	High tariffs and complex laws in order to protect domestic industry
Types of industries TNCs are active in	Including food processing, resource extraction, chemical and car manufacturing
Brazil is an attractive location for the automobile industry due to	Access to Brazilian consumers, large workforce, good education
Benefits from car factories	Infrastructure, increased work for smaller industries, investment, wage increases
Downsides to car factories	Threaten domestic manufacturers, pollution, low-skilled jobs, require subsidies
Aid	
Brazil needs aid to	Overcome inequality issues and to provide skills/equipment that it cannot
The USAID programme for family planning	Trained staff, supplied materials and built sites in order to increase the uptake of contraception and decrease birth rates and STDs in poor areas
Tourism	
Tourism in Brazil benefited from	The economic growth and opening up of the country in the 1990s
No. tourists in 2012	6.8 million
Amount of revenue from tourism in 2012	\$6,000 million
Why do tourists come?	Tourists arrive for beach breaks, culture, nature tourism and sports events

Impacts of development	
Brazil has made great strides in terms of its development since the 1960s	Improvements in quality of life, healthcare and education
Aging population	Thanks to the falling birth rate and increasing life expectancy
Increasing urbanisation	Brazil urbanised quite early on, passing the 50% of people living in cities mark in 1964 – mostly caused by rural–urban migration
Inequality	
In regions	With the cities benefiting more than rural areas, and the south benefiting more than the north
Between groups	White people, men and those who are already rich are the most likely to benefit from development
Environment	
Pressure on Amazon caused by	Industrial development, need for resources, agriculture, power generation
Other environmental issues	Air pollution (which damages human health), waste management, land and water pollution

Revision Questions



Quick-fire Questions: Brazil

1	How large is Brazil?	
2	What are the 'BRIC' economies?	
3	How is Brazil regionally significant?	
4	How is Brazil globally significant?	
5	Which empire ruled over Brazil from the 1500s to 1822?	
6	What kind of commodities does Brazil export?	
7	What part of Brazil is covered by the Amazon rainforest?	
8	What was the GNI per capita PPP in 2014?	
9	What three sub-industries are successful in Brazil's tertiary sector?	

10	What percentage of people work in the secondary sector?	
11	What sort of goods does Brazil import?	
12	Which countries are Brazil's top three trading partners?	
13	What is Brazil's rank for 'ease of doing business'?	
14	Why did Brazil receive so much FDI in recent years?	
15	What is the difference between offshoring and outsources?	
16	Why did USAID contribute to family planning in Brazil?	
17	What was the life expectancy in Brazil in 2014?	
18	What percentage of people lived in urban areas in Brazil in 2015?	
19	What is the Gini coefficient, and what is Brazil's score?	
20	How is deforestation contributing to climate change?	



Quick-fire Answers: Brazil

1	8.5 million square miles – the fifth largest country in the world
2	A group of emerging countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China) that have all experienced recent growth
3	It is very large in terms of land mass, population and economy
4	Brazil is a leader among emerging economies, and a member of many IGOs. It also provides aid and assistance to developing countries around the world.
5	The Portuguese Empire
6	Coffee, soybeans, corn, potatoes, beef, pork
7	The north
8	15,750
9	Tourism, finance industries, research and high-tech development
10	13%
11	Fossil fuels and machinery
12	China, the USA, Argentina
13	120 out of 189
14	Because it has large amounts of raw materials, it is close to Latin American countries, and it has good shipping
15	Offshoring is when a company moves operations to another country; outsourcing is when a company employs another company to fulfil a certain function
16	Because there were not many contraception options being used in Brazil, and people weren't using contraception enough, leading to unwanted pregnancies and STDs
17	74 years
18	85%
19	It's a measure of income inequality, and Brazil's is 52.9, which is quite bad!
20	The removal and burning of trees releases greenhouse gases, and also less forest means a smaller carbon sink



Extension Questions: Brazil

1. How does Brazil stay connected with the world around it?
2. Do you think Brazil is a global power? Justify your answer.
3. What impact has the forced migration of African peoples to Brazil had on Brazil?
4. Why might someone say that Brazil's reliance on exporting commodities is dangerous?
5. How can a higher percentage of people be employed in agriculture, yet agriculture contributes less to GDP?
6. Why does the Brazilian government put tariffs on imports of manufactured goods?
7. Which contributes more FDI to Brazil: EU countries or the USA?
8. How did USAID ensure that family planning continued to be supported after their aid programme stopped in 2000?
9. What is causing urbanisation in Brazil?
10. How has development affected inequality?



Extension Answers: Brazil

1. Brazil has well-developed air and seaport links (over 2,500 airports), but has poor road networks; Internet usage is high
2. Students' own answers:
 - They may raise economic power, in that Brazil is a BRIC (although it is now in recession)
 - Discussion of the world order – Europe and USA being dominant, but others such as China now on the rise
 - They may focus on the work Brazil does in Haiti, or its role in advocating for other emerging and developing countries
3.
 - It has increased the population size, both initially and now, as ties between Brazil and Africa are strong
 - African culture has also greatly influenced Brazilian culture, in terms of music and food
4.
 - Because raw materials fluctuate in price and might leave the country vulnerable (as we have seen recently)
 - Additionally, jobs in agriculture are low-skilled and low-paid, so they don't increase personal incomes
5. Agriculture is not very productive – it takes a lot of people to work the land and the raw materials produced don't make as much money as manufactured goods or services
6. Because they want to protect domestic companies who manufacture – if TNCs were allowed to sell in the country, they could produce things much more cheaply and so the domestic companies would go out of business
7. EU countries
8. They worked with and trained people in Brazil the whole step of the way – they worked with universities to train healthcare providers, and the universities can carry on doing that, and they also managed to hand over all operations to BEMFAM
9. Today, it is mainly rural–urban migration – although a lot of people are employed in agriculture, these jobs are low-paid and low-skilled, and not as attractive as the manufacturing or service jobs that people can gain in cities
10. In many ways it has increased, due to corruption in the country, and entrenched racism and sexism – development has mostly benefited rich, powerful urban people

Exam-style Questions

Question 1

With reference to an LIC or NEE you have studied, evaluate the way a country's relationships with other countries change as it undergoes economic development.

9 marks (+ 3 SPaG)

Level Marking

Level	Mark	Description
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The student evidences basic knowledge of the topic in question. (AO1) The student evidences limited understanding of the connections that exist between places, environments and processes. (AO2) A limited ability to evaluate is evidenced through basic application of knowledge and understanding. (AO3)
2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The student evidences some knowledge of the topic in question. (AO1) The student evidences good understanding of the connections that exist between places, environments and processes. (AO2) A reasonable ability to evaluate is evidenced through adequate application of knowledge and understanding. (AO3)
3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The student evidences thorough knowledge of the topic in question. (AO1) The student evidences a firm understanding of the connections that exist between places, environments and processes. (AO2) A strong ability to evaluate is evidenced through logical application of knowledge and understanding. (AO3)

Indicative Content:

- The student should offer an evaluation of the ways geopolitical relations between countries change as a result of economic development in an LIC or NEE.
- Students may choose to discuss the involvement of TNCs, changing political and trading relationships, international aid, or another manifestation of the geopolitical relationship.

Suggested Content:

Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brazil has always had regional power in South America, but as one of the fast-growing BRIC economies it is now gaining power and influence across other parts of the globe. As Brazil has developed it has become increasingly involved in global peacekeeping missions and the provision of international aid. Brazil has played a leading role in promoting peace and prosperity in Haiti, and has done so without the use of military force. Brazil has developed strong trading relationships with China, the USA and Argentina, with these countries being Brazil's main partners for both importing and exporting goods. Brazil has become increasingly connected to other countries through the flow of tourists visiting the country, which has increased due to the development of air travel. A good relationship between the UK and Brazil means that visitors to Brazil from the UK do not need a visa. Brazil has used its growing power and influence to push for more representation of countries in the Global South in international negotiations. Brazil's period of economic development was characterised by increasing cooperation and trade with other countries in the Global South, particularly other countries in South America. Brazil has gained political leadership through its influence and leadership, as opposed to through its military or economic strength. Brazil has developed a strong business relationship with the USA, with Brazilian TNCs settling in the USA and vice versa. In general, however, Brazil remains relatively hostile to TNCs, favouring domestic companies with regard to manufacturing. This hinders the formation of global connections and prevents FDI in the country. Brazil has continued to develop its relationship with the EU, through holding regular summits and partnership discussions to facilitate trade and exchange. Brazil's development has been helped through the aid provided by countries such as the USA. This provision of aid forms another dimension of the relationship that exists between Brazil and countries such as the USA. USAID is an example of one way the USA is facilitating development in Brazil through the provision of aid. USAID helps tackle inequality by providing the skills, materials and buildings to support family planning in Brazil.
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Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya has become East Africa's business and trade hub, meaning that it has developed strong relationships with other African countries within the region, as well as with other countries in Europe, America and Asia. • Nairobi, Kenya's capital, homes the headquarters of many international companies, with many business conferences being held here. • The port of Mombasa facilitates the transport of goods into and out of the region and plays a key role in maintaining Kenya's trade relationships. • Kenya has become connected with other countries through the interest of TNCs in selling products to Kenya. • Kenya has developed strong political and trading relationships with its neighbours Uganda and Tanzania. • Throughout Kenya's economic development, it has developed a strong relationship with the USA, which supports Kenya in matters of military training and technology. • As Kenya has grown economically, it has come to be an attractive location for China to invest in. China has invested a lot in terms of construction and infrastructure in Kenya and has contributed money for development projects. • Kenya has always had a relationship with the UK, as it was once a part of the British Empire. Flows of produce and people still connect the two countries, although the atrocities committed during colonialism do cause some tension. • Good trade relations have been developed between Kenya and other African countries. African countries are able to trade freely and easily with one another through the African Union and other trade and political country groups such as EAC, COMESA, etc. • Kenya has an unfavourable trade relationship with the EU, despite exporting a large proportion of goods to this region. The EU places high tariffs on imports from Kenya, making the produce expensive. • Kenya has also developed relationships with countries as it is provided with international aid from countries including the UK and USA. This aid is used for long-term development and the provision of services, helping improve the standard of living for the population. There is a risk that Kenya may become dependent on international aid, but at present only a relatively small proportion of the country's spending comes from international aid. • As Kenya develops economically, it is developing more relationships with other countries through tourism. Kenya is a desirable location for both recreational and business tourists, which helps forge links with countries from across the globe.
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Spelling and Grammar (SPaG) – Total of 3 marks.

For 1 mark:

- Student shows some ability to spell and punctuate correctly.
- Student shows limited use of grammar to convey their argument.
- Student utilises a basic range of geographical phrases.

For 2 marks:

- Student generally uses good spelling and punctuation throughout.
- Student shows some accurate use of grammar to convey their argument well.
- Student utilises an adequate range of geographical phrases.

For 3 marks:

- Student uses correct spelling and punctuation throughout.
- Student shows accurate use of grammar to clearly convey their argument.
- Student utilises a broad range of geographical phrases.