**Translate the following text into Arabic.**

**International Trade**

Trade is the buying and selling of goods and services. The products that are exchanged are things that people grow or make, like food to eat, machines to work with or clothes to wear. Services are things that people do for others, like working in [bank](https://www.english-online.at/economy/banks-and-banking/banks.htm), caring for old people or teaching pupils.

**Why do we trade?**

Trade happens because people need or want things that they don’t have. We also trade for work that we cannot do ourselves. Trade between countries happens for the same reason. Some countries, for example, have natural resources, like coal, [oil](https://www.english-online.at/biology/oil/oil-petroleum.htm) or wood which other countries might want to buy. They try to sell the goods, products or services that they have too much of to other countries. They earn money from these sales and then can buy the things that they themselves need and cannot produce on their own.

Both producers and consumers profit from international trade. If countries can produce goods more cheaply than others because they specialize on them why not let them. They make more money on one side and consumers in other countries can buy goods that are cheaper.

Even though many nations have a lot of different goods to export there are countries that depend only on one or two products to get money. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other countries of the Middle East depend on [oil exports](https://www.english-online.at/economy/oil/oil-production-and-oil-exporting-counties.htm), because it is pretty much the only thing that they can sell. Poor countries in Africa depend largely on the export of tropical farm products to get money.

**How trade is limited**

 In some countries the government controls all trade and in others it allows companies and firms to trade freely. However,all governments control trade in some way.

Sometimes a government forbids companies to buy or sell dangerous or illegal products, or military technology. When companies expand and get bigger they often take over others and form a monopoly. Governments pass laws to prevent companies from becoming too strong and powerful and from controlling the market.

Many governments try to help their own industries by making it more difficult to import foreign products. They put import taxes on foreign goods to make products more expensive and their own products cheaper. A government may also limit the number of products that it will buy from another nation. European countries, for example, may limit the number of cars that are imported from Japan or the USA. They want their people to buy European cars. We call this strategy protectionism because governments want to protect their companies and industries.

 History of trade

Trading is as old as mankind. The early civilizations of Mesopotamia or [Egypt](https://www.english-online.at/history/ancient-egypt/life-in-ancient-egypt.htm) traded among themselves and with other people. Gradually, trade routes developed over land and sea. These were used to transport [spices](https://www.english-online.at/history/spice-trade/spice-trade.htm), salt, minerals and jewels over great distances.

In the 15 th century Europeans started exploring the seas to find new trade routes to Asia. The Portuguese explored the coast of Africa, the Spanish, English and French set across the Atlantic and founded [colonies](https://www.english-online.at/history/colonial-america/life-in-the-thirteen-american-colonies.htm) in the New World.