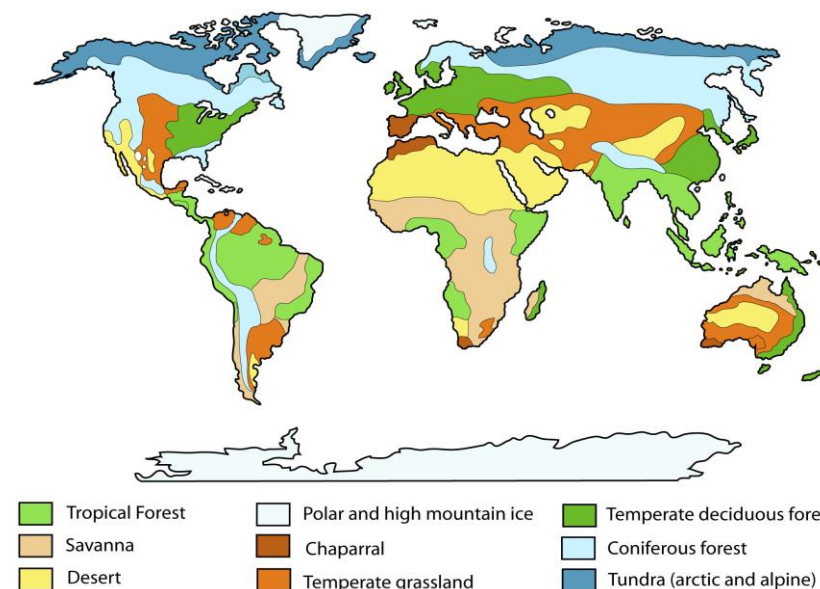


Moss Park Key Knowledge

1. Most of the clothes manufactured in the UK come from Asia
2. Fruits and plants grow in a variety of different countries, in particular climatic conditions and in certain seasons.
3. Producing cotton takes a number of steps.
4. Fairtrade makes sure farmers get paid a fair price, safe working conditions and no child exploitation.
5. Importing is when one country buys goods from another country.
6. There are advantages and disadvantages to importing produce.



The top six countries that export clothing and textiles to the UK changes from time to time; in 2019–2020, they were: China, Bangladesh, Turkey, Netherlands, India and Italy.

Around half the food consumed in the UK originates in the UK, and half is from overseas. This is stable over time. About 40% of food and drink comes from four countries: the Netherlands, Republic of Ireland, Germany and France. About a third (30%) comes from the EU, 4% from Africa, 4% from Asia, 4% from North America, 4% from South America, 2% from the rest of Europe and 1% from Oceania. The UK produces over 50% of its vegetables, but only 16% of fruit.

Where products come from is complicated. Take a chocolate bar as an example. It may have been manufactured in a factory here in the UK, but its ingredients may be imported from many countries: salt from China; calcium sulphate from India; palm oil from south-east Asia; whey from New Zealand; milk and wheat from the EU; sugar from the Caribbean; and cocoa from South America.



5 words to remember

biomes: including deserts, forests, grasslands, tundra and aquatic environments, biomes are defined by the climate, soil, organisms, flora and fauna of a large area; each biome consists of many ecosystems whose communities have adapted to the small differences in climate and the environment inside the biome

export: what we sell to somewhere else

fossil fuels: natural fuels (oil, gas, coal) found in the ground, which add carbon dioxide to the atmosphere once burned and many people suggest we need to remove from use; they come from the remains of dead plants or animals

import: what we buy from somewhere else

protected origin: a label that says that a product has been made in, or made from ingredients from, a particular area (for example Melton Mowbray Pork Pies in the UK – see the top logo to the right – and Parmesan cheese, Champagne or Kalamata olive oil in the EU – see the bottom logo to the right); this helps buyers trust and distinguish quality products while also helping producers to market their products better and protect their jobs and businesses



Protected origin:
UK



Protected origin:
EU



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A map of world biomes, where some of the foods discussed might grow

What can you find out about the different eco labels that exist? What do they do? Look at the makers of some of your favourite chocolates on the Cocoa Life and Cocoa Plan websites.

Write four things that are good about locally sourced food and four things that are negative. Think about how buying some things from overseas can be useful too.