

OCR A-Level

**Sustainability in
Industrial Manufacture
(3.2d)**

Materials required for questions

- Pencil
- Rubber
- Calculator

Instructions

- Use black ink or ball-point pen
- Try answer all questions
- Use the space provided to answer questions
- Calculators can be used if necessary
- For the multiple choice questions, circle your answer

Advice

- Marks for each question are in brackets
- Read each question fully
- Try to answer every question
- Don't spend too much time on one question

Good luck!

Q1. Which of the following best describes the primary goal of Fair Trade in manufacturing?

- A** Maximising production efficiency
- B** Ensuring producers in developing countries receive fair prices and working conditions
- C** Reducing transportation costs

Q2. The Ethical Trade Initiative (ETI) Base Code covers which of the following areas?

- A** Product design specifications only
- B** Marketing strategies and brand development
- C** Working conditions, wages, and workers' rights

Q3. What is a potential negative impact of globalisation on local manufacturing?

- A** Loss of traditional manufacturing jobs in developed countries
- B** Improved technology transfer
- C** Greater consumer choice

Q4. What is the primary difference between recycling and upcycling?

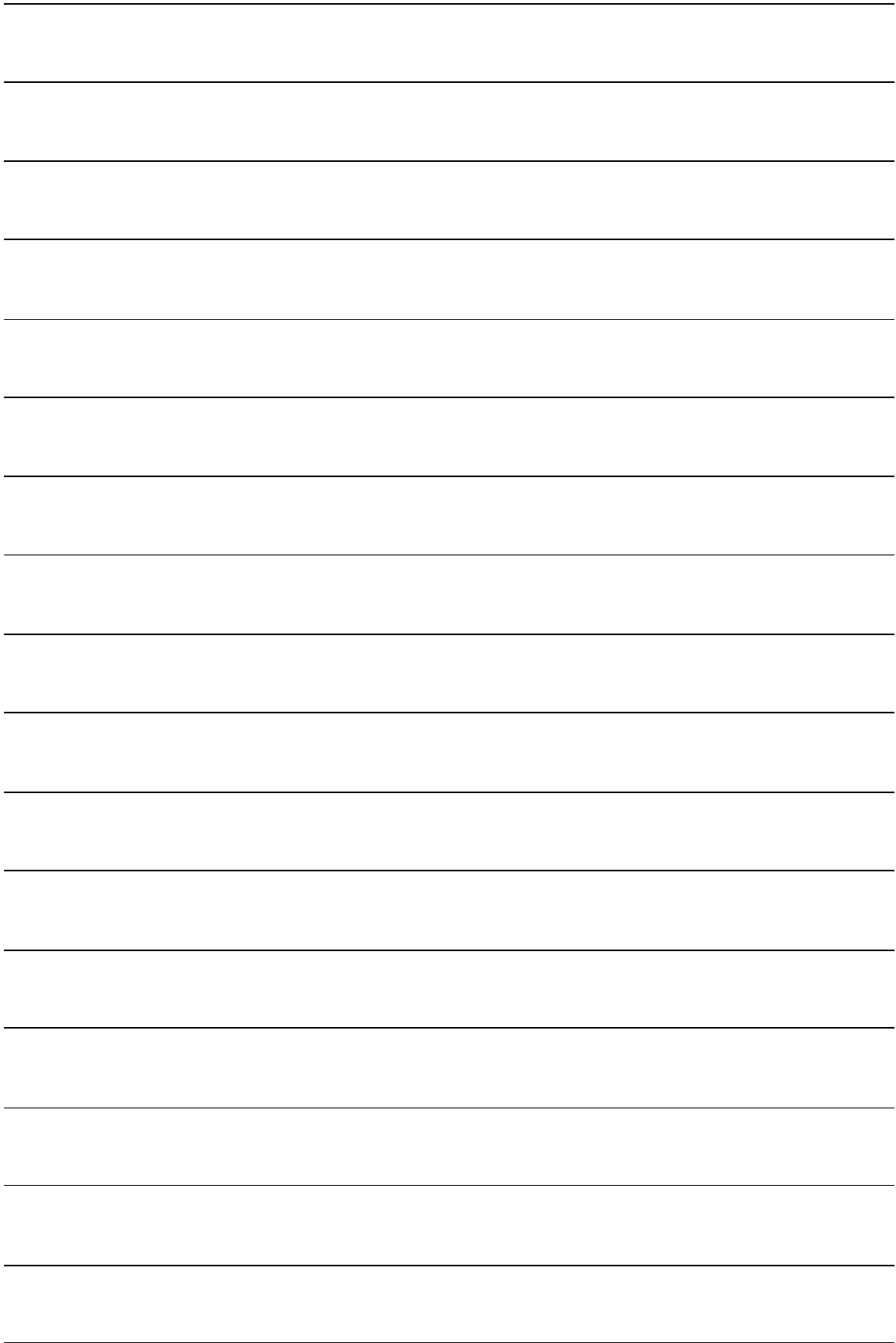
- A** Recycling is more expensive than upcycling
- B** Upcycling creates products of higher quality or value than the original
- C** Recycling doesn't require any energy input

Q5. Developments in design thinking and industrial manufacture have been influenced by a wide range of factors.

Q5a. Describe what is meant by the term Ethical Trade Initiative (ETI) **(2 marks)**

Q5b. Describe what is meant by the term Fair Trade (FT) **(2 marks)**

Q5c. Discuss the challenges and issues faced by designers and manufacturers when supporting the Ethical Trade Initiative and Fair Trade. Use specific examples of challenges and issues in your answer **(8 marks)**



Answers

Q1. B

Q2. C

Q3. A

Q4. B

Q5a.

Ethical Trade Initiative:

- An alliance of companies, trade unions and non-governmental organisations (1) that promotes respect for workers' rights around the globe (1). or
- An internationally agreed code of practice among companies (1) for all areas of employment/ labour practice (1)
- Any other valid suggestion.

Q5b.

Fair Trade:

- A concept about better process, decent working conditions (1) and fair terms of trade/ payment for farmers and their workers (1).
- Companies aim to be fair when sourcing/growing materials/ use of natural pesticides when producing materials and products (1) to the treatment of workers/provision of a safe working environment and fair pay and working conditions. (1)
- Any other valid suggestion.

Q5c.

Indicative content:

Challenges/issues faced by manufacturers & designers:

Possible responses could include:

- The selection of ethically sourced materials which could lead to an increased cost of ingredients or components, which drives the cost of the product up.
- Limited choices of suppliers as evidencing transparency in production can be difficult and meeting high demand for supply to keep up with changing trends might lead to delays in production which will affect the brand.
- Trust in suppliers and sources as links to child/ slave labour/ sweat shops can damage reputation. Raising awareness of working conditions

amongst consumers to promote FT products. e.g. controversy with the BooHoo clothing brand

- Promotion of ethical choices which could lead to the increased desirability from consumers who are looking for ethical brands e.g. Greggs using fair trade cocoa in their products
- Disclosure of sources for components and transparency e.g. Apple disclosing identity of suppliers and joining the FLA (Fair Labor Association) as a commitment to greater transparency and independent oversight, hoping participation will set a new standard for the electronics industry.

Other specific examples could include:

- Body shop
- ASDA
- Primark
- Ben and Jerrys using fairtrade ingredients