



## Multiple Choice Questions

### Slide 2

Hans Carl von Carlowitz introduced the German term for sustainability „Nachhaltigkeit“ in 1713 concerning a sustainable management of what?

- **The natural resource wood**
- The natural resource water
- The natural resource wheat
- The artificial resource plastic

What is the basic idea behind sustainability?

- **That we live in a world of limited resources**
- That we want to keep the world as it is
- That we want to get the maximum out of earth's resources
- That we live today like we lived yesterday

The model in “Limits to Growth” took 5 variables into account. Which of the following was not one of them?

- World population
- Industrialization
- Food production
- **Water supply**



### Slide 3

What The „Our Common Future“ report was also known as?

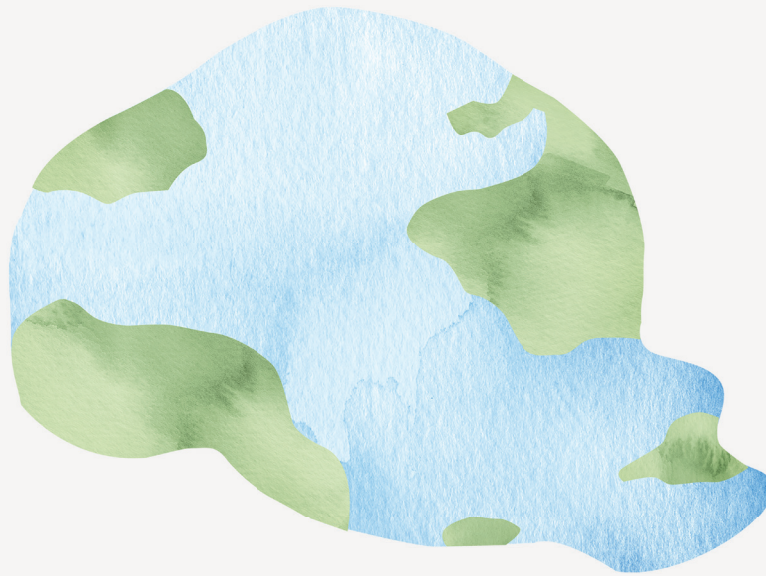
- **The Brundtland Report**
- The Sustainability Report
- The WCED Report

Who was Chair of the WCED as well as Norwegian Prime Minister?

- **Gro Harlem Brundtland**
- Gro Harlem Haaland
- Gro Harlem Ødegaard

Sustainable development is defined as: “Development that meets the needs of the present without?

- **Compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”**
- Destroying the world“
- Forgetting about the needs of others”



## Slide 4

Which of the following was not listed as one of the biggest problems we are facing as humanity?

- Climate change
- Species extinction
- Economic collapse
- **Overpopulation**

What is an example for a species which is on the edge of extinction that we as humanity depend upon?

- Bears
- **Honey bees**
- Whales
- Spiders



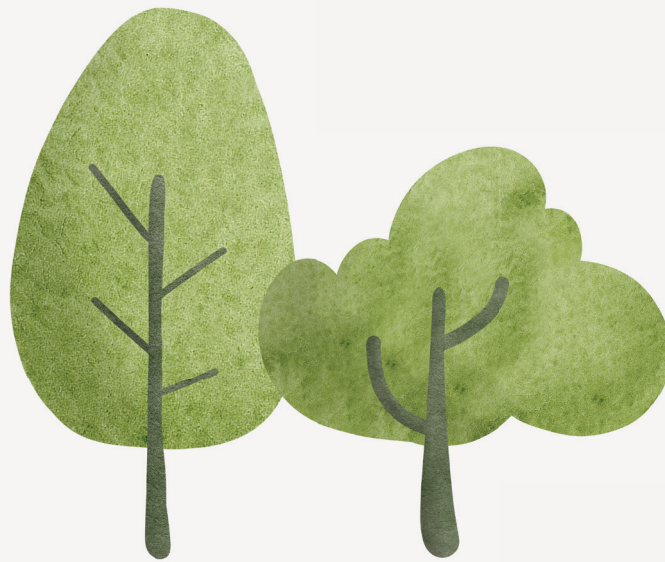
## Slide 5

What's the huge accumulation of plastic waste in the northern pacific called?

- Plastic island
- **Great pacific garbage patch**
- Plastic waste ship

In the year 2010 alone, how many tons of plastic garbage were disposed in the world's oceans?

- **8 Million**
- 800.000
- 8 Billion
- 80 Million



## Slide 6

How many goals for sustainable development (SDGs) are there?

- **17**
- 18
- 15
- 19

Which of the following is not a SDG?

- Clean Water and Sanitation
- Reducing inequality
- **Stopping Species Extinction**
- Affordable and Clean Energy

What's an example of a model proposed to further the SDG model?

- The car traffic model
- **The wedding cake model**
- The closed circle model
- The Brundtland model



## Slide 7

Why would governments allow businesses to have detrimental impacts on people and the planet?

- **Reducing regulations attract businesses**
- Tax on harming activities are higher
- Higher regulations attract businesses

Why are some businesses now more powerful than ever?

- **Because some multinational companies have more resources than small countries and are free to move them around the globe as they wish**
- Because lobbying got more powerful
- Because some CEOs are married to powerful politicians
- Because people just listen to CEOs more than they listen to politicians

Why do countries let companies cause so much pollution?

- **Because countries reduce regulation to attract businesses**
- Because companies pay the governments money so they can cause pollution
- Because some countries don't really care
- Because some governments don't really know that the companies are polluting the environment



## Slide 8

Business models are defined as...

- **fundamental structures for how companies create, deliver, and capture value.**
- a plan for the operation of a business, identifying sources of revenue and details of financing.
- products or services the business plans to sell.

On the road to sustainability, what should systems not do?

- Encourage the minimization of consumption, or impose personal and institutional caps or quotas on energy, goods, water, etc.;
- Be designed to maximize societal and environmental benefit, rather than prioritizing economic growth;
- Be designed to provide fulfilling, rewarding work experiences for all and that enhance human creativity and skills;
- **Emphasize delivery of product ownership, rather than experience;**



## Slide 9

Circular economy...

- creates entrance barriers for young companies.
- **aims to decouple growth from the consumption of finite resources.**
- is a synonym for recycling.
- means the tire market.

How can we cope with the limited resources on earth?

- **Less consumption**
- Higher prices
- Greenwashing

In a circular economy, how are products ideally designed?

- **With the whole product life cycle in mind**
- With the amount that can be sold in mind
- With the benefits of the product for the users in mind
- With its usability for children in mind





## Slide 10

What recent development in the landscape of organizations could be observed?

- **Boundaries between the organizational types are increasingly blurring**
- More non-profit organizations are founded
- More for-profit organizations are founded
- More government bodies are founded

What is an example of a hybrid organization?

- **Non-profit organizations who adopt market tactics to improve their access to resources**
- An organization that operates in two markets at the same time
- A company consisting of two subsidiary companies



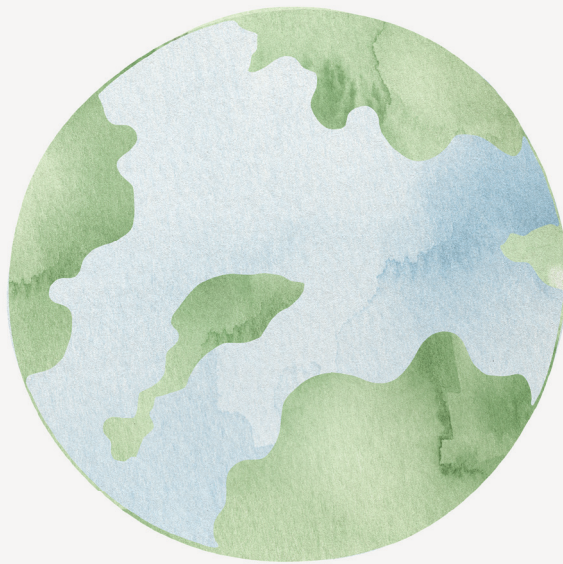
## Slide 11

What is Greenwashing?

- **The practice of falsely promoting an organization's environmental efforts;**
- Spending more resources to promote the organization as green than are spent on production of the actual product;
- The dissemination of all information regarding an organization's environmental strategies, goals, motivations, and actions.

What would prevent firms from Greenwashing?

- **Comparable standards and measures for reporting**
- Governments promoting organizations as green
- Bad press about Greenwashing
- A list of Greenwashing firms published by the government



## Slide 12

Why do companies that ensure human rights in their supply chains have a competitive disadvantage?

- **Because this incurs extra costs on them**
- Because other companies who don't ensure human rights get an advantage through tax gaps
- Because profitable business can't be done without violating some human rights

What are supply chains referred to?

- **As the whole process of making and selling commercial goods**
- As the way of the product from the manufacturer to the seller
- As the whole process of advertising the product
- As the chain of events leading to the development of a new product



### Slide 13

What is not true about manufacturing in the textile industry?

- That it creates around 60 million jobs worldwide
- **That it is not very work intensive**
- That the biggest part is situated in low wage countries
- That it leads to chemical contamination of surface and ground water

What is an example for a typical manufacturing country in the textile industry?

- Brasil
- Canada
- Russia
- **India**



## Slide 15

What is the Attitude Behavior Gap with regard to sustainable products?

- **The reported willingness to buy sustainable products exceeding the amount of sold sustainable products**
- The comparably low share of sustainable products sold in comparison to their non-sustainable counterparts
- The comparably low willingness to buy sustainable products if they are more expensive than their non-sustainable counterparts



## Slide 16

What is corporate socio-political activism?

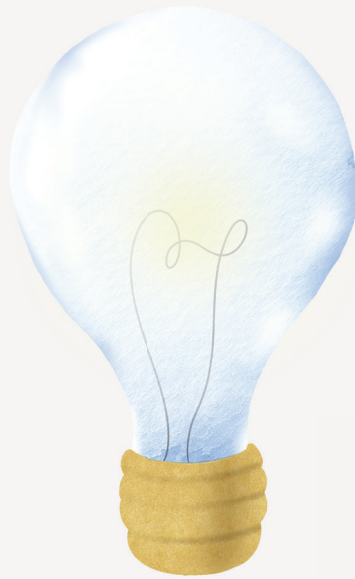
- **The expression by a corporation of a stance on some matter of current social or political debate, with the primary aims of influencing people.**
- Attempts by corporations to influence government policy to make it favourable for firms
- A management concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and interactions with their stakeholders.



## Slide 17

Why is it important to engage all employees in the sustainability transformation?

- **Each employee knows his or her job best and probably has great ideas of how to improve products and processes**
- The feeling of being left out could lead to bitterness among the employees
- Involving everybody would show how important sustainability is to the company
- Involving everybody improves the company's image amongst the stakeholders



## Slide 18

On which domain does the European Action Plan for Financing Sustainable Growth NOT focus?

- Environment
- **Social**
- Market
- Governance

What does the Disclosure Regulation require European companies to do?

- **To be transparent in dealing with environmental risks**
- To be discreet about their environmental pollution
- To be transparent about their spendings on fossil fuels
- To be discreet about their sustainability strategy at company and product level





## Slide 19

What is not a pillar of sustainability?

- People
- **Oceans**
- Profit



## Slide 20

To be required to adhere to the non-financial reporting directive, a company must have more than how many employees?

- **500**
- 1000
- 50
- 100

The non-financial reporting directive does NOT require companies to publish reports on what?

- Environmental protection
- Social responsibility and treatment of employees
- Anti-corruption and bribery
- **Vehicle fleet**

Can companies choose to publish reports on financial and non-financial performance separately?

- **Yes**
- No



## Slide 21

Many organizations structure their impact logic in the form of which logic?

- **IOOI**
- EAAE
- OUUO
- FWWF

What do companies currently usually only report in their impact logic?

- **Inputs and outputs**
- Inputs and outcomes
- Impacts and outcomes
- Outputs and impacts