



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?

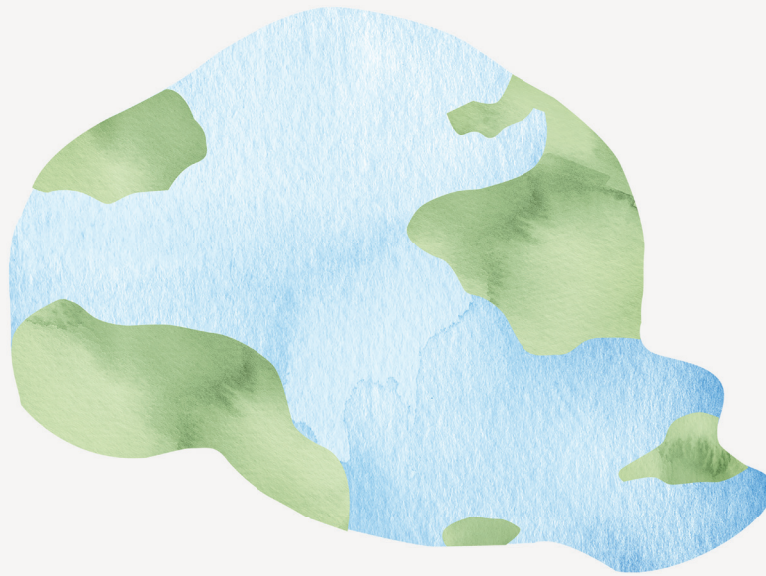
- The Brundtland Report
- The Sustainability Report
- The WCED Report

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



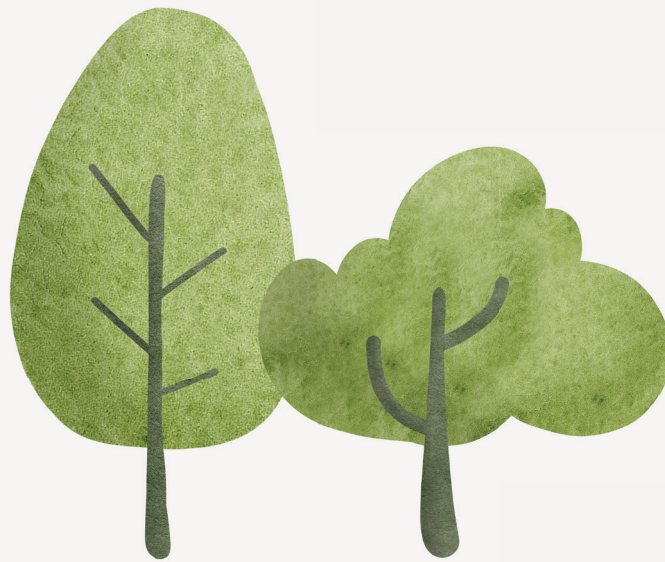
Slide 5

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



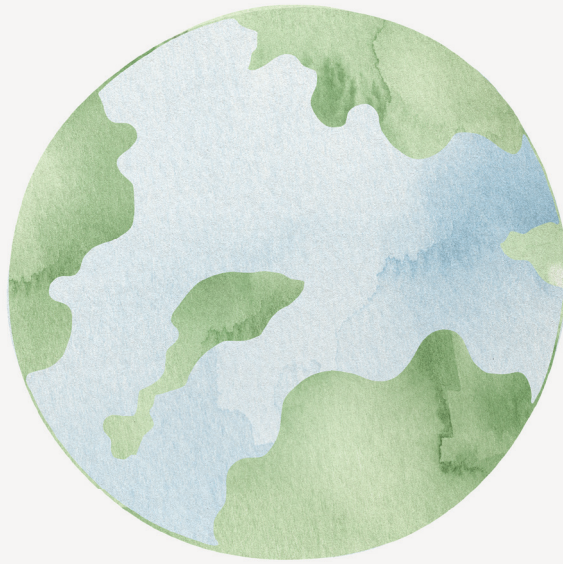
Slide 11

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?

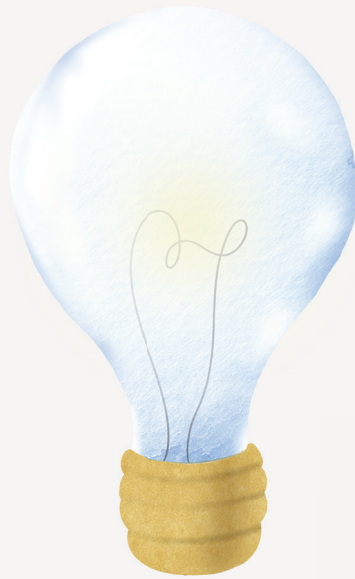
- The expression by a corporation of a stance on some matter of current social or political debate, with the primary aims of influencing people.
- Attempts by corporations to influence government policy to make it favourable for firms
- A management concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental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