

# SUPPLY CHAINS



KEY STAGE 4

## *Modern Day Slavery Lesson Plan*

It has somehow become the norm to accept that at some point, modern day slavery will have been involved in the making of our clothes, devices, food, or simple anything we buy or own. How far back do we have to go to be 'ethical?'. This lesson shows what different companies are doing to help in the fight against modern day slavery. And how our consumer choice can make a massive difference.

● WE SEE YOU.

THE CLEWER INITIATIVE

JUST ENOUGH GROUP..

# Supply Chains

## Lesson Goal

Pupils will gain a deeper understanding about the role of modern day slaves in the consumer industries we use every day.

## Objectives

1. Pupils will understand how a mobile phone is made
2. Pupils will understand the process of manufacturing a piece of clothing
3. Pupils will decide whether they think industries do enough to combat modern day slavery.

### Starter

Define the word 'ethical' with the class.  
*'relating to moral principles or the branch of knowledge dealing with these'*  
 Discuss how it is used to describe when something is morally good.

- Split the board into two halves. One is 'Ethical Brands/Companies' the other is 'Unethical Brands'.
- One child can be the 'scribe' and ask others for their contributions to the board. Write as many on each side, with a reason if possible.
- How many companies on each side can the class come up with?  
Which is easier?

Often it will be the unethical brands. List the reasons for brands being unethical; e.g. clothing industries use slave labour, emissions, oil spills are bad for the environment, housing destroys wildlife etc. Discuss why they think companies do these sorts of activities.

### Activity 1

Give each group a worksheet with the 4 logos on it.  
**Intel, adidas, C&A and Co-Op.**  
 Ask: them to write what they know about each one around it

**adidas:** Clothing Sportswear brand, fashionable, Cost ££, founded in Germany, largest sportswear brand in Europe,

**C&A:** International clothing brand, retail, founded in 1841, founded in the Netherlands, Beyonce released a clothing line with them, no stores in the UK.

**Co-Op:** Supermarket, food industry, 5th largest food retailer in the UK, Has ethical trading initiatives, First UK supermarket to sell most fair trade items.

**Intel:** American Technology Company, California, It is the world's second largest and second highest valued semiconductor chip maker,

### Activity 1 Cont.

**Q:** "What do these 4 companies have in common?"  
 Ask them to discuss their thoughts in groups. Feedback to the class.

**A:** They have all won the 2017 modern slavery award for outstanding contribution in combating modern day slavery in their supply chains. Find out more about other awards at <http://www.stopslaveryaward.com/>

Explain to the pupils that each of these brands are trying to combat modern slavery. What do they already know about modern day slavery? Why might they want to make a difference? Which industry do we think of automatically in regards to slave labour? (clothing/fashion) Yes, but it can be found in many industries. Keep this in mind for the next task.



The Judging Board unanimously agreed that adidas had excelled in every judging category. In particular, its submission stood out in the Transparency and Industry Action and Robust Practices Initiatives categories.

adidas was praised for leading a number of corporate engagement initiatives. The judges also commended the transparency of its audits, and its strong responsible sourcing guidelines, as well as its robust tools to trace higher-risk supply chains.



International fashion retailer C&A was presented with a Stop Slavery Award for going beyond compliance standards in all categories. It was described by the jury as 'exemplary for the transparency used to address and resolve issues found in its supply chain'. In particular, C&A also stood out for 'embedding anti-slavery into its overall business practice'.



US technology company Intel was awarded for its outstanding work in demonstrating and implementing innovation across its programmes. Judges in particular recognised an initiative which leverages the company's analytics and uses Artificial Intelligence to disrupt child sexual exploitation. This initiative is conducted in partnership with the National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children. Intel was also honoured for its 'open discussion of its anti-slavery efforts'.

Intel has refused new business with several suppliers who have failed to implement measures to combat slavery.



The Co-operative Group was honoured for having excelled in business partnership engagement and for having demonstrated excellence in supplier engagement and capacity building. It was praised for supporting victims of modern slavery through its "Bright Future" programme, which aims to provide opportunities for employment. In 2017, the programme has offered at least 30 survivors the opportunity of a paid work placement, potentially leading to a job offer.

**Group Activity**

Define a supply chain.

**The sequence of processes involved in the production and distribution of a commodity.**

Imagine you are a CEO of a successful company, and you have to work out the supply chain of making a product. How would you go about finding out the information? Would it be easy?

The products are:

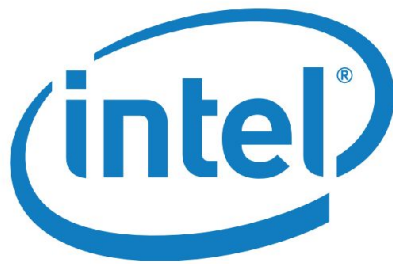
- (1) A Smart Phone**
- (2) A Winter Coat**
- (3) Shampoo and Soap Products**

In teams, spend time plotting how these objects may be made, what materials are used? Where are they made? Who does what?

Groups should then mark on their supply chain where there may be modern day slavery in this supply chain.

Think about: whether any team put modern day slavery at the higher (e.g. Shops in the UK)) level?

<p><b>Whole Class Activity</b></p>	<p>Discuss as a class each item using the teacher cheat sheets. These are provided to help the teacher understand the intricate supply chain as well. The pupils may be able to pinpoint even more information on modern day slavery and these supply chains. Modern day slavery can potentially be seen at any point in the supply chain.</p>
<p><b>Discussion</b></p>	<p><b>Outsourcing</b></p> <p>What is it? - when a company pays another company to complete a task to save time and management. It is also to save money, but when the outsourcing is cheap and demanded fast, the companies who are outsourced to start to rely on slave labour to meet the demands.</p> <p>Often outsourcing may go to a country where slave labour is not very well regulated by the authorities. This puts the company in a difficult position as they may not be able to control the factory/company they use. Instead they need to do background checks into their practices. And increase the demand for ethical outsourcing, with fair pay and treatment.</p>
<p><b>Discussion</b></p>	<p>Whose responsibility is it to stop modern day slavery in businesses? Is it the final company themselves or those in the supply chain? Is it everyone's responsibility? Discuss individual people and what they should do:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Regulation Authorities</li> <li>● The CEO of a company in the UK</li> <li>● The Customer</li> <li>● The Manufacturing Factory</li> <li>● The Workers (abroad or in the UK)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Conclusions</b></p>	<p>Conclude the following with the class</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● It is everyone's responsibility to make modern day slavery impossible to exist in our supply chains</li> <li>● It is the responsibility of us as individuals to support companies who are making a difference to combat modern day slavery</li> <li>● It is important to remember when we run our own companies and brands to ensure that modern day slavery is not in our own supply chain</li> <li>● There are many complex systems in place that allow modern day slavery to thrive, we can change this by being conscious consumers.</li> <li>● There are people in all countries being exploited into modern day slavery.</li> <li>● Often, countries which have difficulty implementing regulations (including the UK) need more powers and individuals to care about the outcome, to make a real difference.</li> <li>● Although modern day slavery can seem distant to us, it clothes us, feeds us at the expense of other people's quality of life.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Moving Forward</b></p>	<p>What can we do? We can make sure that we know where elevated risks come from in our own businesses - which countries and areas, it is known that when police enforce the law in these countries (and the UK) slavery is reduced. Instead of boycotting certain companies we need to put pressure on the companies to check their chains.</p>





**Task:** Discuss in teams how a mobile phone may be made, which sources are used for (1) Materials (2) Technology (3) Manufacturing

**Task:** Discuss in teams how these soap products may be made, which sources are used for (1) Materials (2) Ingredients (3) Manufacturing and labour.





**Task:** Discuss in teams how this clothing line may be made, which sources are used for (1) Materials/Fabrics (2) Manufacturing and labour.



# TEACHER CHEAT SHEET - SMARTPHONE

- The Circuit board of a mobile phone consists of wires and circuits made of metal, on a board of plastic or fibreglass.
- Crude oil is used to make the plastics, silicon and other materials
- Metals used in phones include: Copper, gold, lead, nickel, zinc, beryllium, tantalum which are mined from the earth
- Often they are harmful to the environment
- The display is made using glass, liquid crystalline and mercury.
- Resources extracted include oil, sand and liquid crystalline
- Different types of batteries are:
  - Nickel-metal hydride
  - Lithium-ion (most common)
  - Nickel-cadmium
  - Lead acid
- Lithium-ion batteries extract raw materials that are non-toxic
- Once the manufacturer has all the raw materials they can start to make the phone
- Copper is shaped into wires
- Processing causes other environmentally hazardous products
- Plastic and Fibreglass are used to make the circuit board, coated with gold plating
- LCD screens use liquid crystal between layers of glass or plastic.
- Modern Day Slavery can happen at many stages including the following:
  - Mining of raw materials: many children are used in this process throughout the world. Often this type of modern slavery is seen in countries within Africa and Asia.
  - Manufacturing: The factories where the components are made or assembled together may use wages that are considered unlawful.



# TEACHER CHEAT SHEET - SOAPS AND BEAUTY PRODUCTS

## Extracting Raw Materials

- Cosmetic industry is often criticised for animal testing and environmental sustainability
- Children have been reported to be used in rural India working in mica mines.
- Children as young as six were discovered
- Children often work alongside their families who are paid as little as 63p a day.
- Mica mining also includes debt bondage of adult workers
- Beauty companies must realise that these minerals go into their products
- Popular skin care ingredients like cocoa butter, coconuts and palm oil are often grown on small farms in tropical regions
- The buyers set the price for the crops therefore farmers have to make their costs sustainable
- They try to increase their profits by using forced, trafficked and child labour

## Packaging

- The packaging industry want cheap, quick packaging.
- There are less regulatory controls in countries where cosmetics are packaged
- There is competition and pressure to produce high volume of packaging at low costs, therefore suppliers can put pressure onto workers

## Beauty Bars in the UK

- In the UK, men and women are trafficked to work in nail bars.
- Nail bars in the UK are a growing area of concern for anti-slavery campaigners and government authorities.



# TEACHER CHEAT SHEET - CLOTHING



## Production

- At every stage of the silk industry there is modern day slavery
- Children can be lured into the industry with false promises of education
- Children sometimes aged 5 work 12 hours a day up to 7 days a week
- They dip their hands in boiling water that burns them
- They breathe smoke and fumes
- They handle worms and get infections
- They do not go to school and are often abused
- A lot of the labour of the clothing industry is contracted to various other suppliers, meaning it is harder to regulate or control
- Tracing all the steps can be difficult
- Children also work in the production of cotton seeds
- They work in harvesting
- They work in yarn spinning
- They work in factories assembling clothes together
- 60% of workers in yarn and spinning mills are under 18

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