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# Geography

## Higher level and standard level

### Paper 2 – resource booklet

13 May 2024

**Zone A** morning | **Zone B** morning | **Zone C** morning

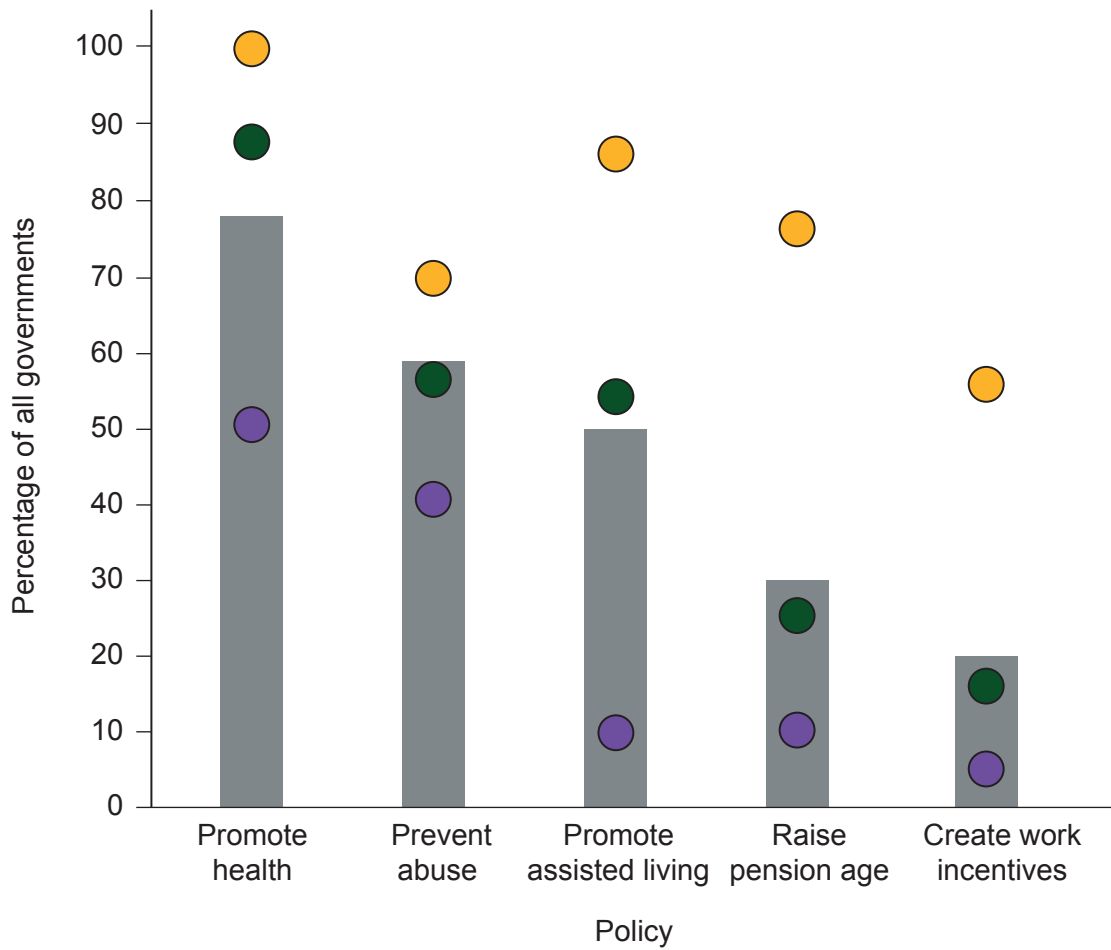
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#### Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this booklet until instructed to do so.
- This booklet accompanies paper 2.

## 1. Changing population

The graph shows ageing-related policies used in different regions of the world.



### Key:

■ Global values

Regional values:

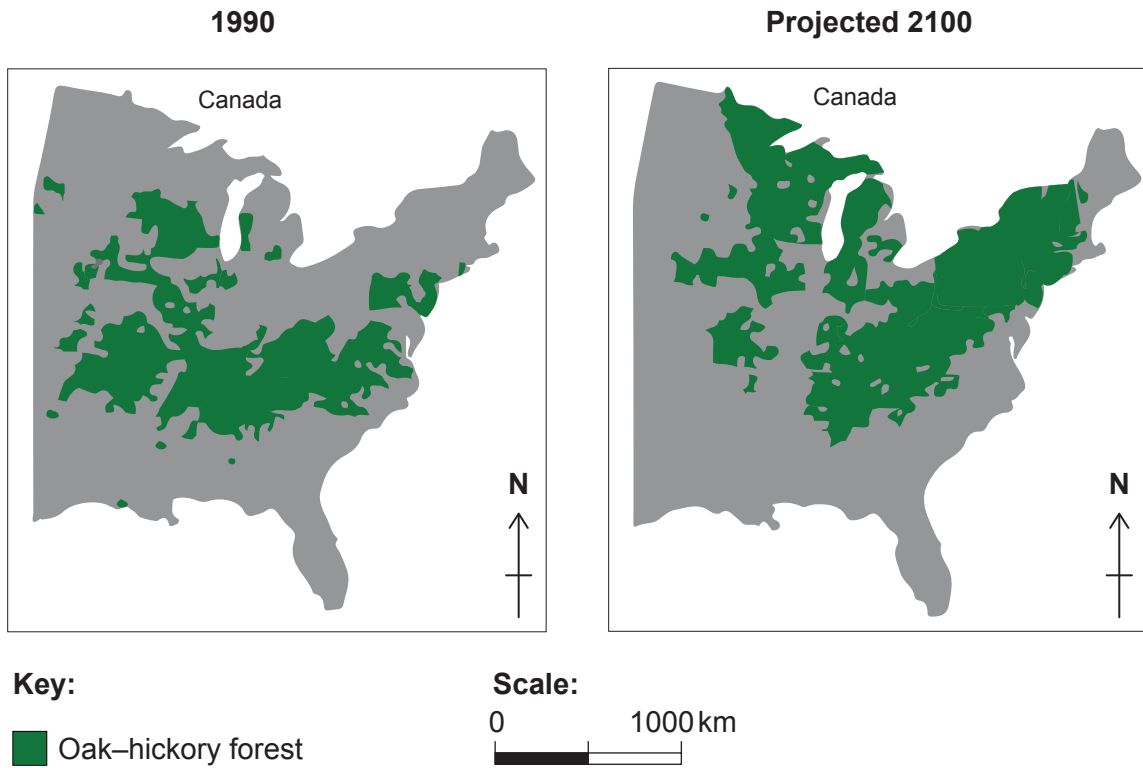
● Europe and North America

● North Africa and West Asia

● Sub-Saharan Africa

## 2. Global climate — vulnerability and resilience

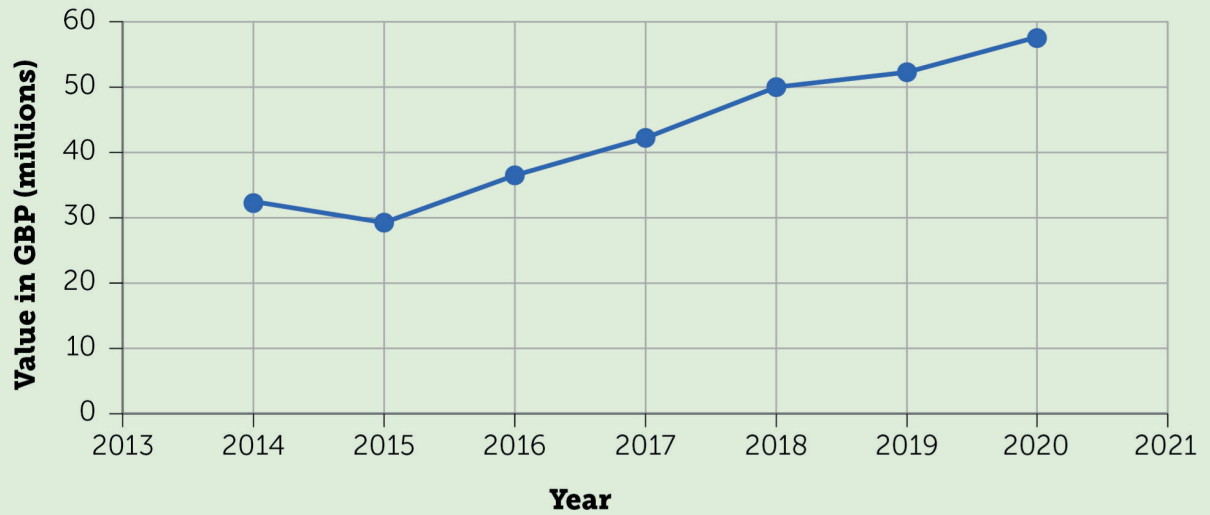
Forest biomes are affected by climate change. The map shows the projected change between 1990 and 2100 in the distribution of oak–hickory forest in the eastern United States.



4. The infographic shows aspects of the fashion industry and circular economy.

## THE FASHION INDUSTRY AND THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

### SUSTAINABLE CLOTHING SALES REVENUE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM (UK), 2014–2020



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Mean percentage  
of the five cities  
surveyed



## RECENT END-OF-LIFE OUTCOMES FOR TEXTILES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES OF EUROPE

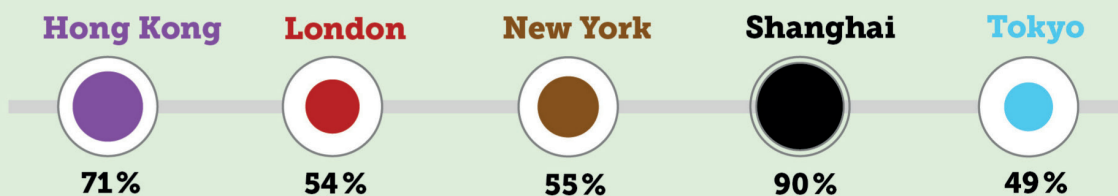
| Country | Textile waste per person (kg/yr) | % recycled | % reused | % incinerated | % sent to landfill |
|---------|----------------------------------|------------|----------|---------------|--------------------|
| Belgium | 14.8                             | 10         | 8        | 25            | 57                 |
| UK      | 3.1                              | 10         | 7        | 27            | 56                 |
| Hungary | 2.4                              | 8          | 8        | 25            | 59                 |

### Repairing and recycling textiles

- If more fashion brands choose to extend the lifespan of clothing, they could reduce carbon, water, and waste footprints by 20–30 % each.
- Using pre-existing fabrics can reduce 85 % of textile waste, contributing to the circular economy.
- Recycling and reuse of clothes leads to more efficient use of natural resources.
- Repairing and recycling textiles is one way of meeting the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.



### Percentage of city populations who supported sustainable fashion in a recent survey



### Cheap, disposable fashion – statistics for Cambodia for 2017

- Produces 16 % of GDP.
- Employs over 800,000 people.
- 90 % are female workers doing low-status jobs.
- 64 % of female workers are internal migrants.
- Workers send 40 % of their salaries home.

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### References:

1. Copyright © United Nations 2020. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Available at: [https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org.development.desa.pd/files/undesd\\_pd\\_2020\\_pf\\_government\\_policies\\_population\\_ageing.pdf](https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org.development.desa.pd/files/undesd_pd_2020_pf_government_policies_population_ageing.pdf). Licensed under CC BY 3.0 IGO DEED <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/igo/>. Source adapted.
  2. U.S. Department of Agriculture.
  4. [Sustainable clothing sales revenue] Smith, P., 2022. *Revenue from ethical clothing sales in the United Kingdom (UK) from 2014 to 2020*. [online] Available at: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/283233/ethical-clothing-sales-revenue-in-the-united-kingdom-uk/> [Accessed 25 July 2023]. Source adapted.
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- [Cheap, disposable fashion – Statistics for Cambodia for 2017, photo] Liuser, n.d. *Workers at garment factory in Southeast Asia - stock photo*. [image online] Available at: <https://www.gettyimages.co.uk/detail/photo/workers-at-garment-factory-in-southeast-asia-royalty-free-image/147044306?phrase=garment+factory&adppopup=true> [Accessed 15 August 2023].