Partnership. Examples of how their work relates to the work of Trading Standards services could have included leading on unfair contract terms work and issuing guidance for enforcers and businesses and being notified when action is being taken under the Enterprise Act, for example.

Q3   24 candidates selected this question to answer and the marks achieved ranged from 1 - 10.

Part (a) of this question was well answered by most candidates, who correctly identified that PESTLE stands for political, economic, sociological/socio-cultural, technological, law and the environment. Some marks were lost by candidates who did not provide examples or simply explained the terms rather than providing an example. For example, with the law, candidates simply stated it related to legislation that affects businesses rather than giving an example of a piece of legislation that may apply.

Part (b) of the question was also dealt with well by most candidates and good answers discussed reasons such as to help identify or understand external environmental factors, to help identify threats and opportunities, to increase understanding of customer needs and marketplace issues, competition and advance notice of changes in policy or law.

Although most candidates achieved good marks in this question, some candidates did not and were unable to identify what PESTLE stood for and how it could be used. It would have been better for these candidates to have selected another question to answer.

Q4   This was a less popular question with 10 candidates choosing to answer it. The range of marks were between 1 and 7.

Some candidates were not able to explain what devolved government is or to provide examples, so selecting an alternative question would have been a better option for them. The first part of the question required an explanation of devolved government, such as the transfer or power from the central government to a local or regional administrator usually governed by a unique devolution settlement. An example could be devolution to Welsh Government to make laws in certain areas for Wales. Examples of devolved laws could include food standards, public health etc.

Part (b) of this question required candidates to demonstrate knowledge of the importance of

question in different ways, such as providing an example of situational vulnerability and then marketplace vulnerability. Marks were lost where insufficient detail was provided when discussing the impact of the vulnerability on decision making.

Section B

Q7 This was a very popular question with 41 candidates electing to answer this question. The marks awarded ranged from 9 to an excellent 28 out of 35 marks.

Part (a) required candidates to describe information that would be covered during the presentation to the Trade Association. Good answers included an explanation of what the Primary Authority scheme is and the relevant legislation that underpins it, as well as the functions of assured advice, inspection plans and how they relate to enforcement activities. The role of co-ordinated partnerships and how they work and can be set up with any Local Authority is another important area to cover, as well as explaining the Primary Authority register functions. Devolved issues, examples of existing co-ordinated partnerships and a list of benefits, such as consistency, assured advice from regulators, one point of contact etc.

Part (b) was generally well answered, although some candidates confused trade associations with trusted traders and confused the names of the Trade Associations given. Some candidates also discussed the benefits to consumers whereas the question focuses on the benefits to the businesses who become members. There were many examples to choose from such as training, advocacy and ADR, legal updates, lobbying, networking and sharing expertise and knowledge.

Q8 23 candidates chose to answer this question, with marks ranging from 9 to 29.

Part (a) and (b) of this question were generally well answered with good examples provided by most candidates. When using legislation as examples of mandatory controls, it is important that candidates know the correct title of the legislation. Specific examples need to be provided where they are asked for in order to obtain full marks.

For part (c) of this question, candidates needed to discuss whether they agree with the statement provided by using examples to support the points raised, as well as discussing the advantages and

Due to this question being a Part B question and the number of marks available, some candidates did not provide sufficient detail to pick up the marks on offer, or did not answer all aspects of the question. Some candidates also spent their time just discussing one example of work in great detail, which did not address the question fully.

Q10 This question was chosen by only 8 candidates, with all candidates achieving between 10 – 25