



Glossary of Social Responsibility Terms

Values driven organisations ensure sustainable profitability.

A

Adaptive Social Problems

Complex problems, with an unknown answer, for which no single entity has the resources or authority to bring about the necessary change. For example, reforming public education. Adaptive social problem-solving skills are known to be effective coping skills in an array of stressful situations. One of these processes is known as problem orientation. Problem orientation is defined as the schemas one holds about problems in everyday life and one's assessment of their ability to solve said problems.

Angel Investors

An angel investor (also known as a private investor, seed investor or angel funder) is a high-net-worth individual who provides financial backing for small start-ups or entrepreneurs, typically in exchange for ownership equity in the company. Often, angel investors are found among an entrepreneur's family and friends.

B

B-Corporations

B Corporation (also B Lab or B Corp) certification of "social and environmental performance" is a private certification of for-profit companies, distinct from the legal designation as a Benefit corporation. B Corp certification is conferred by B Lab, a global non-profit organisation with offices in the United States, Europe, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and a partnership in Latin America with Sistema B. To be granted and to maintain certification, companies must receive a minimum score from an assessment of "social and environmental performance", integrate B Corp commitments to stakeholders into company governing documents, and pay an annual fee based on annual sales. Companies must re-certify every three years to retain B Corporation status.

Benchmark Values

To compare business processes and performance metrics to industry bests or best practices from other companies.

Biodegradable

A material that can be decomposed in nature within a relatively short period of time.

Blended Value

Blended Value refers to an emerging conceptual framework in which non-profit organisations, businesses, and investments are evaluated based on their ability to generate a blend of financial, social, and environmental value.

Brand Activism

Brand activism is the term used when a brand looks to have an effect on a social, economic, environmental or political issue. It isn't a new concept, however with the rise of conscious consumerism, companies are noticing that by stepping away from the fence, they can broaden their reach and drive sales.

Business Ethics

Business ethics is the study of appropriate business policies and practices regarding potentially controversial subjects including corporate governance, insider trading, bribery, discrimination, corporate social responsibility, and fiduciary responsibilities.

Business Continuity Planning

Business continuity planning (BCP) is the process involved in creating a system of prevention and recovery from potential threats to a company. The plan ensures that personnel and assets are protected and are able to function quickly in the event of a disaster.

C

CSR

CSR (corporate social responsibility) refers to practices and policies undertaken by corporations intended to have a positive influence on the world. See corporate social responsibility.

CSR Accreditation

CSR-A has established a new, relevant and holistic framework that delivers an up to date standard for social responsibility. A new standard that is supported by the CSR-A Four Pillars of environment, workplace, community and philanthropy. This provides a structure that will help an organisation plan and act responsibly.

A new standard that states that social responsibility should be for every organisation. For this to happen, the C in CSR must be more inclusive. 'Corporate' excludes a large number of stakeholders, specifically the third and public sectors, sole traders and small SME's. We have re-defined the C to be more inclusive; to include Companies, Communities, Charities.

Social responsibility allows you to enrich the quality of lives for all by investing in social value as an essential part of an organisations culture. This provides purpose and impact and will ensure a sustainable and profitable business. It will help to build a better world for future generations by improving the environment and ensuring a cohesive community to live and work in.

It is amazing what many of us are already doing that we don't talk about. CSR-Accreditation provides the perfect opportunity for you to tell your positive story.

Cause-Related Marketing (CRM)

Cause-related marketing (CRM) is a mutually beneficial collaboration between a corporation and a non-profit designed to promote the former's sales and the latter's cause. American Express first coined the term in 1983 to describe its campaign to raise money for the Statue of Liberty's restoration.

Circular Economy

A circular economy is an alternative to a traditional linear economy (make, use, dispose) in which we keep resources in use for as long as possible, extract the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of each service life.

Cluster Strategy

Cluster Strategy: Promote business clusters by focusing resources and regulatory policies toward developing and retaining businesses in a number of discrete sectors that demonstrate opportunity to advance City goals and enhance the region's economic strength.

Coalition Strategy

The term "coalition" is the denotation for a group formed when two or more people, factions, states, political parties, militaries etc. agree to work together temporarily in a partnership to achieve a common goal. The word coalition connotes a coming together to achieve a goal.

Collective Impact

Collective Impact (CI) is the commitment of a group of actors from different sectors to a common agenda for solving a specific social problem, using a structured form of collaboration.

Collectivist Charity

A model of philanthropy originating in China that directs and mobilizes individuals' collective economic, political, and social capital to address social needs. The model is based on three pillars: cognition (seeing selves as part of a community), action (assuming a collective responsibility), and investment (collective visions for both current and future actions).

Community Chest

Community chest, cooperative organisation of citizens and social welfare agencies in a city. Also known as a united fund, it has two purposes: to raise funds through an annual campaign for its member agencies and to budget the funds raised.

Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs)

Organisations such as banks, credit unions, loan funds, or venture capital providers that share a common goal of expanding economic opportunity in low-income communities by providing access to financial products and services for local residents and businesses.

Complementary Corporate Foundation

A type of Corporate Foundation with low independence from the affiliated company, dependent on them for funds and personnel, and likely shares the same name as the company. A Private foundation that derives its grant making funds primarily from the contributions of a profit-making business. The company-sponsored foundation often maintains close ties with the donor company.

Corporate Citizenship

Corporate Citizenship is a recognition that a business, corporation or business-like organisation, has social, cultural and environmental responsibilities to the community in which it seeks a licence to operate, as well as economic and financial ones to its shareholders or immediate stakeholders.

Corporate Community Involvement (CCI)

Corporate community involvement (CCI) is a phenomenon that has been a feature of many companies since the industrial revolution. CCI refers to activities by business firms targeted at the improvement of their direct communities – in many cases largely synonymous with their employees.

Corporate Foundation

A corporate foundation is a type of foundation. This means that it is a non-profit organisation, different from the company. It is part of the private foundation family. The characteristic of this one is that the majority of the funds are coming from one source.

Corporate Philanthropy

Corporate philanthropy is a general term for the actions that businesses take to improve their communities and society in general. Corporate philanthropy can include donations of money or of time and labour at community centres or for improvement projects, or for fundraising for a cause.

Corporate Social Investing (CSI)

A form of Corporate Social Responsibility where businesses use money or resources for projects that improve the world around them without a direct financial benefit to the company. CSI is external to the normal business activities of a company and is not primarily undertaken for purposes of increasing company profit, nor is it driven primarily as a marketing initiative, although it can help a company develop a competitive advantage.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

A type of international private business self-regulation that aims to contribute to societal goals by engaging in or supporting volunteering or ethically-oriented practices. While once it was possible to describe CSR as an internal organisational policy or a corporate ethic strategy, that time has passed as various international laws have been developed and various organisations have used their authority to push it beyond individual or even industry-wide initiatives. While it has been considered a form of corporate self-regulation for some time, over the last decade or so it has moved considerably from voluntary decisions at the level of individual organisations to mandatory schemes at regional, national and international levels.

Considered at the organisational level, CSR is generally understood as a strategic initiative that contributes to a brand's reputation. As such, social responsibility initiatives must coherently align with and be integrated into a business model to be successful. With some models, a company's implementation of CSR goes beyond compliance with regulatory requirements and engages in "actions that appear to further some social good, beyond the interests of the organisation and that which is required by law".

CSR Positioning

The CSR Brand Positioning Grid is a tool that helps define the right balance and determine the importance or role of CSR in developing and building a brand. It offers a framework for deciding how explicitly or implicitly CSR should be expressed and what the relationship with other brand values should be.

Corporate Sustainability Management

Corporate sustainability is an approach aiming to create long-term stakeholder value through the implementation of a business strategy that focuses on the ethical, social, environmental, cultural, and economic dimensions of doing business.

Carbon Offsetting

When you buy an offset, you fund projects that reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Carbon offsets let you pay to reduce the global GHG total instead of making radical or impossible reductions of your own. GHG emissions mix quickly with the air and, unlike other pollutants, spread around the entire planet.

Corrective Actions

Corrective action is an aspect of quality management that aims to rectify a task, process, product, or even a person's behaviour when any of these factors produce errors or have deviated from an intended plan. Corrective actions can be thought of as improvements to an organisation to eliminate undesirable effects.

CDP (formerly “Carbon Disclosure Project”)

CDP is a not-for-profit charity that runs the global disclosure system for investors, companies, cities, states and regions to manage their environmental impacts.

Corporate Governance (CG)

Corporate governance is the system of rules, practices and processes by which a company is directed and controlled. Corporate Governance refers to the way in which companies are governed and to what purpose. It identifies who has power and accountability, and who makes decisions.

Corporate Sustainability

Corporate sustainability is an approach aiming to create long-term stakeholder value through the implementation of a business strategy that focuses on the ethical, social, environmental, cultural, and economic dimensions of doing business.

Carbon Footprint

A carbon footprint is the total amount of greenhouse gases (including carbon dioxide and methane) that are generated by our actions. The average carbon footprint for a person in the United States is 16 tons, one of the highest rates in the world.

Cradle-to-Cradle

Cradle to cradle can be defined as the design and production of products of all types in such a way that at the end of their life, they can be truly recycled (up-cycled), imitating nature’s cycle with everything either recycled or returned to the earth.

D

Descriptive CSR Model

A descriptive model describes a system or other entity and its relationship to its environment. It is generally used to help specify and/or understand what the system is, what it does, and how it does it. A geometric model or spatial model is a descriptive model that represents geometric and/or spatial relationships.

Donor-Advised Funds

One of the main benefits of a donor advised fund is that it allows individuals with philanthropic intent to have their charitable assets professionally managed and distributed to desired causes at a fraction of the cost of a private foundation. In fact, you can pass it along to your heirs. Some critics of donor-advised funds consider this a negative, because the money held in the account is not going to charitable causes that could benefit from the donations now.

Dow Jones Sustainability World Index (DJSI World)

Global index launched in 1999, evaluating the sustainability and environmental performance of the largest 2,500 companies listed on the Dow Jones Index.

Design for the Environment (DfE)

Design for the Environment is a design approach to reduce the overall human health and environmental impact of a product, process or service, where impacts are considered across its life cycle. The program provides information regarding safer chemical formulations for cleaning and other products.

E

ESG

ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) refers to the three central factors in measuring the sustainability and societal impact of an investment in a company or business.

Ethical Trusteeship Model

Trusteeship is a socio-economic philosophy that was propounded by Mahatma Gandhi. It provides a means by which the wealthy people would be the trustees of trusts that looked after the welfare of the people in general.

Employee Engagement

Employee engagement is the extent to which employees feel passionate about their jobs, are committed to the organisation, and put discretionary effort into their work. Employee engagement goes beyond activities, games, and events. Employee engagement drives performance. Key strategy would include;

- Work-life balance.
- Communication and goal setting.
- Organisational transparency.
- Autonomy and challenge.
- Rewards and recognition.
- Training and learning opportunities.
- Compensation and benefits.

Employee Life-cycle Management

Human resources model to describe the stages a worker undergoes (prospective employee, new employee, established employee, former employee) and how Corporate Social Responsibility can facilitate one's progression through the stages.

Employee Matching

When an employer matches or donates the same amount an employee donates to a charity of the employee's choice.

Enhancing Corporate Foundation

A corporate foundation is a private foundation that derives its grant making funds primarily from the contributions of a profit-making business. The company-sponsored foundation often maintains close ties with the donor company.

External Corporate Social Responsibility

External CSR focuses on environmental and social practices such as support for volunteerism, charitable giving, community development investments, consumer care programs, and environmental and wildlife protection that reinforce the organisation's constructed external image and reputation among social audiences.

Emissions Inventory

An emissions inventory is a database that lists, by source, the amount of air pollutants discharged into the atmosphere during a year or other time period.

Ecological Footprint

Ecological footprints are the measure of that consumption. At our current rate of consumption, we're absorbing 157% of the natural resources on the planet, meaning we'd need an Earth and a half to maintain our ecological footprint.

Ecosystem

An ecosystem is a geographic area where plants, animals, and other organisms, as well as weather and landscape, work together to form a bubble of life. Ecosystems contain biotic or living, parts, as well as abiotic factors, or non-living parts. Biotic factors include plants, animals, and other organisms.

Embodied Energy

Embodied energy is the energy consumed by all of the processes associated with the production of a building, from the mining and processing of natural resources to manufacturing, transport and product delivery.

Emission

Any gas, particle, or vapour release into the environment from a commercial, industrial, or residential source including smokestacks, chimneys, and motor vehicles.

Environmental Impact

An environmental impact is defined as any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, resulting from a facility's activities, products, or services. In other words it is the effect that people's actions have on the environment.

Environmental Responsibility

Respect for the environment, making rational use of natural resources and taking steps to prevent pollution from the different processes involved in our industrial operations. Promotion of the sustainable use of raw materials and natural resources.

Enterprise2020

Enterprise2020 is the image of a company which develops innovative business practices and works together with its stakeholders to provide solutions for existing and emerging societal needs. CSR Europe strategy.

Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG)

Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance refers to the three central factors in measuring the sustainability and societal impact of an investment in a company or business. These criteria help to better determine the future financial performance of companies (return and risk).

EU Directive on Non-Financial Disclosure

This requires companies concerned to disclose in their management report, information on policies, risks and outcomes as regards environmental matters, social and employee aspects, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and bribery issues, and diversity in their board of directors. This will provide investors and other stakeholders with a more comprehensive picture of a company's performance.

Externalities

Externalities refers to situations when the effect of production or consumption of goods and services imposes costs or benefits on others which are not reflected in the prices charged for the goods and services being provided.

F

Focused Strategy

Focus strategy involves targeting your products to a particular market or targeted audience. The idea behind focus strategy is developing, marketing and selling products or services to a niche market, such as a particular type of consumer, a specific product line or a targeted geographical area. In regard to Corporate Social Responsibility strategy in which a company links their CSR to their core business strategy.

Fourth Sector

The "fourth sector" is an emerging sector of the economy which consists of "for-benefit" organisations that combine market-based approaches of the private sector with the social and environmental aims of the public and non-profit sectors.

G

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol

GHG Protocol establishes comprehensive global standardized frameworks to measure and manage greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from private and public sector operations, value chains and mitigation actions.

GRI (Global Reporting Initiative)

The GRI Standards create a common language for organisations – large or small, private or public – to report on their sustainability impacts in a consistent and credible way. The Standards help organisations understand and disclose their impacts in a way that meets the needs of multiple stakeholders.

Green Energy

Green energy is any energy type that is generated from natural resources, such as sunlight, wind or water. The key with these energy resources are that they don't harm the environment through factors such as releasing greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

Greenhouse Effect

The greenhouse effect is a natural process that warms the Earth's surface. When the Sun's energy reaches the Earth's atmosphere, some of it is reflected back to space and the rest is absorbed and re-radiated by greenhouse gases. The absorbed energy warms the atmosphere and the surface of the Earth.

Greenhouse Gas

Greenhouse gases are gases in Earth's atmosphere that trap heat. They let sunlight pass through the atmosphere, but they prevent the heat that the sunlight brings from leaving the atmosphere. The main greenhouse gases are: Water vapour. Carbon dioxide.

Grievance Mechanisms

A grievance mechanism is a procedure that provides a clear and transparent framework for addressing grievances related to the recruitment process and in the workplace. This typically takes the form of an internal procedure for complaints, followed by consideration and management response and feedback.

H

Health & Safety

Occupational health and safety refers to programs, guidelines and procedures that protect the safety, welfare and health of any person engaged in work or employment. When health and safety procedures are followed correctly, they can help to prevent accidents and reduce the risk of employee injury and illness.

I

Impact Investing

Investments made with the intention to generate positive, measurable social and environmental impact alongside a financial return. Impact investments provide capital to address social and/or environmental issues.

Institutionalised CSR Programs (Theory)

On-going or continuous Corporate Social Responsibility efforts that are a regular part of the day-to-day operations of a business. Rather than seeing CSR purely as a realm of voluntary action, institutional theory suggests seeking to place CSR explicitly within a wider field of economic governance characterized by different modes, including the market, state regulation and beyond.

Instrumental CSR Model

A model of Corporate Social Responsibility in which CSR activities are linked to a company's strategy and innovation. See also: Descriptive CSR Model and Normative CSR Model.

Integral Corporate Foundation

A Corporate Foundation with low independence from the affiliated company. The foundation operates similarly to a Corporate Social Responsibility department at a company and activities are fully controlled by the company. A corporate foundation is a private foundation that derives its grant making funds primarily from the contributions of a profit-making business. But it is a separate, legal organisation, sometimes with its own endowment, and is subject to the same rules and regulations as other private foundations.

Integrity-Based Ethics Management

An integrity-based approach to ethics management combines a concern for the law with an emphasis on managerial responsibility for ethical behaviour. Though integrity strategies may vary in design and scope, all strive to define companies' guiding values, aspirations, and patterns of thought and conduct.

Internal Corporate Social Responsibility

Internal CSR refers to the actions that corporations choose to take to satisfy the expectations of employees, actively fulfil and improve organizational fairness regarding employees (such as improving the happiness and satisfaction of employees' health), and ensure work safety and the growth and development of employees.

ISO Management System

ISO management system standards (MSS) help organizations improve their performance by specifying repeatable steps that organizations consciously implement to achieve their goals and objectives, and to create an organizational culture that reflexively engages in a continuous cycle of self-evaluation, correction and improvement.

Industrial Waste

Industrial waste consists of any waste produced by industrial activity during the manufacturing process. Consequently, industrial waste can consist of chemical, hazardous and toxic waste. It is essential that a qualified competent person disposes of your industrial waste, in order to protect human health, animals and the environment from dangerous industrial waste.

IIRC Materiality Definition

For the purposes of integrated reporting (IR), a matter is material if it is of such relevance and importance that it could substantively influence the assessments of providers of financial capital with regard to the organisation's ability to create value over the short, medium and long term.

Integrated – Financial & Non-Financial - Reporting

Is a process founded on integrated thinking that results in a periodic integrated report by an organisation about value creation over time and related communications regarding aspects of value creation. The main target audience of integrated reporting is the investment community.

Integrated Performance

IP takes into consideration a company's environmental, social and governance performance in parallel to financial performance to create a holistic view of the company's results and value. Triple-bottom-line, CSR, sustainability, environmental, social and governance (ESG) and integrated performance are terms used interchangeably in this report.

Intrapreneurship

Intrapreneurship is a system which allows an employee to act like an entrepreneur within an organization. Intrapreneurs are self-motivated, proactive, and action-oriented people who have leadership skills and think outside the box.

K

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

A Key Performance Indicator is a measurable value that demonstrates how effectively a company is achieving key business objectives. Organizations use KPIs at multiple levels to evaluate their success at reaching targets.

L

Liberal Model of Work

The middle ground between the conventional model and the human fulfillment school. Individual workers should be free to choose the ends of their work. Liberals make that judgment in terms of how work affects a worker's ability to make free and autonomous decisions about their own life.

Logic Model

A logic model is a graphic depiction (road map) that presents the shared relationships among the resources, activities, outputs, outcomes, and impact for your program.

Life Cycle Assessment

Life cycle assessment is a cradle-to-grave or cradle-to-cradle analysis technique to assess environmental impacts associated with all the stages of a product's life, which is from raw material extraction through materials processing, manufacture, distribution, and use.

M

Management Top 250

A business ranking system created by the Drucker Institute comparing the performance of major U.S. companies; uses quantitative measurements of the efficacy of a company's management through a holistic approach considering five core principles: customer satisfaction, employee engagement and development, innovation, social responsibility, and financial strength.

Metrics

Parameters or measures of quantitative assessment used for measurement, comparison, or to track performance or production.

Microcredit/Microloans/Microfinance

A type of banking service provided to unemployed or low-income individuals or groups who otherwise would have no other access to financial services.

MIA Benchmark

Maturity and Integration Assessment and benchmark, developed by CSR Europe in 2014. It provides companies with a solution to assess and benchmark the level of maturity and integration of their sustainability management in order to better understand and communicate internal improvement areas.

N

Normative CSR Model

A model of Corporate Social Responsibility in which CSR activities are linked to pressure from stakeholders: government, consumers, investors, employees, etc.

P

Person-Environment Fit

Person-environment fit theory focuses on the interaction between characteristics of the individual and the environment, whereby the individual not only influences his or her environment, but the environment also affects the individual.

Promotional CSR Programs

A company's social responsibility initiatives are visible through their marketing efforts, and most companies that launch CSR programs combine those initiatives with ad campaigns. These campaigns are a delicate balance of issue awareness, good PR, branding and bad PR, as well.

Public Value

Public value describes the value that an organization contributes to society. The term was originally coined by Harvard professor Mark H. Moore who saw it as the equivalent of shareholder value in public management.

Public Private Partnerships (PPP)

A Public-private partnership is often defined as a long-term contract between a private party and a government agency for providing a public asset or service, in which the private party bears significant risk and management responsibility.

Precautionary Approach

The essence of the precautionary approach is given in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration, which states; “where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.”

R

Responsible Business

Often referred to as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), this focuses on community involvement and charitable giving as well as community engagement. It also touches on employee engagement, development, training and social data such as employee health/HR/life balance.

Risk & Compliance

Specifically, compliance risk is the threat posed to a company's financial, organizational, or reputational standing resulting from violations of laws, regulations, codes of conduct, or organizational standards of practice.

Reputation Assurance

Reputation is a vital asset of an organisation, which stakeholders have a duty to protect. Reputation risk management and financing can reduce the frequency, duration and economic impact of an adverse event and the ensuing negative media.

Recyclable Content

Recycled content refers to the portion of materials used in a product that have been diverted from the solid waste stream. If those materials are diverted during the manufacturing process, they are referred to as pre-consumer recycled content.

Return on Social Investment (ROSI)

The financial benefits to an organisation as a result of:

- Engaging staff.
- Treating staff fairly (equal opportunities, gender pay gap, disability awareness).
- Reducing absenteeism.
- Reducing churn of staff and associated recruitment and training costs.
- Engaging the next generation and attracting the best talent for your business.
- Improving mental health and well-being of staff.
- Increasing innovation and productivity.
- Reducing use of natural resources.
- Reducing risks through mitigation of positive brand reputation.
- Improving PR and Marketing.
- Engaging with existing customers in new ways and with new customers.
- Winning business because of your stance and vision on social responsibility.

S

Shared Value

Policies and operating practices that enhance the competitiveness of a company while simultaneously advancing the economic and social conditions in the communities in which it operates.

SMART Goals

SMART is a well-established tool that you can use to plan and achieve your goals. While there are a number of interpretations of the acronym's meaning, the most common one is that goals should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound. By making sure the goals you set are aligned with the five SMART criteria, you have an anchor on which to base all of your focus and decision-making.

Social Enterprise

Social enterprises are businesses that trade to intentionally tackle social problems, improve communities, provide people access to employment and training, or help the environment.

Social Entrepreneurship

Social entrepreneurship is, at its most basic level, doing business for a social cause. It might also be referred to as altruistic entrepreneurship. Social entrepreneurs combine commerce and social issues in a way that improves the lives of people connected to the cause.

Social Impact

Social impact can be defined as the net effect of an activity on a community and the well-being of individuals and families.

Social Impact Bonds

Social Impact Bonds are designed to overcome the challenges governments have in investing in prevention and early intervention. They mitigate the risks of failure and bring in impact investors, who want to test innovation and scale successful programmes.

Social Intrapreneurship

A social intrapreneur is an entrepreneurial employee who develops a profitable new product, service, or business model that creates value for society and her company. Social intrapreneurs help their employers meet sustainability commitments and create value for customers and communities in ways that are built to last.

Socially Responsible Mutual Funds

Socially responsible mutual funds hold securities in companies that adhere to social, moral, religious or environmental beliefs. To ensure the stocks chosen have values that coincide with the fund's beliefs, companies undergo a careful screening process.

Social Return on Investment (SROI)

Social return on investment (SROI) is a method for measuring values that are not traditionally reflected in financial statements, including social, economic, and environmental factors. They can identify how effectively a company uses its capital and other resources to create value for the community.

Social Venture Capital

Social venture capital is a form of investment funding that is usually funded by a group of social venture capitalists or an impact investor to provide seed-funding investment, usually in a for-profit social enterprise, in return to achieve an out-sized gain in financial return while delivering social impact to the world.

Specific Human Capital

Specific human capital refers to skills or knowledge that is useful only to a single employer or industry, whereas general human capital (such as literacy) is useful to all employers. Human capital is central to debates about welfare, education, health care, and retirement.

Statist Model

In political science, statism or etatism is the doctrine that the political authority of the state is legitimate to some degree. This may include economic and social policy, especially in regard to taxation and the means of production. CSR in the context of socialist, mixed economies, with a focus on state-owned companies and legal requirements that influence CSR.

Stakeholder Model

CSR in the context of globalization, with a focus on citizen and stakeholder activism, large participation by non-governmental organisations; Model of CSR that responds to the needs of all stakeholders (i.e., customers, employees, and communities). The stakeholder theory is a theory of organisational management and business ethics that accounts for multiple constituencies impacted by business entities like employees, suppliers, local communities, creditors, and others.

Stakeholder Theory

Stakeholder Theory is a view of capitalism that stresses the interconnected relationships between a business and its customers, suppliers, employees, investors, communities and others who have a stake in the organization. The theory argues that a firm should create value for all stakeholders, not just shareholders.

Stockholder Theory

View that management of a corporation has a duty to maximize shareholder returns. The Friedman doctrine, also called shareholder theory or stockholder theory, is a normative theory of business ethics advanced by economist Milton Friedman which holds that a firm's sole responsibility is to its shareholders.

Scenario Planning

Scenario planning is making assumptions on what the future is going to be and how your business environment will change overtime in light of that future. More precisely, Scenario planning is identifying a specific set of uncertainties, different "realities" of what might happen in the future of your business.

Scope 3 Reporting/Emissions

Scope 3 emissions are the result of activities from assets not owned or controlled by the reporting organisation, but that the organisation indirectly impacts in its value chain. Scope 3 emissions, also referred to as value chain emissions, often represent the majority of an organization's total GHG emissions.

Supplier Benchmarking

Supplier benchmarking is a monitoring tool that lets you evaluate your suppliers against an agreed set of criteria for both ongoing and concluded contracts. While the system can be configured, the default criteria enable cross-community comparison of suppliers, and include product quality and documentation.

Supply Chain

In its simplest form a supply chain is the activities required by the organisation to deliver goods or services to the consumer. A supply chain is a focus on the core activities within our organisation required to convert raw materials or component parts through to finished products or services.

Social Reporting

Social reporting is defined as reporting of some meaningful, definable domain of a business enterprise's activities that have social impact.

Socially Responsible Investment (SRI)

Socially responsible investing (SRI), also known as social investment, is an investment that is considered socially responsible due to the nature of the business the company conducts. Common themes for socially responsible investments include socially conscious investing.

Stakeholders

A stakeholder is a party that has an interest in a company and can either affect or be affected by the business. The primary stakeholders in a typical corporation are its investors, employees, customers, and suppliers.

Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement is the systematic identification, analysis, planning and implementation of actions designed to influence stakeholders. A stakeholder engagement strategy identifies the needs of key groups and the sponsor plays a vital role in ensuring those business needs are met.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

A strategic environmental assessment is a study required to establish all the impacts either positive or negative about one particular project. It will consist of technical evaluation, economic impact and social results that the project will bring. ... Identify possible environmental effects.

Sustainability

In the broadest sense, sustainability refers to the ability to maintain or support a process continuously over time. In business and policy contexts, sustainability seeks to prevent the depletion of natural or physical resources, so that they will remain available for the long term.

Sustainable Development

Was defined by the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development in the 1987 Brundtland Report as “those paths of social, economic and political progress that meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's)

The Sustainable Development Goals or Global Goals are a collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed to be a “blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all”. The SDGs were set in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly and are intended to be achieved by the year 2030.

T

Think Tank

A think tank, or policy institute, is a research institute that performs research and advocacy concerning topics such as social policy, political strategy, economics, military, technology, and culture.

Triple Bottom Line

Financial, social, and environmental effects of a firm's policies and actions that determine its viability as a sustainable organisation. The TBL is an accounting framework that incorporates three dimensions of performance: social, environmental and financial, including both its profitability and shareholder values and its social, human and environmental capital. The trick isn't defining TBL. The trick is measuring it. A phrase coined in 1994 by John Elkington and later used in his 1997 book “Cannibals With Forks: The Triple Bottom Line Of 21st Century Business”

Trusteeship Model

In this model, Constituents elect their representatives as 'trustees' for their constituency. These 'trustees' have autonomy to deliberate and act as they see fit, in their own conscience even if it means going against the explicit desires of their constituents.

U

UN SDG's

See Sustainable Development Goals.

V

Value Congruence

Value congruence refers to the degree to which an individual's values match the values found in their work environment.

Values-Based Approach

Values-based practice is an approach to supporting clinical decision-making, which provides practical skills and tools for eliciting individual values and negotiating these with respect to best available evidence.

Values-Driven Management

Value Driven Management is a new management concept based on promoting and implementing in decision making process of the values related to human resources, environment, ethics, morality, community development, mutual advantage, employees, customer and general public fair communication and information.

Venture Philanthropy

Venture Philanthropy (VP) is a high-engagement and long-term approach whereby an investor for impact supports a social purpose organisation (SPO) to help it maximise its social impact.

Value Chain

A value chain is a set of activities that an organization carries out to create value for its customers. Porter proposed a general-purpose value chain that companies can use to examine all of their activities, and see how they're connected.

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