Module3: Section A: Sustainability	Module3: Section A: Sustainability		
<b>Term</b> sustainability	<b>Term</b> social responsibility		
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Module3: Section A: Sustainability	Module3: Section A: Sustainability		
<b>Term</b> ethical standards	<b>Term</b> triple bottom line (TBL)		
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Module3: Section A: Sustainability	Module3: Section A: Sustainability		
<b>Term</b> United Nations Global Compact	<b>Term</b> Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)		
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Module3: Section A: Sustainability	Module3: Section A: Sustainability		
Term  Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Reporting Framework  APICS CLTD Learning System	Term ISO 14000 Series Standards  APICS CLTD Learning System © 2023		

Commitment by top management to behave ethically and to contribute to community development. This may also entail improving the workforce's quality of life.

#### Definition

An organizational focus on activities that provide present benefit without compromising the needs of future generations.

### **Definition**

An approach that measures the economic, social, and environmental impact of an organization's activities with the intent of creating value for both its shareholders and society.

### **Definition**

A set of guidelines for proper conduct by business professionals. For example, the ISM (formerly NAPM) provides a set of principles and standards for the proper conduct of purchasing activities.

## **Definition**

A network-based organization that pioneered the world's most widely used sustainability reporting framework.

### **Definition**

A voluntary initiative whereby companies embrace, support, and enact, within their sphere of influence, a set of core values in the areas of human rights, labor standards, the environment, and anticorruption.

#### Definition

A series of generic environmental management standards, developed by the International Organization for Standardization, that provide structure and systems for managing environmental compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements and affect every aspect of a company's environmental operations.

## **Definition**

The framework that sets out the principles and performance indicators organizations can use to measure and report their human rights, labor, environment, and anticorruption practices and outcomes.

Module3: Section A: Sustainability	Module3: Section A: Sustainability	
<b>Term</b> ISO 50001	<b>Term</b> carbon footprint	
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Module3: Section A: Sustainability	Module3: Section A: Sustainability	
<b>Term</b> carbon offsets	<b>Term</b> green logistics	
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Module3: Section A: Sustainability

Term

hazardous waste

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A measure of carbon emissions from a person, organization, building, or operation.

## **Definition**

An international standard that defines the requirements for designing, implementing, and maintaining an energy management system. It includes documentation, reporting, and procurement guidance.

### **Definition**

An effort to minimize the negative environmental impacts of logistics activities in the supply chain to create sustainability for the organization.

### **Definition**

A way to compensate for an organization's carbon dioxide emissions, either by reducing carbon dioxide emissions elsewhere in the business or by funding projects intended to improve the environment, such as renewable energy or forest conservation. This funding can be in the form of credits purchased on an exchange to meet compliance legislation, cap and trade systems, or as a voluntary effort.

# **Definition**

Waste, such as chemicals or nuclear material, that is hazardous to humans or animals and requires special handling.

Module3: Section B: Reverse Logistics	M	odule3: Section B: Reverse Log	istics
<b>Term</b> reverse logistics		<b>Term</b> reverse supply chain	
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Module3: Section B: Reverse Logistics	M	odule3: Section B: Reverse Log	istics
<b>Term</b> returns		<b>Term</b> recalls	
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Module3: Section B: Reverse Logistics	M	odule3: Section B: Reverse Log	istics
<b>Term</b> gatekeeping		<b>Term</b> waste	
APICS CLTD Learning System © 2	APICS	CLTD Learning System	© 2023
Module3: Section B: Reverse Logistics	M	odule3: Section B: Reverse Log	istics
<b>Term</b> waste hierarchy		<b>Term</b> remanufacturing	
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The planning and controlling of the processes of moving goods from the point of consumption back to the point of origin for repair, reclamation, recycling, or disposal. See: reverse logistics.

## **Definition**

A complete supply chain dedicated to the reverse flow of products and materials for the purpose of returns, repair, remanufacture, and/or recycling.

#### Definition

A step in the reverse logistics process where parts or products are returned due to a product defect or potential hazard resulting from government regulations or liability concerns.

### **Definition**

A step in the reverse logistics process where a customer sends a product back for any of several possible reasons including the product being defective, damaged, out of season, or outdated (end-of-life), or that it failed to meet expectations or represented excess inventory.

### **Definition**

1) Any activity that does not add value to the good or service in the eyes of the consumer. 2) A by-product of a process or task with unique characteristics requiring special management control. [The] production [of this] can usually be planned and somewhat controlled. Scrap is typically not planned and may result from the same production run as [this term]. See: hazardous waste.

### **Definition**

1) In group dynamics, a technique applied by a team leader to effectively manage a situation, discussion, or meeting. For example, in a situation where a dominant spokesperson or person of authority monopolizes a discussion, the [leader] will intervene by requesting additional group members' input. 2) In logistics, the vetting of return materials and issuing of return material authorizations (RMAs) in accordance with the organization's returns policy. The intent is to minimize returns and return costs while managing customer interactions and expectations to maintain intended customer service levels.

#### Definition

1) An industrial process in which worn-out products are restored to like-new condition. In contrast, a repaired product normally retains its identity, and only those parts that have failed or are badly worn are replaced or serviced. 2) The manufacturing environment where worn-out products are restored to like-new condition.

## **Definition**

A tool that ranks waste management options according to what is most environmentally sound. Gives top priority to preventing waste in the first place and can be applied to various applications.

Module3: Section B: Reverse Logistic	s	Module3: Section B: Reverse Logist	ics
<b>Term</b> recycle		<b>Term</b> repurpose	
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Module3: Section B: Reverse Logistic	s	Module3: Section B: Reverse Logist	ics
<b>Term</b> recovery		<b>Term</b> asset recovery	
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Module3: Section B: Reverse Logistic	s	Module3: Section B: Reverse Logist	ics
<b>Term</b> scrap		<b>Term</b> salvage	
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Module3: Section B: Reverse Logistic	s	Module3: Section B: Reverse Logist	ics
<b>Term</b> closed-loop systems		<b>Term</b> dekitting	
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To take something and use it for something else not originally intended. The materials may be repaired, reconditioned, and repackaged for resale or used in a different manner through remanufacturing, recycling, or salvage.

#### **Definition**

1) The reintroduction of partially processed product or carrier solvents from one operation or task into a previous operation. 2) A recirculation process.

### **Definition**

The cost-effective classification and recovery of usable raw materials from product returns, obsolete or excess goods, or scrap and waste. The goals are to minimize costs and liabilities while maximizing returns from reusable assets.

#### **Definition**

A reverse logistics strategy for the activities involved in the collection of used and discarded products, components, and materials. It focuses on reuse, repair, refurbishment, remanufacturing, recycling, or disposal. The objective is to recover as much of the economic value as possible, reduce waste, and minimize environmental impact.

## **Definition**

Property that, because of its worn, damaged, deteriorated, or incomplete condition or specialized nature, has no reasonable prospect of sale or use as serviceable property without major repairs or alterations, but that has some value in excess of its scrap value.

## **Definition**

Material outside of specifications and possessing characteristics that make rework impractical.

## **Definition**

The removal of accessories or parts kits from a product and returning either the kit or the main product without the kit to the store. May also refer to the allowance of the resale of kits or products without their parts kits.

### **Definition**

In reverse logistics, a system that accounts for the return flow of products for reuse, asset recovery, or recycling in a way that is cost-effective and maximizes returns.