Module 3
Section A: Sustainability

Term
Carbon footprint

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Module 3
Section A: Sustainability

Term
Emissions credit

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Module 3
Section A: Sustainability

Term
Ethical standards

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Module 3
Section A: Sustainability

Term
Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)

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Module 3
Section A: Sustainability

Term
Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Reporting
Framework

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Module 3
Section A: Sustainability

Term
Green logistics

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Module 3
Section A: Sustainability

Term
Hazardous waste

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Module 3
Section A: Sustainability

Term
ISO 14000 Series Standards

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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.

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

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

A set of guidelines for proper conduct by business professionals. For example, the Institute for Supply Management provides a set of principles and standards for the proper conduct of purchasing activities.

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

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.

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.

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

Module 3 *Section A: Sustainability* **Term** ISO 50001 APICS CLTD Learning System © 2024	**Module 3** *Section A: Sustainability* **Term** Social responsibility APICS CLTD Learning System © 2024
Module 3 *Section A: Sustainability* **Term** Sustainability APICS CLTD Learning System © 2024	**Module 3** *Section A: Sustainability* **Term** Triple bottom line (TBL) APICS CLTD Learning System © 2024
Module 3 *Section A: Sustainability* **Term** United Nations Global Compact APICS CLTD Learning System © 2024	**Module 3** *Section B: Reverse Logistics* **Term** Asset recovery APICS CLTD Learning System © 2024
Module 3 *Section B: Reverse Logistics* **Term** Closed-loop systems APICS CLTD Learning System © 2024	**Module 3** *Section B: Reverse Logistics* **Term** Dekitting APICS CLTD Learning System © 2024

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

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

Module 3 *Section B: Reverse Logistics*	**Module 3** *Section B: Reverse Logistics*
Term Gatekeeping	**Term** Recalls
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Module 3 *Section B: Reverse Logistics*	**Module 3** *Section B: Reverse Logistics*
Term Recovery	**Term** Recycle
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Module 3 *Section B: Reverse Logistics*	**Module 3** *Section B: Reverse Logistics*
Term Remanufacturing	**Term** Repurpose
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Module 3 *Section B: Reverse Logistics*	**Module 3** *Section B: Reverse Logistics*
Term Returns	**Term** Reverse logistics
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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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

Module 3
Section B: Reverse Logistics

Term
Reverse supply chain

Module 3
Section B: Reverse Logistics

Term
Salvage

Module 3
Section B: Reverse Logistics

Term
Scrap

Module 3
Section B: Reverse Logistics

Term
Waste

Module 3
Section B: Reverse Logistics

Term
Waste hierarchy

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.

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.

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.

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

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.