Module 8
Section A: Apply Sustainability Principles

Term
Carbon footprint

Module 8
Section A: Apply Sustainability Principles

Term
Emissions credit

Module 8
Section A: Apply Sustainability Principles

Term
Ethical standards

Module 8
Section A: Apply Sustainability Principles

Term
Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)

Module 8
Section A: Apply Sustainability Principles

Term
Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards

Module 8
Section A: Apply Sustainability Principles

Term
Green logistics

Module 8
Section A: Apply Sustainability Principles

Term
Hazardous waste

Module 8
Section A: Apply Sustainability Principles

Term
ISO 14000 family of standards

Compensation to an organization for either reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or for 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. Also known as carbon offset credit.

The amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases (GHGs) released into the environment by the activities performed by a person, organization, or operation during a given time period. See: carbon handprint.

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 and organizations.

Any business practice that minimizes the environmental impact of logistics activities. This is sometimes referred to as sustainable logistics.

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 (ISO) 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, nuclear materials, or toxic substances, that is hazardous to humans, animals, or the environment and requires special handling and disposal procedures.

Module 8
Section A: Apply Sustainability Principles

Term
ISO 26000:2010

Module 8
Section A: Apply Sustainability Principles

Term
ISO 50001:2018

Module 8
Section A: Apply Sustainability Principles

Term
Logistics social responsibility

Module 8
Section A: Apply Sustainability Principles

Term
SA8000

Module 8
Section A: Apply Sustainability Principles

Term
Social responsibility

Module 8
Section A: Apply Sustainability Principles

Term
Sustainability

Module 8
Section A: Apply Sustainability Principles

Term
Triple bottom line (TBL)

Module 8
Section A: Apply Sustainability Principles

Term
United Nations Global Compact

An international standard developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) that defines the requirements for designing, implementing, and maintaining an energy management system. It includes documentation, reporting, and procurement guidance.

An international standard developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) to assist organizations in contributing to sustainable development beyond legal compliance through a common understanding of social responsibility.

A widely recognized international standard for managing human rights in the workplace. It provides an auditable framework for assuring that social accountability is being stewarded by an organization.

The subset of corporate social responsibility (CSR) that relates to logistics, including minimizing negative impacts, monitoring and controlling, reporting, and continuously improving in social responsibility areas that include the environment, health and safety, and labor issues related to warehousing, transportation, and other logistics areas.

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

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

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.

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.

Module 8
Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term
Asset recovery

Module 8
Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term
Circular economy

Module 8
Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term
Closed-loop supply chain

Module 8
Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term
Dekitting

Module 8
Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term
Distressed goods

Module 8
Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term
Gatekeeping

Module 8
Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term
Industry 4.0

Module 8
Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term
Obsolete inventory

An economic system intended to minimize waste and maximize the use of resources through a regenerative process achieved through long-lasting design, maintenance, repair, reuse, remanufacturing, refurbishing, recycling, and upcycling. Ant.: linear economy.

The classification and disposition of surplus, obsolete, scrap, waste, and excess material products and other assets in a way that maximizes returns to the owner while minimizing costs and liabilities associated with the dispositions. This is also referred to as investment recovery.

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. Dekitting may also refer to the allowance of the resale of kits or products without their parts kits.

A supply chain that incorporates reverse logistics for the return flow of products for reuse, asset recovery, or recycling in a way that is cost-effective and maximizes benefits.

1) In group dynamics, a technique applied by a team leader to effectively manage a situation, discussion, or meeting. For example, in a situation when a dominant person of authority monopolizes a discussion, the gatekeeper 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 to minimize returns and return costs while maintaining customer satisfaction.

Products that are damaged or close to their expiration date and cannot be sold at full price. See: deterioration.

Inventory items that have met the obsolescence criteria established by the organization, such as inventory that has been superseded by a new model or otherwise has a lack of demand. Obsolete inventory will never be used or sold at full value. Disposing of the inventory may reduce a company's profit.

Also known as the Fourth Industrial Revolution, the technological changes, value chain integrations, and new business models development of the 21st century. The changes are driven by customer needs and mass customization requirements and enabled by innovation technologies, connectivity, and information technology (IT) integration.

Module 8
Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term
Recalls

Module 8
Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term
Recovery

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Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term
Recycle

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Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term
Remanufacturing

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Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term
Repurpose

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Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term
Returns

Module 8
Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term
Reverse logistics

Module 8
Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term
Reverse supply chain

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 impacts.

A step in the reverse logistics process when parts or products are requested to be returned because of a product defect or potential hazard resulting from government regulations or liability concerns.

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.

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

A step in the reverse logistics process when 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); because it failed to meet expectations; or because it represented excess inventory.

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.

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.

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

Module 8
Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term
Salvage

Module 8
Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term
Scrap

Module 8
Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term
Waste

Module 8
Section B: Incorporate Reverse Logistics

Term
Waste hierarchy

Module 8
Section C: Incorporate Risk Management Principles

Term
Blockchain

Module 8
Section C: Incorporate Risk Management Principles

Term
Business continuity management system (BCMS)

Module 8
Section C: Incorporate Risk Management Principles

Term
Business continuity planning (BCP)

Module 8
Section C: Incorporate Risk Management Principles

Term
Configuration management

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

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.

A process that ranks waste management options according to what is most environmentally sound, giving top priority to preventing waste. The hierarchy from top to bottom is reduce, reuse, recycle, recovery, and 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. Waste production can usually be planned and somewhat controlled. Scrap is typically not planned and may result from the same production run as waste. See: hazardous waste.

Part of the overall management system that establishes, implements, operates, monitors, reviews, maintains, and improves an organization's capability of delivering products or services at acceptable predefined levels following a disruptive incident. It is based upon identifying potential threats and their impacts to an organization and its business operations. The system provides a framework for building organizational resilience with the capability of an effective response that safeguards the interests of its key stakeholders, reputation, brand, and value-creating activities.

A technology using a distributed ledger that stores information about transactions that can be viewed by many entities within the supply chain. A blockchain cannot be altered, thereby creating a permanent record of the transaction and facilitating more effective visibility and transparency of product movement throughout the supply chain. See: cryptocurrency, decentralized computer network, lot control.

The ability to manage product data for the life cycle of the product or service with a high level of data integrity to ensure product quality and conformance, as well as efficient operations. This also facilitates an efficient change management and notification process and allows for access to product data.

Plans to ensure that an organization is capable of continuing to deliver products or services at acceptable predefined levels following a disruptive incident. The plans are developed by identifying potential threats to an organization and the impacts on business operations those threats might cause. These plans provide a framework for building organizational resilience with the capability of an effective response to safeguard the interests of its key stakeholders, reputation, brand, and value-creating activities.

Module 8
Section C: Incorporate Risk Management Principles

Term
ISO 22301:2019

Module 8
Section C: Incorporate Risk Management Principles

Term
ISO 31000:2018

Module 8
Section C: Incorporate Risk Management Principles

Term
Risk acceptance

Module 8
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Term
Risk avoidance

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Term
Risk breakdown structure

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Term
Risk management

Module 8
Section C: Incorporate Risk Management Principles

Term
Risk mitigation

Module 8
Section C: Incorporate Risk Management Principles

Term
Smart contracts

A standard developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) that outlines principles and a set of guidelines to manage risk in any endeavor. The standard includes guidelines for understanding risk, developing a risk management policy, integrating risk management into organizational processes (including accountability and responsibility), and establishing internal and external risk communication processes.

An international standard that specifies requirements for setting up and managing an effective business continuity management system. The standard was developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

Changing a plan to eliminate a risk or to protect plan objectives from its impact.

A decision to take no action to deal with a risk or an inability to format a plan to deal with the risk.

The identification, assessment, and prioritization of risks followed by coordinated and economical application of resources to minimize, monitor, and control the probability and/or impact of unfortunate events or to maximize the realization of opportunities.

A tool that helps identify potential project risks, which are organized by risk categories and subcategories.

A self-executing contract with the terms of an agreement between a buyer and a seller written into lines of blockchain code. These contracts use technology to automatically ensure that contract terms are met. If a new action, transaction, or other information is added to the blockchain—or decentralized digital ledger of the agreement—that does not match the terms of the agreement already included in the blockchain, the information will be rejected, thus ensuring that all parties adhere to the contract.

Reducing exposure to risk in terms of either its likelihood or its impact.

Module 8

Section C: Incorporate Risk Management Principles

Term

Supply chain risk

Module 8

Section C: Incorporate Risk Management Principles

Term

Traceability

1) The attribute allowing the ongoing location of a shipment to be determined. 2) The registering and tracking of parts, processes, and materials used in production, by lot or serial number.

The variety of possible events and their outcomes that could have a negative effect on the flow of goods, services, funds, or information resulting in some level of quantitative or qualitative loss for the supply chain.