

Ethical Sourcing and Procurement

AAS: The American Anti-Slavery Society, a historical organization that aimed to abolish slavery, is related to the concept of ethical sourcing and procurement. This term is relevant to the Professional Certificate in Supply Chain Human Rights Regulations as it highlights the importance of ensuring that products are not made using forced labor.

ABAC: The Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption compliance program is designed to prevent bribery and corruption in business practices, which is essential for ethical sourcing and procurement. Related terms include compliance, due diligence, and risk assessment.

Access to Remedies: This term refers to the ability of individuals or communities to seek redress for human rights violations, which is a critical aspect of responsible business practices. In the context of supply chain human rights regulations, access to remedies is essential for ensuring that victims of human rights abuses can seek justice.

Accountability: This term refers to the state of being accountable for one's actions, which is critical in ethical sourcing and procurement. Companies must be accountable for their supply chain practices and ensure that they are not contributing to human rights violations.

Action Plan: An action plan is a document that outlines the steps a company will take to address human rights issues in its supply chain. This plan should include specific goals, timelines, and responsibilities for implementation.

Active Labor Market Programs: These programs are designed to support workers who have been displaced due to company restructuring or closure. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, active labor market programs can help mitigate the negative impacts of business decisions on workers.

Agreement: An agreement is a contract between two or more parties that outlines the terms and conditions of a business relationship. In ethical sourcing and procurement, agreements should include provisions related to human rights and labor standards.

Agricultural Labor: This term refers to workers who are employed in the agricultural sector, which is often characterized by poor working conditions and low wages. Companies should ensure that their supply chains are free from exploitation of agricultural workers.

Annual Report: An annual report is a document that provides an overview of a company's performance and activities over the past year. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, annual reports should include information on human rights and labor practices.

Anti-Bribery: This term refers to the prevention of bribery and corruption in business practices. Companies should have anti-bribery policies and procedures in place to ensure that their supply chains are free from

corruption.

Anti-Corruption: This term refers to the prevention of corruption in business practices. Companies should have anti-corruption policies and procedures in place to ensure that their supply chains are free from corruption.

Assessment: An assessment is a process of evaluating the human rights and labor practices of a company or supplier. This can include on-site audits and reviews of documentation.

Audit: An audit is a process of examining a company's or supplier's practices and procedures to ensure compliance with human rights and labor standards.

Auditor: An auditor is a person who conducts audits to ensure compliance with human rights and labor standards.

BHR: Business and Human Rights is a field of study that focuses on the intersection of business practices and human rights. This field is critical for companies that want to ensure that their supply chains are free from human rights abuses.

Bill of Rights: A bill of rights is a document that outlines the fundamental human rights and freedoms that should be respected and protected. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, companies should ensure that their supply chains respect and protect human rights.

Binding Agreement: A binding agreement is a contract that is legally enforceable and outlines the terms and conditions of a business relationship. In ethical sourcing and procurement, binding agreements should include provisions related to human rights and labor standards.

Blockchain: This term refers to a technology that enables the creation of a secure and transparent record of transactions. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, blockchain can be used to track the origin of products and ensure that they are made using responsible labor practices.

Bribery: This term refers to the offer or receipt of a bribe, which is a form of corruption. Companies should have anti-bribery policies and procedures in place to ensure that their supply chains are free from corruption.

Business Ethics: This term refers to the principles and values that guide business decision-making and behavior. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, business ethics should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Capacity Building: This term refers to the process of developing the skills and knowledge of individuals or organizations to improve their performance and impact. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, capacity building can help suppliers improve their human rights and labor practices.

Carbon Footprint: This term refers to the amount of greenhouse gas emissions that are associated with a particular product or activity. Companies should strive to reduce their carbon footprint and ensure that their supply chains are sustainable.

Certification: This term refers to the process of verifying that a product or supplier meets certain standards or criteria. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, certification can help ensure that products are made using responsible labor practices.

Chain of Custody: This term refers to the process of tracking the origin and movement of products through the supply chain. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, chain of custody can help ensure that products are made using responsible labor practices.

Child Labor: This term refers to the employment of children in work that is hazardous or interferes with their education. Companies should ensure that their supply chains are free from child labor and exploitation.

Civil Society: This term refers to the organizations and individuals that are not part of government or business, but are involved in promoting social and environmental causes. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, civil society can play a critical role in promoting human rights and labor standards.

Code of Conduct: A code of conduct is a document that outlines the principles and values that guide business decision-making and behavior. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, codes of conduct should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Collaboration: This term refers to the process of working together with other stakeholders to achieve a common goal. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, collaboration can help companies improve their human rights and labor practices.

Commodity: A commodity is a product that is traded on the market, such as agricultural products or minerals. Companies should ensure that their supply chains are free from exploitation and human rights abuses in the production of commodities.

Community Engagement: This term refers to the process of engaging with local communities to understand their needs and concerns. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, community engagement can help companies improve their social and environmental impact.

Compliance: This term refers to the process of ensuring that a company or supplier meets certain standards or regulations. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, compliance should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Conflict Mineral: A conflict mineral is a mineral that is mined in an area of conflict and is used to finance armed groups. Companies should ensure that their supply chains are free from conflict minerals and exploitation.

Consultation: This term refers to the process of seeking input and feedback from stakeholders, including workers, communities, and civil society. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, consultation can help companies improve their human rights and labor practices.

Contractor: A contractor is a person or company that provides goods or services to another company. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, contractors should be held to the same human rights and

labor standards as the company itself.

Corporate Governance: This term refers to the system of rules, practices, and processes by which a company is directed and controlled. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, corporate governance should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Corporate Social Responsibility: This term refers to the voluntary efforts of companies to improve their social and environmental impact. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, corporate social responsibility should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Corruption: This term refers to the abuse of power or position for personal gain. Companies should have anti-corruption policies and procedures in place to ensure that their supply chains are free from corruption.

Country Risk: This term refers to the risk of doing business in a particular country, including the risk of human rights abuses and corruption. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, country risk should be carefully assessed and mitigated.

CSR: Corporate Social Responsibility is a concept that refers to the voluntary efforts of companies to improve their social and environmental impact. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, CSR should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Cultural Sensitivity: This term refers to the ability to understand and respect the cultural differences and nuances of local communities. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, cultural sensitivity can help companies improve their social and environmental impact.

Data Collection: This term refers to the process of gathering and analyzing data to inform business decision-making. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, data collection can help companies identify and mitigate human rights risks.

Decent Work: This term refers to the concept of work that is safe, secure, and respectful of human rights. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, decent work should be a priority for companies and suppliers.

Declaration: A declaration is a statement that outlines a company's commitment to human rights and labor standards. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, declarations can help companies demonstrate their commitment to responsible business practices.

Diligence: This term refers to the process of carefully assessing and mitigating human rights risks in the supply chain. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, diligence is essential for ensuring that companies are not contributing to human rights abuses.

Discrimination: This term refers to the treatment of individuals or groups in a way that is unfair or unequal. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, discrimination should be prohibited and companies should ensure that their supply chains are free from discriminatory practices.

Diversity: This term refers to the variety of different cultures, perspectives, and experiences that exist within

a company or community. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, diversity can help companies improve their social and environmental impact.

Due Diligence: This term refers to the process of carefully assessing and mitigating human rights risks in the supply chain. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, due diligence is essential for ensuring that companies are not contributing to human rights abuses.

Economic Development: This term refers to the process of improving the economic well-being of individuals or communities. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, economic development should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Employee: An employee is a person who works for a company or organization. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, employees should be treated with respect and dignity and have access to safe and healthy working conditions.

Employment Law: This term refers to the laws and regulations that govern the employment relationship between workers and companies. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, employment law should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Empowerment: This term refers to the process of enabling individuals or communities to take control of their lives and make informed decisions. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, empowerment can help companies improve their social and environmental impact.

Energy Efficiency: This term refers to the use of energy in a way that minimizes waste and reduces environmental impact. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, energy efficiency can help companies reduce their carbon footprint and improve their sustainability.

Environmental Impact: This term refers to the effect of business activities on the environment. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, environmental impact should be carefully assessed and mitigated.

Environmental Management: This term refers to the process of managing the environmental impact of business activities. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, environmental management should prioritize sustainability and reduce waste.

Equality: This term refers to the state of being equal in terms of status, rights, and opportunities. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, equality should be a priority for companies and suppliers.

Ergonomics: This term refers to the study of how to design and arrange things to minimize strain and discomfort on the human body. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, ergonomics can help companies improve the health and safety of workers.

ESG: Environmental, Social, and Governance is a concept that refers to the three key factors that companies should consider when making business decisions. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, ESG should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Ethical Business: An ethical business is a company that prioritizes human rights and labor standards in its

operations and supply chain. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, ethical business practices should be a priority for companies.

Ethical Sourcing: This term refers to the process of ensuring that products are made using responsible labor practices and do not contribute to human rights abuses. In the context of the Professional Certificate in Supply Chain Human Rights Regulations, ethical sourcing is a critical aspect of responsible business practices.

Evidence-Based: This term refers to the use of data and research to inform business decision-making. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, evidence-based approaches can help companies identify and mitigate human rights risks.

Exploitation: This term refers to the treatment of individuals or groups in a way that is unfair or abusive. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, exploitation should be prohibited and companies should ensure that their supply chains are free from exploitative practices.

Fair Labor: This term refers to the concept of work that is safe, secure, and respectful of human rights. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, fair labor should be a priority for companies and suppliers.

Fair Wage: A fair wage is a wage that is sufficient to meet the basic needs of workers and their families. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, fair wages should be a priority for companies and suppliers.

Forced Labor: This term refers to the use of coercion or deception to recruit and retain workers. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, forced labor should be prohibited and companies should ensure that their supply chains are free from forced labor.

Freedom of Association: This term refers to the right of workers to form and join trade unions and bargain collectively. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, freedom of association should be a priority for companies and suppliers.

GDP: Gross Domestic Product is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced within a country. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, GDP can be used to assess the economic impact of business activities.

Global Compact: The Global Compact is a initiative of the United Nations that encourages companies to adopt sustainable and responsible business practices. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, the Global Compact can provide a framework for companies to improve their human rights and labor practices.

Governance: This term refers to the system of rules, practices, and processes by which a company is directed and controlled. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, governance should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Greenhouse Gas: A greenhouse gas is a gas that contributes to climate change. In the context of ethical

sourcing and procurement, companies should strive to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and improve their sustainability.

Health and Safety: This term refers to the conditions and practices that ensure the well-being and safety of workers. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, health and safety should be a priority for companies and suppliers.

Human Rights: This term refers to the fundamental rights and freedoms that are inherent to all human beings. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, human rights should be a priority for companies and suppliers.

Human Rights Abuse: A human rights abuse is a violation of the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals or groups. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, human rights abuses should be prohibited and companies should ensure that their supply chains are free from human rights abuses.

Human Rights Due Diligence: This term refers to the process of carefully assessing and mitigating human rights risks in the supply chain. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, human rights due diligence is essential for ensuring that companies are not contributing to human rights abuses.

ILO: The International Labor Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations that promotes social and economic justice by setting international labor standards. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, ILO standards should be a priority for companies and suppliers.

Inclusive Business: An inclusive business is a company that prioritizes the needs and well-being of all stakeholders, including workers, communities, and the environment. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, inclusive business practices should be a priority for companies.

Indigenous Peoples: This term refers to the communities that are native to a particular region or country. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, indigenous peoples should be respected and their rights protected.

Industrial Relations: This term refers to the relationship between workers, companies, and governments. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, industrial relations should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Inequality: This term refers to the state of being unequal in terms of status, rights, and opportunities. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, inequality should be addressed and companies should prioritize fairness and equity.

Informal Economy: The informal economy refers to the sector of the economy that is not regulated or protected by the government. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, informal economy workers should be protected and their rights respected.

Innovation: This term refers to the process of creating new and better products, services, and processes. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, innovation can help companies improve their

sustainability and reduce their environmental impact.

Inspection: An inspection is a process of examining a company's or supplier's practices and procedures to ensure compliance with human rights and labor standards.

International Law: This term refers to the laws and agreements that govern the behavior of countries and companies on the international stage. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, international law should be respected and companies should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Investment: An investment is a sum of money that is put into a company or project with the expectation of generating a profit. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, investments should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

ILO Conventions: The ILO Conventions are a set of international agreements that promote social and economic justice by setting international labor standards. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, ILO Conventions should be a priority for companies and suppliers.

Labor Inspection: A labor inspection is a process of examining a company's or supplier's practices and procedures to ensure compliance with labor standards.

Labor Law: This term refers to the laws and regulations that govern the employment relationship between workers and companies. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, labor law should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Labor Rights: This term refers to the rights and freedoms that are inherent to workers, including the right to fair wages, safe working conditions, and freedom of association. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, labor rights should be a priority for companies and suppliers.

Land Rights: This term refers to the rights and interests that individuals or communities have in land and natural resources. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, land rights should be respected and companies should prioritize sustainable land use.

Leadership: This term refers to the process of guiding and directing a company or organization. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, leadership should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Legislative Framework: A legislative framework is a set of laws and regulations that govern a particular issue or industry. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, legislative frameworks should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Living Wage: A living wage is a wage that is sufficient to meet the basic needs of workers and their families. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, living wages should be a priority for companies and suppliers.

Local Content: This term refers to the percentage of a product or service that is made or provided locally. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, local content can help companies improve their social and environmental impact.

Management System: A management system is a set of processes and procedures that are used to manage a company or organization. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, management systems should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Materiality: This term refers to the process of identifying and prioritizing the most important issues and risks that affect a company's or industry's sustainability. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, materiality can help companies focus on the most critical human rights and labor issues.

Migrant Worker: A migrant worker is a person who moves from one country or region to another for work. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, migrant workers should be protected and their rights respected.

Millennium Development Goals: The Millennium Development Goals are a set of goals that were established by the United Nations to promote social and economic development. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, the Millennium Development Goals can provide a framework for companies to improve their social and environmental impact.

Minimum Wage: A minimum wage is a wage that is set by the government as the lowest amount that can be paid to workers. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, minimum wages should be a priority for companies and suppliers.

Mitigation: This term refers to the process of reducing or eliminating the risk of human rights abuses or environmental harm. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, mitigation should be a priority for companies.

Monitoring: This term refers to the process of tracking and observing the performance of a company or supplier. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, monitoring can help companies identify and address human rights and labor issues.

Multinational Corporation: A multinational corporation is a company that operates in multiple countries. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, multinational corporations should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

NGO: A non-governmental organization is a group that is not part of government or business, but is involved in promoting social and environmental causes. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, NGOs can play a critical role in promoting human rights and labor standards.

Occupational Health: This term refers to the health and well-being of workers in the workplace. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, occupational health should be a priority for companies and suppliers.

OECD: The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development is a group of countries that work together to promote economic growth and development. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, OECD guidelines can provide a framework for companies to improve their human rights and labor practices.

Open Communication: This term refers to the process of sharing information and ideas in a transparent and honest way. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, open communication can help companies build trust with stakeholders and improve their social and environmental impact.

Operational Risk: This term refers to the risk of loss or damage that can occur as a result of a company's or supplier's operations. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, operational risk should be carefully assessed and mitigated.

Organizational Culture: This term refers to the values and beliefs that shape the behavior and decision-making of a company or organization. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, organizational culture should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Outsourcing: This term refers to the process of contracting with a third-party provider to perform a particular function or service. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, outsourcing can help companies improve their efficiency and reduce costs, but should be done in a way that prioritizes human rights and labor standards.

Partnership: A partnership is a relationship between two or more companies or organizations that work together to achieve a common goal. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, partnerships can help companies improve their social and environmental impact.

Performance Indicator: A performance indicator is a measure that is used to evaluate the performance of a company or supplier. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, performance indicators should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Policy: A policy is a statement that outlines a company's or organization's position on a particular issue. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, policies should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Practice: A practice is a habit or custom that is followed by a company or organization. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, practices should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Precautionary Principle: The precautionary principle is a concept that suggests that companies should take steps to prevent harm to the environment or human health, even if the harm is not yet fully understood. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, the precautionary principle can help companies prioritize sustainability and reduce their environmental impact.

Private Sector: The private sector refers to the companies and organizations that are not part of government. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, the private sector should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Procurement: This term refers to the process of acquiring goods or services from suppliers. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, procurement should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Productivity: This term refers to the efficiency and effectiveness of a company's or supplier's operations. In

the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, productivity should be balanced with human rights and labor standards.

Professional Development: This term refers to the process of improving the skills and knowledge of individuals or organizations. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, professional development can help companies improve their human rights and labor practices.

Project Management: This term refers to the process of planning, organizing, and controlling a particular project or initiative. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, project management should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Public Policy: This term refers to the laws and regulations that govern a particular issue or industry. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, public policy should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Quality Control: This term refers to the process of ensuring that products or services meet certain standards or specifications. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, quality control should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Raw Material: A raw material is a good or commodity that is used to produce a product. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, raw materials should be sourced in a way that prioritizes human rights and labor standards.

Recruitment: This term refers to the process of attracting and hiring workers. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, recruitment should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Regulatory Framework: A regulatory framework is a set of laws and regulations that govern a particular issue or industry. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, regulatory frameworks should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Remediation: This term refers to the process of addressing and resolving human rights or environmental issues. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, remediation should be a priority for companies.

Reporting: This term refers to the process of providing information about a company's or supplier's performance and activities. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, reporting should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Responsible Business: A responsible business is a company that prioritizes human rights and labor standards in its operations and supply chain. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, responsible business practices should be a priority for companies.

Responsible Investment: A responsible investment is an investment that prioritizes human rights and labor standards. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, responsible investments should be a priority for companies.

Risk Assessment: A risk assessment is a process of identifying and evaluating the risks associated with a

particular activity or decision. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, risk assessments should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Risk Management: This term refers to the process of identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, risk management should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

SDGs: The Sustainable Development Goals are a set of goals that were established by the United Nations to promote social and economic development. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, the SDGs can provide a framework for companies to improve their social and environmental impact.

Sector-Wide: This term refers to an industry or sector as a whole. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, sector-wide initiatives can help companies improve their human rights and labor practices.

Self-Regulation: This term refers to the process of regulating one's own behavior or practices. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, self-regulation can help companies prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise: A small and medium-sized enterprise is a company that has a limited number of employees and resources. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, small and medium-sized enterprises should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Social Accountability: This term refers to the process of being accountable for the social and environmental impact of a company's or supplier's operations. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, social accountability should be a priority for companies.

Social Impact: This term refers to the effect of a company's or supplier's operations on society. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, social impact should be carefully assessed and mitigated.

Social Responsibility: This term refers to the concept of companies taking responsibility for their social and environmental impact. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, social responsibility should be a priority for companies.

Stakeholder Engagement: This term refers to the process of engaging with stakeholders, including workers, communities, and civil society. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, stakeholder engagement can help companies improve their social and environmental impact.

Standard Operating Procedure: A standard operating procedure is a document that outlines the steps and processes that should be followed in a particular situation. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, standard operating procedures should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Strategic Sourcing: This term refers to the process of acquiring goods or services in a way that prioritizes human rights and labor standards. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, strategic sourcing can help companies improve their social and environmental impact.

Supplier Code of Conduct: A supplier code of conduct is a document that outlines the principles and values

that guide a supplier's behavior and decision-making. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, supplier codes of conduct should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Supply Chain: A supply chain is a network of companies and organizations that work together to produce and deliver a product or service. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, supply chains should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Supply Chain Management: This term refers to the process of managing and coordinating the supply chain. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, supply chain management should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Sustainability: This term refers to the concept of meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, sustainability should be a priority for companies.

Sustainable Development: This term refers to the process of promoting social and economic development in a way that prioritizes human rights and labor standards. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, sustainable development should be a priority for companies.

Tender: A tender is a document that outlines the terms and conditions of a contract or agreement. In the context of ethical sourcing and procurement, tenders should prioritize human rights and labor standards.

Terms and Conditions: These are the rules and regulations that govern a