



Social Responsibility Tools

What is a management standard?

This term identifies a wide group of voluntary regulations that can be certified by third parties, assuring the adherence to a series of fundamental requisites, which explain the procedures to follow in some thematic sectors such as quality, safety, the environment and social matters.

Iso 14001 Standard Environmental management system: the standard that is applied with regard to environmental aspects that the business identifies as those which may be influenced and kept under control. It does establish in and of itself, any criteria of environmental performance.

Emas – Eu : Eco-management system and audit promoted by the European Union and managed with the participation of national bodies in charge of national policies to which organizations such as: companies, businesses, enterprises, institutions, with or without legal status, having their own administration and functions can voluntarily adhere.

Sa 80000- 2008: This is the first social standard whose application can be subjected to assessments made by third parties, assuring the respect of a series of fundamental human rights in developing production activities. It is addressed to those businesses which intend to subject their social conduct and the social conduct of their suppliers to an independent assessment, and who want to demonstrate to customers, consumers and all involved parties that their work conditions are correct and the chain of suppliers is appropriately monitored, as well.

Ohsas 18001: Oahsas is the standard for assessing and certifying health and safety conditions in work places according to current regulations concerning potential dangers and risks in work places.

Q Res Managing System: This system defines a set of tools for the introduction of business ethics together with the definition of excellence criteria for quality management in regard to a business' ethical and social responsibility.

Standard reporting: The global dimension of today's economy, technological progress, market competition, and above all, new requirements established by several interlocutors both internal and external to the business, together with the associated statement of mutual consent in regard to co-operation, honesty and trust, have rendered it essential for businesses to have a good reputation, much more so than in the past. In such a way, the relational aspects of a business assume a rising level of importance following the motto, 'to do well and let everybody know', because visibility, credibility,

legitimacy and trust become indispensable. It is in fact through such communication that a business, its patrimony of tangible and intangible resources, and its responsible conduct become visible, perceivable and appreciable by means of networking and contribute to nourishing the complex game of the management of the concurrence.

- ***Environmental Balance Sheet***: A reporting tool aimed at providing an organic framework of direct inter-relationships between businesses and the natural environment, through the representation of quantifiers and qualifiers relative to the environmental impact of production activities and the economical and financial efforts made by the businesses in support of environmental protection.
- ***Social – Ethical Balance Sheet***: it is the process through which the ethical and social performances of businesses can be assessed, communicated and improved by estimating the social impact of businesses' activities and the ethical level of their organizational behaviours concerning their objectives and those of their stake-holders. As a matter of fact, in the SEAAR (Social and Ethical Accounting, Auditing and Reporting), the many groups of stake-holders, collaborators, communities, suppliers, investors, customers and public institutions are all present and have the same importance.
- ***Sustainability Balance Sheet***: It constitutes a moment of synthesis and integration of the threefold dynamics of business activity: environment, social matters and economy.
- ***Principles of Corporate Balance-Sheet Reporting – GBS***: It is an Italian standard for corporate balance-sheet reporting, which includes in addition to fundamental principles, procedural indications that must be contained in a corporate balance sheet. These principles, considered by the same authors as a work in progress, rather than the conclusion of a research project, are divided into two parts: one relative to reporting criteria; the other to the minimum content necessary in order to consider a balance sheet as corporate.
- ***Global Reporting Initiative***: The Global Reporting Initiative is a long- term international 'multi-stakeholder' project, aimed at developing, diffusing and promoting a shared framework for the voluntary reporting of economical, social and environmental performances, at first, only for those businesses and then for all governmental and non-governmental organizations.
- ***AA1000Accountability 1000***: This is a standard for third party assessments of businesses' sustainability balance sheets. The goal is improving reporting performances of organizations throughout a process of consultancy and stake-holder involvement.
- ***Csr – Sc – Social Statement***: The system proposed by the CSR - SC project provides for the progressive involvement of businesses on CSR matters in order to raise knowledge concerning advantages linked to the adoption of CSR systems and to increase the efficacy of socially responsible behaviours at local and national levels. Voluntary adhesion to the CSR – SC business project is in conjunction with the Social Statement realization.

Labels: They are also called Labelling systems and are recognizable thanks to characteristic marks put on products certifying that the whole production process complies with a specific set of criteria concerning several fields:

- Workers conditions
 - Fair Trade
 - Community development
 - Protection of natural ecosystems
- 1 ***Eco-label:*** Eco-label is the European mark of environmental certification for products (except for food, drinks and drugs) and services. Obtaining this mark is an excellence standard provided only to those products or services having an environmental impact.
 - 2 ***Trans-fair:*** The mark of the guarantee of fair trade. The label guarantees that products bearing its symbol have been manufactured without the exploitation of poverty in developing countries and have been purchased according to the criteria of fair trade. Some examples are: chocolate, cocoa, coffee, bananas, orange juice, honey but also soccer balls.