Certified Supply Chain Professional

Sustainability Guidelines and Standards

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Sustainability Guidelines and Standards

1. ISO 14001 Environmental Management Systems (EMS)

ISO 14001 provides a structured approach for organizations to develop, implement, and continually improve environmental management systems. It focuses on identifying environmental impacts, setting measurable objectives, and ensuring compliance with environmental laws. Companies use ISO 14001 to reduce waste, improve resource efficiency, and enhance stakeholder trust. Mastering this standard is essential for understanding how organizations manage environmental responsibilities systematically and globally.

2. ISO 9001 Quality Management and Sustainability Linkages

ISO 9001 emphasizes process standardization, continuous improvement, and customer satisfaction. Although not explicitly environmental, it supports sustainability by reducing rework, improving efficiency, and ensuring consistent quality. Sustainable supply chains rely on ISO 9001 principles to create reliable processes that reduce waste and energy consumption. Understanding how ISO 9001 connects with environmental and social objectives strengthens supply chain governance.

3. ISO 26000 Social Responsibility Standard

ISO 26000 guides organizations in acting ethically and transparently with respect to human rights, labor practices, consumer issues, community involvement, and environmental responsibility. Unlike ISO 9001 or 14001, it is non-certifiable but offers best practices. It helps supply

chain professionals evaluate suppliers, design CSR programs, and ensure compliance with global social responsibility expectations.

4. ISO 50001 Energy Management Systems

ISO 50001 provides a framework for improving energy performance, reducing energy use, and lowering greenhouse gas emissions. The standard guides organizations in creating energy baselines, tracking performance, and implementing energy-efficient technologies. It is especially relevant for manufacturing, logistics, and distribution operations looking to reduce energy costs and carbon footprint. Understanding ISO 50001 enables sustainable operational decision-making.

5. Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards

GRI standards are globally recognized guidelines for sustainability reporting. They provide metrics and disclosures for environmental, social, and governance (ESG) performance. Companies use GRI reporting to communicate progress on emissions, waste, labor practices, diversity, supply chain impacts, and sustainability initiatives. Understanding GRI helps supply chain professionals develop transparent, comparable, and credible sustainability reports.

6. Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Standards

SASB provides industry-specific ESG reporting standards for investors. Unlike GRI, which is universal, SASB focuses on financially material sustainability information. It helps organizations disclose performance on issues that affect

long-term value, such as climate risks, human capital, product quality, and supply chain labor practices. Mastering SASB prepares CSCP professionals to understand investor expectations and sustainability metrics.

7. Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) Framework
CDP collects environmental data from companies on climate change, water security, and deforestation. Organizations disclose emissions, risk mitigation strategies, supplier sustainability, and resource usage. CDP scores influence investor perception and market credibility. Understanding CDP allows supply chain professionals to contribute to accurate emissions reporting and improve carbon management strategies.

8. Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
SBTi helps organizations set greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction targets aligned with climate science and the Paris Agreement. It validates corporate targets and provides methodologies for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions. Companies pursuing sustainability leadership often adopt SBTi commitments. Understanding SBTi is critical for aligning supply chain operations with long-term climate goals.

9. Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol
The GHG Protocol is the global standard for carbon accounting. It defines Scope 1 (direct), Scope 2 (energy-related), and Scope 3 (value chain) emissions. Supply chain roles heavily influence Scope 3—transportation, procurement, waste, and product use. Understanding calculation methodologies and reporting requirements is essential for building credible sustainability programs.

10. United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
The UN SDGs provide a global sustainability roadmap across 17 goals, including responsible consumption, clean energy, climate action, decent work, and sustainable communities. Many companies align supply chain strategy with SDGs to demonstrate social and environmental commitment. Understanding SDGs helps professionals map supply chain initiatives to broader global priorities.

11. OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
The OECD guidelines promote responsible business conduct related to human rights, labor relations, environmental management, anti-corruption, and disclosure. They aim to create ethical global supply chains and protect workers and communities. Understanding these guidelines is essential for companies operating in or sourcing from multiple countries.

12. SA8000 Social Accountability Standard
SA8000 sets requirements for fair labor conditions, including working hours, wages, health and safety, child labor, and forced labor prevention. Many organizations use SA8000 to audit supplier practices and ensure ethical sourcing. Understanding SA8000 is critical for reducing social risks in global supply chains.

13. LEED Green Building Certification
LEED provides sustainability guidelines for building construction, renovation, and operation. Supply chains benefit through energy-efficient warehouses, green materials, improved waste reduction, and reduced operating costs. Understanding LEED helps supply chain

teams design sustainable distribution centers and logistics hubs.

14. B Corporation Certification
B Corp certification assesses companies on social impact, environmental stewardship, governance, and community involvement. It emphasizes purpose-driven business practices. Supply chain professionals must understand B Corp requirements related to sourcing, labor rights, transparency, and sustainability performance measurement.

15. Fair Trade Standards
Fair Trade standards promote ethical and environmentally responsible production for agricultural and consumer goods. They include fair wages, safe working conditions, environmental protection, and community development. Understanding Fair Trade is important for supply chains dealing with commodities such as coffee, cocoa, textiles, and handmade goods.

16. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Certification
FSC ensures responsible forest management, including habitat protection, sustainable harvesting, and community rights. Products like paper, timber, and packaging materials often require FSC verification. Understanding FSC helps sourcing teams ensure environmentally responsible procurement decisions.

17. RoHS and REACH Environmental Regulations
RoHS restricts hazardous substances in electrical products, while REACH regulates chemical usage in manufacturing. Both ensure product safety and environmental protection.

Supply chain professionals must understand compliance implications related to procurement, quality control, documentation, and supplier management.

18. ISO 20400 Sustainable Procurement Standard
ISO 20400 provides guidelines for integrating sustainability into procurement processes. It addresses risk analysis, supplier evaluation, life cycle cost analysis, and stakeholder engagement. Understanding this standard helps organizations make sustainable purchasing decisions that support environmental and social goals.

19. Ethical Trade Initiative (ETI) Base Code
The ETI Base Code sets standards for worker rights, working conditions, freedom of association, fair wages, and safety. It is widely used for supplier assessment and ethical sourcing programs. Mastering ETI guidelines is crucial for organizations focused on responsible supply chain management.

20. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Regulations
EPR requires manufacturers to take responsibility for the post-consumer stage of their products—collection, recycling, and disposal. It encourages eco-friendly product design, reduced waste, and circular economy initiatives. Supply chain professionals must understand EPR regulations to manage compliance and optimize reverse logistics.

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Micro-Learning Programs in Supply Chain Management & Procurement

Enhance your professional edge with Fhyzics Business Consultants' Micro-Learning Programs in Supply Chain Management and Procurement. Designed as focused, two-hour Executive Development Programs, these sessions deliver practical insights and tools to solve real-world business challenges. Conducted in small batches for personalized learning, participants gain a deeper understanding of key supply chain and procurement strategies that drive efficiency and profitability. Each participant receives a certificate of completion, adding value to their professional profile and career growth. Whether you aim to advance in your current role or explore new opportunities, this program equips you with the knowledge and confidence to excel.

Micro-Learning Programs in Supply Chain Management

1. Fundamentals of Supply Chain Management
2. Supply Chain Planning and Optimization
3. Demand Forecasting Techniques
4. Inventory Control and Management
5. Distribution and Logistics Strategy
6. Warehouse Layout and Operations Efficiency
7. Supply Chain Risk Management
8. Supply Chain Performance Metrics (KPIs)
9. Lean Supply Chain Practices
10. Agile and Responsive Supply Chains
11. Sales and Operations Planning (S&OP)
12. Supply Chain Network Design
13. Supply Chain Digital Transformation
14. AI and Data Analytics in Supply Chain
15. Supply Chain Sustainability and Green Logistics
16. Reverse Logistics and Returns Management
17. Supply Chain Collaboration and Integration
18. Supplier Relationship Management in SCM
19. Global Supply Chain Strategy
20. Transportation Management Systems (TMS)
21. Inventory Optimization Models
22. Demand-Driven MRP (DDMRP) Concepts
23. Blockchain Applications in Supply Chain
24. Supply Chain Cost Reduction Techniques
25. SCOR Model and Process Improvement

26. Capacity Planning and Resource Allocation
27. Managing Supply Chain Disruptions
28. End-to-End Supply Chain Visibility
29. Cold Chain Logistics Management
30. Supply Chain Compliance and Ethics
31. Import–Export Procedures and Documentation
32. Managing Third-Party Logistics (3PL) Providers
33. Supply Chain Collaboration Technologies
34. Production Planning and Scheduling
35. Strategic Supply Chain Design Using Case Studies
36. Circular Economy in Supply Chain
37. Vendor-Managed Inventory (VMI)
38. Transportation Optimization Techniques
39. E-Commerce Supply Chain Models
40. Omni-Channel Fulfillment Strategies
41. Warehouse Automation and Robotics
42. SCOR DS Roadmap for Supply Chain Excellence
43. Customer-Centric Supply Chain Strategies
44. Supply Chain Finance and Working Capital Management
45. Supply Chain Data Visualization Using Power BI
46. Strategic Sourcing in Supply Chain Context
47. Supply Chain Benchmarking and Best Practices
48. Integrated Business Planning (IBP)
49. Supply Chain in Crisis Management and Recovery
50. Future Trends and Technologies in Supply Chain

Micro-Learning Programs in Procurement

1. Fundamentals of Procurement Management
2. Strategic Sourcing and Category Management
3. Supplier Selection and Evaluation
4. Contract Management Essentials
5. Cost and Price Analysis in Procurement
6. Negotiation Strategies for Procurement Professionals
7. E-Procurement and Digital Tools
8. Procurement Planning and Budgeting
9. Risk Management in Procurement
10. Supplier Relationship and Performance Management
11. Sustainable and Ethical Procurement
12. Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) Analysis
13. Make-or-Buy Decision Frameworks
14. Procurement Policies and Governance
15. Procurement in Public vs. Private Sectors
16. Procurement Audit and Compliance
17. Procurement Data Analytics and Reporting
18. Procurement Scorecards and KPIs
19. Strategic Supplier Partnerships
20. Category Strategy Development
21. Managing Global and Offshore Procurement
22. Negotiation Simulation Workshop
23. Contract Law for Procurement Managers
24. Cost Reduction Strategies in Procurement
25. Supplier Risk Assessment Models

Micro-Learning Programs in Procurement …

26. Procurement Process Mapping and Improvement
27. Procurement Automation and AI Applications
28. Managing Procurement Teams Effectively
29. Procurement Ethics and Transparency
30. Procurement in the Digital Supply Chain
31. Vendor Consolidation Strategies
32. Spend Analysis and Optimization
33. Demand Forecasting for Procurement
34. E-Auction and Reverse Bidding Techniques
35. Inventory and Procurement Alignment
36. Procurement in Project-Based Organizations
37. Supplier Onboarding and Development
38. Procurement Market Intelligence
39. Measuring Supplier Innovation
40. Procurement in Times of Supply Disruption
41. Cross-Functional Collaboration in Procurement
42. Writing Effective RFPs, RFQs, and RFIs
43. Contract Negotiation Best Practices
44. Green Procurement and Circular Economy
45. Legal Aspects of Procurement Contracts
46. Performance-Based Contracting
47. Procurement Leadership and Strategic Influence
48. Cost Avoidance and Value Creation in Procurement
49. Managing Procurement with Power BI Dashboards
50. Future Skills and Trends in Procurement

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