A/ ASSIGNMENT RECAP

As a CSR manager:

- Analyze **how Darling Dresses is involved in the situation in Myanmar**.
- Identify the **key stakeholders** impacted and how they are affected.
- Explain **Darling Dresses' responsibilities** according to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
- Consider **other factors** Darling Dresses should account for in deciding whether to stay in or exit Myanmar.
- Make a **recommendation** on whether Darling Dresses should keep sourcing from or leave Myanmar, explaining how they can remain responsible either way.

Suggested Structure:

Suggested structure tailored for a presentation

I.	Introduction Slide
II.	Context Setting Slide
III.	Involvement in Myanmar Slide
IV.	UNGPs and Responsibilities Slide
V.	Additional Factors Slide
VI.	Recommendation Slide
VII.	Implementation Strategy Slide
VIII.	Conclusion Slide

B/ KEYWORD EXPLANATIONS

1. **CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility):** This refers to a company's efforts to do good things for society, like protecting the environment or treating workers fairly. It's about businesses caring for more than just making money.
2. **UNGPs (United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights):** These are rules made by the United Nations for companies to follow

so they respect people's rights. They guide businesses on how to act responsibly and not harm people.

3. **Stakeholders**: Stakeholders are all the people and groups affected by what a company does. This includes workers, customers, local communities, and even the environment.

4. **Due Diligence:** This means a company carefully checks everything to avoid harming people or breaking laws. It's like doing homework to make sure their actions don't cause problems.

5. **Ethical Considerations**: These are the moral choices a company has to think about, like whether their actions are right or wrong. It's about doing things that are fair and good, not just legal.

6. **Local Communities:** These are the groups of people living in the area where a company operates. When a company works in a place, it can affect the lives of these local people.

7. **Business Interests:** This refers to what a company wants to achieve to make money and be successful. It's about the goals and plans a company has to grow and earn profits.

8. **Political Instability**: This means when a country's government or political situation is not steady or safe. It can include things like protests, changes in leaders, or conflict.

9. **Economic Role:** This is about how a company impacts the economy of a place. It can involve creating jobs, buying goods, or influencing how much money people in the area have.

10. **CSR Strategy**: A CSR strategy is a plan a company makes to be socially responsible. It's how they decide to do good things for society and the environment in their business.

11. **Implementation Strategy**: This is a company's plan on how to put their decisions into action. It's like a step-by-step guide for the company to follow to make their ideas work.

12. **Social Audit:** A social audit is a way of checking how well a company is doing in terms of being socially responsible. It's like a report card on their efforts to be good to people and the environment.

13. **Supply Chain**: This is the entire process of making and selling a product, from getting the raw materials to delivering the finished product to customers. It involves all the steps and people that are part of making something.

14. **Human Rights Due Diligence**; This is when a company makes sure that its actions don't harm people's basic rights. It's about checking everything they do to avoid causing harm to people.

15. **Stakeholder Engagement:** This is how a company talks to and involves the people affected by its actions, like workers, customers, and local communities. It's about listening to them and considering their views in the company's decisions.
16. **Economic Benefits**: These are the good things that happen for the economy because of what a company does. This can include creating jobs, helping other businesses grow, or bringing more money into an area.
17. **Political Turmoil:** This refers to a lot of trouble or confusion in a country's government or political situation. It's when things are unstable, like during protests, fights for power, or big changes in government.
18. **Ethical Sourcing:** This means getting materials or products in a way that is morally right. It's about making sure that the things a company buys are made without harming people or the environment.
19. **Corporate Governance:** This is how a company is controlled and run to make sure it works well and fairly. It involves the rules, practices, and processes used to make decisions and manage the company.
20. **Business Strategy:** This is a plan a company makes to reach its goals, like making more money or beating competitors. It's about deciding the best ways to be successful in business.

C/ REFERENCES

Some reliable sources and additional references you can explore:

A. **Academic references**
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B. **Optional academic references**
- Hess, D. (2021). The management and oversight of human rights due diligence. American Business Law Journal, 58(4), 751-798.

C. **Non-academic references**

- Labowitz, S., & Baumann-Pauly, D. (2014). Business as usual is not an option. New York University Center for Business and Human Rights. NYU Stern Centre for Business and Human Rights. Available at: www.stern.nyu.edu/sites/default/files/assets/documents/con_047408.pdf
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- OECD National Contact Point Denmark. (2022). Decisions on complaint against Bestseller. Available at: https://bestseller.com/media/44yevtmu/ncp-decision-statement-bestseller-2022-en.pdf
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- Tödt, S and CARE International. (2022). Stitching Together a Future - how Myanmar's garment workers are being impacted by the military coup and pandemic. RMIT Business and Human Rights Centre. Available at:

https://www.rmit.edu.au/research/centres-collaborations/business-and-human-rights-centre/research-projects/stitching-together-a-future