

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

- **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.
- **UNGP (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.

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

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.

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