This edition brought to you by Principle for Responsible Management Education #5: Partnership
We will extend our knowledge of business’s challenges in meeting social and environmental responsibilities and explore effective approaches to meeting these challenges.

Partnerships, supply chain, technology, access
The World Wildlife Fund-UK and HSBC are working with buyers and tanneries to tackle a serious pollution problem, according to The Guardian on Nov 1, 2016. More than 400 leather tanneries in Kanpur, India employ 100,000 people. This cluster of industry is one of the most significant polluters within the Ganges river basin. About two thirds of the wastewater produced by the tanneries is returned to the river without being treated; after the Ganges flows through Kanpur, concentrations of chromium are up to 100 times the level prescribed by the World Health Organisation for drinking water, and this is almost entirely due to the tanneries.

Case study: social innovation, organizational change
Cascade Engineering: Social Innovation at a Triple-Bottom-Line Plastics Manufacturer
A young associate engineer at Cascade Engineering wants to advance an idea for a new product that would provide clean water in the developing world. With limited formal authority, he must navigate successfully within Cascade’s complex organizational structure. Students will learn to apply appropriate frameworks to create positive change in an organization by creating a group of allies, making a compelling case, and mobilizing support.

Technology to cut travel & boost education
An innovative course at Victoria Business School gives students the experience of sustainable tourism development without the greenhouse gas expense of sending them to a tropical isle. Managing Visitor Impacts uses 21st century technology to access information and to develop skills for a digitally focused future job market. The student groups report on their fieldwork by using a wiki and then write individual reflections for a blog.

Chilling time for cars: climate science, international policy, national regulations, business evolution
This article in The Economist on Nov 4, 2016 is a nice example of science contributing to international policy leading to changes in business. Since 2011, all new cars sold in EU countries have been required to use a more climate friendly air-conditioning coolant than hydrofluorocarbons (which replaced the even worse chlorofluorocarbons a couple of decades ago).
In the US, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ruled in 2015 that one such chemical would be banned from use in cars and light trucks from model year 2021 onwards, but Detroit has beat the EPA to the punch. Back in 2010, General Motors announced it would start switching to a less potent refrigerant from 2013 onwards. The automaker is on track to complete its transition by 2018. Fiat-Chrysler is not far behind.