

Capital refers to a resource that facilitates action.

How we contribute to stakeholder capital reflects the scope of our value.

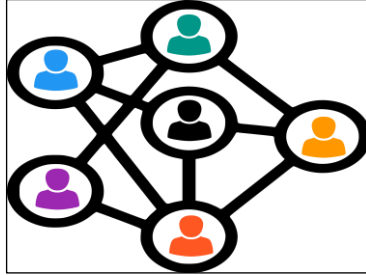
Physical capital – refers to the tangible assets or inputs that are used to support production. Do you provide access to physical items of value, like collections and equipment?



Financial capital – refers to monetary assets needed to provide goods or services. Do you enhance the economic wellbeing of your organisation and other stakeholders?

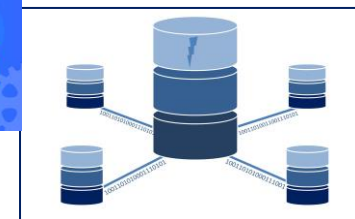


Social capital – refers to the resources people can access through their networks. Do you facilitate social networking and assist personal connections?



Intellectual (knowledge) capital – is the the knowledge and knowing capability of a social collective (such as groups, teams and your organisation). This involves:

- human capital – the skills and talents of people,
- structural capital – the supportive, non-physical infrastructure,
- relational capital – the value derived through relationships.



Do you contribute to this by providing advice or training; organising access to databases or similar infrastructure; and getting involved in cooperative, collaborative working relationships?

Cultural capital – refers to cultural knowledge that can help someone make social progress. Do you add to assets (education, competences, know-how) that enable clients to take social action?



Symbolic capital – refers to the resources available due to honour, prestige or recognition. Do you have a positive impact on the prestige of your organisation and other stakeholders?



Do you communicate this value to stakeholders?