Why Sustainability

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Agenda

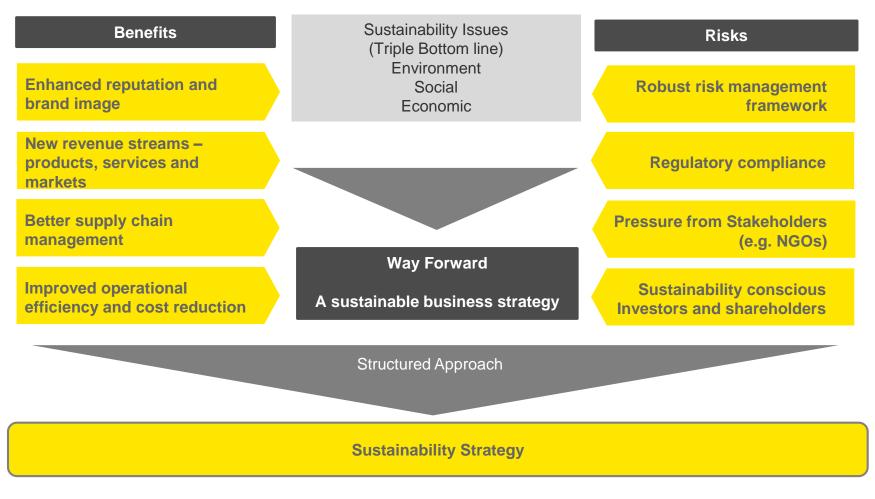
Introduction to sustainability

Global and European trends in non-financial reporting

Sustainability risks and opportunities



1. Why is sustainability important?



Based on Source: Leveraging value – Corporate response to sustainability challenge – EY-FICCI study



Global Context: a growing global trend

Number of Countries to commit to world's 1st ever Climate Change Agreement						
2015	>200	At the Global Climate Change Conference in Paris ('COP 21') in December 2015, <u>195 countries committed to urgently work to</u> <u>fight Climate Change and greatly reduce their GHG Emissions</u> .				
		Though many details are yet to be agreed, as a long-term signal to business and investors as to the importance of climate change and sustainability to business this is exceptionally important.				

Number of Companies publishing Sustainability Reports						
1992	26	Companies in the world that published Sustainability Reports in				
2014	c. 12,000	the year.				

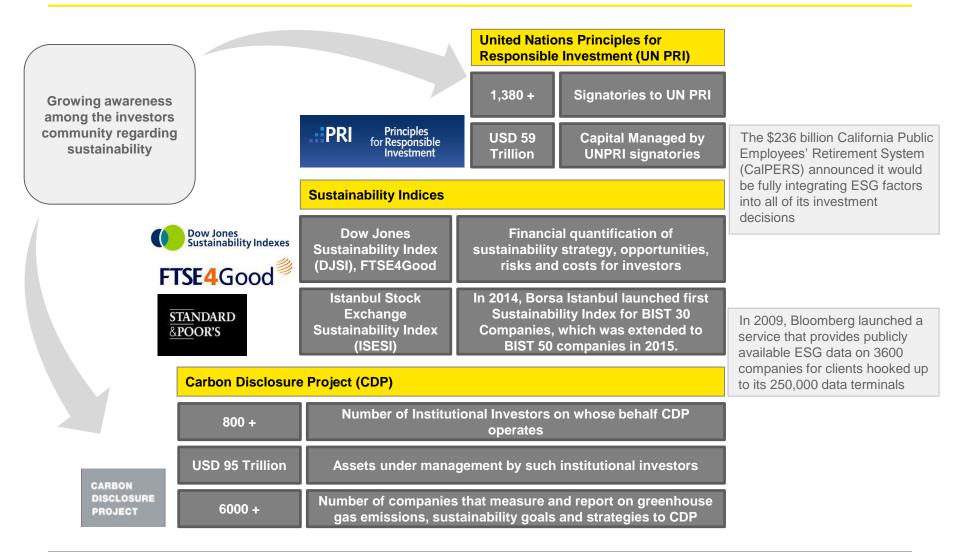
Sustainability Reporting: a growing trend

Sustainability Reporting at Global Level In a recent survey, nearly 75% of companies use GRI guidelines for reporting. -- Survey Report: Six trends in corporate responsibility

In 1992, the number of corporate responsibility reports worldwide were 26*
 By the end of 2014, c. 12,000 companies had reported*
 *CorporateRegister.com



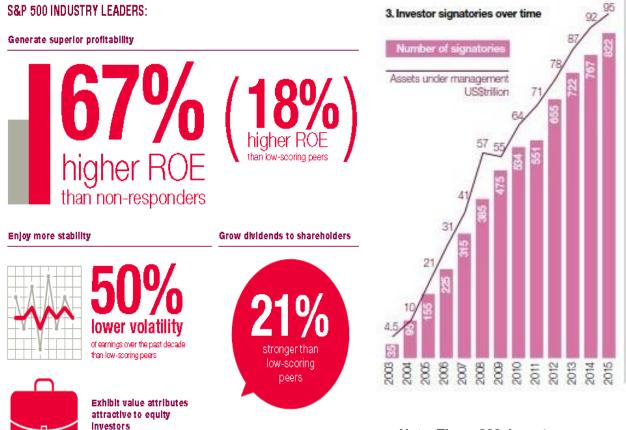
Global Context: Investor Demand





Global Context: Investor Demand

CDP Global 2014 Report: Key Findings:



'Norges Bank Pension Fund assets worth \$860 billion requires strategies for climate change risk mitigation and water management, divested from both timber and palm oil companies that did not meet their standards.'

Source: CDP Global 2014

Note: These 822 investors represent more than a third of the world's invested capital.



Global Context: International Donor Funding

April, 2016

World Bank to spend 28% of investments on climate change projects

The world's biggest provider of public finance to developing countries will refocus its financing efforts towards tackling climate change, group said



Climate integrated into all EU spending areas

Climate action is a key priority for the EU. To respond to challenges and investment need related to climate change, the EU has agreed that at least 20% of its budget for 2014 2020 – as much as €180 billion – should be spent on climate change-related action.

To achieve this increase, mitigation and adaptation actions will be integrated into all majo EU spending programmes, in particular cohesion policy, regional development, energy transport, research and innovation and the Common Agricultural Policy. The EU's develop ment policy will also contribute to achieving the 20% overall commitment, with an estimat ed €1.7bn in 2014-2015 and €14bn over the years 2014-2020 for climate spending in de veloping countries. For further details, see <u>An EU budget for low-carbon growth</u> (78 kB \bigcirc .

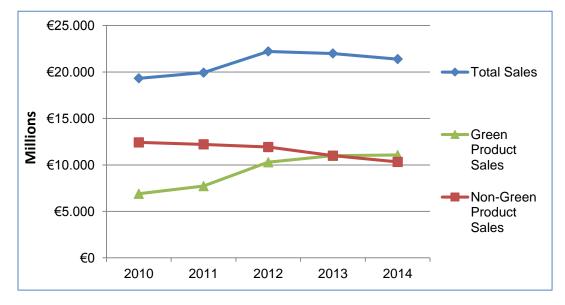
http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/apr/07/world-bank-investments-climate-change-environment

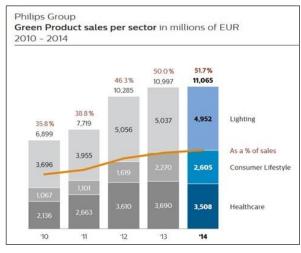
http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/budget/index_en.htm

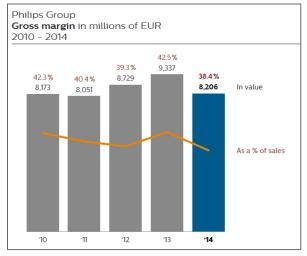


Global Context: Opportunities: Philips Group

- ▶ 2014: Green product sales: \in 11.1 billion (52%).
- Green product sales increasing and other product sales decreasing in comparison to previous years.
- ▶ 55% of energy usage coming from renewable sources.







Reference: http://www.2014.annualreport.philips.com/#!/performance-highlights/



Global Context: Opportunities: Marks & Spencer



Sustainability Income:

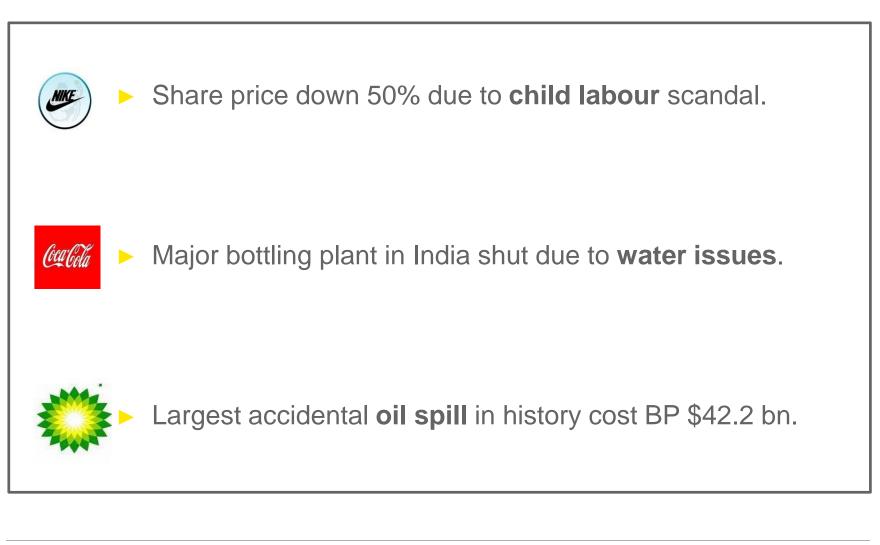
- 'Net Plan A Benefit': 2014/15: £160m
- M&S products with a Plan A quality 64%

Sustainability Cost Savings since base-year (2006/07):

- ▶ UK and RoI energy efficiency for buildings: +36%
- Fuel efficiency of food delivery fleets + 33%
- ► Water efficiency +25%

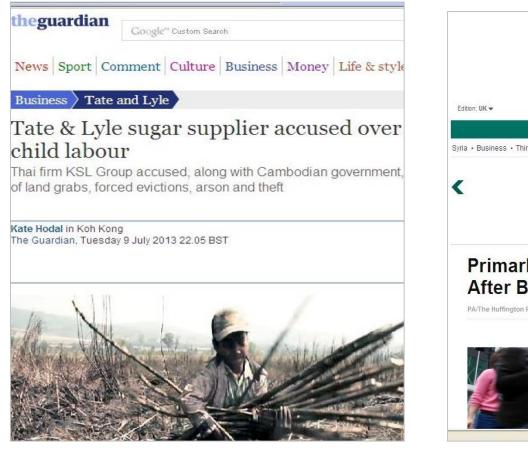


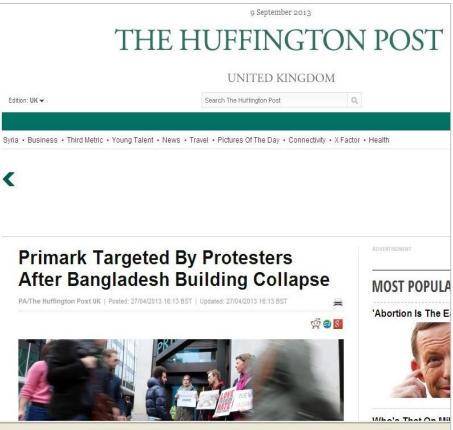
Global Context: Risks





Global Context: Risks







Sustainability Reporting: introducing GRI G4

	TABLE 1: CAT	EGORIES AND ASPECTS IN T	HE GUIDELINES					
G4 SUSTAINABILITY GUIDELINES Global Reporting Initiative	Category	Economic		Environmental				
	Aspects ***	Economic Performance Market Presence Indirect Economic Impac Procurement Practices	Market Presence Indirect Economic Impacts		 Materials Energy Water Biodiversity Emissions Effluents and Waste Products and Services Compliance Transport Overall Supplier Environmental Assessment Environmental Grievance Mechanisms 			
	Category	Category Social						
REPORTING PRINCIPLES AND STANDARD DISCLOSURES	Sub- Categories Aspects viii	Labor Practices and Decent Work - Employment - Labor/Management Relations - Occupational Health and Safety - Training and Education - Diversity and Equal Opportunity - Equal Remuneration for Women and Men - Supplier Assessment for Labor Practices - Labor Practices Grievance Mechanisms	 Indigenous Rights 	Society Local Communities Anti-corruption Public Policy Anti-competitive Behavior Compliance Supplier Assessment for Impacts on Society Grievance Mechanisms for Impacts on Society	 Product Responsibility Customer Health and Safety Product and Service Labeling Marketing Communications Customer Privacy Compliance 			



Sustainability Reporting: introducing GRI G4

GRI Report Principles Report Content									
Materia	Materiality		Stakeholder inclusiveness		Completeness			Sustainability Context	
 Issues selection an outcome stakeholder and organization 	 In depth discussion on key issues Issues selected are an outcome of stakeholder concern and organizational effectiveness Stakeholder identification and dialogue Outcome of engagement process and on addressing the sustainability issues raised 		 All identified indicators addressed and belongs to Economic Environment and Social dimensions; data from all sites covered etc. 		d	 Describing the sustainability context of the organization, its strategy, challenges and path forward 			
Balance	usses both Define report evements, scope, enges, boundary er Glossary and		Accuracy		Reliability		Comp	arability	Timeliness
Discusses both achievements, challenges, under performance			Inclusion of assumptions such as conversion factors, running hours of the plant, etc.		Identify scope and extent of external assurance Calculations are accessible		Past performance comparison with peers		Publishing of the report in a timely manner



Sustainability Reporting: Other Examples

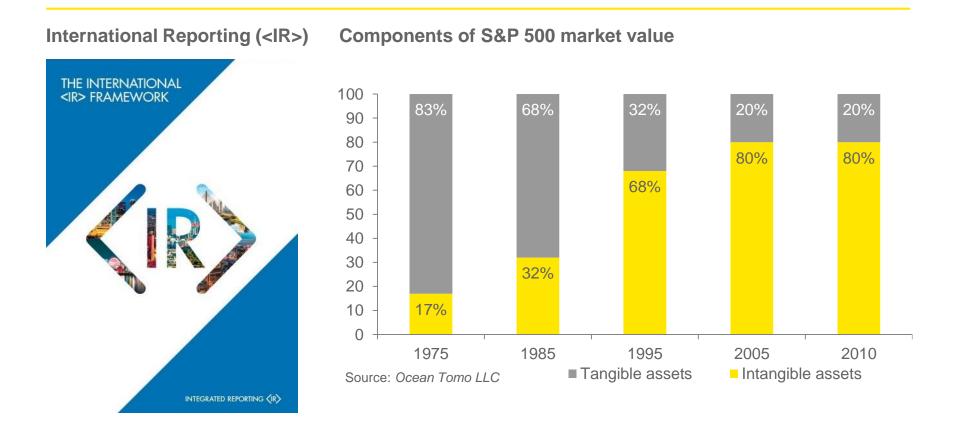




United Nations Global Compact



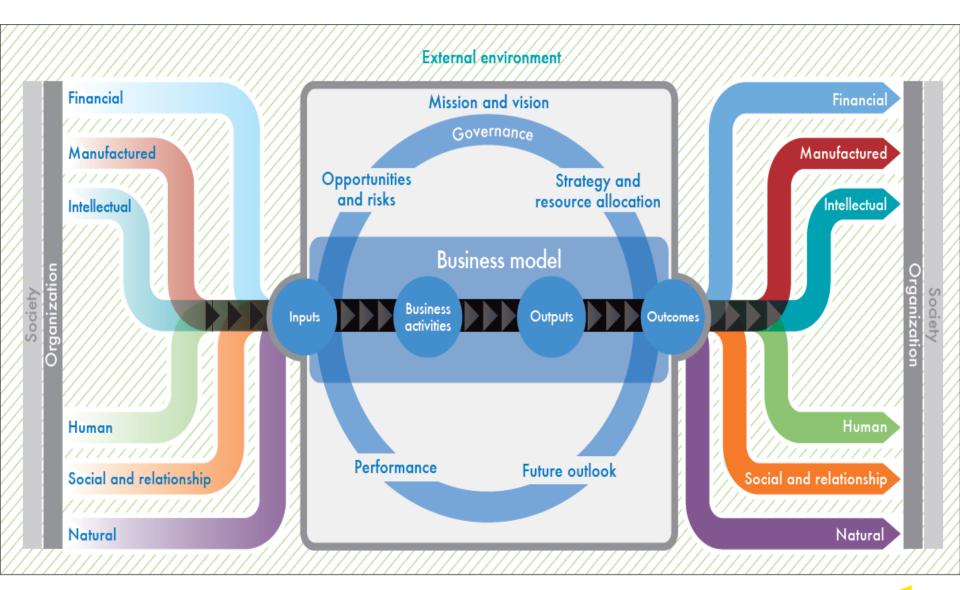
Sustainability Reporting: IR



- > There is a growing gap between market capitalization and book value.
- Investors know there is a "hidden value" not fully recognized in financial statements, that is, to a great extent, attributable to intangible assets.



IR Example: The business model



INTEGRATED REPORTING (IR)



The European Commission adopted a directive for **enhancing the transparency** of certain **large companies** on non-financial matters.

Companies concerned will need to disclose information on **policies**, **risks and results** as regards **environmental** matters, **social** and **employee-related** aspects, respect for **human rights**, **anti-corruption and bribery** issues, and **diversity**.

The European Member States were given couple of years to transpose the EU Directive into national legislation from 2014.

Expected Time-line: to come into force in 2017.

Expected number of impacted EU companies: 15,500.



What to report?

Focus on materiality:

- Concise information which is necessary for understanding a company's development, performance or position rather than a fully-fledged and detailed "sustainability" report.
- Disclosures may be provided at group level, rather than by each individual company within a group.

'Report or explain':

If reporting in a specific area is not relevant for a company, it would not be obliged to report but only to explain why this is the case.



How should you report?

How should you report?

The non-financial statement must be part of the management report.

A separate report will also suffice provided it is available on or no later than six months after the balance sheet date. Recommendation to use international or national **standards**, e.g.

- Global Compact
- OECD guidelines
- ISO 26000
- Global Reporting Initiative
- Overlap with Integrated Reporting



Who does the Directive apply to?



Companies with

- An average number of employees exceeding 500 during the financial year,
- And exceeding either a balance sheet total of EUR 20 million or a net turnover of EUR 40 million

Exemption: subsidiaries may be consolidated in annual report of parent company. The consolidated annual report should fulfil the requirements of the EU directive.

It is expected that it is also appropriate for organizations that fall outside these criteria to comply with the Directive.



Thank you!



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