



**SILESIA
UNIVERSITY**

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
ADMINISTRATION IN KARVINA

CSR REPORTING

CSR PERFORMANCE, GLOBAL REPORTING INITIATIVE

Ing. Pavel Adámek, Ph.D.
CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY/PEM-NACSR

OUTLINE OF THE LECTURE

1. Global trends in CSR reporting
2. KPMG 2020 Survey of Corporate Responsibility Reporting
3. The GRI Sustainability Reporting Guidelines

INTRODUCTION

- Sustainability and CSR policies, plans, programs, and projects have been initiated in corporations around the world. Given the broad nature of sustainability, the breadth and depth of these **initiatives varies widely**.
- The internationally recognized system GRI to maintain the unification reports. Although the titles of these reports differ, they typically include words such as “*sustainability*”, “*responsibility*”, „*accountability*” or “*citizenship*”, and they focus on addressing the economic, environmental, and social dimensions of corporate performance through a review of both qualitative and quantitative information.
- **CSR reports are typically focused mainly on the environmental and social elements** of organizational performance, with the mandatory annual report containing the financial/economic performance.

INTRODUCTION

- „More than three quarters of the world’s largest 250 companies now include at least some “non-financial” information in their annual financial reports. And where the largest firms lead, others inevitably follow. We can also see that some countries appear to be enthusiastically adopting the concept of integrated financial and “non-financial” reporting, in many cases nudged along by regulation or stock exchange guidelines“. (KPMG)
- We operate and use the **principles of the major initiatives** (principles) or standards which are used by the large companies in the Czech Republic, namely **Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)** and **Top Responsible Company Award** organized and awarded by Business for Society.
- **GRI has pioneered the creation of the world's most widely used concept** that provides organizations with guidance on how to generate reports focused on sustainable development, which are publicly published and accessible to all interested parties in order to provide a detailed overview of the activities of the organization.

INTRODUCTION

- For many years companies have been issuing **Corporate Responsibility** (CR) reports – not that they were called CR reports in the early days, any more than the activities that we now count as CSR we thought of as such.
- The first reports data appeared were normally included as a **section in the annual report**.
- Only latterly have companies begun to issue „free-standing“ environmental, sustainability, or other types of report now grouped under the term „corporate responsibility“.

MAJOR PROVIDERS OF SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING GUIDANCE

- Sustainability reports are released by companies and organizations of all types, sizes and sectors, from every corner of the world.
- Major providers of sustainability reporting guidance include:
 - GRI (GRI's Sustainability Reporting Standards)
 - The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises)
 - The United Nations Global Compact
 - The International Organization for Standardization (ISO 26000, International Standard for social responsibility)

MAJOR PROVIDERS OF SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING GUIDANCE

Tim Mohin, Chief Executive of the Global Reporting Index (GRI), explained:

- “In the past decade there has been a tremendous upswing in interest coming from the financial sector. **With over 90% of the largest companies now filing sustainability reports** (85% of the S&P 500), the data is plentiful. But that is not new. **What is new is the interest in using the information for investment decisions.**”
- A recent study from Oxford University found that **more than 80%** of mainstream investors now **consider ‘ESG’** – environmental, social and governance – information when making investment decisions. And the numbers are compelling - globally, there are now **\$22.89 trillion of assets** being professionally managed under **responsible investment strategies**, an **increase of 25 percent since 2014**. This number is so large it needs context – it exceeds the GDP of the entire US economy.”

1. GLOBAL TRENDS IN CSR REPORTING

CN100 companies continue to catch up with the G250

- The **N100** refers to a worldwide sample of 4,900 companies comprising the top 100 companies by revenue in each of the 49 countries researched in this study. These N100 statistics provide a broadbased snapshot of CR reporting among both large and mid-cap firms around the world.
- The **G250** refers to the world's 250 largest companies by revenue based on the Fortune 500 ranking. Large global companies are typically leaders in CR reporting and their behavior often predicts trends that are subsequently adopted more widely.

More details about - <https://home.kpmg/xx/en/home/insights/2020/11/the-time-has-come-survey-of-sustainability-reporting.html>

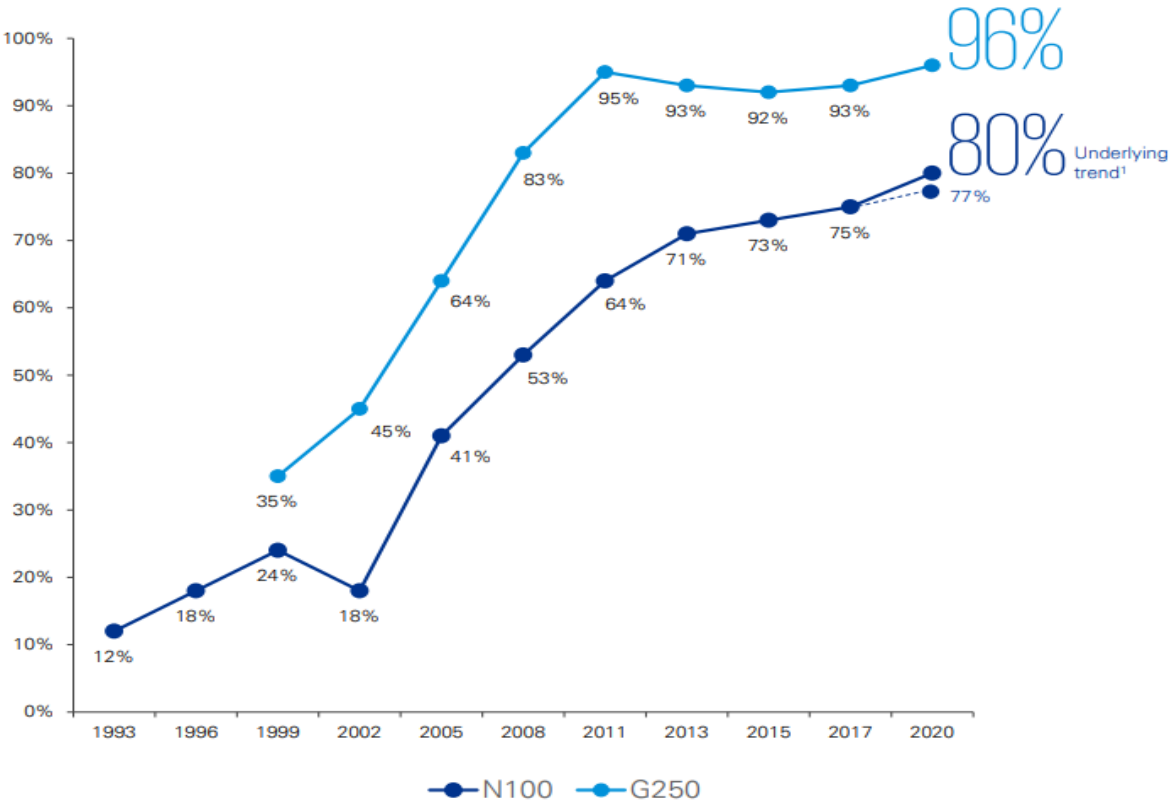
1. GLOBAL TRENDS IN CSR REPORTING

- The survey findings reveal that **80 percent** of N100 companies worldwide now report on sustainability.
- This underlying global sustainability reporting rate (N100) has risen by 5 percentage points since the last KPMG survey in 2017, from 75 to 80 percent.
- It shows that N100 companies continue to catch up with the G250. It is likely that the N100 reporting rate will continue to climb steadily in coming years.
- Since 2011, **90 percent or more** of the G250 have reported rate on sustainability. This statistic fluctuates marginally year-to-year as the group of companies comprising the G250 changes.
- Sustainability reporting has seen a particularly strong increase in three countries: Kazakhstan (+ 34 percentage points); Slovakia (+21 percentage points) and Germany (+19 percentage points).

More details about - <https://home.kpmg/xx/en/home/insights/2020/11/the-time-has-come-survey-of-sustainability-reporting.html>

1. GLOBAL TRENDS IN CSR REPORTING

Growth in global sustainability reporting rates since 1993: N100 and G250



Base: 5,200 N100 companies and 250 G250 companies
Source: KPMG Survey of Sustainability Reporting 2020
1. The N100 underlying trend reflects the global sustainability reporting rate when analyzing reporting by the top 100 companies in the same group of countries and jurisdictions in both 2017 and 2020.

1. GLOBAL TRENDS IN CSR REPORTING

Key global trends in sustainability reporting

80%
of companies worldwide now report on sustainability.



100%
of the top 100 companies in Japan and Mexico report on sustainability.



Third-party assurance of sustainability information in corporate reporting is now a majority business practice worldwide.



North America has the highest regional sustainability reporting rate

90%




There has been a surge in integrated reporting in **France, Japan, India** and **Malaysia** since

2017



GRI remains the dominant global standard for sustainability reporting.



1. GLOBAL TRENDS IN CSR REPORTING

Executive summary

Reporting on climate risk and carbon reduction

Around
40% 
of companies now acknowledge the financial risks of climate change in their reporting

See page 36



One in five companies reports climate risk in line with **TCFD recommendations**

See page 39



A majority of companies worldwide now have targets in place to **reduce their carbon emissions**.

See page 41



There is a **growing trend** to link corporate carbon targets to global climate goals.

See page 42

Reporting on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



A significant majority of companies now connect their business activities with the SDGs in their corporate reporting.

See page 44



However, SDG reporting is often **unbalanced and disconnected** from business goals.

See page 48



SDGs linked to **economic growth, climate change and responsible consumption** are most frequently prioritized by businesses.

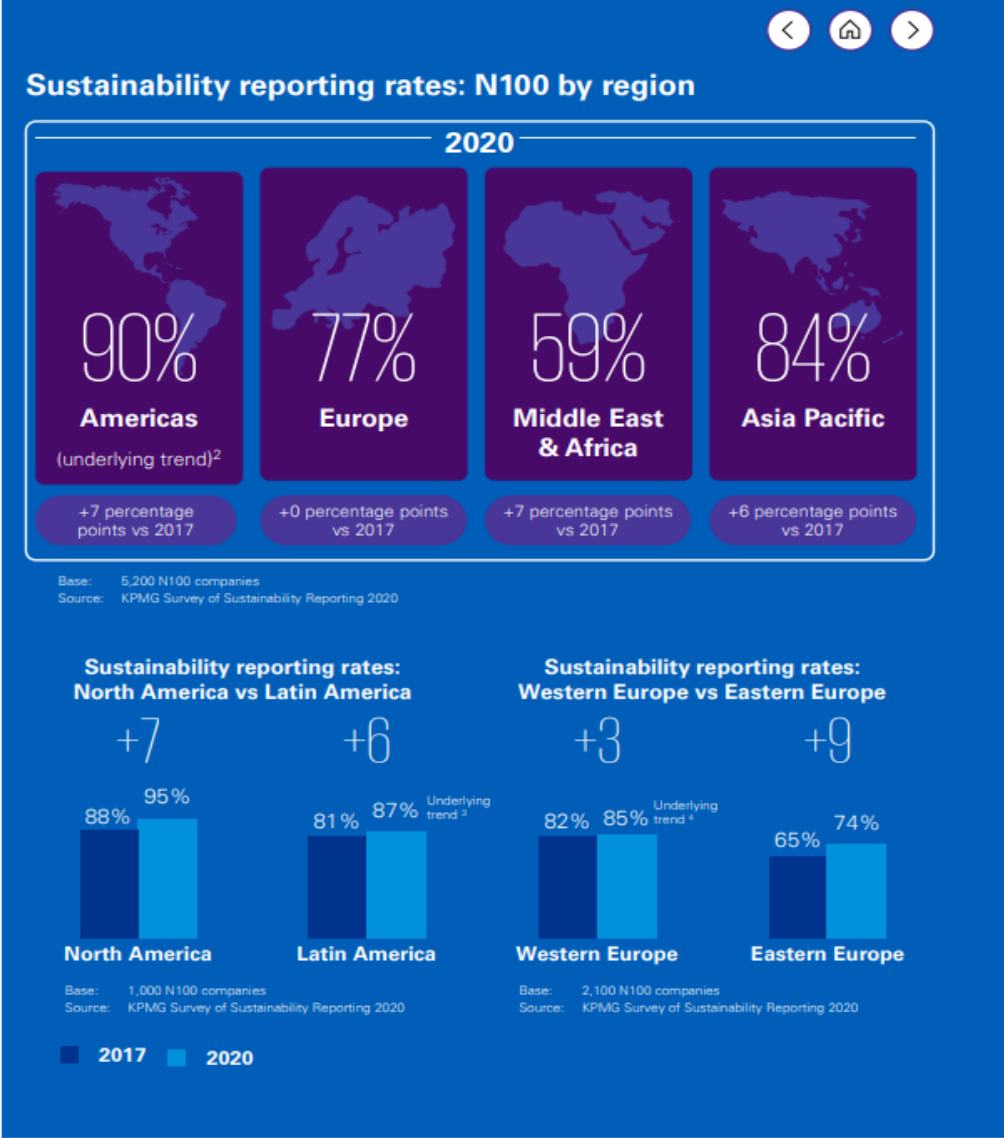
See page 49



SDGs linked to **protecting biodiversity** are least commonly prioritized by businesses.

See page 49

1. GLOBAL TRENDS IN CSR REPORTING



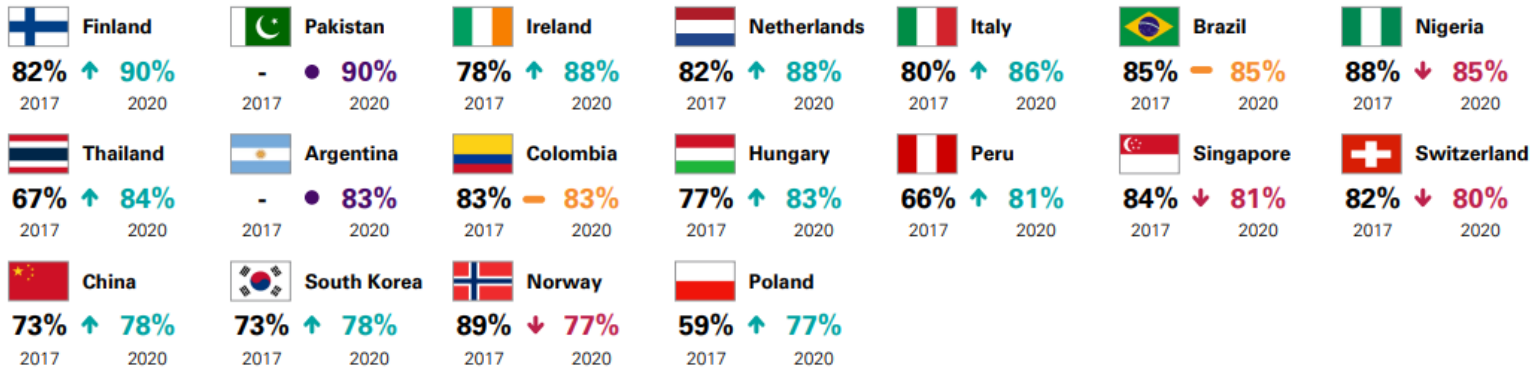
1. GLOBAL TRENDS IN CSR REPORTING

15 The time has come: The KPMG Survey of Sustainability Reporting 2020



National rates of sustainability reporting 2020

Other countries and jurisdictions with sustainability reporting rates higher than the global average (77% - 90%)



Countries with and jurisdictions with sustainability reporting rates lower than the global average (less than 77%)



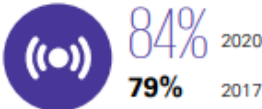
Base: 5,200 N100 companies
Source: KPMG Survey of Sustainability Reporting 2020



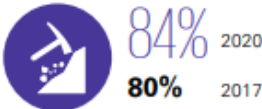
1. GLOBAL TRENDS IN CSR REPORTING



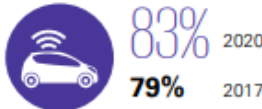
Sustainability reporting rates: N100 by sector



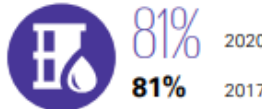
Technology, Media & Telecommunications



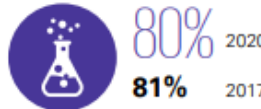
Mining



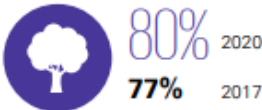
Automotive



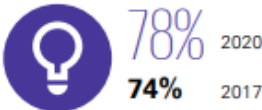
Oil & Gas



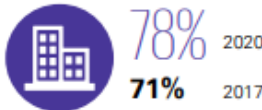
Chemicals



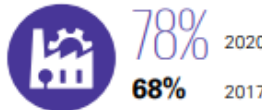
Forestry & Paper



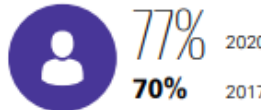
Utilities



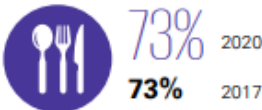
Financial Services



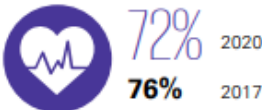
Industrials, Manufacturing & Metals



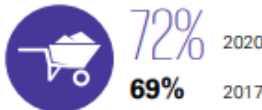
Personal & Household Goods



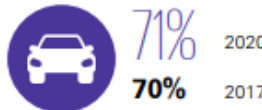
Food & Beverages



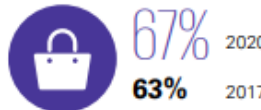
Healthcare



Construction & Materials



Transport & Leisure




Retail


Base: 5,200 N100 companies
Source: KPMG Survey of Sustainability Reporting 2020


HBS – Business Insight

<https://online.hbs.edu/blog/post/what-is-a-csr-report?tempview=logoconvert>





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 **WHAT IS A CSR REPORT & WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?**



20 APR 2021

Catherine Cote |  Staff

 Business in Society, Strategy, Sustainable Business Strategy

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Over the past decade, corporate social responsibility reports—also called CSR reports, impact reports, or sustainability reports—have become more common, a trend that's [predicted to continue \(pdf\)](#). In fact, [90 percent](#) of companies on the S&P 500 index published CSR reports in 2019—up from 86 percent in 2018, 75 percent in 2014, and only 20 percent in 2011.

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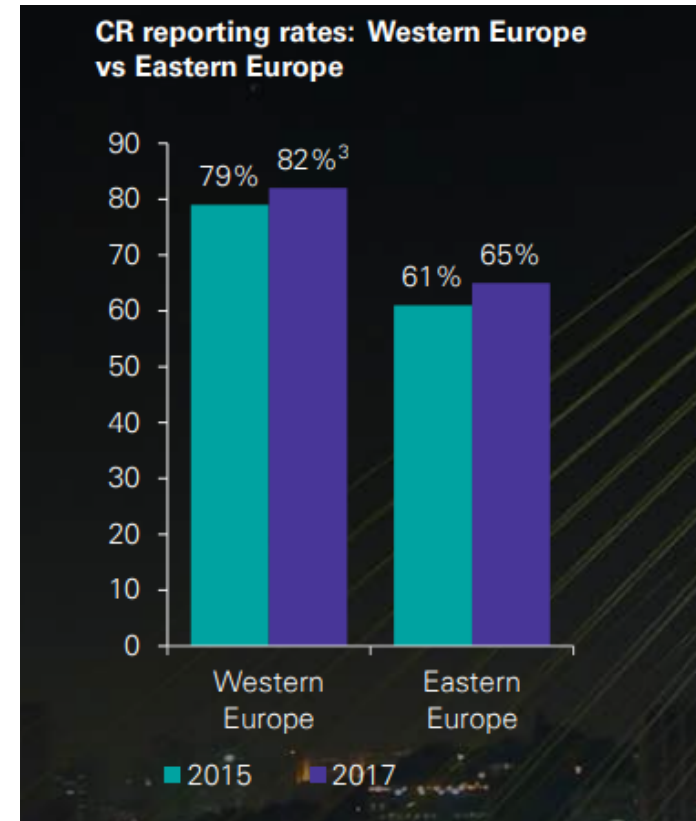
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1. GLOBAL TRENDS IN CSR REPORTING

Many businesses in Eastern Europe are still focused on the **financial bottom** line rather than the triple bottom line - it's fair to say that a culture of sustainability is yet to properly take hold across the region.

The EU Directive on Non-Financial Reporting was transposed. Despite this, Eastern Europe are still just beginning to understand the topic and build their capacity to respond.

However, It s expected to see steady growth in CR reporting in Eastern Europe over the next few years and improving quality as regulatory requirements, market pressure and increasing awareness take effect.



REPORTING AWARDS

- Corporate Registr – CRRRA CR Reporting Awards 2020 <https://www.corporateregister.com/crra/>
- Organised by CorporateRegister.com, the CR Reporting Awards are the world's only independent global annual awards for corporate responsibility reporting.
- The awards were developed in August 2007 to identify and acknowledge the best in corporate non-financial reporting.
- All registered users of CorporateRegister.com were entitled to vote.
- Founded in 1998, CorporateRegister.com is the global CR resources website and hosts the world's most comprehensive directory of corporate non-financial reporting, profiling over 102,000 reports from 17,000 organisations across 150 countries. Around 10,500 CR (Corporate Responsibility) reports are published annually and are added to the current 102,000 reports profiled free and online.

REPORTING AWARDS

- Winner - H&M Hennes & Mauritz
AB [Sustainability Performance Report 2019](#)

TOP RESPONSIBLE COMPANY IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC – CSR REPORTING 2019 in percentage overall evaluation:

Plzeňský Prazdroj	96
Lidl Česká republika	87
Pivovary Staropramen	87
Skupina ČEZ	86
Coca-Cola HBC Česko a Slovensko	80

EUROPEAN SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING STANDARDS

- In 2023 the Commission adopted today the **European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)** for use by all companies subject to the [Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive \(CSRD\)](#). This marks another step forward in the transition to a sustainable EU economy.
- The [Directive on corporate sustainability reporting \(CSRD\)](#) empowers the Commission to adopt delegated and implementing acts to specify how competent authorities and market participants shall comply with the obligations laid down in the directive. https://finance.ec.europa.eu/regulation-and-supervision/financial-services-legislation/implementing-and-delegated-acts/corporate-sustainability-reporting-directive_en
- EU rules require **large companies and listed companies** to publish regular reports on the social and environmental risks they face, and on how their activities impact people and the environment. https://finance.ec.europa.eu/capital-markets-union-and-financial-markets/company-reporting-and-auditing/company-reporting/corporate-sustainability-reporting_en

EUROPEAN SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING STANDARDS

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Rules introduced by the Non-Financial Reporting Directive

- The rules introduced by the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD) remain in force until companies have to apply the new rules of the CSRD. Under the NFRD, large companies have to publish information related to
 - environmental matters
 - social matters and treatment of employees
 - respect for human rights
 - anti-corruption and bribery
 - diversity on company boards (in terms of age, gender, educational and professional background)
- These reporting rules apply to large public-interest companies with more than 500 employees. This covers approximately 11 700 large companies and groups across the EU, including
 - listed companies
 - banks
 - insurance companies
 - other companies designated by national authorities as public-interest entities

BENEFITS OF REPORTING

- Internal benefits:
 - Increased understanding of risks and opportunities
 - Emphasizing the link between financial and non-financial performance
 - Influencing long term management strategy and policy, and business plans
 - Streamlining processes, reducing costs and improving efficiency
 - Benchmarking and assessing sustainability performance with respect to laws, norms, codes, performance standards, and voluntary initiatives
 - Avoiding being implicated in publicized environmental, social and governance failures
 - Comparing performance internally, and between organizations and sectors

BENEFITS OF REPORTING

- External benefits:
 - Mitigating – or reversing – negative environmental, social and governance impacts
 - Improving reputation and brand loyalty
 - Enabling external stakeholders to understand the organization's true value, and tangible and intangible assets
 - Demonstrating how the organization influences, and is influenced by, expectations about sustainable development

2. THE GRI SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING GUIDELINES

- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) is a large international non-profit organization and a network of thousands of experts from dozens of countries around the world.
- GRI was founded in 1997 by the *Coalition for Environmentally responsible Economics* (CERES), in collaboration with the *United Nations Environmental Programme* (UNEP) and its headquarters is located in Amsterdam.
- *Initiative GRI defines CSR report as publicly published a report, which the company makes available to all stakeholders in order to provide a detailed overview of corporate activities in broader economic, environmental and social dimensions.*

2. THE GRI SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING GUIDELINES

- The first draft Guidelines 2000 was issued in 2000, his second release entitled Sustainable Reporting Guidelines established in 2002.
- Four years later, followed by the third edition, called G3 Guidelines, which in 2013 was replaced by the G4 version of the Sustainability Reporting Guidelines.
- Directive is freely available on the organization's website.

2. THE GRI SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING GUIDELINES

- The **GRI Sustainability Reporting Guidelines** (the Guidelines) offer ***Reporting Principles and Standard Disclosures***, and an ***Implementation Manual*** for the preparation of sustainability reports by organizations, regardless of their size, sector or location.
- The Guidelines also **offer an international reference** for all those interested in the **disclosure of governance approach** and of the environmental, social and economic performance and impacts of organizations.
- The Guidelines are developed **through a global multistakeholder process** involving representatives from business, labor, civil society, and financial markets, as well as auditors and experts in various fields; and in close dialogue with regulators and governmental agencies in several countries.

2. THE GRI SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING GUIDELINES

- GRI's Standards help businesses, governments and other organizations understand and communicate the impact of business on critical sustainability issues. Some of the distinctive elements of the **GRI Standards include**:
 - Multi-stakeholder input: Our approach is based on multi-stakeholder engagement, representing the best combination of technical expertise and diversity of experience to address the needs of all report makers and users. This approach enables us to produce universally-applicable reporting guidance.
 - A record of use and endorsement: Of the world's largest 250 corporations, 92% report on their sustainability performance and 74% of these use GRI's Standards to do so.
 - Governmental references and activities.

2. THE GRI SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING GUIDELINES

An examples of categories and aspets in the guidelines

Category	Economic	Environmental
Aspects ^{III}	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Economic Performance• Market Presence• Indirect Economic Impacts• Procurement Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Materials• Energy• Water• Biodiversity• Emissions• Effluents and Waste• Products and Services• Compliance• Transport• Overall• Supplier Environmental Assessment• Environmental Grievance Mechanisms

Source: GRI, G4, www.globalreporting.org

2. THE GRI SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING GUIDELINES

An examples of categories and aspets in the guidelines

Category	Social			
Sub-Categories	Labor Practices and Decent Work	Human Rights	Society	Product Responsibility
Aspects ^{III}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment • Non-discrimination • Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining • Child Labor • Forced or Compulsory Labor • Security Practices • Indigenous Rights • Assessment • Supplier Human Rights Assessment • Human Rights Grievance Mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Communities • Anti-corruption • Public Policy • Anti-competitive Behavior • Compliance • Supplier Assessment for Impacts on Society • Grievance Mechanisms for Impacts on Society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer Health and Safety • Product and Service Labeling • Marketing Communications • Customer Privacy • Compliance

Source: GRI, G4, www.globalreporting.org

2. THE GRI SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING GUIDELINES

- **Economic performance** – the economic dimension of sustainability concerns the organization's impacts on the economic conditions of its stakeholders, and on economic systems at local, national, and global levels.
 - Direct economic value generated (examples from G4-EC1): Operating costs, Employee wages and benefits, Payments to providers of capital, Payments to government, Community investments.
 - Indirect economic impacts (examples from G4-EC8):
 - Changing the productivity of organizations, sectors
 - Economic development in areas of high poverty
 - Economic impact of improving or deteriorating social or environmental conditions
 - Jobs supported in the supply chain or distribution chain
 - Stimulating, enabling, or limiting foreign direct investment
 - Economic impact of the use of products and services

2. THE GRI SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING GUIDELINES

- **Environmental performance** – the environmental dimension of sustainability concerns the organization's impact on living and non-living natural systems, including land, air, water and ecosystems.
- **The environmental category covers impacts** related to inputs (such as energy and water) and outputs (such as emissions, effluents and waste). In addition, it covers biodiversity, transport, and product and service-related impacts, as well as environmental compliance and expenditures (more study in G4- EN part of GRI).
 - Materials (examples G4-EN1):
 - Report the total weight or volume of materials that are used to produce and package the organization's primary products and services during the reporting period, by:
 - Non-renewable materials used
 - Renewable materials used
 - Percentage of materials used that are recycled input materials
 - Energy consumption within the organization (elektricity, heating, cooling, steam consumption)

2. THE GRI SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING GUIDELINES

- **Environmental performance**
 - Total weight of waste by type and disposal method (examples G4-EN23):
 - Reuse
 - Recycling
 - Composting
 - Recovery, including energy recovery
 - Incineration (mass burn)
 - Dep well injection
 - Landfill
 - On-site storage

2. THE GRI SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING GUIDELINES

- **Social performance** – the social dimension of sustainability concerns the impacts the organization has on the social systems within which it operates. The social category includes the sub-categories:
 - Labor Practices and Decent Work
 - Human Rights
 - Society (local communities, anti-corruption,
 - Product Responsibility (customer health and safety, labeling, marketing communications,
 - More study in G4-LA part of GRI). Examples (G4-LA2):
 - Employment
 - Benefits provided to full-time employees (life insurance, health care, disability and invalidity coverage, parental leave, retirement provision, stock ownership).
 - Training and education
 - Diversity and equal opportunity
 - Equal remuneration for women and men

PROCESS FOR DEFINING REPORTING CONTENT - SUMMARY

1. Step – Identification

- consider the GRI Aspects list and other topics of interest apply the Principles of Sustainability Context and Stakeholder Inclusiveness: Identify the Aspects – and other relevant topics – based on the relevant economic, environmental and social impacts related to all of the organization’s activities, products, services, and relationships.
- Identify where the impacts occur.
- Make a list of the aspects and other topics considered relevant.

2. Step – Prioritization

- Apply the principles of materiality and stakeholder inclusiveness (significance for the economic, environmental and social impacts)
- Define and document thresholds (criteria)
- For each material aspect identified, decide the level of coverage
- List the material aspects to be included in the report

PROCESS FOR DEFINING REPORTING CONTENT - SUMMARY

3. Step – Validation

- Apply the Principles of Completeness and Stakeholder Inclusiveness
- Approve the list of identified material Aspects with the relevant internal senior decision-maker
- Determine which information is available and explain those for which it still needs to establish management approaches and measurements systems

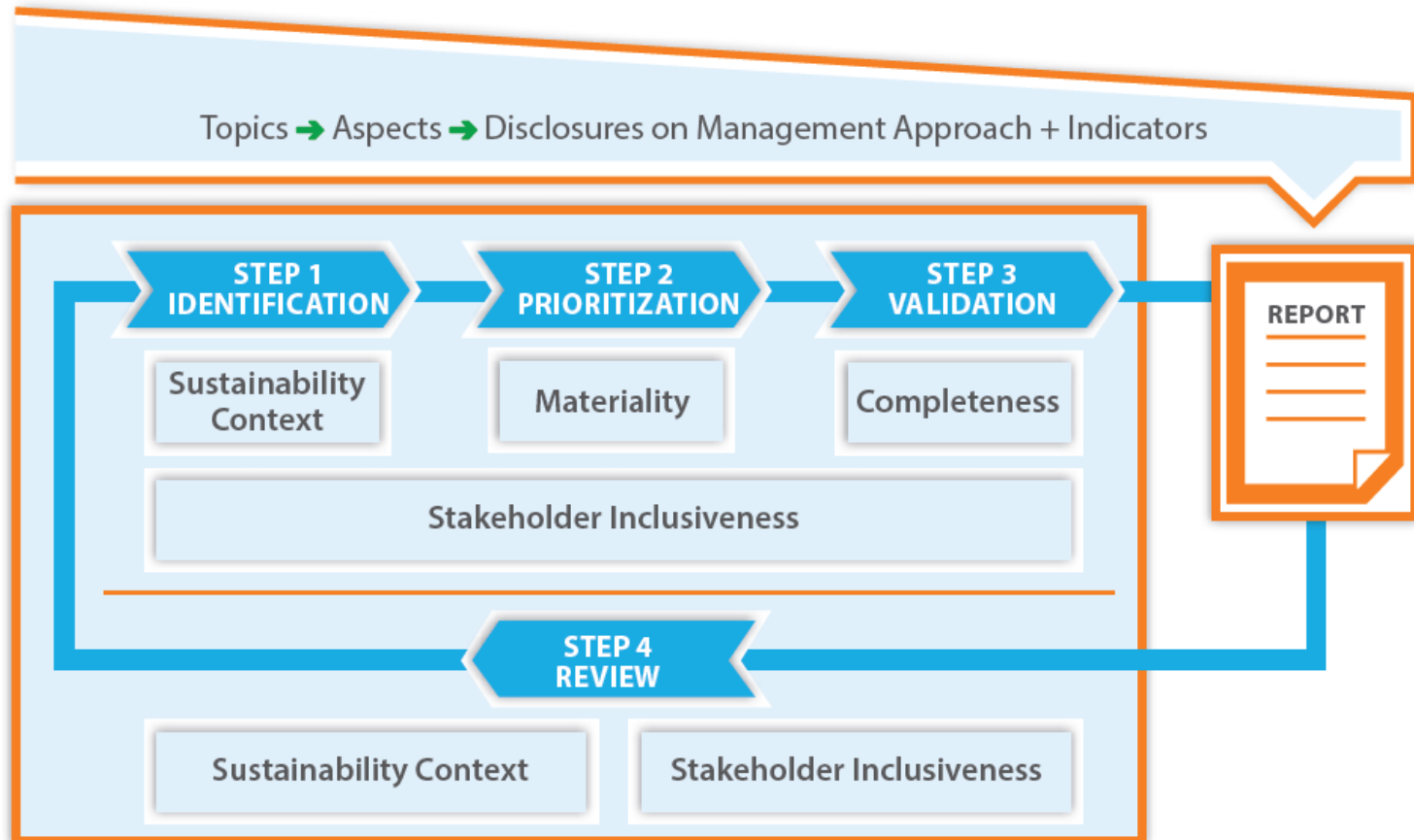
4. Step – Review

- Apply the Principles of Sustainability Context and Stakeholder Engagement: Review the Aspects that were material in the previous reporting period
- Use the result of the review to inform Step 1 Identification for the next reporting cycle

For the description and detailed guidance of the steps summarized here, see Guidance for G4-18, Implementation Manual pp. 31-40.

PROCESS FOR DEFINING REPORTING CONTENT - SUMMARY

Defining material aspects and boundaries – process overview



SUMMARY OF THE LECTURE

- Sustainability reporting is a process that assists organizations in setting goals, measuring performance and managing change towards a sustainable global economy – one that combines long term profitability with social responsibility and environmental care.
- Sustainability reporting – mainly through but not limited to a sustainability report – is the key platform for communicating the organization's economic, environmental, social and governance performance, reflecting positive and negative impacts.
- The aspects that the organization deems to be material, in response to its stakeholders' expectations and interests, drive sustainability reporting.

SUMMARY OF THE LECTURE

- Integrated reporting is an emerging and evolving trend in corporate reporting, which in general aims primarily to offer an organization's providers of financial capital with an integrated representation of the key factors that are material to its present and future value creation.
- The accounting plays an important part in this process of improving the credibility of CR performance.

Recommended study:

- The KPMG Survey of Corporate responsibility reporting 2020
- GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards (G4)
- Blowfield and Murray, Corporate Responsibility, 2014 (chapter 8)