

TRAINING ON CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (III)

A BEGINNER'S GUIDE TO SUSTAINABILITY

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Richmond Business School

What is sustainability

1987 - Brundtland Commission “meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

How did
corporate
sustainability
take-off on
its current
form?

UN Compact (2015) set 10 Principles
and 17 SDGs – high level aspirational
targets

Countries and other institutions are
involved

Companies in a clearly globalized
world contribute to total revenues
equivalent to 72% of the global GDP

THE TEN PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL COMPACT

Human Rights

1 Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and

2 Make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

Labour

3 Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;

4 The elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;

5 The effective abolition of child labour; and

6 The elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

Environment

7 Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;

8 Undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and

9 Encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

Anti-Corruption

10 Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

The UN Global Compact's Ten Principles are derived from: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

10
Sustainability
principles

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



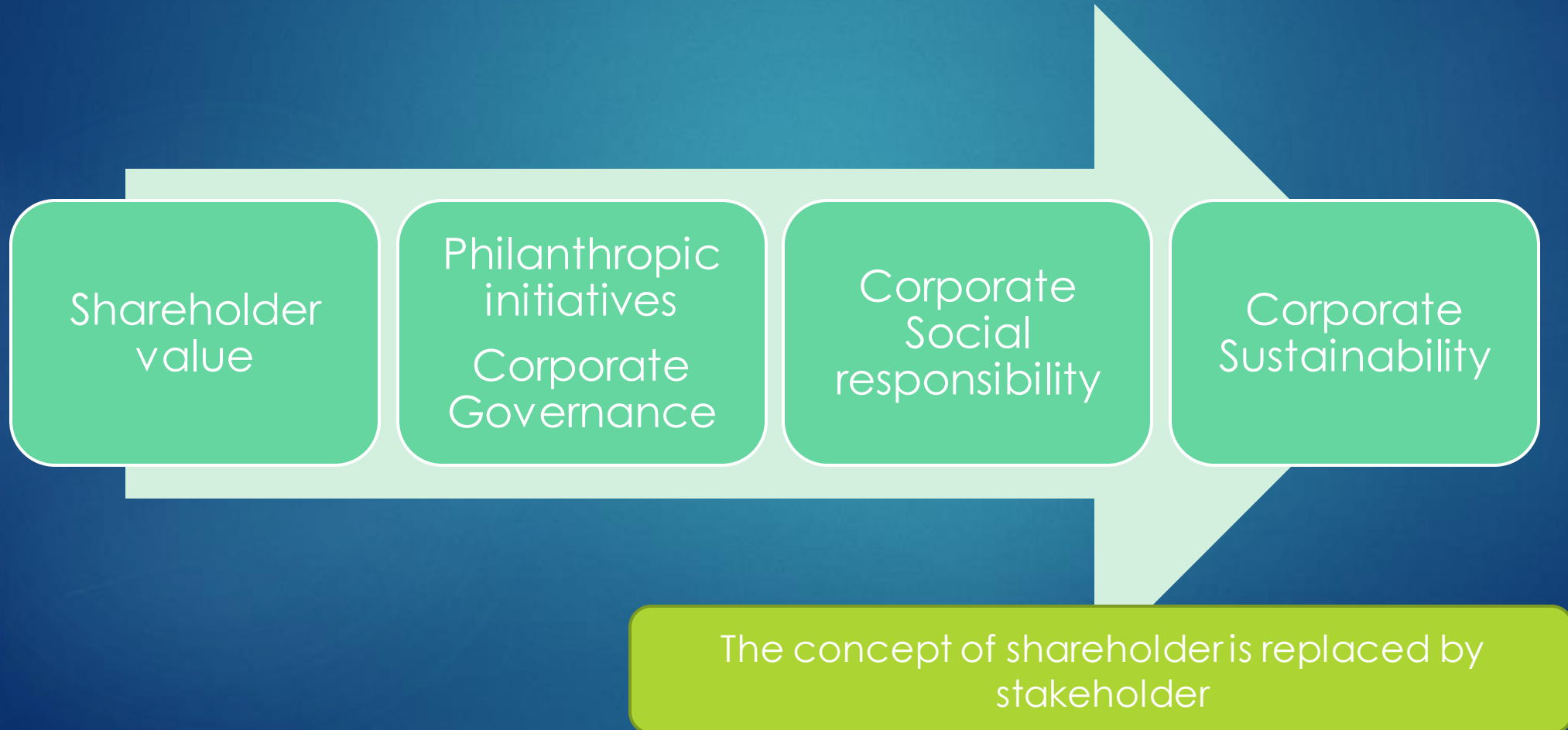
WHAT IS CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (UN COMPACT)

IT IS A COMPANY'S DELIVERY OF LONG-TERM
VALUE IN FINANCIAL,
ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND ETHICAL TERMS

The aim of the corporation

- ▶ Long-term sustainable success of the company, generating value for shareholders and contributing to wider society (2024 *UK Corporate Governance Code*)

Is corporate sustainability something new?



IMPACT ON STAKEHOLDERS



THE CONCEPT OF IMPACT

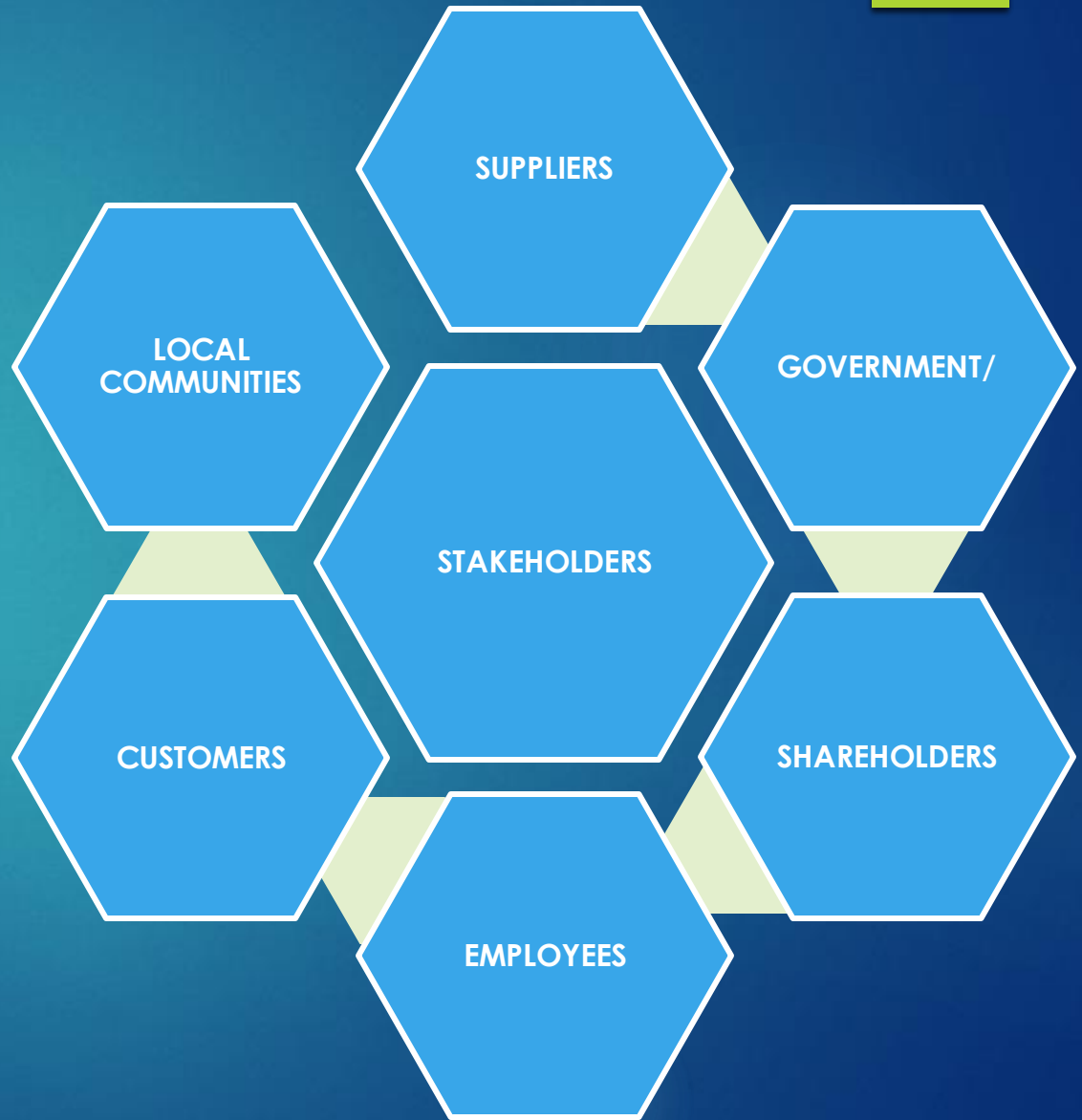
- ▶ The effect an organisation has or could have on the economy, environment, including effects on their human rights as a result of the activities or business relationships (*GRI 2021*)



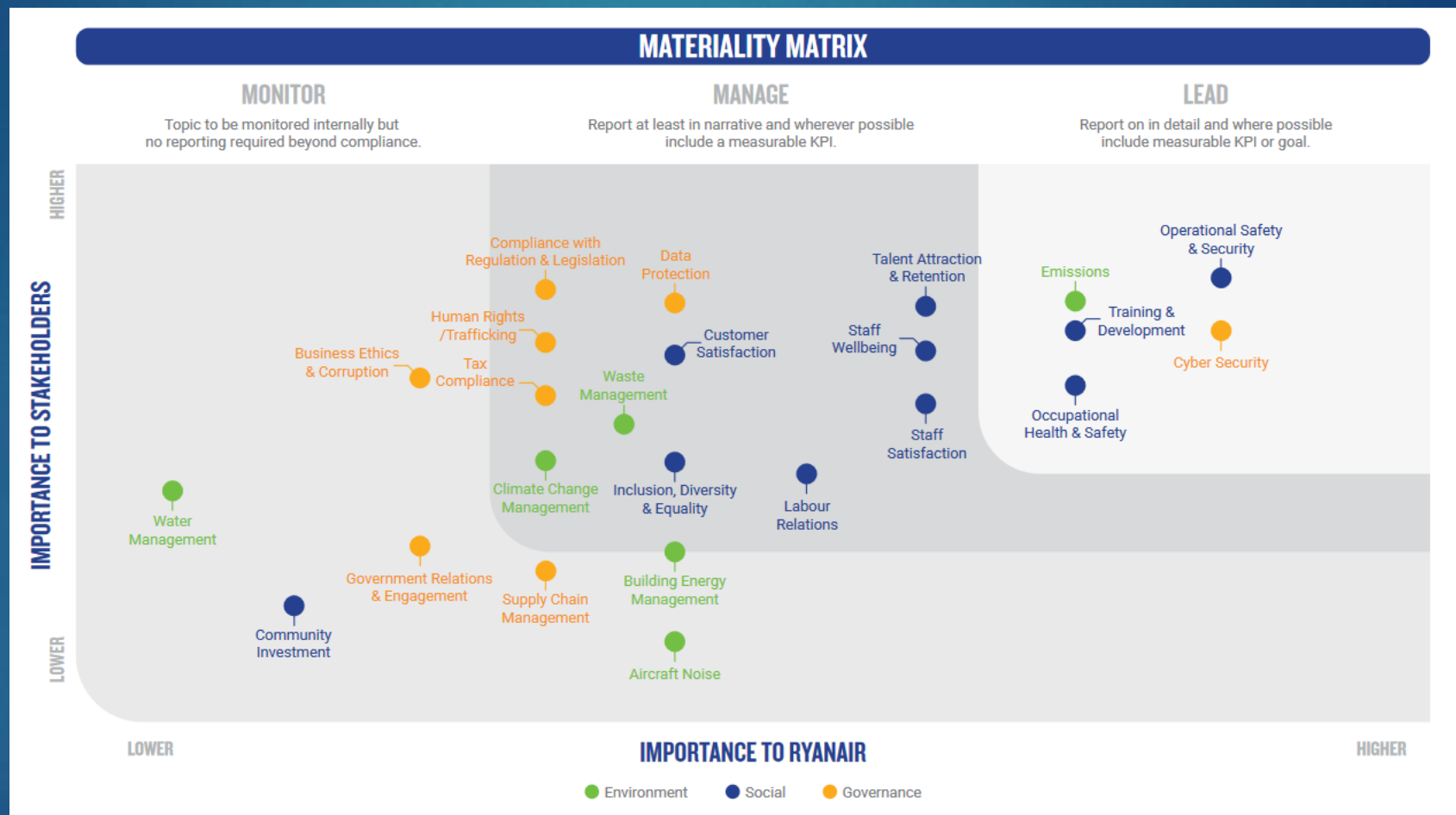
Stakeholders

- ▶ Individual or groups that have interests that are affected or could be affected by an organisation's activities (*GRI 2021*)

WHO ARE THE COMPANY'S STAKEHOLDERS



Materiality Matrix



Source: Ryanair Sustainability Report



DUE DILIGENCE: Process to identify, prevent, mitigate, and account for how the organization addresses its actual and potential negative impacts (GRI 2021)



STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT: Process by which companies engage in dialogue and consultation with its stakeholders to assess and remediate corporate negative impacts (GRI 2021)



BUSINESS RELATIONSHIPS: relationships that the organization has with business partners, with entities in its value chain including those beyond the first tier, and with any other entities directly linked to its operations, products, or services (GRI 2021)

SOME ADDITIONAL
CONCEPTS

SO WHAT IS SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT?

- ▶ IT IS MANAGING CONSIDERING THE IMPACTS THAT THE COMPANIES ACTIVITIES CAUSE ON STAKEHOLDERS

Sustainable management is NOT

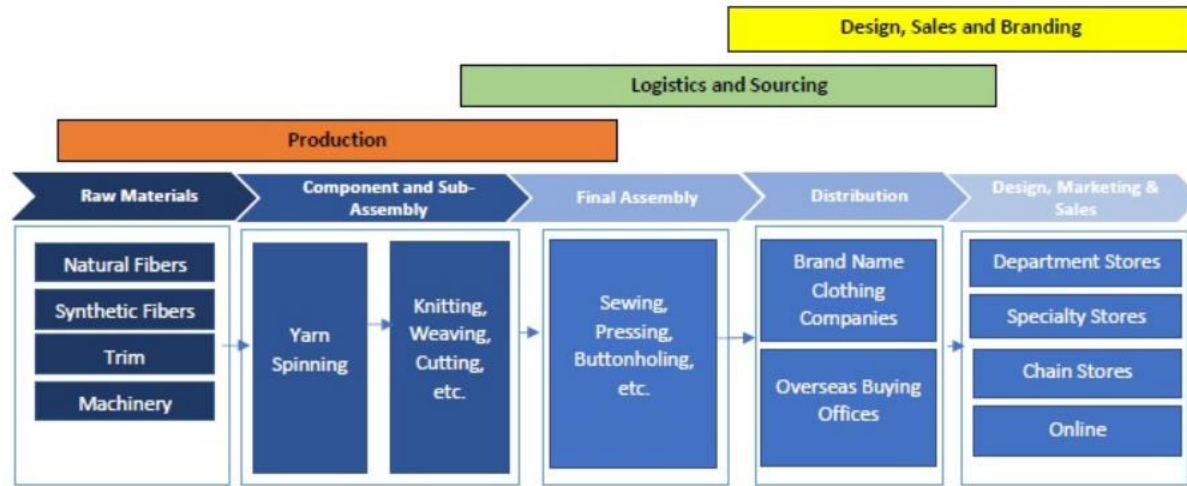
- ▶ Carrying some socially friendly initiatives – helping local schools
- ▶ Carrying out some environmental initiatives – Green Day
- ▶ Showing a diverse Board of Directors
- ▶ Looking at offsetting negative impacts by positive impact

Sustainability and businesses

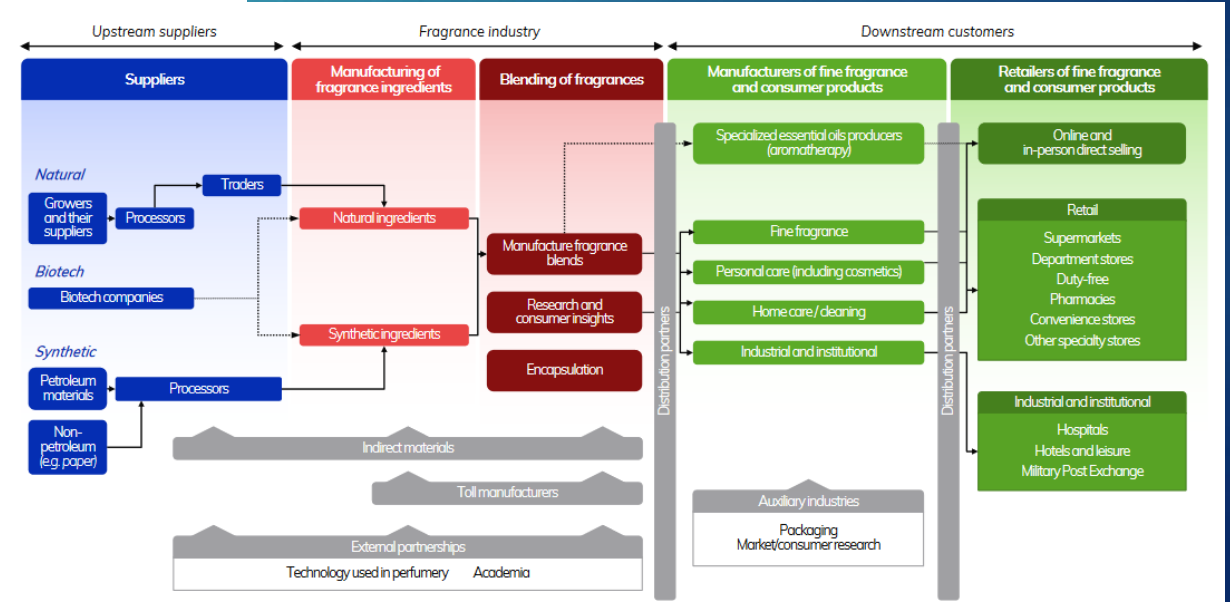
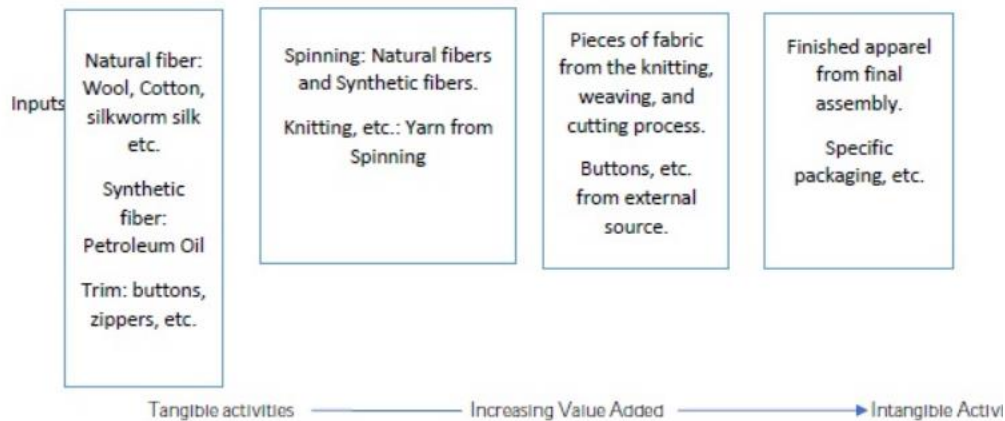
Sector-specific – need
to understand the
value chain

It affects all functions
and levels of a business
– there are not
sustainable jobs
anymore

Sector Specific - examples

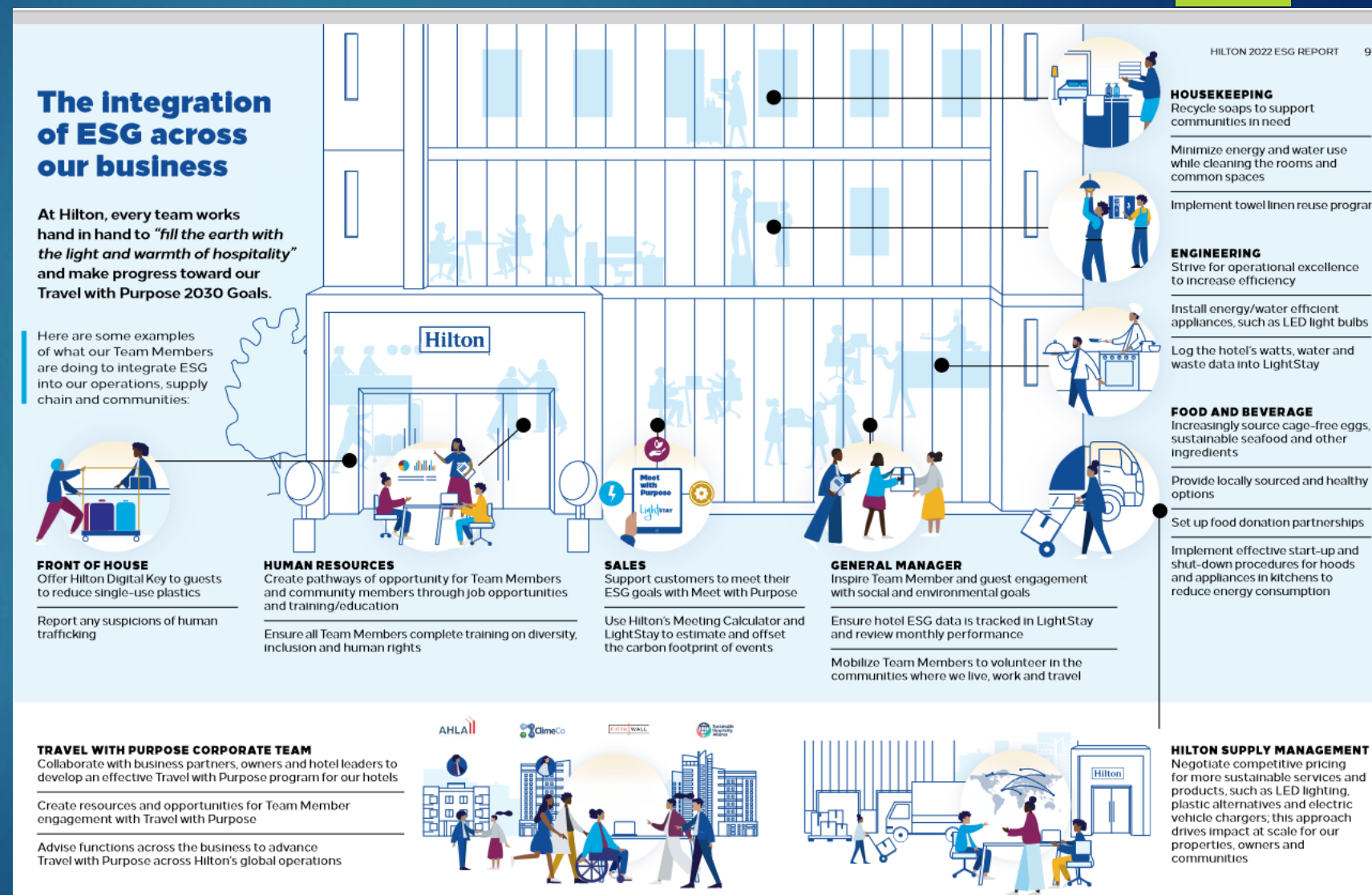


https://ifrafragrance.org/docs/default-source/policy-documents/value-of-fragrance---value-chain-overview.pdf?sfvrsn=cb7dce2b_0



Source: https://sites.duke.edu/sociol342d_01d_s2017_team-7/2-global-v

It affects all functions of a business – example



OK, SO WHAT IS IT REALLY?

- ▶ Assessing and devising policies that affect the company's fabric in all its dimensions



LABOUR CHECK LISTS - EXAMPLES



ENVIRONMENT CHECK LISTS - EXAMPLES

Production

- Water foot printing
- Cleaner/safer production
- Supply chain arrangements

Marketing

- 3R (reduce, re-use, recycle)

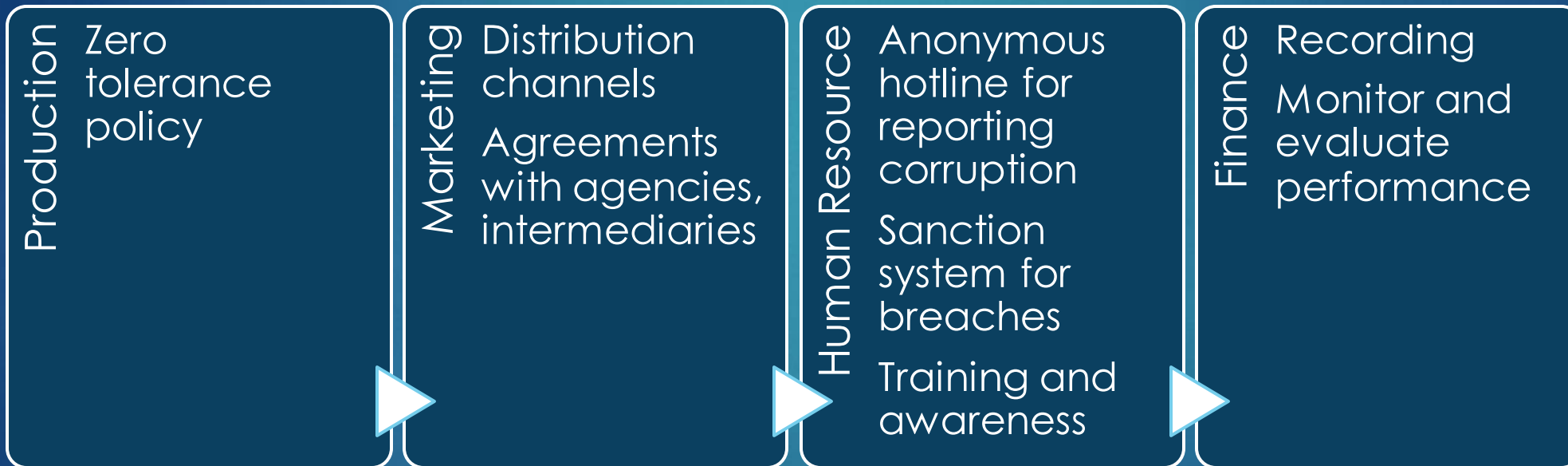
Human Resources

- Employee training and awareness

Finance

- Management systems
- Life-cycle assessment/cycle
- Risk and impact assessment
- Performance targets/indicators

ANTICORRUPTION CHECK LISTS - EXAMPLES



Some sustainability indicators



Environment

GHG Emissions
Air quality
Energy Management
Water & Wastewater Management
Waste & Hazardous Materials Management
Ecological impacts



Social Capital

Human Rights & Community Relations
Customer Privacy
Data Security
Access & Affordability
Product Quality & Safety
Customer Welfare
Selling Practices & Product Labelling



Human Capital

Labour Practices
Employee Health and Safety
Employee Engagement, Diversity & Inclusion



Business Model & Innovation

Product Design & Lifecycle Management
Business Model Resilience
Supply Chain Management
Materials Sourcing & Efficiency
Physical Impacts of Climate Change



Leadership & Governance

Business Ethics
Competitive Behaviour
Management of the Legal & Regulatory Environment
Critical Incident Risk Management
Systemic Risk Management

HOW COMPANIES CAN APPROACH SUSTAINABILITY



TOP TO BOTTOM APPROACH



BOARD OF DIRECTORS REPORTING



AUDITING/FINANCE/COO



COORDINATION AND STRATEGIC
DECISION MAKING

TWO TYPES OF BUSINESSES

Existing
Businesses

Due diligence and review of activities



New
Businesses

Born sustainable, part of their business case from the outset?

SUSTAINABILITY AND REPORTING

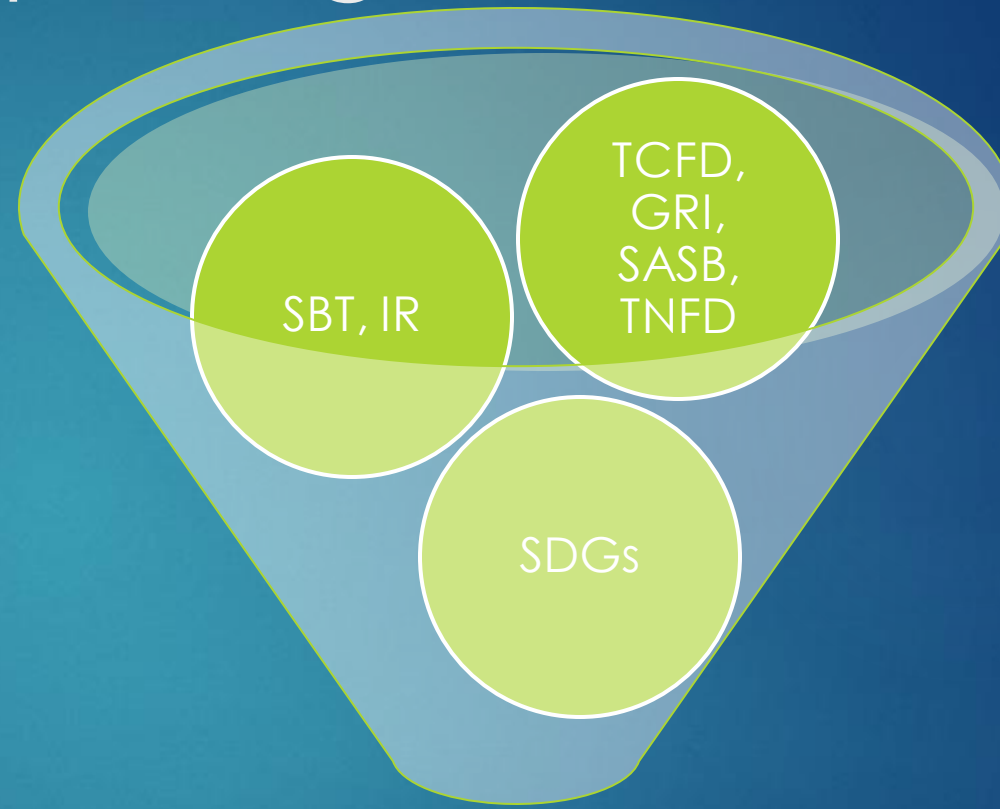
Does reporting drive a company to be sustainable?

Mainly yes as most of the reporting frameworks are in depth reviews of company's operations and practices

Specific reporting on a product certification might provide a patchy view of sustainable management and business practice.

Current state of reporting

- ▶ Progressive alignment of reporting frameworks
- ▶ Mainly voluntary but increasingly compulsory
- ▶ The big divide between self-reporting and certifications/assurance



IFRS (S1,S2), ESRS

Increasing Legislation –
from principles to rules –
litigation risks

Biodiversity vs Climate

Upcoming
Trends

From greenwashing to
greenhushing

Central role of the
financial system

SUSTAINABILITY AND PROFITABILITY

Sustainability practices cause a financial impact through the concept of **stewardship**



Investors (shareholders) and other stakeholders might engage with the company on the basis of its sustainability practices.



The economic impact on **small and medium** businesses

ARE SUSTAINABLE COMPANIES MORE PROFITABLE?

- ▶ THIS IS NO LONGER A QUESTION OF HOW MUCH BUT IT IS AN IF QUESTION – NON SUSTAINABLE COMPANIES HAVE A DIMINISHING CHANCE TO REMAIN IN BUSINESSES

A practical approach to sustainability

- ▶ Understand the **impact** of a business on the environment, society and economy
- ▶ Consider the **impact of climate on the business**
- ▶ Through engaging all **stakeholders**
- ▶ Consider the entire **value chain** and **business relations**
- ▶ Take a **top-down** approach which is also **cross-functional**
- ▶ Consider initiatives regarding both **avoiding negative impact** but also creating **positive impact – innovation**



QUICK GUIDE TO CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY

PRINCIPLED

IMPACT

MATERIAL

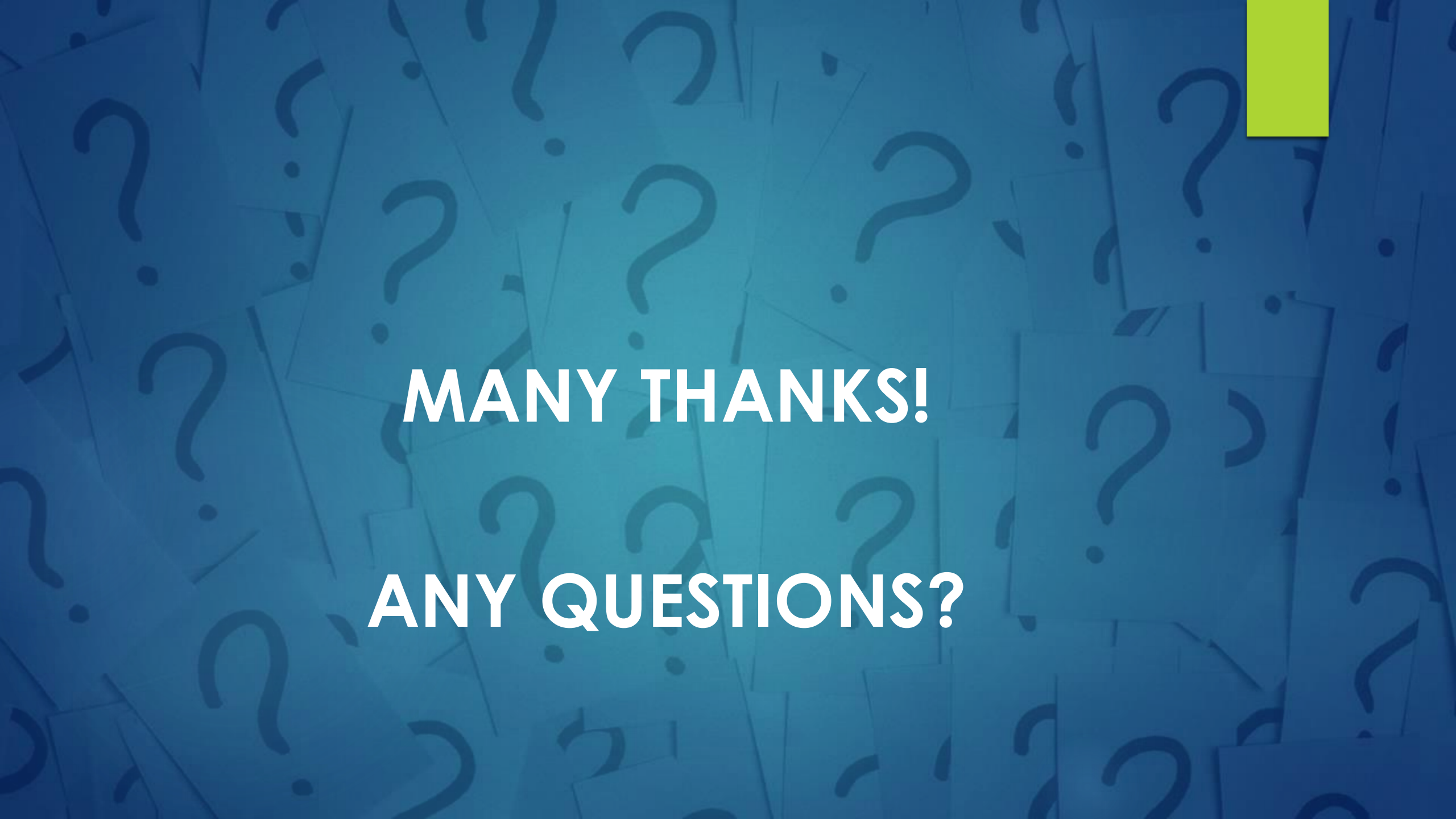
STAKEHOLDER

DUE DILIGENCE

BUSINESS
RELATIONSHIPS

TOP DOWN
APPROACH

TRANSPARENCY
THROUGH
REPORTING

The background is a dark blue gradient with a pattern of lighter blue question marks. A solid yellow rectangle is located in the top right corner.

MANY THANKS!

ANY QUESTIONS?

Additional sources

- ▶ (2024) SASB. Available at: <https://sasb.ifrs.org/> (Accessed: 17 April 2024).
- ▶ (No date a) *Integrated reporting*. Available at: <https://integratedreporting.ifrs.org/> (Accessed: 17 April 2024).
- ▶ (No date b) *The fragrance value chain - IFRA*. Available at: https://ifrafragrance.org/docs/default-source/policy-documents/value-of-fragrance---value-chain-overview.pdf?sfvrsn=cb7dce2b_0 (Accessed: 17 April 2024).
- ▶ (No date c) *Hilton 2022 environmental, social and governance report*. Available at: <https://esg.hilton.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2023/04/Hilton-2022-Environmental-Social-and-Governance-Report.pdf> (Accessed: 17 April 2024).
- ▶ (No date d) *The Apparel Industry*. Available at: https://sites.duke.edu/sociol342d_01d_s2017_team-7/2-global-value-chain/ (Accessed: 17 April 2024).
- ▶ *Ambitious corporate climate action* (no date) *Science Based Targets*. Available at: <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/> (Accessed: 17 April 2024).
- ▶ *The first set of ESRS - the journey from PTF to delegated act (adopted on 31 July 2023)* (no date) *EFRA G*. Available at: <https://www.efrag.org/lab6?AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1> (Accessed: 17 April 2024).
- ▶ *The global leader for impact reporting* (no date) *GRI - Home*. Available at: <https://www.globalreporting.org/> (Accessed: 17 April 2024).
- ▶ *Home* (no date) *IFRS*. Available at: <https://www.ifrs.org/groups/international-sustainability-standards-board/> (Accessed: 17 April 2024).
- ▶ *Homepage: UN Global Compact* (no date) *Homepage | UN Global Compact*. Available at: <https://unglobalcompact.org/> (Accessed: 17 April 2024).