ALLIANCE FOR CORPORATE TRANSPARENCY



INTRODUCTION

- 1. What is the Alliance for Corporate Transparency project
- 2. Timeline
- 3. Methodology
- 4. Initial application and results (end of 2018)



ALLIANCE FOR CORPORATE TRANSPARENCY

A three-year research project bringing together leading civil society organisations and experts on corporate transparency with the aim of:

- Identifying what concrete, material information companies should report
- Analysing non-financial statements of the 1000 largest European companies
- Improving EU legislation and standardising corporate disclosure



































Rationale



- 1. There is a conceptual link between corporate reporting requirements and the sustainable finance agenda
- 2. Corporate ESG reporting is crucial for achieving a sustainable economic and financial system
- 3. The EU non-financial reporting framework outlines a new understanding of materiality, but doesn't specify what concrete information companies should disclose

TIMELINE

Presentation of results



Presentation of results



Initial application

Scale up full application

June – September 2018

October 2018 – February 2019

March 2019 - December 2020

- Design assessment tool
- Consultations
- Testing with corporate partners
- Calibration

- Assessment of 100 companies
- Analysis of results
- Presentation
 (4th of February tbc)

- Consultations
- Calibration
- Assessment of 1000 companies



METHODOLOGY

LEVEL 1

LEVEL 2

FORMAL REQUIREMENTS

SALIENT ESG ISSUES

Connected to the EU NFRD requirements

LEVEL 3

OPPORTUNITIES

Scope beyond NFRD



Level 1: Formal compliance



- Existence of non-financial statement
- Description of business model
- For each area (environment, social, and anti-corruption)
 - Policies (or explanation)
 - Outcomes
 - Statement of risks of adverse impacts and their management
 - KPIs (where relevant)



Level 2: Salient ESG issues



- 1. Planetary boundaries & social foundations as the starting point
- 2. ESG issues & reporting criteria derived from a juxtaposition of
 - International standards (OECD Guidelines, UNGC, UN Guiding Principles, Paris Agreement, SDGs)
 - Reporting frameworks (GRI, SASB, UNGP Reporting Framework, TCFD, CDP, CDSB, Future-fit Business Benchmark)
 - Issue-specific legislation (Conflict Minerals)
 - European Commission guidance
- **3. Materiality matrix:** sustainability issues are attributed to sectors according to their relevance



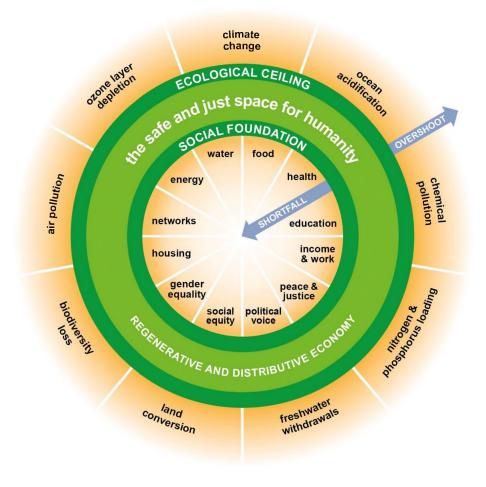


Planetary Boundaries (2009)

Johan Rockström, et al Stockholm Resilience Centre Will Steffen Australian National University

Doughnut Economics (2017) Kate Raworth

https://www.kateraworth.com/







Level 2: Salient ESG issues



Environmental

- Climate
- Use of natural resources
- Pollution
- Waste
- Biodiversity and conservation

Social

- Workforce data
- Human rights risks
 - Supply chains
 - Indigenous people
 - Conflict resources
 - Land acquisition
 - Digital rights
 - Civil & political rights

Anti-corruption

- Anti-corruption programme
- Corporate (group) structure
- Governance
 - Board matters
 - ESG integration
 - Political engagement
 - Taxes

Level 3: Opportunities



- Business strategies, products or services focused on sustainable development
- Quantified economic data, targets, investments in R&D
- Sector specific: green buildings, ecological transport transition, renewable energy systems, access to medicine, sustainable (certified) products for consumers...





Initial application (2018)

100 companies from the following sectors:

- Energy
- ICT
- Healthcare





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