

Corporate Sustainability Reporting for development: An introduction



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Data and sustainable development

Private sector contributions need to be known



“Data are the lifeblood of decision-making. Without them, designing, monitoring and evaluating policies for sustainable development becomes almost impossible.”

Sustainable development impossible in Asia-Pacific without better data

As governments embark on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the first thing they must do is identify and plug gaps in data availability and quality, says UN ESCAP Under-Secretary-General Shamshad Akhtar.



SDGs: Companies had a key contribution to make



Target 12.6:

“ encourage companies, especially large and trans-national companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle”

[SDG-12-6 Home](#)

UN Sustainable Development Goal Target 12.6 - Live Tracker

Click here to track the progress of sustainability reporting around the world

[Click Here](#)

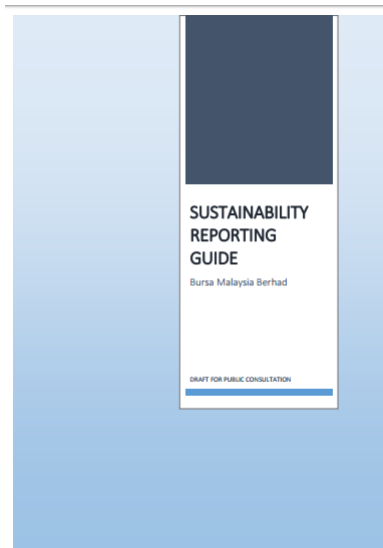
Corporate Governance (CG)

Incorporating sustainability in CG codes



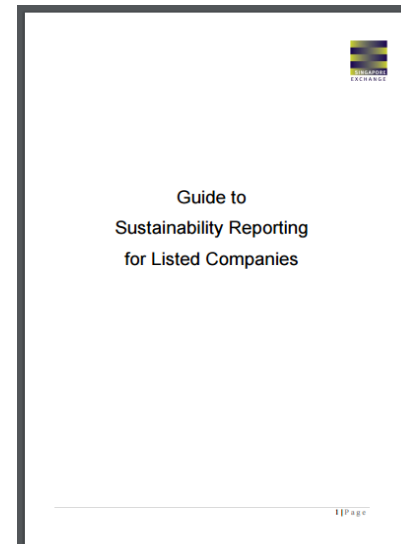
South Africa:

Philosophy of the code consists of the three key elements of leadership, sustainability and good corporate citizenship.



Malaysia:

Code includes a recommendation on Board's role in promoting sustainability strategies. Voluntary guidance on sustainability reporting is being refined with regulatory authorities and legislators.



Singapore:

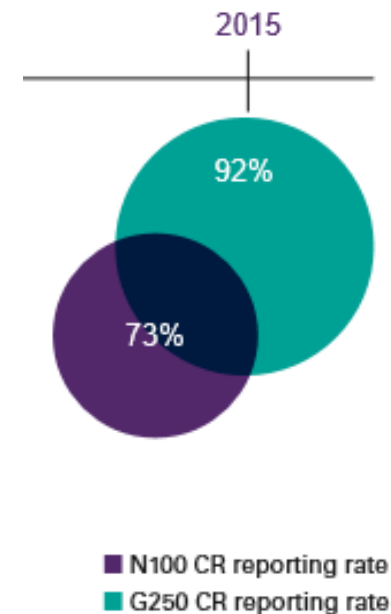
Code has been revised to include sustainability. Separate guidance is available for sustainability reporting.

Trends in sustainability

Reporting landscape



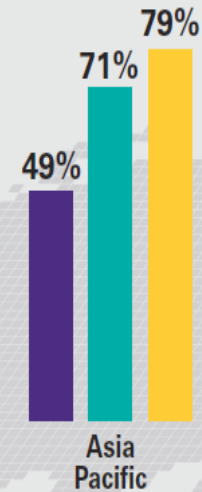
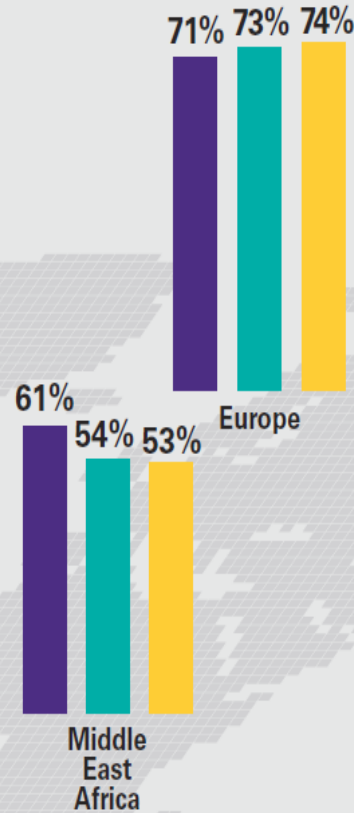
- Almost three quarters of top 100 companies (based on revenue) now report on sustainability, in 45 countries
- Reporting rate among Fortune 250 (2014 ranking) is over 90%
- Asia Pacific has become the leader in growth of sustainability reporting over the last 4 years with 79% reporting rate in 2015 compared to only 50 percent in 2013



Asia-Pac reporting surpasses West



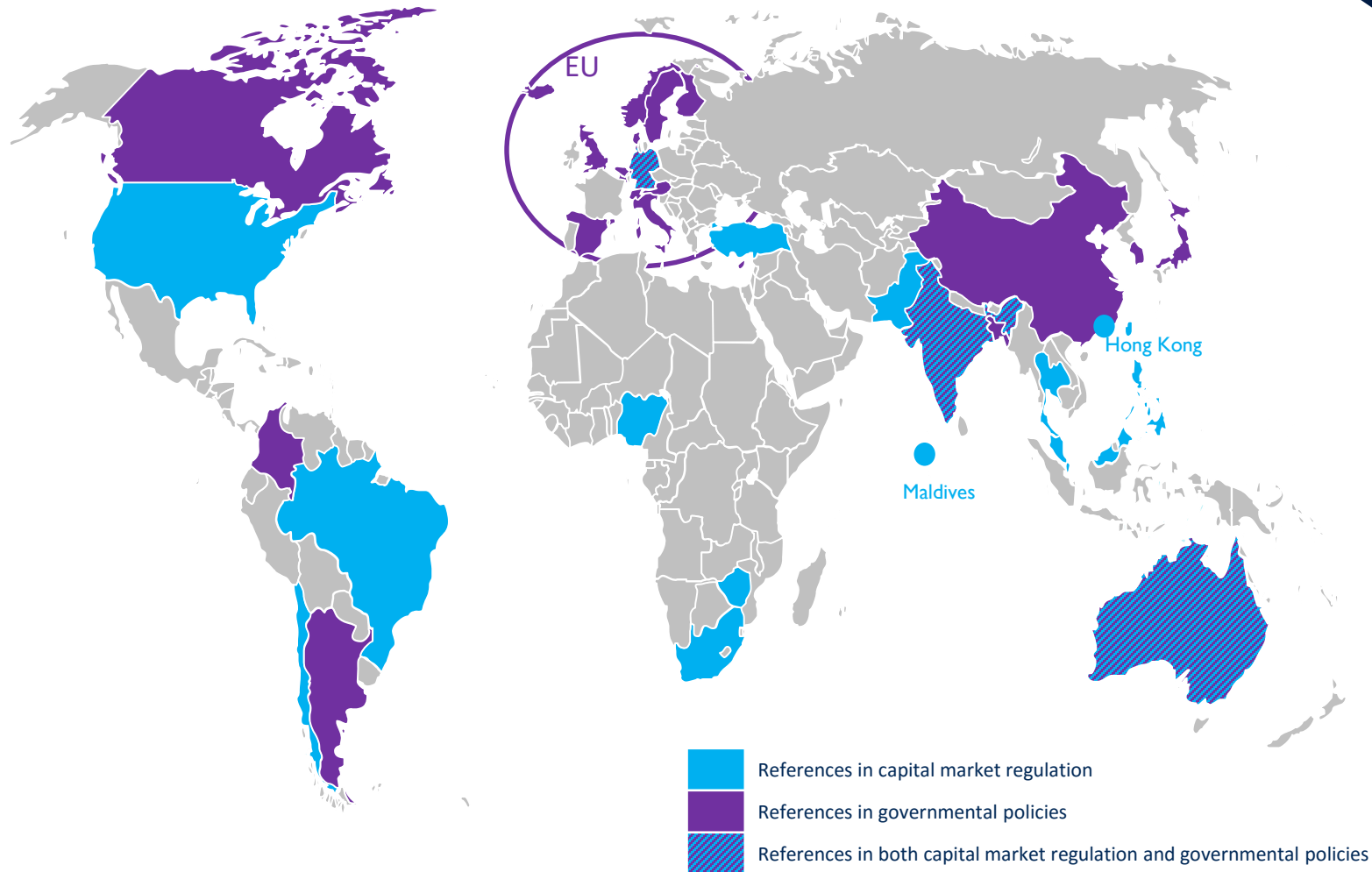
Asia Pacific raises its game



2011 ■
2013 ■
2015 ■

Base: 4,500 N100 companies
Source: KPMG Survey of Corporate Responsibility Reporting 2015

38 countries refer to GRI in government policy and capital market regulation



Policy references in Asia



Market regulation:

- Bangladesh
- China, Hong Kong
- India
- Indonesia
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Pakistan
- Philippines
- Taiwan
- Thailand

Existing initiatives

Policies and mandates around the world



COUNTRY	BODY	INITIATIVE
<u>Malaysia</u>	Bursa Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Require a disclosure of "Sustainability Statement"• Companies with GRI report are automatically compliant with requirement
<u>Singapore</u>	Singapore Stock Exchange (SGX)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reviewing its sustainability policy• Plans to require its listed issuers to produce sustainability reports based on the "comply or explain approach"
<u>Taiwan</u>	Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Specified companies begin mandatory sustainability reporting annually from 2015• GRI use is required

Existing initiatives

Policies and mandates around the world



COUNTRY	BODY	INITIATIVE
<u>Australia</u>	Australian Securities Exchange (ASX)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Listed entity should disclose whether it has any material exposure to and management of economic, environmental and social sustainability risksGRI has a linkage document with the ASX rules
<u>New Zealand</u>	New Zealand Stock Exchange (NZX)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reviewing corporate governance reporting requirementsPlans to introduce sustainability reporting
<u>India</u>	Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">In 2011, SEBI has mandated Business Responsibility Reports(BRR) amongst top 500 companies

ASEAN CGS and GRI



A comparison

ASEAN CG Scorecard	GRI reporting
Focus on corporate governance	E, S, G issues (much broader scope)
ASEAN focus	Universal applicability (enables trade & comparability worldwide)
Macro level (country reports)	Micro level (individual companies)
Scorecard - ranking	No ranking – companies do it at their organizational level (a third party can build a ranking based on GRI reporting, but that's not the intention behind reporting)
Publicly listed companies	For all types of organizations

GRI's position



- Promoting smart policy
- Focus on what matters where it matters
- Supporting existing initiatives
- Encourage the use of internationally recognized frameworks
- Strengthening direct relationship with stock exchanges and commissions





Thank You!