

The Sustainability Code

An established standard for reports with non-financial parameters

German Council for Sustainable Development, March 2015





The German Council for Sustainable Development (RNE) – advisory body to the Federal government.

- Founded by Federal Chancellor Schröder in 2001
- Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel extends mandate and appoints 15 members
- RNE is a content-independent, multi-stakeholder body

Three main tasks:

- Advises the Federal government on sustainability matters and the national sustainability strategy
- Fosters the public debate on sustainability
- Specifies fields of action and action projects



Sustainability. Definition according to the Brundtland Commission

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. [...]

[...] a process of change in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, [...] technological development, and institutional change are all in harmony and enhance both current and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations.

World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987



Main goal: re-set the framework conditions for economic success

- Create comparative frameworks: enable competitors to compare sustainability performance using standardised minimum requirements
- Mainstreaming: facilitate access to sustainability information
- Efficiency on the market: active demand and quality assurance through capital market players (liability for quality of information rests with companies)
- Foster environment for market-driven rewards: focus on new groups of investors; promote opportunities for investment; channel capital flow into sustainable business models



Five benefits for users

- 1. Makes reporting easier and comparable.
 - 2. Meets the EU's reporting obligation and is compatible with international standards.
- 3. Suited to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).
 - 4. Also of benefit to civil society organizations.
- 5. Recognised control instrument for sustainable management.



The standard: four areas with twenty criteria

Strategy Criteria 1-4 Process Management Criteria 5-10

Strategic analysis and

action

chain

Materiality

Objectives

• Depth of the value

- Responsibility
- Rules and processes
- Control
- Incentive systems
- Stakeholder engagement
- Innovation and product management

EnvironmentCriteria 11-13

- Usage of natural resources
- Resource management
- Climate-relevant emissions

SocietyCriteria 14-20

- Employment rights
- Equal opportunities
- Qualifications
- Human rights
- Corporate citizenship
- Political influence
- Conduct that complies with the law and policy

The GSC is backed up by 16 EFFAS and/or 28 GRI performance indicators



Key data on scope of validity and application

- The Code can be readily applied to all sizes and organisational and legal forms
- Relates to the same area of consolidation, such as the financial report
- Implementable on a "comply or explain" basis with greater binding character
- Supplemented by performance indicators relating to environmental, social and governance issues (KPIs for ESG)
 - of GRI/ EFFAS/ DVFA





- Room for manoeuvre: branch-specific differentiation, explain boxes, materiality
- Refers to:









Council recommendations on specific application

- Although GRI A+/EFFAS Level III* reports are recognised as fulfilling the GSC, a detailed declaration of conformity is recommended, as this will enhance the value of the information provided.
- Declarations of conformity with the Sustainability Code can mark the inception of strategic sustainability communications. In this case, third-party assurance is not necessary.
- To raise its effectiveness on the market, the credibility of the information can be verified by an independent, third-party review.



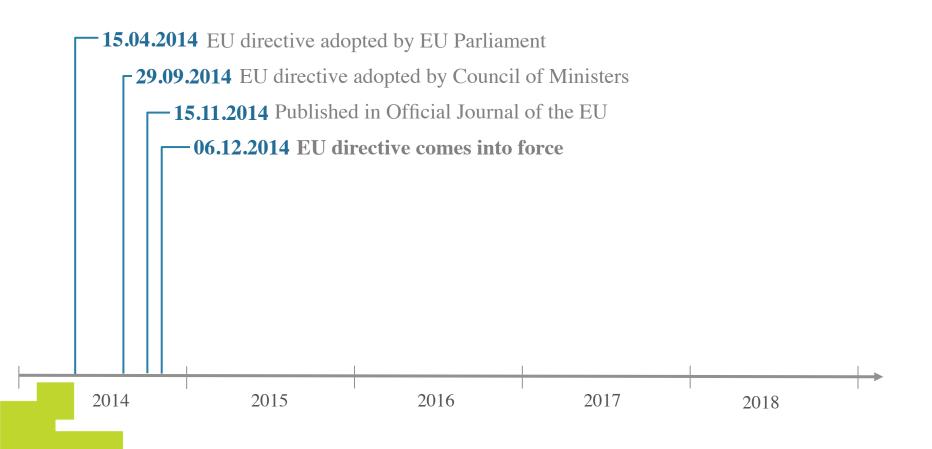
Impetus from Brussels: EU Commission decision

The draft directive COM(2013) 207 amending the Accounting Directive to integrate non-financial and diversity information into the management report was adopted by the EU Parliament and Council.

- **Approach:** binding reporting on non financial information in accordance with the comply-or-explain approach
- **Target group:** companies of public interest with over 500 employees and a balance sheet total > 20 million euros or a net turnover > 40 million euros.
- **Topics:** environmental, social and employee-related matters, human rights, diversity as well as anti-corruption
- **Interfaces**: recognition of national and international standards (e.g. Sustainability Code)



Timeframe for EU COM 2014





Timeframe for EU COM 2014-2018



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We advocate for more sustainability

visibility

through...

Create added value for companies and users, incl. lowering of transaction costs, a database with comparable information

Logos German/English; cooperation with market and international partners

acceptance

Integration into ratings, rankings, bond and financial markets; B2B and B2C communication, public procurement, export credit guarantees, etc.

market relevance



Status quo and next steps in 2015

- **Focus on SMEs:** a strategy for small and medium-sized enterprises should enable SMEs and non-reporters to begin using the Sustainaibility Code. In conjunction with the Bertelsmann Foundation a guideline for the Code has been developed in consultation with small and medium-sized enterprises.
 - 2015: development of a workshop and multiplier concept
- Create added value: inclusion of all financial market players as users of the declarations of conformity; development of scenarios for international cooperation and usage of the Sustainability Code
- Raise visibility: currently 80 companies with 165 declarations of conformity



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