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# Public consultation on non-binding guidelines on methodology for reporting non-financial information

Fields marked with *	are mandatory.

### Introduction

The Directive 2014/95/EU on disclosure of non-financial and diversity information by certain large undertakings and groups entered into force on 6 December 2014, after having been published in the EU Official Journal on 15 November 2014. The Directive 2014/95/EU amends Directive 2013/34/EU on the annual financial statements, consolidated statements and related reports of certain types of undertakings.

The Directive 2014/95/EU aims at improving the transparency of certain large EU companies as regards non-financial information, and focuses on relevant, useful information.

Following Article 1 of the Directive, the new disclosure requirements apply to large public-interest entities with more than 500 employees. The concept of public-interest entities is defined in Article 2 of Directive 2013/34/EU, and includes companies listed in EU markets, as well as some unlisted companies, such as credit institutions, insurance companies, and other companies that are so designated by Member States because of their activities, size or number of employees.

Article 1 of the Directive establishes that companies concerned shall include in the management report a non-financial statement containing information relating to, as a minimum:

- Environmental matters
- Social and employee matters
- Respect for human rights
- Anti-corruption and bribery matters.

Article 1 of the Directive also establishes that the non-financial statement shall include:

- 1. a brief description of the undertaking's business model;
- a description of the policies pursued by the undertaking in relation to those matters, including due diligence processes implemented;
- 3. the outcome of those policies;
- 4. the principal risks related to those matters linked to the undertaking's operations including, where relevant and proportionate, its business relationships, products or services which are likely to cause adverse impacts in those areas, and how the undertaking manages those risks;
- 5. non-financial key performance indicators relevant to the particular business.

Companies, investors and society at large will benefit from increased transparency as it leads to stronger long-term performance. This is important for Europe's long-term competitiveness and the creation of jobs. Investors are more and more interested in non-financial information in order to have a comprehensive understanding of a company's position and performance, and to analyse and factor this information in their investment-decision process. The Directive 2014/95/EU aims at enhancing the consistency and comparability of non-financial information disclosed throughout the Union (recital 6).

The Directive has been designed in a non-prescriptive manner, and leaves significant flexibility for companies to disclose relevant information in the way that they consider most useful. Companies may rely on national frameworks, Union-based frameworks such as the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS), or international frameworks such as the United Nations (UN) Global Compact, the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights implementing the UN 'Protect, Respect and Remedy' Framework, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the International Organisation for Standardisation's ISO 26000, the International Labour Organisation's Tripartite Declaration of principles concerning multinational enterprises and social policy, the Global Reporting Initiative, or other recognised international frameworks (recital 9). Companies may also consider the sectorial OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, as appropriate.

In order to provide further guidance and help companies implement these provisions the co-legislators have tasked the Commission with the preparation of non-binding guidelines on methodology for reporting non-financial information. Article 2 of the Directive refers to "guidance on reporting", and sets out that "the Commission shall prepare non-binding guidelines on methodology for reporting non-financial information, including non-financial key performance indicators, general and sectoral, with a view to facilitating relevant, useful and comparable disclosure of non-financial information by undertakings. [...]" The objective of the non-binding guidelines is to facilitate the disclosure of non-financial information by undertakings (recital 17).

The purpose of this public consultation is to collect information and views from stakeholders on guidance on reporting of non-financial information by companies across all sectors.

At this time, it is premature to prejudge what form the guidelines should take. This will depend on the outcome of this consultation. The guidelines should be relevant and useful across all economic sectors, and cover appropriately general principles, methodology, and non-financial key performance indicators.

In providing their input to this consultation, stakeholders are invited to consider the companies and groups concerned under Article 1 of the Directive. The new disclosure requirements relating to non-financial information apply to large public-interest entities with more than 500 employees. The concept of public-interest entities is defined in Article 2 of Directive 2013/34/EU, and includes

companies listed in EU markets as well as some unlisted companies, such as credit institutions, insurance companies, and other companies that are so designated by Member States because of their activities, size or number of employees.

Please note: In order to ensure a fair and transparent consultation process only responses received through our online questionnaire will be taken into account and included in the report summarising the responses. Should you have a problem completing this questionnaire or if you require particular assistance, please contact fisma-non-financial-reporting-guidelines@ec.europa.eu.

More information:

- on this consultation
- on the protection of personal data regime for this consultation

### 1. Information about you

⋆ Are	vou	replying	as:
<b>^</b> / O	,		αο.

- a private individual
- an organisation or a company
- a public authority or an international organisation
- \*Name of your organisation:

The Confederation of Industry of the Czech Republic

#### Contact email address:

The information you provide here is for administrative purposes only and will not be published

vdrbalova@spcr.cz

- \* Is your organisation included in the Transparency Register? (If your organisation is not registered, we invite you to register here, although it is not compulsory to be registered to reply to this consultation. Why a transparency register?)
  - Yes
  - O No
- ★ If so, please indicate your Register ID number:

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- Academic institution
- Consultancy, law firm
- Industry association
- Non-governmental organisation
- Company, SME, micro-enterprise, sole trader
- Consumer organisation
- Media
- Think tank

Trade union Other

★ Where are you based and/or where do you carry out your activity?

Czech Republic

\* Field of activity or sector (if applicable):

at least 1 choice(s)

- Accounting
- Auditing
- Rating agencies
- Banking
- Insurance
- Reporting/Communication
- Corporate Social Responsibipty/ Sustainabipty
- Investment management (e.g. hedge funds, private equity funds, venture capital funds, money market funds, securities)
- Other
- Not apppcable
- \*Please specify your activity field(s) or sector(s):

employers and industrial affairs



### Important notice on the publication of responses

- \*Contributions received are intended for publication on the Commission's website. Do you agree to your contribution being published?

  (see specific privacy statement (2))
  - Yes, I agree to my response being published under the name I indicate (name of your organisation/company/public authority or your name if your reply as an individual)
  - No. I do not want my response to be published

### 2. Your opinion

### For the purposes of this public consultation:

#### "The GUIDELINES":

The non-binding guidelines on methodology for reporting non-financial information that the Commission will prepare in accordance with Article 2 of Directive 2014/95/EU on disclosure of non-financial and diversity information by certain large undertakings and groups ("the DIRECTIVE").

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Key performance indicators.

## I. General principles and key attributes of the non-financial information

Q1. What aspects of disclosure of non-financial information do you think that should be addressed by the GUIDELINES?

Please, order in terms of importance (1 least important, 9 most important)

	(least important)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 (most important)
* Materiality/Relevance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	0
*Usefulness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Comparability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Avoiding undue administrative burden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•
* Comprehensiveness	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	0	0
*Fairness and balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	0
*Understandability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Reliability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\*Please specify what other aspect of disclosure of non-financial information should be addressed by the GUIDELINES:

For the Confederation of Industry of the Czech Republic (SP) is important to make the guidelines useful for companies which are covered by the EU directive, whilst making sure they remain general and flexible enough to take account of different company practices and different national transposition measures. SP members also agreed that the general line should be to avoid detailed, specific and prescriptive elements in the guidelines. It was also recalled that the guidelines are non-binding. SP embers highlighted the need for the guidelines to include good practice examples to help the companies

covered implement the directive. SP is also highlighting that it is for companies to define what is material/relevant for them in terms of the issues they report on, which stakeholders are important to them and which international frameworks they use.

### Q2. Who should be considered in your opinion the main audience of the non-financial statement?

Please, check the box of the alternative that you consider more appropriate.

- The shareholders
- The investment community in a broad sense
- Users of information with an economic interest, such as suppliers, customers, employees, etc.
- All users of information (including consumers, local communities, NGOs, etc.)
- Other
- \*Q2.1 Could you please provide a brief explanation on your answer regarding who should be considered the main audience of the non-financial statement?

### 400 character(s) maximum

All of the above can be considered important audiences for the non-financial statement. This will be different from one company to another, depending on their size, sector, the nature of the business, challenges and risks it faces and corporate culture. It is for each company to determine who to target the statement at.

### Q3. In your opinion, what features make a piece of information relevant (or material) for the purposes of the non-financial statement?

Please, order in terms of importance (1 least important, 7 most important)

	(least important)	2	3	4	5	6	7 (most important)
*Useful for the management/directors of the company	0	0	0	0	0	0	•
*Relevant for shareholders or investors' decision-making	•	0	0	0	0	•	•
*Relevant for stakeholders in general	0	•	0	0	0	0	•
*Necessary to understand the							

impacts of the company's activity	0	0	0	•	0	0	0
*Necessary to understand the company's development, performance and position	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
*Necessary to understand how the company manages non-financial risks	0	0	•	0	•	0	•
Other	•	0	0	0	0	0	0

\*Please specify what other features make a piece of information relevant (or material) for the purposes of the non-financial statement:

N/A

★Q3.1 Could you please provide a brief explanation on your answer regarding the features which make a piece of information relevant (or material) for the purposes of the non-financial statement?

400 character(s) maximum

What makes a piece of information relevant differs between companies based on their business environment, sector, corporate culture. Companies should have flexibility to decide this. It is important that the management of the company finds the information useful and can embed it in the overall business strategy, to increase performance and development of the company and its competitiveness.

### II. Content of the non-binding guidelines

Q4. Do you think that the GUIDELINES will be more useful for companies and users if they set out general principles and key ideas or if they put forward solutions in a detailed manner, including on specific sectoral issues?

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
*						

Please, indicate on a scale from 1 to	0	•	0	0	0	0
5						
(1 geared towards general principles, 5 high						
level of detail/prescription)						

\*Q4.1 Could you please provide a brief explanation on your answer regarding whether the GUIDELINES will be more useful for companies and users if they set out general principles and key ideas or if they prescribe solutions in a detailed manner, including on specific sectoral issues?

400 character(s) maximum

The guidelines should provide for sufficient flexibility. Companies differ in how they disclose non-financial information and different users of the information have different needs.

Q5. Please, provide a brief description of how you think that the following matters should be treated in the GUIDELINES, including as appropriate how they should be defined and described:

### a. Business model:

400 character(s) maximum

The best way to treat this matter in the guidelines is to avoid prescriptive and specific texts. There are different ways of describing a business model - therefore flexibility is needed for companies to do this in the way that suits them. They should not be guided or limited to doing it in a certain way. Also, examples should be provided in the guidelines, which are broadly defined.

### b. Policies:

400 character(s) maximum

See a.

### c. Due diligence process:

400 character(s) maximum

S.ee a

d. Business relationships:

400 character(s) maximum
See a.
e. Key performance indicators –KPIs:  400 character(s) maximum
This matter should not be treated in the guidelines, as it is for companies to decide what KPIs they want to include in the non-financial statement, as the most relevant KPIs will differ from one company to another. Giving companies themselves the responsibility .
f. Outcome of policies:
400 character(s) maximum
See a.
g. Principal risks:
400 character(s) maximum
See a.
h. Impact of the activity:
400 character(s) maximum
See a.
i. Adverse impacts:
See a.

р	6. How do you think that the GUIDELINES should approach the discler erformance indicators (KPIs)?	osure of key	/						
De	eween 2 and 2 answered rows	<b>1</b> (best option)	2 (second preferred option)						
	The GUIDELINES should highlight key principles on how to disclose relevant KPIs and complementariness with narrative and/or financial information as applicable	0	•						
	The GUIDELINES should make reference to KPIs proposed by other frameworks where addressing concrete matters or issues	0	0						
	The GUIDELINES should include a comprehensive list of KPIs, general and sectoral	0	©						
	The GUIDELINES should provide flexibility for companies to exercise judgement in deciding what KPIs should be included in their disclosures	•	0						
	Other	0	0						
,	*Q6.1 Could you please provide a brief explanation on your answer regarding how you think the GUIDELINES should approach the disclosure of key performance indicators (KPIs)?								
	Flexibility:: The companies must have a choice on whether their non-financial statement, however it is now a legal oblanswered on this basis. It is not appropriate to include a leguidelines, as companies need flexibility to decide on the material to them according to the nature of the business, serisks.	igation. We see it is to find the see it is to find the see it is a see it is	We have Is in the are						

Q7. Do you think that the GUIDELINES should include guidance on specific sectoral issues

such as responsible supply chain management of conflict minerals?

j. Information omitted in exceptional cases where disclosure would be seriously prejudicial:

400 character(s) maximum

See a.

	1	2	3	4	5	No opinion
*						
Please, indicate on a scale from 1 to 5						
(1 geared towards general	•	0	0	0	0	0
principles, 5 high level of						
detail/prescription)						

\*Q7.1 Could you please provide a brief explanation on your answer regarding whether the GUIDELINES should include guidance on specific sectoral issues such as responsible supply chain management of conflict minerals?

400 character(s) maximum

SP advocates for general principles. The directive already states a number of topics that companies have to disclosure information on, whereas companies need freedom and flexibility to inform on the issues which are relevant to them and their stakeholders. Further specific issues, such as responsible sourcing of minerals, should therefore not be included in the guidelines.

### III. Interaction with other frameworks and other aspects

Q8. How do you think that the GUIDELINES should relate to existing national, international or other EU-based frameworks (such as UN Global Compact, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises, the ILO Tripartite Declaration of principles concerning multinational enterprises and social policy, EMAS, etc.)?

Please, order in line with your views (1 least in line, 6 most in line)

	(least in line)	2	3	4	5	6 (most in line)
*The GUIDELINES should include detailed solutions and be an exhaustive document in a way that could make unnecessary for companies the use of other guidelines	0	•	0	•	•	•
*The GUIDELINES should be complementary to other frameworks	0	0	•	0	0	0
*The GUIDELINES should make reference to other frameworks where addressing concrete matters or specific issues	0	0	0	•	0	•

*The GUIDELINES should get general inspiration from other frameworks	0	0	0	0	0	•
*The GUIDELINES should explain how content produced in the context of other frameworks could be used in the non-financial statement	•	•	0	0	•	•
*Other	•	0	0	0	0	0

\*Please specify what other approach you would advocate:

N	I/A			

★Q8.1 Could you please provide a brief explanation on your answer regarding how you think the GUIDELINES should relate to existing national, international or other EU-based frameworks?

400 character(s) maximum

Many companies already use national, EU, international frameworks and should be able to continue to. There is no need for the guidelines to be a new framework. They should not give preference to which frameworks companies can use. It is for them to decide depending on their needs and preferences. They could show how to use existing frameworks to comply with the law and avoid reporting twice.

\*Q9. Do you think that when preparing the GUIDELINES only the companies included in the scope of the DIRECTIVE should be considered, or that the interests, characteristics and/or requirements of other companies that prepare management reports should be taken into account as well?

Please, check the box of the alternative that you consider most appropriate.

- Specific to the requirements of the companies under scope of the DIRECTIVE
- Consider all large companies
- Consider all companies
- Focus on the requirements of the companies under the scope of the DIRECTIVE, but also propose best practice for other companies that prepare management reports
- \*Q9.1 Accordingly, do you think that the content of the guidelines should be different according to the targeted companies? Could you please provide a brief explanation?

400 character(s) maximum

Specific to the requirements of the companies under scope of the DIRECTIVE

Q10. Does your company disclose annually relevant non-financial information?

Please, check the box of the alternative that	you consider most appropriate.
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- Yes
- O No
- Don't know / no opinion / not relevant

### IV. Disclosures related to board diversity policy

\*Q11. Should the GUIDELINES provide more clarity on what companies should disclose as regards their board diversity?

Please, check the box of the alternative that you consider most appropriate.

- Yes
- No
- Don't know / no opinion / not relevant
- \*Q11.1 Could you please provide a brief explanation on your answer regarding whether the GUIDELINES should provide more clarity on what companies should disclose as regards their board diversity policy?

400 character(s) maximum

The directive already gives some indications on what information companies could disclosure regarding board diversity, whereas companies need freedom and flexibility to inform on the issues which are relevant to them and their stakeholders. Therefore, more details should not be provided in the guidelines.

### 3. Additional information

Please, upload, as needed, any relevant document or information that you consider useful for the purposes of this consultation.

In doing so, you are invited to take into account the content of recital 7 of the DIRECTIVE:

"Where undertakings are required to prepare a non-financial statement, that statement should contain, as regards environmental matters, details of the current and foreseeable impacts of the undertaking's operations on the environment, and, as appropriate, on health and safety, the use of renewable and/or non-renewable energy, greenhouse gas emissions, water use and air pollution. As regards social and employee-related matters, the information provided in the statement may concern the actions taken to ensure gender equality, implementation of fundamental conventions of the International Labour Organisation, working conditions, social dialogue, respect for the right of workers to be informed and consulted, respect for trade union rights, health and safety at work and the dialogue with local

communities, and/or the actions taken to ensure the protection and the development of those communities. With regard to human rights, anti-corruption and bribery, the non-financial statement could include information on the prevention of human rights abuses and/or on instruments in place to fight corruption and bribery.

### Useful links

Consultation details

(http://ec.europa.eu/finance/consultations/2016/non-financial-reporting-guidelines/index\_en.htm)

Consultation document

(http://ec.europa.eu/finance/consultations/2016/non-financial-reporting-guidelines/docs/consultation-document\_ei Specific privacy statement

(http://ec.europa.eu/finance/consultations/2016/non-financial-reporting-guidelines/docs/privacy-statement\_en.pdf More on the Transparency register (http://ec.europa.eu/transparencyregister/public/homePage.do?locale=en)

### Contact

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