Corporate Responsibility

Content

- Why take sustainablity/CSR into account?
- What is Corporate Social Responsibility?
- CSR and Business Employees, Marketplace, Environment, Community
- Benefits of CSR for Business
- Slovak Government and CSR

Global problems?

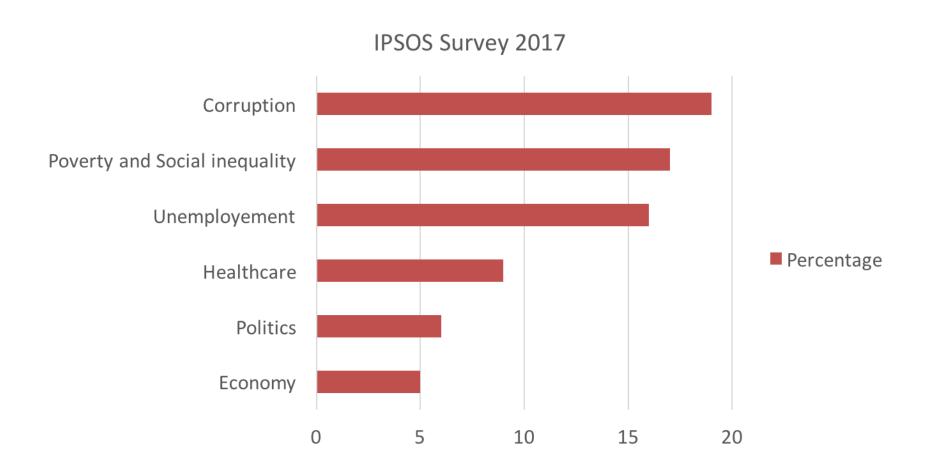
Why Take Sustainablity/CSR into Account?



Why Take Sustainablity/CSR into Account?

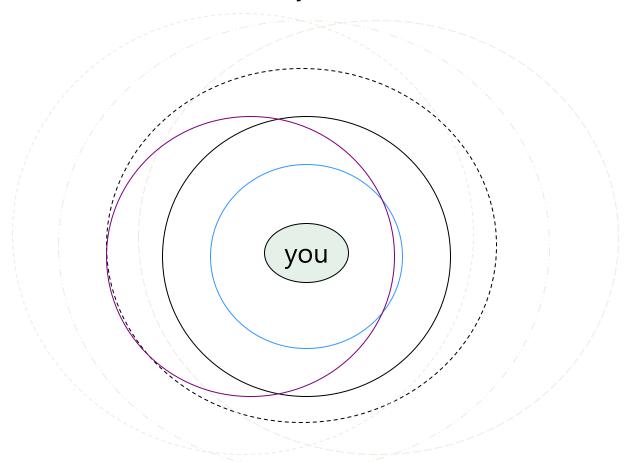


Biggest Problems of Slovakia



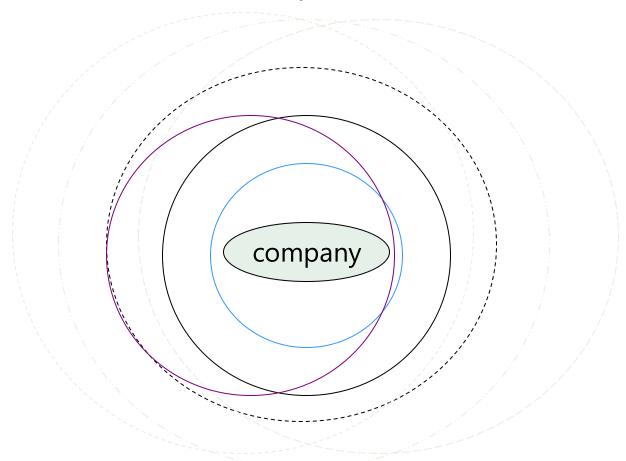
Stakeholders

Stakeholders are individuals and groups affecting or affected by....

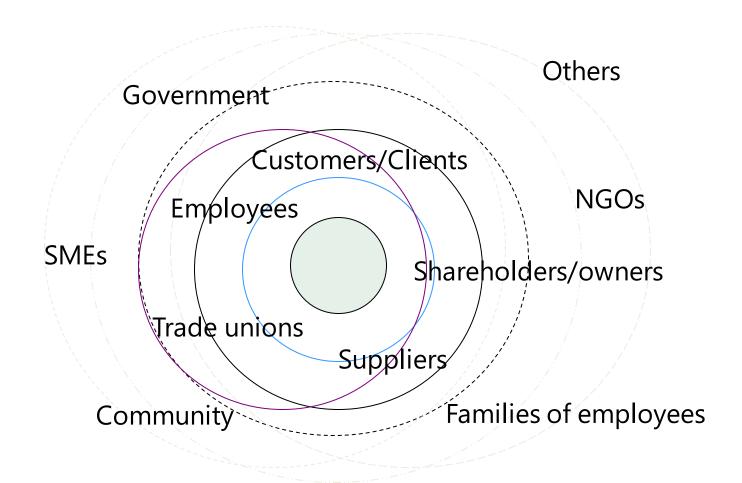


Stakeholders

Stakeholders are individuals and groups affecting or affected by...



Stakeholders



CSR vs. Philanthropy

Philanthropy



Corporate Responsiblity



CSR vs. Philanthropy

Philanthropy

- Support focused on areas not covered by state/government.
- Doesn't have to correlate with core business of a company.

Corporate Responsiblity

 Everyday decisions take into account environmental and social issues as well as economical ones.

History

- 1973 Elibert & Parket
- 1976 OECD, Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- 1990 IBLF (Prince Charles)
- 1992 OSN, Earth Summit, Rio de Janeiro
- 1996 CSR Europe
- 2000 UN Global Compact, 10 principles
- 2001 Lisbon Strategy, EU Green Book
- 2004 Business Leaders Forum Slovakia
- 2006 GRI G3 Guidelines
- 2007 Compulsory reporting in Sweden
- 2010 ISO 26000

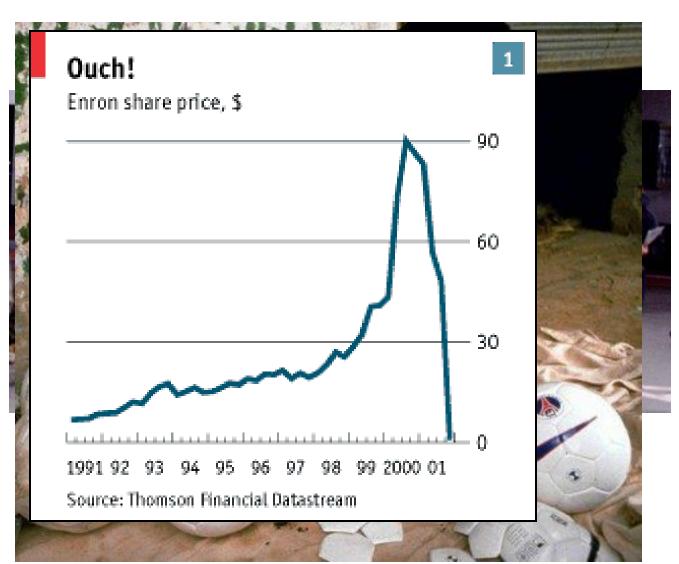
But the biggest push for more responsible companies....

History

1990 - Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People

1996 - Life Magazine

2001 – Enron bankrupcy

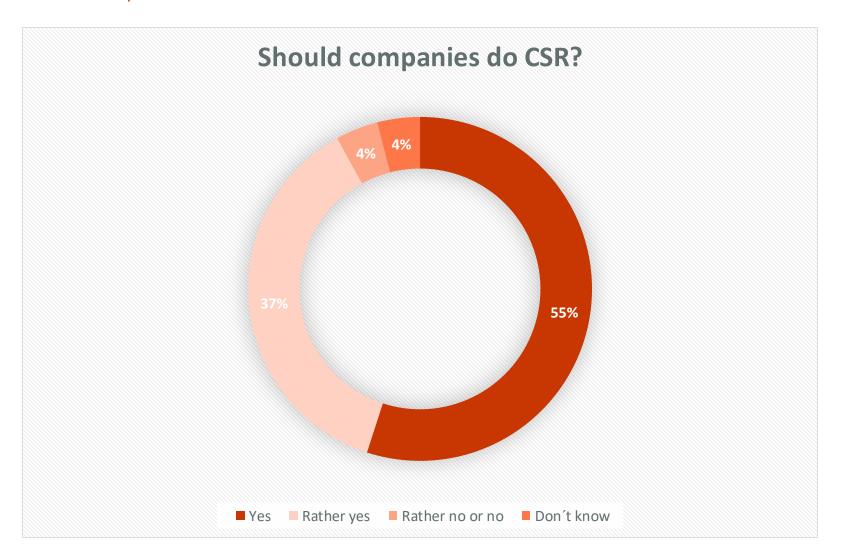




1941

Survey 2017

The most important facts



The aspirational consumer

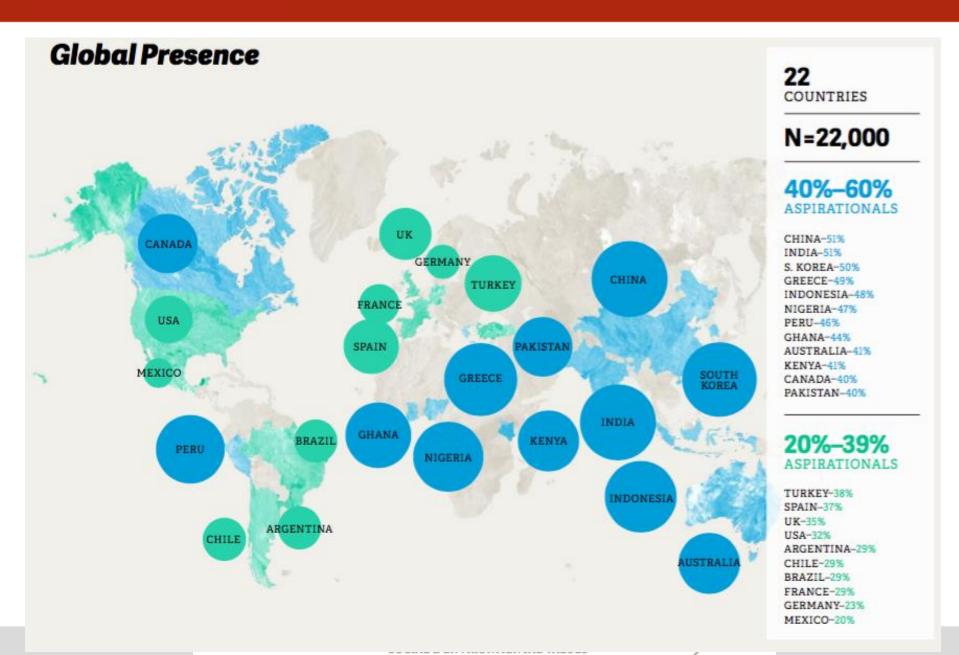
These consumers desire for their actions to:

- meet their needs
- have a positive impact on others
- and connect them with an ideal or community that's bigger than themselves.

Connecting the right thing to do with the cool thing to do.

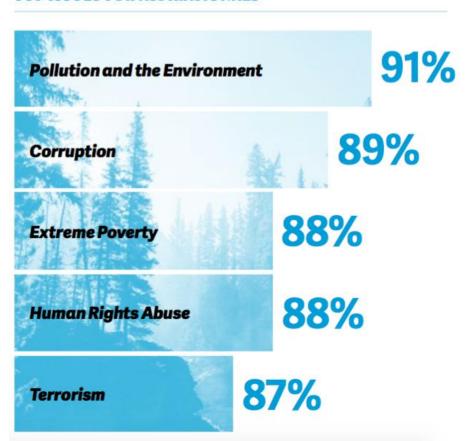
39%

of global population



The issues and expectations

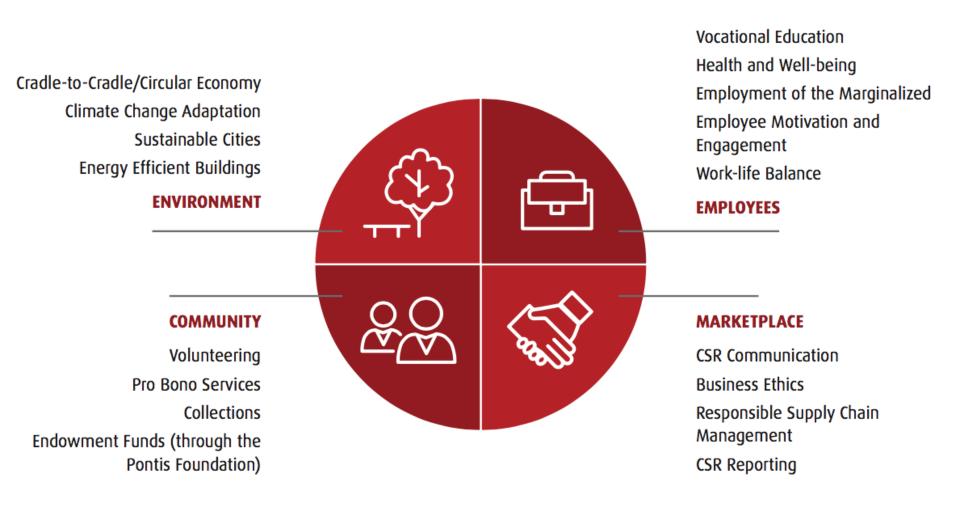
TOP ISSUES FOR ASPIRATIONALS



TOP EXPECTATIONS FOR ASPIRATIONALS



Areas and topics of CSR



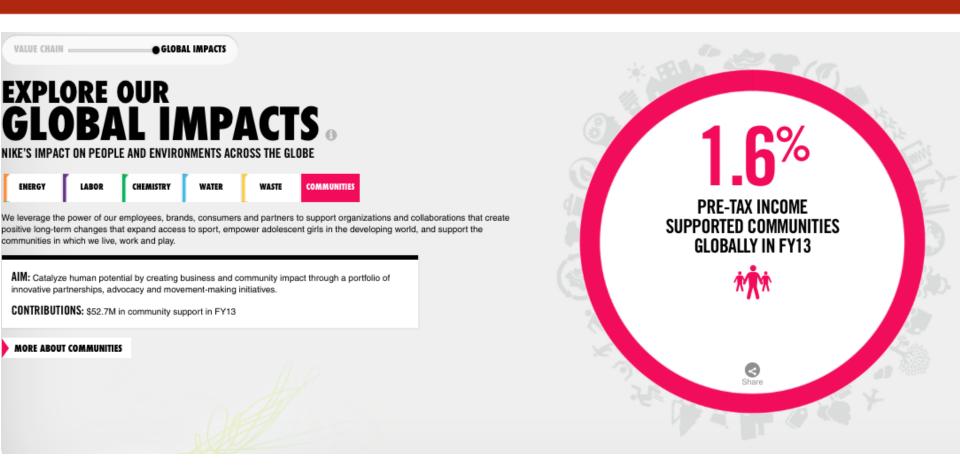
Workplace

- Safe and healthy working environment
- Transparent selection and rewarding of employees
- Talent management education and development of employees
- Work-life balance
- Flexible working hours
- Dialogue between employees and leaders
- Engagement in company decision-making
- Diversty, age-management and non-discrimination policies

Marketplace

- Engaging/hiring local suppliers
- Fair-trade and eco products procurement
- Paying on-time
- Cooperation and correct relations with (local) government
- Participation at local and regional business networks
- Implementations of CR standards towards suppliers
- Fair communication with customers, honesty in advertising
- Transparent reporting of impact using standard methodology, e.g. Global Reporting Initiative

Examples of activities – Communication



Nike – detailed on-line disclosure of information

Examples of activities – Communication



Ikea - Enabling Customers to be responsible

SUSTAINABLE LIFE AT HOME

Make a difference without leaving your home



Environment – Be More Sustainable

- Energy and material efficiency
- Waste reduction and separation
- Ecological accident prevention
- Eco design of products and services
- Circular economy principles, Cradle-2-Cradle
- Biodiversity protection
- Compliance with ecological standards in supply chain
- Transparency in environmental issues

Patagonia



Follow the frog

Intermarché

Community – Corporate Citizenship

- Financial and support to local institutions, such as schools, hospital, NGOs, cultural events)
- Non-financial supports providing products or services
- Cooperation on public-interest projects
- Support of corporate volunteering
- Improving local infrastructure
- Strategic philanthropy

Our city



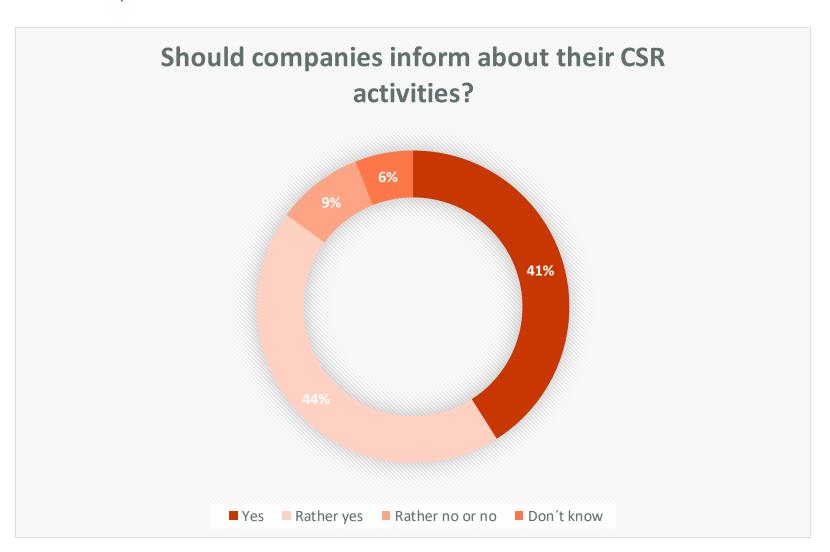
Benefits of CSR

- CSR-oriented companies are more successful on the market (medium and longterm)
- Energy efficiency
 - Better relationship with local community

- Reputation improvement
- Loyal employees and talent attraction
- Higher sales and growing loyalty of customers
- Improved risk management
- Improved relationship with suppliers
- Better cooperation with all stakeholders

Survey 2017

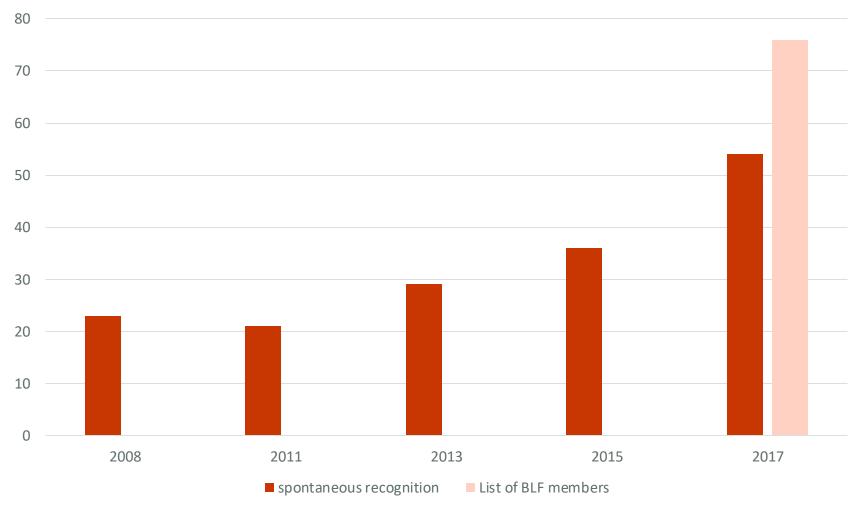
The most important facts



Survey 2017

The most important facts

Can you name a concrete responsible company?



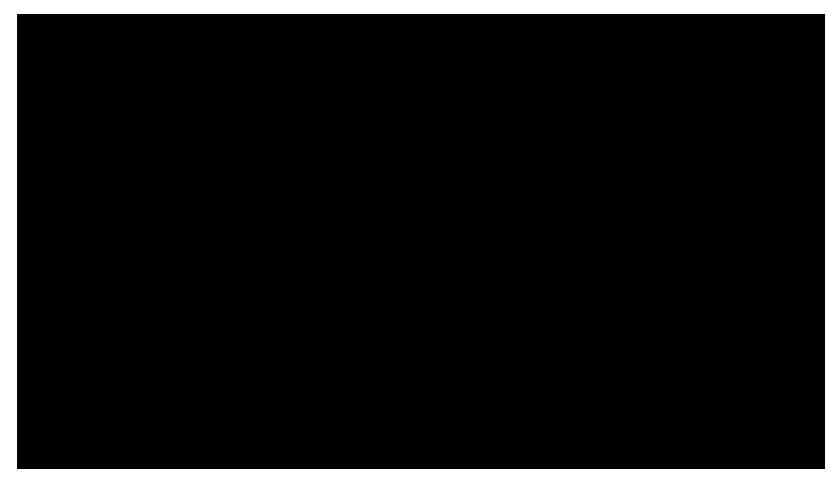
Traditional companies changing their image



Traditional companies changing their products



Traditional companies changing their products



Slovak Government Approach

In 2010 – National Action Plan for CSR – has not been proceeded to government

Since 2017 – New Law on Accounting – Companies of "Public Interest" have to include sustainability topics into their annual reports



Responsible Business Leaders' Recommendations for the Area of

MARKET

Topic: Corporate Responsibility Report

Dozens of Companies in Slovakia Are Required to Disclose Information about Their Corporate Responsibility

In 2015, the National Council of the Slovak Republic passed an amendment to Act No. 431/2002 on Accounting, as amended (hereinafter referred to as "the Act on Accounting"), which introduced a new obligation for companies to disclose information from the area of Corporate Social Responsibility and diversity policies in their annual report.

The Area of Corporate Social Responsibility

The content of the information from the area of Corporate Social Responsibility is determined by mandatory provisions in the Act on Accounting. Some companies include this required information in a report known as the CSR report. The amendment of this law is based on the EU Directive* on disclosure of non-financial and diversity information. The disclosure of information about non-financial performance of companies is important in order to change the mindsets of the companies and to help them understand the responsibility of companies for social and environmental impacts as well as the compliance with human rights and fight against corruption. The disclosure of non-financial information helps measure, monitor and control the behaviour of companies and their impact on society. Such a report contains information which can help us understand the development, behaviour and impact of company activities on the environment, employees, customers, suppliers or other partners — company stakeholders.

According to the amended Act on Accounting, the obligation concerns those public interest companies which average number of employees exceeds 500. This means that the obligation concerns certain banks, insurance companies, health insurance companies, management companies or even pension fund management companies. This obligation also concerns companies which have issued securities that have been accepted for trade on the regulated market of any EU member state.

The Area of Diversity Policies

Certain companies have additional obligations. Diversity reporting concerns companies which have issued securities that have been accepted for trade on the regulated market of any EU member state and which also meet at least two of the following requirements: the total value of their assets is more than 20 million euros, their net turnover exceeds 40 million euros or they have more than 250 employees. The annual reports of these companies must also include a description of the diversity policies that they apply in their administrative, management and supervisory bodies, especially in regard to age, sex, education and professional experience of the members of these bodies, the aims of these policies, the way they are executed and the results achieved in the reported period.

A complete list of public interest entities is presented in the box. It is estimated that based on these criteria the new requirement would apply to approximately 18,000 companies in the EU, out of which several dozen are located in Slovakia.

^{*} Act No. 431/2002 on Accounting, section 20

^{**} Directive 2014/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014:

http://eur-lexeuropa.eu/legal-content/SK/TXT/?url=celex963A32014L0095

Slovak Government Approach

Special opportunity for companies:

- •Tax assignation to non-profit organization 1% of income tax
- •In case company donates amount corresponding to 0,5 % of tax, it can assignate 2% of tax

Example:

•Income tax: 1 million Euro

•1% tax assignation: 10,000 €

•If donated as a gift 5,000 € then

•2% tax assignation: 20,000 €

•10,000 € vs 25,000 € for corporate community programs



Business Leaders Forum



Business Leaders Forum

Členovia Business Leaders Forum



















































































BLF Initiatives







Digital Skills



Other activities

Social Innovations



Building social innovation capacities in Central Europe







Building social innovation capacities in Slovakia

- Festivals of Social Innovations
 - Bratislava: September 20th, 2018
 - Košice: November 5th, 2018
- Trainings and workshops in Slovak in Bratislava, Košice, Šamorín, Rimavská Sobota, ...
 - September December 2018
- Webinar in English





Trainings and workshops in Slovakia

	Bratislava	Košice
Active Citizenship	26 September	6 November
Social Business	2 October	7 November
Technology and Creativity for SI	17 October	6 November
Stakeholders' Engagement	24 October	7 November
Impact Assessment	13 November	4 December
Impact Finance	27 November	4 December
Social Innovation Policy	6 December	4 December

www.nadaciapontis.sk/social-i-makers-1



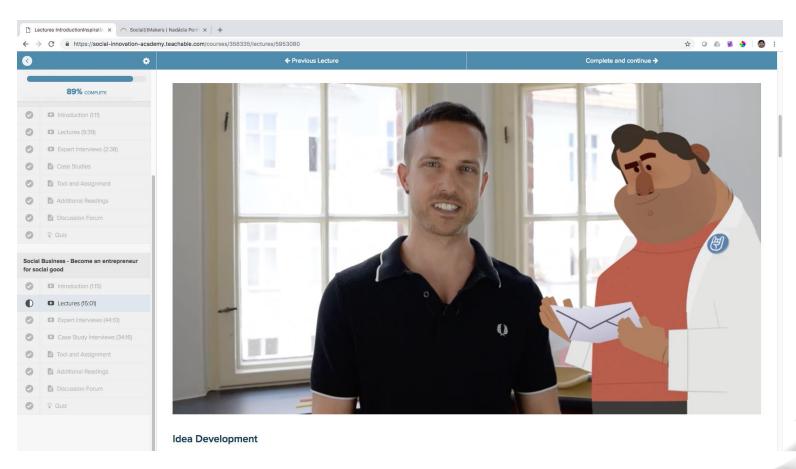








Online: https://social-innovation-academy.teachable.com





Thank you

Michal Kišša Michal.kissa@pontisfoundation.sk