

Investor Statement on Sustainability Reporting in Emerging Markets A Renewed Call to Action – April 2010

Introduction

The signatories to this statement recognize the important role corporate environmental, social and governance “ESG or sustainability” reporting plays in helping investors to determine which companies are best positioned to deliver strong, long-term investment performance. At the same time, companies increasingly understand that effective management of sustainability challenges and opportunities can contribute directly to financial success by:

- Allowing companies to reach a broader range of investors.
- Achieving greater operational efficiency.
- Improving enterprise-wide risk management.
- Making more strategic capital expenditures decisions.
- Enhancing customer loyalty and developing new customers.
- Improving brand positioning and value.
- Developing and maintaining market leadership.

However, for such actions to be properly valued by financial markets, companies must disclose information about their ESG programs and the progress made toward meeting specific ESG business objectives. For this reason, more than 2,300 global companies, including more than two-thirds of the constituents in the Global FT 500, issued sustainability reports in 2008.¹

Why Sustainability Reporting

Disclosing environmental and social performance data is critical to investors for evaluating:

- Financial health and risk management, as this information augments financial analysis by indicating material risks and potential liabilities that are often overlooked by general accounting standards.
- Management quality, as ESG issues management can be used as a proxy for strong corporate governance and serve as an indicator of a company’s overall management quality.
- Competitive positioning, as firms in emerging markets are increasingly competing globally and will be assessed according to their ability to comply with evolving international standards such as the European Union’s Restriction of Use of certain Hazardous Substances Directive (RoHS) and the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE) regulations. In addition, home country standards are changing quickly and creating opportunities for companies with

¹ CorporateRegister.com. (March 2009). *CRRReportingAwards '08, Global Winners & Reporting Trends*. Retrieved Feb. 16, 2010, from <http://www.corporateregister.com/pdf/CRRRA08.pdf>.

- forward looking environmental and labor policies and programs to distinguish themselves.
- Growth potential, as there is a large and growing body of evidence indicating that companies that are pro-active environmental stewards, responsible corporate citizens and strong employers are more likely to create long-term shareholder value.

Sustainability Disclosure in Emerging Markets

As emerging market companies continue to grow in significance in the global economy, so do investor expectations for these companies. Emerging markets represent important investment areas, but a lack of transparency can hamper potential investment. Specifically, investors often do not have enough information on the manner in which companies in emerging markets have assessed and responded to risks and opportunities related to sustainability issues—and how these risks and opportunities might affect future financial performance and valuation.

In particular, the signatories to this statement encourage all companies to enhance transparency by working toward:

- Providing regularly updated ESG disclosure in financial reports or in specialized sustainability reports, focusing on the most material business risks and opportunities.
- Setting clear sustainability goals and disclosing progress towards meeting targets.
- Using the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) framework in preparing their reports. At a minimum, we recommend that companies list exactly which GRI indicators are addressed in their reports as part of a “GRI Index.”
- Continually improving their reporting based on feedback from key stakeholder groups, including both financial stakeholders and non-financial stakeholders, such as employees, customers, and relevant community and civil society groups.

The EMDP’s most recent baseline study underscores the need for improved reporting in emerging markets.² It found that while 96 percent of the 100 largest emerging market companies reported on at least one ESG factor, only 14 of the 100 declared reporting in accordance with the GRI’s guidelines, with a mere 20 making reference to the GRI. Furthermore, of the 28 companies in the study listed as signatories to the United Nations Global Compact, only 18 (64 percent) produced a Communication on Progress (COP) and/or a GRI report in compliance with the Compact’s reporting requirements. In addition, only 30 percent of the companies offered any climate-related information.

² Emerging Markets Disclosure Project. (December 2009). *Corporate Sustainability Disclosure in Emerging Markets*. Retrieved Feb. 16, 2009, from http://socialinvest.org/projects/iwg/documents/EMDP_UNCTAD_REPORT.pdf.

Why the GRI

We urge companies to use the GRI's third generation, G3 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines ("Guidelines") to inform company reporting, and in so doing, increase the credibility, comparability, and utility of their reporting efforts. A GRI-based report also serves as a strong "Communication on Progress" for corporate signatories of the Global Compact.

The Global Reporting Initiative (www.globalreporting.org) is an international organization developed by businesses working with a broad base of global organizations. The GRI provides guidance on sustainability reporting process and content through the GRI Guidelines, a flexible reporting system that allows companies to focus on the issues most relevant to company operations.

More than 1,000 organizations globally currently use the GRI Guidelines in developing their sustainability reports. In fact, of the 3,100 companies issuing sustainability reports in 2008 tracked by CorporateRegister.com, approximately one third followed the GRI's guidelines in issuing reports, making it the most widely used standard worldwide.³ Similarly, KPMG found that 60 percent of the Global Fortune 250 and more than 30 percent of the 100 biggest companies worldwide by revenue used the GRI guidelines in their reporting in 2008.⁴

Conclusion

The signatories to this statement believe that the next generation of leading companies will distinguish themselves through their commitment to sustainability, as demonstrated through robust sustainability reporting, and will be correspondingly rewarded by the market.

2010 Signatories:

1. Allianz Global Investors Korea Limited
2. Bank Sarasin & Cie AG
3. Bâtirente
4. Blue Summit Financial Group, Inc.
5. Boston Common Asset Management, LLC
6. British Columbia Teachers' Federation Salary Indemnity Fund
7. Calvert Investments
8. Canadian Labour Congress Staff Pension Fund
9. Christian Brothers Investment Services, Inc.
10. The Christopher Reynolds Foundation
11. Church of the Brethren Benefit Trust, Inc.

³ CorporateRegister.com. (March 2009). *CRReportingAwards '08, Global Winners & Reporting Trends*. Retrieved Feb. 16, 2010, from <http://www.corporateregister.com/pdf/CRRA08.pdf>.

⁴ KPMG. (October 2008). *KPMG International Survey of Corporate Responsibility Reporting 2008*. Retrieved Feb. 16, 2010, from http://www.kpmg.com/SiteCollectionDocuments/International-corporate-responsibility-survey-2008_v2.pdf.

12. Comgest
13. The Co-operative Asset Management
14. Dexia Asset Management
15. DnB NOR Asset Management
16. Domini Social Investments LLC
17. Element Investment Managers (formerly Frater Asset Management)
18. EM Capital Management, LLC
19. Environmental Investment Services Asia Limited (EISAL)
20. Ethos Foundation
21. F&C Management Limited
22. FIM Asset Management
23. General Board of Global Ministries United Methodist Church
24. GES Investment Services
25. Government Employees Pension Fund of South Africa
26. Henderson Global Investors, Sustainable and Responsible Investment
27. Local Authority Pension Fund Forum (LAPFF)
28. Macif Gestion
29. Mercy Investment Services
30. Meritas Mutual Funds
31. Merseyside Pension Fund
32. MMA Praxis Mutual Funds
33. Mn Services N.V.
34. Natural Investments LLC
35. Neuberger Berman Socially Responsive Fund
36. NH-CA Asset Management
37. Northwest & Ethical Investments L.P.
38. Oikocredit USA
39. Pax World
40. PGGM Vermogensbeheer B.V
41. PREVI - Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil
42. Progressive Asset Management
43. PT BNP Paribas Investment Partners
44. Robeco
45. The Seventh Swedish National Pension Fund (AP7)
46. SNS Asset Management N.V.
47. Trillium Asset Management Corporation
48. United Methodist Church General Board of Pension and Health Benefits
49. Vancity Investment Management (formerly Inhance Investment Management, Inc.)
50. Veris Wealth Partners
51. Winslow Management Company, A Brown Advisory Investment Group
52. Women's Division, General Board of Global Ministries United Methodist Church

2010 Affiliated Supporters:

1. As You Sow
2. Association for Sustainable and Responsible Investment in Asia (ASRIA)
3. Bloomberg
4. CAER - Corporate Analysis. Enhanced Responsibility
5. Ceres
6. Ecoeye Co., Ltd
7. Eco-Frontier
8. Ethical Investment Research Services Ltd. (EIRIS)
9. Eurosif (European Sustainable Investment Forum)
10. FBDS – Brazilian Foundation for Sustainable Development
11. IndonesiaWISE
12. INrate Ltd
13. Jantzi-Sustainalytics
14. KOCSR
15. Korea Corporate Governance Service
16. Korea Sustainability Investing Forum (KOSIF)
17. P.T. Minaca Selaras
18. Responsible Research
19. RiskMetrics Group
20. Shareholder Association for Research and Education (SHARE)
21. Si2
22. SolAbility
23. SUSTINVEST Co., Ltd
24. VIP (Vereinigung Institutionelle Privatanleger): Association of Institutional Shareholders