Working Together Toward a Common Goal

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Learning Objectives

- ESG is a cross-departmental and complex program. Who should you involve?
- How to bring departments together successfully
- Progressing from committee to program



ESG: A COMPLEX AND CROSS-DEPARTMENTAL PROGRAM



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Environmental

Energy Use

Water Use

Greenhouse Gas / Carbon Footprint

> Waste to Landfill

Green building

Climate change risks

Biodiversity

Animal welfare

Social

Human Rights

Child and forced labor

Human trafficking

DEI

Working conditions

Wage and Pay Ratios

Privacy

Community Relations

Product integrity and safety

Governance

Executive compensation

Board and leadership diversity

Transparency and disclosure

Cybersecurity

Anti-bribery

Antitrust

AML / BSA

Fraud

Business ethics / corporate culture

Responsible Supply Chain

Regulatory compliance

Conflicts of interest

ESG Frameworks

Dow Jones Sustainability Indices (DJSI)

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)

Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)

United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)

SAM Corporate Sustainability Assessment

Future-Fit Business Benchmark (FFBB)

Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)

International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 9001 & 14001

Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)

Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark (GRESB)

Climate Disclosure Standards Board (CDSB)

International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB)

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN-SDG)

Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

United Nations Principles for Responsibility (UNPRI)



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California Climate Accountability Package

On October 7, 2023, California Governor Gavin Newsom signed into law landmark climate disclosure and financial reporting legislation: the <u>Climate Corporate</u>
<u>Data Accountability Act</u>, (SB 253) and the <u>Climate-Related Financial Risk Act</u> (SB 261). Referred to as the Climate Accountability Package, these new California
laws impose unprecedented reporting requirements on U.S. companies "doing business" in California.

Applicability:

- Applies to both public and private companies - partnerships, corporations, limited liability companies, or other business entities formed under the laws of California or any other U.S. state or the District of Columbia or under an act of the U.S. Congress
- Applies regardless of whether the company has set Scope 3 emissions targets or goals
- Applies if the company generates over \$1 billion in gross annual revenue in the prior fiscal year
- Applies if the company is "doing business" in California - actively engaging in any transaction for the purpose of financial or pecuniary gain or profit within California, regardless of whether the company is domiciled in the state.

Summary of requirements:

- Disclosure of Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions starting 2026 (based on 2025 data)
- Disclosure of Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions starting in 2027 (based on 2026 data)
- Submission of biennial climate-related financial risk reports to the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and make it available on the corporate website starting in 2026
- Obtain an "assurance engagement" performed by a qualified independent third-party assurance provider to verify Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions beginning in 2026 and Scope 3 beginning in 2030
- · Pay an annual fee

Fines/Penalties:

- Violations of the Climate Corporate Data Accountability Act can result in penalties up to \$500,000 in a reporting year.
- Between 2027 and 2030, penalties for Scope 3 emissions reporting may only occur if the company does not file at all.
- Violations of the Climate-Related Financial Risk Act can result in penalties up to \$50,000 per reporting year



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- Legal
- · Operations
- · Health & Safety
- · Facilities
- Fleet Management
- · Board of Directors
- · Investor Relations

- Compliance
- · Compensation & Benefits
- Learning & Development
- Accounting
- · Diversity, Equity, & Inclusion
- Talent Acquisition
- Data Analytics



HOW TO BRING DEPARTMENTS TOGETHER SUCCESSFULLY



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A Seat Around the Table

- Define the "Why"
- Create a RACI chart for the program
- Include major stakeholders
 - Include at least one senior-level individual (preferably C-Suite)
 - Determine voting vs. non-voting members
- Determine how and how often to meet
 - Do you need Sub-Committees?





ESG Committee Charter

- Purpose of the ESG Committee
- Composition of the Committee
- · Responsibilities and duties of the Committee
- Frequency of meetings
- Definitions and responsibilities of any Sub-Committees

SCCE*

Society of Corporate
Complance and Ethics





PROGRESSING FROM COMMITTEE TO PROGRAM



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What is a Materiality Assessment?



A tool used to identify and prioritize ESG issues most critical to your company

- · Identifies risks and opportunities
- Identifies importance to stakeholders
- Helps to make the business case for ESG
- Drives and directs strategy for ESG



- What are your ESG priorities for the next three years for your department or position?
- Have ESG concerns ever led your company to forgo a potential investment?
- What ESG disclosures or certifications do you participate in?
- What ESG framework does your company use or prioritize?
- What aspect of ESG is most important to you?
- Is there an area of ESG that you would like us to become more involved with?
- What ESG topics are most valuable to you?
- What ESG topics should [your company name] improve?
- What ESG initiative that [your company name] is involved with are you most/least impressed with?

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Road Map





Choosing a Framework

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Roles and Responsibilities





