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Purpose of GRI Sustainability Reporting Guidelines: The guidelines offer reporting principles, standard disclosures and implementation manuals for the preparation of sustainability reports for organisations, regardless of their size, sector or location. The guidelines also provide an international reference for all those interested in the governance approach and the disclosure of the environmental, social and economic performance and impacts of organisations. The guidelines are useful in the preparation of any document that requires such disclosure. The guidelines will be established in the context of a multi-stakeholder global process involving representatives of businesses, the workforce, civil society and financial markets, as well as auditors and experts from different fields; and with regulators and government agencies in several countries. The guidelines have been drafted in accordance with internationally recognised report-related documents, to which the Guidelines refer. The G4 sustainability reporting guidelines are presented in two parts: (i) reporting principles and standard disclosures; (ii) Implementation Manual Part one, reporting principles and standard disclosures, contains reporting principles, standard disclosures and criteria that the organisation should apply to the preparation of the sustainability report in accordance with the guidelines. Key expressions are also defined. The second part, the implementation manual, contains an explanation of how reporting principles should be applied, how the information to be published should be prepared and how the different concepts of the Guidelines should be interpreted. References to the glossary and general report notes are also included. Organisations should review the implementation manual when preparing the sustainability report. Our mission is to enable organizations to be transparent and take responsibility for their impact, which is made possible by the world's most widely used sustainability reporting standards - GRI standards. So make a deep dive into the standards today that address topics ranging from fighting corruption in water, biodiversity to occupational health and safety, taxing emissions. And discover our services as we learn how we work together to ensure a more sustainable future. Discover sustainability standards Our Performance Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) index We use GRI sustainability reporting standards (GRI Standards) for voluntary reporting of sustainable development. The standards include the use of the company's activities, economic, environmental and social dimensions of its services. GRI cooperates with the UNITED NATIONS Environment Programme (UNEP) and the UN Global Agreement, which is under the aegis of the UN Secretary-General. We have decided to combine our GRI report with the 10 principles and 21 advanced criteria of the Global Agreement. The index contains references to the 10 principles and positions of the Mining and Metals Council and how we relate to the principles of Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI) 11 and the underlying criteria. We believe that our reporting practices are in line with GRI's reporting principles in all relevant respects. We report in accordance with GRI standards, including the G4 Mining and Metals Industry Supplement and the G4 electrical utility industry's additional indicators that are relevant to us. Sectoral additions remain only available in G4. Our report is in line with the Core option described by GRI SRS 101. Hydro's external auditor, KPMG, provided limited assurance on the overall viability performance stage of Hydro's annual report. Please read this part of the report to the independent auditor's report. Where the viability performance stage has been cross-referenced in the GRI index, the information shall be included in the scope of this guarantee. For other references, certainty shall not apply. Updated May 23, 2019 Consequently, the company has started to implement the sustainability guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative - GRI. The Global Reporting Initiative - GRI is the world's most widely used international standard for annual social and environmental performance reporting and contains around 100 corporate sustainability indicators. It aims to set guidelines to help companies develop globally comparable csR reports. In 2002, GRI became the official affiliated agency of the United Nations Environment Programme - UNEP. In line with the implementation of the GRI model, Copel participates in compliance with the AA1000 series of standards, which set out the principles established in 1999 by an institute specializing in social and ethical responsibility specializing in social and ethical responsibility. The implementation of both standards requires an attentive effort on the part of the organisation to adapt existing controls and indicators and create new ones, as well as to adapt the company's processes and corporate culture in order to promote sustainability. In 2005, a management group composed of representatives of the most important corporate areas was appointed and a special consultancy firm was hired to support this task. Copel's 2008 Annual Management and Sustainability Report was classified as + by the GRI Global Reporting Initiative on 1 July, reiterating the previous year's result. This award for the second consecutive year demonstrates that Copel continues to meet the highlighting its commitment to exemplary environmental and social responsibility practices and the sustainability of business and the planet as a whole, a prominent initiative in Brazil's electricity sector. Implementation plan: - First cycle: Between July 2005 and June 2006, focusing on the involvement of employees, customers, suppliers and authorities in the company's strategic communication process. - Second term: Between July 2006 and June 2007, the company focused on the involvement of stakeholders in its strategic communication process: shareholders, society and the environment. - Third cycle: Between July 2007 and June 2008, it focused on the involvement of all other stakeholders identified in the 2005 stakeholder mapping process by the working group set up for this purpose (media, regulatory agencies, competitors, partners, pensioners, outsourced contractors, NGOs and future generations) and external audits carried out in accordance with GRI guidelines. 22 August 2016, 19:48 RPS 004 Global Reporting Initiative; Sustainability Report by Naveen S Singhal\*1 and Arun Dev\*\*2\* JAG Consultants Pte Ltd, Singapore\*\*School of Marine Science and Technology, Newcastle University Sustainability and Corporate Governance are becoming substantially important criteria for global investors and the capital market. These issues are increasingly influencing investor decision-making. Sustainability reports also help organisations assess their Operations v/S Sustainability problems. This will help organisations to set sustainable goals, measure and improve their sustainability performance and be more acceptable to government, society and stakeholders. Stock markets, as a focal point for investors, have received a number of questions from investors about sustainability practices. Exchanges are now encouraging sustainability by encouraging businesses to adopt reporting policies and practices on sustainable development. INTRODUCTION Defining sustainability is the study of the functioning of natural systems, the production of diversity and necessary things to balance ecology. It also recognizes that human civilization takes resources to maintain a modern way of life x Economic development: what is and is not economically sound, and how it affects businesses, jobs and employability x Social Development: Awareness and legislation to protect the health of people from pollution and other harmful activities that can develop in business and industry. x Environment: Businesses are regulated to improve their environmental performance, prevent pollution and keep their CO2 emissions low GRI in 2000 the first version of the sustainability report. Over the past 16 years, the GRI guidelines have gone from G3.0 in 2006, G3.1 in 2010 to g-4 g-4 The Sustainability Reporting Guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) are regularly reviewed to provide the best and most up-to-date guidance for effective sustainability reports. The sustainability report aims to help reporters prepare sustainability reports for stakeholders and to provide valuable information on the organisation's sustainability issues. Corporate sustainability reports have a long history of environmental reporting. The first environmental reports were published in the late 1980s by companies in the chemical industry. Another group of early reporters was a dedicated group of small and medium-sized enterprises with very mature and advanced environmental management systems. Proc. in 6th Intl. Conf. on Technology and Operation of Offshore Support Vessels (OSV Singapore 2016) Edited by Arun K Dev :: Copyright © 2016 OSV Singapore 2016 Organizers. ISBN: 978-981-08-7921-1 :: Published by Research Publishing, Singapore. www.rpsonline.com.sg 93 August 22, 2016 19:48 RPS 00494 Arun Kr Dev (Eds.) What does GRI report? Sustainability reports help organisations assess, understand and communicate their economic, environmental, social and governance performance. A sustainability report is a report published by a company or organisation on the economic, environmental and social impacts of its day-to-day activities. The sustainability report also presents the organisation's values and governance model. It demonstrates its commitment to a sustainable global economy. The value of the sustainability reporting process is that it ensures that organisations take into account their impact on these sustainability issues and allow them to be transparent about the risks and opportunities they are facing. Building and maintaining trust in businesses and governments is essential to achieve a sustainable economy and the world. Every day, businesses and governments make decisions that have a direct impact on stakeholders such as financial institutions, labour organisations, civil society and citizens, and on their level of trust. These decisions are now increasingly based on non-financial information. Sustainability is the most important. GRI is an independent international organisation that helps businesses, governments and other organisations understand and communicate the impact of business on critical sustainability issues, such as climate change, human rights, corruption and many others. GRI moved to Amsterdam and was officially inaugurated as a collaborative organisation of UNEP in the presence of then UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan. 2000: GRI launched the first version of the Guidance, the first global Represents. The second generation of guidelines, the G2, was presented at the Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development. GRI was referred to as the world record world record implementation t. 2006: The demand for GRI sustainability reporting guidance has steadily increased and this has been further strengthened by the launch of the third generation of guidelines, G3. 2013: In May 2013, GRI released the fourth generation of G-4 sustainability reporting guidelines. The latest developments in the GRI Guidelines, which form part of the world's most widely used comprehensive sustainability reporting framework and have been established through an international, multi-stakeholder, consensus-based process, allow all companies and organisations to report on their economic, environmental, social and governance performance. The G4 has been substantially revised and improved to reflect important current and future trends in the sustainability reporting environment. The integration of non-financial reporting, such as sustainability and CSR, is a fairly new trend that has expanded over the past 20 years. Many companies now produce annual sustainability reports and there is a wide range of ratings and standards. There are many reasons why companies choose to produce these reports, but their essential aim is to be true, real, transparent and accountable. HOW DOES IT WORK? The GRI reports are the first part, which are the reporting principles and disclosures, also detailing the reporting principles that enable organisations to report effectively, as well as the reporting principles for the period from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016. On the technology and operation of sea-support vessels95 in line with the guidelines. The implementation manual is set out in Chapter 2 of document G4. This is essential for the preparation of the sustainability report. It describes how reporting principles should be applied, how information should be prepared and how concepts of guidelines should be interpreted. ISO 26000:2010 - ISO 26000 provides guidance in ISO 26000 on social responsibility, which provides guidance on how businesses and organisations can operate in a socially responsible manner. It helps clarify what social responsibility is and directs organisations to transform these principles into csR actions and best practices. The guidance in ISO 26000 is intended to be clear and applicable to all types of organisations, including large enterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises, public administrations, governmental and non-governmental organisations. ISO 26000 helps organisations contribute to sustainable development to go beyond basic legal compliance. The sustainability reporting guidelines of GRI provide reporting principles, standard disclosures and implementation manuals for organisations' sustainability regardless of their size, sector or location. The GRI report deals with the following positive and negative effects: Economic (Profit) x Local economic development x Infrastructure development x Increasing market share x Lower energy consumption Environment (Planet) x Land pollution x Water use x Waste management x x used x Transport of products x depletion of natural resources x depletion of available land x Noise and air pollution Social (People) x Indigenous rights x Local communities x Local suppliers x Increase local workforce x Increased communication capabilities in different communities x Capacity building improvement in local workforce x Better industrial management and business standards August 22, 2016 19:48 RPS 00496 Arun Kr Dev (Eds.) The current version G4 places greater emphasis on organizations focusing the reporting process and the final report on topics that are relevant to their business and key stakeholders The principles and quality of the sustainability report X Content x Materiality x Stakeholder inclusiveness x Sustainability context (What it means. E.g.: Banker-To be a responsible lender) x Accuracy x Timeliness / Regularity (Annual Review) x Comparability (Last 2 reports reader compare) x Clarity x Balance (Risk Identification and Communication) Benefits of GRI Sustainability Report Internal benefits for companies and organizations as well: x Increased understanding of risks and opportunities x Emphasizing the relationship between financial and non-financial performance x Influencing long-term governance strategy and policy, and business plans x Streamlining processes, reducing costs and improving efficiency x Benchmarking and sustainability performance assessment for legitimate and voluntary initiatives x Avoiding environmental, social and governance errors x Comparison of performance internally and organisationally and across sectors The external benefits of sustainability reports can be: x Improving reputation and brand ness x Understanding the true value of the organisation to external stakeholders and tangible assets x Demonstrating how the organisation influences and influences sustainable development expectations The occurrence of such views has convinced investors to make key environmental impact, social sustainability and corporate governance criteria in managing their decisions. OTHER TYPES OF SUSTAINABILITY REPORTS Sustainability reports can be considered synonymous with other non-financial reporting conditions, such as triple bottom line reporting, corporate social responsibility (CSR) reporting and more (Figure 1). It is an integral part of integrated reporting; another development that combines an analysis of financial and non-financial performance. August 22, 2016 Conf. operation of technology and maritime support vessels97 Fig. 1 Sustainability Report 2. triple bottom line Source: This accounting framework, known as the Triple Bottom Line (TBL), went beyond traditional measures of profit, return on investment, and shareholder value to include environmental and dimensions (Figure 2). By placing the 19:48 RPS 00498 Arun Kr Dev (Eds.) on August 22, 2016 performance along the lines of profit, the interrelated dimensions of people and the planet - reporting in the bottom three line can be an important tool to support sustainability goals. In business, sustainability has two main aspects: reporting and strategy. Reporting requires the measurement of different elements critical to an efficient sustainable business operation. The strategy will help to understand the internal and external impacts on sustainability reports as businesses, using data to help lose the 21st century' The sustainability report is a critical first step in implementing a strategy that can help the organisation understand the impact on stakeholders and how it can mitigate the negative impact on the economy, society and the environment. Role of stock exchanges in sustainability reports Following the establishment of the UN-led Sustainable Stock Exchanges Initiative (SSE) in 2009, the Sustainable Exchange Investor Initiative (IISE) task force was set up to convene members to coordinate participation with stock exchanges on sustainability listing requirements. Many investors come to Singapore with no query sustainability report. Global investors are in large part only companies in this part of the world if they see that companies are honestly reporting. Therefore, sustainability reporting is not only a problem for local markets, but also affects the global financial system. Investors are more likely to sell to companies that are not green. Thus, sustainability reporting also gives companies the opportunity to demonstrate their efforts on the global scene and pose a threat to non-sustainable companies. China, Taiwan and Malaysia are among some Asian countries where bourses already require listed companies to publish sustainability reports in some form. Stock markets play a key role in creating more sustainable capital markets. Leading exchanges around the world implemented robust corporate education programs, sustainability-themed indices and set minimum standards for sustainability disclosure as a prerequisite for companies to list these exchanges. The list of governments and exchanges that require or encourage the sustainability of companies is constantly growing around the world. Finally, there were 180 laws and regulatory standards in 45 countries that demanded certain aspects of corporate sustainability reports. To raise awareness of these issues, the United Nations has formed the Sustainable Stock Exchanges Initiative (SSE Initiative). The SSE initiative will put stock markets, regulators, investors and other key stakeholders together to promote environmental, social and (ESG). As per World Federation of Exchanges Sustainability Task Force Survey (SWG Survey) Thirty-nine percent of respondents said they had approached sustainability issues. Investigations are on the rise. August 22, 2016 Conf. on Technology and Operation of Offshore Support Vessels99 VITA Sustainability disclosure can make a significant difference in a competitive global environment. It strengthens investor confidence, the loyalty of employees and stakeholders. Analysts often believe the company's sustainability disclosures provide better access to capital. It is therefore in the interest of all large or small organisations to promote sustainability within the organisation. This would only strengthen their presence and attachment to the global supply chain of services and products. REFERENCE Earnst & Young 2. GRI www.globalreporting.org 3rd 4th 5th

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