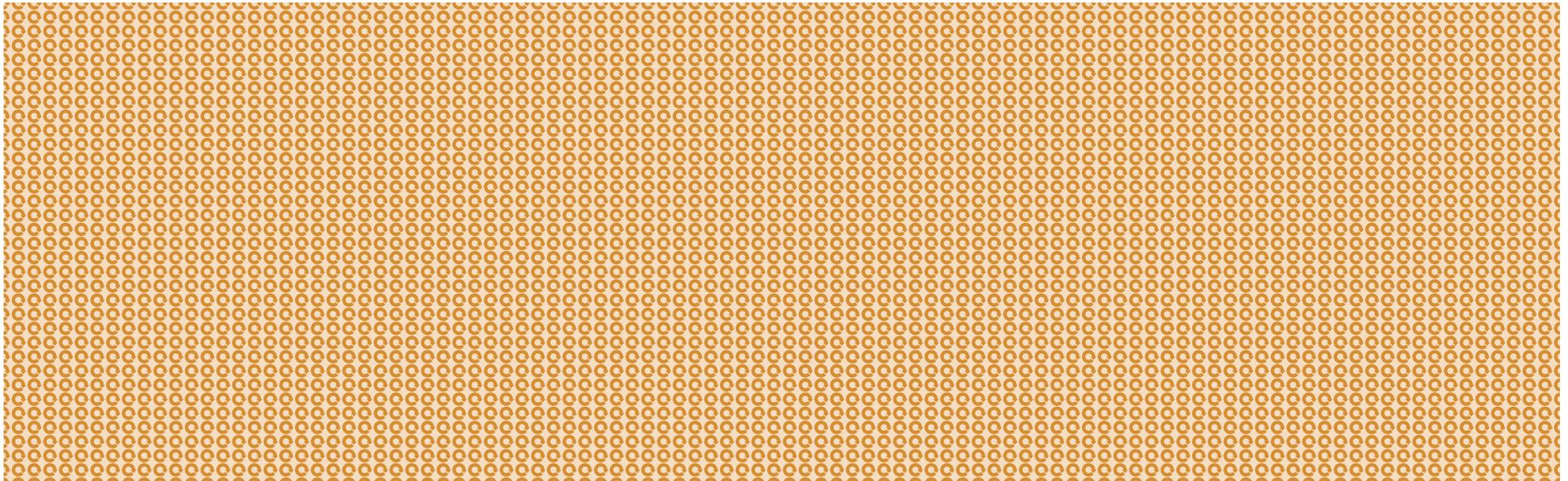


## What do investors expect from non-financial reporting?



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## For further information

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## Introduction

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On 16 April 2013, the European Commission proposed new requirements for disclosure of non-financial information for all large companies in the EU. Investors, being a key audience of corporate reporting, are increasingly looking to assess not just the financial performance of the companies in which they invest, but also the environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance.

In order to gather the views and opinions of the investment community on their use of ESG information and the proposed reporting regime, Eurosif and ACCA conducted a survey of investors, analysts and other stakeholders. The key findings of the survey are presented in this paper.

The information presented in this paper represents:



**94 completed surveys**



**18 countries**

including the UK (21%), Netherlands (13%), Belgium (11%), France (11%) and Germany (10%),



responses from analysts and investors from large **mainstream to small** specialist funds.

## Key points

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Investors' interest in corporate non-financial information is growing. As of 2011, assets managed under investment strategies incorporating non-financial information represented in excess of EUR 10.5 trillion globally, of which almost two thirds are managed by European investors, according to market studies by Eurosif and the Global Sustainable Investment Alliance.

Some key survey findings are as follows:

- ▶ The most important sources of non-financial information for investors are sustainability/CSR reports and annual reports.
- ▶ A majority of respondents agree that current non-financial information published by companies is linked to the CSR policy. However, they disagree that current reporting is linked to business strategy and risk, and disagree that sufficient information is provided to assess financial materiality.
- ▶ In order for non-financial information to be useful to investors it must be comparable across companies. Respondents state that current non-financial reporting is not sufficiently comparable and agree that non-financial information should be better integrated with financial information.
- ▶ Qualitative policy statements are important to assess financial materiality, but quantitative key performance indicators (KPIs) are viewed as essential.
- ▶ Accountability mechanisms should be part of non-financial reporting, either through new board oversight mechanisms, third-party assurance and/or shareholder approval at AGMs.

# What sources of non-financial information do investors use today?

**All respondents** made use of non-financial information.

**67%**

always made use of it.

**25%**

frequently used it.

**8%**

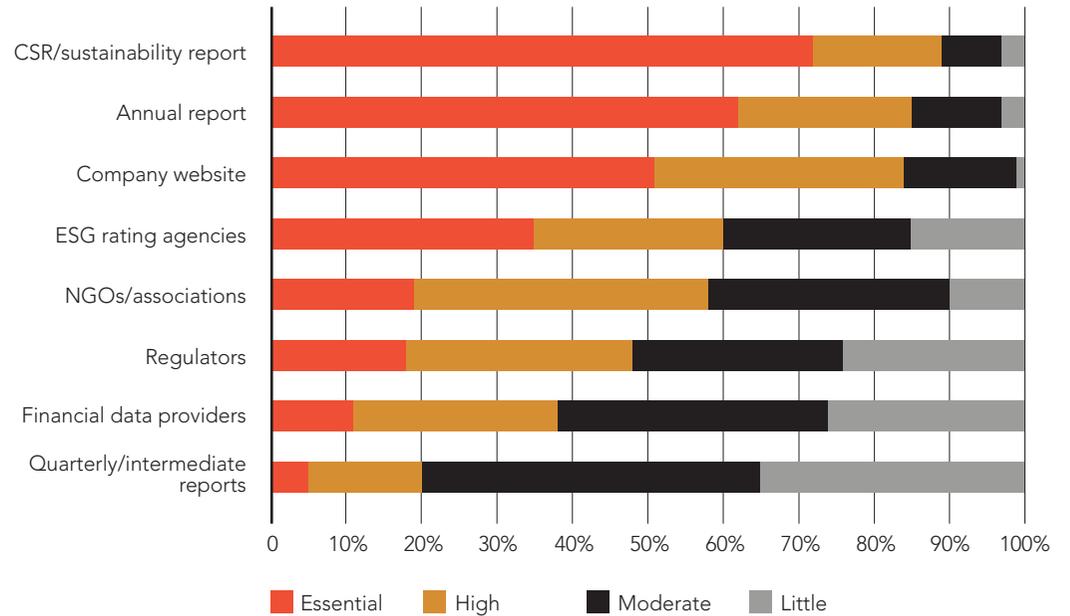
sometimes used it.



The most important sources of non-financial information for investors were **CSR/sustainability reports**, followed by annual reports and the company website.

Other sources of information mentioned by respondents included the media, direct conversations with companies and trade or industry associations.

## COMMON SOURCES OF NON-FINANCIAL INFORMATION



**89%**

of respondents felt that CSR/sustainability reports are 'essential' or of 'high importance'.

## How adequate is current non-financial reporting by European companies?



**78%**

of investors surveyed disagreed or strongly disagreed that current levels of non-financial disclosure are adequate.



**73%**

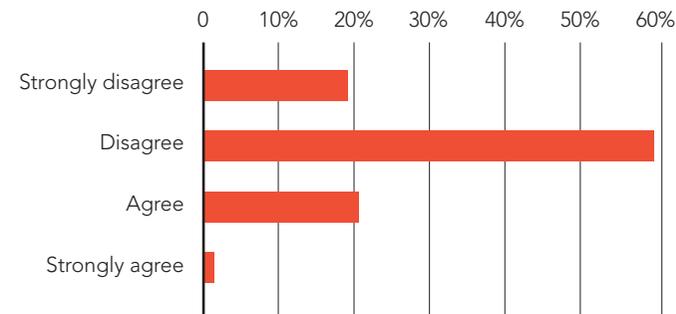
of investors surveyed disagreed or strongly disagreed that current levels of non-financial disclosure **are linked to strategy and risk.**



**93%**

of investors surveyed disagreed or strongly disagreed that current levels of non-financial disclosure are sufficient to assess materiality.

### CURRENT LEVELS OF NON-FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE ARE ADEQUATE



**69%**

of investors surveyed agreed or strongly agreed that non-financial **disclosure is linked to CSR.**

## Which topics should non-financial reporting cover?

---

The European Commission's proposal sets out that companies should, at a minimum, produce information on:

- **environmental issues**
- **social/employee matters**
- **human rights**
- **anti-corruption/bribery.**



# 66%

of investors felt that the Commission's proposal should include additional areas to be addressed by companies, suggesting:

- corporate governance
- supply chain impacts
- company specific issues
- sector specific issues.



# 89%

of investors surveyed agreed or strongly agreed that **reporting should be forward looking** in addition to providing information on past performance.



**Comparability of information** across companies was seen as poor at present, as **92%** of investors surveyed disagreed or strongly disagreed that current reporting is sufficiently comparable.



# 84%

of investors disagreed or strongly disagreed that companies make it clear how they identify material non-financial issues.

## What form should non-financial disclosure take?

The European Commission's proposal would require companies to set out i) a description of its policies, ii) the results, and iii) the risks and how they are managed. Financial and non-financial key performance indicators (KPIs) shall be included to the extent necessary. Thus it would require companies to disclose qualitative information, but not quantitative KPIs.

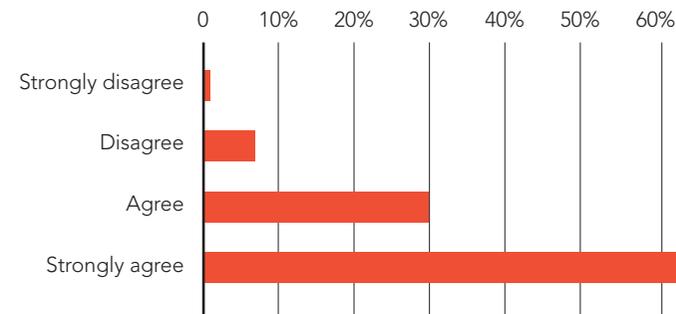
96% of investors agreed or strongly agreed that quantitative **key performance indicators** are essential to assess corporate sustainability performance.

76% of investors agreed or strongly agreed that qualitative **policy statements** are essential.



There are a number of non-financial reporting frameworks in use at present. 84% of investors surveyed agreed or strongly agreed that established standardised **reporting frameworks** should be used by companies.

### FINANCIAL AND NON-FINANCIAL REPORTING SHOULD BE MORE INTEGRATED



# 92%

of investors surveyed agreed or strongly agreed that financial and non-financial information should be **more integrated**.

## What kind of accountability mechanisms should be applied to non-financial information?

The European Commission's proposal does not make explicit mention of additional accountability mechanisms in relation to non-financial information. As this is proposed to be part of the Accounting Directive, there is an implicit requirement that the information included is verified for consistency with the financial statements.

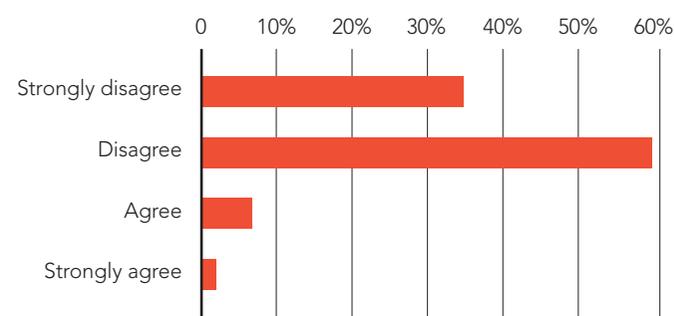
Investors were asked if additional oversight mechanisms over non-financial information are needed.



Investors surveyed were of the opinion that:

- new board **oversight mechanisms** are necessary (88% agreed or strongly agreed)
- non-financial disclosure should be **independently verified** (84% agreed or strongly agreed)
- shareholders should be able **to approve company** non-financial disclosure at general meeting of shareholders (74% agreed or strongly agreed).

### BOARDS ARE SUFFICIENTLY ACCOUNTABLE FOR NON-FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE



# 92%

of investors surveyed disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement that **company boards are sufficiently accountable** for non-financial disclosure.

## Which companies should be required to produce non-financial reports?



**The European Commission's proposal states that all large companies (both listed and private) should be subject to the disclosure requirements on a consolidated basis, with large companies defined as those with:**

- **over 500 employees**
- **a balance sheet exceeding EUR 20 million, or revenue exceeding EUR 40 million.**

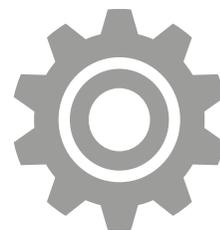


According to European Commission figures, the proposal will increase the number of companies producing non-financial reports from 2,500 to 18,000 out of a total population of 42,000 large companies in the EU.



This departs from the standard definition of a large company used in the new merged EU Accounting Directive, which is that at least two of the following three must be present:

- over 250 employees
- a balance sheet exceeding EUR 20 million
- revenue exceeding EUR 40 million.



Investors surveyed were almost unanimously in favour of large listed companies needing to report non-financial information, with less support for large private companies.

	<b>Listed</b>	<b>Private</b>
Large	99%	56%
Medium	66%	39%
Small	33%	23%



## About ACCA and Eurosif

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ACCA (the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants) is the global body for professional accountants. We aim to offer business-relevant, first-choice qualifications to people of application, ability and ambition around the world who seek a rewarding career in accountancy, finance and management.

Founded in 1904, ACCA has consistently held unique core values: opportunity, diversity, innovation, integrity and accountability. We believe that accountants bring value to economies in all stages of development. We aim to develop capacity in the profession and encourage the adoption of consistent global standards. Our values are aligned to the needs of employers in all sectors and we ensure that, through our qualifications, we prepare accountants for business. We work to open up the profession to people of all backgrounds and remove artificial barriers to entry, ensuring that our qualifications and their delivery meet the diverse needs of trainee professionals and their employers.

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