

PULSAR Praktični aspekti izvještavanja o održivosti

Studeni/novembar 2023.



Promišljanja i osvrti na
procjenu značajnosti

1

Praktična primjena okvira za procjenu značajnosti – PwC Austria



PwC Austria je proveo i provodi procjene značajnosti u skladu s okvirima GRI-ja i ESRS-a.

Okviri su vrlo slični i usklađeni, ali (u praksi) vidimo neke razlike.



Sličnosti i razlike u procjeni značajnosti

- Značajnost utjecaja
- Sagledavanje lanca vrijednosti
- Stvarni i mogući utjecaji
- Interne i vanjske informacije koje se koriste
- Primatelji u širem smislu
- U praksi smo primijetili sklonost „delegiranju“ utjecaja zainteresiranim stranama putem anketa
- Sklonost prenaglašavanju „slikovnog sadržaja“

- Značajnost utjecaja i financijska značajnost
- Sagledavanje lanca vrijednosti
- Stvarni i mogući utjecaji, rizici i prilike
- Interne i vanjske informacije koje se koriste
- Zainteresirane strane trebaju dati svoj doprinos ili provjeriti podatke
- Primatelji u širem smislu
- Mjesto na kojem se nalazi u izvještaju rukovodstva
- Digitalno označavanje

Kako izgleda procjena značajnosti u praksi?

Razumijevanje

Prepoznavanje

Procjena

Određivanje

Značajnost utjecaja

- Definiranje utjecaja** na osnovi informacija o subjektu (područje poslovanja, lanac vrijednosti, objavljene informacije, itd. – do 200)
- Osnivanje raznolikog **tim za vrednovanje** s različitim stručnim znanjem i gledištima
- Ocenjivanje utjecaja** na ljestvici od 1 do 5 u kratkoročnom, srednjoročnom i dugoročnom smislu s pomoću bodovne liste.

	Impact	Preliminary Impact Assessment	Score
E1 Varenje i okoliš	(1) Contributing to water stress through utilization (2) Reducing the use of treated water resources (3) Reducing the use of treated water resources (4) Reducing the use of treated water resources All our water consumption is recyclable and other being utilized for the production of better products (5) Reducing the consumption of water that can longer be recycled	2 3 3 5 2 3 3 5 2 3 3 5 2 3 3 5 3 4 4 5	7,83 3,73 6,33 5,83 5,87
E2 Varenje okoliš	(1) Reducing the use of treated water resources (2) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources (3) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources (4) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources	2 3 4 4 2 3 4 4 2 3 4 4 2 3 4 4	6,00 6,00 6,00 6,00
E3 Varenje okoliš	(1) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources (2) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources (3) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources (4) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources	2 2 4 1 2 2 4 1 2 2 4 1 2 2 4 1	1,83 1,83 1,83 1,83



Značajnost utjecaja „iznutra prema van“

	Impact / Benefit	Score
E1 Varenje i okoliš	(1) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources (2) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources (3) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources (4) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources	1 2 3 4
E2 Varenje okoliš	(1) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources (2) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources (3) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources (4) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources	1 2 3 4
E3 Varenje okoliš	(1) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources (2) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources (3) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources (4) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources	1 2 3 4

Finansijska značajnost „izvana prema unutra“

Metrics	Size of the risk or opportunity	Likelihood	Expectation to occur	
			<3% or every 33 years or less	
1	Minor	€ <5m	Rare	<3% or every 33 years or less
2	Considerable	€ 5-25m	May not happen	3-10% or every 10 to 33 years
3	Serious	€ 25-50m	May happen	10-25% or every 4 to 10 years
4	Huge	€ 50-75m	Likely	25-50% or every 2 to 4 years
5	Catastrophic/tremendous	€ >75m	Very likely	>50% or every 2nd years or more

Pitanje održivosti je „značajno“ kada ispunjava uvjete značajnosti utjecaja ILI finansijske značajnosti ILI i jedno i drugo iz perspektive onih koji su pogodjeni

Razmatranje utjecaja na sve pogodjene zainteresirane strane → pojedince + investitore + poslovne partnere + NVO-e

Finansijska značajnost

- Definiranje monetarnih rizika i prilika na temelju utjecaja**
- Osnivanje raznolikog **tim za vrednovanje** s različitim stručnim znanjem i gledištima (naglasak na financijama)
- Procijeniti hoće li se utjecaj odnositi na **troškove, prihode i/ili imovinu/obaveze**
- Ocenjivanje rizika i prilika** na ljestvici od 1 do 5 u kratkoročnom, srednjoročnom i dugoročnom smislu s pomoću bodovne liste.

	Impact / Benefit	Score
E1 Varenje i okoliš	(1) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources (2) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources (3) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources (4) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources	1 2 3 4
E2 Varenje okoliš	(1) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources (2) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources (3) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources (4) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources	1 2 3 4
E3 Varenje okoliš	(1) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources (2) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources (3) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources (4) Reducing the use of treated water resources Reduction of treated water resources	1 2 3 4

Utjecaj vanjskih faktora na poduzeće

Praktična saznanja i preporuke

- Procjena značajnosti ne smije biti **stvar jednokratne procjene**
- Procjene značajnosti predstavljaju **jezik i alat za zainteresirane strane** (naglasak prvo treba staviti na postupak, a onda na rezultate)
- Procjene značajnosti ne smiju biti izolirane, **nego služe svrsi** (što čini kvalitetan izvještaj o održivosti, uvijek povežite upravljački proces sa sadržajem izvještaja)
- Procjene značajnosti **nisu mjesto za „smanjenje troškova ili opterećenja”** izvještavanja ili za razmišljanje o podacima koji nedostaju (izvještaj i izvještajni proces)
- Što je subjekt širi i kompleksniji, subjekt ima **manje tema koje se mogu smatrati „neznačajnima”** (za javni sektor – povezanost s izvještajnim subjektom)

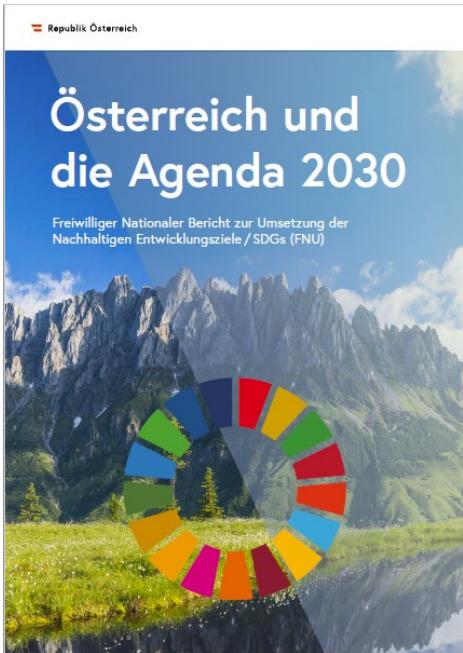


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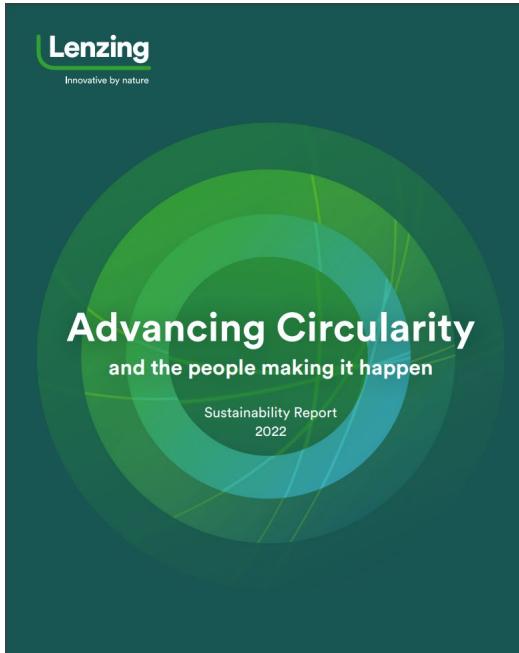
Usporedba izvještaja o
ciljevima održivog razvoja i
izvještaja o održivosti



Austrijski izvještaj o ciljevima održivog razvoja

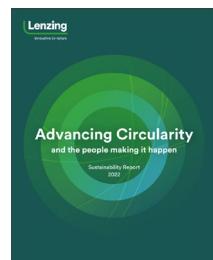


- Narativni izvještaj (116 stranica)
- Nema obavezne dinamike objavljivanja
- Nema standarda izvještavanja
- Objavljuje Ured austrijskog kancelara
- Sadržaj:
 - Sastavljanje izvještaja
 - Upravljanje ciljevima održivog razvoja
 - Savezna razina
 - Međunarodna razina
 - Razina EU-a
 - Socijalni partneri
 - Društvo
 - Znanstvena zajednica i privatni sektor, financiranje
 - Fokusna područja
 - Digitalizacija
 - Žene, mladi i „nitko ne smije biti zapostavljen”
 - Klimatske promjene i prilagodba klimatskim promjenama
 - Napredak u ostvarenju ciljeva

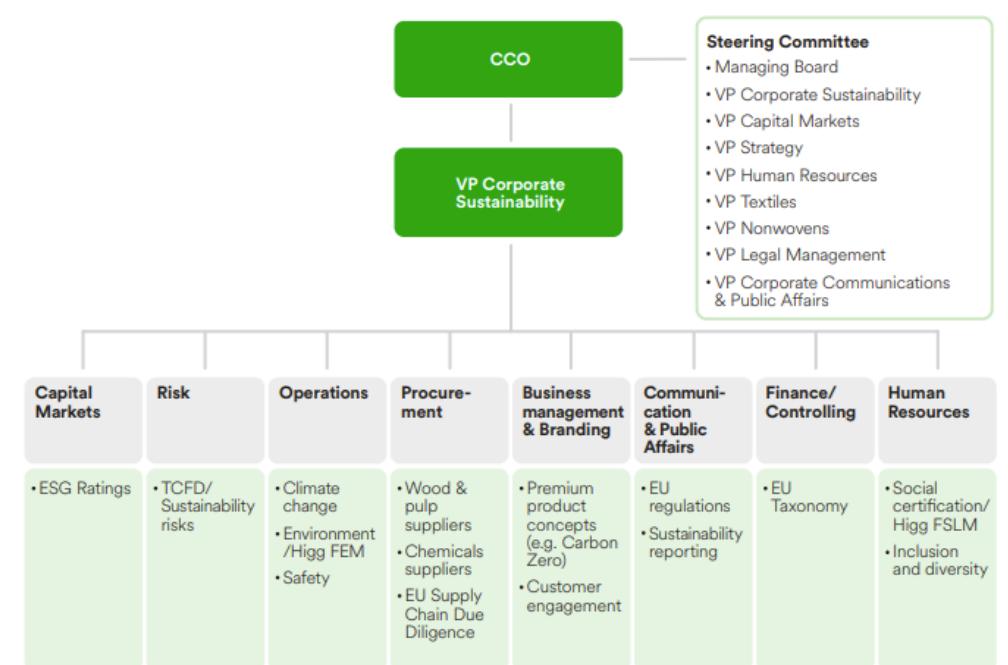


- Kombinirani narativni i kvantitativni izvještaj (132 stranice)
- Godišnji izvještaj
- Objavljuje upravljački tim
- Sadržaj:
 - Upravljanje održivošću
 - Upravljanje
 - Upravljanje rizicima
 - Procjena značajnosti
 - Značajne teme
 - Kružnost i resursi
 - Sigurnost sirovina
 - Bioraznolikost i ekosustavi
 - Održive inovacije
 - Zdravlje i sigurnost
 - Ljudska prava i poslovna etika
 - Digitalizacija i kibernetička sigurnost
- Prilozi

Upravljanje / Rukovodjenje



ESG Committee structure



For information on the Lenzing Group's governance structure, please refer to the Lenzing Group's Annual Report 2022 (Corporate Governance Report).

Fokusna područja i metrika (1/2)



Target	Nationale Indikatoren (Auswahl)	Trend
1.1	ZIEL: Extreme Armut beseitigen	✓
1.2	Armutsgrenzung (60% des Medians)	↗
	Armut- oder Ausgrenzungsgrenzung	↗
1.3	Minderseuchungsprojekte	↓
1.4	Erhebliche materielle Deprivation	↑
1.5	Todesfälle durch Katastrophen per 100.000 EinwohnerInnen	↑
	Stärkeres Krisen- und Katastrophen-schutzzentrum	✓

Quellen: Austria. S. Jahresbericht 2019 (der fehlenden Waren zumindest 7 Jahren nach) nach der Statistik Austria (7 > 3) sofern eindeutige Zahlenvergleiche (qualitativ/normativ) vorhanden. († das Umfrage erhebt keine Zuordnung möglich. Weitere Informationen in den österreichischen Fragen nach der Nationalen Nachhaltigkeitsstrategie 2020).

Extreme Armut besteht
Extreme Armut ist – nach der aktuellen internationalen Definition – als Anteil der Personen festgelegt, die mit weniger als 10 US-Dollar pro Tag auskommen müssen. Die Betroffenen in Österreich liegt unter der statistisch Nachweiskettengrenze. Österreich hat damit die Beseitigung extremer Armut erreicht.

Klimaschutz und Klimawandelanpassung

Setting the scene

Die Folgen des Klimawandels für die Umwelt, Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft sind bereits heutzutage spürbar und auf zunehmende Bedrohung erweitert. Die Errichtung des Klimaschutzes – also der Umsetzung einer gesundheitsförderlichen Politik – der Anregung aller Sektoren, um Umweltfaktoren eine wesentliche Gesundheitsdimension zu stellen, ist es wichtig, Grundlagen für ein nachhaltiges Leben zu schaffen, der nachhaltigen Umgang mit Ressourcen und der Gestaltung des Lebensraumes zu erhalten und zu stärken. Dabei wird der Fokus auf dem Schwerpunkt dem Thema „Umwelt und Gesundheit“ gelegt.

Österreich verfolgt die Vision, sich zu einer Völkergemeinschaft mit nachhaltigen und gleichzeitig sozialen, ethischen und kulturellen Werten zu entwickeln. Mobilitäts- und Wirtschaftspolitik entlang der gesamten Energieversorgungskette (Ersparung, Transport, Umwandlung, Verbrauch) zu optimieren. Es soll ein neues Bild davon geben, dass Ökologie und Soziales im Sozialstaat sich durch ergänzende Chancen im Sinne der Agenda 2030 bestmöglich nutzen und wie ökologische, wirtschaftliche und soziale Anliegen verküpfbar werden.

Öffentliche und private Akteure sind dabei auf der „Klimawartraut“ (Netto-Nahversorger) bis 2050 in Europa und verfolgt mit den aktuellen Regierungsprogrammen einen strategischen Dekarbonisierungsprozess. In Österreich umfasst dies die Umsetzung des Klimawandels auf Umwelt, Gesellschaft und Wirtschaft zu verdeutlichen, das ökonomische Fortschreiten auch im Kontext der Klimawandel- und Klimawandelanpassungsstrategie durch Beibehaltung der österreichischen Anpassungsstrategie zu einem zentralen Ziel erklärt.

Österreich bekennt sich zum Ziel einer klimaneutralen Wirtschaft bis 2050. Dies ist die gemeinsame Vision für alle Institutionen des Bundes sowie die nachhaltige und innovationsfreudige Beschaffung neuer Standard werden. Österreich wird das Vergabestab als wichtiges Instrument der Klimapolitik nutzen.

Bis Ende 2017 erhielt der erste Klimawandelanpassungsstrategie erstellt und mit einem umfassenden Aktionsplan zur Umsetzung konkrete Maßnahmen. Am 20. Februar 2017 wurde mit Ministerium eine Aktualisierung dieser Strategie verabschiedet. Gegenwärtig wird die zweite Fortschrittsbericht zur Strategie erstellt, der Ende 2020 veröffentlicht wird.

Am 20. Februar 2017 erhielt Österreich einen Nationalen Energie- und Klimaplan sowie eine nationale langfristige Fortschreibung zur Klimaneutralität 2050. Gemäß der Verordnung zur Gründung der Interministeriellen Klimapolitik öffentliche Konzultationen durchgeführt.

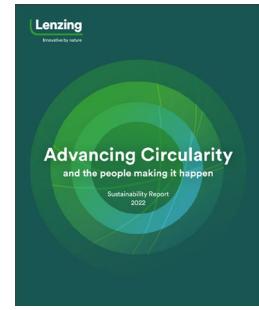
Im Zuge des Großen Dax wurde der Europäische Kommissar ein Prozess zur Anpassung der Klima- und Energieschutz- und Modellregionen für 2030 angekündigt, der unmittelbare Rückwirkungen auf die österreichische Klima- und Energiepolitik haben wird.

Prioritäten und Maßnahmen

Regionalsprogramme und Umweltförderung des Bundes
Konkrete Beiträge für den Klimaschutz in den Regionen leisten die Regionalsprogramme der österreichischen Umweltministerien und bis 2016 geprägt waren. Der Fokus lag auf der Entwicklung einer effizienten und nachhaltigen Energie-, Mobilitäts- und Wirtschaftspolitik entlang der gesamten Energieversorgungskette (Ersparung, Transport, Umwandlung, Verbrauch) zu optimieren. Es soll ein neues Bild davon geben, dass Ökologie und Soziales im Sozialstaat sich durch ergänzende Chancen im Sinne der Agenda 2030 bestmöglich nutzen und wie ökologische, wirtschaftliche und soziale Anliegen verküpfbar werden.

Öffentliche und private Akteure sind dabei auf der „Klimawartraut“ (Netto-Nahversorger) bis 2050 in Europa und verfolgt mit den aktuellen Regierungsprogrammen einen strategischen Dekarbonisierungsprozess. In Österreich umfasst dies die Umsetzung des Klimawandels auf Umwelt, Gesellschaft und Wirtschaft zu verdeutlichen, das ökonomische Fortschreiten auch im Kontext der Klimawandel- und Klimawandelanpassungsstrategie durch Beibehaltung der österreichischen Anpassungsstrategie zu einem zentralen Ziel erklärt.

Österreich bekennt sich zum Ziel einer klimaneutralen Wirtschaft bis 2050. Dies ist die gemeinsame Vision für alle Institutionen des Bundes sowie die nachhaltige und innovationsfreudige Beschaffung neuer Standard werden. Österreich wird das Vergabestab als wichtiges Instrument der Klimapolitik nutzen.



Material aspects

Materiality analysis – allocation of topics

Material aspects	Strategic focus area	NaDiveQ	ESRS	Table 03	
				SDG	
Circularity & resources	Partnership for systemic change, Sustainable innovations	Environmental matters	E5 Resource use and circular economy	9, 11, 12, 17	
Climate & energy	Decarbonization	Environmental matters	E1 Climate change	7, 13, 17	
Responsible water sourcing	Raw material security	Environmental matters	–	15	
Biodiversity & ecosystems	Raw material security	Environmental matters	E4 Biodiversity and ecosystems	15	
Sustainable innovation & products	Sustainable innovations	Environmental matters	E2 Pollution, E3 Water and marine resources, S4 Consumers and end-users	9, 12, 17	
Health & safety	Empowering people	Employee-related matters	S1 Own workforce	3	
Human rights & fair labor practices	Empowering people	Employee-related matters, S3 Affected communities, S1 Own workforce	5, 8, 10		
Business ethics	Empowering people	All non-financial matters	G1 Business ethics	16	
Digitalization & cyber security	Sustainable innovations	All non-financial matters	–	9, 8, 16	

Sustainability targets, measures and progress

		Target year	SDG
Sustainable innovations			
Target 1	To improve the Lenzing Group's specific sulfur emissions by 50 percent by 2023 (baseline 2014)*	2023	12
Measure(s)	Lenzing implements a sulfur recovery plant (CAP) upgrade at the Purwakarta plant (Indonesia)	2023	1, 3, 11
Progress made in 2022	The project is in the full construction phase. The current global situation, with the war against Ukraine, a shortage of semiconductors and China lockdowns, is delaying several shipments from Europe and Asia. This is having a major impact on the project completion schedule. Weather conditions in Purwakarta, with heavy and frequent rainfall, are also impacting the construction activities. Based on the current situation, the start-up of the sulfur recovery plant is likely in the first half of 2023.		5, 10
Target 2	To offer viscose, modal and lyocell staple fibers with up to 90 percent post-consumer recycled content on a commercial scale by 2025	2025	9, 12, 17
Measure(s)	All fibers with recycled content offered by Lenzing contain a share of post-consumer waste	2022	
	Lenzing increases the recycled content from 30 to 40 percent for fibers produced with REFIBRA™ technology for textiles and with Eco Cycle technology for nonwovens	2023	
	Lenzing introduces its viscose and modal fibers with REFIBRA™ and with Eco Cycle technology with a minimum of 30 percent recycled content	2023	
	Lenzing and Södra collaboration will recycle 25,000 t of textile waste per year at Södra's Mörrum site*	2025	
Progress made in 2022	The joint efforts with Södra to develop a recycled pulp with a share of post-consumer waste on an industrial scale were successfully continued. Significant progress was made towards the development of a production line processing 25 kt of textile waste. Start-up of this plant is targeted for 2025. Overall, Lenzing continued with product and process development towards reaching the key target for 2025. The biggest challenges are adapting the recycled pulp for industrial fiber production and securing the supply of good quality recycled pulp for cellulose fibers. These challenges also led to a delay of at least one year in the first measure for 2022.		

Metrika se često prikazuje izolirano, a ne povezano ili u kontekstu utvrđenih rizika, koristi ili utjecaja i u vezi s utvrđenim mjerama i dodijeljenim sredstvima.

Fokusna područja i metrika (2/2)



Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment

2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)

2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size

2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status

2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture



Disclosure 416-1 Assessment of the health and safety impacts of product and service categories

REQUIREMENTS

The reporting organization shall report the following information:

- Percentage of significant product and service categories for which health and safety impacts are assessed for improvement.

GUIDANCE

Guidance for Disclosure 416-1

This measure helps to identify the existence and range of systematic efforts to address health and safety across the life cycle of a product or service. In reporting the information in Disclosure 416-1, the reporting organization can also describe the criteria used for the assessment.

REQUIREMENTS

The reporting organization shall report the following information:

- Total number of incidents of non-compliance with regulations and/or voluntary codes concerning the health and safety impacts of products and services within the reporting period, by:
 - incidents of non-compliance with regulations resulting in a fine or penalty;
 - incidents of non-compliance with regulations resulting in a warning;
 - incidents of non-compliance with voluntary codes.

- If the organization has not identified any non-compliance with regulations and/or voluntary codes, a brief statement of this fact is sufficient.

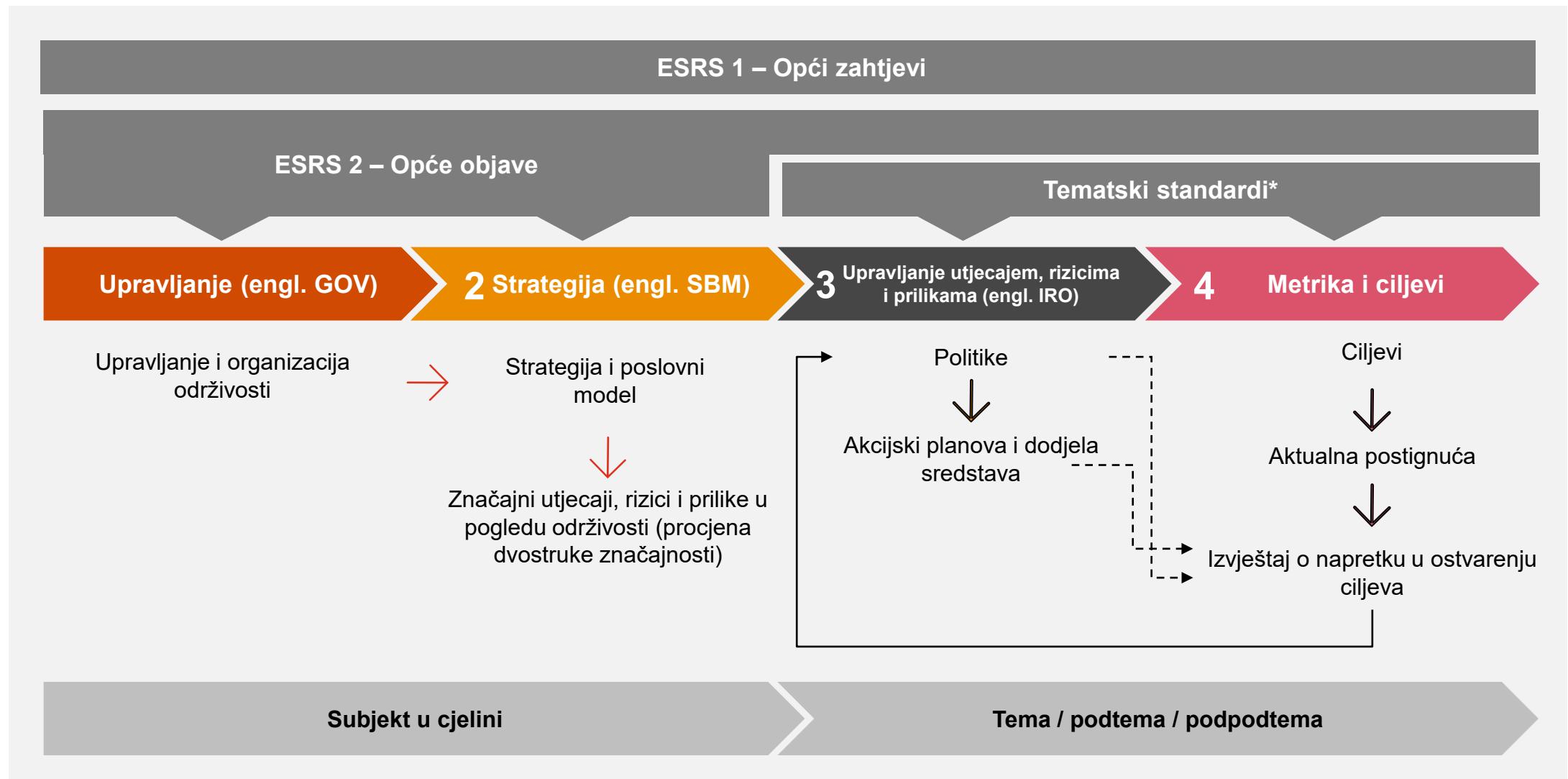
Compilation requirements

- When compiling the information specified in Disclosure 416-2, the reporting organization shall:

- exclude incidents of non-compliance in which the organization was determined not to be at fault;
- exclude incidents of non-compliance related to Incidents related to labeling are reported in Disclosure 417-2 of GRI 417: Marketing and Labelling 2016;
- if applicable, identify any incidents of non-compliance that relate to events in periods prior to the reporting period.

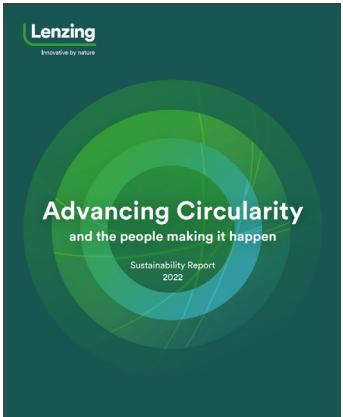
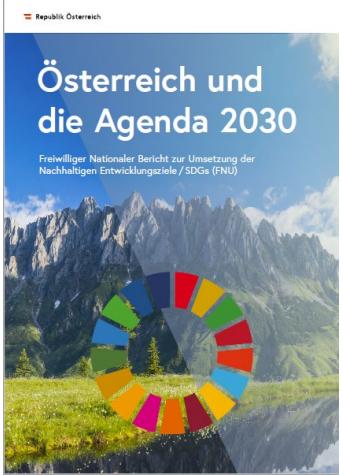
Metrika se često prikazuje izolirano, a ne povezano ili u kontekstu utvrđenih rizika, koristi ili utjecaja i u vezi s utvrđenim mjerama i dodijeljenim sredstvima.

Primjer: Arhitektura izvještavanja u skladu s CSRD-om/ESRS-om



* Neki tematski standardi sadržavaju zahtjeve za objavljivanje kojima se dopunjaju opće objave u skladu s ESRS-om 2.

Zaključci



- Postojeća **praksa** je vrlo **raznolika i selektivna**.
- **Fragmentirana** praksa i **elementi izvještavanja** (izvještaj o ciljevima održivog razvoja, statistički podaci o ciljevima održivog razvoja, karta ciljeva održivog razvoja, proračun prema učinku – ali ne i sveobuhvatan pregled).
- **Specifičnost** okvira/standarda **je važna** (koja je svrha?).
- Pitanje **izvještajnog subjekta** je važno za dosljedno i koherentno rješavanje pitanja povezanih s upravljanjem, značajnosti, rukovođenjem, mjerama, i metrikom.
- **Kvaliteta je važnija od kvantitete**.
- Nova uredba (europski standardi izvještavanja o održivosti i standardi Odbora za međunarodne standarde održivosti (engl. ESRS, ISSB S)) bit će **usmjereni na resurse i utjecaje na financijska pitanja** subjekta.
- **Mogućnost revizije** ovisit će o specifičnostima.

Hvala vam.

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