La Governance della sostenibilità: linee guida ed esperienze OCSE

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1	The G20/OECD Principles of Corporate Governance
2	G20/OECD Principles: key objectives
3	Major revisions with focus on sustainability and resilience
4	Conclusions



The G20/OECD Principles of Corporate Governance

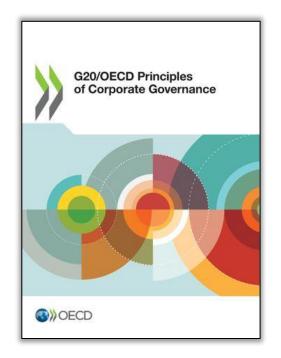
International standard for corporate governance. Endorsed by G20 and FSB.

Help policy makers evaluate and improve the legal, regulatory and institutional framework for corporate governance.

53 adherents: OECD, G20 and FSB members and OECD membership candidates.

6 pillars:

- I. The basis for an effective corporate governance <u>framework</u>
- II. The rights and equitable treatment of <u>shareholders</u> and key ownership functions
- III. Institutional investors, stock markets and other intermediaries
- IV. Disclosure and transparency
- V. The responsibilities of the board
- VI. Sustainability and resilience





OECD Corporate Governance Factbook

Complements the Principles with information on how they are implemented.

Comprehensive coverage of **49 jurisdictions**' corporate governance frameworks (**Italy** included) through the end of 2022.

2023 edition covers **new issues** including expanded analysis of the capital market landscape.

New issues in the Factbook:

- Corporate sustainability
- Remote shareholder meetings
- Company groups





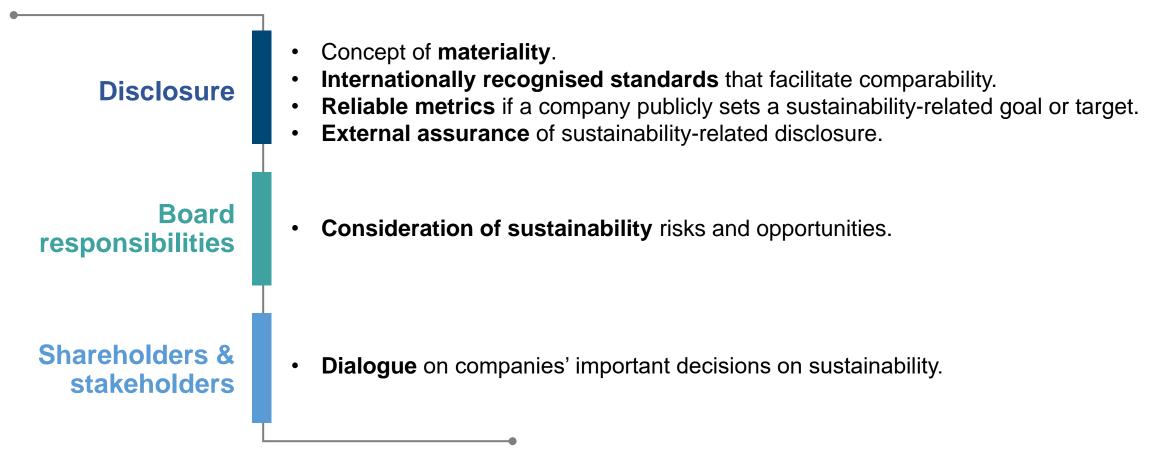
Key objectives of the G20/OECD Principles

- To promote access to finance, innovation and entrepreneurship;
- II. To provide a framework to protect investors; and
- III. To support corporate sector sustainability and resilience.



Sustainability and resilience – new chapter

Support the **sustainability and resilience of corporations** which, in turn, contributes to the sustainability and resilience of the broader economy.





Sustainability-related disclosure

Disclosure: Promote sustainability-related disclosure and the use of internationally recognised standards that facilitate comparability. Guidance on the concept of materiality.

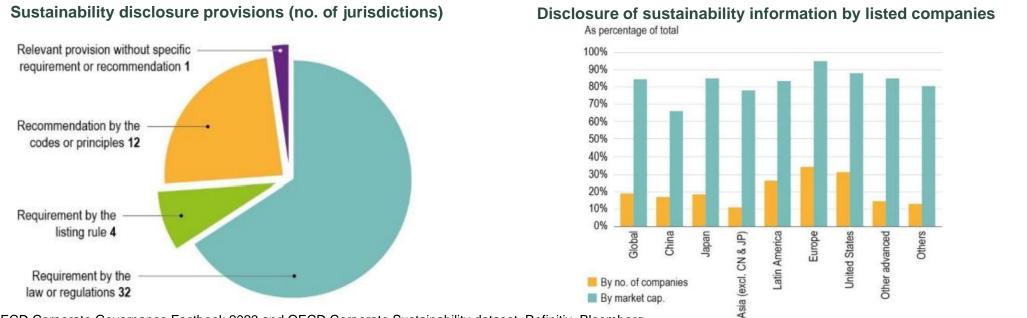
New recommendations

- Disclosure should be consistent, comparable and reliable.
- Information could be considered material if it can reasonably be expected to influence an investor's assessment of a company's value, investment or voting decisions.
- Disclosure frameworks should be consistent with high quality, understandable, enforceable and internationally recognised standards.
- Disclosure frameworks should ensure that reliable metrics are regularly disclosed in an easily accessible form to allow investors to assess the credibility and progress toward meeting the announced sustainability-related goal or target.
- Recommendation of external assurance of sustainability-related disclosure in the long-term.
- Disclosure of conflicts of interest by proxy advisors, ESG rating and data providers, and index providers and transparency of their methodologies.



Disclosure of sustainability information in the 2023 Factbook

All 49 Factbook jurisdictions have established relevant provisions, specific requirements or recommendations with respect to sustainability-related disclosure that apply to at least large listed companies.



Source: OECD Corporate Governance Factbook 2023 and OECD Corporate Sustainability dataset, Refinitiv, Bloomberg.

- In Italy, as reported by the Factbook, sustainability disclosure is regulated by the Decree on non-financial reporting (No. 254/2016) and applies to both listed and non-listed companies, with flexibility for listed smaller companies.
- Almost 8 000 companies listed in 73 markets globally disclosed sustainability information in 2021, representing 84% of global market capitalization but representing only 19% of all listed companies globally.



New recommendations on board responsibilities and stakeholders

Board responsibilities: Clarify that material sustainability risks and opportunities must be considered by the board, and highlight the importance of the "business judgement rule" for long-term investments.

- Consideration of **stakeholder interests** when making business decisions.
- Use of **board committees** and flexibility in their establishment.
- **Risk management**, including crisis management.
- **Diversity** considerations in board composition and senior management.
- Use of **safe harbours** for management and board member actions, such as the **business judgement rule**.
- **Executive remuneration**, including use of sustainability indicators.

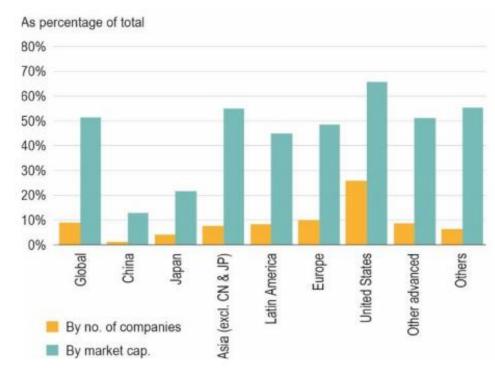
Shareholders and stakeholders: Promote dialogue in companies' important decisions on sustainability.

 Corporate governance frameworks should allow for dialogue between a company, its shareholders and stakeholders to exchange views on sustainability matters as relevant for the company's business strategy and its assessment of what matters ought to be considered material.



Boards' role in managing sustainability risks in the 2023 Factbook

In half of the Factbook jurisdictions, boards are explicitly required or recommended to approve policies on sustainability-related matters such as sustainability plans and targets, as well as internal control policies and management of sustainability risks.





Source: OECD Corporate Governance Factbook 2023 based on OECD Corporate Sustainability dataset, Refinitiv, Bloomberg.

 Globally, companies representing half of total market capitalisation have a board committee responsible for sustainability, regardless of the specific name attributed to such committee.





New chapter on sustainability and resilience

Breakthrough G20/OECD consensus on corporate sustainability

Using the Principles to promote access to finance is critical for future economic resilience

ESG: the governance factor is what enables to achieve the E and the S



More information: <u>www.oecd.org/corporate</u>



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