

GRI Event Organizers
Sector Supplement
Summary guide



This summary guide provides organizations in the event organizers sector with an overview of sustainability reporting, the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), and the GRI Event Organizers Sector Supplement (EOSS).



Sustainability reporting

A sustainability report is an organizational report that provides information on economic, environmental, social and governance performance.

More and more organizations want to improve the sustainability of their operations and activities, and establish a process to measure performance, set goals, and manage change. A sustainability report is the key platform for communicating positive and negative sustainability performance, and for capturing information that can influence organization's policy, strategy and operations on an ongoing basis.

The Global Reporting Initiative

The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) drives sustainability reporting by all organizations. GRI produces a comprehensive Sustainability Reporting Framework that is widely used around the world, to enable greater organizational transparency. The Framework, including the Reporting Guidelines, sets out the Principles and Indicators organizations can use to measure and report their economic, environmental, and social performance. GRI is committed to continuously improving and increasing the use of the Guidelines and Supplements, which are freely available to the public.

GRI, a multi-stakeholder non-profit organization, was founded in the US in 1997 by CERES and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). In 2002, GRI moved its central office to Amsterdam, where the Secretariat is currently located. GRI has regional 'Focal Points' in Australia, Brazil, China, India and the USA, and interacts with a worldwide network of 30,000 people.

GRI's Sustainability Reporting Guidelines are the cornerstone of the GRI Framework. The Guidelines feature different types of Standard Disclosures. These are:

Strategy and Profile: Disclosures that cover an organization's strategy, composition and governance, to set the overall context for understanding organizational performance.

Management Approach: Disclosures that cover how an organization addresses a given set of topics in order to provide context for understanding performance in a specific area (including policy, target setting, organizational responsibility, monitoring and training of employees).

Performance Indicators: Indicators that elicit comparable information on the economic, environmental and social performance of the organization.

Tailored versions of the GRI Guidelines are available for different sectors: Sector Supplements. Their additional commentary and Indicators are developed by diverse working groups of top industry experts. Available Supplements include the Event Organizers Sector Supplement (EOSS), and Supplements for the Construction and Real Estate, Financial Services, and NGO sectors.

Organizations typically assess which information should be included in their sustainability reports by doing a materiality assessment. Guidance for this process is provided in GRI's *Technical Protocol -Applying the Report Content Principles*. The information in a report should cover topics and Indicators that:

- reflect the organization's significant economic, environmental and social impacts, or that
- would substantively influence the assessments and decisions of stakeholders.

GRI classifies reports based on its Framework as Application Level A, B or C. Application Levels indicate the extent to which GRI's guidance has been applied in a report. They communicate which parts of the Reporting Framework have been addressed - which set of disclosures, varying with the different Levels.

The Levels do not give an opinion on the sustainability performance of the reporting organization, the quality of the report, or on formal compliance with the Guidelines.

GRI offers a service for organizations to have their Application Level checked. All GRI reports should have a declared Application Level.

The three Application Levels - A, B & C - are described below.

Report Application Level	C	C+	B	B+	A	A+	
Standard Disclosures	Profile Disclosures	Report on: 1.1 2.1 - 2.10 3.1 - 3.8, 3.10 - 3.12 4.1 - 4.4, 4.14 - 4.15	Report Externally Assured	Report on all criteria listed for Level C plus: 1.2 3.9, 3.13 4.5 - 4.13, 4.16 - 4.17	Report Externally Assured	Same as requirement for Level B	Report Externally Assured
	Disclosures on Management Approach	Not Required	Report Externally Assured	Management Approach Disclosures for each Indicator Category	Report Externally Assured	Management Approach disclosed for each Indicator Category	Report Externally Assured
	Performance Indicators & Sector Supplement Performance Indicators	Report fully on a minimum of any 10 Performance Indicators, including at least one from each of: social, economic, and environment.**	Report Externally Assured	Report fully on a minimum of any 20 Performance Indicators, at least one from each of: economic, environment, human rights, labor, society, product responsibility.***	Report Externally Assured	Respond on each core and Sector Supplement** indicator with due regard to the materiality Principle by either: a) reporting on the indicator or b) explaining the reason for its omission.	Report Externally Assured

* Sector supplement in final version

** Performance Indicators may be selected from any finalized Sector Supplement, but 7 of the 10 must be from the original GRI Guidelines

*** Performance Indicators may be selected from any finalized Sector Supplement, but 14 of the 20 must be from the original GRI Guidelines

GRI Event Organizers Sector Supplement (EOSS)

The Event Organizers Sector Supplement provides reporting guidance that is suitable for all types and sizes of event. This includes business events (including exhibitions, meetings and conferences), sports events, and cultural events (including festivals).

Event organizers can use this guidance to report regularly on multiple or one-off events. The Supplement covers the reporting organization's event and other activities, including business operations during the planning of an event.

The guidance covers the complete project life cycle of an event from bid or tender to planning, execution and, finally, post-event.

The Supplement can be used to report before or after an event has taken place. Robust forecasting of event impacts, and reporting before the event occurs, can provide useful data to influence decision making and ensure optimal event legacy.

Why does the event organizers sector need its own GRI supplement?

The EOSS provides sustainability performance indicators and disclosures that are important or unique to the event organizers sector.

Stakeholder expectations for transparency and requirements for sustainability disclosure are increasing. The Supplement provides event organizers with an opportunity to communicate their sustainability journey, at the same time as generating economic, environmental and social benefits.

Event organizers that report their management approach and the results of their practices can benefit in a number of ways, including:

- Brand enhancement and associated economic benefits
- Financial savings resulting from increased monitoring and evaluation of resource use
- Increased understanding of potential economic, environmental and social impacts
- Ability to benchmark and compare data
- Risk avoidance

The EOSS supports event organizers in communicating plans, actual performance and legacies at regular intervals.

Key issues identified and the development of new Indicators

The Supplement investigates accountability for decisions specific to the event sector, such as those associated with:

- Site selection
- Recruiting and training of the event workforce, participants and volunteers
- Sourcing of materials, supplies and services
- Managing impacts on communities, natural environments, and local and global economies associated with the event
- Planning and managing potential legacies
- Accessibility

The Supplement pays special attention to a range of stakeholder interests, including those of event attendees, participants, workforce, sponsors, governments, NGOs, media communities, and special interest groups.

Two sector-specific sustainability 'Categories' and thirteen new core Indicators were developed for the Supplement, highlighting issues of key importance to the sector (see list below). Additionally, sector specific commentary was added to many other Indicators, providing tailored guidance for the sector.

Economic

EO1 Direct economic impacts and value creation as a result of sustainability initiatives

Environment

EO2 Modes of transport taken by attendees and participants as a percentage of total transportation, and initiatives to encourage the use of sustainable transport options.

EO3 Significant environmental and socio-economic impacts of transporting attendees and participants to and from the event and initiatives taken to address the impacts.

Society

EO4 Expressions of dissent by type, issue, scale and response.

EO5 Type and impact of initiatives to create a socially inclusive event.

EO6 Type and impacts of initiatives to create an accessible environment.

Product Responsibility

EO7 Number and type and of injuries, fatalities and notifiable incidents for attendee sand other relevant stakeholders.

EO8 Percentage of and access to food and beverage that meets the organizer's policies or local, national or international standards.

EOSS Category: Sourcing

EO9 Type and sustainability performance of sourcing initiatives

EO10 Type, amount and impact of benefits, financial and in kind, received by the event organizer from suppliers.

EOSS Category: Legacy

EO11 Number, type and impact of sustainability initiatives designed to raise awareness, share knowledge and impact behavior change and results achieved.

EO12 Nature and extent of knowledge transfer of best practice and lessons learned.

EO13 Number, type and impact of physical and technological legacies.

Conclusion

The event organizers sector has considerable sustainability impacts, but also offers significant opportunities to influence society and generate long term legacies. The Supplement seeks to establish a framework for reporters to manage these impacts and opportunities, disclose them to interested stakeholders, and to be accountable.

Link to the GRI Event Organizers webpage:
<http://bit.ly/w0Eu9j>

Event Organizers Sector Supplement - Quick Reference Sheet

Principles for Defining Report Content

MATERIAL The information in a report should cover topics and Indicators that: • reflect the organization's significant economic, environmental, and social impacts, or that • would substantively influence the assessments and decisions of stakeholders.

STAKEHOLDER INCLUSIVENESS The reporting organization should identify its stakeholders and explain in the report how it has responded to their reasonable expectations and interests.

SUSTAINABILITY CONTEXT The report should present the organization's performance in the wider context of sustainability.

COMPLETENESS Coverage of the material topics and Indicators and definition of the report boundary should be sufficient to reflect significant economic, environmental, and social impacts and enable stakeholders to assess the reporting organization's performance in the reporting period.

KEY TO SECTOR SUPPLEMENT CONTENT
All Sector-specific items are marked by red boxes or red font.

Standard Disclosures: Profile

Strategy and Analysis

1.1 Statement from the most senior decisionmaker of the organization (e.g., CEO, chair, or equivalent senior position) about the relevance of sustainability to the organization and its strategy.

The statement should present the overall vision and strategy for the short-term, medium-term (e.g., 3-5 years), and long-term, particularly with regard to managing the key challenges associated with economic, environmental, and social performance. The statement should include:

- Strategic priorities and key topics for the short/medium-term with regard to sustainability, including respect for internationally agreed standards and how they relate to long-term organizational strategy and success;
- Broader trends (e.g., macroeconomic or political) affecting the organization and influencing sustainability priorities;
- Key events, achievements, and failures during the reporting period;
- Views on performance with respect to targets;
- Outlook on the organization's main challenges and targets for the next year and goals for the coming 3-5 years; **or an appropriate time period to cover the organization's life cycle and activities;** and
- Other items pertaining to the organization's strategic approach.

1.2 Description of key impacts, risks, and opportunities.

The reporting organization should provide two concise narrative sections on key impacts, risks, and opportunities.

Section One should focus on the organization's key impacts on sustainability and effects on stakeholders, including rights as defined by national laws and relevant internationally agreed standards. This should take into account the range of reasonable expectations and interests of the organization's stakeholders. This section should include:

- A description of the significant impacts the organization has on sustainability and associated challenges and opportunities. This includes the effect on stakeholders' rights as defined by national laws and the expectations in internationally-agreed standards and norms;
- An explanation of the approach to prioritizing these challenges and opportunities;
- Key conclusions about progress in addressing these topics and related performance in the reporting period. This includes an assessment of reasons for underperformance or overperformance; and
- A description of the main processes in place to address performance and/or relevant changes.

Section Two should focus on the impact of sustainability **issues including** trends, risks, and opportunities on the long-term prospects and financial performance of the organization, **in relation to the delivery and content of and event or events.** This should concentrate specifically on information relevant to financial **and all other** stakeholders or that could become so in the future. Section Two should include the following:

- A description of the most important risks and opportunities for the organization arising from sustainability trends;
- Prioritization of key sustainability topics as risks and opportunities according to their relevance for long-term organizational strategy, competitive position, qualitative, and (if possible) quantitative financial value drivers;
- Table(s) summarizing:
 - Targets, performance against targets, and lessons-learned for the current reporting period; and
 - Targets for the next reporting period and mid-term objectives and goals (i.e., 3-5 years) related to key risks and opportunities.
- Concise description of governance mechanisms in place to specifically manage these risks and opportunities, and identification of other related risks and opportunities.

Organizational Profile

2.1 Name of the organization.

2.2 Primary **events**, brands, products, and/or services. The reporting organization should indicate the nature of its role in providing **these events**, products and services, and the degree to which it utilizes outsourcing.

2.3 Operational structure of the organization, including main divisions, operating companies, subsidiaries, and joint ventures.

2.4 Location of organization's headquarters.

2.5 Number of countries where the organization operates and names of countries with either major

2.5 Cont'd from previous section... operations or that are specifically relevant to the sustainability issues covered in the report.

2.6 Nature of ownership and legal form.

2.7 Markets served (including geographic breakdown, sectors served, and types of customers/beneficiaries).

2.8 Scale of the reporting organization, including:

- Number of **people in workforce, including employees, volunteers, and contracted labor, and any participants who provide content to an event, such as athletes, artists or speakers;**
- Number of operations, **including the number of event organizers' business, office, headquarters and subsidiary locations, as well as event sites, locations and destinations in the present and future reporting cycle;**
- Net sales (for private sector organizations) or net revenues (for public sector organizations);
- Total capitalization broken down in terms of debt and equity (for private sector organizations); and
- Quantity of **events, products or services provided. When disclosing the quantity of events, provide context with the total number of events, participants who are content providers and attendees as defined in the EOSS glossary.**

In addition to the above, reporting organizations are encouraged to provide additional information, as appropriate, such as:

- *Total assets;*
- *Beneficial ownership (including identity and percentage of ownership of largest stakeholders); and*
- *Breakdowns by country/region of the following:*
 - *Sales/revenues by countries/regions that make up 5 percent or more of total revenues;*
 - *Costs by countries/regions that make up 5 percent of total revenues; and*
 - *Employees*

2.9 Significant changes during the reporting period regarding size, structure, or ownership including:

- The location of, or changes in operations, including facility openings, closings, and expansions; and
- Changes in the share capital structure and other capital formation, maintenance, and alteration operations (for private sector organizations).

2.10 Awards received in the reporting period, **including certifications and external endorsements.**

Report Parameters

REPORT PROFILE

3.1 Reporting period (e.g., fiscal/calendar year) for information provided.

3.2 Date of most recent previous report (if any).

3.3 Reporting cycle (annual, biennial, etc.)

3.4 Contact point for questions regarding the report or its contents.

REPORT SCOPE AND BOUNDARY

3.5 Process for defining report content, including:

- Determining materiality;
- Prioritizing topics within the report; and
- Identifying stakeholders the organization expects to use the report.

Include an explanation of how the organization has applied the 'Guidance on Defining Report Content', the associated Principles and the Technical Protocol: 'Applying the Report Content Principles.'

3.6 Boundary of the report (e.g., countries, divisions, subsidiaries, leased facilities, **venues and event locations**, joint ventures, suppliers) **and whether it covers planning and delivery, and the activities of partners, participants who are content providers, attendees and sponsors.** See GRI Boundary Protocol for further guidance.

3.7 State any specific limitations on the scope or boundary of the report.

If boundary and scope do not address the full range of material economic, environmental, and social impacts of the organization, state the strategy and projected timeline for providing complete coverage.

3.8 Basis for reporting on joint ventures, subsidiaries, leased facilities, outsourced operations, and other entities that can significantly affect comparability from period to period and/or between organizations.

Different lease types can affect the approach to reporting emissions under the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Protocol. Reporting organizations with real estate portfolios should report single-let and multi-let lease arrangements (typically financial lease or operating lease) across the portfolio.

Principles for Ensuring Report Quality

BALANCE The report should reflect positive and negative aspects of the organization's performance to enable a reasoned assessment of overall performance.

COMPARABILITY Issues and information should be selected, compiled, and reported consistently. Reported information should be presented in a manner that enables stakeholders to analyze changes in the organization's performance over time, and could support analysis relative to other organizations.

ACCURACY The reported information should be sufficiently accurate and detailed for stakeholders to assess the reporting organization's performance.

TIMELINESS Reporting occurs on a regular schedule and information is available in time for stakeholders to make informed decisions.

CLARITY Information should be made available in a manner that is understandable and accessible to stakeholders using the report.

RELIABILITY Information and processes used in the preparation of a report should be gathered, recorded, compiled, analyzed, and disclosed in a way that could be subject to examination and that establishes the quality and materiality of the information.

3.9 Data measurement techniques and the bases of calculations, including assumptions and techniques underlying estimations applied to the compilation of the Indicators and other information in the report.

Explain any decisions not to apply, or to substantially diverge from, the GRI Indicator Protocols.

3.10 Explanation of the effect of any re-statements of information provided in earlier reports, and the reasons for such re-statement (e.g., mergers/acquisitions, change of base years/periods, nature of business, measurement methods).

3.11 Significant changes from previous reporting periods in the scope, boundary, or measurement methods applied in the report.

GRI CONTENT INDEX

3.12 Table identifying the location of the Standard Disclosures in the report. Identify the page numbers or web links where the following can be found:

- Strategy and Analysis 1.1 – 1.2; Organizational Profile 2.1 – 2.10; Report Parameters 3.1 – 3.13; Governance, Commitments, and Engagement 4.1 – 4.17; Disclosure of Management Approach, per category; Core Performance Indicators; Any GRI Additional Indicators that were included and; Any GRI Sector Supplement Indicators included in the report.

ASSURANCE

3.13 Policy and current practice with regard to seeking external assurance for the report. If not included in the assurance report accompanying the sustainability report, explain the scope and basis of any external assurance provided. Also explain the relationship between the reporting organization and the assurance provider(s).

Governance, Commitments, and Engagement

GOVERNANCE

4.1 Governance structure of the organization, including committees under the highest governance body responsible for specific tasks, such as setting strategy or organizational oversight. **The highest governance body may include authorities, partners, sponsors and funders.**

Describe the mandate and composition (including number of independent members and/or non executive members) of the highest governance body and its committees, and indicate each individual's position and any direct responsibility for economic, social, and environmental performance.

Report the percentage of individuals by gender within the organization's highest governance body and its committees, broken down by age group and minority group membership and other indicators of diversity.

Refer to definitions of age and minority group in the Indicator Protocol for LA13 and note that the information reported under 4.1 can be cross referenced against that reported for LA13.

4.2 Indicate whether the Chair of the highest governance body is also an executive officer (and, if so, their function within the organization's management and the reasons for this arrangement).

4.3 For organizations that have a unitary board structure, state the number and gender of members of the highest governance body that are independent and/or non-executive members.

State how the organization defines 'independent' and 'non-executive'. This element applies only for organizations that have unitary board structures. See the glossary for a definition of 'independent'.

4.4 Mechanisms for shareholders and employees to provide recommendations or direction to the highest governance body.

Include reference to processes regarding:

- The use of shareholder resolutions or other mechanisms for enabling minority shareholders to express opinions to the highest governance body; and
- Informing and consulting employees about the working relationships with formal representation bodies such as organization level 'work councils', and representation of employees in the highest governance body.

Identify topics related to economic, environmental, and social performance raised through these mechanisms during the reporting period.

4.5 Linkage between compensation for members of the highest governance body, senior managers, and executives (including departure arrangements), and the organization's performance (including social and environmental performance).

4.6 Processes in place for the highest governance body to ensure conflicts of interest are avoided.

4.7 Process for determining the composition, qualifications, and expertise of the members of the highest governance body and its committees, including indicators of diversity.

4.8 Internally developed statements of mission or values, codes of conduct, and principles relevant to economic, environmental, and social performance and the status of their implementation. Explain the degree to which these:

- Are applied across the organization in different regions and department/units; and
- Relate to internationally agreed standards.

4.9 Procedures of the highest governance body for overseeing the organization's identification and management of economic, environmental, and social performance, including relevant risks and opportunities, and adherence or compliance with internationally agreed standards, codes of conduct, and principles.

Include frequency with which the highest governance body assesses sustainability performance.

4.10 Processes for evaluating the highest governance body's own performance, particularly with respect to economic, environmental, and social performance.

COMMITMENTS TO EXTERNAL INITIATIVES

4.11 Explanation of whether and how the precautionary approach or principle is addressed by the organization.

Article 15 of the Rio Principles introduced the precautionary approach. A response to 4.11 could address the organization's approach to risk management in operational planning or the development and introduction of new **events or products.**

4.12 Externally developed economic, environmental, and social charters, principles, or other initiatives to which the organization subscribes or endorses.

Include date of adoption, countries/operations where applied, and the range of stakeholders involved in the development and governance of these initiatives (e.g., multi-stakeholder, etc.). Differentiate between non-binding, voluntary initiatives and those with which the organization has an obligation to comply.

4.13 Memberships in associations (such as industry associations) and/or national/international advocacy organizations in which the organization:

- Has positions in governance bodies;
- Participates in projects or committees;
- Provides substantive funding beyond routine membership dues; or
- Views membership as strategic.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The following Disclosure Items refer to general stakeholder engagement conducted by the organization over the course of the reporting period. These Disclosures are not limited to stakeholder engagement implemented for the purposes of preparing a sustainability report.

4.14 List of stakeholder groups engaged by the organization. Examples of stakeholder groups are:

- Civil Society **including NGOs; Social Enterprises;** Customers; Employees, **volunteers**, other workers and their trade unions; Local communities; **Indigenous people; Attendees; Participants who are content providers; Governments and authorities; Media;** Shareholders and providers of capital **including sponsors and; Suppliers.**

4.15 Basis for identification and selection of stakeholders with whom to engage.

This includes the organization's process for defining its stakeholder groups, and for determining the groups with which to engage and not to engage.

4.16 Approaches to stakeholder engagement, including frequency of engagement by type and by stakeholder group

This could include surveys, focus groups, community panels, corporate advisory panels, written communication, management/union structures, and other vehicles. The organization should indicate whether any of the engagement was undertaken specifically as part of the report preparation process.

4.17 Key topics and concerns that have been raised through stakeholder engagement, and how the organization has responded to those key topics and concerns, including through its reporting.



Source: Global Reporting Initiative—Sustainability Reporting Guidelines, Version 3.1.

The information in this document has been extracted from its original format to provide a summary of the GRI Guidelines. The complete source document can be downloaded for free at www.globalreporting.org.

Standard Disclosures: Performance Indicators

INDICATOR HIERARCHY KEY

ASPECTS

XX01 Core Indicators are those Indicators identified in the GRI Guidelines to be of interest to most stakeholders and assumed to be material unless deemed otherwise on the basis of the GRI Reporting Principles.

XX01 Additional Indicators are those Indicators identified in the GRI Guidelines that represent emerging practice or address topics that may be material to some organizations but not generally for a majority.

EOX Sector specific-disclosures and Performance Indicators that are considered as core.

XX01 Indicators that were made core for this sector.

Economic

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

EC1 Direct economic value generated and distributed, including revenues, operating costs, employee compensation, donations and other community investments, retained earnings, and payments to capital providers and governments.

EC2 Financial implications and other risks and opportunities for the organization's activities due to climate change and other sustainability issues.

EC3 Coverage of the organization's defined benefit plan obligations.

EC4 Significant financial assistance received from government.

MARKET PRESENCE

EC5 Range of ratios of standard entry level wage by gender compared to local minimum wage at significant locations of operation.

EC6 Policy, practices, and proportion of spending on locally-based suppliers at significant locations of operation.

EC7 Procedures for local hiring and proportion of senior management hired from the local community at locations of significant operation.

INDIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACTS

EC8 Development and impact of infrastructure investments and services provided primarily for public benefit through commercial, in-kind, or pro bono engagement.

EC9 Understanding and describing significant indirect economic impacts, including the extent of impacts.

EO1 Direct economic impacts and value creation as a result of sustainability initiatives.

Environmental

MATERIALS

EN1 Materials used by weight or volume.

EN2 Percentage of materials used that are recycled input materials.

ENERGY

EN3 Direct energy consumption by primary energy source.

EN4 Indirect energy consumption by primary source.

EN5 Energy saved due to conservation and efficiency improvements.

EN6 Initiatives to provide energy-efficient or renewable energy based events, products and services, and reductions in energy requirements as a result of these initiatives.

EN7 Initiatives to reduce indirect energy consumption and reductions achieved.

WATER

EN8 Total water withdrawal by source, conservation and improvement initiatives and results.

EN9 Water sources significantly affected by withdrawal of water.

EN10 Percentage and total volume of water recycled and reused.

BIODIVERSITY

EN11 Location and size of land owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas.

EN12 Description of significant impacts of activities, products, and services on biodiversity in protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas.

EN13 Habitats protected or restored.

EN14 Strategies, current actions, and future plans for managing impacts on biodiversity.

EN15 Number of IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations, by level of extinction risk

EMISSIONS, EFFLUENTS, AND WASTE

EN16 Total direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight.

EN17 Other relevant indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight.

EN18 Initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reductions achieved.

EN19 Emissions of ozone-depleting substances by weight.

EN20 NO, SO, and other significant air emissions by type and weight.

EN21 Total water discharge by quality and destination, and improvement initiatives and results.

EN22 Total weight of waste by type and disposal method, and initiatives to manage waste and their results.

EN23 Total number and volume of significant spills.

EN24 Weight of transported, imported, exported, or treated waste deemed hazardous under the terms of the Basel Convention Annex I, II, III, and VIII, and percentage of transported waste shipped internationally.

EN25 Identity, size, protected status, and biodiversity value of water bodies and related habitats significantly affected by the reporting organization's discharges of water and runoff.

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

EN26 Initiatives to mitigate environmental impacts of events, products and services, and extent of impact mitigation.

EN27 Percentage of products sold or provided and their packaging materials that are reclaimed by category

COMPLIANCE

EN28 Monetary value of significant fines and total number of non-monetary sanctions for noncompliance with environmental laws and regulations.

TRANSPORT

EO2 Modes of transport taken by attendees and participants as a percentage of total transportation, and initiatives to encourage the use of sustainable transport options.

EO3 Significant environmental and socio-economic impacts of transporting attendees and participants to and from the event and initiatives taken to address the impacts.

EN29 Significant environmental and socio-economic impacts of transporting products and other goods and materials used for the organization's operations, and transporting members of the workforce.

OVERALL

EN30 Total environmental protection expenditures and investments by type.

Labor Practices and Decent Work

EMPLOYMENT

LA1 Total workforce by employment type, employment contract, and region, broken down by gender

LA2 Total number and rate of new employee hires and volunteers recruited and employee and volunteer turnover by age group, gender, and region.

LA3 Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees, by significant locations of operation.

LA15 Return to work and retention rates after parental leave, by gender.

LABOR/MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

LA4 Percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements.

LA5 Minimum notice period(s) regarding operational changes, including whether it is specified in collective agreements.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

LA6 Percentage of total workforce represented in formal joint management-worker health and safety committees that help monitor and advise on occupational health and safety programs.

LA7 Rates of injury, occupational diseases, lost days, and absenteeism, and number of work-related fatalities by region and by gender.

LA8 Education, training, counseling, prevention, and risk-control programs in place to assist workforce members, their families, or community members regarding serious diseases.

LA9 Health and safety topics covered in formal agreements with trade unions.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

LA10 Average hours of training per year per employee or volunteer by gender, and by employee category.

LA11 Programs for skills management and lifelong learning that support the continued employability of employees and assist them in managing career endings.

LA12 Percentage of employees and volunteers receiving regular performance and career development reviews, by gender and by employee category

DIVERSITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

LA13 Composition of governance bodies and breakdown of employees per employee category according to gender, age group, minority group membership, and other indicators of diversity.

EQUAL REMUNERATION FOR WOMAN AND MEN

LA14 Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men by employee category, by significant locations of operation.

Human Rights

INVESTMENT AND PROCUREMENT PRACTICES

HR1 Percentage and total number of significant investment agreements and contracts that include clauses incorporating human rights concerns, or that have undergone human rights screening.

HR2 Percentage of significant suppliers, contractors and other business partners that have undergone human rights screening, and actions taken.

HR3 Total hours of employee and volunteer training on policies and procedures concerning aspects of human rights that are relevant to operations, including the percentage of employees and volunteers trained.

NON-DISCRIMINATION

HR4 Total number of incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken.

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

HR5 Operations and significant suppliers identified in which the right to exercise freedom of association and collective bargaining may be violated or at significant risk, and actions taken to support these rights.

CHILD LABOR

HR6 Operations and significant suppliers identified as having significant risk for incidents of child labor, and measures taken to contribute to the effective abolition of child labor.

FORCED AND COMPULSORY LABOR

HR7 Operations and significant suppliers identified as having significant risk for incidents of forced or compulsory labor, and measures to contribute to the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor.

SECURITY PRACTICES

HR8 Percentage of security personnel and volunteers trained in the organization's policies or procedures concerning aspects of human rights that are relevant to operations.

INDIGENOUS RIGHTS

HR9 Total number of incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous people and actions taken.

HR10 Percentage and total number of operations that have been subject to human rights reviews and/or impact assessments.

HR11 Number of grievances related to human rights filed, addressed and resolved through formal grievance mechanisms.

Society

LOCAL COMMUNITIES

SO1 Percentage of operations with implemented local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs.

SO9 Operations with significant potential or actual negative impacts on local communities.

SO10 Prevention and mitigation measures implemented in operations with significant potential or actual negative impacts on local communities.

EO4 Expressions of dissent by type, issue, scale and response.

CORRUPTION

SO2 Percentage and total number of business units analyzed for risks related to corruption.

SO3 Percentage of workforce (employees, volunteers, contracted labor and participants who provide content to an event, such as athletes, artists or speakers) trained in organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures, by workforce category.

SO4 Actions taken in response to incidents of corruption and wrong-doing.

PUBLIC POLICY

SO5 Public policy positions and participation in public policy development and lobbying.

SO6 Total value of financial and in-kind contributions to political parties, politicians, and related institutions by country.

ANTI-COMPETITIVE BEHAVIOR

SO7 Total number of legal actions for anticompetitive behavior, anti-trust, and monopoly practices and their outcomes.

COMPLIANCE

SO8 Monetary value of significant fines and total number of non-monetary sanctions for noncompliance with laws and regulations.

INCLUSIVITY



Source: Global Reporting Initiative—Sustainability Reporting Guidelines, Version 3.1.

Standard Disclosures: Management Approach

The Disclosure(s) on Management Approach is intended to address the organization's approach to managing the sustainability topics associated with risks and opportunities.

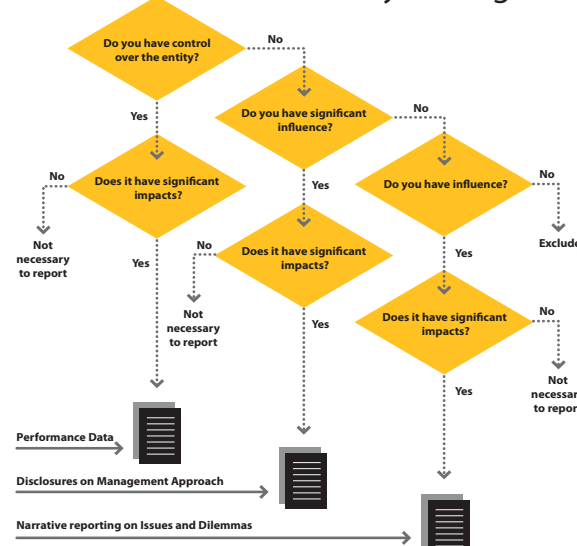
The organization can structure its Disclosure(s) on Management Approach to cover the full range of Aspects under a given Category or group its responses differently. However, all of the Aspects associated with each category should be addressed regardless of the format or grouping.

Disclosures on Management Approach include:

- Goals and performance
- Policy
- Organizational responsibility
- Training and awareness*
- Monitoring and follow up*
- Additional contextual information

*not applicable to Economic (EC) indicators

Decision Tree for Boundary Setting



A sustainability report should include in its boundary all entities that generate significant sustainability impacts (actual and potential) and/or all entities over which the reporting organization exercises control or significant influence with regard to financial and operating policies and practices.