Sector scorecard





The State of Children's Rights and Business 2023

Part of the Global Child Forum Corporate Sector and Children's Rights Benchmark



About the scorecard

The set of indicators that companies in this scorecard have been benchmarked against align with the Children's Rights and Business Principles¹, and are organized into four impact areas: Governance & Collaboration, Workplace, Marketplace, and Community & Environment.

These impact areas provide an

overview of what companies are doing in each of these spheres of influence, allowing them to identify areas of improvement in relation to their operations. The corporate response of companies is important when assessing the degree of influence as well as areas of improvement for each impact area. Therefore, the impact areas are

structured by three subcategories, namely, Policies & Commitments; Implementation; and Reporting & Actions, where these sub-categories are viewed as corporate responses to children's rights related issues. The boxes below present a short overview of what the different impact areas measure².



Governance & Collaboration (G&C)

Standards, Governance structures & Collaboration with others

Commitments to frameworks, board accountability, grievance mechanisms and collaboration with peers or NGOs.



Workplace (WP)

Operations & Supply Chain

Decent work for young workers, parents and caregivers, and prevention of child labour.



Marketplace (MP)

Marketing, Products & Services

Marketing and advertising, protection from exploitation, and product safety. Applies even when children are not the direct target group.



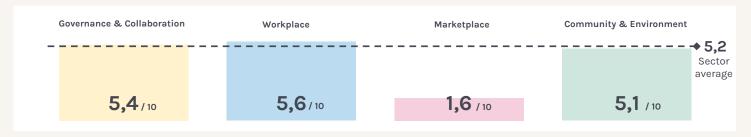
Community & Environment

(C&E)

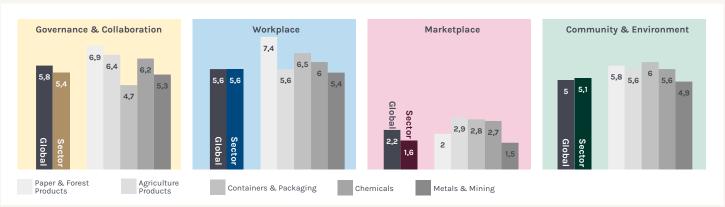
Impact on Surroundings

Access to health, education and social services, as well as use of natural resources, damage to the environment as a result of land acquisition, and the impact of conflict and emergencies.

1.1 Sector Average Score



1.2 Industry vs Sector and Global 1



A comprehensive framework for understanding and addressing the impact of business on the rights and well-being of children developed by UN Global Compact, UNICEF and Save the Children.

² To learn more about Global Child Forum's methodology, access it <u>here.</u>

Sector description

The Basic Materials sector includes companies that discover, extract and process various raw materials and are involved in mining, chemical or forestry products. Other sectors rely on this sector for raw materials necessary for the manufacture of goods. Industries included in this sector are Paper & Forest Products, Agriculture Products, Containers & Packaging, Chemicals, and Metals & Mining.

No. of companies in sector						
Paper & Forest Products	7					
Agriculture Products	4					
Containers & Packaging	7					
Chemicals	33					
Metals & Mining	63					
Combined Sector Revenue	2819.2 B USD					

About our weightings

Our methodology consists of four impact areas (Governance & Collaboration, Workplace, Marketplace, and Community & Environment). The Governance & Collaboration impact area covers topics we consider to be equally important, independent of sector. Hence, the same weight is applied for this impact area across the board when calculating the final score. However, this is not the case for the other three impact areas as each sector face different risks and possibilities when considering their material reality caused by their operations. For more information, see our Methodology.

1.3 Basic Materials

The Basic Materials sector provides key inputs to many other industries, such as infrastructure, automotive, healthcare, electronics, construction, and retail. Given these inputs and its influence on other industries, the Basic Materials sector has the potential to be a driving force in improving children's rights on a global scale. Material topics where the Basic Materials sector can positively influence children might include transition to renewable energy sources in direct and indirect operations, impact on children in local communities where operations are carried out and preventing child labour in direct and indirect (i.e., supply chains) operations.

When viewing the workplace area,

Basic Materials is one of the most exposed sectors in terms of encountering child labour in supply chains. Therefore, extensive risk assessments and monitoring supply chain compliance with child labour policies is essential to protect children from being used as labour. Additionally, the safety of adult employees (including parents) is material in this sector as production plants might entail the use of hazardous chemicals and substances, as well as heavy and dangerous machinery.

A material topic for many Basic Materials companies in the **marketplace** concerns product safety given that many of them produce chemicals that can cause harm to children. Product design and clear labelling are therefore necessary to prevent children from coming into contact with these products.

The Basic Materials sector has several challenges in the communities and the environment in which they operate. Material topics for this sector which carry implications for children's well-being and health concerns environmental issues (e.g., pollution to land, soil and water) and corporate activities reshaping local communities, such as logistics requiring heavy transportation resulting in traffic hazards and reduction of play spaces for children.

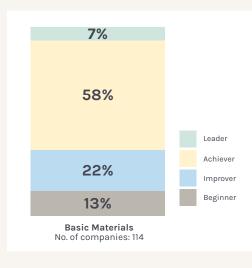
1.4 Material Topics 3

Impact	Where	What
Child labour	Supply chain	Work collaboratively with others against child labour in informal sector around supplier and/or beyond tier 1 (agriculture, minerals) and promote decent working conditions and wages.
Safety for parents	Employees/ Supply chain	Collaborate in sector-wide programmes to prevent hazardous work, forced labour and unethical recruitment.
Children's health and safety	Products	Ensure that hazardous consumer products are designed and labelled in a safe way to minimize the risk of children harming themselves.
Future wellbeing of children	Operations/ Supply chain	Reduce scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, switch to renewable energy and recycle raw materials.
Future wellbeing of children	Operations	Evaluate and prevent any risks to children in the surrounding community caused by road traffic/logistics, land use - reduced spaces to play, pollution/waste, sexual exploitation.

 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ Governance and Collaboration is not present here as it contains only generic topics



1.5 Performance distribution



Leader

The company has developed and implemented several policies and practices that address the organization's impact on children's rights across several important areas. The company has taken concrete steps to move beyond policies and has embedded children's rights into company practice, following up through monitoring, transparent reporting and programmes to create action for children's rights.

Achiever

The company has developed and implemented several policies and practices that address the organization's impact on children's rights. The company realizes that, while policies are important, in order to create change those policies need to be embedded into company

practice, and followed up on through monitoring, transparent reporting and programmes to create action for children's rights.

Improver

The company has developed and implemented some policies and practices that address the organization's impact on children's rights or human rights in general. The company realizes that having policies in place and/or contributing to children's rights through different initiatives is an important first step to demonstrate commitment.

Beginner

The company has developed a few policies and practices that address the organization's impact on children's rights or human rights in general.

1.6 Top 10 performing companies

Company name	Score	Collaboration & Governance	Workplace	Marketplace	Community & Environment	Country of HQ
Bayer	8,3	10,0	10,0	4,1	8,0	Germany
POSCO	8,2	9,4	9,4	0,0	6,8	Republic of Korea
Norsk Hydro	8,2	10,0	8,1	5,3	7,1	Brazil
Vale	8,1	8,8	9,4	0,0	6,8	Switzerland
Glencore	8,0	8,8	8,8	1,3	7,1	Japan
Sumitomo Forestry	8,0	8,1	9,4	2,8	6,1	United Kingdom
Rio Tinto	7,8	8,8	10,0	0,0	5,6	Finland
UPM-Kymmene	7,7	7,5	10,0	1,9	5,1	Republic of Korea
Hyundai Steel	7,7	8,8	8,1	3,4	6,8	Thailand
Indorama Ventures	7,6	10,0	7,5	6,8	6,1	Japan

1.7 Top three performing indicators

1.8 Three challenging indicators

Indicator	Indicator number	Percentage of companies scoring 10/10	Corporate response	Indicator	Indicator number	Percentage of companies scoring 10/10	Corporate response
Does the company prohibit child labour?	2.1.1	89%	Policies & Commitments	Is the company involved in initiatives addressing children's rights with partners other than NGOs?	1.3.2	14%	Reporting & Actions
Is the company committed to reduction targets regarding their environmental impact?	4.1.1	81%	Policies & Commitments	Is the company working with an initiative to prevent or remedy child labour?	2.3.2	19%	Reporting & Actions
Is the company working to reduce their environmental/community impact on children?	4.3.3	65%	Reporting & Actions	Does the company conduct audits with regard to their suppliers' environmental or community impacts on children?	4.2.2	2%	Implementation

Governance & Collaboration

Workplace

Marketplace

Community & Environment

For more information on our indicators, see our <u>Methodology</u>.

About our Sector Scorecards:

This scorecard is based on data collected by Global Child Forum in partnership with Boston Consulting Group. The results are based on publicly available data. However, we don't evaluate actual compliance with policies or outcomes of policies and/or programmes.

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GLOBAL CHILD FORUM

Design: This Way Up

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Global Child Forum

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