Sector scorecard



BUSINESS TO BUSINESS-B2B



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.



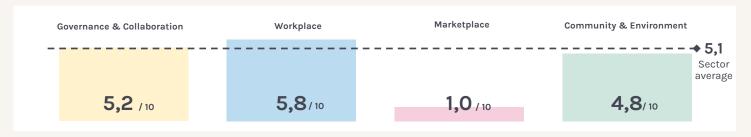
Community & Environment

(C&E)

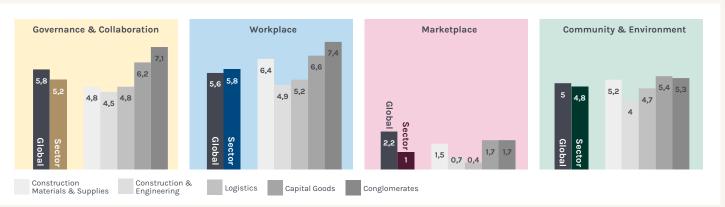
Impact on Surroundings

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



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

Business to Business – B2B includes companies that produce and sell services to other businesses rather than to individual consumers. Industries included in the sector are Construction Materials & Supplies, Capital Goods, Construction & Engineering, Logistics, and Conglomerates.

No. of companies in sector	107
Construction Materials & Supplies	13
Capital Goods	25
Construction & Engineering	34
Logistics	26
Conglomerates	9

Combined Sector Revenue 4005.3 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 Business to Business - B2B

Although the B2B sector's direct interactions with children are limited, they nevertheless have an important role to play in addressing environmental impacts as well as human rights topics. By adopting a children's rights lens, the challenges within the B2B sector's value chain can be partially addressed through community programmes improving children's health and safety in communities where B2B companies operate. Furthermore, risk assessments, disclosure of child labour incidents within supply chains, and disclosure of GHG emissions are necessary to uncover and highlight critical issues faced by the B2B sector.

Work-life balance, the safety of parents, addressing child labour

issues in supply chains, and disclosure as to potential risks or actual child labour incidents are a few material topics related to the workplace area in the B2B sector. These issues can be addressed through family-friendly workplace policies, safe practices and standards for employees, and clear and transparent prohibition of child labour, followed by monitoring and reporting.

Because companies in the B2B sector produce and sell services to other businesses, their influence on individual consumers in the marketplace is limited compared to other sectors. As a result, this impact area carries less weight in the context of B2B industries and has a relatively minor influence on the

overall score. However, the B2B sector can positively impact children in several ways in the marketplace. Examples include designing safe products, thereby preventing users (i.e., employed parents at purchasing businesses) from coming to harm.

Key challenges for B2B companies in the community & environment concern their carbon footprint and transition to renewable energy sources in direct and indirect operations. Since children are in the process of developing physically, they're more susceptible to harm from pollution and the negative effects of climate change. Therefore, the B2B sector's conversion to renewable energy is relevant for children's health.

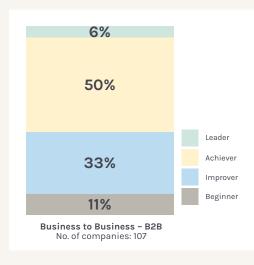
1.4 Material Topics 3

Impact Where		What				
Child labour	Supply chain	Work collaboratively with others against child labour in informal sector around supplier and/or beyond tier 1 (e.g. minerals and raw materials from the agricultural sector).		Cor Env		
Access to parents/child labour	Procurement/ Supply chain	Ensure that purchasing practices (lead times and pay) are contributing to decent working conditions with suppliers.				
Children's health and safety	Products	Ensure children's safety, e.g. in road traffic, is considered in the design and development of heavy transportation vehicles and provision of logistics.				
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, or pollution/waste.				

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
Airbus	8,2	6,3	9,4	2,4	8,1	France
Wesfarmers	8,1	10,0	9,4	1,9	6,1	Australia
Volvo AB	7,9	7,5	10,0	2,5	5,5	Sweden
Schneider Electric	7,9	8,8	8,8	2,9	6,1	France
Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy	7,7	8,8	8,8	0,6	5,5	Spain
ABB	7,6	7,5	8,8	1,6	6,1	Switzerland
Saint-Gobain	7,4	6,3	10,0	1,8	5,5	France
Mitsubishi Corporation	7,4	9,4	7,5	2,4	6,8	Japan
Samsung C&T Corp	7,3	6,3	8,8	5,5	6,1	Republic of Korea
Larsen & Toubro	7,3	6,3	7,5	2,8	7,8	India

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	87%	Policies & Commitments	Is the company involved in initiatives addressing children's rights with partners other than NGOs?	1.3.2	17%	Reporting & Actions
Is the company committed to reduction targets regarding their environmental impact?	4.1.1	79%	Policies & Commitments	Is the company working with an initiative to prevent or remedy child labour?	2.3.2	18%	Reporting & Actions
Does the company report on its environmental impact?	4.3.1	70%	Reporting & Actions	Is the company committed to reducing their negative impacts and increasing their positive impacts to the community?	4.1.2	7%	Policies & Commitments

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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