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.



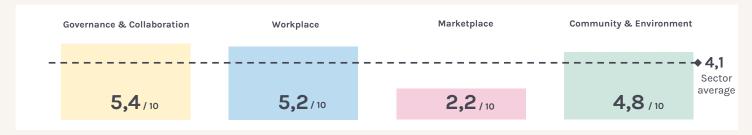
Community & Environment

(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



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>.

Financials

Financials includes companies that provide financial services to corporations and people. Taken together, these companies form a key part of the economy. Industries included in the sector are Banks, Insurance, and Real Estate.

This sector does <u>not</u> include Asset managers, Sovereign wealth funds, Institutional investors and Commercial investment banks.

No. of companies in sector					
Banks	77				
Insurance	56				
Real Estate	20				
Combined Sector Revenue	5639.7 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 Financials

The Financial sector has a unique role compared to other sectors when it comes to corporate responsibility and sustainability. Companies in this sector offer products and services that include investing, lending, and insuring companies operating in other sectors. By applying a children's rights lens to the services offered, the Financial sector has the potential to influence how other sectors approach material children's rights topics.

When considering the workplace, most activities carried out by employees in the Financial sector take place in an office setting. Therefore, companies in this sector should support work-life balance for

employees through family-friendly policies to facilitate parents being more accessible to their children.

In the marketplace, it is important for the Financial sector to include a children's rights perspective when designing products and when communicating about them. Ideally, the products (i.e., savings accounts, insurance, property management) designed by the Financial sector should proactively consider how children can either benefit or be harmed by such products. Examples might include protecting children's financial assets, eliminating unfavourable lending, or designing properties which are child-safe. In addition, the sector should consider

offering age-appropriate financial education aimed at teaching young people how to responsibly manage money.

The key risks identified with the Financial sector's impact on local communities & the environment concern GHG emissions (i.e., scope 1, 2, and 3) and how their activities affect children in local communities (e.g., road traffic and logistics on construction sites). These issues can be addressed through policies and commitments. However, the commitments also need to be monitored and disclosed (e.g., in reports) to a greater extent within this sector.

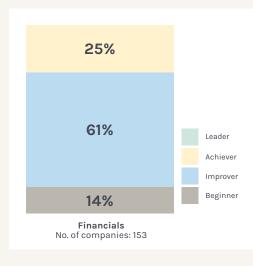
1.4 Material Topics 3

Impact	Where	What
Child labour	Supply chain	Work collaboratively with others against child labour in informal sector around supplier and/or beyond tier 1 (mineral and paper & forest products).
Supporting youth	Employees/ Supply chain	Provide opportunities for youth/teenagers to gain worklife skills under safe circumstances.
Children's health and safety	Products	Proactive consideration of children's rights in the design and development of financial products, e.g. children's savings accounts.
Children's development	Marketing	Provide age-appropriate financial education, to ensure financial literacy for all children.
Future wellbeing of children	Operations/ Supply chain	Reduce scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, switch to renewable energy and recycle raw materials.
Children's health and safety	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
NN Group	7,0	8,8	6,9	6,1	6,8	Netherlands
Absa Group	6,8	9,4	7,5	4,0	7,8	South Africa
Westpac	6,4	10,0	8,8	3,5	6,1	Australia
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria (BBVA)	6,3	8,1	9,4	4,5	6,1	Spain
Itau Unibanco Holding	6,1	6,3	8,1	5,0	6,8	Brazil
Bank of Nova Scotia	6,1	10,0	7,5	3,0	6,1	Canada
Truist	6,1	8,8	4,4	4,5	6,1	USA
Banco Santander	5,9	8,1	10,0	3,9	5,1	Spain
Grupo Financiero Banorte	5,9	6,3	3,8	5,0	7,1	Mexico
Mitsui Fudosan	5,9	9,4	7,5	1,8	6,8	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	84%	Policies & Commitments	Does the company's highest governance body have responsibility for the policy framework regarding social/environmental impacts on children?	1.2.1	17%	Implementation
Is the company committed to environment-related reduction targets?	4.1.1	78%	Policies & Commitments	Is the company committed to responsible marketing and labelling to children?	3.1.1	3%	Policies & Commitments
Is the company working to reduce their environmental/ community impact on children?	4.3.3	71%	Reporting & Actions	Does the company identify responsible marketing or product responsibility regarding children as material?	3.2.1	1%	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.

Publication date: October 2023

Design: This Way Up

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To quote this report, please use the following reference: Global Child Forum, 2023, "Sector Scorecard Financials", Stockholm.

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