

Sustainability Reporting and Internal Controls IT's Role, Value and Opportunities

Presented by
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at
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Objectives & Agenda

Objectives

- Gain more understanding of Sustainability Reporting: frameworks, requirements, risks
- Envision roles where IT function can provide support, add value

<u>Agenda</u>

- 1) Sustainability "Compliance"
- 2) Sustainability Reporting Standards, Frameworks
- 3) COSO & Internal Controls over Sustainability Reporting
- 4) Tips for the IT / IT Security Functions

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The presenter is not a CPA.



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Sustainability Compliance: Channels

- · Legal and regulatory
 - Enforceable by sovereign entity
 - Legal/ contractual
 - Enforceable by business partner
- · Industry standards, frameworks, codes of conduct
- Voluntary obligations





Sustainability Compliance: Legal/ Regulatory

- Traditional

 EPA, OSHA

 Department of Labor (wages, equal opportunity)
 - Consumer Product Safety Commission
 - Federal Trade Commission (Green Guides)

More Recent

- SEC Conflict Minerals
 California: Consumer Privacy Act, Transparency in Supply Chains Act
- Cybersecurity
- UK Modern Slavery Act (2015)

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Sustainability Compliance: Legal/Regulatory: Newer/Emerging

Newer/ Emerging

- SEC
 - Guidelines for climate (2010); proposed rule (2022); final rule (3/6/2024)
 Guidelines for human capital disclosures; more coming?
- Inflation Reduction Act, CHIPS and Science Act
- $\ Uyghur \ Forced \ Labor \ Protection \ Act$
- U.S. Customs and Border Protection Agency
- California SB 253*, SB 261, AB 1435 (climate; * = assurance req'd.)
- German Due Diligence Act

Why should U.S. companies be concerned with laws passed elsewhere?

H	Sustainability Compliance: Legal/Regulatory: About IFRS
	Capital markets are "driving the bus." SASB built disclosure standards on U.S. Supreme Court definition of "materiality"; no new law or regulation was required. [SASB now part of IPRS.] Whatewe SEC does (or does not) do, the trend globally is towards more Sustainability disclosures in financial filings. There are general standards. And climate standards. Next up?! Walt and see. Disclosures include data and information along supply chain/ value chain. If you contide U.S. or if you sell outside the U.S. some aspects of these will apply to you.
	Why should U.S. companies be concerned with laws passed elsewhere?
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Sustainability Compliance: Other Enforceable

Traditional

- Purchase and sale agreements (transactions)
- Landlord / tenant contracts
- · Product conformity

More Recent

- More detailed supply chain code of conduct
- · Human trafficking; human rights
- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reporting



Sustainability Compliance: Other Enforceable: Newer/Emerging

Newer/ Emerging

- Reporting and disclosures: public; up & down the value chain
- · Analyst ratings/ rankings
 - Report/ disclose via public channels the analysts rely on
 - Achieve minimum grade

How do these get created, implemented, monitored and reported?
What are consequences of noncompliance?





Sustainability Compliance: Standards, Frameworks

Traditional

- · Carbon Disclosure Project (now CDP)
- Global Reporting Initiative (now GRI)
- OECD Due Diligence Guidelines
- UN Sustainable Development Goals

More Recent

- GHG Protocol
 Green Bond Principles

- SASB (Sustainability Accounting Standards Board now ISSB)
 TCFD (Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures)
- EU Non-Financial Reporting Directive



Sustainability Compliance: Standards, Frameworks: Newer/Emerging

Newer/ Emerging

- Green Taxonomy; what qualifies as "green investment"
- EU Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS*)
- Double materiality
- * = Assurance required
- ISSB S1 and S2: Global (Brazil, Canada, Hong Kong, Japan, Mexico, Turkey, UK); ~half of non-US global economy
- TNFD (Task Force on Nature Related Financial Disclosures)

ISSB = International Sustainability Standards Board. ISSB is an arm of the IFRS Foundation. Several standards bodies merged into ISSB in late 2022, including SASB and CDP.

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Sustainability Compliance: **Voluntary Obligations**

Traditional

- ISO certifications (9001, 14001)
- Energy Star
- · Code of Conduct, general company commitments
- More Recent · B Corp; other credentials and certificates
- Best Places (to work, gender equity, most energy
- Sector/ Industry standards, frameworks
- Paris Climate Accords (2016)
- · Goals and targets







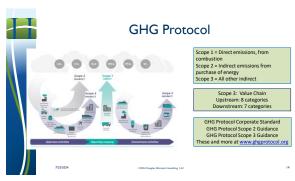








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Sustainability Reporting Different Channels → Different Data Needs

Data Needs : Examples

- How much water do we use? Where does it, come from? Do our operations (or supply chain) impact scare water resources? How much waste from our operations is recycled? How much of our raw materials has been recycled? What is the GHG emissions (in CO2e) inventory of the control of the control

- What % of suppliers have code of ethics that meet or exceed our requirements? By number? By spend?
 Do suppliers pay fair wages?
 What is our progress towards goals?
 How can we improve raings with analysts?
 How many customer requests do we get? Do we respond in time?
 What are safeguards to preserve IP?
 How do we know data is accurate and supportable?
 Is data reported via different channels the same? If not, why not?



Roundtable Topic #1: Governance

IT's Role in Sustainability Governance

- Is IT on your organization's crossfunctional Sustainability team?
- If yes, what is IT's role?
- Who from IT is involved?
- Is the involvement ad hoc or ongoing?

REQUEST: Please provide comments via the Chat function.

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Principles

10. Control activities

Pensectives and Common Gaps involving IT

Companies may create procedures from scratch, b/c process owners are not aware (or do not have access) to others that could be building blocks.

Control activities and be required into the value chain - beyond what the organization 'controls'. Access controls.

GHG emissions may need to be recalculated for prior reporting periods; management of this process.

"Lockdown" of work papers supporting Sustainability reporting and disclosures.

Pensecular procedures may be externally reported or disclosed, and subject to review/ audit/ assurance by other parties.

Content can include intellectual property.

IT: build or buy? Many offerings, most still evolving.

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Roundtable Topic #2: Systems, Controls



- What major ERP systems (SAP Concur, etc.) does your organization use for Sustainability data? If YES, for what types of data? Has IT supported build vs. buy analysis? Has IT developed internal programs/ systems for Sustainability data? If so, for what topics?

REQUEST: Indicate "CLIMATE" in the chat if your answers involve greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reporting, or other factors associated with climate-related matters.

Component 4: Principles 33. Quality information obtained, generated, and used. 44. Internal control information internally communicated. 45. Internal control information externally communicated. 45. Internal control information externally communicated. 46. Urgent requests lead to shortcuts. These pose risk of release of incorrect or inaccurate data; or of releasing IP. 47. Challenges with Internal reporting of recalculated GHG emissions (or other Sustainability data) from prior reporting periods. 48. The "pull" of external reporting may overshadow internal reporting to align with business objectives. Information & Communication (c) 2024 Douglas Hileman Consulting LLC



Comp	ponent 5: Monitoring
Principles	Perspectives and Common Gaps involving IT
16. Ongoing and/or separate evaluations conducted. 17. Internal control deficiencies evaluated and communicated.	 Many audits, which may generate patchwork of findings, assigned to an array of parties. Recommendations may be inconsistent. RPEs may be established by other parties. PRESENTIAL STATES AND ADDITIONAL STA
	What's AI Got to Do With It?

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Roundtable Topic #3: Now What?



- Where can IT take a greater role in Sustainability compliance and/ or reporting?
- What aspect of today's content is of most interest to you?

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Doug helps clients with compliance, risk, reporting, audits, and assurance readiness in the Sustainability space. He is an author of the COSO ICSR supplemental guidance document. His tailored workshops have been appreciated for Compliance, Internal Audit, company in-house teams, procurement functions.

He works directly with clients, and as a specialist supporting accounting firms and boutique consultancies. He draws on 40+ years of experience, including in industry, "second line auditing" (environmental, safety, sustainability), six years at a Big 4 firm, supporting internal Audit and external assurance. He was the senior environmental management and environmental auditing specialist on the Volkswagen Monitor Team.

He presented and contributed to IIA, Compliance Week, SCCE, and other professional associations, firms, and companies.

For more, see www.douglashileman.co

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