

GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016

205

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TOPIC STANDARD

GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016

Topic Standard

Effective date

This Standard is effective for reports or other materials published on or after 1 July 2018.

Responsibility

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Introduction

GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016 contains disclosures for organizations to report information about their corruption-related impacts, and how they manage these impacts.

The Standard is structured as follows:

- [Section 1](#) contains a requirement, which provides information about how the organization manages its corruption-related impacts.
- [Section 2](#) contains three disclosures, which provide information about the organization's corruption-related impacts.
- The [Glossary](#) contains defined terms with a specific meaning when used in the GRI Standards. The terms are underlined in the text of the GRI Standards and linked to the definitions.
- The [Bibliography](#) lists authoritative intergovernmental instruments and additional references used in developing this Standard.

The rest of the Introduction section provides a background on the topic, an overview of the system of GRI Standards and further information on using this Standard.

Background on the topic

This Standard addresses the topic of anti-corruption. In this Standard, corruption is understood to include practices such as bribery, facilitation payments, fraud, extortion, collusion, and money laundering; the offer or receipt of gifts, loans, fees, rewards, or other advantages as an inducement to do something that is dishonest, illegal, or represents a breach of trust. It can also include practices such as embezzlement, trading in influence, abuse of function, illicit enrichment, concealment, and obstructing justice.

Corruption is broadly linked to negative impacts, such as poverty in transition economies, damage to the environment, abuse of human rights, abuse of democracy, misallocation of investments, and undermining the rule of law. Organizations are expected by the marketplace, international norms, and stakeholders to demonstrate their adherence to integrity, governance, and responsible business practices.

These concepts are covered in key instruments of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the United Nations: see the [Bibliography](#).

System of GRI Standards

This Standard is part of the GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards (GRI Standards). The GRI Standards enable an organization to report information about its most significant impacts on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their human rights, and how it manages these impacts.

The GRI Standards are structured as a system of interrelated standards that are organized into three series: GRI Universal Standards, GRI Sector Standards, and GRI Topic Standards (see [Figure 1](#) in this Standard).

Universal Standards: GRI 1, GRI 2 and GRI 3

[GRI 1: Foundation 2021](#) specifies the requirements that the organization must comply with to report in accordance with the GRI Standards. The organization begins using the GRI Standards by consulting *GRI 1*.

[GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021](#) contains disclosures that the organization uses to provide information about its reporting practices and other organizational details, such as its activities, governance, and policies.

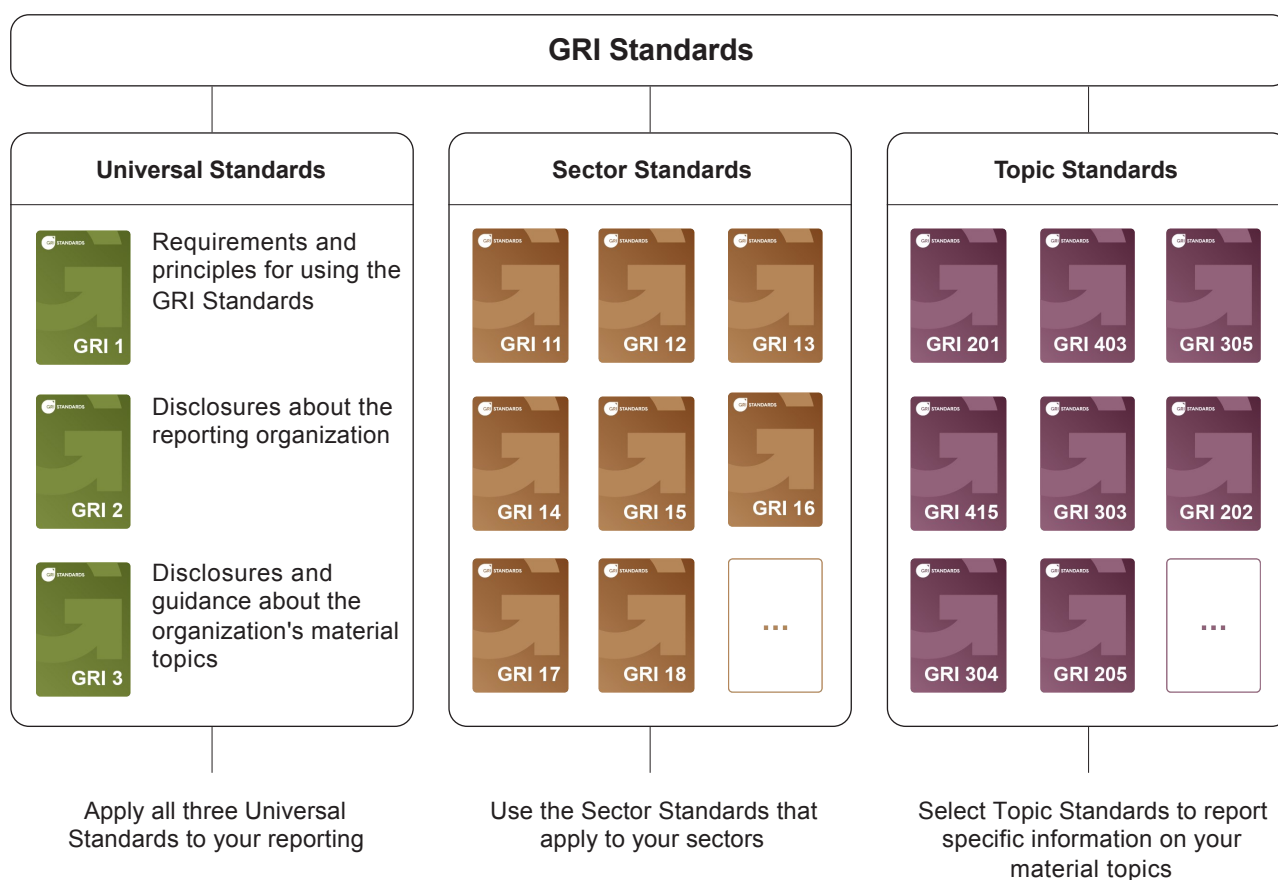
[GRI 3: Material Topics 2021](#) provides guidance on how to determine material topics. It also contains disclosures that the organization uses to report information about its process of determining material topics, its list of material topics, and how it manages each topic.

Sector Standards

The Sector Standards provide information for organizations about their likely material topics. The organization uses the Sector Standards that apply to its sectors when determining its material topics and when determining what to report for each material topic.

Topic Standards

The Topic Standards contain disclosures that the organization uses to report information about its impacts in relation to particular topics. The organization uses the Topic Standards according to the list of material topics it has determined using *GRI 3*.

Figure 1. GRI Standards: Universal, Sector and Topic Standards

Using this Standard

This Standard can be used by any organization – regardless of size, type, sector, geographic location, or reporting experience – to report information about its corruption-related impacts.

An organization reporting in accordance with the GRI Standards is required to report the following disclosures if it has determined anti-corruption to be a material topic:

- [Disclosure 3-3 in GRI 3: Material Topics 2021](#) (see clause 1.1 in this Standard);
- Any disclosures from this Topic Standard that are relevant to the organization's corruption-related impacts (Disclosure 205-1 through Disclosure 205-3).

See [Requirements 4 and 5 in GRI 1: Foundation 2021](#).

Reasons for omission are permitted for these disclosures.

If the organization cannot comply with a disclosure or with a requirement in a disclosure (e.g., because the required information is confidential or subject to legal prohibitions), the organization is required to specify the disclosure or the requirement it cannot comply with, and provide a reason for omission together with an explanation in the GRI content index. See [Requirement 6 in GRI 1: Foundation 2021](#) for more information on reasons for omission.

If the organization cannot report the required information about an item specified in a disclosure because the item (e.g., committee, policy, practice, process) does not exist, it can comply with the requirement by reporting this to be the case. The organization can explain the reasons for not having this item, or describe any plans to develop it. The disclosure does not require the organization to implement the item (e.g., developing a policy), but to report that the item does not exist.

If the organization intends to publish a standalone sustainability report, it does not need to repeat information that it has already reported publicly elsewhere, such as on web pages or in its annual report. In such a case, the organization can report a required disclosure by providing a reference in the GRI content index as to where this information can be found (e.g., by providing a link to the web page or citing the page in the annual report where the information has been published).

Requirements, guidance and defined terms

The following apply throughout this Standard:

Requirements are presented in **bold font** and indicated by the word 'shall'. An organization must comply with requirements to report in accordance with the GRI Standards.

Requirements may be accompanied by guidance.

Guidance includes background information, explanations, and examples to help the organization better understand the requirements. The organization is not required to comply with guidance.

The Standards may also include recommendations. These are cases where a particular course of action is encouraged but not required.

The word 'should' indicates a recommendation, and the word 'can' indicates a possibility or option.

Defined terms are underlined in the text of the GRI Standards and linked to their definitions in the [Glossary](#). The organization is required to apply the definitions in the Glossary.

1. Topic management disclosures

An organization reporting in accordance with the GRI Standards is required to report how it manages each of its material topics.

An organization that has determined anti-corruption to be a material topic is required to report how it manages the topic using [Disclosure 3-3 in GRI 3: Material Topics 2021](#) (see clause 1.1 in this section).

This section is therefore designed to supplement – and not replace – Disclosure 3-3 in *GRI 3*.

REQUIREMENTS	1.1 The reporting organization shall report how it manages anti-corruption using Disclosure 3-3 in GRI 3: Material Topics 2021 .
RECOMMENDATIONS	1.2 The reporting organization should disclose the following information: 1.2.1 The organization's risk assessment procedures for <u>corruption</u>, including the criteria used in the risk assessment, such as location, activity, and sector; 1.2.2 How the organization identifies and manages <u>conflicts of interest</u> that <u>employees</u> or persons linked to the organization's activities, products, or services may. Conflicts of interest for the highest governance body are covered in Disclosure 2-15 of GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021; 1.2.3 How the organization ensures that charitable donations and sponsorships (financial and in-kind) that are made to other organizations are not used as a disguised form of bribery. Recipients of charitable donations and sponsorships (financial and in-kind) can include not-for-profit organizations, religious organizations, private organizations, and events; 1.2.4 The extent to which communication and training on anti-corruption is tailored to those governance body members, employees, business partners, and other persons that have been identified as having a high risk of incidents of corruption; 1.2.5 At which stage the training on anti-corruption for governance body members, employees, business partners and other persons that have been identified as having a high risk of incidents of corruption is provided (e.g., when new employees join the organization or when relationships with new business partners are established); and the frequency of the training (e.g., annually or biannually); 1.2.6 Whether the organization participates in <u>collective action to combat corruption</u>, including: 1.2.6.1 the strategy for the collective action activities; 1.2.6.2 a list of the collective action initiatives in which the organization participates; 1.2.6.3 a description of the main commitments of these initiatives.
GUIDANCE	Guidance for clauses 1.2.4 and 1.2.5 In the context of this GRI Standard, the term 'business partners' includes, among others, suppliers, agents, lobbyists and other intermediaries, joint venture and consortia partners, governments, customers, and clients.

2. Topic disclosures

Disclosure 205-1 Operations assessed for risks related to corruption

REQUIREMENTS

The reporting organization shall report the following information:

- a. Total number and percentage of operations assessed for risks related to corruption.
- b. Significant risks related to corruption identified through the risk assessment.

GUIDANCE**Guidance for Disclosure 205-1**

This disclosure can include a risk assessment focused on corruption or the inclusion of corruption as a risk factor in overall risk assessments.

The term 'operation' refers to a single location used by the organization for the production, storage and/or distribution of its goods and services, or for administrative purposes. Within a single operation, there can be multiple production lines, warehouses, or other activities. For example, a single factory can be used for multiple products or a single retail outlet can contain several different retail operations that are owned or managed by the organization.

Background

This disclosure measures the extent of the risk assessment's implementation across an organization. Risk assessments can help to assess the potential for incidents of corruption within and related to the organization, and help the organization to design policies and procedures to combat corruption.

Disclosure 205-2 Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures

REQUIREMENTS

The reporting organization shall report the following information:

- a. Total number and percentage of governance body members that the organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures have been communicated to, broken down by region.
- b. Total number and percentage of employees that the organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures have been communicated to, broken down by employee category and region.
- c. Total number and percentage of business partners that the organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures have been communicated to, broken down by type of business partner and region. Describe if the organization's anti-corruption policies and procedures have been communicated to any other persons or organizations.
- d. Total number and percentage of governance body members that have received training on anti-corruption, broken down by region.
- e. Total number and percentage of employees that have received training on anti-corruption, broken down by employee category and region.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 When compiling the information specified in Disclosure 205-2, the reporting organization should:
 - 2.1.1 draw from the information used for [Disclosure 405-1 in GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity 2016](#) to identify:
 - 2.1.1.1 the governance bodies that exist within the organization, such as the board of directors, management committee, or similar body for non-corporate organizations;
 - 2.1.1.2 the total number of individuals and/or employees who comprise these governance bodies;
 - 2.1.1.3 the total number of employees in each employee category, excluding governance body members;
 - 2.1.2 estimate the total number of business partners.

GUIDANCE

Guidance for Disclosure 205-2

In the context of this GRI Standard, the term 'business partners' includes, among others, suppliers, agents, lobbyists and other intermediaries, joint venture and consortia partners, governments, customers, and clients.

Background

Communication and training build the internal and external awareness and the necessary capacity to combat corruption.

Disclosure 205-3 Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken

REQUIREMENTS

The reporting organization shall report the following information:

- a. Total number and nature of confirmed incidents of corruption.
- b. Total number of confirmed incidents in which employees were dismissed or disciplined for corruption.
- c. Total number of confirmed incidents when contracts with business partners were terminated or not renewed due to violations related to corruption.
- d. Public legal cases regarding corruption brought against the organization or its employees during the reporting period and the outcomes of such cases.

GUIDANCE

Guidance for Disclosure 205-3

For stakeholders, there is an interest in both the occurrence of incidents and an organization's response to the incidents. Public legal cases regarding corruption can include current public investigations, prosecutions, or closed cases.

Guidance for Disclosure 205-3-c

In the context of this GRI Standard, the term 'business partners' includes, among others, suppliers, agents, lobbyists and other intermediaries, joint venture and consortia partners, governments, customers, and clients.

Glossary

This glossary provides definitions for terms used in this Standard. The organization is required to apply these definitions when using the GRI Standards.

The definitions included in this glossary may contain terms that are further defined in the complete [GRI Standards Glossary](#). All defined terms are underlined. If a term is not defined in this glossary or in the complete [GRI Standards Glossary](#), definitions that are commonly used and understood apply.

B	business partner entity with which the organization has some form of direct and formal engagement for the purpose of meeting its business objectives Source: Shift and Mazars LLP, <i>UN Guiding Principles Reporting Framework</i>, 2015; modified Examples: affiliates, business-to-business customers, clients, first-tier <u>suppliers</u>, franchisees, joint venture partners, investee companies in which the organization has a shareholding position Note: Business partners do not include subsidiaries and affiliates that the organization controls. business relationships relationships that the organization has with <u>business partners</u>, with entities in its <u>value chain</u> including those beyond the first tier, and with any other entities directly linked to its operations, products, or services Source: United Nations (UN), <i>Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework</i>, 2011; modified Note: Examples of other entities directly linked to the organization’s operations, products, or services are a non-governmental organization with which the organization delivers support to a local community or state security forces that protect the organization’s facilities.
C	child person under the age of 15 years, or under the age of completion of compulsory schooling, whichever is higher Note 1: Exceptions can occur in certain countries where economies and educational facilities are insufficiently developed, and a minimum age of 14 years applies. These countries of exception are specified by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in response to a special application by the country concerned and in consultation with representative organizations of employers and workers. Note 2: The ILO <i>Minimum Age Convention</i>, 1973, (No. 138), refers to both child labor and young workers. collective action to combat corruption voluntary engagement with initiatives and <u>stakeholders</u> to improve the broader operating environment and culture, in order to combat <u>corruption</u> Examples: proactive collaboration with civil society organizations, governments and the wider public sector, peers, trade unions confirmed incident of corruption incident of <u>corruption</u> that has been found to be substantiated Note: Confirmed incidents of corruption do not include incidents of corruption that are still under investigation in the <u>reporting period</u>. conflict of interest

situation where an individual is confronted with choosing between the requirements of their function in the organization and their other personal or professional interests or responsibilities

corruption

‘abuse of entrusted power for private gain’, which can be instigated by individuals or organizations

Source: Transparency International, *Business Principles for Countering Bribery*, 2011

Note: Corruption includes practices such as bribery, facilitation payments, fraud, extortion, collusion, and money laundering. It also includes an offer or receipt of any gift, loan, fee, reward, or other advantage to or from any person as an inducement to do something that is dishonest, illegal, or a breach of trust in the conduct of the enterprise’s business. This can include cash or in-kind benefits, such as free goods, gifts, and holidays, or special personal services provided for the purpose of an improper advantage, or that can result in moral pressure to receive such an advantage.

E

employee

individual who is in an employment relationship with the organization according to national law or practice

employee category

breakdown of employees by level (such as senior management, middle management) and function (such as technical, administrative, production)

Note: This information is derived from the organization’s own human resources system.

H

human rights

rights inherent to all human beings, which include, at a minimum, the rights set out in the *United Nations (UN) International Bill of Human Rights* and the principles concerning fundamental rights set out in the *International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work*

Source: United Nations (UN), *Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework*, 2011; modified

Note: See [Guidance to 2-23-b-i in GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021](#) for more information on ‘human rights’.

I

impact

effect the organization has or could have on the economy, environment, and people, including on their human rights, which in turn can indicate its contribution (negative or positive) to sustainable development

Note 1: Impacts can be actual or potential, negative or positive, short-term or long-term, intended or unintended, and reversible or irreversible.

Note 2: See section [2.1 in GRI 1: Foundation 2021](#) for more information on ‘impact’.

indigenous peoples

indigenous peoples are generally identified as:

- tribal peoples in independent countries whose social, cultural and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community, and whose status is regulated wholly or partially by their own customs or traditions or by special laws or regulations;
- peoples in independent countries who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country, or a geographical region to which the country belongs, at the time of conquest or colonization or the establishment of present state boundaries and who, irrespective of their legal status, retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions.

Source: International Labour Organization (ILO), *Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention*, 1989 (No. 169)

L	local community individuals or groups of individuals living or working in areas that are affected or that could be affected by the organization's activities
	Note: The local community can range from those living adjacent to the organization's operations to those living at a distance.
M	material topics topics that represent the organization's most significant <u>impacts</u> on the economy, environment, and people, including impacts on their <u>human rights</u>
	Note: See section 2.2 in GRI 1: Foundation 2021 and section 1 in GRI 3: Material Topics 2021 for more information on 'material topics'.
R	reporting period specific time period covered by the reported information
	Examples: fiscal year, calendar year
S	severity (of an impact) The severity of an actual or potential negative <u>impact</u> is determined by its scale (i.e., how grave the impact is), scope (i.e., how widespread the impact is), and irremediable character (how hard it is to counteract or make good the resulting harm).
	Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), <i>OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct</i> , 2018; modified United Nations (UN), <i>The Corporate Responsibility to Respect Human Rights: An Interpretive Guide</i> , 2012; modified
	Note: See section 1 in GRI 3: Material Topics 2021 for more information on 'severity'.
	stakeholder individual or group that has an interest that is affected or could be affected by the organization's activities
	Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), <i>OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Business Conduct</i> , 2018; modified
	Examples: <u>business partners</u> , civil society organizations, consumers, customers, <u>employees</u> and other <u>workers</u> , governments, <u>local communities</u> , non-governmental organizations, shareholders and other investors, <u>suppliers</u> , trade unions, vulnerable groups
	Note: See section 2.4 in GRI 1: Foundation 2021 for more information on 'stakeholder'.
	supplier entity upstream from the organization (i.e., in the organization's <u>supply chain</u>), which provides a product or service that is used in the development of the organization's own products or services
	Examples: brokers, consultants, contractors, distributors, franchisees, home <u>workers</u> , independent contractors, licensees, manufacturers, primary producers, sub-contractors, wholesalers
	Note: A supplier can have a direct <u>business relationship</u> with the organization (often referred to as a first-tier supplier) or an indirect business relationship.
	supply chain range of activities carried out by entities upstream from the organization, which provide products or services that are used in the development of the organization's own products or services
	sustainable development / sustainability development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
	Source: World Commission on Environment and Development, <i>Our Common Future</i> , 1987

Note: The terms 'sustainability' and 'sustainable development' are used interchangeably in the GRI Standards.

V

value chain

range of activities carried out by the organization, and by entities upstream and downstream from the organization, to bring the organization's products or services from their conception to their end use

Note 1: Entities upstream from the organization (e.g., suppliers) provide products or services that are used in the development of the organization's own products or services. Entities downstream from the organization (e.g., distributors, customers) receive products or services from the organization.

Note 2: The value chain includes the supply chain.

vulnerable group

group of individuals with a specific condition or characteristic (e.g., economic, physical, political, social) that could experience negative impacts as a result of the organization's activities more severely than the general population

Examples: children and youth; elderly persons; ex-combatants; HIV/AIDS-affected households; human rights defenders; indigenous peoples; internally displaced persons; migrant workers and their families; national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities; persons who might be discriminated against based on their sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, or sex characteristics (e.g., lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex); persons with disabilities; refugees or returning refugees; women

Note: Vulnerabilities and impacts can differ by gender.

W

worker

person that performs work for the organization

Examples: employees, agency workers, apprentices, contractors, home workers, interns, self-employed persons, sub-contractors, volunteers, and persons working for organizations other than the reporting organization, such as for suppliers

Note: In the GRI Standards, in some cases, it is specified whether a particular subset of workers is required to be used.

Bibliography

This section lists authoritative intergovernmental instruments and additional references used in developing this Standard.

Authoritative instruments:

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2. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *Good Practice Guidance on Internal Controls, Ethics, and Compliance*, 2010.
3. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), *OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises*, 2011.
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9. United Nations Global Compact and Transparency International, *Reporting Guidance on the 10th Principle Against Corruption*, 2009.
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PO Box 10039
1001 EA Amsterdam
The Netherlands

www.globalreporting.org