



Future-Fit

Business Benchmark

Action Guide

BE14

Employee concerns are actively solicited, impartially judged and transparently addressed

Release 2.1.4

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SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

1 NO
POVERTY



2 ZERO
HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE
ACTION



14 LIFE
BELOW WATER



15 LIFE
ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



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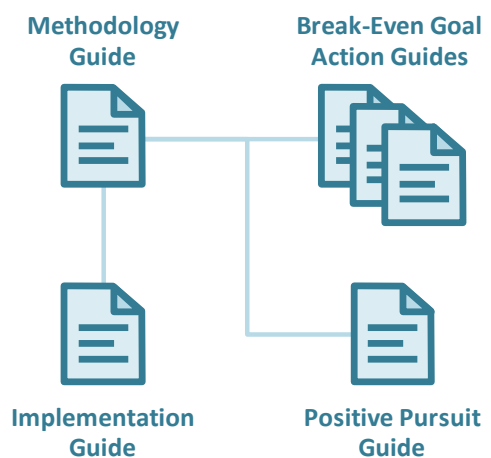
About this document

This document forms part of Release 2.1 of the Future-Fit Business Benchmark.

Action Guide

This document is an Action Guide, offering specific guidance on how to pursue future-fitness with respect to a particular aspect of the business.

The text is written to be accessible to a general business audience: no academic or technical knowledge about systems science, sustainability practices, or other specialist topics is assumed.



Documents included in Release 2.1

Methodology Guide

The scientific foundations and concepts underpinning the Benchmark, together with details of its key components and how they were derived.

Break-Even Goal Action Guides

Guidance on how to transform business operations, procurement practices, and products in pursuit of future-fitness. There is one Action Guide for each of the 23 Break-Even Goals.

Positive Pursuit Guide

The kinds of activities that any business may undertake – above and beyond its pursuit of Break-Even – to speed up society’s transition to future-fitness.

Implementation Guide

Supplementary guidance on how to begin pursuing future-fitness and how to assess, report on and assure progress.

All Release 2.1 documents are available for download [here](#).



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Goal BE14

Employee concerns are actively solicited, impartially judged and transparently addressed

1. Ambition

A Future-Fit Business takes steps to minimize employee concerns, and implements internal controls to identify and deal fairly with any issues that do arise.

1.1 What this goal means

Companies depend on the commitment and motivation of their employees, so it is good business sense to engage them as much as possible. The intent of this goal is to set a minimum threshold of acceptable performance in this regard, which means ensuring that the company does nothing to undermine its employees' wellbeing.

No company can be completely free of employee concerns, but it must take all steps possible to minimize concerns, and to deal effectively and appropriately with any concerns that arise.

To be Future-Fit, a company must put in place appropriate mechanisms to identify and manage employee concerns, so that potentially serious issues and legitimate grievances do not go unaddressed.

1.2 Why this goal is needed

As with all Future-Fit Break-Even Goals, a company must reach this goal to ensure that it is doing nothing to undermine society's progress toward an environmentally restorative,



socially just, and economically inclusive future. To find out more about how these goals were derived based on 30+ years of systems science, see the [Methodology Guide](#).

These statistics help to illustrate why it is critical for all companies to reach this goal:

- **Despite legal protections in many developed countries, whistle-blowers still often experience negative outcomes and are deterred from speaking out.** A five-year study by Public Concern at Work found that more than 80% of employees who had raised concerns over workplace practices were dismissed, victimised or resigned. [1, p. 7]
- **Effective concerns mechanisms help to uncover illegal activity.** In 2016, occupational fraud caused \$6.3bn of company losses worldwide, with an average loss of \$2.7 million per case. Companies with a dedicated reporting hotline in place were first alerted to instances of fraud by employees in 47% of cases, but only 28% of cases were reported by employees in companies with no such hotline. [2, p. 4]

1.3 How this goal contributes to the SDGs

The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collective response to the world's greatest systemic challenges, so they are naturally interconnected. Any given action may impact some SDGs directly, and others via knock-on effects. A Future-Fit Business can be sure that it is helping – and in no way hindering – progress towards the SDGs.

Companies may contribute to several SDGs by ensuring employee concerns are actively solicited, impartially judged and transparently addressed, and actively encouraging their suppliers to do the same. But the most direct links with respect to this goal are:



Support efforts to ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making.



Support efforts to empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, and efforts to ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome by promoting appropriate policies and action.



Support efforts to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions, and efforts to ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

1.4 Related goals

The purpose of this section is to help clarify the scope for this goal. It will help you understand which issues are covered by this goal, and where other goals apply instead.

- **Community health is safeguarded:** The *Employee concerns* goal applies to the company's employees, and is meant to address issues specific to the workplace, employment terms, and other related issues. The *Community health* goal is similarly



focused on managing people's concerns, but applies to local communities potentially impacted by the company's operations. Despite the similarities, the company is likely to need separate concerns mechanisms tailored to the needs of these two groups.

- **Employees are not subject to discrimination:** The *Employee discrimination* goal's fitness criteria state the need for a mechanism that enables employees to raise concerns relating to discrimination. That requirement could be met by the same concerns mechanism employed here.
- **Business is conducted ethically:** The *Ethics* goal's fitness criteria include requirements for a channel through which employees (and others) can raise concerns in confidence about ethical breaches, and for effective response mechanisms to address such concerns. While the intended outcomes for the *Employee concerns* goal are different, this particular requirement is similar, so companies may well implement one approach to meet the needs of both goals.

2. Action

2.1 Getting started

Background information

This goal addresses issues that aren't covered in the other employee goals, and in addition ensures that employees have the ability to notify management whenever the company's performance against those other goals falls short.

In order to actively solicit, impartially judge and transparently address employee concerns, all employees must have access to a well-functioning mechanism through which to raise general concerns, and to call attention to potentially damaging or unethical practices.

Questions to ask

These questions should help you identify what information to gather.

Does the company have a formal mechanism in place to solicit and manage employee feedback?

- If there are only informal practices in place, could personal judgement or inconsistency in timing and treatment of reactions impair the company's ability to respond to and benefit from employee input?
- Is the company aware how confident its employees are that their concerns will be dealt with effectively and (where appropriate) confidentially?

Does the company foster a culture of open communication?

- Do incentive or recognition structures exist which encourage employees to speak up?



- Is it possible for employees to provide input anonymously?
- Even if a functioning concerns mechanism is in place, could the company's culture or past experiences make employees reluctant to use it?

How to prioritize

These questions should help you identify and prioritize actions for improvement.

In which areas could the company could have the biggest impact?

- Which divisions or facilities have the most employees? Improvements here could impact the greatest number of people.
- Where are employees most likely to notice opportunities or risks that management is not aware of? For instance, are there locations geographically remote from headquarters, or operations occurring at off-site workplaces or in remote areas?

In which areas could the company make progress most easily?

- What types of concerns mechanism and communication tools would be accessible to the largest numbers of workers?
- Does the company have an employee concerns mechanism in place within parts of its operations, or at specific subsidiaries? Could it be adopted more widely?

Could the company find ways to *exceed* the requirements of this goal?

- Beyond what is required to reach this goal, is the company able to do anything to ensure that *people have the capacity and opportunity to lead fulfilling lives*? ¹ Any such activity can speed up society's progress to future-fitness. For further details see the [Positive Pursuit Guide](#).

The next section describes the criteria needed to tell whether a specific action will result in progress toward future-fitness.

2.2 Pursuing future-fitness

Introduction

The two steps to be addressed in order to assess progress towards this goal are to identify all of the company's employees during the period, and then to ensure that those employees all have access to an appropriate concerns mechanism.

Guidance on determining which workers are in scope as 'employees'

There are many different types of working relationships between a company and those contributing labour to its activities. It is important to distinguish who qualifies as a direct

¹ This is one of the eight Properties of a Future-Fit Society – for more details see the [Methodology Guide](#).



employee, and who is part of an outside organization providing services to the company. See the [Implementation Guide](#) for details on determining who is an employee.

The next section describes the fitness criteria needed to tell whether a specific action will result in progress toward future-fitness.

Fitness criteria

Drawing on the guidance embodied in the [UN Principles on Business and Human Rights](#), [CSR Europe](#), and the [CAO](#), the following criteria are deemed sufficient for future-fitness:

Ensure legitimacy

- Employees or established groups that represent their interests are actively involved in the design of any new concerns mechanism.
- The concerns mechanism is designed to accommodate the reporting of all conceivable issues, irrespective of their category or type.

Ensure accessibility

- Information on the existence and use of a concerns mechanism (beyond direct reporting lines, such as speaking to the employee's manager) is actively communicated to all employees.
- The concerns mechanism is designed to allow for employee confidentiality and to protect employees from reprisals.

Reduce uncertainty

- At both corporate level and on a per-site basis, a team or individual is assigned responsibility for facilitating development and implementation of the concerns mechanism.

Ensure fairness

- Where necessary (e.g. if a complaint is filed against a manager who might normally be involved in arbitration) employees are provided with access to neutral/independent advice and expertise.

Ensure transparency

- Employees who use the concerns mechanism are fully informed throughout the process.

Ensure positive outcomes

- All concerns are resolved in a timely manner and without negatively impacting progress towards other Break-Even goals.



Engage actively

- Employees or established groups that represent their interests are proactively consulted on any changes to any existing concerns mechanism, and ahead of any major change in company activity that could impact employee wellbeing.

Improve continuously

- Anyone who uses the concerns mechanism is asked for feedback on its improvement.
- The performance of the concerns mechanism is monitored and regularly assessed.
- The assessment of the concerns mechanism must include proactively soliciting of feedback from employees at regular intervals.²
- When areas for improvement are identified, the company takes steps to implement those changes.

3. Assessment

3.1 Progress indicators

The role of Future-Fit progress indicators is to reflect how far a company is on its journey toward reaching a specific goal. Progress indicators are expressed as simple percentages.

A company should always seek to assess its future-fitness across the full extent of its activities. In some circumstances this may not be possible. In such cases see the section *Assessing and reporting with incomplete data* in the [Implementation Guide](#).

Assessing progress

This goal has one progress indicator. To calculate it the following steps are required:

- Assess fitness for each employee against the fitness criteria.
- Calculate company-wide progress across all employees.

Assessing fitness for each employee

Note that although fitness is measured on a per-employee basis, the assessment can be done by group (e.g. by location, job function, etc.), provided that all employees in a group have equal access to the same concerns mechanism.

² Due to the nature of concerns mechanisms, if employees are not aware of one or if it is not functioning as intended, management is unlikely to be made aware of this fact without proactively checking. It is suggested that reviews are conducted on at least an annual basis.



The employee concerns mechanism is scored using the eight fitness criteria categories (legitimacy, accessibility, reducing uncertainty, fairness, transparency, positive outcomes, engage actively, improve continuously), as follows:

- **0% fit:** no formal concerns mechanism is in place for an employee or group of employees, *or* no assessment of the mechanism against the criteria has been performed, *or* none of the criteria categories are fully satisfied in relation to the employee.
- **15% fit:** only one of the criteria categories is fully satisfied.
- **30% fit:** any two criteria categories are fully satisfied.
- **45% fit:** any three criteria categories are fully satisfied.
- **60% fit:** any four criteria categories are fully satisfied.
- **70% fit:** any five criteria categories are fully satisfied.
- **80% fit:** any six criteria categories are fully satisfied.
- **90% fit:** any seven categories are fully satisfied.
- **100% fit:** all eight categories are fully satisfied.

Calculating company progress

Overall progress is calculated as follows:

- Identify the total number of employees in the company during the reporting period.³
- Calculate progress as the weighted average fitness of the company's concerns mechanism across all employees.

This can be expressed mathematically as:

$$F = \frac{0(E_{0\%}) + 0.15(E_{15\%}) + \dots + 0.9(E_{90\%}) + 1(E_{100\%})}{E_T}$$

Where:

F Is the progress made by the company, expressed as a percentage.

$E_{x\%}$ Is the number of employees in the company for which the fitness score is $x\%$, based on which of the eight fitness criteria categories are being met.⁴

E_T Is the total number of employees in the company during the reporting period.

³ Note that for this indicator it is not appropriate to use the average number of employees (e.g. equating two employees working 20 hours per week each to one full-time employee, or three workers employed for four months each as one full-time job) as it risks obfuscating the impact on one or more of the individuals.

⁴ For example, $E_{70\%}$ would be the number of employees for whom a concerns mechanism is in place which meets five of the eight fitness criteria categories.



For an example of how this progress indicator can be calculated, see [here](#).

3.2 Context indicators

The role of the context indicators is to provide stakeholders with the additional information needed to interpret the full extent of a company's progress.

Total number of employees

In addition to the proportion of employees that have access to an appropriate concerns mechanism, the total number of employees that worked for the company during the reporting period must be reported.

Note that for this indicator it is not appropriate to use the average number of employees (e.g. equating two employees working 20 hours per week each to one full-time employee, or three workers employed for four months each as one full time job) as such methods would risk obfuscating the impacts on one or more of the individuals concerned.

For an example of how context indicators can be reported, see [here](#).

4. Assurance

4.1 What assurance is for and why it matters

Any company pursuing future-fitness will instil more confidence among its key stakeholders (from its CEO and CFO to external investors) if it can demonstrate the quality of its Future-Fit data, and the robustness of the controls which underpin it.

This is particularly important if a company wishes to report publicly on its progress toward future-fitness, as some companies may require independent assurance before public disclosure. By having effective, well-documented controls in place, a company can help independent assurers to quickly understand how the business functions, aiding their ability to provide assurance and/or recommend improvements.

4.2 Recommendations for this goal

The following points highlight areas for attention with regard to this specific goal. Each company and reporting period is unique, so assurance engagements always vary: in any given situation, assurers may seek to evaluate different controls and documented evidence. Users should therefore see these recommendations as an illustrative list of what may be requested, rather than an exhaustive list of what will be required.

- Document the methods used to determine the number of employees that the company had during the reporting period, and how these employees were categorized into groups for the purposes of the evaluation. Assurers may use this



information to assess the risk that employees were inadvertently omitted from the assessment.⁵

- Create documentation, such as meeting notes and attendee lists, to demonstrate the involvement of employees and/or their representatives when creating or modifying concern mechanisms. Assurers may evaluate this documentation to verify employees' involvement in these processes.
- Record the steps taken to communicate the existence of the concern mechanism to employees, and directions for its use. Communication to employees includes any ways it has been integrated into recruitment, training, or performance evaluation processes or materials. This can help assurers to understand and evaluate the company's strategy for ensuring that employees are aware of the mechanism.
- Document the method used to ensure that employees submitting concerns via the mechanisms provided by the company remain anonymous when appropriate. Assurers may use this to verify that the mechanism is accessible to employees without fear of reprisal.
- Document the conditions in which employees are given access to independent advice and expertise when bringing a concern to the company. Assurers may evaluate the processes to validate that the company is meeting this criterion.
- Document the process followed to ensure controls are working as intended. Assurers may check this process to determine whether the company is able to identify and address any problems with the concern-reporting system within a reasonable timeframe.

For a more general explanation of how to design and document internal controls, see the section *Pursuing future-fitness in a systematic way* in the [Implementation Guide](#).

5. Additional information

5.1 Example

ACME Inc. sells lemonade products. Its operations consist of two sites: a bottling plant and an office space. The company has a total of 250 employees: 50 working in the office and 200 at the bottling plant. The company has a concerns mechanism at both sites.

The concerns mechanism at the office site lives up to only five of eight criteria categories: there is currently no way to access an independent arbiter, the company does not communicate significant business changes to employee groups beforehand, and

⁵ This information is relevant for all employee-related Break-Even Goals, but the method may have to be adjusted for the purposes of this goal. For the reason why see the [Context indicator](#) section.



employees that submit complaints do not receive any updates during the process. The company therefore scores its office concerns mechanism as 70% fit.

The concerns mechanism at the plant has the same three shortcomings as the office mechanism, but in addition ACME has not provided the means for plant staff to submit concerns anonymously. The company therefore scores its bottling plant concerns mechanism as 60% fit.

The company calculates its progress as:

$$F = \frac{0(E_{0\%}) + 0.15(E_{15\%}) \dots + 1(E_{100\%})}{E_T} = \frac{0.7(50) + 0.6(200)}{250} = 62\%$$

Context indicator

Total number of employees during the reporting period = 250

5.2 Useful links

The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

The UN's Human Rights Council endorsed the [guiding principles](#) in 2011, which apply both to states and business enterprises.

CSR Europe

CSR Europe is a leading European business network for corporate social responsibility. In 2013 it published the report [Assessing the effectiveness of company grievance mechanisms](#), which translated the UN's guiding principles into a recommended set of company actions.

The Office of the Compliance Advisor / Ombudsman

CAO is the independent recourse mechanism for the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). It has released [A Guide to Designing and Implementing Grievance Mechanisms for Development Projects](#).

Appendix 1: References

- [1] Public Concern at Work, “Whistleblowing: Time for Change,” July 2016. [Online]. Available: http://www.pcaw.org.uk/content/6-campaigns/2-time-for-change-review/pcaw_5yr-review_final.pdf?1480418791. [Accessed 26 August 2017].
- [2] Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, “Report to the Nations on Occupational Fraud and Abuse - 2016 Global Fraud Study,” 2016. [Online]. Available: <https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/acfepublic/2016-report-to-the-nations.pdf>. [Accessed 19 October 2017].
- [3] Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, “2016 Global Fraud Survey,” 2016. [Online]. Available: <https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/acfepublic/2016-report-to-the-nations.pdf>. [Accessed October 19 2017].



Appendix 2: Licensing

The Future-Fit Business Benchmark is free to use, share and modify with a few conditions.

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Future-Fit Foundation is working toward providing various forms of accreditation – including the right to use Future-Fit logos, and to identify us as a partner – for advisors, assurers, software

developers and anyone else wishing to incorporate our work into their own products and services. [Contact us](#) to find out more.

Join the movement today

We must all play our part in society's journey toward future-fitness – and we'll get there faster if we work together.

For more information visit:
futurefitbusiness.org



Who we are

Future-Fit Foundation is the non-profit developer, promoter and steward of Future-Fit Benchmarks. Our vision is a future in which everyone has the opportunity to flourish. Given where we are today, this vision can only be realised through a rapid and radical shift in the way the global economy works.

Our mission is to catalyse that shift – by translating systems science into practical, free-to-use tools designed to help business leaders, investors and policy makers respond authentically and successfully to today's biggest challenges.

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