

# Conclusions

*“Corporate social responsibility is measured in terms of businesses improving conditions for their employees, shareholders, communities, and environment. But moral responsibility goes further, reflecting the need for corporations to address fundamental ethical issues such as inclusion, dignity, and equality.”*

*- Klaus Schwab<sup>90</sup>*



Social and environmental impact measurement exercises is still an incipient practice in organizations from different sectors and geographies, despite the particular focus of their strategies on sustainability, as well as the specific interest they are showing since the launch of the first initiatives in this regard.

As a consequence of the still limited maturity of the exercises in general, there is wide room for development and improvement, through:

- (i) An increase in the scope of measurement (e.g. including as many lines of business as possible from each organization).
- (ii) An improvement and deepening of calculations, sources and data (e.g. calculating based on the methodologies most recognized by the impact ecosystem, turning to official external sources and generating sufficient non-financial information).

(iii) A unification of practices (e.g. developing the same typology of reports - independent impact reports).

(iv) The use of materiality matrices and international standards for the construction of analysis axes and measurement structures.

(v) A commitment to achieving effective management integration as a result

In short, the regulatory efforts of some of the most important international legislators (e.g. European Union), and the statements and requests of the most relevant investors (e.g. BlackRock), are increasing the appetite for developing social impact management and measurement practices in the business ecosystem.