

BEYOND RATINGS: EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES THROUGH WIKIRATE FOR TRANSPARENT CORPORATE IMPACT RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS.

Vasiliki Gkatziaki
Wikirate International e.V.



What is the problem?

EXPENSIVE



DATASETS ARE HIDDEN BEHIND PAYWALLS

Terminals such as Bloomberg cost more than \$20K per year to access

EXCLUSIVE



WE ARE LOCKED OUT OF RATING SYSTEMS

Many ratings providers do not disclose low level datasets, methodologies or sources.

INCONSISTENT



COMPANY REPORTING IS NOT STANDARDIZED

Hindering large-scale analyses and useful comparisons between companies

WHAT MAKES OPEN RESEARCH SO IMPORTANT IN THE CONTEXT OF CORPORATE ACCOUNTABILITY?

fosters transparency in corporate practices

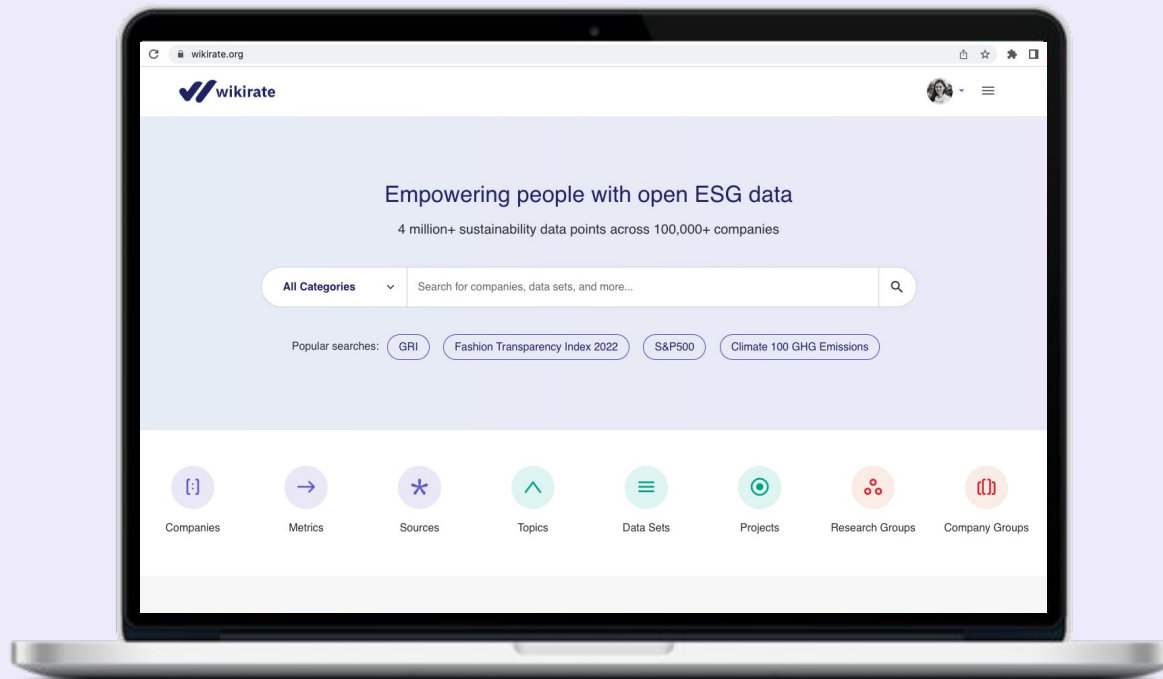
empowers different stakeholders

encourages **collaboration** in global scale

promotes **data-driven decision** and policy making

driving **positive changes**

An **open data platform** that brings **corporate ESG data** together in **one place**, making it **accessible**, **comparable** and **free** for all



OUR COMMUNITY

Civil Society Organizations


Academics

Data & Sustainability Enthusiasts

University Students




EVERYTHING STARTS WITH A QUESTION...


All Categories

🔍
👤
☰

[] Companies
→ Metrics
★ Sources
^ Topics
☰ Data Sets
🕒 Projects
👥 Research Groups
🏢 Company Groups

Home / Metrics / Global Reporting Initiative+Direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Scope 1), GRI 305-1-a (formerly G4-EN15-a)



Direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Scope 1), GRI 305-1-a (formerly G4-EN15-a)

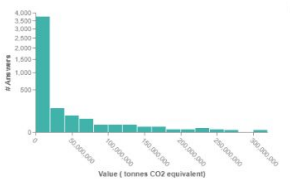
What is the amount of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (in tonnes of CO2 equivalent) that the organization is directly responsible for?

WikiRate ID: 826615
Designer: Global Reporting Initiative
Metric Type: Researched




📄 92

ANSWERS **4,978** CALCULATIONS **54** SOURCES **4,231** DATA SETS **143** DETAILS

🔍 ALL FILTERS



Answers **4,978** Companies **1,547** Years **24** Sort Year ▾

| | | | | |
|------|---|-----------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------|
| 2023 |  | Origin Energy Australia | 🗨️ | 13.7M tonnes CO2 equivalent |
| 2023 |  | South32 Ltd Australia | 🗨️ | 9.6M tonnes CO2 equivalent |
| 2023 |  | Itochu Japan | 🗨️ ✓ | 1.48M tonnes CO2 equivalent |

...AND ENDS WITH AN ANSWER

METRIC QUESTION

COMPANY

YEAR

ANSWER

SOURCE

Did the company produce a statement in relation to any Modern Slavery legislation or Act?

AIRBNB UK LIMITED

2022

Yes - UK Modern Slavery

link to modern slavery statement

RESEARCH VERSUS CALCULATED METRICS

RESEARCH METRICS



building blocks for
analysis

CALCULATED METRICS



allow users to run
calculations

TOWARDS BUILDING TRANSPARENT RATINGS

Home / Metrics / Fashion Revolution+Fashion Transparency Index 2023

Fashion Transparency Index 2023

What score did the company achieve in the Fashion Transparency Index 2023?

WikiRate ID: 15366442

Designer: Fashion Revolution

Metric Type: WikiRating

0

ANSWERS **250**
CALCULATIONS **1**
DATA SETS **2**
DETAILS

ALL FILTERS

Answers **250** Companies **250** Year **1**
Sort Answer ▾

| Year | Company | Score | Range |
|------|---|-------|-------|
| 2023 | OVS SpA Italy | 8.3 | 0-10 |
| 2023 | Gucci Italy | 8.0 | 0-10 |
| 2023 | Target Australia Australia | 7.6 | 0-10 |
| 2023 | Kmart Australia Australia | 7.6 | 0-10 |
| 2023 | United Colors of Benetton Italy | 7.3 | 0-10 |

Home / Answers / Fashion Revolution+Fashion Transparency Index 2023+OVS SpA+2023

Question: What score did the company achieve in the Fashion Transparency Index 2023?

Answer:

8.3

0-10

Metric Designer: Fashion Revolution

Metric Title: Fashion Transparency Index 2023

Company: OVS SpA

Year: 2023

Status: Unverified - Added by Steward

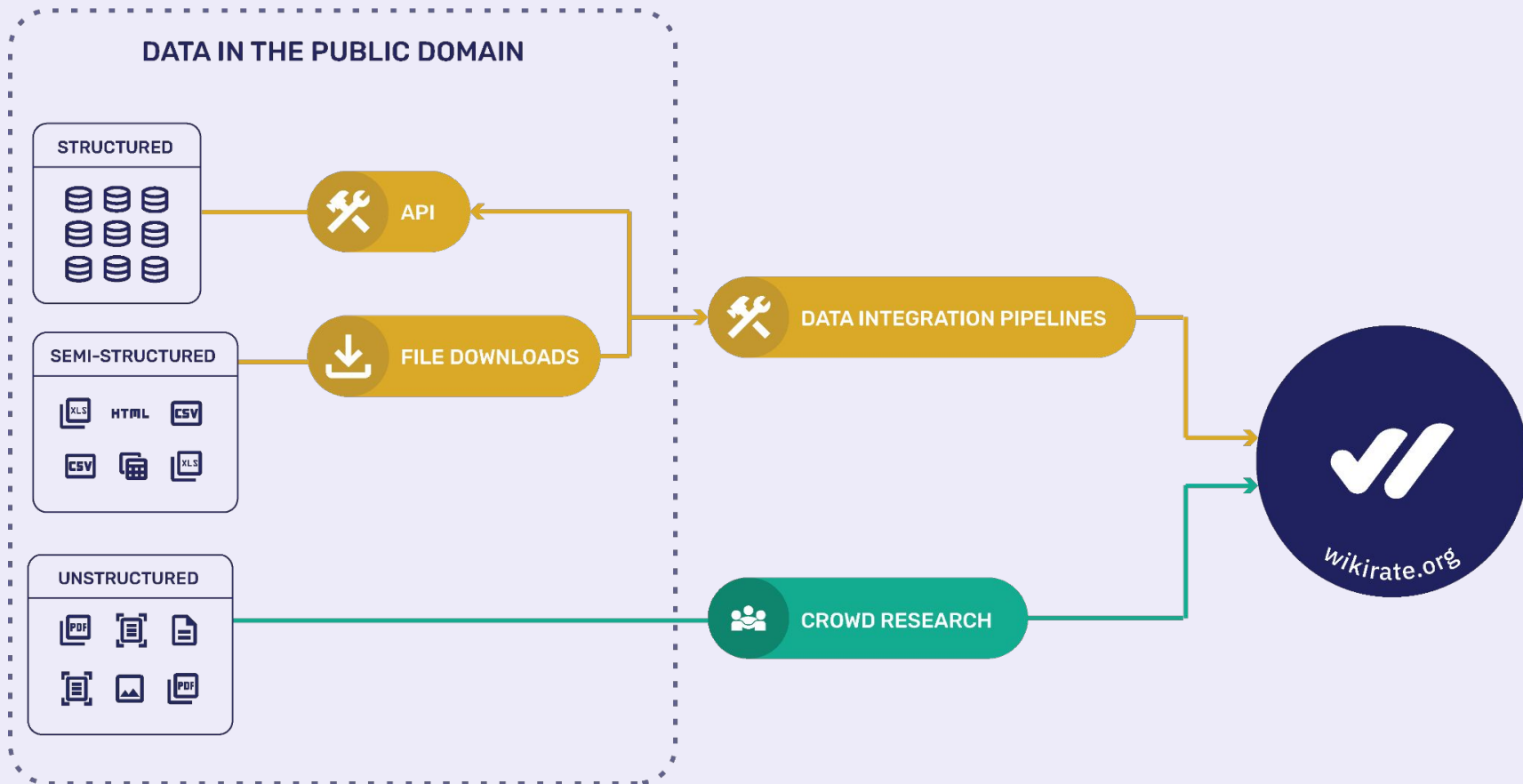
DETAILS
YEARS **1**
CALCULATIONS **2**
INPUTS

Flag!

Formula

| Metric | Input | Score | Weight | Points |
|---|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| 1. Policy & Commitments Score WikiRating | 9.5 | 9.5 | x 13% | = 1.3 |
| 2. Governance Score WikiRating | 9.1 | 9.1 | x 4.4% | = 0.4 |
| 3. Traceability Score (2023) WikiRating | 9.3 | 9.3 | x 30% | = 2.8 |
| 4. Know, Show & Fix Score WikiRating | 7.1 | 7.1 | x 17% | = 1.2 |
| 5. Spotlight Issues Score (2023) WikiRating | 7.4 | 7.4 | x 36% | = 2.7 |
| | | | | = 8.3 |

WIKIRATE DATA



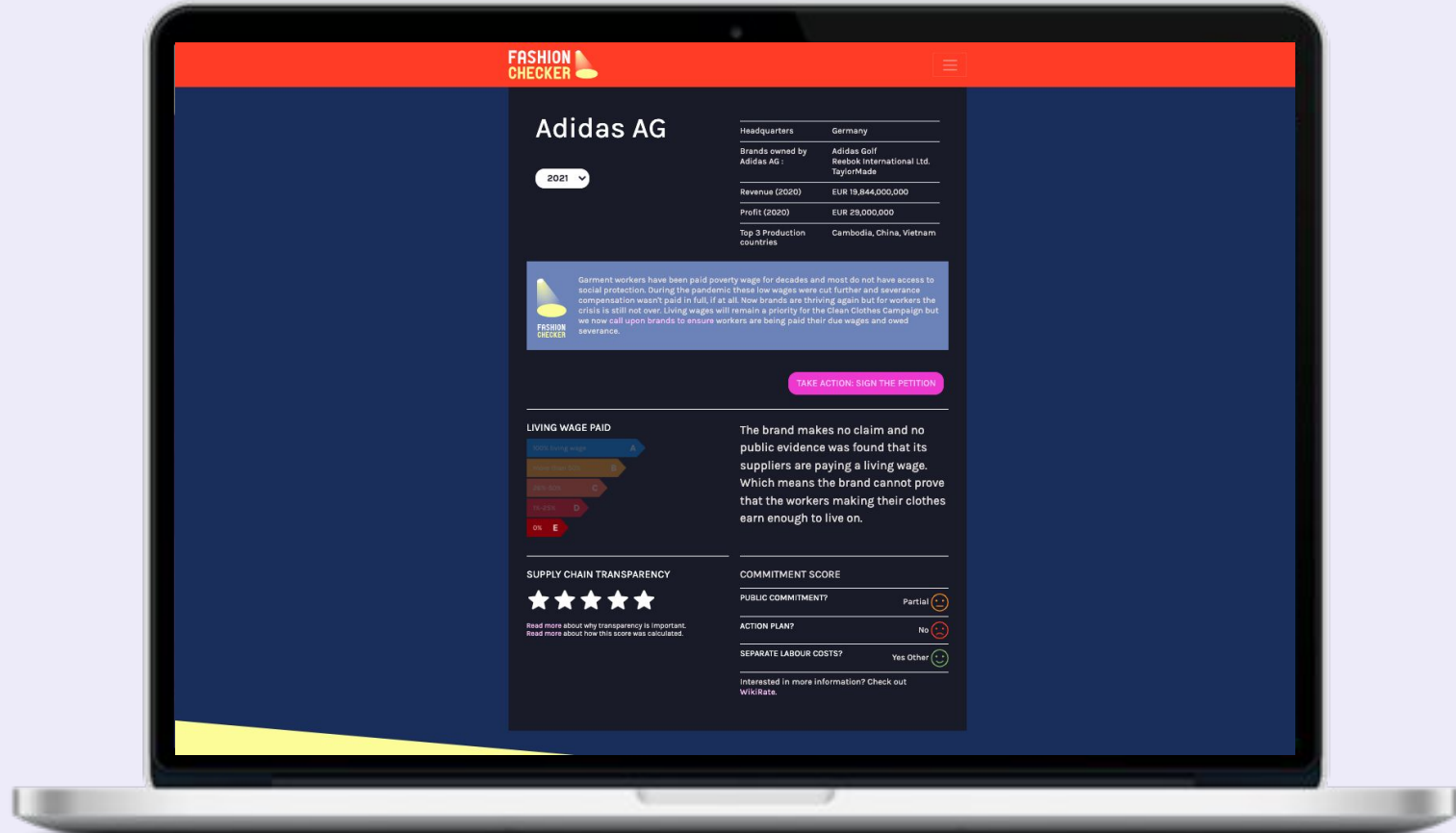
How is the data used?

Building data dashboards

and advocating for change

FASHION CHECKER

in partnership with [Clean Clothes Campaign](#)



BEYOND COMPLIANCE

in partnership with [WALK FREE](#)



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[ALL SECTORS](#)



BEYOND COMPLIANCE

A living data dashboard assessing modern slavery reporting across business sectors.

[TAKE ACTION](#)

[DOWNLOAD DATASET](#)

KEY FINDINGS

[ALL YEARS](#)

[LEGISLATION](#)

26,476

company statements found under Modern Slavery Act (MSA) legislation

1,380

MSA statements assessed by [researchers](#)

23%

of assessed statements meet all [minimum requirements](#) of the corresponding MSA legislation

23%

of assessed statements go [beyond compliance](#) for the corresponding MSA legislation

How is the data used?

Writing news articles

HOW MUCH OF THE INTERNET IS COVERED BY CREDIBLE NET ZERO TARGETS? AN UPDATE

by [Chris Adams](#) / 27th September 2023 / [Policy](#)

NET ZERO INTERIM TARGETS

Have tech companies established a Net Zero interim target for 2025?



IN COLLABORATION WITH



Over this summer, we ran a project with our friends at Wikirate – a non profit dedicated to the idea of “Wikipedia, for corporate social responsibility data” – to understand how much of the internet is covered by credible Net Zero targets. We finished collecting the data earlier this month – read on to find out how it went, and what happens next.

As mentioned [before in an earlier blog post](#), at Green Web Foundation we are working towards a fossil free internet by 2030. For that to be possible, we believe that organisations that make up significant parts of the internet need to both **a)** make clear public commitments on climate as a signal to their own stakeholders and **b)** follow through with action.

This article is brought to you by Datawrapper, a data visualization tool for creating charts, maps, and tables. [Learn more.](#)

All Blog Topics ↓

Weekly Charts
5 min
October 20th, 2022

How transparent are my clothes?



Veronika Halamkova

Hiya, I'm Veronika from the communications team, and it's time for my first Weekly Chart! It's all about clothes, transparency (of reporting, not pantyhose!), and the power of indices.

As the seasons change and the temperatures drop closer to zero, it's time to look into our wardrobes and make sure we have our sweaters, coats, and scarves at hand. I decided to do the same. Picking up each piece of clothing, I couldn't help but wonder: What do I know about my clothes? Some are old, some are new, some soft and cozy, others less so – but is that it?

Inspired by Margaux's investigation of her own wardrobe, I've decided to use my very first Weekly Chart to answer a tricky question: **What do I know about my clothes and the companies that made them?**

The Fashion Transparency Index

As a lifelong overthinker, I like to answer complex questions in a systematic, measurable way. Lucky for me, others have already gone through the trouble of collecting lots of public information about the world's largest fashion brands with a particular focus – transparency.

The Fashion Transparency Index (FTI) ranks “250 of the world's biggest fashion brands and retailers based on their public disclosure of human rights and environmental policies, practices and impacts, in their operations and supply chains.” **It won't tell us which brands are the most sustainable, but it gives us an idea of how much they're willing to share.** Having built sustainability indices at a previous job, I learned that competitive rankings motivate companies to share more and ultimately improve their actions, and that transparency is the first step towards measurable progress.

Wikirate

How is the data used?

Reports produced by CSOs

and making research findings and analyses transparent

BEYOND COMPLIANCE IN THE RENEWABLE ENERGY SECTOR:

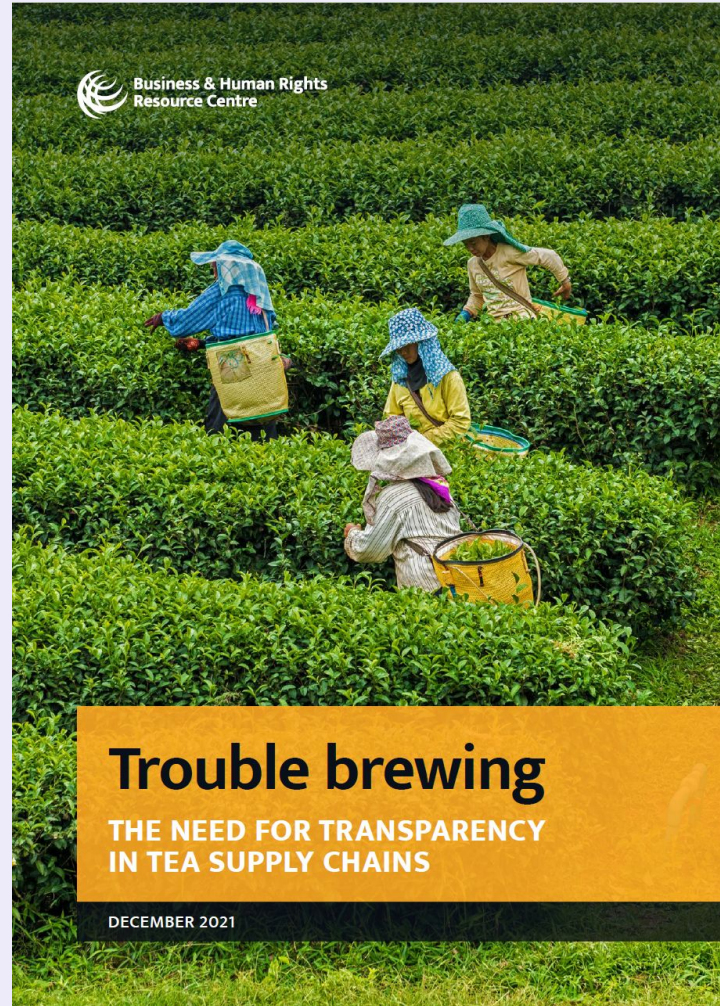
Assessing UK and Australian Modern Slavery Act statements



Trouble brewing

THE NEED FOR TRANSPARENCY
IN TEA SUPPLY CHAINS

DECEMBER 2021



How is the data used?

Writing research papers

RESPONSIBLE PATTERNS OF PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION: THE RACE FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SDGS IN EMERGING MARKETS

PATRONES DE PRODUCCIÓN Y CONSUMO RESPONSABLE: LA CARRERA POR EL LOGRO DE LOS OBJETIVOS DE DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE (ODS) EN MERCADOS EMERGENTES

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JUAN VELEZ OCAMPO²

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EVA CRISTINA MANOTAS⁵

JEL F23; M4; M06

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.13739/Ad-minister.384>

ABSTRACT

Since the end of the 20th century, the role of private multinational enterprises (MNEs) has been recognized as critical in implementing increased sustainable production and consumption patterns. Particularly after the creation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Agenda 2030, this role has increased. In this sense, this paper aims to analyze the measures and actions taken by companies in their contribution to the achievement of the SDG 12. Through the identification of more than 52 metrics in sustainability reports of 854 firms, findings suggest that direct greenhouse gas emissions and indirect greenhouse gas emissions are the most often reported corporate metrics to measure their impact on specific SDGs. This reveals the importance of sustainability actions in emerging market firms as a mechanism to gain legitimacy when operating in foreign markets and as an opportunity to create more sustainable production models.

KEYWORDS

Business ethics; Corporate sustainability; CSR; Environmental responsibility; Reporting; Responsible Consumption; Responsible Production; SDG 12; Sustainability, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); Wikirate.

RESUMEN

Desde finales del siglo XX, se ha reconocido que el papel de las empresas multinacionales (EMN) privadas es fundamental en el proceso de implementación de patrones de producción y consumo más sostenibles. Especialmente, tras la creación de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) y la Agenda 2030, este papel ha aumentado. En este sentido, este trabajo tiene como objetivo analizar las medidas y acciones tomadas por las empresas en su contribución al logro del ODS 12. Mediante la identificación de más de 52 métricas en los informes de sostenibilidad de 854 empresas, los hallazgos sugieren que las emisiones directas de gases de efecto invernadero y las emisiones indirectas de gases de efecto invernadero son las métricas corporativas con más información para medir su impacto en ODS específicos. Esto revela la importancia de las acciones de sostenibilidad en las empresas de mercados emergentes como mecanismo para ganar legitimidad al operar en mercados externos y como oportunidad para la creación de modelos de producción más sostenibles.

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AI against Modern Slavery: Digital Insights into Modern Slavery Reporting - Challenges and Opportunities

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The Future Society,^{1,3,5,6,8,9} Walk Free,^{3,4} Wikirate,⁷ Business and Human Rights Resource Centre¹ fsasseti@walkfree.org, adriana.bora@thefuturesociety.org, hkryant@walkfree.org, lvanbreen@wikirate.org, carrier@business-human-rights.org

Abstract

From seafood from Thailand and electronics from Malaysia and China, to textiles from India and wood from Brazil, modern slavery exists in all corners of the planet. It is a multi-billion-dollar transnational criminal business that affects us all through trade and consumer choices. In 2016, an estimated 25 million people were forced to work through threats, violence, coercion, deception, or debt bondage. Of these, 16 million were forced to work in the private sector. Given the widespread nature of the problem, governments, corporations, and the general public are increasingly expecting companies to accurately disclose the actions they are taking to tackle modern slavery. Yet, five years on, there are challenges with understanding companies' compliance under the 2015 UK Modern Slavery Act. It is unclear which companies are failing to report under the MSA, while the quality of these statements often remains poor. Project AIMS (Artificial Intelligence against Modern Slavery) harnesses the power of artificial intelligence (AI) for tackling modern slavery by analyzing modern slavery statements to assess compliance with the UK and Australian Modern Slavery Acts, in order to prompt business action and policy responses. This paper examines the challenges and opportunities for better machine readability of modern slavery statements identified in the initial stages of this project. Machine readability is important to extract data from modern slavery statements to enable analysis using AI techniques. Although extensive technological solutions can be used to extract data from PDFs and HTMLs, establishing transparency and accessibility requirements would reduce the resources required to assess modern slavery reporting and ultimately understand what companies are doing to address modern slavery in their direct operations and supply chains - unlocking this critical 'AI for Social Good' use case.

AAAI Fall 2020 Symposium on AI for Social Good. Copyright © 2020 for this paper by its authors. Use permitted under Creative Commons License Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0).

¹ A recent undercover investigation brought to light the slavery-like exploitative conditions in a factory in Leicester producing clothes for fashion

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, AI for Good, Modern Slavery, Business Due Diligence, Human Rights, Supply Chain Ethics.

Introduction

From seafood from Thailand and electronics from Malaysia and China, to textiles from India, wood from Brazil, and apparel manufacturing in the United Kingdom, modern slavery exists in all corners of the planet. Modern slavery is a multi-billion-dollar transnational criminal business that affects us all through trade and consumer choices. In 2016, an estimated 25 million people were forced to work through threats, violence, coercion, deception, or debt bondage. Of these, 16 million were forced to work in the private sector (ILO and Walk Free 2017). It is estimated that approximately US\$354 billion worth of products at-risk of being produced by forced labor are imported by G20 countries annually (Walk Free 2018). Given the widespread nature of the problem, governments, corporations, and the general public are increasingly expecting companies to accurately disclose the actions they are taking to tackle modern slavery.¹ A valuable source of information is corporate reporting resulting from supply chain transparency requirements in domestic legislation.²

giant Booohoo, where workers received significantly less than minimum wage and worked without protective equipment (Duncan 2020; Matory 2020)

² See UK Modern Slavery Act 2015, Australian Modern Slavery Act 2018, California Supply Chain Transparency Act 2010, French Duty of Vigilance Law 2017.



SUSTAINABILITY REPORTS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE SDGS.

Author:

Pau Piquer Marín

Tutor:

Illuminada Fuentes Fuertes

Bachelor's Degree in Finance and Accounting

Academic year: 2023/24

Abstract:

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals emerged in 2015 and, since then, they have revolutionised the outlook of non-financial disclosure in sustainability reports. Therefore, the aim of this final degree project is to delve deeper into the report that companies make on the SDGs, specifically on the SDG 12. To achieve this goal, we seek to answer the following questions: How can companies integrate the SDGs into their business strategy? How are companies reporting on SDG 12? We have reviewed the literature on the subject and, among the findings, it stands out that, although companies are committed to the SDGs and their reporting, small and medium-sized companies are far behind the large ones. The study of the SDG 12 report is an early topic, although it has caught the attention of different researchers. However, the report focuses on the production dimension, making commitments in relation to responsible and sustainable consumption invisible.

Keywords: sustainability reporting, SDG reporting, SDG 12 reporting, sustainable production, and consumption.

DATA EXTRACTION

With our **Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 licensing**, we welcome reuse of the data

Exports UI

Buttons on all data pages for easy extraction

Format: **CSV**

GraphQL endpoint

Allow users to form dynamic queries on wikirate data.

RESTful API

Pull data from select companies and metrics into your own live tools, dashboards or platform

Python Wrapper: [wikirate4py](#)

Java Wrapper: [wikirate4J](#)

Ruby Wrapper: [wikirate4ruby](#)

WHERE TO START?

GUIDES, GUIDES, GUIDES...

[How to get started with Research Projects on Wikirate?](#)

[How to add answers on metrics?](#)

[How to use Wikirate's REST API?](#)

[How to generate appropriate attributions when you use wikirate data?](#)

[How to review data?](#)

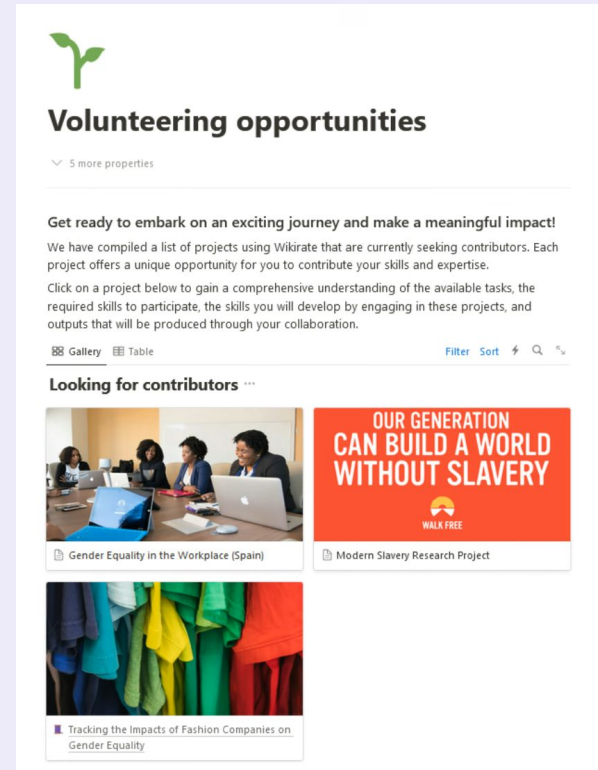
HOW TO CONTRIBUTE?

[Projects looking for contributors](#)

[Help us improve the data](#)

[Volunteer for Wikirate](#)

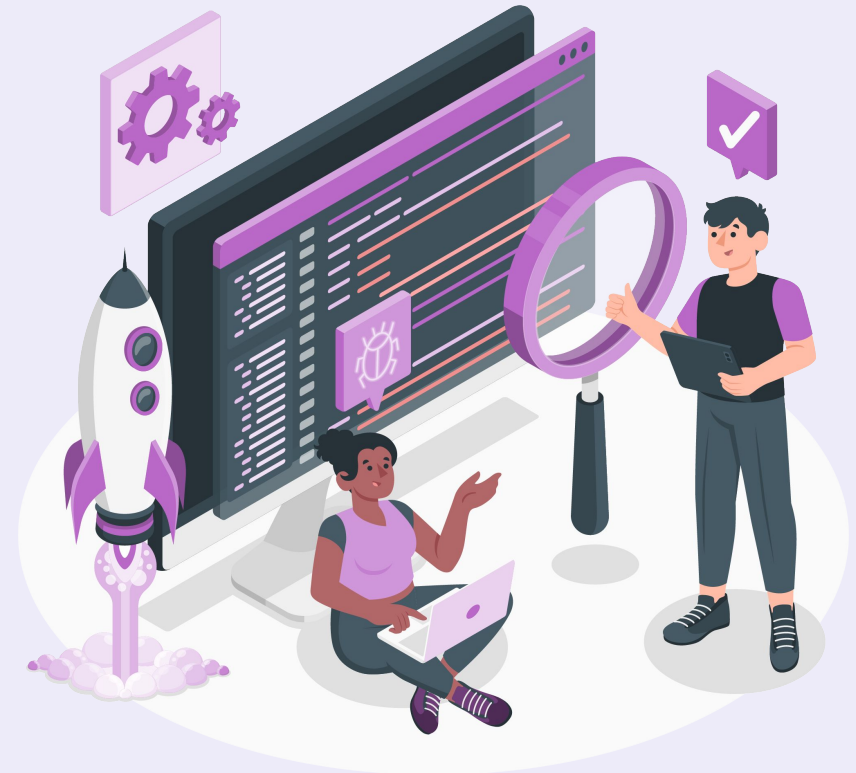
[Contact us](#) - to share ideas, form partnerships or get support

A screenshot of the Wikirate website's 'Volunteering opportunities' page. At the top left is a green plant icon. The main heading is 'Volunteering opportunities' in bold black text. Below it, there is a dropdown menu showing '5 more properties'. The main text reads: 'Get ready to embark on an exciting journey and make a meaningful impact! We have compiled a list of projects using Wikirate that are currently seeking contributors. Each project offers a unique opportunity for you to contribute your skills and expertise. Click on a project below to gain a comprehensive understanding of the available tasks, the required skills to participate, the skills you will develop by engaging in these projects, and outputs that will be produced through your collaboration.' Below the text are navigation options: 'Gallery' (selected), 'Table', 'Filter', 'Sort', and search icons. A section titled 'Looking for contributors ...' contains three project cards. The first card shows a group of people in a meeting and is titled 'Gender Equality in the Workplace (Spain)'. The second card has a red background with white text: 'OUR GENERATION CAN BUILD A WORLD WITHOUT SLAVERY' and the 'WALK FREE' logo, titled 'Modern Slavery Research Project'. The third card shows colorful clothing and is titled 'Tracking the Impacts of Fashion Companies on Gender Equality'.

HOW TO CONTRIBUTE?

Wikirate is an open source project, written in ruby! Check-out our GitHub repository and get started with [wikirate](#) and [decko](#).

Create your own dashboards.



WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS?

More transparent ratings & calculated metrics.

Automating Summaries on companies based on available data and user preferences.

Use LLMs for information extraction from text reports.



[Image by vectorjuice](#) on Freepik

Thank you.
Stay connected.

E-mail: info@wikirate.org

LinkedIn: <https://linkedin.com/company/wikirate>

GitHub: <https://github.com/wikirate>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/wikirate>



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