



World
Coatings
CouncilSM

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS GUIDE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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ABOUT THIS GUIDE



The World Coatings Council (World Coatings Council) represents coatings associations worldwide, including their member companies. Each regional association and company – whether small, medium, or large – is on its own, yet interconnected sustainability path. The WCC is doing its part to coordinate actions for the global coatings industry to contribute to sustainable development and is providing this guide as a resource.

In 2015, the United Nations presented its plan for achieving 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. The SDGs outline a plan to eradicate poverty, preserve the planet, and achieve prosperity on a global level. The building blocks of this plan are the 17 goals that, together with their 169 targets, guide efforts at international and local levels.

The WCC and its members support the UN's 17 global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and have identified nine strategic SDGs for which the global coatings industry and member companies can make a large contribution.



Key Performance Indicators (KPI) are critical markers of progress toward the SDGs. This guide outlines relevant information for KPIs that associations and companies may use for their Sustainability programming to track and report progress on their activities around SDGs. Where possible, users may wish to collect data or report on other activities which complement and amplify their contributions to a specific SDG.

The following levels define each KPI:

Essential – Should be a part of the Sustainability program used by an association of company.

Advanced – May be included as the Sustainability Program evolves and becomes more comprehensive.

SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



SDG Targets:

- **3.6** By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
- **3.9** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
- **3.d** Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

Industry KPIs:

- KPI 3-1: Air Emissions
- KPI 3-2: Low VOC Architectural Coating Products
- KPI 3-3: Products Assessed for Health and Safety

AIR EMISSIONS (KPI 3-1)

About KPI 3-1

Objective	Tracking the industry's efforts for lowering VOC emissions.
WCC KPI code	3-1 (SDG 3, KPI 1)
Reference Standard	SASB RT-CH 120a.1

Definition of KPI 3-1a: **Essential**

3.1a Metric tons of the following pollutants:

VOCs - VOCs are defined as any compound of carbon, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, ammonium carbonate, and methane, that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions, except those designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as having negligible photochemical reactivity). This definition is aligned with U.S. 40 CFR Part 51.100, where a list of compounds that have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity can be obtained. Where applicable regulatory definitions of VOCs may conflict with this definition, such as the EU Paints Directive (Directive 2004/42/EC), and Schedule 1 of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act 1999, the entity may define VOCs as per the applicable regulatory definition.

3.1b Definitions useful for responding to remaining KPIs: Advanced

Metric tons of the following pollutants:

HAPs - HAPs are defined by the U.S. EPA as those pollutants that are known or suspected to cause cancer or other serious health effects, such as reproductive effects or birth defects, or adverse environmental effects. The EPA provides a list of HAPs in “The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 List of Hazardous Air Pollutants.”

The variables should be measured from all possible sources, including, but not limited to, stationary and mobile sources, production facilities, office buildings, and transportation fleets.

NOX = NO; NO2

SOX = SO2; SO3

The entity may discuss the calculation methodology for its emissions disclosure, such as whether data are from continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS), engineering calculations, or mass balance calculations.

LOW VOC ARCHITECTURAL COATING PRODUCTS (KPI 3-2)

About KPI 3-2

Objective	Show the volume in sales of low VOC architectural coating products as an indicator for the industry’s effort to reduce VOCs.
WCC KPI code	3-2 (SDG 3, KPI 2)
Reference Standard	None/Industry-specific KPI

Definition of KPI 3-2: Essential

The percentage in sales of low-VOC architectural coating products. The entity should disclose the percentage of its sales volume coming from the sale of low VOC coating products in the architectural coatings market.

Low-VOC architectural products include products with a VOC content below applicable VOC content standards and regulations.

PRODUCTS HEALTH AND SAFETY (KPI 3-3)

About KPI 3-3

Objective	Show the high priority given by the industry to consumer safety across all markets and products.
WCC KPI code	3-3 (SDG 3, KPI 3)
Reference Standard	SASB RT-CH 410b.1

Definition of KPI 3-3: Advanced

Guidance useful for responding to remaining KPIs:

The entity should disclose the percentage of its products, by revenue, that have been assessed and that contain Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) Category 1 and 2 Health and Environmental Hazardous substances:

- **GHS Health Hazards include the following criteria:** Acute Toxicity, Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation, Respiratory or Skin Sensitization, Germ Cell Mutagenicity, Carcinogenicity, Reproductive Toxicology, Target Organ Systemic Toxicity – Single Exposure, Target Organ Systemic Toxicity, or Repeated Exposure Aspiration Toxicity.
- **GHS Environmental Hazards include the following criteria:** Acute aquatic toxicity, chronic aquatic toxicity, bioaccumulation potential, or rapid degradability.

The entity should refer to the definitions provided by the GHS System for Classification and Labeling of Chemicals.

SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION



The entity should calculate and disclose the percentage as the revenue from products that have been assessed in line with the criteria of GHS Health & Environmental Hazardous Substances categories 1 and 2 divided by total revenue from all products.

The entity should calculate and disclose the percentage as the revenue from products that contain substances meeting the criteria of GHS Health & Environmental Hazardous Substances categories 1 and 2 divided by total revenue from all products.

The entity should follow the criteria pertaining to mixtures as established in the GHS guidance. The scope of disclosure includes all products and materials manufactured by the entity.

SDG Targets:

- **4** *By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs, and entrepreneurship*
- **4.5** *By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations*
- **4.7** *By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development*
- **4.c** *By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States*

Industry KPIs:

- KPI 4-1: Employee Training Hours
- KPI 4-2: Vocational Training
- KPI 4-3: Educational Programs

EMPLOYEE TRAINING HOURS (KPI 4-1)

About KPI 4-1

Objective	Contribution to employees' life-long learning.
WCC KPI code	KPI 4-1 (SDG 4, KPI 1)
Reference Standard	GRI 404-1

Definition of KPI 4-1: Essential

Guidance useful for responding to remaining KPIs:

Provide average hours of training per year per employee.

Employee numbers are to be expressed as Full Time Equivalent (FTE). Please indicate the currency for the expense on training per employee.

Formula:

Average training hours per employee = Total number of training hours provided to employees/
Total number of employees in FTE

Expense on training per year per employee.

Formula:

Average expense on training per employee = Total expense on training provided to employees/
Total number of employees in FTE

VOCATIONAL TRAINING (KPI 4-2)

About KPI 4-2

Objective	Showcase professional / vocational training in the industry.
WCC KPI code	KPI 4-2 (SDG 4, KPI 2)
Reference Standard	None/Industry-specific KPI

Definition of KPI 4-2: Essential

Provide opportunities for vocational training in the industry offered or supported by the reporting entity.

Training programs are any form of training that is provided by the entity. It can include (but it is not limited to): training hours for personnel, introductory courses, updating seminars or courses, internship, apprenticeship, and traineeship possibilities, partnership, or collaboration with schools.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS (KPI 4-3)

About KPI 4-3

Objective Positive spillovers for the community (STEM and Sustainability).

WCC KPI code KPI 4-3 (SDG 4, KPI 3)

Reference Standard None/Industry-specific KPI

Definition of KPI 4-3: Essential/Advanced

Guidance useful for responding to remaining KPIs:

Identify educational programs that support the understanding of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics needed to develop innovative coatings solutions via initiatives with kindergartens, schools, and universities and/or sustainability issues.

The reporting organization shall report the following information:

- Education level at which the programs take place (primary, secondary, tertiary, other – like post-secondary non-tertiary). **Advanced**
- Total number of participants/persons reached through educational programs. **Essential**

SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



SDG Targets:

- **6.3** By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

Industry KPIs:

- KPI 6-1: Water Withdraw, Discharge or Consumption

WATER WITHDRAWAL, DISCHARGE AND CONSUMPTION (KPI 6-1)

About KPI 6-1

Objective Illustrate the industry's contribution to supply of clean water.

WCC KPI code KPI 6-1 (SDG 6, KPI 1)

Reference Standard SASB RT-CH-140a, GRI 304

Definition of KPI 6-1: Essential/Advanced

Water Withdrawal: total amount of water, in thousands of liters, that was withdrawn from all sources. **Essential**

Water Discharge: total water that is discharged to all areas in thousands of liters. List priority substances of concern for which discharges are treated. **Essential**

Water Consumption: total amount of water in thousands of liters that was consumed in the company's operations. **Advanced**



SDG 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

SDG Targets:

- **8.2** Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading, and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors
- **8.4** Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead
- **8.5** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
- **8.7** Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
- **8.8** Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.

Industry KPIs:

- KPI 8-1: Employee Injuries and Fatalities
- KPI 8-2: Diversity
- KPI 8-3: Raw Material
- KPI 8-4: Sustainable Supply Chain

EMPLOYEE INJURIES AND FATALITIES (KPI 8-1)

About KPI 8-1

Objective	The industry prioritizes the health and safety of its workers.
WCC KPI code	KPI 8-1 (SDG 8, KPI 1)
Reference Standard	SASB RT-CH-320a

Definition of KPI 8-1: Essential

The entity should disclose its **total recordable incident rate (TRIR)** for work-related injuries and illnesses. An injury or illness is considered a recordable incident if it results in any of the following: death, days away from work, restricted work or transfer to another job, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness. Additionally, a significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional is considered a recordable incident, even if it does not result in death, days away from work, restricted work or job transfer, medical treatment beyond first aid, or loss of consciousness.

This definition is derived from U.S. 29 CFR 1904.7. The U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) provides additional resources for determining if injuries or illnesses are considered recordable incidents in its guidance for OSHA Forms 300, 300A, and 301.

Data input:

- The reporting entity is asked to provide the total recordable incident rate (TRIR) if possible.
- Alternatively, the reporting entity may input the total number of recordable incidents, the total number of work-related fatalities, and the total hours worked by all employees.

DIVERSITY (KPI 8-2)

About KPI 8-2

Objective	The industry shows that they are supporting opportunities for a diverse work force.
WCC KPI code	KPI 8-2 (SDG 8, KPI 2)
Reference Standard	GRI 405-1

Definition of KPI 8-2: Essential

The reporting organization should report the following information:

Percentage of individuals within the organization's governance bodies in each of the following diversity categories:

- Gender
- Age group (under 30 years old, 30-50 years old, over 50 years old)
- Other indicators of diversity where relevant (such as minority or vulnerable groups)

RAW MATERIAL (KPI 8-3)

About KPI 8-3

Objective	Responsible use of natural resources.
WCC KPI code	KPI 8-3 (SDG 8, KPI 3)
Reference Standard	GRI 301-1

Definition of KPI 8-3: Advanced

Guidance useful for responding to remaining KPIs:

The reporting organizations should report the following information: total weight or volume of materials that are used to produce and package the organization’s primary products and services during the reporting period and the share of renewable materials as a percentage of the total weight of materials used.

The reporting organization should include:

- Raw materials, i.e., natural resources used for conversion to products or services, such as ores, minerals, and wood;
- Associated process materials, i.e., materials that are needed for the manufacturing process but are not part of the final product, such as lubricants for manufacturing machinery;
- Semi-manufactured goods or parts, including all forms of materials and components other than raw materials that are part of the final product; and
- Materials for packaging purposes, including paper, cardboard, and plastics;
- Report, for each material type, whether it was purchased from external suppliers or sourced internally (such as by captive production and extraction activities).

SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY CHAIN (KPI 8-4)

About KPI 8-4

Objective	Ethical work practices, good work relations and sustainable supply chain.
WCC KPI code	KPI 8-4 (SDG 8, KPI 4)
Reference	
Standard	GRI 308-1; GRI 414-1

Definition of KPI 8-4: Essential

Guidance useful for responding to remaining KPIs:

The reporting organization should report the following information:

- Whether the organization has a written guideline on sustainable procurement practices
- The percentage of contracts with suppliers with environmental and/or social criteria
- The percentage of suppliers screened according to environmental and/or social criteria
- Whether the organization has a formal human rights policy in place (e.g., Human Rights Charter, Code of Ethics, Mission Statement, Company Pledge)

SDG 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



SDG Targets:

- **9.4** By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

Industry KPIs:

- KPI 9-1: Innovation

INNOVATION (KPI 9-1)

About KPI 9-1

Objective	Show the innovativeness of the industry through R&D and new products introduced into the market.
WCC KPI code	KPI 9-1 (SDG 9, KPI 1)
Reference Standard	None/Industry KPI

Definition of KPI 9-1: Advanced

The reporting entity should report the number of new products that were introduced into the market during the previous year until the cut-off date.

“New product” here means products that present a new formula (e.g., chemical composition new for the sector; a chemical composition that is an adjusted version of the previous formulation; products that substitute one chemical with another; products that offer new shades and finishes).

Guidance useful for responding to remaining KPIs:

The reporting entity should report the following information:

- Research and Development spending
- Patent applications filed per year
- Number of patents held

SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



SDG Targets:

- **11.3** By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated, and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
- **11.6** By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

Industry KPIs:

- KPI 11-1: Green Products
- KPI 11-2: Management Systems
- KPI 11-3: Contribution to Sustainable Communities and Infrastructure

GREEN PRODUCTS (KPI 11-1)

About KPI 11-1

Objective	Show the industry's effort to provide products with an ecological benefit.
WCC KPI code	KPI 11-1 (SDG 11, KPI 1)
Reference Standard	None/Industry KPI

Definition of KPI 11-1: [Advanced](#)

Guidance for responding to remaining KPIs:

The reporting organization should report the number of its products awarded with one or more green certifications. Examples may include, but are not limited to, EU Ecolabel, Environmental Choice, Blue Angel, Carbon Trust, EPD.

The reporting organization should also disclose the share of its revenue that comes from “green” products and a list of the certifications, labels or standards used.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CERTIFICATION (KPI 11-2)

About KPI 11-2

Objective	The industry's commitment to environmental production practices.
WCC KPI code	KPI 11-2 (SDG 11, KPI 2)
Reference Standard	None/Industry KPI

Definition of KPI 11-2: Advanced

The reporting entity should disclose what environmental management system (EMS) it uses. Environmental management systems are a means of ensuring effective implementation of an environmental management plan or procedures and compliance with environmental policy objectives and targets.

A key feature in any effective EMS is the preparation of documented system procedures and instructions to ensure effective communication and continuity of implementation. There are certification systems for EMS ISO 14001 and EC's EMAS scheme which demonstrate that a system is operated to an internationally recognized standard. Alternatively, a customized system can be developed addressing the particular needs of the operation.

The reporting entity should also disclose whether it has been certificated as a sustainable supplier, and the certification scheme used in this regard.

CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE (KPI 11-3)

About KPI 11-3

Objective	Show the industry's contribution to sustainable communities and infrastructure by providing products design for use-phase resource efficiency.
WCC KPI code	KPI 11-3 (SDG 11, KPI 3)
Reference Standard	SASB RT-CH-410a.1

Definition of KPI 11-3: Essential

Guidance for responding to remaining KPIs:

The organization should report the number of its products that are designed to increase resource efficiency during their use phase. The organization shall also disclose the share of revenue from products designed for use-phase resource efficiency.

Products designed to increase resource efficiency are defined as those that — through their use — can be shown among others to improve energy efficiency, eliminate or lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, reduce raw materials consumption, increase product longevity, and/or reduce water consumption.

The use phase is defined as the course over which the entity's product is used by a customer or consumer as a final product (e.g., coatings applied on a substrate) and/or the course over which the entity's product is used by a customer or consumer to generate a final product (e.g., in a manufacturing or production process).

A product should be considered to have been designed to increase use-phase resource efficiency if documentation shows that the entity has tested, modeled, or otherwise established the increase to resource efficiency its product delivers during its use phase.

The scope of disclosure excludes products that impart improved resource efficiency in an ancillary, indirect, or minimal way (e.g., a conventional product that is slightly lighter than the previous generation of the product).

Examples of products that increase resource efficiency include, but are not limited to, insulation materials, high-albedo paints and coating, fuel additives that result in more efficient combustion, energy-efficient lighting materials, additives or materials that extend the useful-life of use-phase products, materials that enable lightweight vehicles (e.g., polymers to replace metals), biofuels, solar films, solar shingles, and other renewable energy materials.

SDG 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



SDG Targets:

- **12.4** *By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment*
- **12.5** *By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse*
- **12.a** *Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production*

Industry KPIs:

- KPI 12-1: Waste Management
- KPI 12-2: Reclaiming and Recycling Schemes

WASTE MANAGEMENT (KPI 12-1)

About KPI 12-1

Objective	Show that the industry considers circularity and material efficiency measures.
WCC KPI code	KPI 12-1 (SDG 12, KPI 1)
Reference Standard	GRI 306

Definition of KPI 12-1: Advanced

The reporting organization should report the following information (conversion factor 1 metric ton = 1000 Kilograms):

Total weight of waste generated in metric tons; contextual information necessary to understand the data and how the data has been compiled. The reporting organization shall exclude effluent, unless required by national legislation, to be reported under total waste.

Guidance for responding to remaining KPIs:

The reporting organization should specify the weight of waste incinerated in a plant with energy recovery.

The reporting organization should specify the weight of waste entering a mechanical recycling scheme.

RECLAIMING AND RECYCLING SCHEMES

About KPI 12-2

Objective Show that the industry considers circularity and material efficiency measures.

WCC KPI code KPI 12-2 (SDG 12, KPI 2)

Reference Standard None/Industry KPI

Data for this KPI is collected directly from industry associations.

Guidance for responding to remaining KPIs: **Advanced**

If there is a paint/packaging reclaiming and recycling scheme in place, the reporting organization should provide the following information for all its members' operations:

- Total amount of paint collected
- Paint collected as a share of production
- Total weight of packaging collected
- Packaging collected as a share of production



SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION

SDG Targets:

- **13.1** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- **13.2** Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning
- **13.3** Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

Industry KPIs:

- KPI 13-1: Energy Consumption
- KPI 13-2: Energy Intensity
- KPI 13-3: GHG Emissions
- KPI 13-4: GHG Reduction Targets

ENERGY CONSUMPTION (KPI 13-1)

About KPI 13-1

Objective	Outline the industry's energy management.
WCC KPI code	KPI 13-1 (SDG 13, KPI 1)
Reference Standard	GRI 302-1

Definition of KPI 13-1: Essential

The reporting organization should report the following information in Gigajoules (GJ) or Megawatt-Hours (MWh):

- Total energy consumption within the organization
- If possible, individually report the fuel consumption, electricity consumption, heating consumption, cooling consumption, and steam consumption;
- Share of the total energy consumption within the organization from renewable resources
- Share of the electricity consumption from renewable resources

ENERGY INTENSITY (KPI 13-2)

About KPI 13-2

Objective	Show the effort to minimize energy intensity in the industry.
WCC KPI code	KPI 13-2 (SDG 13, KPI 2)
Reference Standard	GRI 302-3

Definition of KPI 13-2: Advanced

The reporting organization should report the following information:

Energy intensity ratio for the organization as the Kilowatt-Hours applied as the ration of the quantity of products produced in kilograms.

GHG EMISSIONS (KPI 13-3)

About KPI 13-3

Objective	Tracking the industry's greenhouse gas emissions.
WCC KPI code	KPI 13-3 (SDG 13, KPI 3)
Reference Standard	GRI 305-1, GRI 305-2, GRI 305-3

Definition of KPI 13-3: Advanced

The reporting organization should report the following information:

- 1. Gross direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions** in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent.
- Gases included in the calculation are CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, NF₃ (specify omitted gases).

Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions include, but are not limited to, the CO₂ emissions from the fuel consumption as reported in Disclosure 302-1 of GRI 302: Energy. Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions can come from the following sources owned or controlled by an organization:

- Generation of electricity, heating, cooling, and steam: these emissions result from combustion of fuels in stationary sources, such as boilers, furnaces, and turbines; and from other combustion processes such as flaring;
- Physical or chemical processing: most of these emissions result from the manufacturing or processing of chemicals and materials, such as cement, steel, aluminium, ammonia, and waste processing;

- c. Transportation of materials, products, waste, workers, and passengers: these emissions result from the combustion of fuels in mobile combustion sources owned or controlled by the organization, such as trucks, trains, ships, airplanes, buses, and cars; and
- d. Fugitive emissions: these are emissions that are not physically controlled but result from intentional or unintentional releases of GHGs. These can include equipment leaks from joints, seals, packing, and gaskets; methane emissions (e.g., from coal mines) and venting; HFC emissions from refrigeration and air conditioning equipment; and methane leakages (e.g., from gas transport).

Full (Scope 2, Scope 3):

Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions include, but are not limited to, the CO₂ emissions from the generation of purchased or acquired electricity, heating, cooling, and steam consumed by an organization – disclosed as specified in Disclosure 302-1 of GRI 302: Energy.

For many organizations, the energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions that result from the generation of purchased electricity can be much greater than their direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions.

The reporting organization should report the following information:

1. Gross location-based energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent.
2. If applicable, gross market-based energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent.
3. If available, the gases included in the calculation; whether CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, SF₆, NF₃, or all.
4. Base year for the calculation, if applicable, including:
 - a. the rationale for choosing it;
 - b. emissions in the base year;
 - c. the context for any significant changes in emissions that triggered recalculations of base year emissions.
5. Source of the emission factors and the global warming potential (GWP) rates used, or a reference to the GWP source.
6. Consolidation approach for emissions; whether equity share, financial control, or operational control.
7. Standards, methodologies, assumptions, and/or calculation tools used.

Energy indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions

Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions includes all indirect GHG emissions not included in energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions that occur outside of the organization, including both upstream and downstream emissions. Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions are a consequence of an organization's activities but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the organization.

Some examples of Scope 3 activities include extracting and producing purchased materials; transporting purchased fuels in vehicles not owned or controlled by the organization; and the end use of products and services. From the calculations should be excluded: biogenic emissions; scope 2 indirect emissions; GHG trades.

When reporting, the organization should report the following information:

- Gross other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions in metric tons of CO₂-equivalent.
- If available, the gas included in the calculation (whether CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HCFs, PFCs, SF₆, NF₃, or all)

GHG EMISSIONS REDUCTION TARGETS (KPI 13-4)

About KPI 13-4

Objective	Presence of climate strategies in the industry
WCC KPI code	KPI 13-4 (SDG 13, KPI 4)
Reference Standard	GRI 305-5

Definition of KPI 13-4: Advanced

The entity should disclose whether it has a greenhouse gas emission reduction strategy in place. It shall also disclose its emission reduction targets including the following, where relevant:

- The scope of the emission reduction target (e.g., the percentage of total emissions to which the target is applicable);
- The percentage reduction against the base year, with the base year representing the first year against which emissions are evaluated toward the achievement of the target.
- The scope of GHG emissions includes the seven GHGs covered under the Kyoto Protocol—carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃).

SDG 14: LIFE BELOW WATER



SGD Targets:

- **14.1** *By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution*
- **14.2** *Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries*

Industry KPIs:

- KPI 14-1: Case Studies on Contributions to SDG 14

CASE STUDIES ON CONTRIBUTION TO SDG 14 (KPI 14-1)

About KPI 14-1

Objective	Show the coatings industry's contribution preservation of life below water.
WCC KPI code	KPI 14-1 (SDG 14, KPI 1)
Reference Standard	None/Industry KPI

Definition of KPI 14-1: **Advanced**

Guidance for responding to remaining KPIs:

The reporting organization should report the following information:

- Any information/studies/metrics on the benefits of responsible use of biocides in paints and coatings (e.g., fuel-efficient shipping, improved safety in conservation and transportation, reduced waste due to product deterioration, reduced use of detergent and water, combating invasive species, supporting waterborne paints as a feasible alternative to formulations high in VOC's and other emissions, initiatives on preservation of marine biodiversity, pollution mitigation initiatives).

RESOURCES

Global Reporting Initiative (2020), Sustainability Reporting Standards:

<https://www.globalreporting.org/standards/download-the-standards/>

Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (2018), CHEMICALS – Sustainability Accounting Standard:

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CEO Action for Diversity and Inclusion:

<https://www.ceoaction.com/>

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<https://www.coatings.org.uk/sustainable-strokes.aspx>

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<https://www.thecoatingsinstitute.com/>

FIPEC partnership with chemistry school, ESCOM Paris:

<https://www.escom.fr/escom-chimie/escom-chimie-grande-ecole-de-chimie/> ITEC Lyon <http://www.itech.fr/>
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American Coatings Association with Young Minds Inspired:

<https://www.paint.org/coatingstech-magazine/articles/aca-implements-stem-outreach-program/>

American Coatings Association, Safety Awards Program:

<https://www.paint.org/programs-publications/programs/safety-awards/>

Canadian Paint and Coatings Association, Coatings Tech Program, available online:

<https://canpaint.com/education-training/coatingstech/>

ANAFAPYT Educational Programs:

<https://anafapyt.com/capacitacion/>

ABRAFATI Resíduos Sólidos Initiative:

<https://abrafati.com.br/residuos-solidos/>

VdL, Vision Zero Initiative:

<https://www.wirsindfarbe.de/themen/umwelt-und-sicherheit/vision-zero-sicher-arbeiten-in-der-lack-und-druckfarbenindustrie>

Paint Collection and Recycling Programs:

- Australia – Paintback: <http://www.apmf.asn.au/sustainability/>
- Canada – PaintCare: <https://canpaint.com/leaders-in-product-stewardship/post-consumer-paint-recycling/>
- New Zealand: <https://www.paintman.org.nz/paint-recycling>
- UK – PaintCare: <https://www.coatings.org.uk/leftover-paint.aspx>
- United States – PaintCare: <https://www.paintcare.org/>

AkzoNobel GRI Reporting:

<https://www.akzonobel.com/en/about-us/sustainability-/sustainability-reporting/gri-content-index>

Axalta GRI and SASB Reporting:

<https://sustainability.axalta.com/>

BASF GRI Reporting:

<https://report.basf.com/2020/en/overviews/gri-and-global-compact-index/topic-specific-standards.html>

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<https://report.basf.com/2018/en/managements-report/responsibility-along-the-value-chain/supplier-management.html>

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<https://sustainability.ppg.com/>

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