Measuring the private sector's contribution to attaining the SDGs

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Foothold and momentum

- Responsible authority for SDG indicators
- A ‘Partnership for SDG data’ helps us
- Dedicated dissemination indicator platform
- Next: Enterprises, municipalities, civil society, tier 3
- The SDGs clearly gain foothold throughout society – clearly illustrated at last month’s general election – and the ‘People’s Democratic Festival’
The dissemination platform

https://srvscdev1mip.dst.local/en/Statistik/Sdg/
Also on our SDG platform

Based on existing statistics a number of the UNCTAD indicators have been broken down and complied for the enterprise sector and added to our SDG portal:

- Economic, Environment and equal opportunities indicators

  [link to economic, environment and equal opportunities indicators]

SDG analyses from the major business organisations:

[link to SDG analyses from major business organisations]

Reports with indicators for the SDGs in focus at this year’s HLPF are also on the portal:

[link to reports with indicators for the SDGs in focus at this year’s HLPF]
How do enterprises contribute to SDGs?

• Qualitative pilot survey on enterprises’ strategic approach, specific actions, reasons for SDG work and contributions to 21 selected SDG targets (from SDGs 2–12)
  ▪ Selected aspects also in the Global Compact SA – reflecting main sustainability issues relevant for the enterprise sector in DK

• Questionnaire consulted with business organisations

• Voluntary survey conducted in 2nd quarter 2019

• All private enterprises with > 250 employees
  ▪ I.e. to some extent familiar with e.g. CSR and GC reporting

• Data integrated with other statistical data (EMPL, ITGS, FATS)

• Cave at:
  ▪ Response rate on the lower side
  ▪ Results are indicative - should be used with caution
  ▪ Results are not representative for smaller enterprises
SDG focus – by activity

- Currently
- Will do in 2-3 years time

- Manufacturing and utilities
- Trade and transport
- Business services
- Other
- All

Pct.
SDG approach at overall level

Focus decided by management: 60%
Part of corporate strategies: 55%
Specific focus areas defined: 50%
Specifik targets defined: 45%
Reflected in annual- or CSR report: 40%
Applies 'due diligence' processes: 35%
Focus described on website: 30%
Specific SDG related actions

- Own goods / services
- R&D
- Investment plans
- Procurement and import
- Env. / resources / climate
- HR policy
- Anti-corruption policy

Pct.
Reasons for enterprises’ SDG focus

- Assume bigger social responsibility
- We work in SDG relevant areas
- Attract business partners
- Attract investors
- Attract new employees
- Increases focus on efficiency
- Benefits domestic marketing
- Benefits marketing abroad

Pct
SDG action re CO2, water and energy

- Reduce waste water (6.3)
- Increase water use efficiency (6.4)
- Increase renewable energy (7.2)
- Increase energy efficiency (7.3)
- Reduce GH gas emissions (9.4)
SDG action re resource mgt. and waste

- Less food waste (2.1)
- Reduce waste & pollution (11.6)
- Eff. use of natural res. (12.2)
- Increase recycling (12.5)
SDG action re inclusion and equal opportunities

Increase education (4.4)
Reduce youth unemployment (8.6)
Equal access to education (4.5)
Reduce gender discrimination (5.1)
More female business leaders (5.5)
Equal pay (8.5)
Reduce income inequalities (10.1)
SDG action in other areas surveyed

- Reduce illness from pollution (3.9)
- Reduce child labour and slavery (8.7)
- Promote labour rights and safe work (8.8)
- Enhance R&D and upgrade technologies (9.5)
- Inexpensive medicine to dev. countries (3.b)
Integrate enterprises’ own disclosure

SDG strategies, actions and results of identifiable enterprises:
https://srvscdev1mip.dst.local/da/Statistik/Sdg/aktiviteter/virksomheder/corps

Four examples:
• Transport / logistics: A.P. Møller / Mærsk
• Manufacturing (medico): Novo Nordisk
• Manufacturing (energy- and utilities efficiency): Grundfos
• Services (technological consultancy): Teknologisk Institut
Next steps re enterprises and SDGs

• Pilot study concluded only a month ago. We must:
  ▪ Assess how we best continue and extend (and finance)
  ▪ Discuss with data partners form the business community

• Metric-, data- and communication issues:
  ▪ Some aspects are inherently hard to quantify
  ▪ Unclear and moving baselines
  ▪ ‘Cherry picking’, ‘green washing’ and ‘window dressing’
  ▪ XBRL seems the durable solution, but will likely take years
  ▪ Could linking to identifiable company reports jeopardize our independence (and reputation)?

• We may decide to progress in a moderate pace: We prefer a low number of robust indicators on key areas
  ▪ Integrate with other data and deepen analysis – many possibilities!