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**Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on  
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(ISAR)**

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Afternoon Session

**Agenda Item 3.**

**Enhancing comparability of sustainability reporting:  
Selection of core indicators for entity reporting on the  
contribution towards the attainment of the Sustainable  
Development Goals**

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# **Sustainability Reporting to Measure the contribution of the Private Sector to the SDGs**

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1. SDG Monitoring Framework in Colombia
2. Sustainability Reporting in Colombia
3. Measuring the private sector contribution to the SDGs in Colombia



## **Sustainability Reporting to Measure the contribution of the Private Sector to the SDGs**



# SDG Monitoring Framework in Colombia

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**Sustainability Reporting  
to Measure the  
contribution of the Private  
Sector to the SDGs**

# CONPES Document 3918

## 4 Policy Guidelines

### Monitoring Framework

- 2030 National targets for 161 indicators.
- 16 regionalized strategic targets.
- Leading and partner entities for each SDG target.

### Statistical Strengthening Plan

- Development of new indicators.
- Disaggregation.
- Strengthening of territorial statistics.

### Localizing Strategies

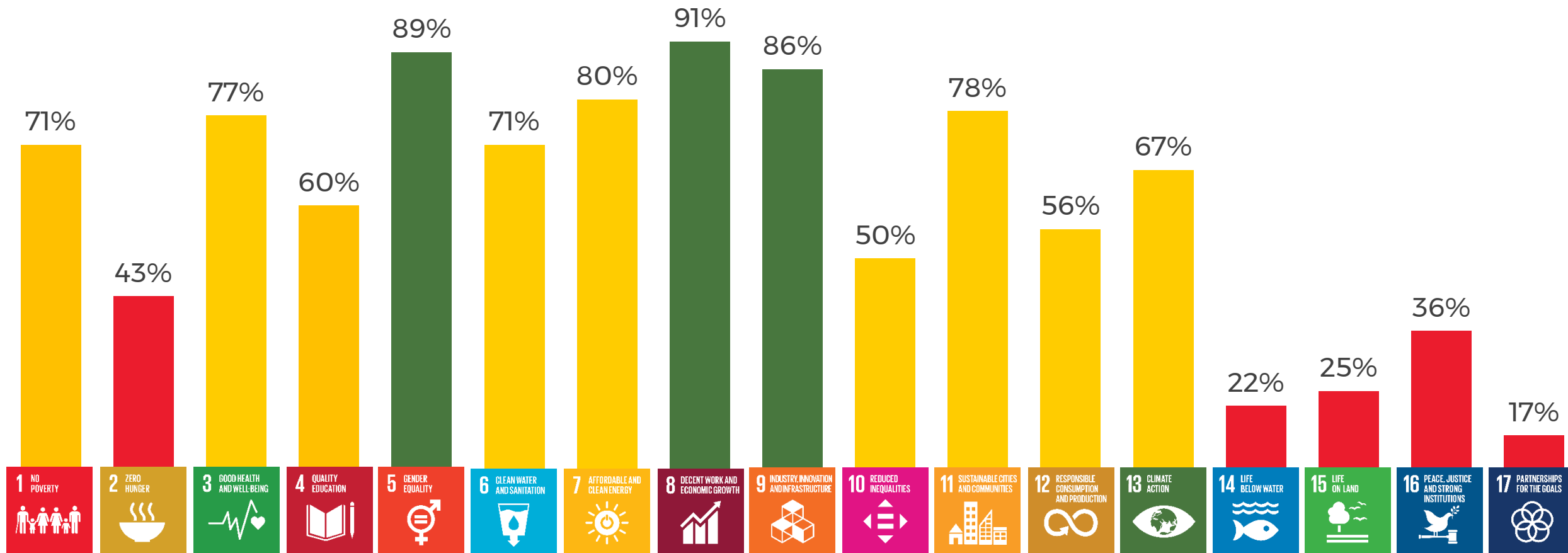
- Actions for SDG implementation at the territorial level.

### Partnerships

- Multi-stakeholder platform that guarantees the participation of all.
- Knowledge Network for Sustainable Development, coordinated by Colciencias.

# Monitoring Framework covers 85 SDG targets

Percentage of targets with available indicators



# Sustainability Reporting in Colombia

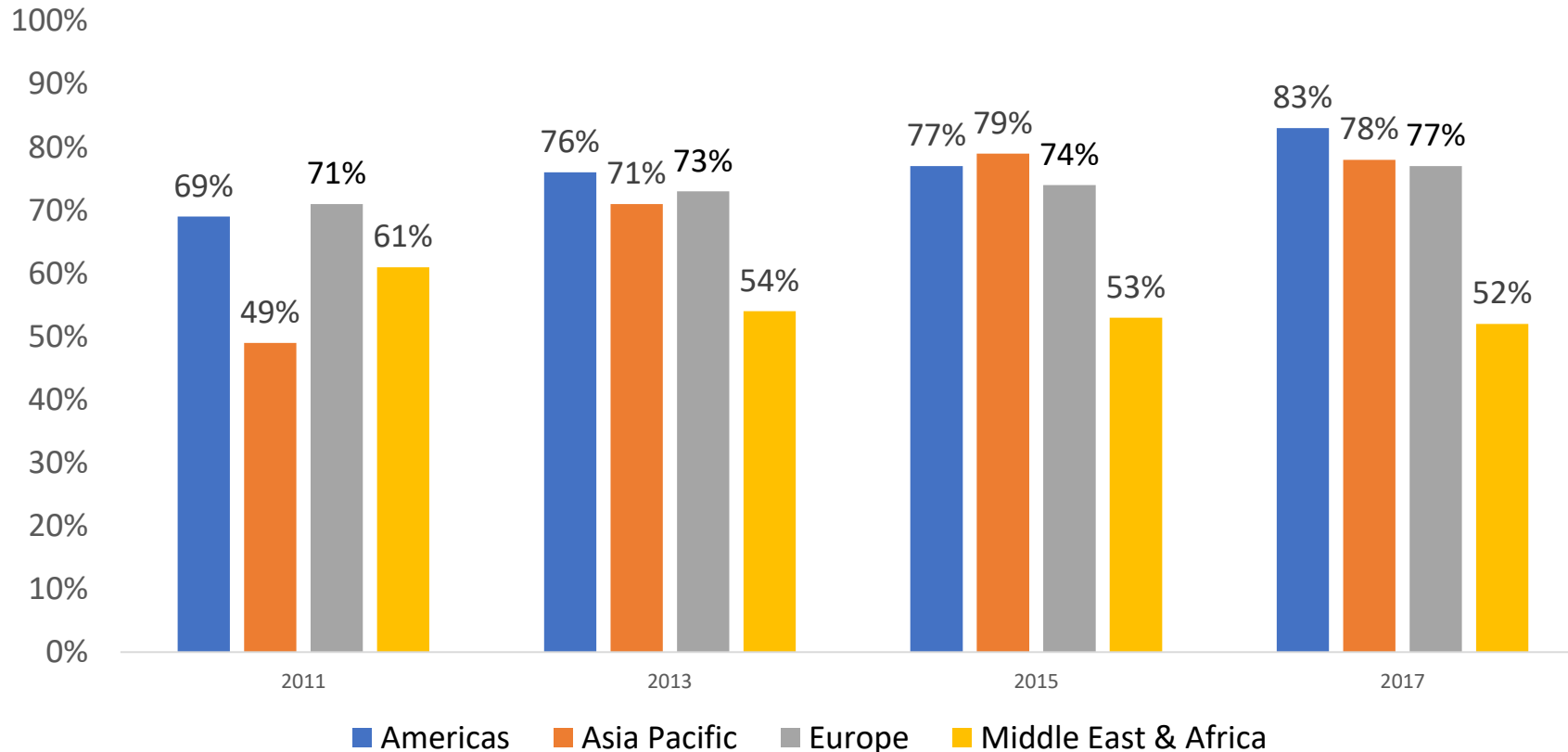
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**Sustainability Reporting  
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# Corporate Responsibility Reporting Rates

In the Americas Region has risen by 6 percentage points in the last two years



It has overtaken the Asia Pacific region to become the leading region for CR reporting globally.

## Mexico

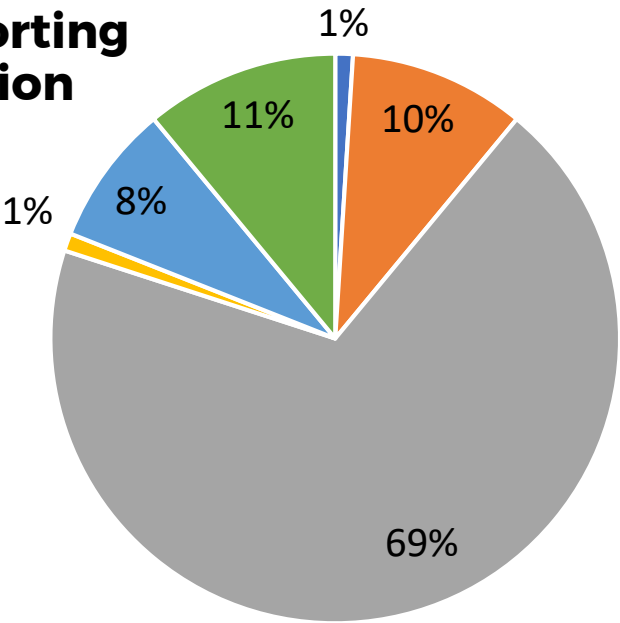
Reporting rates have jumped from 58% in 2015 to 90% in 2017, driven by regulatory change.

Source: KPMG Survey of Corporate Responsibility Reporting 2017.  
Base: 4,900 N100 companies.

# National Rate of CR Reporting in Colombia



Type of reporting organization



- Corporate
- Non-profit entities
- Private companies
- Public institutions
- State companies
- Subsidiaries

Top 10 countries for connecting CR activity with the SDGs\*

Sweden	60
Portugal	58
Mexico	51
France	47
Netherlands	47
Finland	46
Spain	46
<b>Colombia</b>	<b>44</b>
UK	43
Italy	41

Source: KPMG Survey of Corporate Responsibility Reporting 2017.  
Base: 4,900 N100 companies.

\* Countries where a majority of the top 100 companies reference the SDGs in their CR reporting.



# Measuring the private sector contribution to the SDGs in Colombia

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# Successful partnership with strategic stakeholders



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Al servicio de las personas y las naciones



Consejo Privado de Competitividad



**ASOBANCARIA**  
Construyendo la Confianza y Solidez del sector financiero



Red Colombia



## Participating Companies

Sector	No.
Services	3
Transport	4
Food	2
Financial	41
Manufacturing	10
Mining and Energy	4
Construction	2
Philanthropy	1
Trade	1
Communications	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>

# Indicators selected for the Report



<b>GRI (303-3) Recycled and Reused Water</b> Targets 6.3, 6.4 and 12.2	<b>GRI (306-1) Water Discharge by Quality and Destination</b> Targets 6.3, 6.4, 6.6 and 12,4
<b>GRI (302-4) Reduction of Energy Consumption</b> Targets 7.3 and 12.2	
<b>GRI (203-1) Infrastructure Investments and Services Supported</b> Targets 7A, 7B and 12.2	<b>GRI (305-7) Nitrogen Oxide, Sulfur Oxides and other Significant Air Emissions</b> Targets 3.9, 12.4 and 15.2
<b>GRI (301-2) Recycled Input Materials Used</b> Targets 12.2 and 12.5	<b>GRI (306-2) Waste by Type and Disposal Method</b> Targets 12.4, 12.5 and 6.3
<b>GRI (304-2) Significant Impact of Activities, Products and Services on Biodiversity</b> Targets 6.6, 15.1, 15.4 and 15.5	



# Key Findings



95% of companies reduced the growth rate of water consumption between 2016 and 2017. However, only 20% advanced water reuse processes.



Private sector investment in infrastructure grew between 2016 and 2017 in only 4 sectors:

- i. Manufacturing (0.1%)
- ii. Financial (17.7%)
- iii. Construction (4.1%)
- iv. Mining-energy sector\* (118%), which accounted for over \$3 million USD.



In 17 of the 70 companies, the use of recycled inputs for the generation of new products increased from 20.9% in 2016 to 25.2% in 2017.



Nearly half of companies recognize that there are significant impacts on biodiversity generated by their indirect operations through their supply chains.

\* Environmental Management Plans and Social Management Plans are required for the allocation of environmental licenses (ANH, Agreement 05 of 2011).

# LESSONS LEARNED



- Need to strengthen the measurement and systematization of information on sustainability within the private sector on:
  - Intensity in resource use
  - Environmental impacts
- Importance to continue strengthening and promoting the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs as a roadmap to focus efforts both from the public and private sector.

# MOVING FORWARD



- Strengthen the description of the information required for each indicator, to reduce the risk of inconsistencies due to interpretation.
- Use standardized data registration mechanisms, such as web-based tools to reduce the probability of human error in data transcription, while improving the aggregation process.
- Improve the reporting process with companies through more personalized follow-up mechanisms.
- Working closely with value chain partners and other key stakeholders to drive impactful action.



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