
**Roundtable discussion on measuring the private sector's
contribution to
the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals**

United Nations HQ, New York
Room S-2726 - Secretariat building, 27th floor

Monday, 23 April 2018

**Interactive session: How to facilitate further progress to
reporting on the private sector contribution to SDG
implementation**

Presented by

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Chief Responsible Investment Officer
Aviva Investors

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The views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of UNCTAD.*



Unlocking the power of companies through capital markets and society

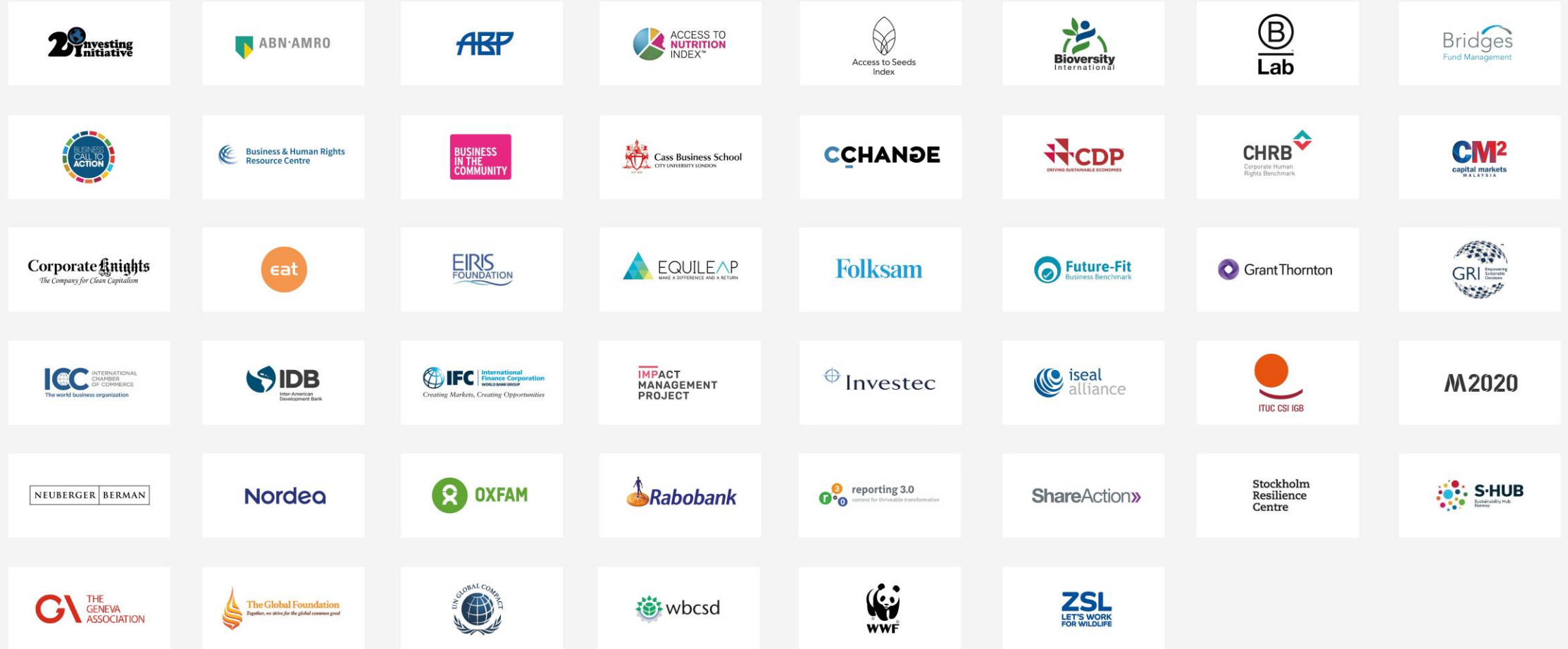
23rd April, New York
United Nations

BSDC recognises the challenge and recommends action in January 2017

- “We strongly **support creation of corporate Global Goal benchmarks** that harmonize and build on existing corporate reporting requirements & frameworks.
- ‘Once companies **report consistent data over time, comparable with others** within their respective sectors, benchmarks can be developed.
- ‘From this position, there will be a **short step towards “league tables” for progress** towards achieving greater alignment with the Global Goals.
- ‘This would for the first time enable leaders and boards of companies, policymakers, civil society and investors to **quickly and easily compare relative performance of companies** within a sector, over time, on a range of relevant Global Goals.
- ‘A **well designed benchmarking process allows companies to ... develop sustainably** in line with the global goals, while... setting them on a ‘race to the top’.
- ‘This process would need to be **governed by an independent, non-political institution to ensure no conflicts of interest** from the private or public sector.”



Alliance



Aviva: PubNote: the number of Allies is growing – please see our [website](#) for the latest list of allies for the WBA consultation.





Global consultations

Consultation Roundtables


- Sep 19: New York
- Oct 29: Jakarta
- Dec 04: London
- Feb 05: Kuala Lumpur
- Feb 12: Cape Town
- Feb 26: Nairobi
- Mar 14: Mumbai
- Mar 20: Buenos Aires
- Apr 20: Washington
- Apr 30: Amsterdam**

Online



We are seeking your input to help us throughout our consultation phase.


Please take 15-20 minutes to fill in this form to share with us your insights on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Benchmarking perspectives.



How would you change the world?

Imagine you are the global decision-maker and you could solve one issue, right now. What would you choose? It will only take a minute of your time.

Start press ENTER



Benchmarking companies as a driver for change



- Publicly available benchmarks ranking companies based on contribution to the SDGs.
- Building benchmarks collaboratively, with input from companies, civil society, governmental organisations and investors.
- Providing financial institutions and other stakeholders with key information for engagement with companies.
- Creates a system that credits those companies that lead, while it holds others accountable.

“Our idea is simple. We turn the SDGs into a corporate competitive sport. We draw up transparent data on performance and impact towards meeting the SDGs, and we rank companies according to how well they are doing. This will motivate a race to the top, which is what the proposed World Benchmarking Alliance is all about.”

Mark Wilson | CEO Aviva | BSDC Commissioner

“The ultimate goal is that all companies report on their contribution to the SDGs. This allows us to compare commitments and performance to our peers and shows us where we must improve.”

Paul Polman | CEO Unilever | BSDC Co-chair

Corporate benchmark examples driving change



Assessing listed companies across high risk industries on **human rights performance and implementation of global human rights standards.**



Assessing how Pharmaceutical companies are making medicines, vaccines and diagnostics more accessible for **patients in low- and middle-income countries.**



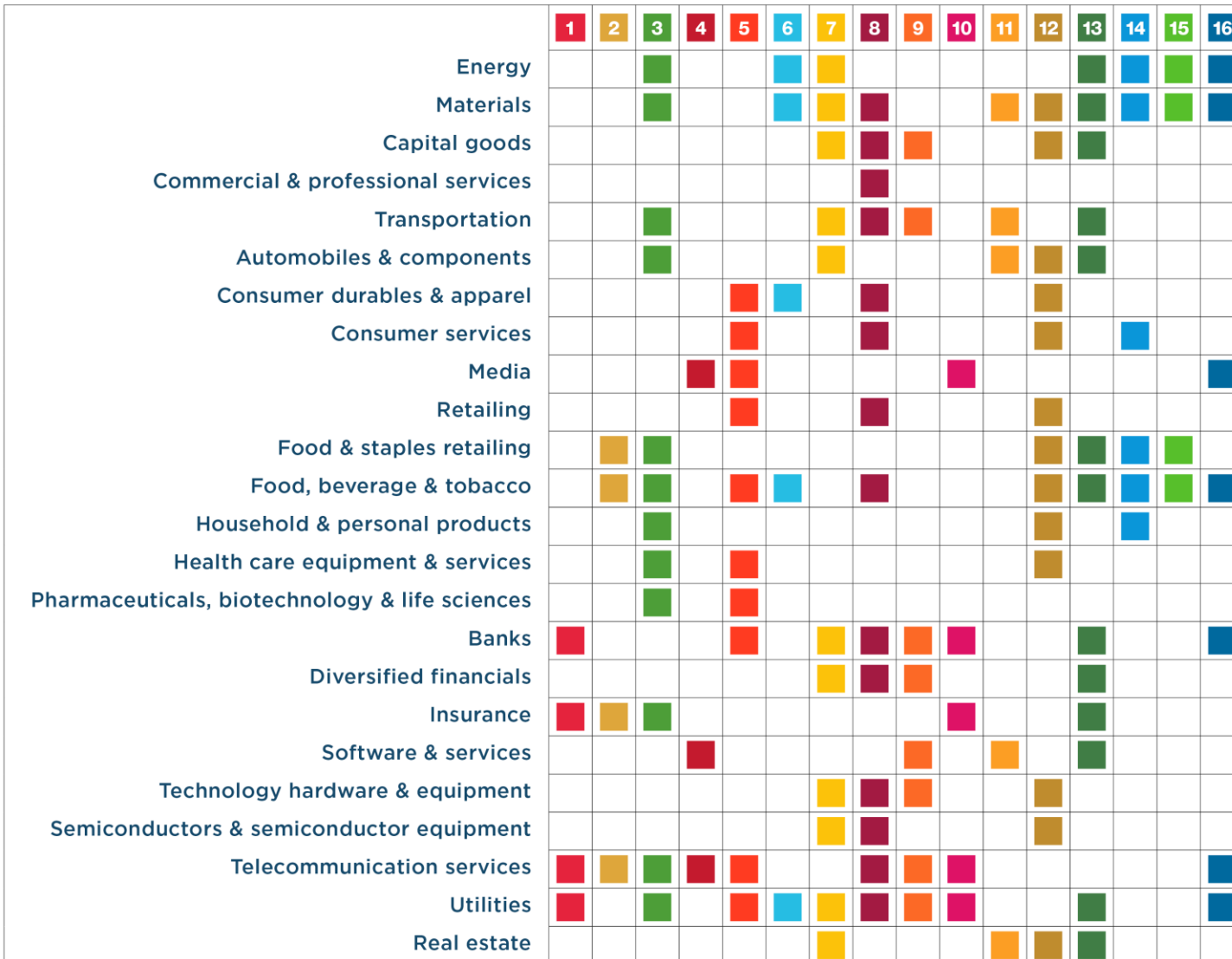
Assessing how Food & Beverage manufacturers contribute to **addressing poor nutrition and related diseases.**



Access to Seeds
Index

Assessing how **Seed companies are bridging the gap with the smallholder farmer.**

Identifying critical SDG | Industry intersections



"The world needs business and leaders to step up, speak out, and act on the defining challenges of our time - climate change, the inclusion of women as leaders & drivers of change, and genuine equality.

Benchmarks can credit those who do, and inspire others to act."

Sam Mostyn, President of the Australian Council for International Development & BSDC Commissioner

Exploring SDG | Industry intersections

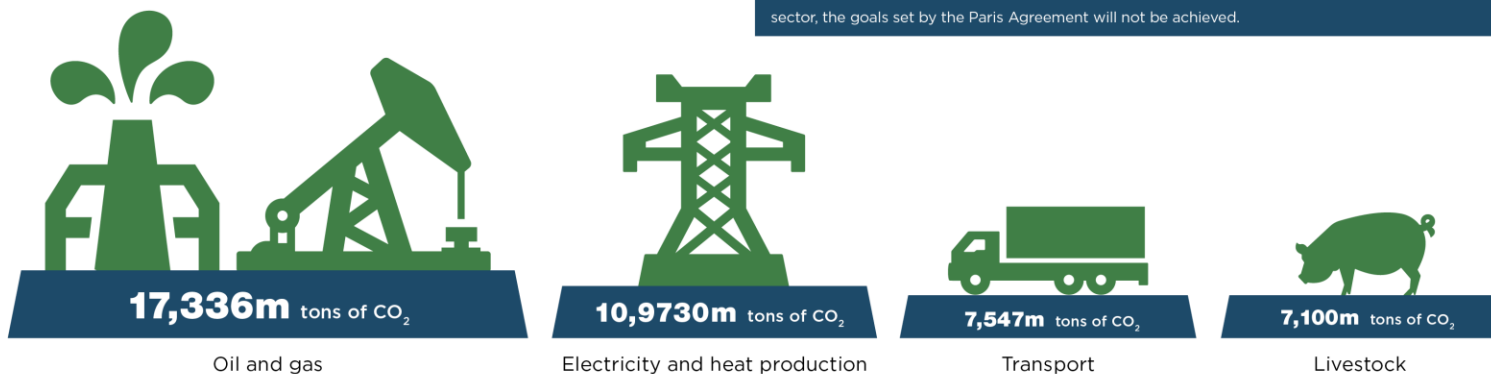
SDG-Industry Intersection Climate change

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

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CLIMATE
ACTION



Climate change represents the single biggest threat to development, and its impacts have disproportionate effects on the poorest and most vulnerable. Urgent action to combat climate change and minimize its impacts are integral to achieving all SDGs. Without the active contribution of the private sector, the goals set by the Paris Agreement will not be achieved.



OIL AND GAS



- Oil (34%) and gas (20%) together responsible over half of fuel combustion emissions. Most emission related to final use of products.
- Limiting global temperature rise to well below 2°C requires halving share of fossil fuels in energy demand between 2014 – 2050.
- Oil and gas will continue to supply nearly half of the world's energy in 2040 according to the International Energy Agency's 450 scenario.
- Carbon intensities of oil and gas reserves vary: unconventional sources more carbon intensive.
- Increasing share of renewables in portfolios and carbon, capture, use and storage (CCUS) can contribute to lowering sector emissions.

ELECTRICITY AND HEAT PRODUCTION



- Electricity and heat production responsible for 42% of CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion due to heavy reliance on coal.
- Renewables comprise about 30% of world's power generating capacity, supplying an estimated 25% of global electricity. To achieve the 66% 2°C scenario, 95% of electricity would need to be low-carbon by 2050.
- Redesign of electricity market required to integrate large shares of variable renewables such as wind and solar.

TRANSPORT



- Responsible for 28% of total energy consumption, mainly oil, and 23% of energy-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Road transport accounts for three quarters of transport emissions.
- Fastest growing source of CO₂ emissions, strongly coupled to GDP growth.
- Electric vehicles key contributor to reducing sector's GHG emissions although impact depends on type of electricity used to charge the battery.
- New solutions required for long-haul freight transport, aviation and shipping as potential for electrification with current technologies is low.

LIVESTOCK



- Sector represents about 14.5% of anthropogenic GHG emissions, cattle being responsible for most.
- Growing populations, rising affluence and urbanization drives demand for animal products, mainly in developing countries.
- Clearing of land for feed crop production and expansion of pastures driving force behind deforestation. Deforestation and forest degradation account for 10-15% of global GHG emissions.
- Sector can reduce emissions by addressing deforestation, and improving practices and technologies. Main potential with ruminant systems operating at low productivity.

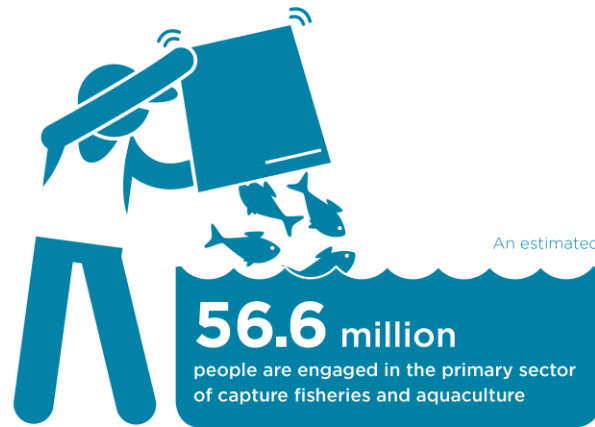
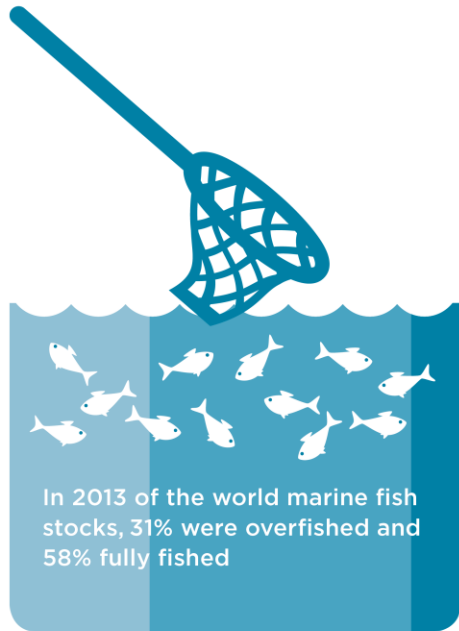
Note: this is an illustration (under consultation), please see the latest [consultation document](#) for the complete infographic.

Exploring SDG | Industry intersections

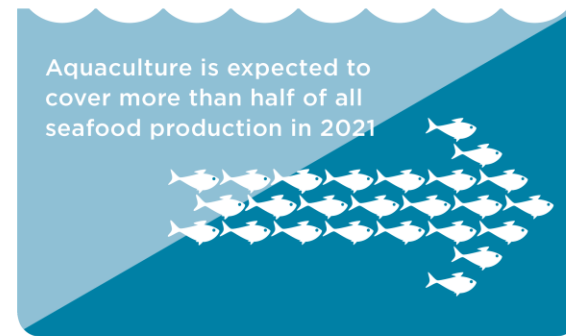
SDG-Industry Intersection Seafood

Subindustries: Fisheries, Aquaculture, Feed Production, Processing, Trade

While larger, internationally operating companies supply nutritional seafood to a growing number of people around the world, small-scale operations continue to play a critical role in supporting livelihoods, particularly rural livelihoods, contributing to food security and alleviating poverty. The industry has a sizeable influence on the following SDGs.



i.e. including all non-human consumption



“Seafood is the largest globally traded food commodity by value in the world.”



“Fish is a rich source of vitamins, minerals and proteins.”



“Women account for 90% of the global employment in fish processing activities.”



“About 200 million people are employed in the global fisheries and aquaculture sector; almost 60 million in the primary sector, 140 million in post-harvest activities.”



“Estimates of post-harvest fish losses in small-scale fisheries range between 20% and 75%.”



“19% of the world-wide reported value of catches is categorised as Illegal, Unregulated or Unreported.”



“To produce 1 pound of farmed fish, 1.1 pounds of feed is required. This is lower than for other animal proteins: broiler chickens 1.7 pounds, pork 2.9 pounds and cattle 6.8 pounds.”*



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Shaping design principles for effective benchmarking

Preliminary Design principles - for consultation:

Reflect societal expectations

Independent and impartial

Free and publicly available

Focus on impact

Focus on relevance

Focus on commitment, transparency & performance

Clarity of intent and method

Complementarity

Responsive and iterative

Note: please see the latest [consultation document](#) online for details



“Benchmarks can translate the SDGs into a business and innovation agenda, creating clarity on the unique role and abilities of companies to contribute to sustainable development in developing countries.”

Ulla Tørnæs, Minister for Development Cooperation |
Denmark

Delivering value to stakeholders in private and public sectors



WBA Ambition 2022

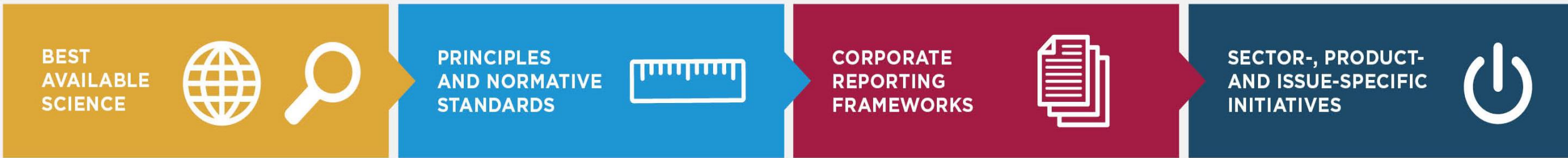
- 20 to 25 benchmarks covering the most crucial and urgent SDG-Industry intersections.
- Covering 2,000 companies: The *keystone actors* in achieving the SDGs and system transition.
- Methodologies that can be used by third parties to assess more companies.
- Outcome document of 2017 IATF notes power of benchmarking and requests further analysis but the 2018 IATF report does not deliver, despite lots of good work by DESA and others.



Building on different and relevant principles, frameworks and standards



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



United Nations Sustainable Development Goals



- September 2015, all 193 Member States of the United Nations adopted a plan for achieving a better future for all by 2030.
- Universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.
- Leaving no one behind.
- 17 goals, 169 targets, 232 indicators.
- More inclusive than ever, with governments involving business, civil society and citizens from the outset.
- We are all in agreement on where the world needs to go.
- In fulfilling these ambitions, business has to play a very important role.

