

BUSINESS ACTION

FOR SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT SOCIETIES

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Political Forum on Sustainable Development





“ Business cannot thrive in the long term unless the world makes progress towards the SDGs. For us, that means applying an SDG lens to every aspect of strategy: appointing the right leaders, innovating to create sustainable solutions, marketing products and services that inspire consumers to make sustainable choices, and using the goals to guide leadership development and women’s empowerment at every level.”

PAUL POLMAN

CEO, Unilever

Chairman, International Chamber of Commerce



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REFLECTIONS ON SDG PROGRESS

The world is at a cross-road and the stakes are high—We are facing rising trade tensions and increasing protectionist measures; extreme poverty is far from being abolished and the cleavages between rich and poor are widening; there is unprecedented migration, by necessity rather than by choice; and we are at risk of irreversible global warming and biological degradation. We must act swiftly and collectively.

The UN 2030 Agenda rightly places a clear onus on the private sector to drive sustainable development. ICC—as the world’s largest business organisation with over 6 million direct members and a network that reaches 45 million companies with a global employment footprint of 1 billion people—hears this call and is wholeheartedly committed to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the good of the people, the economy and the planet.

ICC has been a longstanding partner committed to sustainable development and continues to bring thought leadership for sustainable solutions. The first ICC Business Charter for Sustainable Development was published five years after the milestone 1987 report, “Our Common Future”, of the World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Commission) that first defined the term sustainable development as “meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. ICC developed the first world business position on sustainable development and articulated the business community’s role and contribution to it embodied in the 1991 ICC Business Charter—Principles for Environmental Management, updated in 2000. Its sixteen principles for environmental management have provided a framework for business—regardless of sector, size or geography—to improve their environmental performance in support of sustainable development.

We have set out in this report some examples of business taking action to help achieve the SDGs in focus this year, recognizing that all of the goals are interconnected and interdependent. While we have seen progress, we know there is much left to do in order to achieve the Global Goals.

ICC encourages the private sector to increase the pace and ambition of ‘bottom-up’ action for the SDGs and calls on all business—small and large—to integrate the Global Goals into their core business strategies, to communicate on progress and to share lessons learned.

At the same time, ICC calls on governments to level the playing field with a ‘top-down’ approach both at the international and national level. This will send a strong signal to business that there is political will to move ‘towards resilient and sustainable societies’ and provide greater certainty on long-term policies. It is critical for business to have the adequate frameworks and incentives upon which it can rely to make investments and develop innovative technologies and business models to tackle the sustainable development challenges while also increasing competitiveness, creating jobs and promoting sustainable, inclusive economic growth.

It’s clear to me that we will only solve the problems at the heart of the Sustainable Development Goals if business works for everyone, every day and everywhere. Working together we can meet that challenge.

JOHN W.H. DENTON AO

Secretary General, International Chamber of Commerce

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



For the private sector, engaging in sustainable water stewardship is both vital to continuing business operations and integral to responsible business conduct. Every business depends on and impacts water resources.

Chief Executives of global companies consistently highlight water-related issues as one of the top five risks to business. Businesses that are not yet doing so will increasingly need to understand and manage the operational risk due to growing water demand on the one hand and to water scarcity, drought and flooding on the other hand. Ensuring the availability of water in sufficient quantity and quality, and safeguarding against water risks, is vital if we are to achieve the levels of inclusive growth and job creation envisaged by the Sustainable Development Goals.

This twenty-first century challenge also represents an immense opportunity for companies to unlock new avenues of growth by aligning business models to a critical sustainable development objective. One McKinsey & Company study estimates that US\$50-60 billion is needed annually to close the water gap and ensure that no one is left behind. The same study shows that investments in water projects generally yield positive financial returns in just three years¹. Business has a clear opportunity to invest in water projects and innovative technologies.

Many companies already realise that SDG6 needs to be a key part of their growth strategy and are taking action.

“ There are endless opportunities for business to engage in responsible water stewardship. We need governments to provide certainty, not just on sectoral regulations but on governments’ long-term policy goals, so that we together can unleash new jobs, scientific innovation and inclusive, economic growth.”

DIONYSIA-THEODORA AVGERINOPOULOU

Vice-Chair, Steering Committee, Global Water Partnership Organization,
Executive Director of the European Institute of Law, Science & Technology,
Member of the ICC Commission on Environment and Energy.



¹ Boccaletti, Grobbel & Stuchtey (2009), 'The business opportunity in water conservation', McKinsey Quarterly



WHAT IS BUSINESS DOING?

ITC Ltd. works with local governments in India to develop sanitation facilities and has built over 31,000 toilets to date. 73% of ITC's project villages have since been declared Open Defecation Free.

ITC Ltd. aims to provide access to sanitation, hygiene and solid waste management across India. Through 'Information, Education and Communication' programmes, the company collaborates with local organisations that share costs of construction to ensure that the deployment of facilities are demand-driven, and that once implemented, the facilities are used and maintained. ITC Ltd. collaborates with municipal and regional governments, and has already implemented sanitation projects in 23 districts across 16 states, in which 73% of the project villages have already been declared Open Defecation Free by the government. In total, 31,473 family-owned toilets have been built, 30 community toilets have been renovated or constructed and over 123,600 children have benefitted from the 'WASH in Schools' projects.

Swach Environment, Dehli Jal Board and Veolia established a public-private partnership to ensure water supply for 1.2 million people in the localities of Nangloi and Najafgarh near New Delhi.

Swach Environment, Dehli Jal Board and Veolia established a public-private partnership in 2013 to provide 1.2 million people outside New Delhi with consistent water supply until 2028. Targeting rural areas and unauthorised colonies in Nangloi and Najatgarh where the population used to depend on wells, bottled water, reverse osmosis, and public taps, Nangloi Water Services improved the existing water supply and implemented a distribution network from the Nangloi water treatment plant. Following the initial project stage, a targeted communications and capacity building campaign was implemented. As a result, the number of households embracing billed water supply jumped significantly, to 130,000 connections billed, an increment of 41% since implementation.

Nestlé and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation are working with more than 50,000 coffee farmers in Vietnam to improve irrigation, water management and agricultural practices.

By 2019, Nestlé and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation aim to help communities in water scarce hotspots, by implementing an early-warning weather system and training programmes for schools, institutions and individual farmers. The project has already helped raise awareness about the importance of integrated water resource management and saving practices for irrigation, and the coffee farmers are expected to save 60% of water withdrawals per hectare of coffee per year by following the project recommendations.

Bangchak Corporation has implemented a water management project that redesigns and allocates land plots to collect water and grow diverse crops through organic farming methods.

Bangchak Corporation has implemented a water management project that redesigns and allocates land plots to collect water and grow diverse crops through organic farming methods. This prevents severe floods and droughts from damaging agricultural activities in the long term and contributes to significant reclamation of forest areas in the Pa Sak River Basin.



Charoen Pokhand Foods has increased water consumption efficiency through scarcity risk assessments and management of waste water disposal to landfills. By 2020, the company aims to reduce water withdrawal per production unit by 11.6% compared to the base year 2015.

Charoen Pokhand Foods is increasing the efficiency of its water management system by assessing internal and external water risks. C.P. Group reduced its water withdrawal per unit of revenue by over 10.29% in comparison to 2015 and it aims to reduce water withdrawal per production unit by 11.6% by 2020. C.P.Group has installed a wastewater recycling system in CPRAM Co. Ltd, a subsidiary that produces cooked foods, to supply clean water for reuse in cooling towers, vehicle washing and flushing systems.

BASF and the China Cleaning Industry Association are collaborating to develop a cleaning solution that is more environmentally friendly and water efficient than those currently available on the Chinese market.

BASF is helping to improve low-income Chinese residents' lives with an innovative business model currently in start-up phase. In China's rural areas, environment sanitation facilities need more eco-friendly, efficient, water-saving cleaning solutions. Together with the China Cleaning Industry Association and other partners, BASF is co-developing a cleaning solution that helps meeting these needs while building up expertise and increase awareness for sustainable solutions.

Siemens launched 'Safe Water Enterprises' to provide safe drinking water to communities and create more than 100 jobs across East Africa.

Siemens is committed to actively managing its water consumption to ensure that its production has as little negative impact as possible on local water resources. Co-founded by Siemens Stiftung, Safe Water Enterprises provides safe drinking water in rural regions in Kenya and has created around 100 jobs in East Africa. At the Siemens Vadodara site in India, employees collect rainwater to be fed back into the groundwater as this resource is very scarce during the dry season. A water recycling system was put in place so that the water can be used by the site in production and sanitary facilities. The treated wastewater is also used to cultivate many plants on the site. The plants provide a habitat for all kinds of insects and birds by improving the microclimate for humans and nature.

Schneider Electric worked with WaterForce to develop a cloud-based industrial Internet of Things mobile control solution, which can help improve productivity, energy efficiency and safety by ensuring reliable and sustainable operations for businesses.

Schneider Electric provides holistic solutions for automation and control, software for advanced operations and maintenance management and energy efficiency services in the water sector. The technology is installed in more than 36,000 water installations worldwide and its software helps water companies to intelligently manage water supply and sanitation operations in cities and rural areas. The company worked with WaterForce to develop a cloud-based industrial Internet of Things mobile control solution, which can help improve productivity, energy efficiency and safety by ensuring reliable and sustainable operations for businesses.

HSBC's Water Programme, in partnership with WWF, WaterAid and Earthwatch, has given 1.6 million people access to safe water and 2.5 million people access to improved sanitation.

HSBC has reduced its water consumption by 9% over the past year. The HSBC Water Programme, in partnership with WWF, WaterAid and Earthwatch, has already given 1.6 million people access to safe water and 2.5 million people access to improved sanitation and aims to put a focus on menstrual hygiene for girls in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Ghana and Nigeria. With the support of WWF, 1,214 small to medium-sized businesses have been trained to tackle water risks related to efficiency and pollution. The Programme has also launched collaborative research projects in 20 cities worldwide, to address local water issues in a more impactful way.



Interserve reduced its water intensity by 14% in 2016 and is helping companies and homes do the same by deploying water safety solutions and investing more than GB£2.5 million annually in local communities.

Interserve is helping deploy solutions to ensure water safety and invests GB£2.5 million annually in local communities. By designing and manufacturing a range of chlorine dioxide dosing systems to control waterborne pathogens, such as legionella, in domestic water systems, the company works to raise the quality and hygiene of water both for homes and companies in more than 40 countries.

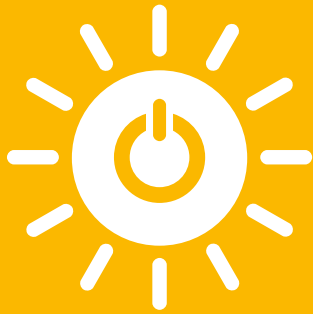
Glencore has implemented water efficiency projects to prevent and mitigate water-related impacts across its global operations, and uses recycled water for 85%.

Glencore has implemented water efficiency projects to prevent and mitigate water-related impacts across all operations, and is currently using 127 million cubic meter of recycled water at on-site facilities. In Bolivia, Glencore reviewed its measures to reduce water consumption and now recirculates 85% of the water used through zinc and lead concentrator plants, to supply irrigation systems and drinking water for communities in Antequera, benefitting around 2,600 local farmers and rural dwellers. In Peru, Glencore implemented participatory monitoring programmes with local communities in Antapaccay in order to upgrade the water treatment plant. This resulted in the increase of access to drinking water from 2 hours per day to 10 hours per day, and the company is now working with the government to reach 24 hours per day.

Beyond Water is helping 22,000 people in rural Malawi access clean, safe water for domestic and irrigation purposes by supporting entrepreneurs who build, sell and maintain water pumps and wells.

Beyond Water helps entrepreneurs provide clean, safe water to almost 22,000 people for both domestic and irrigation purposes in rural Malawi. The small businesses created with Beyond Water's support build, sell and maintain affordable water pumps and wells, providing access to water to small scale farmers who represent 80% of the population. This improves the lives of everyone in the community as farmers are able to generate more harvests and produce, women who used to travel long distances to fetch the water now have more time for work and education, and the overall use of water for hygienic purposes increases.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



With an estimated one billion people living without access to electricity and with the expected growth in world population and energy demand projected to increase by one-third by 2035, universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services—that are sustainable, environmentally sound and efficient—is more fundamental than ever. Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services is primordial to both inclusive economic growth and to safeguarding our environment.

Business has an important role to play in achieving both the UN climate goals and the SDG7 targets—universal access to electricity and clean fuels and technologies for cooking; increase the share of renewable energy; improve energy efficiency; access to clean energy research and technology; increase investment in energy infrastructure. Current progress appears to be falling short on all of the SDG7 targets. We need to step-up action towards a holistic energy transition which is low-carbon and resilient for all.

To get there, collective action from business is needed to drive a transformational shift in energy production. Business leaders are already doing much to capture the value of sustainability-driven market transformation in their own companies and value chains.

“ There is a recognition that renewables offer a way to skip over the ancient, grid confined, power solutions, which will take decades to implement, to instead deploy the newest renewable power solutions across the developing world. This will power up Africa in years instead of decades through micro, mini and medium sized solutions.”

AMY JADESIMI
CEO Ladol





WHAT IS BUSINESS DOING?

OMC Power is a small-scale solar plant operator that supports rural areas in India with clean and affordable electricity services by relying on smart grid technology.

OMC Power builds, owns, operates and maintains solar power plants and mini-grids in rural areas of India where the quality and supply of electricity is unreliable. It provides clean electricity services to rural communities using smart grid and technology which can be programmed for each customer based on their requirements for the time and duration of the power supply. The pre-paid model ensures effective and affordable delivery of electricity for individuals, small business owners and larger companies.

Restaurantes Toks reduced more than 107 tons of CO2 emissions by converting used vegetable oil from its operations to biodiesel and using solar energy to heat water in several of its business units.

Restaurantes Toks uses solar energy to heat water in its various business units. In 2017, more than 40,000 litres of used vegetable oil were recovered from restaurants and the by-product was then channelled to specialised third parties which convert the oil to biodiesel. This single action prevented the contamination of 40 million litres of water and saved more than 107 tons of CO2 emissions.

Telefonica is powered with 79% of renewable energy in Spain, 95% in the United Kingdom, and 100% in Germany. With a 22% decrease in its global emissions between 2015 and 2016, Telefonica cut 68,229 tons of CO2 and saved EUR€22million.

Telefonica aims to source all of its energy from renewable sources by 2030, from 44% in 2016. After implementing a Renewable Energy Plan in 2015, the company decreased emissions by 22% over one year. With a EUR€1million investment in energy efficiency in 2016, the company defined an environmental policy and a set of measures to reduce energy consumption, including through the use of LED technology and presence sensors in lighting, technological upgrades in cooling systems and power equipment to replace low efficiency rectifiers. In total, 130 energy efficiency projects helped Telefonica cut 68,229 tons of CO2 from its operations and save EUR€22million in a single year.

Credit Suisse has performed more than US\$77 billion in renewable energy transactions since 2010. 76% of the electricity consumed in Credit Suisse offices in 2017 was generated using renewable energy.

Credit Suisse began monitoring and scaling its financial transactions for renewable energy in 2010, and has since then performed 100 transactions worth more than US\$77 billion in solar, wind, geothermal, biomass energy and biofuels. The company also strives to source its energy used in office buildings from climate-friendly sources. In 2017, a total of 321 million kilowatt hours or 76% of the electricity consumed by Credit Suisse globally was generated using renewable energy.

IWC plans to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 10% by 2020 and currently uses 100% renewable electricity.

IWC uses 100% renewable electricity in Schaffhausen. Through the purchase of carbon credits, IWC supports capacity building for climate-change-related planning and management in developing and least-developed countries. IWC's 2020 target is to reduce GHG emissions by 10% compared to a 2017 baseline. IWC has implemented educational programmes and campaigns to raise awareness about climate change among employees and other stakeholders.



Charoen Pokhand Foods is developing its renewable energy sources by modifying its boilers to utilise biomass to replace fossil fuels throughout its value chain.

Charoen Pokhand Foods (CPF) has modified its boilers to utilise biomass extracted from corncobs, palm shells and other vegetable waste products to replace fossil fuels. CPF also launched the Green Farm project, with the support of Chiang Mai University and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to set up a process to produce biogas from swine manure.

Thai Union installed 2,970 solar panels at its Samutsakorn Province factory to avoid accumulated heat and air conditioning power consumption, reducing 720 tons of CO2 emissions per year.

Thai Union installed 2,970 solar panels at its Samutsakorn Province factory to reduce accumulated heat and air conditioning power consumption and reducing 720 tons of CO2 per year. The project also reduced accumulated heat in the plant's building, and thereby its power use from air conditioning. To ensure safety, leak prevention measures and appropriate grounding conductors were incorporated. The success of this pilot project has inspired other organisations in Thailand and has generated significant interest for site visits from both domestic and international governments as well as private sector representatives.

Unilever is committed to becoming carbon positive across all operations by 2030 and has already met 33.6% of its energy needs with renewable sources.

Unilever set the target to become carbon positive for all of its operations, from manufacturing to distribution centres, offices, R&D laboratories and data centres. In 2017, 33.6% of Unilever's energy use across manufacturing operations came from renewable resources. Unilever continues to work on using less energy per ton of production. Since 2008, energy from their operations has been reduced by 26% per ton of production.

Siemens aims to be carbon neutral by 2030 and has so far reduced its CO2 emissions by 25%. 60% of its German sites use 100% green energy.

Siemens is taking significant steps to be a carbon neutral company by 2030. 60% of its German sites use 100% green energy and about 25% of CO2 emissions have been reduced since the launch of Siemens' CO2 neutral programme. The company expects to save more than €20 million annually from 2020 onwards as a result of investments in energy-efficiency projects.

GCL is promoting sustainability in Jiangsu, China by introducing eco-friendly smart green energy towns in Jurong City with intelligent energy utilisation and a clean, safe and efficient energy system.

GCL is promoting sustainability in Jiangsu, China by introducing eco-friendly smart green energy towns in Jurong City with intelligent energy utilisation and a clean, safe and efficient energy system. GCL's Jurong Green New Energy Town, the first featured town in Jiangsu province, promotes integrated energy supply systems while structuring it as a system that is clean, safe, efficient, economical and flexible.

Lumos offers affordable and clean solar power to homes and small businesses living off grid in Africa while providing a service that monitors each system and secures it with advanced anti-theft technology.

Lumos offers affordable and clean solar power to homes and small businesses living off grid in Africa while providing a service that monitors each system and secures it with advanced anti-theft technology. The company was launched in Nigeria in 2016, and has already sold 65,000 solar systems and provided power to 250,000 people. Lumos is now developing a nation-wide solar grid in the Ivory Coast.



Marubeni promotes clean energy by developing and investing in renewable energy sources, such as wind, solar and geothermal—in Japan, Chile and Indonesia.

Marubeni runs several renewable energy projects in Japan and has already developed and commercialised a biomass power generation project in Tsuruga and a photovoltaic power project in Tomakomai. Marubeni also operates a photovoltaic power project in Chile and supports several geothermal projects in Indonesia. In the United Arab Emirates, Marubeni is currently constructing one of the world's largest photovoltaic power plants. The plant is expected to be completed in 2019.

Neseltec is an SME that develops biogas, off-grid electrification and distributes clean cooking stoves in Rwanda.

Neseltec established the first solar photovoltaic manufacturing facility in Rwanda, and recently completed the construction of a mini-grid that connects 40 businesses and 140 households to solar power. The start-up has sold over 5,000 solar systems to households so far, and is now launching 'Pay As You Go' liquefied petroleum gas canisters to provide energy and appliances for clean cooking stoves in Kigali.

Husk Power Systems is replacing about 15,000 tons of CO₂ per year thanks to hybrid energy systems powered by locally sourced agricultural waste and solar energy while improving the lives of over 120,000 people in Tanzania and India.

Husk Power Systems is providing clean energy in India and Tanzania thanks to its hybrid power systems powered by locally sourced agricultural waste, such as rice husks, corn cobs and solar energy. The power generated through this activity has replaced about 15,000 tons of CO₂ per year. Husk Power Systems also avoids contaminating water during the cooling process through a dry gasification system for the hot biogas used to generate power. The service improves the livelihoods of over 120,000 people and has a 100% theft-proof, flexible pay-as-you-go system.

Google is using machine learning to reduce the amount of energy used for cooling data centres by 40% and 15% for overall energy overhead.

Google's leading artificial intelligence research group, DeepMind, has developed machine learning technology that reduces the amount of energy used for cooling data centres by 40% and 15% for overall energy overhead. Using historical data and a system of neural networks trained on different operating scenarios and parameters within Google's data centres, the company uses the ratio of building energy usage to IT energy usage to ensure that energy consumption does not exceed its operating constraints. Google aims to publish its findings to enable other data centres to make the same energy savings in the future.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



With over 50% of the world's population living in cities and with rising global population and urbanisation patterns likely to increase this figure is estimated to also increase to two-thirds by 2050.

The speed and scale at which urbanisation is taking place means that cities face pressing challenges. For instance, cities are responsible for over 70% of global greenhouse gas emissions—not only is the impact of cities on climate change significant but many cities also have significant exposure to climate risk, including coastal sea level rise, storm surges, flooding and heat waves. In addition to climate change, rapid urbanisation has also meant low air quality; inadequate infrastructure needs; lack of quality jobs and quality housing; and extreme economic inequality.

Cities are also major business hubs and so what is bad for cities and their inhabitants is also bad for business and has an impact on sustainable economic growth.

It is critical to move quickly to ensure that cities around the world are inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable and that new cities are built with these principles at their heart.

The private sector can and must contribute to future-proofing our cities.

“ Cities and communities must put entrepreneurs at the forefront of the 2030 Agenda, as they are the ones boosting employment opportunities and inclusive growth.”

KIPRONO KITTONY

Chair, Radio Africa Group; CEO, Capital Realtime;
Chair, Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry





WHAT IS BUSINESS DOING?

General Electric, J.P. Morgan and the Government of the United Kingdom have committed to repairing Iraq's power grid. The public-private partnership is expected to regenerate electricity to several million homes and businesses across Iraq.

General Electric, J.P. Morgan and the government of the United Kingdom have committed to improving the power supply in Iraq. The project, which aims to repair Iraq's power grid, will regenerate electricity to several millions homes and businesses across the country. Iraqi households currently receive power for less than eight hours a day, and are forced to pay for expensive generators. Through their public-private financing scheme, General Electric will be able to implement new gas turbine technology, which in turn will significantly boost access to electricity across the country.

Telefonica's digital solutions, which optimise traffic planning, public transport and fleet management services according to mobility patterns, have reduced CO2 emissions by more than 230,000 tons.

Telefonica aims to roll out network deployment as a basic service to both city dwellers and rural communities, and with this service, provide a digital framework for more sustainable living areas. Using digital solutions including Internet of Things and Big Data, the company extracts data on customers' transportation patterns to establish the most efficient use of resources and energy in both public transportation. It provides fleet management solutions which so far have reduced businesses' fuel consumption by 15%. Telefonica has also contributed to resilience-development of cities and world heritage sites by monitoring and alerting natural disasters, providing fire-fighting drones during emergencies and ensuring connections to social networks when Internet providers shut down.

Geberit contributes to green buildings in cities and communities by using Building Information Modelling to optimise water management as well as the entire planning and building process.

Geberit develops products with reliable technology and good environmental compatibility and recyclability. It also contributes to green building in cities and communities with its modular product range and its system solutions. By offering Building Information Modelling, Geberit optimises the entire planning and building process and enables water management to be holistically planned, simulated in the respective context and implemented as a system solution.

Credit Suisse's Global Real Estate branch is working to scale the number of green properties in their portfolio, which stood at CHF 3 billion of assets at the end of 2017.

Credit Suisse's Global Real Estate branch is working to scale the number of green properties in their portfolio, which stood at CHF 3 billion of assets at the end of 2017. In addition, the company holds a portfolio that includes approximately one million square meters of green certified property according to the Swiss property label Minergie as well as 200,000 square meters globally certified property according to the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) standard.



IWC is helping cities become safer and more inclusive by promoting children's development through sport in Brazil. 60% of participants stated they were less likely to carry a gun after the programme.

IWC supports the development of the Laureus National Foundations and nationwide Sport for Good charitable activities, including the Instituto Reacao in Brazil, which promotes human development and social inclusion through sports and education, benefitting 1,200 children. The Fight for Peace programme in Rio de Janeiro benefitted 2,000 participants, 60% of whom stated they were less likely to carry a gun as a result of the programme, 75% reported improved familial relationships and 80% experienced improved self-esteem.

Unilever has put in place several programmes, such as the Community Waste Bank Programme in Indonesia, to work with consumers, retailers and municipal authorities in places with limited infrastructure for recycling waste.

Unilever's Sustainable Living Plan was implemented to help 1 billion people improve their health and hygiene through its everyday products that can help prevent diseases prevalent in cities lacking basic services. In 2017, Unilever reached 601 million people. Unilever is committed to halving the waste associated with the disposal of its products by 2020 and it has already achieved a zero waste to landfill target within its global factory network. Unilever has also put in place several programmes, such as the Community Waste Bank Programme in Indonesia, to work with consumers, retailers and municipal authorities in places where there is limited infrastructure for recycling waste. A range of approaches to tackling hygiene, poor sanitation and lack of laundry facilities and drinking water are brought together as well at the Suvudha Community Hygiene Centre in India.

GCL is working to reduce user energy cost by 20% through the construction of a regional energy microgrid as well as a household solar and storage microgrid in Jurong City.

GCL fully explores renewable energy such as local solar energy and shallow geothermal energy. The proportion of clean energy consumption at user end reach 100%, of which 60% exceeds renewable energy. By constructing a household solar and storage microgrid and a regional energy microgrid, Jurong Green New Energy town can reduce user energy cost by 20% compared with traditional energy production.

CSCEC's Xiong'an Citizen Service Center Project is designed as a "sponge city" in which its buildings Oenergy savings by 70% compared with traditional buildings.

CSCEC's Xiong'an Citizen Service Center Project is designed as a "sponge city". Rainwater is collected to water flowers, wash cars, fight fire and supplement underground water. The passive building design needs no indoor heating or cooling and can save energy by around 70% compared with traditional buildings. The project team used prefabricated structures, reducing construction waste by over 80%, lowering noise pollution and shortening the construction period by 40% to support a low-carbon lifestyle. BIM is used in the whole process with 3D models to reduce unexpected changes during construction.



Airbnb aims to provide free temporary accommodations for 100,000 displaced people by 2022 by encouraging hosts to list their homes for free on its Open Homes platform.

Airbnb has already provided free temporary accommodations for 11,000 refugees from over 52 different countries thanks to its Open Homes platform, which encourages hosts to offer housing to those displaced by natural disasters, conflict or illness. Through partnerships with different organisations such as the International Rescue Committee, Airbnb is helping improve the lives of many asylum seekers and facilitating their integration into communities across Europe and North America. Currently there are 6,000 zero-dollar listings available on the platform for those in need and Airbnb aims to provide housing for 100,000 people by 2022.

Capital House created the EcoHome Phuc Loi project to provide more than 640 affordable, sustainable, green apartments in order to save 500GWh of electricity and 5 trillion litres of water in Ha Noi, Vietnam.

Capital House is improving resource efficiency and creating environmentally friendly sustainable homes in Vietnam through energy-smart architectural design. The company built the first condominium that meets international green certification standards in the Long Bien district of Ha Noi. EcoHome Phuc Loi provides more than 640 affordable green apartments intelligently designed to maximize ventilation and natural light. The project is predicted to save over 500GWh of electricity and 5 trillion litres of water.

Alstom increased its portfolio of eco-designed products by 108% between 2014 and 2017, and aims to cut 20% of its energy consumption by 2020.

Alstom develops green solutions for trains and smart railways systems. By continuously improving the environmental performance of its solutions, Alstom strives to reduce their lifecycle cost (trains are now 92% recyclable and 97% recoverable). It also provides its clients with energy efficiency solutions, such as eco-driving tools, enhanced energy management systems, braking energy recovery, or energy storage. Alstom increased its eco-design portfolio from 12 to 14 products between 2014 and 2017. As of March 2018, the company has cut 14% of energy consumption and aims to cut another 6% in the next two years.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



A recent UN Secretary General Report points to a worsening trend in respect of SDG12—domestic material consumption is on the rise. With a growing number of people around the world expected to join the middle class over the coming decades, levels of consumption are also set to increase.

The challenge and the opportunity lie in the solutions that facilitate sustainable consumption and production patterns to meet the increase in demand in line with the SDGs and the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Key targets focus on sustainably managing natural resources; reducing food waste; reducing other wastes through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse; managing chemicals and similar wastes throughout their life cycle; promoting sustainable public procurement practices; and raising awareness of sustainable lifestyles.

SDG12 specifically calls on business “to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.” Many businesses are already answering this call and linking their sustainability reporting to the SDGs.

“Consumption is rising and with it the strain on global resources and our climate. A shift towards more sustainable production and consumptions is a must. Businesses need to build environmental conservation, resource efficiency and circular practices into supply chains and final markets worldwide; and government policy has a key role to play in facilitating access to technology, finance, and knowledge to aid the transition. It’s a big challenge and we will need a huge global effort.”

PAMELA MAR

Executive Vice-President, Supply Chain Futures;
Director, Sustainability, Fung Group





WHAT IS BUSINESS DOING?

Telefonica reuses and recycles more than 96% of its electronic waste. In 2016, 3,000 tonnes of used mobile phones were collected through buy-back programmes, from which 41% of phones were reused and 59% were recycled.

Telefonica has implemented waste management solutions across its operations in line with its circular economy policies, which tackle both water consumption, solid waste and hazardous components. The company reuses and recycles more than 96% of waste in its operations, including electronic material used. In 2016, 3,000 tonnes of used mobile phones were collected through buy-back programmes, from which 41% of phones were reused and 59% were recycled. Overall, 69% of the digital devices used in Telefonica's operations have been recycled and 27% reused. Telefonica also reduced paper consumption by 27% in the past year and decreased total waste generation by 12%. In an effort to empower customers with knowledge of where their mobile phones are coming from, Telefonica implemented EcoRatings of mobile phones which assess the environmental footprint of each phone for sale. Telefonica also aims to ensure that all materials sourced from third parties are responsibly extracted. So far 77% of its suppliers have implemented conflict mineral policies.

Olam and General Mills partnered to launch GO Compost, a lifecycle project that provides organic farmers with high quality compost and technical support for tomato growing and processing.

Olam partnered with General Mills' organic business Muir Glen to provide organic tomato growers with high quality compost and technical support for tomato growing and processing. While 97% of tomatoes are processed, the remaining tomato seeds and skins are extracted during processing and used as the nitrogen source for the organic compost. Using innovative technology, GO Compost combines this compost with locally produced by-products such as almond shells and rice straws, before selling it back to farmers who use it on their tomato fields. US\$700,000 was invested in the large machinery, enabling GO Compost to produce 10,000 tonnes of compost while reducing landfill costs significantly.

Charoen Pokhand Foods audits its suppliers of animal raw materials, food ingredients and packaging groups on sustainability metrics. 64.5% of the company's key agricultural raw materials are responsibly sourced and traceable.

Charoen Pokhand Foods supports sustainable water sourcing while managing natural resources and considering environmental impact mitigation throughout the product life cycle, via management processes in alignment with international standards. Charoen Pokhand Foods has reduced its energy consumption per production unit by 12%, and its GHG emissions per production unit by 7% compared to 2015. The company works to develop healthier and more nutritious products, representing 20% of its new products. Charoen Pokhand Foods was the first company in Asia to implement carbon footprint labelling for its products.

Thai Union is lowering its steam, water and energy consumption through the implementation of automated manufacturing processes in its tuna canning systems.

In 2016, Thai Union's Global Innovation Incubator (GII) introduced innovations through increased utilisation of raw materials, decreased processing time and reduced steam utilisation via alternative heating and steam recovery processes. Through a high degree of automation and sophisticated engineering, the manufacturing process is revolutionary for the tuna canning industry, reducing the labour required for production and enabling a higher yield of raw material and recovery of high-value food ingredients. This has a positive impact on the sensory and nutritional quality of the products and contributes to a lower carbon footprint with lower steam, water and energy consumption levels.



Unilever is committed to resource optimisation and has already cut CO2 emissions from energy by 47%, water abstraction by 39% and total waste disposed by 98% per ton of production.

Unilever has cut CO2 from energy by 47%, water abstraction by 39% and total waste disposed by 98% per ton of production. Unilever also works to develop innovations such as SmartFoam technology, which reduces water use when rinsing clothes. To tackle the area where Unilever has the biggest environmental impact, the company has committed to ensure that 100% of its plastic packaging will be designed in a fully reusable, recyclable or compostable way by 2025.

DIHK has launched a project called 'Young Energy Europe', which empowers young professionals to implement energy efficiency projects in their workplace.

DIHK's 'Young Energy Europe' is a project aiming to enhance climate protection measures for German companies. In the project, young professionals are trained to become so-called 'Energy Scouts', allowing them to help monitor and reduce energy consumption and apply newly-acquired knowledge by implementing an energy efficiency project at their workplace. The training involves an introduction on how energy consumption affects the climate, and how its reduced energy consumption can help both businesses and the environment. The project has already triggered responsible consumption and production patterns across a range of businesses and industries, through awareness-raising, the dissemination of knowledge and empowerment of youth.

Billabong launched a board shorts made from 100% recycled bottle-based polyester and has now implemented the treatment to over 70% of its garments and accessories.

Billabong collaborates with WWF's South African Sustainable Seafood Initiative to gather donations for garments made with environmentally-friendly fabrics with the aim to promote green practices in the textile manufacturing industry. Waste materials are used to create innovative products and help save around 60% of the energy required to make goods out of raw materials. The Billabong Eco range includes t-shirts made from organically grown thread and prints are made from water-based inks. The board shorts from this line are each made from 100% recycled bottle-based polyester (approximately 10 plastic bottles are used to manufacture one pair of board shorts) and about 57 million plastic bottles were used for its production between 2007 and 2014. Billabong has now implemented this treatment to over 70% of its collection of garments and accessories.

Santa Cruz Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Services and Tourism (CAINCO) created FUNDARE, a foundation to promote environmental and e-waste management in Bolivia.

Santa Cruz Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Services and Tourism (CAINCO) created FUNDARE, a foundation to promote environmental and e-waste management as well as recycling activities in the Bolivian city. FUNDARE has developed activities to collect electrical appliances and batteries to be recycled or disposed of properly and through these efforts, avoided contaminating over 50,000 litres of water. Through this initiative, the Chamber is also raising awareness on environmental issues and sustainability in the community by supporting the creation of an e-waste management plant.



Wecyclers is a project that has diverted over 3,000 metric tons of recyclable material from landfills by employing people from low-income communities in Lagos, Nigeria to collect the waste and trade it at repurposing hubs.

Wecyclers is a social enterprise addressing urban waste while empowering low-income communities in Nigeria. The initiative employs many young people from Lagos to increase youth employment while promoting sustainability and combatting climate change. The platform is run by people from different communities that use cargo bikes to pick up recyclable waste from households and deliver it to hubs for repurposing. The collectors and the participating households are rewarded with points to be redeemed for electronics, training classes, money or household items. To date, the project has diverted over 3,000 metric tons of recyclable material from landfills.

Cargill and FareShare are working together to tackle supply chain food waste in the United Kingdom. Through the collaboration, FareShare tripled the number of cities it operates in.

Cargill has launched a partnership with FareShare, an organisation tackling food waste in the United Kingdom. The partnership ensures that food waste in supply chains gets redistributed to charities and community group, who then transform it into nutritious meals for vulnerable people. The company has provided more than GBP£600,000 in funding so far, enabling FareShare to scale the number of meals served every week, while investing and tripling the number of cities it works in.



Healthy ecosystems play a critical role in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Protecting biodiversity is critical for, among others, human health, food security, water quality and supply, energy security, employment, climate change mitigation and adaptation. Biodiversity also directly supports a range of economic activities, such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries and tourism.

The 2018 UN Secretary-General Report 'Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals' shows that progress in preserving and sustainably using the Earth's terrestrial species and ecosystems is uneven. The science tells us that biodiversity loss and destruction of ecosystems continue at unprecedented rates.

Business recognises biodiversity as being key to ensuring a stable, sustainable environment for business to operate in.

“Natura, The Body Shop and Aesop share a common commitment to sustainable and ethical business practices. These same values drive the Natura & Co group, a global cosmetics group that brings together the three companies. We are committed to generating positive economic, social and environmental impact through initiatives such as the development of products from natural raw materials, using traceable ingredients that are sourced sustainably, promoting fair trade with suppliers and refraining from carrying out animal testing.”

ROBERTO MARQUES
Executive Chairman, Natura & Co





WHAT IS BUSINESS DOING?

ITC Ltd. has rolled out education schemes to farmers in India to support their resilience in drought and other climate crises. As a result of the capacity building project, soil organic carbon sequestration improved by 8%.

ITC Ltd. works closely with farmers to ensure that resource-poor agriculture practices without sufficient irrigation get support through ITC's 'Natural Resource Management Programme', which aims to replenish and conserve water, air, soil and biodiversity. The company supports farmers with educational schemes in water stewardship and provides them with water treatment and rain harvesting material to improve water efficiency. Farmers also gain skills to become more resilient in the face of climate change through introductions to pest management, conservation agriculture and soil organic carbon sequestration—the latter having improved by 8% in project areas. ITC Ltd. also encourages sustainable forest management and the protection of biodiversity hotspots and has already seen an increase in biodiversity by 25% and afforestation by 400% in conservation areas.

Nestlé integrated the ECO-Broye programme in Henniez, Switzerland to prohibit the use of phytosanitary products, to implement biodiversity and reforestation schemes, and to work closely with farmers on environmental conservation.

The ECO-Broye programme introduced by Nestlé Waters in 2009 combines environmental conservation with a commitment to work closely with farmer and other local stakeholders. The use of chemical fertilisers, pesticides and phytosanitary products is prohibited. In addition, a number of biodiversity and reforestation schemes have been put in place. Some 30 traditional species of fruit trees were introduced, resulting in richer flora and fauna while generating additional income for farmers.

IWC works with the Forest Stewardship Council to responsibly source forest-based materials and support biodiversity in Schaffhausen in an effort to reduce overall consumption in packaging and marketing materials.

IWC actively engages with the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) to reduce overall consumption in packaging and marketing materials by responsibly sourcing forest based materials and volunteering to support biodiversity in local Schaffhausen forests. IWC supports the Charles Darwin Foundation by selling special edition watches to make financial contributions to the CDF Research Station and by introducing a membership donation programme to help the flora and fauna of the Galapagos Islands.

Charoen Pokhand Foods launched the Mun River Conservation Project, a capacity-building programme resulting in a 60% increase of the surrounding forest cover and a 100% increase in the river's fish population.

Charoen Pokhand Foods works to protect the balance of ecosystems and their biodiversity by sourcing raw materials, such as shrimp, maize and soybeans, without contributing to the depletion of forest and marine habitat. The company launched the Mun River Conservation Project in 2009 in collaboration with the Nakhon Ratchasima Provincial Authority and surrounding communities to provide them with training on how to conserve their water resources and the surrounding ecosystems through forestations and fish breeding programs. Forest cover has already increased by 60% and the fish population in the river has increased by 100%.



AIS is using digital technology to support agriculture and trade via Farmsuk Shop, an application helping farmers cut distribution costs and gain agricultural knowledge.

AIS Digital for Thais program focuses on building a communication tool to promote and support the creation of digital technology for agriculture and provide agricultural knowledge for farmers to efficiently increase agricultural yields. AIS has also developed an application called “Farmsuk Shop”, a new marketplace for farmer, which has been downloaded 7,500 times and gained over 300,000 baht sales since its launch in July 2017.

Unilever implemented the Sustainable Agriculture Programme to drive better working conditions and livelihoods, soil and water management, biodiversity and promote sustainable practices across the entire value chain.

Unilever is one of the world’s largest users of agricultural raw materials such as tea, vegetables and vegetable oils. To protect biodiversity, Unilever updated its Sustainable Agriculture Code (SAC), raising the standard by emphasising five key areas: no deforestation, human rights, legal compliance, migrant labour and grievance processes for workers. Unilever works with farmers and suppliers to help them comply with SAC while promoting sustainable practices across the entire value chain. This drives better working conditions and livelihoods, soil and water management, biodiversity and a range of other environmental benefits.

Siemens contributes to biodiversity protection in Brazil through its Ecological Trail, which accommodates 78 species of birds and mammals and 168 species of flora. Siemens employees help raise awareness by training 3,500 children on environmental topics.

The Siemens site in Sao Paulo built an Ecological Trail of 113,00 square metres to accommodate 78 species of birds and mammals and 168 species of flora. Awareness creation training was also provided by Siemens employees in Brazil to 3,500 children on environmental topics and on how to build sustainable ecosystems.

Timberland has partnered with the start-up Thread to launch a new line of boots, t-shirts and backpacks made entirely from plastic waste.

Thread works with about 1,300 street trash collectors in Haiti who have recycled more than 760,000 plastic bottles so far. This alone eliminated the need to use 15,000 tons of pesticides, 30,000 tons of water and generated more than US\$16,000 in local revenue.

Vodafone has developed machine-to-machine and artificial intelligence tools that provide real-time data on cows’ health and well-being.

Vodafone has developed machine-to-machine and artificial intelligence tools that provide real-time data on cows’ health and well-being. Working with Keenan, a farming solution provider, Vodafone operates computers that connect to livestock feed machinery and ensures consistency and improved quality in the feed mix. Farmers saw a daily increase in milk production by 1.75 kilogrammes per cow after implementing the technology. Vodafone also collaborates with MooCall to measure the tail activity of female cows using Internet of Things. The tail device, which recognises contraction rates, allows farmers to accurately predict when and where a cow is to give birth and thereby helps ensure safe, supported calving.



The Plastic Bank is a social enterprise that uses blockchain technology to convert plastic waste into a digital currency. Shell, Henkel and Eat Natural are just some of the companies supporting the Bank.

The Plastic Bank is a social enterprise that uses blockchain technology to convert plastic waste into a digital currency. By providing an international, above-market rate for plastic waste, individuals who collect it are empowered to trade it for money, items or services in communities around the world. Shell bought plastic waste to create 500,000 reusable bottles in support of the initiative. Henkel has also partnered with the initiative in Haiti, by establishing local collection points for plastic that will be used in packaging for household cleaning-, detergent- and beauty care products globally. Most recently, Eat Natural joined the initiative with a pledge to finance the collection of 115 tonnes of ocean plastic in the Philippines.

McDonald's is the first global restaurant company in the world to set a Science Based Target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

McDonald's uses advanced monitoring technology to acquire data on the location of every beef farm in Brazil that it purchases from. The company is part of the Novo Campo Program, which aims to improve animal management, protect biodiversity and restore 10,000 hectares of degraded land in the Amazon. McDonald's is also the first global restaurant company in the world to set a Science Based Target to reduce GHG emissions, and expects to prevent the emission of 150 million metric tons of CO₂, the equivalent of planting 3.8 billion trees and growing them for ten years.

Natura Brasil works with communities from the Amazonia and the Atlantic forest to develop sustainable beauty products while making sure that 250,000 hectares of forest are preserved.

Natura is 100% carbon neutral and also uses sustainable materials for packaging, such as eco-friendly bioplastic made from sugar cane. Natura recycles 50% of the plastics used in the Natura Brasil Ekos range and offers refills on moisturizing skincare products to avoid waste accumulation. By monitoring carbon emissions related to the manufacture, transportation and storage of their products, Natura is able to limit emissions as much as possible and compensate them systematically through reforestation actions, projects for the environment and the preservation of species. Natura's partnerships with universities and research centers have allowed them to implement 67 alternative test methods for animal testing, which means none of their products are tested on animals.

NASA is working with the George Washington University to launch a satellite, entirely built by engineering students, to monitor the wetlands of Costa Rica.

The project has also engaged the US Naval Academy, MIT and the TEC University of Costa Rica to broaden the applicability of the mission. TEC, for example, installed a solar-powered ground station that will gather environmental data about the wetlands, such as water temperature, acidity and oxygen levels. Throughout the two-year design and assembly phase of the satellite, George Washington University also ran several outreach programmes to inspire youth into pursuing STEM careers.

INA launched the Green Belt programme, a multi-stakeholder partnership that co-finances environmental preservation projects. HRK 1,365,558 has been invested in 65 projects since 2014.

In order to raise awareness on the importance of nature conservation, INA launched in 2014 the Green Belt program, which invites civil society organisations, schools, kindergartens, faculties, voluntary fire brigades and representatives from natural reserves to jointly contribute to the environmental preservation of local communities. Once a year, around Earth Day, INA initiates a public tender for co-financing projects such as afforestation, landscaping of green areas, clean-ups of the sea bed, coastal area, lakes and rivers, and education on ecology and other similar activities in the field of environmental and nature protection. The project has already invested a total of HRK 1,365,558 in 65 projects, in which 1,231 volunteers participated and 5,722 trees, plants and flowers were planted.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



In fulfilling the ambitious objectives set for 2030, all actors involved must work together to ensure proactive and cooperative approaches to achieve our collective goals. It is by working together that we can ensure that we have given due consideration to the policy issues at hand and develop an appropriate enabling policy framework that will catalyse action on the scale needed to achieve the SDGs by 2030.

The private sector plays a vital role in this regard—helping to ensure that policies are timely, scalable and innovation and investment enabling, all while fostering job creation and developing national economies that are responsible towards their human capital and the environment.

“ The SDGs provide a strategic framework for government, business and civil society to help frame the contexts of many key challenges and opportunities facing the world over the coming decades, highlighted through the 2030 Agenda. In seeking to maximise their positive contributions, public-private partnerships for the SDGs can enable those who engage to leverage their own strengths, learn from their unusual collaborations and create additional value that can be measured in terms of positive socio-economic and environmental impacts.”

JUSTIN PERRETTSON

Chair, ICC Commission on Environment and Energy
Head of Global Engagements, Corporate Sustainability, Novozymes





WHAT IS BUSINESS DOING?

BNP Paribas, Barclays and Standard Chartered are using an application created by a collective of start-ups to help promote transparent and sustainable supply chains.

A collective of start-ups developed cutting-edge technology to help banks, such as BNP Paribas, Barclays and Standard Chartered, access detailed and reliable information about their social and environmental impacts throughout the entire supply chain, enabling them to propose incentives to clients based on those standards. The system will track the products of tea farmers in Malawi that supply Unilever and Sainsbury's as well as the packaging materials provided by Sappi, a global sustainable wood fibre products company. Landmapp will provide land rights documentation via mobile technology and FOCAFET Foundation will ensure open-source data standards are developed and used throughout. The project aims to link preferential financing to verifiable sustainability claims and transparent supply chains. While benefitting the 1.5 billion families who depend on small-scale agriculture worldwide.

Telefonica collaborates with the Inter-American Development Bank to ensure the deployment of environmentally sound technologies and their transfer and dissemination to rural communities in Latin America.

Telefonica collaborates with the Inter-American Development Bank to ensure the deployment of environmentally sound technologies and their transfer and dissemination to rural communities in Latin America. Working with UNICEF, Telefonica has implemented various Big Data projects which aim to mitigate health emergencies. In Mexico, Telefonica partnered with the government to tackle the spreading of H1N1 influenza by monitoring the mobility patterns of citizens' cell phones. The company also implemented Big Data projects in partnership with the Brazilian government to tackle traffic congestion. Thanks to information and monitoring data provided by Telefonica, the municipal administration and local authorities in Sao Paulo were able to save 10% fuel consumption and identify 85% of the so called 'black spots' where connectivity in traffic is poor.

UBS partnered with the World Bank to launch a new financial benchmark indices for high-grade development bank debt, with the aim to make sustainable investment opportunities more available to clients.

UBS partnered with the World Bank to launch a new financial benchmark indices for high-grade development bank debt, with the aim to make sustainable investment opportunities more available to clients. The new benchmarks will enable investors to allocate more assets to these highly rated sustainable fixed income instruments than via traditional indices, which have lower development bank exposure. UBS has also introduced a sustainable cross-asset portfolio for its private clients, to ensure that market rates of risk-adjusted return also provide positive social and environmental value. In partnership with Solactive and leading green bond managers from multilateral development banks, it aims to pave the way for more institutional investors to invest in sustainable debt. UBS also launched 'The Collaborative' to help philanthropists connect to scalable, sustainable projects which are bringing healthcare access to more than 34 million people in Africa.

Charoen Pokhand Foods collaborated with DHL to improve transportation efficiency for its subsidiary, Siam Makro PCL, by increasing the capacity of the containers to reduce GHG emissions by 17,711 tons of CO2 between 2014 and 2016.

Charoen Pokhand Foods continuously engages with national and international public sector organisations to understand and implement the latest research on environmental issues and prepare for the Low-Carbon Socio-Economy transformation. Siam Makro PCL, a subsidiary of C.P. Group, collaborated with DHL to improve transportation efficiency by increasing the capacity of its containers. This helped conserve energy and reduce GHG emissions by 17,711 tons of CO2 between 2014 and 2016.



Net-Works empowers people in developing world coastal communities to collect and sell discarded nylon fishing nets into a global supply chain for recycling into yarn for carpet tiles.

Interface and the Zoological Society of London partnered to develop Net-Works, a project that helps clean up coastal ecosystems of discarded fishing nets, which Interface then recycles into new carpet tiles, while providing supplementary income for artisanal fishing communities.

Thai Union, Nestlé, SEAFDEC and the Thai Department of Fisheries have partnered to provide safe employment and stop human rights abuses in the fishing industry.

Nestlé and the Seafood Task Force initiated an audit of more than 10% of its vessels to ensure improvement in the Thai seafood supply chain. Thai Union and Nestlé also partnered with Verité to renovate a fishing boat which is now being used for tours, trainings and workshops to show boat owners and crew best practices for working conditions in the fishing industry. The project aims to raise awareness of sound labour standards throughout the entire supply chain, while improving the livelihoods of people from fishing communities in Thailand.

Unilever partnered with the United Kingdom's Department for International Development to enable 100 million people in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia gain access to products through the TRANSFORM platform that will improve their health, livelihoods, the environment or well-being by 2025.

In partnership with UN Women, WPP, IPG, Facebook, Google, Mars, Microsoft and J&J, Unilever launched the Unstereotype Alliance aiming to eliminate gender stereotypes from advertising. The company also aims to reduce the impact of disasters and emergencies through partnerships. In the Philippines, Unilever worked with UNICEF to educate communities about the importance of good WASH practices for preventing the spread of disease in the aftermath of disasters. In Myanmar, Unilever worked with Save the Children to help prepare and respond to disasters rapidly and effectively, through prepositioning of 300 household and hygiene kits to serve 18,000 people in the event of a disaster. TRANSFORM is a partnership with the UK's Department for International Development to collaborate with innovators to enable 100 million people in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia gain access to products and services that improve health, livelihoods, the environment or well-being by 2025.

The Foreign Trade Association of German Retailers (AVE) partnered with the Myanmar Garment Manufacturers Association to support the implementation of sustainable and ethical production practices in Burmese garment factories.

The Foreign Trade Association of German Retailers (AVE) and its member companies have committed to improving social and environmental standards in the international textile supply chain. In December 2015, AVE partnered with the Myanmar Garment Manufacturers Association (MGMA) to collaborate on to the implementation of sustainable and ethical production practices in Burmese garment factories. The partnership project between AVE and MGMA aims to support companies with more competitive, sustainable production and hence promote Myanmar as a strong sourcing partner for European buyers. AVE has implemented several trainings for MGMA after running frequent needs assessments, and curricula is updated on a continual basis for the training program of the Myanmar Garment Human Resource Development Center, which is managed and financed by MGMA. The project also supports MGMA member companies with social compliance capacity building programs, to ensure that labour rights and environmental standards are upheld.



Siemens collaborates with LO3 to facilitate peer-to-peer transactions by using blockchain to share PV solar energy credits, which are later reinvested in renewable energy and energy storage systems.

Siemens and LO3 are collaborating in New York to showcase the way blockchain can be used to facilitate localised peer-to-peer transactions for PV solar energy credits through an urban microgrid. 100 local residents share credits for excess solar energy generated from well-situated local rooftop arrays. The credits are being reinvested in renewable energy and energy storage systems. Siemens and Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development have signed a strategic alliance to support occupational training for over 5,500 Egyptian youth over the next four years.

The Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry partnered with Business in the Community to launch ENGAGE Dubai, an international network that supports employee volunteering initiatives for more than 100 companies in the city.

The Dubai Chamber of Commerce and Industry partnered with Business in the Community to launch ENGAGE Dubai, an international network of businesses and community organisations that collaborate to support the development of healthy and sustainable communities by increasing the quality and quantity of employee volunteering in local communities. The Chamber's Centre for Responsible Business has published guidebooks on how to develop community investments strategies, build partnerships and set up employee volunteering. ENGAGE has already worked with more than 100 companies based in Dubai, including Philips, KPMG, Canon, FedEx, Acer and Interserve.

ICC POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

As the backbone of our economy, private sector investment and activity lies at the core of efforts to transform our world into sustainable and resilient societies. Businesses large and small are contributing to help achieve our collective ambition on SDGs 6, 7, 11, 12, 15, 17.

ICC encourages the private sector to increase the pace and ambition of innovative actions for the SDGs, but also calls on governments to support business's efforts by setting an appropriate policy framework both at the international and national level. This will send a strong signal to business that there is political will to achieve the SDGs, deliver greater certainty on long-term policies and provide an adequate framework and incentives. These are all important factors upon which business can rely to make investments and develop innovative technologies and business models to tackle the sustainable development challenges while also increasing competitiveness, creating jobs and promoting sustainable economic growth.

ICC calls on governments to take the following actions:

- 1 Work with business:** ICC encourages governments to take full advantage of the depth and breadth of business engagement and experience and to partner with business in a meaningful way to help achieve the SDGs. This, for example, includes dialogue with government at international, national and regional levels on expectation and ambition setting; on the type of framework conditions necessary for business to increase investment and innovation in a sustainable and inclusive manner; and on working towards ensuring that no one is left behind. Business should be included in dialogues throughout the policy process, from conception to implementation so as to help ensure that policies are timely, scalable and innovation and investment enabling. The private sector can also help to assess the results of implementation of countries' voluntary national reviews.
- 2 Build integrated policy frameworks:** Solutions to the SDGs must be both global and local in nature and must take place in tandem with multilateral and rules-based systems that foster a peaceful, inclusive and sustainable global economy. In addition, it is imperative that the policy discussion is holistic across all government bodies. It is essential to ensure that the development of one sector does not have unintended consequences for another. For example, there are many economically viable opportunities for energy and water savings that can relieve pressures on both systems if considered in an integrated manner.
- 3 Incentivise investment:** It is clear that sustainable, resilient societies require significant scaling-up in financing. Business investment—whether in terms of infrastructure investment or research, development and deployment—demands a degree of certainty, not just on sectoral regulations but on governments' long-term policy goals. ICC encourages governments to develop the strategic, forward-looking, long-term regulatory framework necessary to spur investments in support of the SDGs, including by safeguarding open and competitive markets; providing incentives for investment, technology development and transfer; creating a financial climate to facilitate low-cost financing; and addressing barriers to financing for women and SMEs¹.
- 4 Provide the foundation for public-private partnerships:** Foster transparent and sustainable public procurement frameworks: Public procurement is an essential instrument to drive change in public investment - it is through frameworks that take into account climate resilience, biodiversity and more generally the use of natural resources that investment will be oriented towards suppliers of sustainable solutions. Public procurement frameworks further need to be transparent (i.e. corruption²-proof and have built in procedures for reporting bribery attempts.)

1 See ICC's eight principles to mobilise investment for the SDGs: <http://iccwbo.org/media-wall/news-speeches/icc-outlines-8-principles-to-mobilize-investment-for-the-sdgs>

2 See the ICC Rules on Combating Corruption: <https://iccwbo.org/publication/icc-rules-on-combating-corruption>

5

Support and facilitate trade: The rules-based multilateral trading system has fuelled seven decades of unprecedented job creation and poverty alleviation. Efforts to drive the transition to a more inclusive world economy requires that we chart a new course for global trade policy-making that places inclusion at its heart. ICC is working with its members and partners to develop substantive recommendations on the ways in which we can improve synergies and eliminate tariff and non-tariff barriers to help achieve the SDGs.

6

Promote and prioritise energy efficiency: Governments should continue to promote and support energy efficiency across industries and to promote adoption of energy-efficient behaviours and devices by energy consumers through education, regulation and incentives. Supported by sound, stable fiscal and regulatory frameworks, business can collaborate with public authorities to improve the efficiency of current systems and to reduce future energy demand.

7

Foster innovation: There are a number of key enabling policies that can help foster effective technological innovation and dissemination. These include predictable, transparent and robust legal and regulatory regimes designed to encourage innovation and appreciate investment risk, educational policies to develop a workforce with the necessary scientific, technological and professional skills, fiscal⁴ and other incentives to encourage research, development and deployment; as well as capital depreciation and protection of intellectual property rights. Access to start-up and scale-up financing for SMEs is of particular importance for innovation.

8

Embrace digitalisation: Information communication technology (ICT) holds vast opportunities to catalyse the SDGs. To successfully leverage ICT for sustainable development, governments must work with the private sector to support all the layers of the ICT ecosystem and address both supply and demand barriers to connectivity and meaningful access⁵.

9

Prioritise gender equality: Gender equality is fundamental to sustainable, inclusive economic development. Companies who make efforts to ensure that women are part of the core business, including in decision making, product development, project assessments and the overall leadership of the organisation, have proven to be more innovative and profitable than companies who fail to do so. It is estimated that achieving gender parity alone would add at least US\$12 trillion to global growth by 2025, and up to US\$28 trillion.⁶ Governments must make gender equality a priority and act as role models on gender for all economic actors in society.

10

Consider skills gaps: A labour market plan developed as a result of dialogue between business and government is essential in order to move towards sustainable and resilient societies. This will require us to address labour and skill shortages, as well as the need to re-craft occupational profiles and determine the new occupations involved in the delivery of the SDGs. Investment in STEM-subject education is critical and business can be a valuable partner in this regard.

11

Share experiences and lessons learnt: We will only achieve the SDGs if all stakeholders work together to take action at all levels—whether local, national, regional or international. The sharing of the experiences gained by all stakeholders, including business and governments, is a vital part of achieving the objectives of the SDGs. It is essential that appropriate fora are established to enable the sharing of experiences—both successes and failures—and that successful solutions are replicated and scaled.

4 See ICC's policy paper on Tax and the UN SDGs: <http://iccwbo.org/publication/tax-united-nations-sustainable-development-goals>

5 See ICC's policy paper on ICT policy for sustainable economic development: <http://iccwbo.org/publication/ict-policy-sustainable-economic-development-2018>

6 http://report.businesscommission.org/uploads/BetterBiz-BetterWorld_170215_012417.pdf



ABOUT ICC

The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) is the world's largest business organisation with a network of over 6 million members in more than 100 countries. We work to promote international trade, responsible business conduct and a global approach to regulation through a unique mix of advocacy and standard setting activities—together with market-leading dispute resolution services. Our members include many of the world's largest companies, SMEs, business associations and local chambers of commerce.

In 2016, ICC was granted Observer Status at the United Nations General Assembly, the first time a private sector organisation has been admitted formally into the United Nations system. ICC also acts as the UNFCCC Focal Point for business and industry.

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