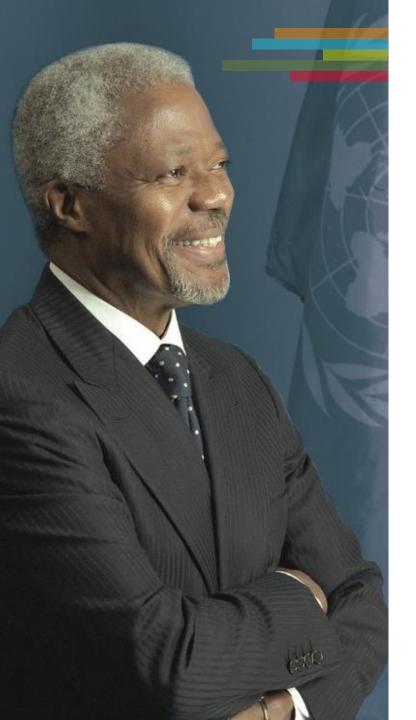


United Nations Global Compact& the SDGs

March 7th 2018, Paris

Global Compact France



UNGC - THE INITIATIVE

LAUNCHED IN 2000 BY KOFI ANNAN AN EXCHANGE PLATFORM
AND FOR COLLECTIVE
ACTION

THE WORLD'S LARGEST

CORPORATE

SUSTAINABILITY

INITIATIVE

GATHER COMPANIES,
UNITED NATIONS ORGANISMS
AND CIVIL SOCIETY



United Nations Global Compact

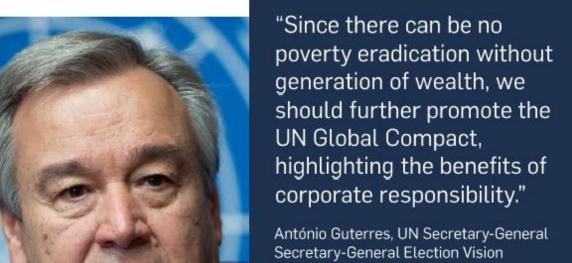


"I propose that you, the business leaders... and we, the United Nations, initiate a global compact of shared values and principles, which will give a human face to the global market."

Kofi Annan, UN Secretary-General (1997-2006) World Economic Forum, 2009

"I have seen first-hand the power of the UN Global Compact's Ten Principles on human rights, labour, environment and anticorruption. They are helping thousands of companies contribute to sustainability."

Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General (2007-2016) UN Global Compact Leaders Summit, 2016









I.
Support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights

2.
Make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses

7.
Support a
precautionary
approach to

environmental

challenges

Undertake
initiatives to
promote greater
environmental
responsibility

Encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly

technologies.

Environment

Human Rights



THE 10 PRINCIPLES

Uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining

5.
Uphold the effective abolition of child

labour

4.

Uphold the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour

6.

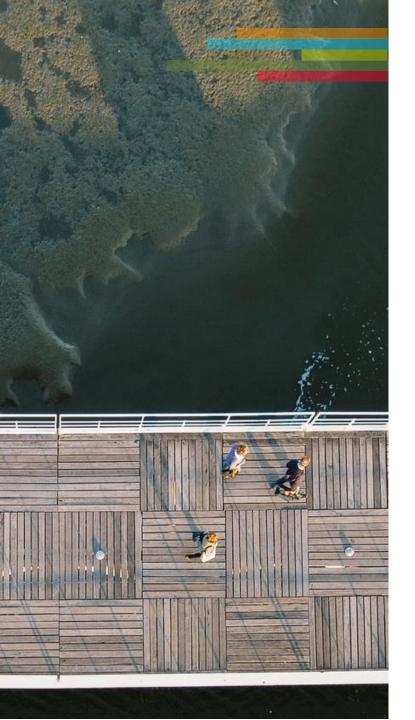
Uphold the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation

Labour



10.
Work against
corruption in all its
forms, including
extortion and
bribery

Anti-Corruption



UNGC - COMMITMENTS

Personal and public commitment of the chief executive

Incorporating the Global Compact principles into strategy, culture and day-to-day operations

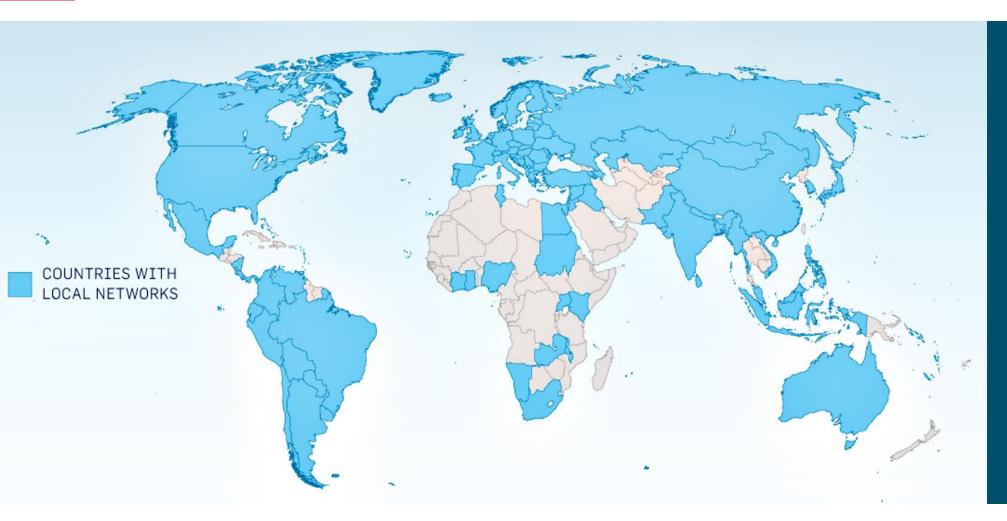
Regular communication with stakeholders on the progress (COP/COE)

Publicly advocate the UN Global Compact and its principles





A GLOBAL INITIATIVE



76
local networks

9,700

companies in 170 countries

3,100

organizations NGOs, universities, unions

12,800

participants in the world





UN Global Compact & the SDGs



UNGC & THE SDGs

- The UN Global Compact has a mandate to mobilize the private sector
- Translation of SDGs into "business" language
- The 10 principles remain the foundation of business engagement and transformation of their business models
- We invite our members to integrate SDGs in their Communication on Progress (COP)















SDGs & MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

\$12 trillion

MARKET OPPORTUNITIES BY 2030

380 million

NEW JOBS BY 2030

Source: Better Business, Better World, The Business and Sustainable

Development Commission, January 2017



INVESTMENTS REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE THE 2030 AGENDA

Source: UNEP-FI

11 to 26%

GLOBAL GDP INCREASE BY 2025 IN ACHIEVING SDG 5

Source: MCKinsey Global Institute



	Food and Agriculture	Cities	Energy and Materials	Health and Well-Being
1	Reducing food waste in value chain	Affordable housing	Circular models - automotive	Risk pooling
2	Forest ecosystem services	Energy efficiency - buildings	Expansion of renewables	Remote patient monitoring
3	Low-Income food markets	Electric and hybrid vehicles	Circular models - appliances	Telehealth
4	Reducing consumer food waste	Public transport in urban areas	Circular models - electronics	Advanced genomics
5	Product reformulation	Car sharing	Energy efficiency - non- energy intensive industries	Activity services
6	Technology in large-scale farms	Road safety equipment	Energy storage systems	Detection of counterfeit drugs
7	Dietary switch	Autonomous vehicles	Resource recovery	Tobacco control
8	Sustainable aquaculture	ICE vehicle fuel efficiency	End-use steel efficiency	Weight management programs
9	Technology in smallholder farms	Building resilient cities	Energy efficiency - energy intensive industries	Better disease management
10	Micro-irrigation	Municipal water leakage	Carbon capture and storage	Electronic medical records
11	Restoring degraded land	Cultural tourism	Energy access	Better maternal and child health
12	Reducing packaging waste	Smart metering	Green chemicals	Healthcare training
13	Cattle intensification	Water and sanitation infrastructure	Additive manufacturing	Low-cost surgery
14	Urban agriculture	Office sharing	Local content in extractives	
16		Timber buildings	Shared infrastructure	
16		Durable and modular buildings	Mine rehabilitation	
17		alo	B. Grid Interconnection	





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OF RESPONDENTS SAY THEY ARE TAKING ACTION ON THE SUSTAINABLE **DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



OF CITIZENS SAID THAT THEY'RE BE MORE LIKELY TO USE THE GOODS OR SERVICES OF ORGANISATIONS THAT ARE ENGAGING WITH THE SDGS

















13 CLIMATE ACTION



















BUSINESS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SDGS

> Internally:

- Transforming its production system taking into account SDGs
- By limiting the discharges, pollution, impacts and degradation of the ecosystems generated by its activities and the management of its sites
- By transforming its organization and the its human resources management taking into account SDGs
- By mobilizing employees
- > **Externally**, coordinating with its stakeholders:
- States engaged through the UN on SDGs
- Its value chain (customers, suppliers, etc.) influencing their transformation
- Civil society, trade unions and all other stakeholders and territories





Workshop to link the SDGs to our CSR programme



SDGs: 4 LEVELS OF INTEGRATION BY COMPANIES

Observing companies' practices, 4 levels are visible:

4 levels of integration of the SDGs:



Link the SDGs to its CSR strategy



Prioritize the most material SDGs (with most positive externalities/reducing negative ones)



Develop products and services that contribute to the achievement of the SDGs



Transforming its business model to fully participate in the achievement of the SDGs







CORPORATE GOOD PRACTICES ON SDGs

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SDGs: 4 LEVELS OF INTEGRATION BY COMPANIES

Observing companies' practices, 4 levels are visible:

4 levels of integration of the SDGs:



Link the SDGs to its CSR strategy



Prioritize the most material SDGs (with most positive externalities/ reducing negative ones)



services that contribute to the achievement of the SDGs



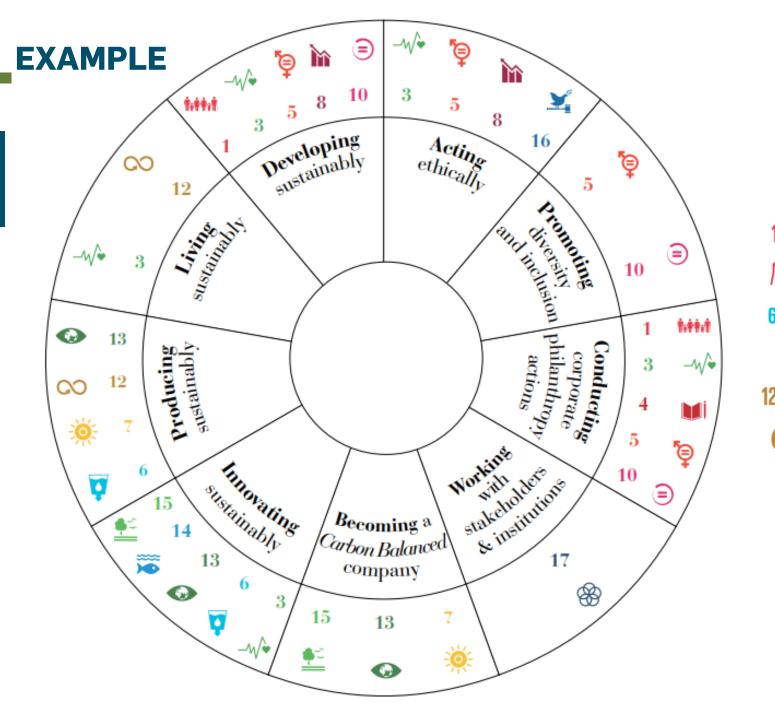
Transforming its
business model to fully
participate in the
achievement of the
SDGs





L'ORÉAL

Link the SDGs to CSR strategy









7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

13 CLIMATE ACTION





4 QUALITY EDUCATION











10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES









Beauty with all, L'Oréal, 2017.



SDGs: 4 LEVELS OF INTEGRATION BY COMPANIES



Link the SDGs to its CSR strategy

Best practices	Beware of
Identify the SDG targets the company contributes to	Only taking into account short titles of SDGs
Build a reference table linking the CSR strategy to the 17 SDGs	Forget the 169 targets
• & the 10 principles of the Global Compact	









Prioritize the most material SDGs (with most positive externalities/ reducing negative ones)



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Ilmpact on the Group's value

A materiality analysis to identify the most relevant SDGs for Rémy Cointreau

MATERIALITY MATRIX

Integrated Management of water agriculture and liquid waste Employee Training Eco-design satisfaction/ Responsible of teams consumption Responsible purchasing Fight against corruption 13 CLIMATE ACTION Reduction in CO, 5 CENCER FOUNDTY ⊜" Equal employment Employee agreements



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SDGs: 4 LEVELS OF INTEGRATION BY COMPANIES



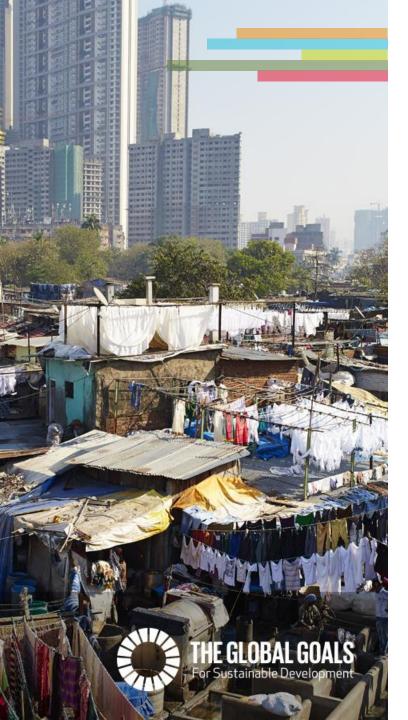
Prioritize the most material SDGs (with most positive externalities/reducing negative ones)

Best practices	Beware of
Conduct a materiality analysis of the company's contribution to the 17 SDGs	 Avoid"cherry picking" that is to say, the picking of the SDGs easy to adress for the company and often irrelevant to its core business
 Identify the positive and negative externalities of business on SDGs 	 Avoid the "SDG washing", that is to say, doing only one communication exercise on the SDGs
Consult with expert stakeholders	without concrete actions behind « Cherry picking »
Prioritize the most relevant SDGs based on the results of this materiality analysis	« SDG washing »
Take into account the context: knowing the expectations of the citizens and the priority SDGs according to the country	



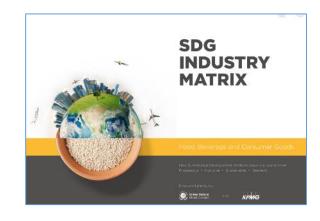


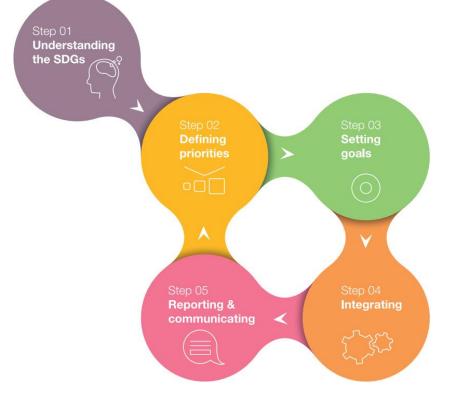




TOOLS AND USEFUL RESOURCES









INTERCONNECTED SDGs



Business Actions in support of Goal 1

Targets of Goal 1

1.1 Eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere

1.2 Reduce the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection

1.4 Ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services

1.5 Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disease.

Business Actions

- Engage in the creation of secure and decent jobs, especially in least developed countries and for vulnerable populations
- Implement programs to economica empower disadvantaged groups
- Bnsure decent working conditions for all employees across the business and supply chain
- Create and market goods and services that specifically cater to, and aim to improve the lives of, vulnerable groups



How taking action on Goal 1 is interconnected with other Goals



The Global Goals are inherently interconnected. Action taken toward one Goal can support or hinder the achievement of others. Identifying and addressing these interconnections will help business to build holistic and systemic solutions that amplify progress and minimize negative impacts. To help build a greater understanding, we have illustrated some of the ways in which the Goals connect. These are not exhaustive, and we encourage business to consider how they apply in their own operations.business to consider how they apply in their own operations.

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Maximise likelihood of positive impact on:















Poverty is an obstacle to the realization of human dignity and development, and a barrier to many human rights. Living in poverty often means a lack of access to basic amenities such as good nutrition, sanitation, healthcare, and education. Therefore, reducing poverty can help address issues around nutrition (Goal 2), health (Goal 3), education (Goal 4), sanitation (Goal 6) and inequality (Goal 5 and 10), which collectively contribute towards building more peaceful societies (Goal 16). Lifting people out of poverty also adds positively to the labour force resulting in stronger economic growth (Goal 8) and innovation (Goal 9). It can also positively contribute to planet-related Goals (Goals 13 and 15), as poverty can be a driver of activities such as poaching, and slash and burn agriculture.



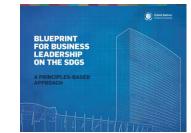
Minimise risk of negative impact on:







There are some potential risks of negative impacts associated with action on poverty alleviation. If reducing poverty leads to rapidly increasing consumption of polluting goods, this may have a negative impact on climate and the environment (Goals 13, 14, and 15). Any action to reduce poverty should also not adversely impact on the rights of disadvantaged groups, especially land rights, and companies should not engage in discrimination especially in employment practices or provision of goods and services (Goal 16).

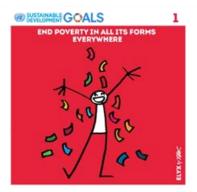




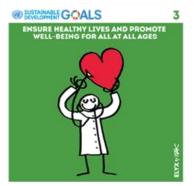


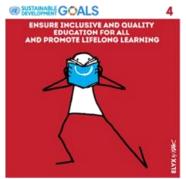
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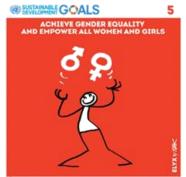
Questions?



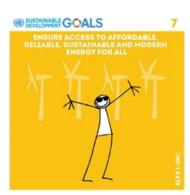






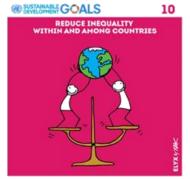


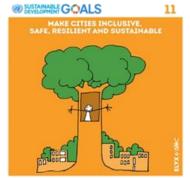


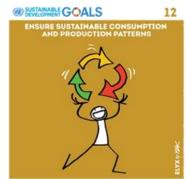


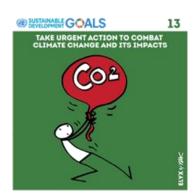






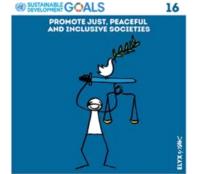




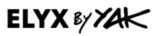


















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