MY BUSINESSPLAN FOR SDGs –

TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD BY 2030

Eva Vati – Head of Sustainability & Global Public,
Ework Group AB

The means of implementation—including how to mobilize the financial resources to achieve an agenda for sustainable development — **are a core feature of the new agenda.**

In order to achieve the goals of Sustainable Development, substantial investment will be required, in both developed and developing countries. This agenda will require the mobilization of significant resources—in trillions of dollars. But these resources are already exist. **There are far more than enough savings in the world to finance the new agenda**. It is crucial for our goals to direct our investment to support sustainable development

Resources need to be mobilized from domestic and international sources, as well as from the public and private sectors. Aid assistance which necessarily have the countries most in need

OPPORTUNITIES FOR BUSINESS

1. New Business & benefits bottom line

The report, Better Business Better World, launched in January 2017 estimates that the SDGs could generate **$12 trillion of opportunities across four sectors by 2030**. This is equal to around 9% of forecast global growth.

It identifies 60 sustainable and inclusive market "hotspots" in four key economic sectors:

- Energy US$4.3 trillion;
- Cities: US$3.7 trillion;
- Food & Agriculture US$2.3 trillion;
- Health & Well-being US$1.8 trillion.1

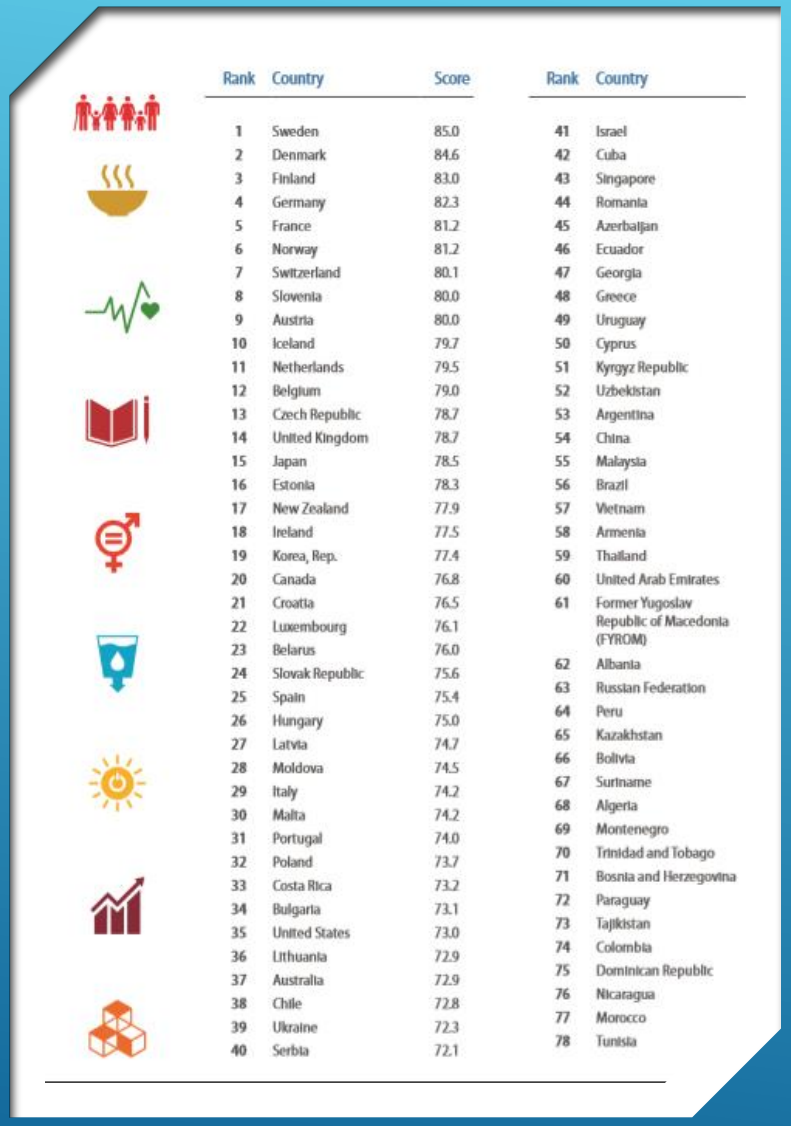
2. Creates value

- Empowering people and protecting the environment helps business **build trust, improve reputation** and **connect with new stakeholders**.
- Achieving the SDGs will **bring more people into the global economy** and **lift up new markets**.
- Aligning the SDGs with your core company values sends a **positive signal** to an evolving consumer base that continues to gravitate toward sustainable companies.
- A commitment to the SDGs tells customers, investors, communities and other stakeholders that you care about being a **good corporate citizen**.

3. Driver for investor and consumer behaviors

- Achieving SDG can help **ensure resources for future generations** while **strengthening your value chain** against price volatility and lack of supply.
- **Investors are becoming more concerned** with companies' sustainability risk profiles as well understanding sustainability-related business opportunities. They have shown an interest in the SDGs and businesses proactively supporting achievement of the SDGs

SDG INDEX AND DASHBOARD



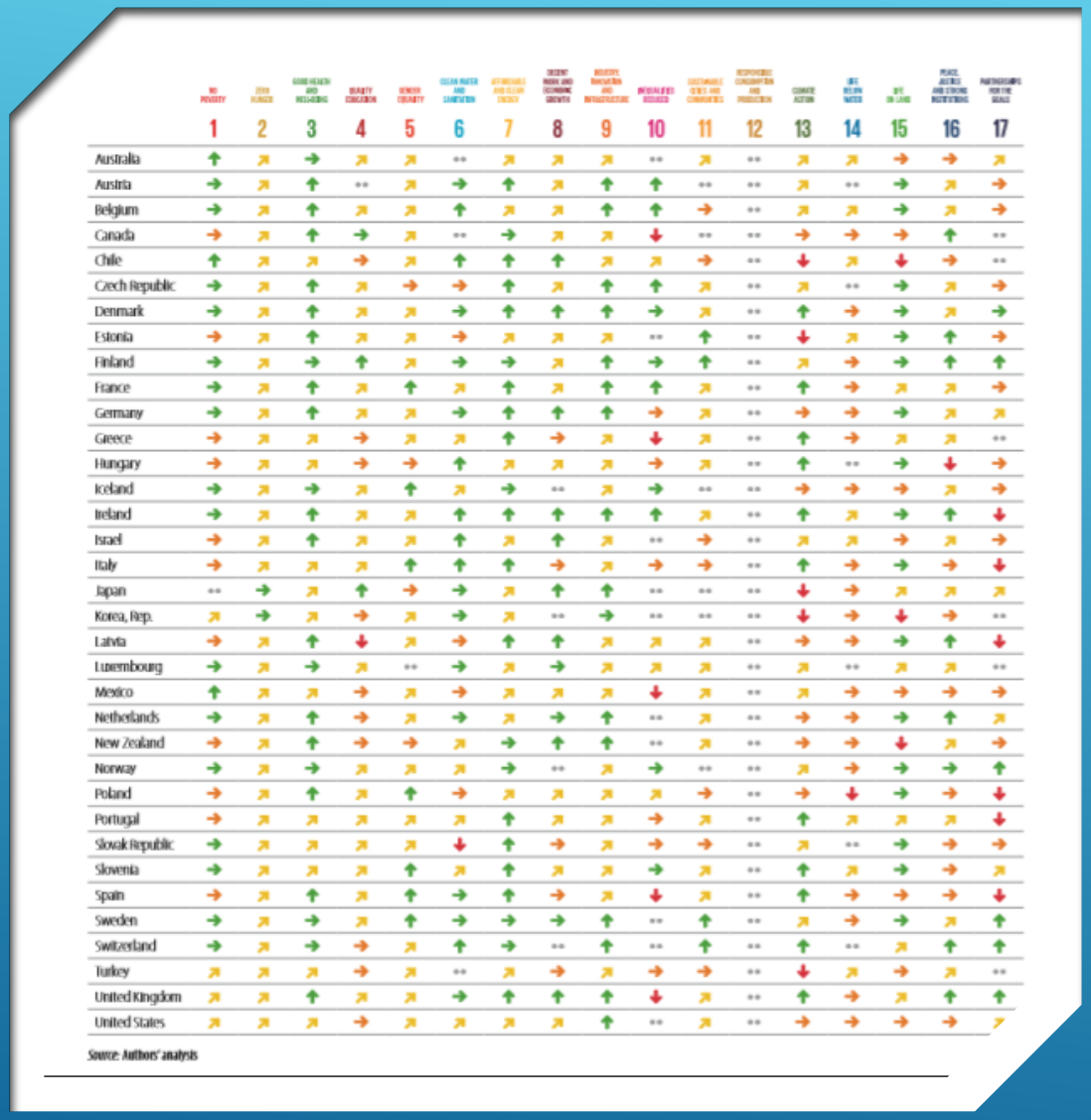
Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country
1	Sweden	85.0	41	Israel
2	Denmark	84.6	42	Cuba
3	Finland	83.0	43	Singapore
4	Germany	82.3	44	Romania
5	France	81.2	45	Azerbaijan
6	Norway	81.2	46	Ecuador
7	Switzerland	80.1	47	Georgia
8	Slovenia	80.0	48	Greece
9	Austria	80.0	49	Uruguay
10	Iceland	79.7	50	Cyprus
11	Netherlands	79.5	51	Kyrgyz Republic
12	Belgium	79.0	52	Uzbekistan
13	Czech Republic	78.7	53	Argentina
14	United Kingdom	78.7	54	China
15	Japan	78.5	55	Malaysia
16	Estonia	78.3	56	Brazil
17	New Zealand	77.9	57	Vietnam
18	Ireland	77.5	58	Armenia
19	Korea, Rep.	77.4	59	Thailand
20	Canada	76.8	60	United Arab Emirates
21	Croatia	76.5	61	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)
22	Luxembourg	76.1		
23	Belarus	76.0	62	Albania
24	Slovak Republic	75.6	63	Russian Federation
25	Spain	75.4	64	Peru
26	Hungary	75.0	65	Kazakhstan
27	Latvia	74.7	66	Bolivia
28	Moldova	74.5	67	Suriname
29	Italy	74.2	68	Algeria
30	Malta	74.2	69	Montenegro
31	Portugal	74.0	70	Trinidad and Tobago
32	Poland	73.7	71	Bosnia and Herzegovina
33	Costa Rica	73.2	72	Paraguay
34	Bulgaria	73.1	73	Tajikistan
35	United States	73.0	74	Colombia
36	Lithuania	72.9	75	Dominican Republic
37	Australia	72.9	76	Nicaragua
38	Chile	72.8	77	Morocco
39	Ukraine	72.3	78	Tunisia
40	Serbia	72.1		

The **SDG Index and Dashboards** describe countries' progress towards achieving the SDGs and indicate areas requiring faster progress.

- The global SDG Index score and scores by goal can be interpreted as the percentage of achievement. The difference between 100 and countries' scores is therefore the distance in percentage that needs to be completed to achieving the SDGs and goals.
- The same basket of indicators is used for all countries to generate comparable scores and rankings.
- The report summarizes countries' current performance and trends on the 17 SDGs. This year's Index is topped by **Sweden, Denmark and Finland** whereas the Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad and the Central African Republic rank last among the 156 countries included.

Source: SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2018 Global Responsibilities

SDG TREND DASHBOARD FOR OECD COUNTRIES

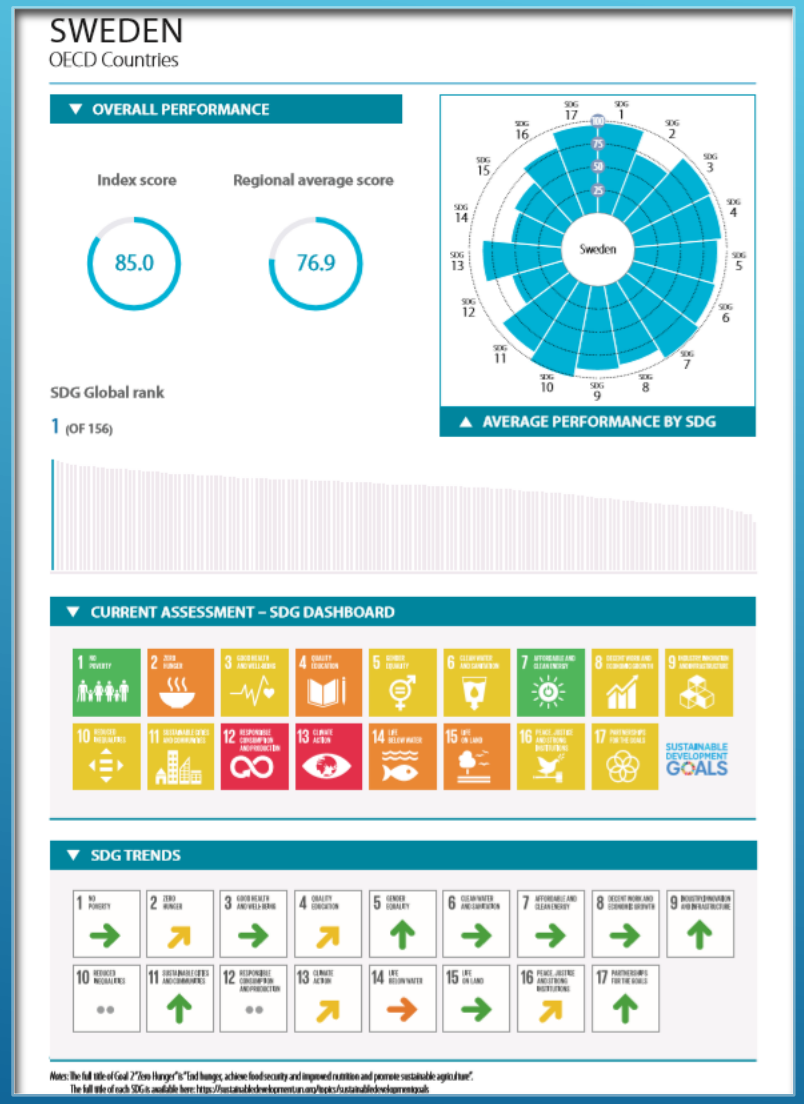


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Australia	↑	↗	→	↗	↗	··	↗	↗	↗	··	↗	··	↗	↗	→	→	↗
Austria	→	↗	↑	··	↗	→	↑	↗	↑	↑	··	··	↗	··	→	↗	→
Belgium	→	↗	↑	↗	↗	↑	↗	↗	↑	↑	→	··	↗	↗	→	↗	→
Canada	→	↗	↑	→	↗	··	→	↗	↗	↓	··	··	→	→	→	↑	··
Chile	↑	↗	↗	→	↗	↑	↑	↑	↗	↗	→	··	↓	↗	↓	→	··
Czech Republic	→	↗	↑	↗	→	→	↑	↗	↑	↑	↗	··	↗	··	→	↗	→
Denmark	→	↗	↑	↗	↗	→	↑	↑	↑	→	↗	··	↑	→	→	↗	→
Estonia	→	↗	↑	↗	↗	→	↗	↗	↗	··	↑	··	↓	↗	→	↑	→
Finland	→	↗	→	↑	↗	→	→	↗	↑	→	↑	··	↗	→	→	↑	↑
France	→	↗	↑	↗	↑	↗	↑	↗	↑	↑	↗	··	↑	→	↗	↗	→
Germany	→	↗	↑	↗	↗	→	↑	↑	↑	→	↗	··	→	→	→	↗	↗
Greece	→	↗	↗	→	↗	↗	↑	→	↗	↓	↗	··	↑	→	↗	↗	··
Hungary	→	↗	↗	→	→	↑	↗	↗	↗	→	↗	··	↑	··	→	↓	→
Iceland	→	↗	→	↗	↑	↗	→	··	↗	→	··	··	→	→	→	↗	→
Ireland	→	↗	↑	↗	↗	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↗	··	↑	↗	→	↑	↓
Israel	→	↗	↑	↗	↗	↑	↗	↑	↗	··	→	··	↗	↗	→	↗	→
Italy	→	↗	↗	↗	↑	↑	↑	→	↗	→	→	··	↑	→	→	→	↓
Japan	··	→	↗	↑	→	→	↗	↑	↑	··	··	··	↓	→	↗	↗	↗
Korea, Rep.	↗	→	↗	→	↗	→	↗	··	→	··	··	··	↓	→	↓	→	··
Latvia	→	↗	↑	↓	↗	→	↑	↑	↗	↗	↗	··	→	→	→	↑	↓
Luxembourg	→	↗	→	↗	··	→	↗	→	↗	↗	↗	··	↗	··	↗	↗	··
Mexico	↑	↗	↗	→	↗	→	↗	↗	↗	↓	↗	··	↗	→	→	→	→
Netherlands	→	↗	↑	→	↗	→	↗	→	↑	··	↗	··	→	→	→	↑	↗
New Zealand	→	↗	↑	→	→	↗	→	↑	↑	··	↗	··	→	→	↓	↗	→
Norway	→	↗	→	↗	↗	↗	→	··	↗	→	··	··	↗	→	→	→	↑
Poland	→	↗	↑	↗	↑	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	→	··	→	↓	→	→	↓
Portugal	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↑	↗	↗	→	↗	··	↑	↗	↗	↗	↓
Slovak Republic	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	↓	↑	→	↗	→	→	··	↗	··	→	→	→
Slovenia	→	↗	↗	↗	↑	↗	↑	↗	↗	→	↗	··	↑	↗	→	→	↗
Spain	→	↗	↑	↗	↑	→	↑	→	↗	↓	↗	··	↑	→	→	→	↓
Sweden	→	↗	→	↗	↑	→	→	→	↑	··	↑	··	↗	→	→	↗	↑
Switzerland	→	↗	→	→	↗	↑	→	··	↑	··	↑	··	↑	··	↗	↑	↑
Turkey	↗	↗	↗	→	↗	··	↗	→	↗	→	→	··	↓	↗	→	↗	··
United Kingdom	↗	↗	↑	↗	↗	→	↑	↑	↑	↓	↗	··	↑	→	↗	↑	↑
United States	↗	↗	↗	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	↑	··	↗	··	→	→	→	→	↗

Source: Authors' analysis

- The SDG Dashboard for OECD member countries suggests that every rich country faces major challenges in meeting several SDGs, and that no OECD country is on track achieving all of the SDGs.
- In particular, available data on SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 14, and SDG 15 suggest that OECD countries are far from reaching these goals and that many are stagnating or experiencing a deterioration.

COUNTRY PROFILES



SWEDEN
OECD Countries

▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Index score: 85.0
Regional average score: 76.9

SDG Global rank
1 (OF 156)

▲ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

▼ CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

▼ SDG TRENDS

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

SWEDEN
Performance by Indicator

	Value	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – End Poverty			
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (% population)	0.4	●	→
Projected poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day in 2030 (% population)	0.4	●	··
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers, poverty line 50% (% population)	9.2	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger			
Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)	2.5	●	··
Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)	20.6	●	↓
Cereal yield (t/ha)	5.4	●	→
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index	0.6	●	··
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being			
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4.0	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.6	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.9	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	8.2	●	→
HIV prevalence (per 1,000)	0.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)	9.1	●	→
Age-standardised death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	0.2	●	··
Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)	2.9	●	→
Healthy Life Expectancy at birth (years)	82.4	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	5.3	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	○	··
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97.0	●	→
Universal Health Coverage Tracer Index (0-100)	83.3	●	→
Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, 0-10)	7.3	●	→
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.9	●	··
Gap in self-reported health by income (0-100)	21.1	●	··
Daily smokers (% population age 15+)	11.2	●	→
SDG4 – Quality Education			
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.4	●	→
Mean years of schooling	12.3	●	↑
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds, both sexes (%)	NA	○	··
Population age 25-64 with tertiary education (%)	41.1	●	→
PISA score (0-600)	495.7	●	··
Variation in science performance explained by students' socio-economic status (%)	12.2	●	··
Students performing below level 2 in science (%)	21.6	●	↓
Resilient students (%)	24.7	●	··
SDG5 – Gender Equality			
Unmet demand for contraception, estimated (% women married or in union, ages 15-49)	12.2	●	→
Female to male mean years of schooling, population age 25 + (%)	101.6	●	··
Female to male labour force participation rate (%)	90.2	●	→
Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	43.6	●	→
Gender wage gap (total, % male median wage)	13.4	●	··
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation			
High-income countries: population using safely managed water services (%)	98.0	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	NA	○	··
High-income countries: population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	92.3	●	→
Other countries: population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	NA	○	··
Freshwater withdrawal as % total renewable water resources	2.9	●	··
Imported groundwater depletion (m^3/year/capita)	8.0	●	··
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy			
Access to electricity (% population)	100.0	●	→
Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)	100.0	●	→
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion / electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	0.2	●	→
Share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (%)	53.2	●	→
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth			
Adjusted Growth (%)	-0.9	●	··
Slavery score (0-100)	100.0	●	··
Adults (15 years +) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)	99.7	●	→
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	76.9	●	→
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	8.2	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
Proportion of the population using the internet (%)	89.7	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants)	123.4	●	↑
Quality of overall infrastructure (1= extremely underdeveloped; 7= extensive and efficient by international standards)	5.6	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (1=low to 5=high)	4.3	●	··
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking, Average score of top 3 universities (0-100)	66.3	●	··
Number of scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2.0	●	··
Research and development expenditure (% GDP)	3.3	●	··
Research and development researchers (per 1,000 employees)	14.4	●	→
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	66.4	●	→
Gap in internet access by income (%)	23.1	●	··
Women in science and engineering (%)	30.0	●	··
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities			
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)	27.5	●	→
Palma ratio	1.0	●	··
Elderly Poverty Rate (%)	11.4	●	··
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities			
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) in urban areas ($\mu g/m^3$)	6.2	●	→
Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)	100.0	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.0	●	↑
Rent overburden rate (%)	9.1	●	··
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production			
E-waste generated (kg/capita)	22.2	●	··
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	87.0	●	··
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	3.7	●	··
Net imported SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	19.0	●	··
Reactive nitrogen production footprint (kg/capita)	41.6	●	··
Net imported emissions of reactive nitrogen (kg/capita)	169.3	●	··
Non-Recycled Municipal Solid Waste (MSW in kg/person/day)	1.1	●	··
SDG13 – Climate Action			
Energy-related CO_2 emissions per capita (tCO_2/capita)	4.5	●	↗
Imported CO_2 emissions, technology-adjusted (tCO_2/capita)	1.0	●	··
Climate Change Vulnerability Monitor (best 0-1 worst)	0.0	●	··
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	7.3	●	··
Effective Carbon Rate from all non-road energy, excluding emissions from biomass (€/tCO_2)	43.8	●	··
SDG14 – Life Below Water			
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.6	●	··
Ocean Health Index Goal-Biodiversity (0-100)	92.8	●	→
Ocean Health Index Goal-Clean Waters (0-100)	63.6	●	↓
Ocean Health Index Goal-Fisheries (0-100)	91.1	●	→
Fish Stocks overexploited or collapsed by EEZ (%)	45.8	●	··
Fish caught by trawling (%)	79.3	●	↓
SDG15 – Life on Land			
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	58.3	●	→
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.9	●	→
Red List Index of species survival (0-1)	1.0	●	→
Annual change in forest area (%)	12.7	●	··
Imported biodiversity threats (threats per million population)	10.8	●	··
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions			
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.2	●	··
Prison population (per 100,000 population)	56.7	●	··
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in city or area where they live (%)	75.0	●	↓
Government Efficiency (1-7)	4.8	●	→
Property Rights (1-7)	5.9	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	100.0	●	··
Corruption Perception Index (0-100)	84.0	●	→
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	0.0	●	··
Transfers of major conventional weapons (exports) (constant 1990 US$ million per 100,000 population)	3.4	●	··
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals			
Government Health and Education spending (% GDP)	19.6	●	↑
High-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% GNI)	1.0	●	→
Other countries: Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	○	··
Tax Haven Score (best 0-5 worst)	0.0	●	··
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0-100 worst)	45.5	●	··

Business 4 SDGs

- Business is a vital partner in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals because **Business is the engine and the transformator in the world driving economic growth**.
- No matter how large or small, and regardless of their industry, **all companies can contribute to the SDGs**.
- To do the transformation we need to put the Agenda and the SDGs in the **core of the business strategy** and business activities.
- **Business 4 SDGs ™ - a generic business & evaluation process**
  I have created a **generic process** which asks companies to first do business responsibly and then pursue opportunities to solve societal and environmental challenges through business innovation, collaboration and evaluation.

Business 4 SDGs ™ - a generic business & evaluation process

Step 01 – **UNDERSTANDING SDGs**

- What are the SDG's and why do they matter to business?
- Map your value chain to tailor your SDG approach

Step 02 – **DEFINING PRIORITIES**

- Connect with your stakeholders
- Use a materiality assessment to determine which SDGs matter most to you
- Establish an evaluation framework and policy

Step 03 – **SETTING GOALS & EVALUATE**

- Set time-bound goals that reflect your priorities
- Define your level of ambition
- Establish an evaluation plan (clear purpose, scope & intended use)

Step 04 – **INTEGRATING**

- Appoint Head of Sustainability & Evaluation (independent function reporting to CEO)
- Appoint managers in the business to ensure that the objectives and evaluation plan are implemented and monitored accordingly.

Step 05 – **FOLLOW UP, REPORTING & COMMUNICATING**

- Transparent reporting – Incorporate the SDG- and Evaluation plan into your financial/non-financial reporting

Step 06 – **MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS**

- Build on partnerships, unify sectors, stakeholders and engage employees to further your SDG goals
- Craft meaningful CSR programs to take you further

MANAGEMENT & EVALUATION FUNCTION

- Appoint a Head of Sustainability & Evaluation
- Part of organisation's governance and management functions
- Independent of other management functions
- Report directly to CEO
- Partnership and cooperation with United Nations system

CONCLUSION

- **There are far more than enough savings in the world to finance the new agenda**. It is crucial for our goals to direct our investment to support sustainable development
- The SDGs could generate **$12 trillion of opportunities across four sectors by 2030 and** will **bring more people into the global economy** and **lift up new markets**.
- **Investors are becoming more concerned** with companies' sustainability risk profiles as well understanding sustainability-related business opportunities.
- The **SDG Index and Dashboards** describe countries' progress towards achieving the SDGs and indicate areas requiring faster progress.
- Business is a vital partner in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals because **Business is the engine and the transformator in the world driving economic growth**.
- To do the transformation we need to put the Agenda and the SDGs in the **core of the business strategy** and business activities.
- **Business 4 SDGs ™ - a generic business & evaluation process** which asks companies to first do business responsibly and then pursue opportunities to solve societal and environmental challenges through business innovation, collaboration and evaluation.
- Appoint Head of Sustainability & Evaluation – independent other functions and transparently reporting to CEO

CONTACT DETAILS:

- Eva Vati
- E-mail: evahvati@gmail.com
- Phone: +46 (0)7 03 05 17 45