THE DECADE TO DELIVER
A CALL TO BUSINESS ACTION

The United Nations Global Compact—Accenture Strategy
CEO Study on Sustainability 2019
“We have to mobilize the private sector, it is 75% of the global GDP. Moving forward, collaboration with business and the key CEOs in the world is crucial when it comes to fighting climate change; but also, to meet sustainable development goals, eradicate all extreme poverty by 2030, and we’re not on track on this.”

H.E. António Guterres, Secretary-General, United Nations

THE DECADE TO DELIVER

In the world’s most comprehensive CEO Study to date on the business contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (also known as the Global Goals) conducted by the United Nations Global Compact and Accenture Strategy, more than 1,000 top executives across 21 industries and 99 countries candidly reflect on the opportunities and challenges to sustainability since the launch of the Global Goals.

At the same time as they acknowledge the opportunity for competitive advantage through leading on environmental, social and governance issues and report real progress, impressive innovation and impact; they recognize the business community could and should be making a far greater contribution to achieving a sustainable global economy and society by 2030. They also point to the barriers that are preventing business from doing more and the enablers that would unlock the potential of the private sector.

Not content with the status quo, these CEOs from across industries, geographies and companies large and small are sending a clear and unequivocal call to their sectors and peers to step up action and change market systems to drive a decade of delivery on the Global Goals.

September 2019
ABOUT THE UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL COMPACT

As a special initiative of the UN Secretary-General, the United Nations Global Compact is a call to companies everywhere to align their operations and strategies with ten universal principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. Launched in 2000, the mandate of the UN Global Compact is to guide and support the global business community in advancing UN goals and values through responsible corporate practices. With more than 9,500 companies and 3,000 non-business signatories based in over 160 countries, and more than 60 Local Networks, it is the largest corporate sustainability initiative in the world.

For more information, follow @globalcompact on social media and visit our website at unglobalcompact.org.

ABOUT ACCENTURE STRATEGY

Accenture is a leading global professional services company, providing a broad range of services and solutions in strategy, consulting, digital, technology and operations. Combining unmatched experience and specialized skills across more than 40 industries and all business functions — underpinned by the world’s largest delivery network — Accenture Strategy works at the intersection of business and technology to help clients shape the future of their organisations and create sustainable value for their stakeholders. With more than 482,000 people serving clients in more than 120 countries, Accenture drives innovation to improve the way the world works and lives.

ABOUT THE CEO STUDY PROGRAM

The CEO Study program is an effort to enhance understanding and commitment between the United Nations and the private sector. The program is an extensive review of the advancing corporate sustainability movement, and the publications coalesce dominant views of CEOs, business leaders and UN executives to track developments in sustainability. Accenture and the UN Global Compact have established a solid and successful collaboration for this program, with the following CEO Study publications to date:

2010: A New Era of Sustainability
2013: Architects of a Better World
2015: Special Edition: A Call to Climate Action
2016: A Window of Opportunity
2018: Special Edition: Transforming Partnerships for the SDGs

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This year marks the fifth triennial United Nations Global Compact – Accenture Strategy CEO Study, which in 2019 is a joint publication with the UN Global Compact 2019 Progress Report. As the latest milestone in a decade of research, the 2019 CEO Study draws on insights from 1,000 CEOs across 21 industries and 99 countries, reflecting over 100 in-depth interviews, and a further 1,500 plus senior business leaders who responded to the UN Global Compact implementation survey.

As we approach 2030 and with ten years to achieve the Global Goals set out by governments with business and other stakeholders, it is clear that we are not on track. At the same time, business leaders told us that they face an ever more competitive and challenging business environment and set of pressures. From global trade uncertainties, to activist investors, to the pace and scale of the technology revolutions, taking place in digital, biological and physical innovation, the intensity is unlikely to change in the decade ahead.

Against that backdrop, CEOs told us that they are making real progress, face growing expectations from consumers and employees, and are able to point to concrete innovative business models, partnerships and technologies that show it is possible to both drive competitiveness and real, measurable progress on environment, social and governance issues.

But, in the most powerful self assessment yet seen globally from CEOs on the business contribution, this year’s study finds that CEOs believe that business is not doing enough and that in many cases their own companies and industries are not stepping up. These same CEOs gave an equally stark call to action for business to step up or risk a lost decade ahead for the Global Goals without the urgent and required business contribution. In this report we share the feedback from CEOs on both their assessment of the challenge but also their suggestions for what needs to be done at all levels to get us back on track.

The CEO Study follows two principal strands of research. First, we conducted a quantitative assessment of more than 1,000 CEOs through an online survey that was translated into nine languages. In parallel, we further deduced insights from more than 1,500 business executives through the annual implementation survey. Second, we conducted more than 100 in-depth one-to-one interviews with CEOs, chairpersons and presidents of UN Global Compact companies around the world to understand the wider strategic context - from geopolitics to investment in technologies to challenges and opportunities on sustainability - for business.

In compiling this CEO Study, we are once again indebted to the UN Global Compact study leads Dan Thomas and Sean Cruse. We also recognize the leadership of the Accenture team, in particular, study leads Jessica Long and Jenna Trescott, lead author Apurv Gupta, as well as Akshay Raghunath. There have been many further contributions from colleagues too numerous to mention here, but without whom our analysis would not be compelling - in particular, Justin Keeble, Harry Morrison, Melissa Barrett, Mauricio Bermudez, Alexander Holst, Guanghui Li and Sundeep Singh.

On behalf of the United Nations Global Compact and Accenture Strategy, we would like to express our sincere thanks to the CEOs and chairpersons, business leaders and other stakeholders who participated in the study. The project team has endeavoured to understand and interpret their many ideas, reflections and case study examples in conducting the study and delivering this report.
ONE-TO-ONE INTERVIEWS

We would like to thank the following CEOs, chairpersons and presidents for their insights in shaping this study. While the views expressed do not necessarily represent the totality of opinions received from all contributors, their participation and guidance have been critical.
THE DECADE TO DELIVER
CEOs call for bold action to accelerate the business contribution to the Global Goals

**REALITY CHECK:**
Business' contribution to the Global Goals is not enough

This study is the fifth in a series conducted every three years, that dates back to 2007. In the 2018 study, CEOs told us the Global Goals would provide a clear framework for their companies to lead on the sustainable development agenda. This year, the 2019 study finds that CEOs believe that business execution is not measuring up to either the scale of the challenge of the Global Goals or their previous level of ambition.

**IN 2016**
- 49% said business would be the most important actor in the delivery of the Global Goals
- 78% saw opportunities to contribute to the Global Goals through their core business
- 90% said they were personally committed to ensuring that their companies lead on the sustainable development agenda

**IN 2019**
- 48% are implementing sustainability into their operations according to the UN Global Compact Progress Report
- Only 21% feel business is currently playing a critical role in contributing to the Global Goals
- 71% of CEOs believe that – with increased commitment and action – business can play a critical role in contributing to the Global Goals

**THE DECADe TO DELIVER**
CEOs call for bold action to accelerate the business contribution to the Global Goals

- **Economics constraints and business pressures are stalling corporate action**
  - 28% cite “absence of market pull” as a top barrier to implementing sustainable business
  - 43% of the world’s largest companies cite competing strategic priorities as a top barrier in implementing sustainability
  - 55% say pressure to operate with extreme cost-consciousness against investing in long-term strategic objectives is a key trade-off that they are facing
  - 63% say global uncertainty across markets is the most critical challenge for their companies' competitive strategies, and 42% say it is reducing or halting their sustainability efforts

- **CEOs say businesses should be making a far greater contribution to achieving a sustainable global economy and society by 2030**
  - 63% see Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) technologies — digital, physical and biological — as a critical accelerator of the socioeconomic impact of their companies
  - 78% of CEOs from both Asian and North American businesses believe we need to decouple economic growth from the use of natural resources and environmental degradation
  - 76% say climate change will be critical to business competitiveness in their industry in the next five years
  - 88% believe our global economic systems need to reflect relaxing unsustainable growth

These CEOs are calling for their sectors and peers to step up impact and to course-correct the private sector contribution to 2030’s targets, with three resounding calls to action:

**CALL TO ACTION 1:**
Starting at home: raising ambition and impact in their own companies and for their industries

Successful delivery of the 2030 Agenda requires engagement from all businesses to:

- Raise ambition through threshold actions aligned with the 17 Global Goals
- Drive broader industry action by accelerating market and systems transformation
- Adapt new technologies to accelerate impact on the Global Goals

**CALL TO ACTION 2:**
Changing how we collaborate with more honesty about the challenges and real impact

To accelerate broader action and systems transformation, business leaders identify three areas for collective action:

- Shaping realistic, science-based solutions: key actors must come together in honest dialogue on the challenges and trade-offs
- Leveling the playing field: industry leaders need to stop using non-competitively in coordination and exchange
- Driving local action: businesses have to elevate the role of local partnership moving between global and local implementation

**CALL TO ACTION 3:**
Defining responsible leadership to pinpoint what is needed from this generation of leaders

CEOs point to nine emerging qualities of responsible leadership that will enable business to be a leading actor in driving the Global Goals

- For their organizations and markets
  - Pioneer systems change
  - Drive sustainable market demand
  - Build cultures of responsibility and sustainability

- Within their ecosystems
  - Know the issues and engage in science-based leadership
  - Extend responsibility to ecosystems and lift up industries
  - Engage in non-competitive collaboration

- As individuals
  - Take sustainability personally
  - Hold people to account and meaningfully engage investors
  - Lead change with authenticity
REALITY CHECK: BUSINESS CONTRIBUTION TO THE GLOBAL GOALS IS NOT ENOUGH

Our 2018 CEO Study signalled a high point for business commitment on sustainability. Seventy percent of CEOs believed the Global Goals – and their clear framework to 2030 – would help structure sustainability efforts for the private sector in partnership with other stakeholders, and nearly half (49%) of CEOs said business would be the most important actor in the delivery of the Goals.

In 2016, CEOs saw a clear opportunity to recalibrate their efforts in line with global milestones for sustainable development. Seventy-eight percent saw opportunities to contribute to the Goals through their core business. We hear numerous examples of how they are creating genuine value and advantage as they go about it – through new markets, products and services, resource productivity and efficiency, or the engagement and motivation of key stakeholders from employees to communities to consumers.

That followed ten years of growing commitment, belief and action from CEOs. In our 2010 CEO Study, 93% of executives told us sustainability was future-finite and future success. That number has grown over the years, especially for the world’s largest companies, where it hovers at nearly 100%.

For CEOs, in 2019 as in 2016, that commitment has never wavered. These leaders are stepping up to drive results through core business and embracing market opportunities for business advantage. In fact, just 26% of CEOs in 2019 cited “no clear line to business value” as a barrier to sustainability compared to 33% in 2016. And beyond their industry, 40% of CEOs we surveyed in 2019 say sustainability is driving revenue growth and 35% that even their own businesses are realizing value through cost reduction today. Leaders say an increasing number of CEOs say that they are facing a key trade-off: pressure to operate under extreme cost-consciousness versus investing in longer-term strategic objectives which are at the heart of sustainability.

Not content with that status quo, CEOs agree the business community could and should be making a far greater contribution to achieving a sustainable global economy and societies by 2030. In the context of the pace and scale of change in the global economy across areas like digital and biological technologies, coupled with a sense of global instability on issues like global trade and populism, CEOs see a clearer need for business action than ever before: 63% see Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) technologies as a critical accelerator of the socio-economic impact of their companies, and 88% of CEOs believe our global economic systems need to focus on equitable growth. Further, 65% overall – and more than three-quarters of CEOs from Asia and North America – believe we need to decouple economic growth from the use of natural resources and environmental degradation.

CEOs we spoke to hold firm to the idea that business can, and must, renew and double down on commitment and action to make a significant impact on the Goals. Promisingly, over two-thirds (71%) of CEOs in 2019 believe that business can play a critical role in contributing to the Goals.

For the first time, leaders in 2019 are calling for their sectors and peers to step up action and course-correct the private sector contribution to the Global Goals. To accelerate progress, CEOs identify three critical requirements:

1. An urgent need to raise corporate ambition within their own organizations through “threshold” actions and also lead systems transformation more broadly against the 17 Global Goals, mindful that not all Goals will apply to all businesses.

2. The need for business, governments, regulators and nongovernmental organizations to come together to shape realistic, science-based solutions to the global challenges.

3. A new definition and emphasis on disruptive responsible leadership, as CEOs pinpoint what is needed from this generation of leaders to drive action and impact.

CALL TO ACTION 1: RAISING ‘THRESHOLD’ AMBITION AND SYSTEMS TRANSFORMATION

To achieve the Global Goals, CEOs say business leaders must step up action not only for their own firms but, just as critically, drive evolution of market systems.

• Leaders say that all businesses must raise ambition through “threshold” actions aligned with the 17 Global Goals (see p48).

• CEOs are further stepping up to be a competitive force in accelerating market drivers – including via adopting new technologies and engaging consumers and customers in sustainable business models – for their broader sectors: 54% of CEOs say environmental degradation is increasing their sustainability efforts.

CALL TO ACTION 2: COLLABORATING TO SHAPE REALISTIC, SCIENCE-BASED SOLUTIONS

For CEOs, the kind of systems transformation required is beyond the scope of any one company or industry. New forms of collaboration are essential to achieving scale-action:

• Shaping realistic, collective solutions: key actors must come together in honest dialogue on the challenges and trade-offs, particularly at the cross-purposes of business and government, to create the right market conditions. Leaders say that all businesses must raise ambition through “threshold” actions aligned with the 17 Global Goals.

• Levetating the playing field in some cases, even where the right policy framework is not forthcoming, industry leaders need to step up non-competitively in coordination and exchange.

• Driving localized action and results: businesses have the opportunity to elevate the role of effective, local partnership moving seamlessly between global and local.

Across our conversations, CEOs emphasize the role of the United Nations and UN Global Compact in facilitating collaboration and concrete action at scale, by bringing actors together in dialogue on solutions, shaping and advancing consistent standards, and building bridges between business, national and local governments.

CALL TO ACTION 3: DEFINING RESPONSIBLE LEADERSHIP FOR 2030

This year, we observe a clear shift in CEOs’ views as they identify a growing imperative to look beyond near-term profits and embrace their role as change agents to meaningfully drive forward the Global Goals. Fully 95% of CEOs say they are personally committed to ensuring that their companies lead in the sustainable development agenda.

Achieving systems transformation and collaboration in line with the ambition of 2030, can only be achieved with a new lens for responsible leadership, in which leaders drive disruptive change within and beyond the four walls of the firm and broader ecosystems. Across our conversations, we found that CEOs identify five emerging qualities of responsible leaders toward 2030:

• Pioneer systems change: Business leaders are increasingly taking commercial risks, including accepting the less economical options in the short term to propel the economics of sustainability for ward through scale.

• Drive market demand for sustainability: CEOs acknowledge consumers may not be willing to pay for the better solution but say industry leaders must proactively drive sustainable behaviors and demand, making sustainability a core business.

• Build cultures of responsibility and sustainability: Leaders should act as catalysts to set expectations and embed purpose-drive in their business models.

• Know the issues and engage in science-based leadership: Business leaders will increasingly need to “get the issues” and engage with broader stakeholders in shaping and driving adoption of science-based solutions.

• Extend responsibility to ecosystems: It is no longer enough to lead within the firm and CEOs see a growing need to “end responsible” extend responsibility to suppliers and ecosystems beyond their direct control, and lift up their industries through sharing of best practice.}

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
“It is abundantly clear that a much deeper, faster and more ambitious response is needed to unleash the social and economic transformation needed to achieve our 2030 goals.”

António Guterres, Secretary-General, United Nations
AS WE APPROACH 2020 AND TEN YEARS TO ACHIEVE THE GLOBAL GOALS, IT IS CLEAR THAT WE ARE NOT ON TRACK

The global community witnessed a high point in 2015 as leaders around the world unanimously adopted the landmark Paris Agreement and crafted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The creation of the 2030 Agenda is hailed as one of the world’s greatest diplomatic successes. Signed by 195 member states, it negotiated a common front against greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), with the goal to hold global average temperatures to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

In the four years since, there have been bright spots of progress: the global population live better lives than they did a decade ago, infant mortality under the age of five has declined from 77 to 39 per 1,000 births since 2000-17. However, in a number of areas, advancement towards the Global Goals has been slow or even reversed. Today, more than 700 million people continue to live in extreme poverty, over 170 million remain jobless, and more than 70 million people seek refuge. Technological and social innovation could be the key to achieving the Global Goals.

A plethora of recently published scientific studies highlights the implications of inaction. In October 2018, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), warned that unless the world heeds the commitment set in Paris, even half a degree rise in global temperature would significantly worsen the risks of drought, floods, extreme heat and poverty for millions. To avoid that scenario, GHG emissions must be slashed by 45% by 2030 and carbon neutrality achieved by 2050.

The global community is at an inflection point in balancing development challenges on the road to 2030. The opportunity is there. But real change is needed.

GEOPOLITICAL, TECHNOLOGICAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS CLOUD 2030 OUTLOOK

Amid a growing urgency to unlock action at an unprecedented scale toward 2030, business leaders told us that they face an ever more competitive and challenging business environment and set of pressures, and the intensity is unlikely to change in the decade ahead.

Geopolitically, fragmentation and volatility have led to political and economic uncertainty. The retreat from globalization and the concentration on domestic rather than international markets could shrink economies, spike unemployment and enhance protectionist barriers. UN Secretary-General António Guterres termed these conditions a “trust deficit disorder” plaguing the world as he addressed the 79th United Nations General Assembly in 2021.

Socioeconomically, structural trends are driving greater environmental stress and social inequality. According to the United Nations, the global population will reach 9.7 billion by 2050 and the middle class is expected to grow to 5.3 billion by 2050. To accommodate the impact of these shifts — and increasing demand for resource-intensive goods, such as protein consumption, housing and mobility — the global economy needs to be re-engineered in a manner that decouples it from resource use.

Technologically, the world is entering the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR), and the pace and scale of digital, biological and physical innovation could accelerate our problems — or if deployed in a connected way and with the right business investment and policy frameworks — technology breakthroughs could be the key to achieving the Global Goals.

"Uncertainty and volatility are the areas where we are facing the most challenge. Uncertainty is significant and is creating more volatility." Emanuel Chirico, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, PVH Corp.

"We face exceptional challenges across many fronts; climate change, resource scarcity and growing inequality, just to mention a few. As a multinational company we have a big responsibility — and an opportunity — to make a positive difference on climate change.”

Jesper Brodin, CEO, Ingka Group

"The technological revolution is a unique opportunity, but one cannot ignore the issue of accessibility. The gap between those who are qualified and those who are not may lead to unprecedented crisis. Reducing this divide and making technology accessible to everyone must be a shared ambition for public and private organizations.”

Florent Menegaux, CEO, Michelin

1. World Bank Database, Mortality Rate under-5
3. ILO (2019), World Employment and Social Outlook 2019
5. United Nations (2019), Goal 1: No Poverty
6. UNEP (2019), Global Environmental Outlook 6
7. IPCC (2018), Global Warming of 1.5 °C Special Report
8. WEF (2018), Global Gender Gap Report 2018

Eustaquio Orbe, Chief Executive Officer, PVH Corp.
REALITY CHECK: BUSINESS CONTRIBUTION TO THE GLOBAL GOALS IS NOT ENOUGH

21% of CEOs believe business is currently playing a critical role in contributing to the Global Goals
BUSINESS CONTRIBUTION TO THE GLOBAL GOALS IS NOT ENOUGH, SAY CEOs

In the 2016 study, business leaders’ attitudes toward sustainability reached a peak as CEOs saw a window of opportunity to recalibrate their sustainability efforts in line with global milestones. Seventy percent of CEOs believed the Global Goals would provide a clear framework to structure sustainability efforts, and 90% told us they were personally committed to ensuring that their companies lead on the sustainable development agenda. Our conversations with CEOs reflected a broader commitment from the business community to sustainable development alongside national governments and international institutions to achieve our shared vision to 2030.

In stark contrast to these views, in 2019, business as a whole is not playing a leading role in advancing the Global Goals. Just 21% of CEOs believe business is playing a critical role in contributing to the Global Goals. And they recognize that even their own businesses are not doing enough. The UN Global Compact Progress Report finds that while 67% of signatories are committed to sustainability at the CEO level, 48% are implementing sustainability into operations.

This contrast is worth examining, and in the following pages we explore the reflections from CEOs on the reasons for this apparent crisis of broad-scale commitment and action across business as a whole.

UNDERSTANDING THE SCOPE OF SUSTAINABILITY:
Throughout this report, we use the term “sustainability” to encompass environmental, social and governance issues as covered by the UN Global Compact’s Ten Principles and the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also referred to as the Global Goals for Sustainable Development.

SUSTAINABILITY CONTINUES TO MOVE HIGHER ON THE AGENDA, WITH GROWING COMMITMENT, BELIEF AND ACTION FROM CEOs

Despite the lack of sufficient progress, companies at the forefront are galvanized around sustainability and intent on transforming their companies. The importance of sustainability to core business is stronger than ever for large, global companies. In 2019, 94% of CEOs say sustainability issues are important to the future success of their business, compared with 97% in 2016. While the overall drop is largely driven by small and medium-size enterprises, 63% of which cite lack of financial resources as the main impediment, nearly all (99%) of the CEOs of the world’s largest companies say sustainability issues are important to the future success of their businesses. Over the past six years, we have observed an uplift in importance in North American and Asian companies. In 2019, 68% of CEOs of North American businesses rank sustainability as “very important,” up from 57% in 2013. Similarly, the same numbers for business leaders from Asian companies increased from 52% in 2013 to 63% in 2019.

Sustainability continues to become embedded in overall corporate strategy, and in our one-to-one conversations, it is clear that CEOs that are serious about sustainability have brought it into the mainstream of their businesses. According to Axel A. Weber, Chairman of the Board of Directors of UBS Group AG, “You must be operating sustainably in all parts of your organization before you can become a credible player in the sustainability transformation.”

BUSINESS LEADERS ARE EMBRACING MARKET OPPORTUNITIES TO DRIVE CORE BUSINESS

This group of CEOs believe there is real opportunity for growth, efficiency, reputation and innovation.

For business leaders, linking business value to sustainability has improved, and companies that are ahead drive improved results in their core business. The percentage of CEOs citing “no clear link to business value” as a barrier to sustainability has consistently dropped: from 37% in 2013 to 31% in 2016 to 28% in 2019. Unilever’s Sustainable Living Brands, for instance, are delivering 75% of the company’s growth; 12 years ago, several people thought sustainability would cost money and was nice to do. Now, 12 years later, our value creation, also financially and for shareholders, has proved that sustainability, creating value for our society and planet can go hand-in-hand with business successes.”

CEOs recognize that sustainability can drive competitive advantage. Forty percent are seeing business value through revenue growth, 37% through risk mitigation and 25% through cost reduction today. We heard numerous examples of how CEOs are creating genuine value and advantage, such as Gertjan Verburg, CEO of Unilever, who commented, “Purposeful brands consistently outperform other brands; they are both faster growing and more profitable.” In another example, Feike Sijbesma, CEO of Royal DSM, notes that it has been a journey for the company to build a profitable sustainable product portfolio: “About 12 years ago, several people thought sustainability would cost money and was nice to do. Now, 12 years later, our value creation, also financially, and for shareholders, has proved that sustainability, creating value for our society and planet can go hand-in-hand with business successes.”

Which barriers keep you, as CEO, from implementing an integrated and strategic company-wide approach to sustainability issues?

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<td>No clear link to business value</td>
<td>37%</td>
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<td>26%</td>
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<td>Lack of knowledge</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8%</td>
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<td>Very important</td>
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as through newmarkets, products and services, resource productivity and efficiency. In South Africa, for instance, Woolworths Holdings Limited worked with their food manufacturers to introduce soil management practices that reduced water requirements and increased control over waste. As a result, their suppliers were able to continue growing produce varieties in apartheid when others were not. It helped the business expand and take market share while also enhancementg national food access in a period of drought.

Overall, direct to consumer (D2C) companies anticipate sustainability delivering greater value compared with business to business (B2B) companies: 58% of CEOs from D2C companies think sustainability will drive revenue growth over the next five to ten years, compared to 53% of CEOs from B2B companies. Yet our conversations reveal that sustainability demands on B2B companies will intensify, as interest in sustainability makes its way upstream in the value chain. In the oil and gas industry, Bob Dudley, CEO of BP, observes, “There is more interest among B2B customers in environmentally sustainable products even if they have to pay a premium - this is a new and interesting development.” In the construction industry, Anders Danielsson, President and CEO of Skanska AB, told us, “A large part of our revenue comes from green projects – almost half of our construction revenue.”

GROWING EXPECTATIONS ARE INCREASING OPPORTUNITIES FOR BUSINESS ADVANTAGE

Rapidly increasing stakeholder expectations are driving business leaders to be more proactive on the sustainability agenda, and move ahead even if the market lags behind. Over the past five years, business leaders across industries have seen a tremendous increase in the level of public awareness and engagement on social and environmental issues.

Consumers and employees are among the top stakeholders, 53% and 43%, respectively, that CEOs recognize will be most influential in how they manage sustainability over the next five years. Consumers are holding companies to higher standards. For Mark Hunter, President and CEO of Molson Coors, “Our people are the people we strive to be.” Looking across industries, predominantly D2C businesses, such as retail and personal and household goods, are mostly driven by consumers; however, leaders of B2B companies also observe growing pressures. For instance, French food services company, Sodexo, notes that the voice of the consumers it serves — whether a hospital patient, a university student, or an employee in the workplace — is rapidly evolving, often in alignment with the Global Goals.

Denis Machuel, Chief Executive Officer of Sodexo, told us, “We are serving a variety of populations, and the voice of the consumer has tremendously evolved in line with the 17 UN SDGs and the expectations of new generations, will force a shift in the way business operates — it is a very positive trend.”

The consequences of inaction is also so a strong driver for business leaders to ramp up their efforts; license to operate and reputation are at risk if they don’t. As one CEO told us, “Consumers quickly lose patience and can easily turn into protestors.” Among CEOs interviewed, sustainability is nonnegotiable. In the words of Natura’s CEO, João Paulo Ferreira, “There is no doubt sustainability has become a must-have. Consumers are aware of global issues in a way they were not five years ago… If at any point, consumers learn that a company or brand cannot be trusted, those brands will be heavily damaged.”

Cal’s for companies to be bolder and more ambitious on sustainability are coming from a widening range of stakeholders. Employees, for instance, are now an important influencer. In our one-to-one conversations, CEOs especially emphasized the role of younger generations in holding their employers to higher standards and demanding purpose-driven careers. Sustainability has become a key driver of recruitment and retention, especially with younger generations. According to T V Narendran, CEO & Managing Director of Tata Steel Limited, “Young people are looking at a company’s approach to sustainability while deciding on which companies to work for.” In the words of Patrick Decker, President and Chief Executive of Xylem, “The younger generations drawn to higher purpose and mission — why are we doing this? It’s not purely the profit motive.”

Leaders see a compelling argument to raise their ambition and drive sustainable growth for the planet, people and profits. Alex Ricard, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer of Pernod Ricard, told us, “As CEO, I need to recognize where consumers want us to in ten years, and make those decisions today.” Looking across industries, predominantly D2C businesses, such as retail and personal and household goods, are mostly driven by consumers; however, leaders of B2B companies also observe growing pressures. For instance, French food services company, Sodexo, notes that the voice of the consumers it serves — whether a hospital patient, a university student, or an employee in the workplace — is rapidly evolving, often in alignment with the Global Goals.

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Cal’s for companies to be bolder and more ambitious on sustainability are coming from a widening range of stakeholders. Employees, for instance, are now an important influencer. In our one-to-one conversations, CEOs especially emphasized the role of younger generations in holding their employers to higher standards and demanding purpose-driven careers. Sustainability has become a key driver of recruitment and retention, especially with younger generations. According to T V Narendran, CEO & Managing Director of Tata Steel Limited, “Young people are looking at a company’s approach to sustainability while deciding on which companies to work for.” In the words of Patrick Decker, President and Chief Executive of Xylem, “The younger generations drawn to higher purpose and mission — why are we doing this? It’s not purely the profit motive.”

Leaders see a compelling argument to raise their ambition and drive sustainable growth for the planet, people and profits. Alex Ricard, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer of Pernod Ricard, told us, “As CEO, I need to recognize where consumers want us to in ten years, and make those decisions today.” Looking across industries, predominantly D2C businesses, such as retail and personal and household goods, are mostly driven by consumers; however, leaders of B2B companies also observe growing pressures. For instance, French food services company, Sodexo, notes that the voice of the consumers it serves — whether a hospital patient, a university student, or an employee in the workplace — is rapidly evolving, often in alignment with the Global Goals.

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As expectations continue to rise, CEOs see a renewed imperative to ensure that their companies contribute positively to the communities in which they operate. Trust has become critical to remaining competitive. More than three-fourths (76%) of CEOs say citizen trust will be critical to their businesses, and almost half say it is fueling their enhanced sustainability efforts.

To build trust, companies are looking to better articulate and embed their societal purpose. The CEO of a 100-plus-year-old Fortune 500 brand, for instance, spoke of how the increasing pressure to define its value to society — primarily from young employees — spurred a bottom-up process to refresh the company’s central purpose. Drawing inspiration from the 17 Global Goals, the company curated a framework that redefined a shared vision and strategic direction for the brand.

Higher standards of transparency further compel companies to self-regulate their actions to remain resilient to trust failures. According to Yoshihiro Hidaka, President, Chief Executive Officer and Representative Director of Yamaha Motor Co., Ltd.: “Unless a company discloses its sustainability initiatives and corporate value, the stock price will be affected.”

Citizen trust is especially critical for CEOs from the telecommunications, insurance and banking sectors, reflecting recent scandals and data breaches: upwards of 90% of CEOs from these industries say trust will be critical to their businesses, especially given companies’ delayed or inadequate responses to these types of failures reduce trust for the whole industry. In the words of Stephen McCann, Group Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of Lendlease Group, “Governments grant permits, but communities grant permission.”

One common theme we have heard from CEOs this year is the re-emphasis on “license to operate” or rather “license to compete and partner,” with a growing importance on the need for companies to be welcomed by communities where they operate. In the words of Stephen McNally, Group Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of Lendlease Group, “Governments grant permits, but communities grant permission.”

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"We get a license from society to operate. There are plenty of ways that society can be punishing. We can’t take that for granted - we have to continually earn the public’s trust."

Douglas M. Baker Jr., Chairman and CEO, Ecolab, Inc.
The Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) brings an array of innovations, across the digital, physical, and biological worlds. From electric mobility to product traceability to biocatalytic and tissue engineering technologies, revolutions are transforming change across global value chains, unlocking value while delivering outcomes for sustainable development. Water technology company Xylem, for example, developed a digging twin of the city of South Bend, Indiana’s sewer system and used artificial intelligence (AI) to analyze and optimize storm water surges to avoid overflows that pollute local waterways - preventing more than 1 billion gallons of storm and sewer water entering the St. Joseph River every year. This is expected to help the city reduce its construction budget by $500 million that would have otherwise been needed to build more underground tunnels to hold excess storm water, conserving energy and lessening human impact on the environment.

According to our survey, there is already significant investment in digital technologies to drive sustainability outcomes: 75% of CEOs say they are investing in digital to address sustainability challenges. There is also an opportunity to further unlock the combinatory effects of artificial and biological innovations for instance. 53% of CEOs say they are investing in physical technologies while 70% say they will be transformative for their industries, and just 17% are currently investing in biological technologies while 52% of CEOs say they will be able to tackle sustainability challenges.

Throughout our discussions, business leaders spoke to the potential upside and downside of the 4IR, emphasizing that in a sense, the world is at a crossroads, and the choices made now could exacerbate challenges or potentially provide the only real pathway of solutions to 2030. Business leaders are managing the downside risks and focused on the opportunities.

Enthusiasm about the upside of the technology revolution is met by unease on its unintended impacts, and if not carefully managed, new technologies can shake up the development agenda for the worse. Accenture’s 2018 report, Inclusive Future of Work: A Call to Action, estimates that 57% of worker roles are highly susceptible to automation, threatening worker job security, unequal access to training and low proficiency in high-demand skills. However, intelligent technologies - the same report finds - also bring opportunities for growth. AI alone is expected to boost revenues by 38% and employment by 12% by 2022. Rob Shuter, Group President & CEO of the South African telecommunications company MTN Group speaks to job disruption in developing economies, “If emerging markets don’t get themselves organized, they will be on the wrong side of history in a world of automation. AI and machine learning.”

These downside risks warrant greater focus on lifelong learning, and CEOs note the important role for business. As Frans van Houten, CEO & Chairman of Royal Philips, says, “The future of work will have a major impact on the global population. As we leave more work to the robots, providing people with lifelong learning and the skills required to adapt to technological change must become the norm.”

The majority of CEOs believe technology breakthroughs are the key to achieving the Global Goals:

“The data will tell you it’s all too late, but that’s because that data does not take into account exponential improvement in technology,” remarks Stephen McCann, Group Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of Lendlease Group. This broadly captures the sentiment of CEOs as 63% see 4IR as a critical factor for accelerating the socio-economic impact of their company. Across these technologies, CEOs highlight big data and analytics, artificial intelligence, internet of things (IoT), robotics and cloud and edge computing as their top five transformative – and most invested – technologies today (see Figure 7). According to Sandra Wu, Wen-Hsiu, Chairperson and CEO of Hokwai Kogyo Co.,Ltd., “Technological advancement is a pull factor trend that brings innovation to complex issues.”

Investment varies across industries: the chemicals industry is most heavily invested in physical and biological technologies, 54% and 29% respectively. Braskem, for example, is partnering with the North American footwear company AllBirds, has developed Green EVA (Ethylene Vinyl Acetate copolymer) from a renewable source as part of the I’m green™ brand. NOPs are captured during the production process, reducing emissions. 1 kilo of EVA’s I’m green™ captures 2.51 kilos of CO₂ compared to 1 kilo of fossil EVA which releases 2.84 kilos of CO₂ into the atmosphere. In the energy industry, Maersk Drilling’s A/S, for instance, is launching the first hybrid low emissions rig on the Norwegian Continental Shelf. It uses batteries for large scale energy storage and cloud-based systems for continuous optimization. Chief Executive Officer, Jørn Madsen, told us, “We are optimizing and using digital, which brings down diesel, use and emissions.”

A term which has gained currency by Klaus Schwab, Founder and Executive Chairman of the World Economic Forum, and is noteworthy. “The Fourth Industrial Revolution” 4IR technologies are characterized by a range of new technologies that are facing the physical, digital and biological worlds.


**FIGURE 6:** WHILE DIGITAL DOMINATES BUSINESS INVESTMENTS OVERALL, INVESTMENTS IN PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES VARY ACROSS INDUSTRIES

**Which technologies are you investing in today to tackle sustainability challenges?**

**FIGURE 7:** THE INVESTMENT GAP BETWEEN TECHNOLOGIES CEOs SAY WILL BE MOST TRANSFORMATIVE AND WHERE THEY ARE INVESTING IS GREATEST FOR PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Digital Technologies</th>
<th>Physical Technologies</th>
<th>Biological Technologies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total % of CEOs Responding</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Data &amp; Advanced Analytics</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI, ML</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet of Things (IoT)</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloud/edge Computing</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5G/6G</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyber Security</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Storage</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLT/Blockchain</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantum Computing</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next Generation</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Math/Science/Engineering</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI/ML</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
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<td>Life Science</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biotechnology</td>
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<td>27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robotics</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Material Science</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Genetic Engineering</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nanotechnology</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>DNA Marking</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cell &amp; Tissue Engineering</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hyperspectral Imaging</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Microfluidics</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dendritic Engineering</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biocircuit Engineering</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nuclear</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>27%</td>
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**WHICH TYPES OF TECHNOLOGIES WILL BE THE MOST TRANSFORMATIVE TO YOUR INDUSTRY’S ABILITY TO TACKLE SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES?**

**OF THESE, WHICH COMPANY INVESTED MOST TODAY?**
Reverse globalization trends could hinder application of technology at global scale, say CEOs

Increasing competition for technological advancement across regions is healthy for innovation. However, CEOs note the current geopolitical environment could hamper the ability to apply technology as a broad solution to global challenges. For instance, the provision of local healthcare services is strongly dependent on global supply chains and rely on aggregate data across the world to enhance diagnostic algorithms. Any breakdown in this global ecosystem, such as the emergence of a bipolar world, could hinder progress to 2030. In the words of Frans van Houten, CEO & Chairman of Royal Philips, “If we get lost in reversing globalization, we will lose the ability to apply technology to the world’s unmet needs and overcoming the grand challenges at global scale.”

“For the first time in history, we can all participate in a step change in efficiency and the rare opportunity to reconcile the paradox between progress for all, and a sustainable future for our planet.”

Jean-Pascal Tricoire, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Schneider Electric

“Leaders will use new technologies to turn the sustainability agenda into a real agenda, not just for their own firm but also for what they do in the market.”

Axel A. Weber, Chairman of the Board of Directors, UBS Group AG

Sustainability balanced with 4IR Disruption: Centrica Cornwall Local Energy Market

Centrica is exploring the use of blockchain technology to pioneer new ways to manage and trade energy in Cornwall, UK. The trial, delivered in partnership with LO3 Energy, provides a secure platform for consumers to buy and sell the electricity they generate to each other and to the distribution network. It will be implemented alongside the pioneering Cornwall Local Energy Market (LEM), which has seen 150+ participating homes and businesses use battery storage, solar PV and monitoring equipment to enable excess energy to be aggregated and controlled remotely, providing a single block of power and flexibility to the local grid which makes it the largest working example of a domestic ‘Virtual Power Plant’ in the UK.

Iain Conn, Group Chief Executive of Centrica said: “We are equipped and committed to help our customers’ transition to a lower carbon future with capabilities to help them reduce their emissions.”
Companies that are ahead are advancing the Global Goals by making ambitious commitments that drive tangible outcomes. According to Ilham Kadri, CEO of Solvay Group, “We committed to reducing our greenhouse gas emissions by a million tons by 2025, whatever our growth is. We do not have all the answers ready on how we’ll get there, in all honesty, but it is important for companies like ours to lead the way and to push hard in finding solutions.” Bill Winters, Group Chief Executive of Standard Chartered told us, “We want to be the leading bank facilitating financing that supports the UN Sustainable Development Goals in our markets.”

But this surge in ambition is still coming from a small group of advanced companies – for the vast majority of businesses, awareness and commitment is not yet translating into the execution required for 2030. For example, just over 600 companies are taking science-based climate action, and 258 companies have approved science-based targets. Broader commitment on science-based climate action has actually declined since the Paris Agreement in 2015: this year only 35% of CEOs say they have or plan to set a science-based target in the next year, compared with 43% of CEOs that told us reduction targets in line with science was one of the most important climate leadership behaviors for companies to adopt in 2015 (see p.50 for more CEO views on climate action). In many cases, keystone actions, which are challenging for companies to implement, are being postponed. While just a third of CEOs are willing to commit to a science-based target in the next year, more CEOs (44%) are comfortable with the statement “a net-zero future is on the horizon for my company in the next ten years.”

This year’s study finds that CEOs believe that despite the clear opportunities presented by sustainability, business execution is not measuring up to either the size of the challenge of the Global Goals or their previous levels of ambition. After ten years of strongly embracing the role of sustainability, according to our studies, for the first time ever the aggregate number of CEOs reporting sustainability as ‘important’ or ‘very important’ has gone down (from 97% in 2016 to 94% in 2019). And one in three CEOs (29%) do not believe that – even with increased commitment and action – business can play a critical role in contributing to the Global Goals. As Dr. Rolf Martin Schmitz, CEO of RWE AG, told us, “Sadly too many people are only talking about it. What we really need is more action.” In the words of Ian Moir, Group CEO of South Africa–based Woolworths Holdings Limited, “It is important to move away from motherhood statements so that we could not just ‘say the right thing’ but actually commit to ‘do the right thing’.”

Francesco Starace, CEO and General Manager, Enel S.p.A.

Peder Holk Nielsen, President and CEO, Novozymes

Guenter Butschek, CEO and Managing Director, Tata Motors Limited

**However, CEOs say that business execution is not measuring up to the size of the challenge**

Since 2016, there has been an increase in business commitments aligned to the Global Goals. The 2019 UN Global Compact Progress Report findings indicated that 81% of companies say they are taking action on the Global Goals. Our conversations confirmed this commitment is driven at the CEO level. Given the large number of targets across the goals (169), CEOs say they focus their strategy on the areas most aligned with the company’s core business and its impact on the community. According to Grant F. Reid, CEO and President of Mars, Incorporated, “Instead of dabbling in all of the SDGs, businesses can more effectively contribute if they pick the ones that are most relevant to their core operations and make strong commitments to achieving those goals.” CEOs say their companies are also adopting iterative approaches to better model the Global Goals in the context of their business environment. Rob Scott, Managing Director of the Australian Conglomerate Wesfarmers Limited told us, “Each year, we conduct a materiality study and identify the SDGs where we feel we can maximize our impact on a global scale.”
“We have these examples where we see the world is moving, but it’s not fast enough.”

Eric Rondolat, CEO and Chairman of the Board of Management, Signify
DESPITE GROWING COMMITMENT, BUSINESS LEADERS FACE AN EVER MORE CHALLENGING BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Rising global instability is prompting participating CEOs to push for business action. Global economic tensions and volatility are creating an environment of uncertainty that negatively affects the entire private sector. According to Peter Huntsman, Chairman, President and CEO of Huntsman Corporation, “If companies don’t make money and economies aren’t robust, climate change, environmental concern and gender equality fall by the wayside.” Approximately two-thirds (63%) of CEOs say political uncertainty across markets is the most critical global issue for their companies’ competitive strategies, and 42% say it is reducing or stalling their sustainability efforts. CEOs highlight the potential implications for their businesses and sustainable development, such as shifting supply chains, restrictions to market access and uncertainty of consumer demand. About a third (34%) of CEOs specify market closures and limitations on free trade as hindrances to sustainability. As one CEO told us, “It's forcing the industry to take our eye off the ball and focus more on sourcing location.” While companies with localized supply chains are less directly impacted by tariffs, they still worry about the impacts of market slowing on consumer confidence. In the words of one CEO, “It’s not a moving factories issue for us, it’s a reduction in aggregate consumer demand.”

ECONOMICS CONSTRAINTS AND BUSINESS PRESSURES ARE STALLING BROAD-SCALE COMMITMENT AND ACTION

With the exception of a small group of advanced companies, sustainability seems to be a “tomorrow” opportunity and the horizon we never reach. For instance, many leaders continue to look towards the future for an “unlocking” of mainstream value as market forces align in favor of sustainability. Some 57% of CEOs say sustainability will drive revenue growth in the next five to ten years versus 40% today. Almost half (44%) of CEOs rank governments and 30% rank regulators as key stakeholders that will affect the way they manage sustainability in the next five years. Jørn Madsen, Chief Executive Officer of Maersk Drilling A/S, told us, “It’s not small stuff like changing a lightbulb, it’s massive investment. From a societal perspective, politicians need to put up the regulatory framework to ensure our industry can tackle the climate goals can only be achieved by increasing the energy intensity of the economy, and some form of forced efficiency is necessary.”

While the desire and willingness to do more is evident, structural challenges continue to inhibit more sweeping action. CEOs believe we have a tough decade ahead of us, and the market simply isn't driving action. Weak market forces and the lack of global regulatory frameworks to overcome them—restrain progress on the Global Goals. CEOs point out. For instance, nearly a third (28%) of CEOs of the world's largest companies say “lack of market pull” is a top barrier to sustainable business.

Even the most committed and innovative companies are being held back by poorly structured policy and incentives. For example, recycling building materials into paving applications could significantly address construction and demolition waste. But, Brian Chambers, President & Chief Executive Officer of Owens Corning, told us: “It’s going to come down to economic drivers in any state, city or country—what’s the economic viability of putting it in a landfill versus another product use?” Unfortunately, in many countries, landfill is the most financially viable option and there is not a financial stimulus to find an alternative—that the root of the challenge.

Lack of global norms and standards and instability of the context in which sustainability is regulated has long held back the economics of change. Almost half (44%) of CEOs rank governments and 30% rank regulators as key stakeholders that will affect the way they manage sustainability in the next five years. Jørn Madsen, Chief Executive Officer of Maersk Drilling A/S, told us, “It’s not small stuff like changing a lightbulb, it’s massive investment. From a societal perspective, politicians need to put up the regulatory framework that equalizes the commercial playing field.” And in the words of James Quincey, Chairman and CEO of The Coca-Cola Company, “The climate goals can only be achieved by increasing the energy intensity of the economy, and some form of forced efficiency is necessary.”

In past years CEOs called for stronger government intervention to align public policy with sustainability. In 2013, for instance, amid prolonged economic pressures, CEOs called for active intervention by governments and policymakers. 83% of CEOs believed greater efforts by governments and policymakers would provide an enabling environment for the private sector to advance sustainability. In 2015, 84% of CEOs called for a robust carbon price to accelerate action on climate change. However, this year, our conversations with CEOs show leaders are unsure of regulatory frameworks at a global level: As one CEO from the automotive industry told us, “We don’t see regulation forcing a level playing field.”

FIGURE 9: THE VALUE POTENTIAL GAP: CEOs RECOGNIZE THE VALUE OF SUSTAINABILITY TO BUSINESS, BUT SEE GREATER POTENTIAL IN THE NEXT 5-10 YEARS

To what extent is sustainability and trust creating business value across these areas for your company today? To what extent do you believe sustainability and trust will be a critical driver of business value across these areas in the next 5-10 years?

FIGURE 10: GLOBAL ISSUES ARE HOLDING BACK AND PROPELLING THE SUSTAINABILITY AGENDA, IN THE MIND OF CEOs

Which of the following global issues are most critical for your company's competitive strategy?

How are these issues impacting your company’s ability to address global environmental, social and economic sustainability challenges?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Issue</th>
<th>Criticality in Strategy</th>
<th>Impact on Addressing Sustainability Challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Political uncertainty across markets</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental degradation (climate change, loss of biodiversity)</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust industries</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global and local governance models</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology skills gap</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political forces and limitations on free trade</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of trade regulations and anti-dumping</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rising income and wealth disparity</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Individuals and Consumer Attitudes</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polarization of societal views</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resurgence of populist nationalism</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job discipline and displacement</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urbanization</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insularities and regional supplier dependency</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment factors</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle classes growth</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rising inequality</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demographic growth in the global south (e.g. Africa, Asia)</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 10 represents responses to global issues which are either “increasing” or “reducing or stalling” sustainability efforts. Respondents selecting “no impact” have not been incorporated.


As environmental challenges grow in complexity, the economics of business become more difficult, setting up an apparent trade off between ethical, social and environmental commitments and profitability. Forty-three percent of CEOs of the world’s largest companies cite competing strategic priorities as their top barrier in implementing sustainability. Speaking to current political and socioeconomic uncertainties, one CEO told us, “It takes resources away from fixing the future. The more the world disrupts, the less money there will be to fix the world’s challenges because everyone will go into survival mode first.”

**HOWEVER, CEOS RECOGNIZE BUSINESS COULD AND SHOULD BE MAKING FAR GREATER CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING A SUSTAINABLE GLOBAL ECONOMY**

While acknowledging a very real dilemma, CEOs told us their perspective is quite the opposite, and actually economic and societal development need to be re-coupled. Fully 88% of CEOs believe our global economic systems need to refocus on equitable growth, warning that the current economic growth model is part of the problem. As one CEO told us, “We have an entire subset of countries which have clearly been abandoned because of overcapacity being created in other parts of the world that have been growing too fast for others to adjust and compete. We have created populism, but we’re not managing and adjusting the pace of globalization.” Increased inequality in the world is a threat to everyone, and contrary to our expectations of globalization, our current trajectory will only make matters worse for business.

As one CEO put it, “Unleashed capitalism has created extreme poverty, terrible social conditions and a difficult situation for our planet. If we cannot manage a better social transition of the wealth, we will be in trouble.”

From a social perspective, large public entities have an opportunity to engage with social issues when they overlap in the pressure to operate under extreme cost-consciousness while seeking to invest in longer-term strategic objectives. Speaking to current political and socioeconomic uncertainties, one CEO told us, “A vibrant business can only survive in a vibrant community.”

For example, Cisco recently made a $50 million contribution to Destination: Home to launch the Supportive Housing and Innovation Fund to address the critical issue of homelessness in Santa Clara County, California by spurring the development of new housing for formerly homeless and extremely low income households, and for supporting programs that prevent homelessness before it occurs. In the words of Chuck Robbins, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, “At Cisco, we’ve always believed that when we can get people connected to the internet, we can then get them educated, giving them an opportunity to participate in society. What we now realize is that you have to stabilize people with a strong foundation before you can even connect them. That means we have to address hunger, housing and homelessness in addition to connectivity.”

Looking at key environmental issues, business leaders believe that achieving the 2030 Agenda would strengthen resilience to physical effects of climate extremes and the indirect impact of shifting consumer demands. More than half (54%) of CEOs say environmental degradation and resilience are actually driving their sustainability efforts. Gaurav Dhawan, Executive Chairman of Phoenix Group and Chair, Global Agribusiness Alliance, told us, “Environmental depletion will be one of the biggest factors in rising food costs around the world.”

**FIGURE 11:**

88% of CEOs believe our global economic systems need to refocus on equitable growth
To what extent do you agree with the following statement on globalization and sustainable development?

We need to decouple economic growth from the use of natural resources and environmental degradation.

Strategically, more than three-quarters (78%) of CEOs from both, Asian and North American, businesses feel we need to decouple environmental impact from growth, which is not surprising given the regions’ rapid growth and relatively low biocapacity.

**FIGURE 12:**

CEOS CALL TO DECOUPLE ECONOMIC GROWTH FROM USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Regionally, more than three-quarters (78%) of CEOs from both, Asian and North American, businesses feel we need to decouple environmental impact from growth, which is not surprising given the regions’ rapid growth and relatively low biocapacity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>STRONGLY AGREE</th>
<th>AGREE</th>
<th>NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE</th>
<th>DISAGREE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENA</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Macrotrends force change...the key is if it can either be good change or bad change based on whether it’s designed to engage industries in solving problems.”

Mark J. Costa, Board Chair and CEO, Eastman

“No society can develop – economically, politically, or socially – when half the population is marginalized.”

Kawthar Makahlah, Founder & CEO, BCI Group

“Mother Earth doesn’t look at individual countries or regions, it’s the overall picture and the current system simply doesn’t work.”

Peter Oswald, CEO, Mondi Group

“We are not a development agency. It’s only with profitability that we can contribute to sustainable development.”

Jean-Sebastien Jacques, Chief Executive, Rio Tinto

“The trouble is that most of these transitions are not high return, so you must find either a way of making them less risky or making the system less risk hungry.”

Wiebe Draijer, Chairman of the Managing Board, Rabobank
With 2030 only ten years away, CEOs acknowledge that unless we achieve sufficient systemic change to force the broader business community to move beyond incremental actions, achieving the Goals will remain out of reach. Business is sometimes portrayed as defenders of the status quo, anti-regulation and market interference. Yet CEOs say they want more radical solutions that create a level playing field that drives broader action and enables committed companies to accelerate impact without facing shareholder revolts. In other words, they want to shift sustainable business from a choice for the committed to a necessity for all. According to Jesper Brodin, CEO of Ingka Group, “We only have one planet and our future depends on all of us taking action, now. It is important that we come together in action and we call upon other business to take ambitious action, such as by setting science-based targets on greenhouse gas reduction or gender equality.”

During the CEO Study program, a recurrent theme to ‘reshape’ the future of markets has consistently emerged, at the cost of concrete action required today. This year, leaders acknowledge that the current system is not going to lead business into a sustainable future, and that companies themselves will have to lead the disruption and reinvent the system collectively. For the first time, leaders call for business and industries to step up ambition for their own companies and to reshape systems from within, via three clear calls for action, which we will explore in the next chapters:

1. Raise corporate ambition with ‘threshold’ corporate actions and help move whole sectors forward in transformation.

2. Change the way we collectively collaborate with more science-based dialogue, non-competitive partnering and local action.

3. Elevate the responsibility of leaders in driving action and impact on the road to 2030.

"I think businesses can create a demand for renewable energy. Creating that market pressure would be the most obvious thing for businesses to do.”
Rachel Watson, Chief Executive Officer of PHPL and Chief Operating Officer, Corporate Office

"Collaboration arises by recognizing that change has to happen, that change isn’t happening fast enough, and we need to get to the tipping point and spearhead the effort.”
Grant F. Reid, CEO and President, Mars, Incorporated

"Companies may not always be able to draw a straight line between the business and what’s good for society, but healthy communities are what help businesses and people thrive. We must all take action and use the tools at our disposal.”
Chuck Robbins, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Cisco

"To achieve the SDGs, we need transformational and systemic changes – not just within an industry, but across industries and stakeholders – this is what is missing.”
Joe Kaeser, President and Chief Executive Officer, Siemens AG

"All of the SDGs require collective action – the task ahead of us is complex and ambitious: it cannot be the sole responsibility of any one single player. Government, business, academia and communities all have a role to play and collaboration is key.”
Christine Holgate, Group Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, Australia Post

"Being at the forefront of solving some of the most intractable problems the world is facing is the morally right choice. And we know what we do today – individually and collectively – will tell the tale about humanity, well into the future.”
Steve Cahillane, Chairman and CEO, Kellogg Company

71% of CEOs believe that – with increased commitment and action – business can play a critical role in contributing to the Global Goals.
clear call from CEOs for business to extend their responsibility. In our conversations, there was also a
15. Renew Economy (2018), Sydney Airport turns to wind energy
450 million people working in supply chain–related jobs.13
impact toward closing the gap to 2030. For instance, according
to the Institute for Women’s Policy Research, business could
threshold actions across the Goals, which companies can
implement through their core operations to have a substantial
impact toward closing the gap to 2030. For instance, according
to the Institute for Women’s Policy Research, business could
declare a $447 billion gain for women and their families by
ensuring equal pay and representation among employees globally
and could significantly improve the living conditions of more than
450 million people working in supply chain–related jobs.13
Given the interconnected nature of the 2030 Agenda, these
actions would have impact across the Goals. For instance, a
company enforcing a living wage throughout its supply chain
would not only advance Goal 8 on decent work but would also
have a knock-on effect on Goal 1 to reduce poverty, Goal 2 to
reduce hunger, Goal 3 on improved health and well-being, and
Goal 4 on quality education for workers and their families.

Impact through core operations, products and services.
The actions first focus on the impact companies can have through
direct business. The Chemours Company, for example, is
moving towards carbon positive operations and products. Mark
Vergnano, President and CEO of The Chemours Company, told
us, “We are striving to improve our operations and deliver new
products that take CO₂ out of the world, like new refrigerants in
vehicles, air conditioning units, and other products. That is how you
make significant inroads in helping deliver on the Goals. Tolner,
for instance, has extended its progressive policy that provides
six-month maternity leave to its workforce in Asia, exceeding
the norms in its countries in which they operate.” According to
Douglas M. Baker, Jr., Chairman and CEO of Ecolab, Inc., “Global
companies are probably one of the prime vehicles in driving
equality in most of the world. There are some parts of local
cultures we are not willing to adopt.”

Extending impact to broader ecosystems. Further extending
practices beyond direct operations to a company’s broader
ecosystem could also drive impact. The Coca-Cola Company, for
example, intentionally sets goals for products to drive the wider
ecosystem of suppliers and bottlers. James Quincey, Chairman
and CEO of The Coca-Cola Company, explains, “It goes up and
down the chain. When we set ourselves targets, we don’t set them
just for the company, we set them for the products that are an
ecosystem of many companies.” And business leaders can inspire,
sustain markets, through their own procurement of renewable
energy or sustainable alternatives. For example, Sydney Airport
signed a renewable energy Power Purchase Agreement covering
75% of their current electricity load, contributing to the ongoing
development of renewables in Australia.14

Multinational companies with global footprints and global
manufacturing can advance the agenda — from diversity and
inclusion to climate action — in countries that may not have the
same capacity to make the investments. For instance, Novo
Nordisk, the world’s leading diabetes drug producer, began
sourcing wind power from Inner Mongolia for its manufacturing
plant in Tianjin, China, which mobilized local demand for wind
power.15 “There is a role for big companies and cities to drive more
change than we have done in the past,” says Lars Frueergaard
Jørgensen, President and CEO of Novo Nordisk A/S.

While CEOs say the Global Goals provide a useful framework,
they expressed the need for clear, unambiguous direction on
what is needed from business to help achieve the Global Goals.
To address this gap, we analyzed UN indicators, the UN Global
Compact 2019 Progress Report findings and recommendations
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Call to Action 1: Raising ‘Threshold’ Ambition and
Leading Systems Transformation

In our one-on-one conversations, business leaders emphasized
that first and foremost, companies need to think about the things
they can move through their core business. In the words of Jean-François van Boxmeer, Chairman of the Executive
Board and CEO of Heineken, “CEOs are responsible for their own
business, and they should concentrate on where they can make
a difference. I cannot on my own improve the world, but I can
improve Heineken.”

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change than we have done in the past,” says Lars Frueergaard
Jørgensen, President and CEO of Novo Nordisk A/S.

“`I’m hopeful. With the groundswell
of support from the next generation,
the cumulative impact of companies
and their sustainability goals - we’ll be
amazed by the impact.”

Marc Doyle, Chief Executive Officer,
DuPont Company
# 17 Threshold Actions and System Considerations to Advance Global Goals

## Goal 1: Ensure No Poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Level of Business Action</th>
<th>Relevant Target</th>
<th>Threshold Action</th>
<th>Leading Company Example</th>
<th>System Change Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25%</td>
<td>By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day</td>
<td>Implement and promote living wages where we operate</td>
<td>H&amp;M’s fair living wage strategy covers more than 930,000 garment workers – 84% of product volume – across their supply chain. Covered factories are implementing wage management systems that improve wage grids and often lead to higher take-home wages for workers, as well as establish democratically elected worker representatives. In parallel, H&amp;M works together with other brands and trade unions to establish industry-wide collective bargaining agreements to review and adjust wages regularly in fair negotiations.</td>
<td>How are we ensuring more people in our ecosystem have the means and access to essential goods and services?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Goal 2: Zero Hunger

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Level of Business Action</th>
<th>Relevant Target</th>
<th>Threshold Action</th>
<th>Leading Company Example</th>
<th>System Change Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land; other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</td>
<td>Increase productivity, efficiency and nutrition profile of all food in our operations and portfolio</td>
<td>MasterCard in partnership with the World Food Programme, launched 2XUDE, a product that empowers small-scale farmers in East Africa by digitizing the agricultural supply chain, providing access to market and transparent payment gateways. The mobile commerce solution targets those who have less than 2 acres of land, which is 80% of farmers in Africa.</td>
<td>How are we transforming our supply chains to deliver more productive, inclusive and sustainable food production?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Level of Business Action</th>
<th>Relevant Target</th>
<th>Threshold Action</th>
<th>Leading Company Example</th>
<th>System Change Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60%</td>
<td>By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs</td>
<td>Provide healthcare for all employees, including access to contraception and family planning</td>
<td>Bristol-Myers Squibb’s Secure the Future - a $240 million initiative with more than 250 programs – is the world’s largest pediatric HIV treatment network in the world. It trains tens of thousands of healthcare providers, increases capacity for care in hospitals and clinics and raises awareness about HIV prevention strengthening the companies HIV therapeutic portfolio in Sub-Saharan Africa.</td>
<td>How are we improving the health and well-being of more people in our ecosystem?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Goal 4: Quality Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Level of Business Action</th>
<th>Relevant Target</th>
<th>Threshold Action</th>
<th>Leading Company Example</th>
<th>System Change Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47%</td>
<td>By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes</td>
<td>Work with institutions where we operate to define needed skills and help build the future workforce pipeline</td>
<td>Chemours started the Future of Chemistry scholarship to train and develop a diverse talent pipeline from groups under-represented in STEM fields. The scholarships are a part of the company’s commitment to deliver $400,000 over three years and broadly, part of their pledge to invest $150 million by 2020 in safety and sustainability programs and access to STEM education.</td>
<td>How are we supporting the continuous education, skills and capability development for the future?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Goal 5: Gender Equality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Level of Business Action</th>
<th>Relevant Target</th>
<th>Threshold Action</th>
<th>Leading Company Example</th>
<th>System Change Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61%</td>
<td>Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunity for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life</td>
<td>Commit to gender equality in our workforce and publish representation</td>
<td>Rabobank’s initiative of cross-mentoring women employees with senior executives through a dedicated coaching program has enhanced gender equality. In 2018, 44% women were represented in the supervisory board, 40% in the managing board and 31% in the first level below the managing board.</td>
<td>How are we ensuring inclusive growth and development of women in our ecosystem?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Level of Business Action</th>
<th>Relevant Target</th>
<th>Threshold Action</th>
<th>Leading Company Example</th>
<th>System Change Question</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32%</td>
<td>By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</td>
<td>Maintain water-neutral operations</td>
<td>The Coca-Cola Company is a water positive business that replenishes 115% of water used in finished beverages. This is achieved through local community water projects, that have improved the lives of 60,000 people. Between 2010-18, The Coca-Cola ecosystem replenished over 1 trillion liters of water and invested $124 million in W.A.S. Initiatives.</td>
<td>How are we transforming our products and services to be entirely circular and water positive?</td>
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## Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Level of Business Action</th>
<th>Relevant Target</th>
<th>Threshold Action</th>
<th>Leading Company Example</th>
<th>System Change Question</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td>By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</td>
<td>Maintain the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix to 100%</td>
<td>Unilever receives 67% of its total grid electricity consumption from renewables, with a target of 100% by 2020. Additionally, 35 manufacturing plants generate electricity on-site from solar and hydro power, 32 sites use biomas or biogas, which has reduced annual CO2 by over 250,000 tonnes.</td>
<td>How are we transforming our supply chain and business portfolio to be carbon neutral or positive?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Level of Business Action</th>
<th>Relevant Target</th>
<th>Threshold Action</th>
<th>Leading Company Example</th>
<th>System Change Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66%</td>
<td>By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</td>
<td>Mandate equal pay for equal work in our company</td>
<td>Starbucks achieved 100% equal pay for its U.S. employees of all races and genders and is working “with deliberate speed” to do the same globally. Since 2018, the company has implemented practices to ensure equal pay, such as a calculator that objectively determines pay range based upon experience and a tool that analyzes bonuses before they are finalized to ensure there is no bias in the process.</td>
<td>How are we transforming our processes and culture to improve quality of work and work-life balance?</td>
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<tr>
<td>GOAL</td>
<td>CURRENT LEVEL OF BUSINESS ACTION</td>
<td>RELEVANT TARGET</td>
<td>THRESHOLD ACTION</td>
<td>LEADING COMPANY EXAMPLE</td>
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<tr>
<td>48%</td>
<td>Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries</td>
<td>Ensure sustainability of all business infrastructure and capital projects, in accord with established criteria</td>
<td>BMW Group and the city of Hamburg have signed an MoU to provide 400 pure electric and 150 plug-in hybrid electric vehicles in the city by 2019, including 200 BMW i3s. The partnership also expands to constructing 1,150 charging points and developing intelligent traffic systems.</td>
<td>How are we transforming our infrastructure and facilities to eliminate resource use?</td>
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<tr>
<td>39%</td>
<td>By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic, political and cultural inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</td>
<td>Ensure diversity of our workforce is representative of the communities in which we operate</td>
<td>L’Oréal Foundation runs the Beauty for a Better Life program that enables socially and economically vulnerable women, victims of conflicts or violence and young people to benefit from a free high-quality vocational training program in the beauty industry. Approximately 4,000 people obtain recognized qualifications and access meaningful and sustainable employment each year.</td>
<td>How are we transforming our portfolio and supply chain to empower and promote inclusion?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34%</td>
<td>By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons</td>
<td>Ensure our business is positively contributing to the communities in which we operate</td>
<td>Oi helped to raise $882 million to help finance the Panama Metro, Central America’s first urban rail system which now transports 30,000 commuters per hour—a figure expected to rise by a third over the next two decades. Oi also worked with the local government to enhance its existing social programs to ensure that any economic displacement of local businesses was mitigated and managed in line with international standards.</td>
<td>How are we collaborating locally to ensure improved quality of life in the communities in which we operate?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
<td>By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</td>
<td>Reduce or reuse all waste in production and operations, including food waste</td>
<td>Tesco removed best before dates from 1.8 billion items of fruit and vegetables to prevent customers from discarding food safe for human consumption. In 2018, as an example of an ecosystem, Tesco encouraged 27 of its largest suppliers to publish food waste data for their own operations and take concrete steps to halve food waste by 2030.</td>
<td>How are we transforming our full ecosystem of suppliers and customers to eliminate waste and achieve full circularity?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48%</td>
<td>Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</td>
<td>Set a 1.5°C science-based target</td>
<td>Enel – Europe’s largest power utility company that set an SBT in 2015 – released the first SOG (Science-based targets) in September 2019 raising 55-56% of its emissions to finance critical sustainability solutions. The capital will advance four global initiatives: reducing CO2 emissions below 0.35 kg/Wheq in 2020 and 100% decarbonization by 2050.</td>
<td>How are we transforming to be carbon negative and ensure science-based leadership throughout our ecosystem?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13%</td>
<td>By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution</td>
<td>Extend producer responsibility through the end of life of products</td>
<td>Aheid Oshika in partnership with WWF, is mapping the impact of fishing in the Mediterranean, which is a hotspot for 4-18% of all marine species and dependent on the livelihoods of more than 10,000 fishermen. The initiative created the first MSC-certified fishery aimed at ensuring the long-term viability of fish stocks and responsible aquaculture practices.</td>
<td>How are we ensuring the absolute protection of marine bodies in our ecosystem?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21%</td>
<td>By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally</td>
<td>Agree to forest declaration in threatened areas (including via suppliers)</td>
<td>Cargill has pledged to eliminate deforestation across their entire agricultural supply chain, halving by 2020 and ending it completely by 2030. For example, in palm oil, Cargill is on track to a fully traceable and transparent and sustainable supply chain by 2020. Today, 94% of their supply is traceable to the mill, and 42 percent is traceable to the plantation.</td>
<td>How are we transforming our supply chains and portfolios to require less land and eliminate deforestation?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28%</td>
<td>End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</td>
<td>Support strong institutions and apply progressive non-discriminatory practices to all countries in which we operate</td>
<td>Herbert Smith Freehills established the Fair Deal Sierra Leone program to support the creation of legislation and attract foreign investment into the country, providing over £5.5 million worth of pro bono legal advice.</td>
<td>How are we ensuring our products, services and policies prevent violence and abuse?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39%</td>
<td>Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</td>
<td>Co-invest with communities where our people live and work</td>
<td>Suncor has a joint venture with Fort McKay First Nation and Mikisew Cree First Nation on the East Tank Farm Development project, and lands storage facility. The two indigenous nations have a 49% equity interest - amounting to approximately $380 million – raised on the bond market.</td>
<td>How are we leading pre-competitive partnerships to change systems and drive broad-based impact?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TIPPING POINTS: CLIMATE ACTION AND GENDER EQUALITY

The UN Global Compact has identified corporate impact on climate and gender as “tipping points” for business to advance the Global Goals. We turned to CEOs to understand their views on these key priorities in terms of corporate progress, challenges and opportunities.

CEOS ON CLIMATE ACTION

CEOs acknowledge their industries could play a greater role in mitigating climate change

A majority of CEOs (88%) acknowledge that action on climate change is critical to achieving the Global Goals, and business leaders across industries note its physical disruptions on operations and sourcing. Mark Steineer, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Stockland, Ireland, “Our assets are being impacted by severe weather events like flooding and cyclones, so we have to consider climate resilience across our assets.” According to Martin Demes, Chairman of the Board of Executive Directors of BASF SE and Chief Technology Officer (CTO), “We are already experiencing the impact of climate change today, and virtually every day. It’s therefore our corporate responsibility to contribute to climate protection efforts.”

In 2015, we conducted a survey of Caring for Climate participant companies in which 80% of CEOs told us that action on climate change was an urgent priority for their businesses. Four years on, less than two-thirds (64%) of CEOs say climate actions are prioritized in their company mission, strategy and core values. When asked about specific climate actions, commitment appears to drop off with level of ambition: 59% of CEOs say they are deploying low-carbon and renewable energy across their operations, yet only 44% see a net-zero future for their company in the next ten years, and even fewer (41%) are looking into decarbonization strategies across their supply chain.

Science-based leadership has backtracked since COP21

This year, just 35% of CEOs say they have or plan to set a science-based target (SBT) within the next year, in comparison to 43% of CEOs, who in 2015 and 2016, respectively, said climate-related targets were in their plans. This year, just 35% of CEOs say they have or plan to set a science-based target (SBT) within the next year, in comparison to 43% of CEOs, who in 2015 and 2016, respectively, said climate-related targets were in their plans. This year, just 35% of CEOs say they have or plan to set a science-based target (SBT) within the next year, in comparison to 43% of CEOs, who in 2015 and 2016, respectively, said climate-related targets were in their plans. This year, just 35% of CEOs say they have or plan to set a science-based target (SBT) within the next year, in comparison to 43% of CEOs, who in 2015 and 2016, respectively, said climate-related targets were in their plans.

CEOs are distinguished in their commitment to mitigate climate change

The digital revolution can reduce global emissions - by up to 15%35 as of 2030 - as well as spur action to stabilize global temperatures in line with the Paris Agreement. Magnus Hall, President and CEO of Vattenfall says, “Electrification is a solution for the climate neutral agenda and every good business opportunity.” For instance, growing electrification trends coupled with 5G connectivity can drastically reduce the impact of the transport sector with the emergence of low-carbon mobility, especially for short journeys which represent 73% emissions of the transport sector. The financial services sector also plays a critical enabling role for these innovations. According to Noel Quinn, Group Chief Executive of HSBC Holdings, “Climate change represents significant risks that also offer opportunities for us and our clients. We support the transition to a low-carbon economy by assisting our customers, driving market innovation and demonstrating leadership. HSBC is committed to providing $100bn of sustainable financing by 2025 and sourcing 100% of our electricity from renewable sources by 2030.”

Throughout our discussions, CEOs emphasized the critical importance of moving beyond incremental initiatives and stepping up transformative change. IKEA’s ambition, for instance, is to become climate positive by 2030 – reducing more greenhouse gas emissions than their value chains, while growing the business. In the words of Jesper Brodin, CEO of Ingka Group, “Climate change is no longer a distant threat but a living reality. To truly turn things around, action and transformation is required from all parts of society – all efforts count.”

Science-based leadership has backtracked since COP21

This year, just 35% of CEOs say they have or plan to set a science-based target (SBT) within the next year, in comparison to 43% of CEOs, who in 2015 and 2016, respectively, said science-based reduction targets were one of the most important leader behavior to adopt. Across our data, only three industries surpass 50% commitment from CEOs to set science-based targets in the next year: basic resources, telecommunications and, oil, and gas. According to Eric Rondolat, CEO and Chairman of the Board of Management of Signify – who set an SBT in 2018 - “At the end of the day, there’s a lot of talk without much action. Can we push the people who say they are strong supporters of sustainability to commit to carbon neutrality?”

CEOs are distinguished in their commitment to mitigate climate change. Telia Company, for example, has stopped up its ambition on climate impact through their “Daring Goals” approach, committing to be a zero CO2, and zero waste company by 2030. Importantly, they expect the same from all of their suppliers. In the words of President and CEO, Johan Dennelind. “In the future, we will not work with companies who don’t address the climate crisis in a meaningful way. It is essential that all organizations move from words to actions to deliver real impact.”

CEOs feel digital technologies and circular business models will play a critical role in addressing climate change

“Climate change has serious consequences for the planet and society if left unaddressed. We are approaching a limit in reductions that cannot be achieved through traditional incremental improvements.”

Jim Fitterling, Chief Executive Officer, Dow

To what extent do you agree with the following statement on climate action?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Neither</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Respect and support the human rights efforts climate action initiatives</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy by a advocacy for climate change is aligned with our corporate strategy</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate action is prioritised in the company mission, strategy and core values</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate-related risks and opportunities are an important business risk to service development and marketing</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low carbon and renewable energy options are driven across the operations</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A net zero future is on the horizon for my company in the next 10 years</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decentralisation strategies are deployed across the supply chain</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My company has set or plans to set a science-based target within the next year</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To what extent do you agree with the following statement on climate action?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Neither</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Without action on climate change the Global Goals won’t be achieved</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13th Conference of the Parties (COP13), Paris, France
CEOs emphasize the importance of creating an inclusive culture that supports all workers, including working parents. Flexibility is one way leaders are tackling this challenge; however, CEOs note that when considering “equality of performance,” flexible working arrangements can affect a woman’s career progression, with men who work longer hours being more quickly rewarded and promoted. As one CEO told us, “It’s all about performance and only performance.” One way to address this challenge is to make work itself less demanding and more manageable for all employees, Treasury Wine Estates, for example, introduced “Simplify for Growth” in 2017, an ongoing program that focuses people on the activities that deliver the most value for the company, aiming to cut down on unnecessary tasks and improve work-life balance. In the words of Michael Clarke, Chief Executive Officer of Treasury Wine Estates: “People always have a sense of being busy. But how do you take bureaucracy out of the organization and boost efficiency? How do you simplify and try to get people to be intellectually honest and take pressure off one another? If we don’t address this for the long-term, it’s going to come at a cost. We have always focused on removing duplication and complexity of work, which in turn leads to efficiency.”

Other inclusion strategies include unconscious bias training, skill building and career support. Soraya Harfoux, CEO of RA International, elaborated: “A lot of women are uncomfortable in their own skin, as they’ve been told for so many years that they aren’t two things. It’s all about breaking that mindset.”

In Asia, women face a stronger expectation to assume an unequal role — juggling family and work — so business has a duty to recognize this reality.

Meshvra (Mei) Kanjaya, Chief Executive Officer, PT. Supra Boga Lestari Tik.

Figure 16: Most CEOs agree gender diversity is key to company performance

To what extent do you agree with the following statement on gender equality?

Women’s participation and leadership in business is a critical driver of company performance

FIGURE 16: MOST CEOs AGREE GENDER DIVERSITY IS KEY TO COMPANY PERFORMANCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Neither</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unfavorable opportunity and responsibility to pull through our overrepresentation of females into junior, middle and senior management positions, but it will take time to build that pool of talent.

In parallel, leaders are deploying strategies to retain and promote women

Once they get women into the workforce, CEOs emphasize the importance of retention and promotion. To accelerate representation of women in senior management positions, leaders are proactively engaging in motivating policies and practices that ensure a level playing field for men and women. Bristol-Myers Squibb, for instance, is mandating diversity in candidate pools and interview panels. As Divyaatt Kataria, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Bristol-Myers Squibb, explained, “If you have three females in the interview panel, the probability of hiring a female goes up exponentially. The diversity of the team and the diversity of the slate has to be more than one person.”

To change behaviors, CEOs say action on gender equality must come from very senior levels, beyond the comfort zone into buy-in to value it enough to act upon it. As one CEO told us, “I learned with inclusion and diversity that if I was just saying because it sounded good, we would fail. If people really believed I cared about it, it would happen.” CEOs note that setting clear targets and holding the organization to account is critical to accelerating results. As one CEO told us: “Our CEOs are responsible for diversity and inclusion financially. Their compensation is tied to it.”

Addressing systemic barriers to women’s participation in the workforce is a critical challenge

Our conversations with CEOs also uncovered the challenges of the broader societal context, which can’t be ignored. Even as societal structures shift in many countries, women continue to carry a disproportionate burden of home. For instance, childcare is a persistent challenge to women’s representation. As one CEO noted, “Having a birth is still only for the female, and that sets us up in an unequal way in terms of childcare and marriage.”

Taking on greater responsibility in work often forces women into a trade-off between family, career advancement and work-life balance. The US Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that employed women cumulatively spend more time on household-related activities and spend less time on leisure and sports activities.38 In the words of Clara Arpa, CEO of ArpaEMC: “Women face barriers to taking on leadership positions due to the pressures of balancing work and family. Many things influence women in taking on greater responsibility. During one period of life, women look forward to having standard requirements to be able to take care of their families or house or parents.”

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In Asia, women face a stronger expectation to assume an unequal role — juggling family and work — so business has a duty to recognize this reality.

Meshvra (Mei) Kanjaya, Chief Executive Officer, PT. Supra Boga Lestari Tik.

Figure 17: Two-thirds (69%) of CEOs believe that business is on track to achieve gender equality by 2030

To what extent do you agree with the statement, “Business is on track to achieve gender equality by 2030?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>38%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accelerating gender equality globally

In addition to driving forward these tipping points, businesses with global supply chains have a tremendous opportunity to help promote gender equality globally. For instance, the fashion industry, which employs roughly every third manufacturing worker across key Asian production countries, has an opportunity to create large-scale social change for women in its supply chain. Karl-Johan Persson, CEO of H&M Group, said: “We can create a better livelihood for women in marginalized economies through our supply chain.” In garment factories, gender equality is far from where it should be. The industry can bring learnings and new aspects of equality into the supply chain.”

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### Illustrative System-Level Challenges

#### Directly Affected Global Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food</strong></td>
<td>By 2030, food demand will grow by over one-third (35%) and will double by 2050, increasing pressure to improve productivity of the agricultural system.</td>
<td>38. World Energy Outlook 2018; 39. Global Trend towards Urbanization 2010 by the United Nations; 40. UN Global Compact CEO Study 2019.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Energy</strong></td>
<td>Global energy demand is expected to increase by 25% by 2040. Increasing pressure on the global energy system to meet the need for affordable energy and reducing carbon and emissions footprint.</td>
<td>37. World Energy Outlook 2018; 41. Sustainable Mobility for All: The Global Mobility Systems Today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mobility and Infrastructure</strong></td>
<td>By 2030, 65% of the population (five billion people) will live in cities. Passenger traffic is expected to double and freight volume is forecast to grow by 70%, creating new demands for infrastructure that will accommodate the demand for housing and mobility while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting air quality.</td>
<td>40. UNESCO (2010) Global Trend towards Urbanization; 41. Sustainable Mobility for All: The Global Mobility Systems Today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td>Chronic noncommunicable diseases—such as diabetes, cancer and heart disease—are responsible for over 71% of deaths worldwide. “If we’re going to both feed 9 billion people by 2050 and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we must innovate and enhance agricultural practices without expanding our land footprint.”</td>
<td>42. HIV (2018) 10 Key Facts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPECIAL FOCUS: CEOs ON TRANSFORMING THE FOOD SYSTEM

UN INDICATORS UNDERSCORE THE URGENT NEED TO OVERHAUL THE GLOBAL FOOD SYSTEM

The importance of food, agriculture and land use to sustainable development is clearer than ever. Transforming the entire food production system could significantly help to mitigate climate change, improve human health, promote economic development and reduce poverty. Published in 2019, the United Nations’ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report on Climate Change and Land underscored the urgent need to overhaul the global food system to help control climate-warming emissions, emphasizing that food, agriculture and land use patterns could have the greatest impact in the rapidly closing window of time that remains for preventive action.43

The food system faces an unprecedented set of challenges, such as meeting the growing demand for food, avoiding deforestation, reducing rates of diet-related diseases and controlling rising temperatures. Current food production comes with significant social and environmental costs, including water scarcity, soil degradation, ecosystems stress and biodiversity loss. Decades of intensive farming and expansion of agriculture have led to “unprecedented rates of land and freshwater use,” according to the report. As the population grows, the food gap—the delta between the amount produced and the amount required to meet demand—is expected to more than double the required crop calories in 2050 compared with 2010 levels. According to the World Resources Institute, if today’s production levels were to remain constant through 2050, feeding the planet would entail clearing most of the world’s forests and wiping out thousands of species, and emissions would contribute to global temperatures raising above the 1.5°C warming target, even if emissions from all other human activities were eliminated.44

Impacts from the current system will get worse as the global population and middle class continue to grow, and an increase in extreme weather is projected to disproportionately affect the tropical and subtropical parts of the world, where worsening conditions could lead to increased displacement, disrupted food chains and threatened livelihoods. One industry CEO notes that the implications for agricultural production are already here: “The reality is that storms and weather events have become more extreme, and with that becomes more difficult to get predictability with crops for demand that continues to grow.”

Transforming the food system also presents tremendous opportunities for gains in health, environmental sustainability, and economic development. A report from the Lancet and EAT estimates that the adoption of a planetary health diet — rich in plant-based foods with fewer animal-sourced foods — would minimize severe environmental degradation and prevent approximately 11 million deaths annually.45 Furthermore, the World Bank estimated that achieving the targets of undernutrition will only require $70 billion over a ten-year period, while creating $850 billion in economic returns.46

The IPCC assessment underscores the urgency for systemic changes to food production as a global priority that engages all actors, and business has an essential role to play. Therefore, in this year’s study, we set out specifically to increase participation in the food sector, both in our survey and in our interviews with CEOs, to better understand the unique perspective of business leaders in a sector that is ripe for transformation and can have meaningful impact on the Global Goals.

FOOD INDUSTRY LEADERS SEE A RESPONSIBILITY AND AN OPPORTUNITY TO TRANSFORM FOOD PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

The importance of sustainability is rising on the agenda of CEOs in the food industry. The percentage of food industry CEOs citing sustainability as “very important” (72%) is much higher than for other industries (53%) and is a striking jump from 55% in 2016. One driver may be rising awareness and interest from consumers on food-related sustainability and health issues. Seventy percent of industry CEOs say consumers are the most important stakeholder driving sustainability, and environmental concerns.
their sustainability efforts, compared with 52% from other
industry leaders. A key reason that CEOs cite is the relative ease of reducing food waste, which is often
viewed as a simple and cost-effective action.

Despite areas of progress and growing momentum, industry
leaders emphasize that the sector is still "on the verge" of
taking major steps. One CEO noted, "We need to think
about how we can reduce our environmental impact,
but we also need to consider how we can improve the
health and well-being of our employees and customers."

ENGAGING GOVERNMENTS

After consumers, food industry CEOs say the challenge of
effectively engaging governments is the next biggest
issue for how they manage sustainability (49% compared
with 40% for other industries). For example, to support
the expansion of food production through productivity gains
rather than land conversion, CEOs discussed the need
for governments to link efforts to boost crop and pasture
yields with conservation efforts and legal protection of
land. CEOs call for greater engagement and initiative from
governments and emphasize the importance of engaging
everyone. As one industry CEO told us, "We need to
have real dialog: discussions with governments for a plan
forward." For instance, the Champions 12.2 initiative is
actively working with Governments and non-government
groups to develop policies that can be implemented to
accelerate transformation.

34. IFIC (2018) State of the Industry
35. World Resources Institute (2019) Creating a Sustainable Food Future

Nestlé: A platform to combat food waste in Latin America and the Caribbean

More than 115 million tons of food is lost and wasted in Latin America and the Caribbean every year— in some regions, losses of fruits and vegetables exceed 50%, and, in homes, about 28% of all food goes to waste. At the same time, nearly 42 million people in the region suffer from acute
under-nutrition. To help fight food waste in Latin America and the Caribbean, Nestlé helped launch #SinDesperdicio: "No food loss, no food waste," a platform led by the Inter-American Development Bank
and supported by other major food and technology companies, including Coca-
Cola, IBM, Dow Chemical, the FEMSA Foundation, Grupo Bimbo and Oxxo.
Laurent Freixe, Executive Vice President
Chief Executive Officer Zone Americas (United States of America, Canada, Latin America, Caribbean) at Nestlé, said, "We recognize that no one can solve the
problem of food waste alone. We have to work together to turn the tide for people
and the planet."

Over the coming months, the UN Global Compact and Accenture
Strategy will be taking deep insights from our conversation
with industry CEOs, and leading organizations or systems changes, such as food,
energy and mobility; engaging leading actors across their value chains to
examine the barriers and shape strategies that can be implemented to
accelerate transformation.

43. IFIC (2018) Climate Change and Food Special Report
Commission on healthy diets from sustainable food systems
47. Champions 12.2 (2016) Champions 12.2 Progress Update
48. President & Chief Executive Officer (Ovens Caring)

Nestlé: A platform to combat food waste in Latin America and the Caribbean

More than 115 million tons of food is lost and wasted in Latin America and the Caribbean every year—in some regions, losses of fruits and vegetables exceed 50%, and, in homes, about 28% of all food goes to waste. At the same time, nearly 42 million people in the region suffer from acute
under-nutrition. To help fight food waste in Latin America and the Caribbean, Nestlé helped launch #SinDesperdicio: “No food loss, no food waste,” a platform led by the Inter-American Development Bank and supported by other major food and technology companies, including Coca-Cola, IBM, Dow Chemical, the FEMSA Foundation, Grupo Bimbo and Oxxo.
Laurent Freixe, Executive Vice President
Chief Executive Officer Zone Americas (United States of America, Canada, Latin America, Caribbean) at Nestlé, said, “We recognize that no one can solve the problem of food waste alone. We have to work together to turn the tide for people and the planet.”

Over the coming months, the UN Global Compact and Accenture Strategy will be taking deep insights from our conversation with industry CEOs, and leading organizations or systems changes, such as food, energy and mobility; engaging leading actors across their value chains to examine the barriers and shape strategies that can be implemented to accelerate transformation.

43. IFIC (2018) Climate Change and Food Special Report
47. Champions 12.2 (2016) Champions 12.2 Progress Update
48. President & Chief Executive Officer (Ovens Caring)
FOOD INNOVATION AS A POTENTIAL ACCELERATOR

Innovation will play a key role in reimagining the food system, and CEOs are ready to embrace a revolution in “food tech” that creates new opportunities for transformation across the food supply chain and beyond. As one CEO said, “There’s more tech startups in the food industry than I could imagine, and there’s loads more coming.”

New technologies promise to advance virtually every priority area for the sector, from extracting higher yields from lands and inputs to changing what we eat by altering the composition of food. Opportunities include weather analytics to forecast yields, improved fertilizer forms, crop field management to reduce nitrogen run off and DNA sequencing to improve soil health. Mars Inc. has used DNA sequencing to map the cacao genome, accelerating the cacao breeding process from between 12 and 18 years to between seven and eight years. The project is expected to affect the lives of millions of small cacao growers through better land use efficiency, larger bean size and increased resistance to pests and extreme weather. Mars anticipates a massive 500% increase in yield, helping to bridge the 1-million-ton demand-supply gap for cacao this decade. They also helped launch the African Orphan Crops Consortium to map the genomes of 101 food crops to make the crops more nutritious and more productive in a collaborative effort to end chronic hunger and malnutrition in Africa.

Waste tracking technologies will support advances in reducing food that gets lost or wasted, which currently accounts for a third of global production. In the words of Dominic Blakemore, Group Chief Executive of Compass Group PLC, “Our scale allows us to have a huge impact, but the challenge is measuring food waste to establish a baseline to execute against and demonstrate change.”

Urban farming, in vitro and 3-D printed foods, could bring production closer to consumption, shrink distribution and remove waste from the supply chain. Vertical aeroponic growing systems, such as AeroFarms, use only 10% of the space that traditional farming requires, and they are 30 times more productive while reducing water and pesticide use by 90% and 50%, respectively. In another example, Signify, the world leader in lighting, partnered with Russia-based Agro-Inwest to expand the greenhouse produce company’s use of LED lighting for growing tomatoes from its current 25 hectares to 68.8 hectares—an area of greenhouses equivalent to 100 soccer fields. The efficient LED lighting has reduced energy use by almost 50% and improved growth predictability, crop appearance and yield.

I am optimistic about technology and the power of innovation — when you see the confluence of computer science, physics and biology, we are at the beginning of the transformation for what you can do to sustainably provide a growing global population with food and nutrition.”

Juan R. Luciano, Chairman of the Board of Directors, President and Chief Executive Officer, Archer Daniels Midland Company

AB InBev 100+ Accelerator: Pairing global resources and small farmers

AB InBev is using its global reach to attract start-ups from all over the world to solve specific global sustainability challenges through its 100+ Accelerator program. For instance, the brewing giant has partnered with startup BanQu to track the supply of barley and cassava to small farmers in Africa and India using a blockchain-based digital identity that would enable them to secure access to finance and sell their produce to buyers like AB InBev. BanQu aims to scale up to 10,000 farmers in 2019.

Third-generation plant proteins, algae and synthetic biology sources also offer substantial efficiency gains over animal-based ingredients. As Juan R. Luciano, Chairman of the Board of Directors, President and Chief Executive Officer, Archer Daniels Midland Company told us, “If we are going to continue to sustainably feed a growing and evolving global population, we need innovative solutions — like plant-based and other alternative proteins.” These opportunities are blurring industry boundaries, and CEOs from adjacent industries are excited to support innovation in the food sector, especially in the growing intersection of food and healthcare. CEOs from the chemicals industry are making the emulsifiers, texturants, plant-based proteins, enzymes and other ingredients to provide the building blocks for highly nutritious alternative foods. Marc Doyle, Chief Executive Officer of DuPont Company, told us: “One area I’m really excited about is plant-based foods. It’s an area that has a significant potential impact on the world.”
CALL TO ACTION 2:
COLLABORATING TO SHAPE REALISTIC, SCIENCE-BASED SOLUTIONS

CEOs emphasize that many of these global development challenges are bigger than any one company; to truly solve these issues, collaboration is a necessity. Entire industries and sectors will need to drive systems-level transition: from fossil fuels to renewables, animal- to plant-based diets, or single-use to recyclable plastic, as just a few examples. For instance, CEOs say stakeholders collaborating along the value chain is crucial for achieving the Global Goals; industry players at each step will need to adjust and work together. “A lot of the problems happen in the big ecosystems,” says one CEO. “We’re moving in the right directions and building trust to open up to each other, but there are natural competitive threats that get in the way.”

The challenge extends to demand, and market pull is a critical factor. Jens Birgersson, President & CEO of ROCKWOOL International A/S, which offers sustainable alternatives and ‘SDG positive’ rated products, told us: “Every material has its place in the market. If builders want to use non-recyclable synthetic materials, that’s up to them.” Beyond their industries, CEOs further emphasize ecosystem dependencies, such as advancing innovation and prerequisite infrastructure. In the words of one automotive CEO, “We are transforming into a company that can work successfully with strategic corporations and alliances.”

CEOs recognize that collective action is essential to driving transformation. Especially in the absence of global regulatory incentives that would force transition, coordinated effort across industries and sectors will be a key factor in building the economic foundations that create “tipping points” for systems-level transitions. That includes the transition to sustainable mobility. According to John Pettigrew, Chief Executive Officer of National Grid plc: “Electric vehicles are now a matter of not ‘if’ but ‘when.’” and Guenter Butschek, CEO and Managing Director of Tata Motors Limited, told us, “We are working in a collaborative manner to facilitate faster adoption of electric vehicles - to build a sustainable future for India.”

However, to remove the barriers to action and drive effective change, CEOs say we must fundamentally alter how we collaborate across three key areas: rethinking how we approach these challenges, where leadership comes from and how solutions get implemented. In the words of Wiebe Draijer, Chairman of the Managing Board of Rabobank, “Our deep belief is that collective solutions provide the economic foundation for the types of transition that we are now facing: creating collective solutions that bring the system to a new equilibrium.”

“Collective action by leading business will push fence-sitting businesses into action, resulting in acceleration.”
Sandra Wu, Wen-Hsiu, Chairperson and CEO, Kokusai Kogyo Co.,Ltd.

“Getting everyone around the table to take concrete action is fundamentally important. Collaborative effort is going to come to the fore in the future.”
Denis Machuel, Chief Executive Officer, Sodexo

“We need to transcend legislation and create our own steering groups that develop acceptable industry standards.”
Dominic Blakemore, Group Chief Executive, Compass Group PLC

“We need to create more, stronger bridges between the private and public sectors.”
Florent Menegaux, CEO, Michelin
CHANGING HOW WE PARTNER IS CRITICAL TO SHARED SUCCESS

SHAPE REALISTIC, COLLECTIVE SOLUTIONS: KEY ACTORS MUST COME TOGETHER IN HONEST DIALOGUE ON THE CHALLENGES AND TRADE-OFFS

Given the complexity of the problems we face, CEOs emphasize the need to shape realistic and science-based solutions in collaboration with key actors from within and beyond their industries, including governments, regulators and nongovernmental organizations. In 2016, 85% of CEOs said cross-sector efforts to develop integrated solutions to global challenges would be critical to enabling business to be a transformative force for achieving the Global Goals. However, our conversations with CEOs this year uncovered polarization across sectors to share learnings and innovation.

ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS requires a science and fact-based discussion rather than one rooted in fear of new technologies and new approaches,” says Werner Baumann, Chairman of the Board of Management, Bayer AG.

CEOs say all actors must work cooperatively to come up with solutions to global challenges which are grounded in fact and science to achieve true scale. Eastman, for example, has partnered with The Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution to advocate for sound ocean science and to better understand how ocean processes impact both climate and weather variability. “If you want to solve these global problems, you have to come up with solutions that can be scaled on a global level, and collaboration is important,” says Mark J. Costa, Board Chair and CEO of Eastman.

MICHELIN: MOVING ON-LABS TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

Michelin is accelerating innovation on sustainable mobility through an initiative called Move On Lab—a network of more than 250 automotive, materials and technology companies. The mission is to experiment new mobility solutions—such as electric vehicles, biomaterials, autonomous driving, and battery storage—within this community of key actors. The initiative also has a dedicated African Mobilities Observatory based in Uganda and the Ivory Coast that researches mobility trends for the Continent. Efforts are coalesced annually at the MoveOn Summit—termed “the Davos of Mobility”—which brings together more than 4,000 mobility experts across sectors to share learnings and innovation.

In the words of Florent Menegaux, CEO of Michelin, “Sustainable mobility is an incredible force of progress and should be considered as a human right, accessible to everyone.”

LEVELLING THE PLAYING FIELD: INDUSTRY LEADERS NEED TO WORK NON-COMPETITIVELY TO ACCELERATE ECONOMIC CHANGE

In the global political and economic climate, CEOs say companies have, to some extent, retreated back into their own worlds to areas under their direct control; however, in some cases, even where the right policy framework is not forthcoming, the need for industry leadership is greater than ever. CEOs see an opportunity for business leaders to come together pre-competitively, develop industry-wide solutions and agree to set common standards that will move their industries forward—transcending legislation, and ultimately, driving competitiveness. Dave Powers, President and CEO of Deckers Brands explains, “We need to level the playing field, be it regulation or everyone just doing it.”

Sharing and exchange of practices will also enable industry-wide momentum and impact. For example, airlines around the world are working to drive down emissions through ICAO’s Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) and there are 49 airports worldwide that are recognized as carbon neutral by the Airports Council International’s Airport Carbon Accreditation program. According to Goffi Dubbert, Chief Executive Officer of Sydney Airport, “As an industry we need to continue this push and work together with the broader business community to drive down emissions.”

DRIVING LOCALIZED ACTION: ELEVATING THE ROLE OF EFFECTIVE, LOCAL PARTNERSHIP

While CEOs clearly see the role for global norms and standards, they also say local engagement is central to shaping solutions tailored to a specific place and situation. In 2016, 85% of CEOs said partnerships with governments, NGOs and international organizations that can connect business to local communities would be critical to enabling business to be a transformative force for achieving the Global Goals. This year, our conversations with CEOs reinforced that solutions to many global issues only become relevant at the local level, such as collection of waste and recyclables. However, lack of trust in the altruistic motives of business or anti-industry bias is an obstacle to partnering with governments and development organizations. CEOs emphasized the importance of Fair Titl, Joint Chief Executive Officer of Investec, who remarks, “We work with our suppliers to increase the value of the ingredients we source from the rainforest, which generates more employment, development, taxes and even attracts scientists to the region.”

NOVO NORDISK: PARTNERING WITH THE CITY OF HOUSTON TO COMBAT TYPE 2 DIABETES

In 2014, Novo Nordisk—the partnership with the Stone Diabetics Center Copenhagen and University College London—launched the Cities Changing Diabetes Initiative to address the cause and halt the rise of type-2 diabetes in urban environments. It is estimated that 422 million people worldwide who have diabetes, nearly two-thirds live in urban areas and populations in cities are 2-5 times more at risk of having diabetes. The initiative’s partnership with the City of Houston—where 1 in 4 adults are projected to be diagnosed with diabetes by 2040—was conducted a vulnerability assessment of sociocultural factors and intervention strategies. Over 400 stakeholders, from patients to employers to public health institutions, were mobilized to reduce risk factors and barriers to diabetes care. The initiative estimates diabetes to be maintained at 1% prevalence in Houston by 2045, saving ~$1.5 billion in healthcare expenditures. 51

“Speaking to the benefit of partnering at the city level, Lars Fruergaard Jørgensen, President and CEO of Novo Nordisk A/S remarks that, “Big cities are a center of gravity in driving change in many countries. They are closer to their populations and have a more acute, aligned interest with stakeholders.”

51. Cities Changing Diabetes (2019). The Diabetes challenge in Houston

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As one CEO told us, “Sustainability is complex, as you may think you’re solving one problem, but you could be creating another.” Across our conversations, business leaders emphasized the complexity of global issues and consistently highlighted the need to shape collective solutions that account for complexity, trade-offs and unintended consequences across solutions, especially, at the country level; are holistic and science-based; and credibly engage consumers and regulators to alignment most effectively.

**CONFRONTING COMPLEXITY AND GENUINE TRADE-OFFS**

In our one-to-one conversations, CEOs said it was important not to “oversimplify” global challenges. In reality, many of the societal problems we face, CEOs emphasize, are incredibly complicated and involve trade-offs, with potential unintended consequences that must be understood to inform decisions. As Peter Dionne, CEO of Mondi Group, told us: “Sustainability is an awfully complex topic. It’s about how you weigh different things.” CEOs also note that it is often not as simple as “flipping the switch” on solutions. In the case of mobility, infrastructure for electric vehicles is not developed enough to support broad transition in most countries, and there are challenges that need to be dealt with, such as the environmental and human rights issues associated with the mining of lithium and cobalt upstream, or the regularity of batteries at end of life.51

As one leading automotive CEO put it: “These cannot be solved overnight, and we have to be very realistic and science-based.”

In the words of Florence Liamonde-Makadi, Manager/Head of MotorcycLigada, “Electronic vehicles will curtail emissions, but there needs to be functioning infrastructure for the industry to invest in.”

CEOs note that the “demonizing” of options, while useful, for uniting action, can also have unintended consequences or extract from bigger issues. The global movement to reduce the use of plastic straws, for example, may have unintended consequences by driving consumers toward more plastic in disposable containers that may actually use more resources, or by taking attention away from other problems, such as reducing the disposal of plastic waste into the world’s waterways (85% of the plastic pollution in the oceans comes from riverbanks).52 In a related example, shifting to recyclable plastic could lead to greater consumption of plastic’s consumer assumed to drive.”

When 91% of the plastic produced is not currently recycled,53 leaders highlight the importance and complexity of balancing trade-offs between solutions. In the words of Nick Wilkie, President and CEO of OceanCrisis: “We need to devise a holistic approach and work together to find solutions. I don’t think there is a magic wand.”

Geopolitical considerations and country-level trade-offs must also be taken into account to those that economists recognize. According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, trade-offs between environment and food security must be carefully balanced. Saurav Chawhan, Executive Chairman of Phoenix Group, told us: “Balancing biodiversity loss while reducing poverty is an important trade-off to consider.” CEOs emphasize the importance of balancing industrial- and societal needs to transition economies to low-carbon energy, considering the asset levels in place and implementing parallel strategies for transition and efficiency. For instance, Investec actively invests to support development of the energy sector in South Africa, while reducing economic dependence on coal. Fani Titi, Joint Chief Executive Officer of Investec Group, speaks to the role of policy, “If policies are liberalized, private capital will find a way to support alternative energy in South Africa.”54

**IN SOLVING GLOBAL CHALLENGES, CEOs SAY WE MUST ACKNOWLEDGE THE COMPLEXITY AND TRADE-OFFS**

"Societal problems are complicated. There are trade-offs and unintended consequences to understand.”

Fernando Musa, CEO, Braskem SA.

"Producing more food on less land — a trend to reduce GHG emissions — increases fertilizer use, which releases nitrogen, which also contributes to global warming.”

Gaurav Dhawan, Executive Chairman, Phoenix Group

Consumer behaviors are not always aligned with their intentions. For instance, the CEO of one retailer told us: “We definitely see a rising interest among the consumers (in sustainably produced products), but we still see an increase in demand for speed and convenience. Those might not always go directly hand in hand, which is a challenge for the industry.” While consumers increasingly want to stay informed and make sustainable choices, with growing access to information and social media, they must continually navigate competing views. To that end, CEOs say regulators can be too quick to follow consumer perceptions. As one CEO said, “There is a challenge about the science versus science. Decisions may look very short on the surface, but the unintended consequences can be significant.”

Therefore, CEOs emphasize the need to shape credible independent solutions, perhaps informed by emotions or perceptions, but grounded in science. It will be important to educate and engage all actors — from regulators to consumers — on all facts and realities of sustainability issues in order to drive the right incentives and behaviors.

**ENGAGING REGULATORS AND CONSUMERS IN HOLISTIC, SCIENCE-BASED SOLUTIONS**

The waste stream for plastics, and more generally material flows, is perhaps the most cited challenge for its complexity. The root of the problem, as one CEO from the food and beverage industry noted, is that “plastic is the most efficient packaging for handling beverages, but it is littered, it is a catastrophe for the oceans.” Some potential substitutes for single-use plastics may have even worse environmental footprints, so the industry is also focusing on solutions to address end of use. This is not a trivial problem; it relies on creating and improving recycling infrastructure and collection systems, while also changing consumer behavior at the local level. Once plastic is collected, there are technical limitations to recycling it. Many of the attributes that make plastic a great material — it’s inexpensive and there are many different types for different purposes — also make it challenging to separate and process for recycling. With technologies available today, consumers may need to compromise on the quality of recycled products, while brands may need to accept a higher price of recycled plastics.

In the words of Antoine Frérot, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer of Veolia: “The economics of recycled plastic are completely different, and brands must commit long term to its development.” New technologies need to be developed in recycling packaging, in mechanical recycling and optimizing economic models.

**ILLUSTRATIVE TRADE-OFFS: SUSTAINABLE AND CIRCULAR MATERIAL FLOWS**

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In the words of Antoine Frérot, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer of Veolia: “The economics of recycled plastic are completely different, and brands must commit long term to its development.” New technologies need to be developed in recycling packaging, in mechanical recycling and optimizing economic models.
This year, as business calls for new levels of collaboration and partnerships to advance the Global Goals, they also see a more active role for the United Nations and UN Global Compact. Across our conversations, CEOs emphasize the need to embrace the unique strengths of the United Nations system – as a neutral convener, credible independent organization and connector to national governments – to drive forward concrete action. In the mind of CEOs, three key responsibilities could make the difference: bringing actors together in dialogue on solutions; playing a more active role in setting consistent standards; and building partnership and alignment across business, national and local governments.

BRINGING ACTORS TOGETHER IN DIALOGUE ON SOLUTIONS

As business leaders call for greater dialogue and systems-level solutions to overcome barriers to sustainability, the United Nations can amplify its longstanding role as a neutral convener to bring key actors together and provide a platform for the honest discussion on what can collectively be achieved. CEOs spoke to the voice the UN Global Compact can bring to address complex issues, balancing engagement beyond industries and across actors to drive action on global challenges. According to one CEO, “We work within a long value chain and we need someone to help us facilitate the process – the structure of the UN could be the right tool for that.”

SHAPING AND ADVOCATING CONSISTENT STANDARDS

The Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact, say CEOs, has been instrumental in establishing standards for conduct and reporting. According to the UN Global Compact Progress Report, 67% of business executives say “the UN Global Compact has played an important role in guiding our corporate sustainability reporting.” Our conversations revealed a desire amongst business leaders for the UN Global Compact to play an even greater role in helping business to construct and advocate higher standards that all companies will be compelled to adopt. In the words of Werner Baumann, Chairman of the Board of Management of Bayer AG, “The UN should link the SDGs with standards of business conduct.” CEOs also highlighted the potential role of the UN in facilitating transparency and accounting systems: “The UN can play a role by universally creating transparency of financial markets and systems that will classify products based on their degree of sustainability, where people can be held accountable for the products that they buy.”

One theme from our conversations with CEOs is the accelerating role that a global price on carbon could have in making sustainability competitive. Business leaders expressed a frustration with patchwork carbon pricing schemes and emphasized the need for a global solution that aligns jurisdictions and directs resources to the places where they can have the greatest impact. As one CEO told us, “As a global company we operate in some places that have instituted a carbon tax and others that have not. If there is a price for CO2, for just one country it will not work. It has to be everywhere.” The UN Global Compact calls companies to set an internal $100 minimum price on carbon per metric ton as part of the Caring for Climate initiative.

BUILDING BRIDGES BETWEEN BUSINESS, NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

CEOs believe national governments can play a key role in helping address sectoral gaps and identify an opportunity for the UN Global Compact and Local Networks to enhance its role facilitating industry-wide collaboration with central governments. For example, partnering with national governments could play a key role in reshaping educational systems to prepare a new generation of talent that is gender balanced and dexterous in science, technology, engineering and mathematics. For instance, at the Hackathon High Level Political Forum (HLPF), the South African Minister of Tourism, HE Minister Mmamoloko Kubayi-Ngubani spoke of the government developing Coding and Robotics curriculums for high school grades 1-3 and are training 72,000 teachers to teach coding to primary school learners.

"It’s about regulation, convening power to get industries to agree to things and investments in innovation and infrastructure."  
James Quincey, Chairman and CEO, The Coca-Cola Company

“The UN needs to broker an honest conversation about the trade-offs. For example, people want a smart phone full of metals but not a mine in their backyard. There is a disconnect between what people want and what they are prepared to do. We need the platform for the honest discussion.”  
Jean-Sebastien Jacques, Chief Executive, Rio Tinto

UNLOCKING COLLABORATION: THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND UN GLOBAL COMPACT
CEOs say investors are not the primary drivers of the sustainability agenda today, but they will be in the future.

Investors stand at a critical juncture as CEOs place faith in their ability to drive action in the future but acknowledge the company-investor relationship is not the primary factor driving sustainability today. Only 12% of CEOs—and 26% of the world’s largest companies—say that pressure from investors and shareholders motivates them to act on sustainability. Our trend data paints a similar story: more than a quarter of CEOs have ever, since 2010, cited investors in one of their top three motivating factors on sustainability. As one CEO told us: “As long as investors see good business fundamentals, they are supportive of sustainability, otherwise they would say ‘stop’. However, while investors are not considered the most important stakeholder, growing investor interest in sustainability is having a visible impact: the number of CEOs citing lack of recognition from investors as a barrier dropped from 34% in 2010 to 15% in 2014. As one CEO told us: ‘I have seen an acceleration in the last 12 months that I haven’t seen before. A normal conversation with an investor or prospective investor used to have zero content on ESG or sustainability and on traditional business practices, today it’s sustainability and ESG performance. If we didn’t care about it, we wouldn’t have those investors. You get the investors you deserve.’”

“The confluence of technology and sustainability has enhanced ESG valuation in investment decisions.

The quantitative analysis of sustainability—methodology constructed on big data and machine learning—promises to be a leapfrog development providing investors credible, empirical data on sustainability performance. For instance, Arabesque S-Ray® monitors over 7,000 of the world’s largest corporations to combine over 200 ESG metrics with over 50,000 news sources to provide investors actionable information on a company’s extra-financial performance. According to Alex Ricard, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer of Herbert Smith Freehills, “Sustainability is a cost beyond the cost of doing business and that cannot be easily absorbed.” Furthermore, majority CEOs cite investor short-termism as a wider barrier to appreciating the value of sustainability. According to one CEO: “If we had stock for 3 to 9 months we are not concerned about what will happen in 30 days.” Shifting the sustainability discussion from, as one CEO put it, “a nice-to-have conversation to a performance metric” has tangible benefits: according to the World Bank, businesses stand to gain at least $3 trillion a year in market opportunities by adopting sustainable practices, more than the $7 trillion annual investment—$4.5 trillion in developing countries needed by 2050 to achieve the Global Goals.57

CEOs say better engagement from investors can forge a relationship between capital and development

The next step, say CEOs, needs to come from the investment community to better engage companies on their sustainability performance and understand the trade-offs they face. According to Alex Ricard, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer of Pernod Ricard: “Investors should recognize that sustainability is a cost beyond the cost of doing business and that cannot be easily absorbed.” Furthermore, majority CEOs cite investor short-termism as a wider barrier to appreciating the value of sustainability. According to one CEO: “If we had stock for 3 to 9 months we are not concerned about what will happen in 30 days.” Shifting the sustainability discussion from, as one CEO put it, “a nice-to-have conversation to a performance metric” has tangible benefits: according to the World Bank, businesses stand to gain at least $3 trillion a year in market opportunities by adopting sustainable practices, more than the $7 trillion annual investment—$4.5 trillion in developing countries—needed to achieve the Global Goals.57

“In 2013, we performed a ‘High Performance Business and Sustainability Leadership’ analysis which categorized companies in four segments – Transformational, Vulnerable, Transactional and Notional—on their path to combining sustainability leadership with superior market performance. This year, our analysis builds on that assessment, but with two important differences. First, using the Accenture Strategy Competitive Agility Index (CAI)—a robust dataset that scores 1,010 companies using more than 4 million data points and innovative sustainability and trust measures, powered by Arabesque S-Ray®—we assessed the performance of 57 of the largest companies that responded to this year’s survey against indicators on growth, profitability and sustainability and trust. We then ranked the CAI scores of the companies in our sample against the entire database of companies to isolate their industry competitive rank. Second, we used trend data dating back to 2014 to evaluate their performance sustainability and business metrics over six years. The results confirmed that responsible leadership can build competitiveness over time, demonstrated by three key insights.

Insight 1: “Transformational” leaders continue to hold positions of market competitiveness

Leaders we described as “transformational” in 2013 (characterized by strong sustainability performance, but weak business performance) have retained their leadership positions, and continue to balance sustainability & trust, growth and profitability to drive competitiveness in their industries.

Insight 2: “Vulnerable” leaders have pivoted to positions of business competitiveness

Leaders we described as “vulnerable” in 2013 (characterized by strong sustainability performance, but weak business performance) have maintained their sustainability performance and witnessed growth and profitability—demonstrating that sustainability leadership may actually help to “move up” companies to positions of business competitiveness over time.

Insight 3: “Notional” leaders have not been able to improve business performance

Leaders we described as “notional” (characterized by weak sustainability and business performance) have not been able to transform their companies towards paths of growth, profitability or competitiveness over time—indicating that ignoring the value sustainability could hinder business improvement over time.

Over the coming months, Accenture Strategy and Arabesque will be delving deeper into these insights, and will publish additional details on the analysis and its implications for responsible leadership.
CALL TO ACTION 3: DEFINING RESPONSIBLE LEADERSHIP FOR 2030

Responsible CEOs see their obligations evolving. CEOs say that business leaders that are serious about sustainability must guide their companies and sectors toward a more stable and sustainable world. From our analysis and conversations, CEOs point to nine emerging qualities of responsible leaders that are individually driving change – across their organizations and ecosystems – to enable business to be a leading actor in driving the Global Goals.

NINE QUALITIES OF RESPONSIBLE LEADERS THAT WILL DRIVE DISRUPTIVE CHANGE AND IMPACT TOWARD 2030

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<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
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<td>Pioneer systems change</td>
<td>Lead with purpose</td>
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<td>Accept less economical options in the short-term to propel the economics through scale</td>
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<td>Drive market demand for sustainability</td>
<td>Develop superior sustainable and responsible options</td>
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<td>“Nudge” responsible behaviors via product design and marketing</td>
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<td>Build cultures of responsibility and sustainability</td>
<td>Build sustainable, responsible and purpose-driven cultures</td>
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<td>ECO SYSTEM</td>
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<td>Know the issues and engage in science-based leadership</td>
<td>Understand sustainability challenges</td>
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<td>Engage with broader stakeholders in shaping science-based solutions</td>
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<td>Extend responsibility to ecosystems and lift others up</td>
<td>Be “end responsible” for products and extended operations (e.g. contractors)</td>
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<td>Extend best practices to raise standards in your industry</td>
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<td>Collaborate non-competitively</td>
<td>Collaborate to drive higher standards and scale action in your industry</td>
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<td>Share best practices and innovation to accelerate industry action</td>
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<td>INDIVIDUAL</td>
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<td>Take sustainability personally</td>
<td>Personally believe responsibility is good for business</td>
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<td>Lead by example – walk the talk</td>
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<td>Take stands on important issues</td>
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<td>Hold the organization accountable and engage investors</td>
<td>Hold the organization accountable for sustainability (tie to performance and compensation)</td>
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<td>Force the discussion with investors</td>
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<td>Lead change with authenticity and vulnerability</td>
<td>Acknowledge what is not working well and prioritize it</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Be human, not “superhuman”</td>
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94% CEOs feel operational responsibility for ensuring their company has a core purpose and role in society. 96% CEOs say it is in their and the company’s best interests to embed a transparent and ethical mindset.
LEADERSHIP QUALITIES: PIONEER SYSTEMS CHANGE

Growing expectations from consumers, employees and the public are placing new demand on leaders to serve a higher purpose in helping ensure a sustainable and equitable future. Business Roundtable, an association of CEOs from nearly 200 of America’s most prominent companies, recently changed its formal statement of purpose since 1997, recognizing the interest of all stakeholders, not just shareholders. This year, we observe a clear shift in CEOs’ views as they identify a growing imperative to look beyond near-term profits in order to meaningfully drive forward the sustainability agenda.

Being a leader means being a front-runner, which could entail taking costs more, we tell that to consumers awareness, or we can turn it around – we are going to do what is right and if it costs more, we tell that to consumers and if they are willing to pay, that is great, otherwise we are going to reduce our cost margin somehow and find efficiencies elsewhere.” - João Paulo Ferreira, CEO, Natura

LEADERSHIP QUALITIES: MARKET DEMAND FOR SUSTAINABILITY

CEOs say the role of business must move past “responding to the consumer” to actually driving the demand for more sustainable offerings and making responsible decisions on their behalf. This starts with innovation and product development of sustainable alternatives that appeal to consumers. For instance, Juan R. Luciano, Chairman of the Board of Directors, President and Chief Executive Officer of Archer Daniels Midland Company told us, “Our goal is always to deliver the highest-quality products to consumers. If we can match taste and texture, then we can ease people into eating better for the environment and for themselves.”

And while consumer willingness to pay is often cited as one of the main challenges to sustainability, CEOs say part of their role is communicating the value proposition to consumers to bring down this barrier. For instance, Ian Moir, Group CEO of Woolworths Holdings Limited told us, “We do charge a little bit more for organic cotton, so we need to tell them it’s organic and why it is better and why we are doing it.”

CEOs further see a tremendous opportunity via redirecting the core marketing skill set to propel sustainable and responsible behaviors. Michael Roth, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Interpublic Group, explains the power of purpose-driven advertising: “Smoky the Bear is one of our iconic campaigns. The power of what we do is so enormous that we need to leverage it for the greater good.” Jean-François van Bommel, Chairman of the Executive Board and CEO of Heineken, spoke to the need to be proactive in messaging: “It’s simple: when you drive, you never drink, and when you drink, you never drive.” Heineken is also developing more affordable and accessible sustainable products; as van Bommel told us, “It is more relevant for consumers when you increase the brand of firings.”

“Instilling sustainability in each employee has a ripple effect on their actions outside the workplace.” - Julie-May Ellison, Chief Executive Officer, Cape Town International Convention Centre

LEADERSHIP QUALITIES: KNOW THE ISSUES AND ENGAGE IN SCIENCE-BASED LEADERSHIP

Business leaders see a growing need for CEOs to personally “get the issues” and proactively engage their broader ecosystems. The need for industry leaders to “stand up and join in the conversation” to find solutions will become more urgent — not just from an economic perspective but to resolve environmental issues and benefit the broader social good. “CEOs of the future need to have a better understanding of stakeholder management. It is not a corporate affair anymore and CEOs need to understand and treat these topics seriously. It cannot be delegated,” says Sigve Brekke, President & CEO of Telenor Group.

Given the nature and complexity of these issues, science-based leadership will be essential. As one CEO put it, “We have to move beyond the speeches about climate change into consequential actions, because if you look at the world around you and the statistics, words aren’t getting the job done.”

“The Goals can help us as a society to go around the noise, around the emotion and have science-based dialogue.” - Fernando Musa, CEO, Braskem SA

LEADERSHIP QUALITIES: EXTEND RESPONSIBILITY TO ECOSYSTEMS AND LIFT UP OTHERS

A clear theme of our discussions with CEOs this year has been the role business should play in extending responsibility to their supply chains and ecosystems that are beyond their direct control — from being “end responsible” for the services being given by others to taking responsibility for their product or packaging after consumer use. Eric Rondolat, CEO and Chairman of the Board of Management of SCA told us, “We are auditing all of our suppliers, and we make sure our ecosystem is made responsible at all our points of contact.”

CEOs also stress the need to take the high road and “raise the bar for the industry” to build trust in industry at large. In the words of Gary Goldberg, Chief Executive Officer of Newmont Goldcorp, “At the end of the day, the industry is viewed by the lowest common denominator — any mining company’s actions can come back to affect the whole industry’s reputation.” One way to lift up industries could be through purpose-driven acquisition. As João Paulo Ferreira CEO of Natura told us, “Any company that becomes part of Natura & we will have to abide by our principles. If a company we partner with has issues, it is a great opportunity to improve.”

“Companies that have global footprints can drive the climate agenda as it becomes a global movement in countries that may not have the same will or capacity to make the investments.” - Lars Fruegaard Jørgensen, President and CEO, Novo Nordisk A/S

LEADERSHIP QUALITIES: COLLABORATE NON-COMPETITIVELY

CEOs say they need to be successful in non-competitive partnerships and strategic alliances as they have not in the past — changing the mindset to have “win-win” collaboration within and beyond their industries. In the words of Dr. Martin Brudermüller, Chairman and Executive Director of BASF SE & Chief Technology Officer (CTO), “The collaboration of stakeholders along the value chain is crucial for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.”

Given the vital role of collaboration in advancing sustainable business for the Global Goals, CEOs emphasize that leaders must stop thinking of industry partnering as “pre-competitive” and start viewing it as “competitive” in enabling leaders to meet the growing expectations on business. Brant F. Reid, CEO and President of Mars, Incorporated told us, “I think we’ll see more noncompetitive partnerships, which when dealing with environmental and social issues, is more important than having a competitive advantage.” As co-chair of the Consumer Goods Forum, Reid is galvanizing 400 of the world’s biggest consumer companies to work together on a pre-competitive basis to eradicate slavery from the entire value chain.56


“Collaboration is key, we need it. We need to work together to have a multiplying effect.” - J. Jon Imaz, CEO, Repsol

J. Jon Imaz, CEO, Repsol
LEADERSHIP QUALITIES: TAKE SUSTAINABILITY PERSONALLY

Personal motivation continues to rise as a driver of sustainability, and fully 95% of CEOs say they are personally committed to ensuring that their companies lead on the sustainable development agenda. Our data suggests that the prime differentiating factor for CEOs who believe sustainability is “very important” to the success of their companies (versus just “important”) is personal motivation. While responsibility to the business and its shareholders remains at the forefront, this year, in our conversations with CEOs, we detected a genuine sense of responsibility to the broader society and the planet. In the words of Rosamaria Lázaro Ordaz, CEO of Lazzar: “The CEO has to be personally committed to sustainability to drive action through the company.”

Leaders who are genuine in their concerns for society and the planet are most effective. Doris Mchau, Chief Executive Officer of Sodexo, observes: “The highest performers typically have a leadership team with strong convictions around sustainability beyond a business case or strategic alignment. They approach capital with a clearly defined mission to bring value for people and society.” In the words of Julia Tsetsi, CEO of Tsetsi Group of Companies (Uni-pharma SA, Intermed SA, Pharmabelle Ltd), “It is all a matter of how CEOs change their mindset. You are not just a producer, you are somebody who contributes to the health of people globally.”

This means taking a stand for what you and your company believe in, even if it means trade-offs in meeting stakeholder expectations. For instance, Michael Roth, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Interpublic Group, explains: “We take positions that may be politically incorrect for certain clients. It is the responsibility of CEOs of major corporations to have a voice, and our employees now expect us to have a voice.”

In a concrete and powerful example, Roth told us, “The NRA is looking for an advertising agency, and I told them ‘we won’t pitch in. That’s the kind of stuff that you have to do as a company. Are you going to lose a client or two? Maybe.’

“I cannot bear the fact that there may not be more cod in the oceans, I cannot ignore when I see satellite pictures of deforestation in South America because the production must increase so beef and cattle can be fed — it talks about these things with people inside and outside the company.”

— Frans Muller, President & Chief Executive Officer, Royal Ahold Delhaize

LEADERSHIP QUALITIES: HOLD THE ORGANIZATION TO ACCOUNT AND ENGAGE INVESTORS

For global CEOs, responsible leadership means personally demonstrating action and holding the organization to account. “Creating change in a company is about leadership. It’s about leaders meaning what they say, walking the walk, and talking the talk,” says Bruce Cleaver, CEO of De Beers Group. This includes tying compensation to sustainability performance: Nearly two-thirds (66%) of CEOs from the world’s largest companies say they would agree to have their remuneration linked to independent measures of the firm’s performance on sustainability. According to one CEO, “Remuneration and benefits are tied to sustainability performance — when we do well sustainably, everybody’s remuneration is affected.”

CEOs increasingly believe it is their role to meaningfully engage investors on sustainability. While 61% of CEOs say investors expect their company to have a positive impact on the Global Goals, 48% say their investors actually engage them on their impact specifically. Dave Powers, President and CEO of Deckers Brands told us, “My goal is to start weaving this more into the conversation with shareholders and make sure we speak to these things on a regular basis.”

In the words of one CEO: “Tell investors that we are giving customers what they really want [to eat healthier]. The topline sales number may be weaker, but what’s the problem with that? The metric you are looking at is not appropriate.”

“It is the responsibility of the CEO to set the standard for values of the company. You have to take stands on issues that are important to your employee base and clients. You have to hold people financially accountable for making it happen.”

— Michael Roth, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Interpublic Group

LEADERSHIP QUALITIES: LEAD CHANGE WITH AUTHENTICITY

As CEOs assume a deeper role in driving the sustainability agenda, they emphasize the growing importance of authentic leadership. This includes acknowledging mistakes and limitations, engaging in genuine, constructive dialogue on solutions, and embracing a growth mindset. As Mark Little, President & CEO of SuncorEnergy puts it, “Being authentic leaders is important. We need to be able to stand up, be accountable and join in the conversation on solutions.”

And in the words of Mark Steenert, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Stoelzland: “High levels of anxiety, depression and a trust deficit demand genuine leadership, coordination and outcomes.”

Further, CEOs say that leading with a sense of vulnerability and integrity does not just build trust with stakeholders; it also can create healthier workplaces. In the words of Peter Huntsman, Chairman, President and CEO of Huntsman Corporation, “Mental health and removing the stigma surrounding mental illness is something we must focus on.”

Mark Hunter, President and CEO of Molson Coors further described the importance of “being human” in addressing work-life balance and supporting employee well-being: “I’m prepared to talk about the fact that I’m wrestling with it. Leaders recognizing they’re human beings and are not super human beings sets a healthy tone and has positive impacts across the organization.”

“We need to put a stake in the ground, hold ourselves to account, and engage consumers and employees in a way that is authentic and meaningful.”

— Dave Powers, President and CEO, Deckers Brands

“Sustainability needs more than a few green initiatives. We need a social and corporate culture adjustment to ensure sustainability is embedded in our corporate and social DNA. How do we build the business today most certainly impacts if we will be in business tomorrow”

— Mohammed Mahomed, Acting Group Chief Executive, Transnet SOC Ltd

Across these areas, CEOs are pushing for greater responsible leadership from the business community to raise the ambition of corporate sustainability and scale the contribution of the private sector to the Global Goals. As Bruce Cleaver, CEO of De Beers Group, told us, “People in leadership positions have an obligation to do this. It is no longer a nice-to-have, but is mission critical to your business. It’s a source of competitive advantage if you do it well and authentically.”
“We hold firm to our own beliefs and try to influence, educate and engage with clients, governments and regulators across our markets to be a force for good.”
Bill Winters, Group Chairman, Standard Chartered

“We are focused on mainstreaming impact investing and doing it at a scale.”
Giles Bune sekera, Group Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, Global Impact Initiative

“Driving change and advancing the SDGs is not about spending more money – rather, changing how we spend money and shifting how we earn it.”
Christine Holgate, Group Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, Australia Post

“L’Oréal will continue to be a high-performing company if, and only if, it generates sustainable growth while creating shared value. It’s the condition inherent to the company’s long-term success and to safeguarding our planet. Our future as citizens of the world hangs in the balance.”
Jean Paul Agon, Chairman and CEO, L’Oreal

“You need to find your purpose, articulate it and make sure that everyone in the company knows it.”
Douglas M. Baker, Jr., Chairman and CEO, Ecolab, Inc.

“What we do must be good for the community, country, climate and customers, only then it will be good for the company.”
Praveen Singhavi, President, APRIL Group

“The importance of profits is immensely overstated. They may indicate that a business is well run, but a business’s purpose is to do its job well, and that includes being conscious of the environmental impact of operations.”
Simone Rossi, Chief Executive Officer, EDF Energy

“Achieving equality is not just about gender, it is also about privilege.”
Gvezhwe Tsosema Bizwachew, CEO, Gnez PLC

“Seeing my employees build an income and future is a strong motivating factor for me to do right.”
Sawzan Wazzan Jabi, General Manager and Co-owner of Nutrition and Diet Center

“We have ambitious sustainability goals and actively support the implementation of the SDGs, the 17 goals for sustainable development. We align our activities with the main global and national priorities, and ensure that we achieve continued progress in terms of our business sustainability.”
Hans van Bylen, CEO, Henkel

“We need to show how the industry can be a positive partner for development and part of the solution.”
Jean-Sebastien Jacques, Chief Executive, Rio Tinto

“We are committed to doing our part of help achieve the SDGs. We also firmly believe that no one can accomplish these ambitious goals alone. Which is why we forge partnerships with our employees, supplier partners, customers, government leaders, NGOs and the people who enjoy our foods to improve lives and the planet we all share.”
Steve Cahillane, Chairman and CEO, Kellogg Company

“It’s more and more important for business leaders to stand up and join in the conversation – not just within the economic envelope of the industry but also for the broader social good and to resolve environmental issues.”
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“We see a rising interest in sustainability amongst our customers, while at the same time the demand for speed and convenience further increases. Our job is to be the most sustainable choice also the most convenient.”
Karl-Johan Persson, CEO, H&M Group

“Whatever we do, we expect from our partners.”
Patrick Chahnob, Chief Executive Officer, Chahnob Group

“One day we need to do is having a vision that, if it’s not a sustainable life, it’s not an economically viable life.”
Steve Cahillane, Chairman and CEO, Kellogg Company

“Responsible leadership is about knowing the right thing to do and creating challenging goals to drive towards it, even when you don’t immediately understand exactly how to get there.”
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As business leaders across the world reflect on the role that business will play in achieving the Global Goals, there is a clear and unequivocal call to their sectors and peers to step up impact. However, accelerating progress demands new commitment to leadership and collaboration that will transform market systems from within, and push the broader business community into action. As Jim Fitterling, Chief Executive Officer of Dow, said, “The business community’s contributions to mankind are just beginning; there are countless innovations still to be developed and boundless challenges to tackle. But, we have to be willing to collectively drive change.”

This year, CEOs recognize that commitment needs to get back on track as we move even closer to 2030. Ten years on from our earlier CEO study where 93% of CEOs told us sustainability was critical to their future success, and three years on from widespread agreement that business for the first time had a shared roadmap for action that would enable them to be the leading actor in driving the Global Goals – this year, less than a quarter (21%) of CEOs believe business is playing a critical role in contributing to the Global Goals.

While advanced companies are taking these issues seriously and doing more to transform their companies, broader commitment appears to be retracting. Only a third (35%) of CEOs say they have or plan to set a science-based target in the next year, compared with the 43% of CEOs that, in 2015, told us it was one of the most important corporate leadership behaviors for companies to adopt. While the desire and willingness to do more is there, structural and geopolitical challenges continue to hold back broader action, and CEOs say the market simply isn’t forcing action.

In the words of Eric Rondolat, CEO and Chairman of the Board of Management of Signify, “Are the actors around the table really incentivized? I’m not sure there is that incentive, and with the growth of consumption, we’re never going to be able to fix the equation.”

With 2030 only ten years away, CEOs say it’s time for their industries to stop thinking about sustainability as future-proofing or a competitive opportunity for the future, and start to position it as an imperative for action right now. Not content with the status quo, these CEOs are calling on their sectors and peers to step up efforts, lead the charge and force action from within.

We can see pockets of leadership and a clear shift underway in the minds of CEOs as they begin to look beyond near-term profits and embrace their role as change agents – personally taking a stand and pioneering change within the firm and beyond its four walls – to drive the broader systems transformation required to achieve the Goals. In the words of Dave Lewis, Group Chief Executive of Tesco, “One of the nice things about a business the size of Tesco is that we can be a market maker. When we decide to change the economics, it’s not just for us, but for everybody.”

It’s clear: we are now entering the Decade to Deliver.

“The scale of the challenge is unprecedented and requires all stakeholders, including governments, policymakers, business leaders, investors, shareholders, civil society and academia, to work together to accelerate change.”

Lise Kingo, Executive Director and CEO of the United Nations Global Compact
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

EXECUTIVE SPONSORS
Peter Lacy
Lise Kingo
Jessica Long
Dan Thomas

STUDY LEADS
Jenna Trescott
Sean Cruse

LEAD AUTHOR
Apurv Gupta

SUPPORTING AUTHORS
Akshay Raghunath
Lauren Bula
Laura Rheinbay
Mikayla Hart

ANALYTICS LEADS
Forgat Keaney
Christian Meyer Bretschneider

CONTRIBUTORS
Justin Keeble
Mauricio Bermudez-Neubauer
Alexander Holst
Ynse de Boer
Melissa Barrett
Beatrice Lamonica
Guanghai Li
Harry Morrison
Sanjeev Singh

ADDITIONAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
We would like to thank the following leaders for their additional input and insights:
Molly Conroy, Anheuser-Busch InBev
Susan Mizrahi, Australia Post
Thorsten Prien, BASF
Robert Tao, Manulife
Bilal, McKinsey & Co
Dominic Evers, BP
Josep Soto, BBVA
Brian Castler, Bristols Myer Squibb
Jameel Rasheed, Centrica
Natalie Robinson, Centrica
Angelica Andias, Chattahoochee Group
Jen Miller, Chopp
Brooke Rechel, Deckers Brands
Jane Schmiedek, DuPont Company
Natalia Allen, Eastman
Tracy Kilgore Addington, Eastman
Kai Bischof, Ecolab
Emilie Tenuta, Ecolab
Charlotte Wulf Bye, Equinor
Phil Thompson, GainsMade
Hendrik Alyn, H&M Group
Laurine Wittswein, Hoechst
Uwe Bergmann, Hoechst
Rebecca Stf, HSBC Holdings plc
Ron Gerrard, Huntsman Corporation
Paul M.K., IngeGroup
Daneil Rogale, IngeGroup
Jemma Doald, Interpublic Group
Briana Terry, Jodel
Jeanne Davis, Kellogg Company
Kimberly Sundy, Kellogg Company
Rolf Kramm, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines
Cate Harris, Lendlease Group
Natalia Leselleir, L'Oreal
Emmaert Leloo, L'Oreal
Lisa Manley, Mars, Incorporated
Raphael Rouger, Michelin
Sarah Gams Mirvac
Kim Marotta, MelcoCaeser
Mark Tomlinson, National Grid
Michelle Honick, Natural

We would like to thank the following leaders for their additional input and insights:
THE TEN PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL COMPACT

HUMAN RIGHTS
1. Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and
2. make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

LABOUR
3. Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
4. the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour
5. the effective abolition of child labour; and
6. the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

ENVIRONMENT
7. Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;
8. undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and
9. encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

ANTI-CORRUPTION
10. Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

The Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact are derived from: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Labour Organization’s Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.