

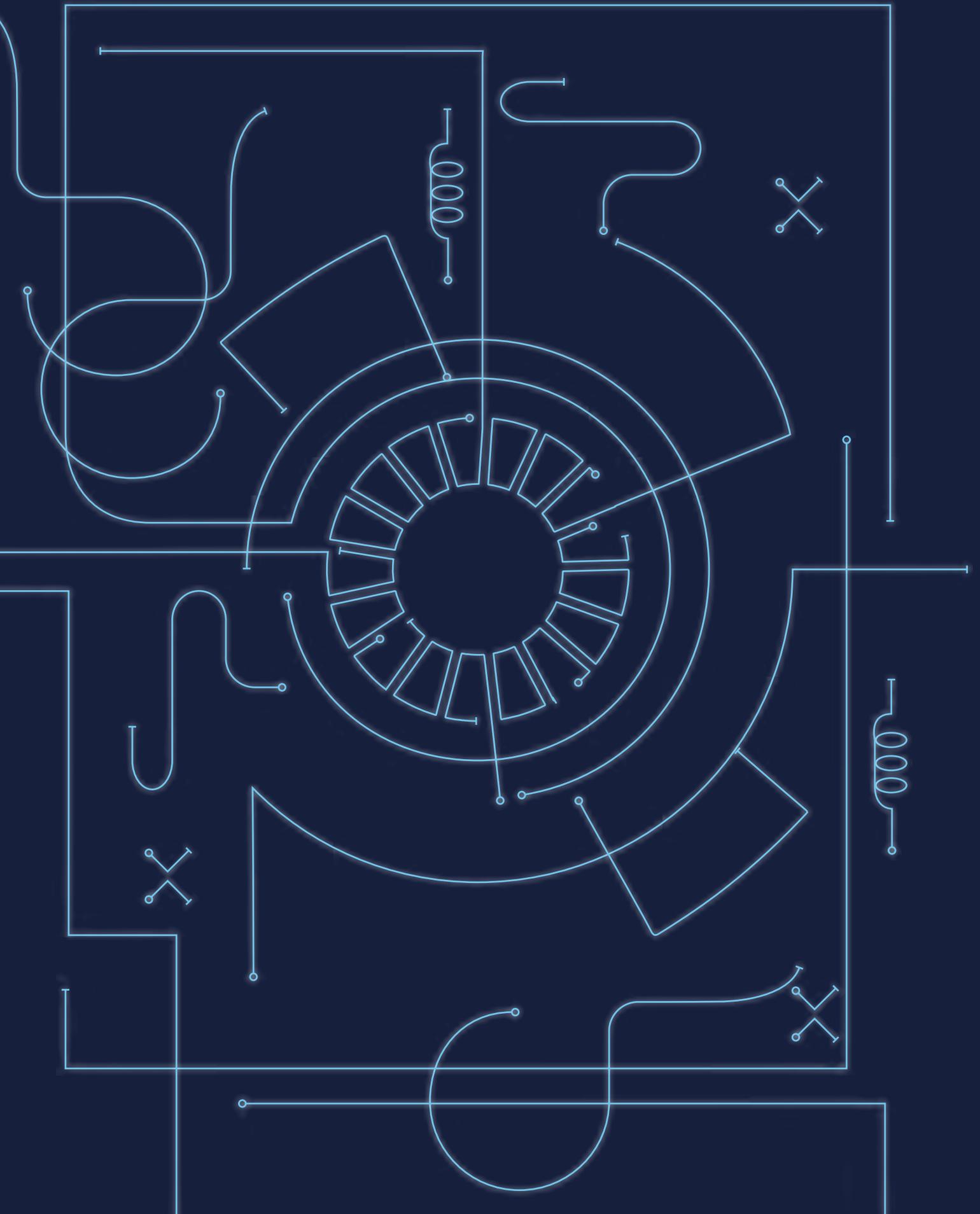
*INTEGRATION OF
THE SDGs IN THE*

BRAZILIAN

**ELECTRIC
POWER SECTOR**



Network Brazil



*INTEGRATION OF
THE SDGs IN THE* **BRAZILIAN**
ELECTRIC
POWER SECTOR



Network Brazil

CONCEPT AND SUPPORT



PARTNERS



Eletropaulo

A SECTORIAL VISION FOR THE SDGs

Dear Partners,

This research is another result of how the Global Compact Network Brazil has addressed the 2030 Agenda in the corporate sector through its Thematic Groups on Energy & Climate and SDG. Following the study "Integration of the SDGs in Business Strategies - a contribution of the Global Compact Brazilian Committee for the 2030 Agenda", launched in April 2017, the Brazilian Association of Electric Power Distributors (Abradee), CPFL Energia and ENEL proposed the study to establish an outlook of how the Global Goals have influenced the work of public and private Brazilian electric power companies.

Groundbreaking, the study demonstrates how concerned is the Brazilian electric power sector about the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in its business strategies. In addition to being vital to the economy and society – in order to supply an essential public good for the production of goods and services – it is a sector whose activity is closely bound to climate change issues and has been discussing the insertion of alternative energy sources in the country's electrical grid, an objective that refers to the SDG 7 (Clean and Affordable Energy), among others SDGs.

The figures brought by researchers of the School of Economics, Business Administration and Accounting of Ribeirão Preto of the University of São Paulo (FEA-RP/USP) bring a diagnosis of the sector regarding the adherence as well as opportunities to evolve in the topic, after only two years since the launch of 2030 Agenda: 65% of the companies - from a total of 20 companies of the electric power sector, whether of power generation, distribution, and transmission, representing Brazil's five geographic regions in various states – already consider the SDGs in their business strategies in the alignment of good practices.

It is important to emphasize that the study proposes a reflection not only related to the advances in reaching the SDGs, but also about the future challenges, business opportunities, creation of new products and services, and the impacts that still impede a better adherence of the organizations. All this will serve as a reference to create a model capable of inspiring other sectors, besides influencing a public agenda, whose regulatory framework is decisive for the private sector to create means to implement the SDGs in its policies and actions.

Therefore, weather in the electric power sector or other sectors of the Brazilian economy, adhering to the SDGs will reinforce even more the strategic role of partnerships. In addition, represents a significant opportunity for companies to do their part in achieving the 2030 Agenda in Brazil and assume their responsibility in global challenges solution. We believe in sustainability as a competitive advantage for the Brazilian private sector.



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MESSAGE FROM THE THEMATIC GROUPS

SDGs AND ENERGY & CLIMATE

The Sustainable Development Goals unite environmental, social and economic aspects, and have partnerships as a premise to their achievement until 2030. The joint action is so relevant that there is a specific SDG dedicated to this issue – SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

The Global Compact Network Brazil strives to support and mobilize companies towards sustainable development. To make use of its network of more than 750 organizations, the Network Brazil established the SDG Thematic Group (TG), whose mission is to develop methodologies that contribute to corporate engagement with this new agenda. Through dissemination and capacity building around SDGs, the TG strives to stimulate a transformative and needed action by the private sector for 2030 Agenda. The group also works in partnership with other organizations and coalitions with which it shares the challenge of engaging the Brazilian private sector.

In this context, the SDG TG joined the Energy & Climate Thematic Group to turn into reality the desire to build a sectorial vision for the SDGs, contributing so the companies in the Brazilian Electric Power Sector can define their strategies within the new agenda. We hope this publication serves to support companies in the definition of their business strategies and inspire the development of similar analyses for other sectors.

Energy & Climate TG's objectives include influencing society and remain as a proactive group in the quest for knowledge. In this sense, the TG incentivizes engaged companies to become active players in the discussion on issues of relevance to the fields of Energy & Climate, seeking to evolve towards a positive agenda aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and strategic actions of the business community.

Therefore, the Energy & Climate TG, in partnership with the SDG TG, conceived this diagnosis of the correlation between current practices in the Energy sector and adherence to the SDGs requirements. This sector is of particular importance due its relevance in the competitiveness of the national product. In addition, both the TG and this publication identified projects that are inspirations for companies which, irrespective of their size or experience in the issue, want to implement actions to strengthen the connection between the SDGs and their strategies.

Finally, a special acknowledgment to the companies that participated more actively in this initiative, as well as all of those that take part in our network and have invested constantly in innovation and best practices for improving business management.

Enjoy your reading!

GIOVANA SGRECCIA

Coordinator of the SDG TG and Sustainability and Inclusive Business Manager at Itaú Unibanco



LUIZ CARLOS XAVIER

Coordinator of the Energy & Climate TG and lead corporate officer for Climate Change in Braskem's Sustainable Development Division



MESSAGE FROM THE PROJECT IDEALIZERS

In 2012, the then Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-Moon, declared, “Energy is the common thread that connects economic growth, with increased social equity and an environmental sustainability that will allow the world to thrive.” He was referring to the importance of the energy sector to global development – economic and social. Attentive of this, we met to understand where Agenda the Brazilian Electric Power Sector is here in Brazil concerning commitment to the 2030 and how we could help us to meet as many as possible of the 169 targets of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals proposed by UN.

Our motivation is enormous, since the SDGs are in fact in the global sustainability strategy of our companies. The study is a way for us to learn with other companies in the sector how to work in the best possible way and share the challenges – which are huge. We had an excellent participation of the electric power sector as a whole – with the support of Abradee, more than 96% of the power distribution sector participated in the study, bringing us an excellent base to work. We gathered in a single publication the performance of the electric power sector in relation to the SDGs challenges in Brazil, bringing a global vision of the sector and highlighting different and relevant practices. Our intention was to involve every sector in the Brazilian energy market – distribution, generation, transmission, and commercialization – in an unprecedented sectoral initiative, both in Brazil and abroad.

Identifying where we are regarding the SDGs – both in terms of the understanding and the actions to meet and disseminate the goals – it is a great opportunity for companies to be part of the solution for global problems, explore new markets and create new products and services that help their countries achieve the 2030 Agenda. This is the chance for all of us to speak a global language and work on a cause in partnership.

After all, nowadays we cannot think about a company’ strategy disconnected from the world challenges. Everything is interconnected, and the ambitious objectives being pursued are closely correlated to the 2030 Agenda objectives. The recommendation is that, in order to remain sustainable as a company, we must be vigilant to the issues that our contemporaneity imposes on us.

Enjoy your reading!



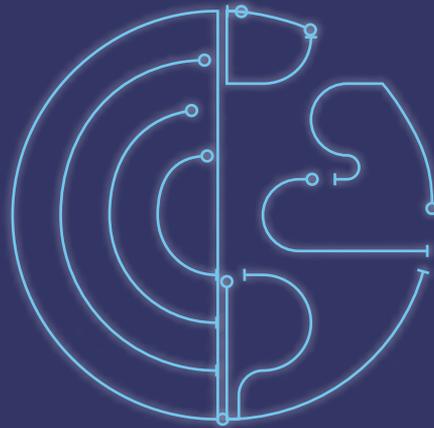
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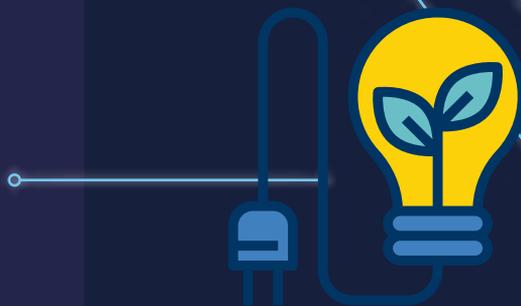
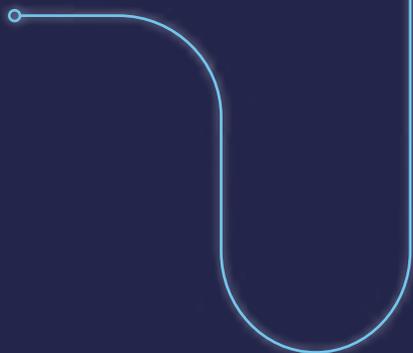
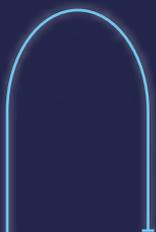
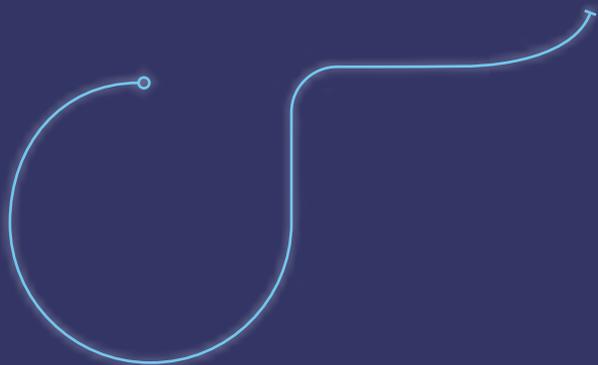
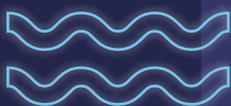


I N

T R O

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GLOBAL COMPACT NETWORK BRAZIL *AND THE CBPG*

The United National Global Compact was launched in 2000 by then-Secretary-General Kofi Annan. Today, it is considered the largest corporate citizenship initiative in the world with more than 12,000 signatories, including companies and organizations. The Global Compact Network Brazil was founded in 2003 and currently has more than 750 signatories. As the fourth largest network, and the largest in the Americas, works in partnership with the United National Development Programme (UNDP) and is managed by the Brazilian Global Compact Committee (CBPG).

The CBPG is a volunteer group that seeks to promote the adoption and incorporation of the Ten Principles of the Global Compact and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the

management of companies and organizations operating in Brazil, as a way to strengthen the corporate sustainability movement in the country. The CBPG understands that the Ten Principles constitute the minimum standards for corporate sustainability policies and practices for the country.

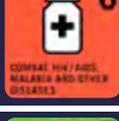
The CBPG brings together companies, business entities, civil society organizations and educational institutions. CBPG members coordinate the actions of six thematic groups – Water, Food & Agriculture, Anticorruption, Human Rights, Energy & Climate and SDGs.

Approximately 40 organizations participate in the CBPG and the current board of directors is composed by Itaú Unibanco (presidency), BASF, B3, CPFL Energia and Enel.

FROM THE MDG TO THE SDGs

Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) were established by the UN in 2000 for the purpose of achieving goals related to the promotion of human dignity and the fight against poverty, hunger, diseases, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women.

1	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
2	Achieve universal primary education	
3	Promote gender equality and empower women	
4	Reduce child mortality	
5	Improve maternal health	
6	Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
7	Ensure environmental sustainability	
8	Develop a global partnership for development	

Sustainable Development Goals

At the 2015 United Nations Summit on Sustainable Development, the Heads of State of 193 countries adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, consisting of a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The SDGs were based on the outcomes of Rio+20 and took into account the legacy of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). Centered on achieving progress on unfulfilled MDG, the SDGs are aimed at ensuring human rights, eradicating poverty, combating inequality and injustice, achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls, in addition to

facing other challenges of our time. The SDGs are integrated and indivisible and mix in a balanced manner the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. As the lead UN channel to the private sector, the United Nations Global Compact is tasked with the mission of engaging companies with this new development agenda.





THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development



End poverty in all its forms everywhere



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all



Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



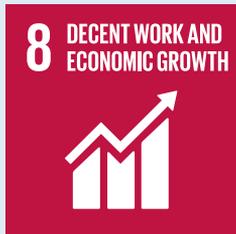
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



Reduce inequality within and among countries



Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



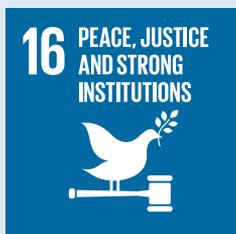
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

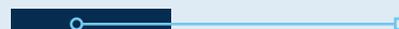


Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, promote access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE SDGs AT [HTTP://AGENDA2030.COM.BR/](http://AGENDA2030.COM.BR/)



INTRODUCTION AND MOTIVATION

The Global Compact Network Brazil, in partnership with the School of Economics, Business Administration and Accounting at Ribeirão Preto of the University of São Paulo (FEA-RP/USP) and the Pontifical Catholic University of São Paulo (PUC-SP), offers this groundbreaking study on how companies in the Brazilian energy sector are committing themselves to the 2030 Agenda. This initiative, a pioneering effort amongst global studies on the SDGs and within the electric power sector, was conceived by CPFL Energia and Enel, with the critical support of the Brazilian Association of Electric Power Distributors (Abradee), which has been engaged in incentivizing sustainable management among energy distributors in Brazil for more than 10 years. The project was also innovative in its management within the Global Compact Network Brazil, because for the first time it counted on the collaboration of representatives from two TGs – Energy & Climate and SDG. The Energy & Climate TG is currently made up of 51 representatives of companies and organizations in different sectors, while the SDG TG currently has 61 representatives. The technical support for the project was provided by FEA-RP/USP. “We had already conducted a study on the issue for CPFL, which recommended the effort to be extended for the remaining participants in the Energy & Climate TG and, subsequently, to the entire Brazilian energy sector,” notes Adriana Caldana, FEA-RP/USP researcher and professor. In addition to the study, the Global Compact Network Brazil organized two workshops on the issue in September and November 2017.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

For CPFL Energia's director of sustainability, Rodolfo Sirol, the implementation of 2030 Agenda remains a challenge and requires paradigm shifts in public and private management. “This encompasses changes in language and the need to work in partnerships, up to commitments deployment undertaken in the form of policies, goals and resource allocation intended to

benefit the Brazilian population,” he says. “At the same time, it is an opportunity for all of us to speak a global language and work in a cause in partnership,” adds Mr. Sirol.

EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCES

In the view of Ana Paula Caporal, Sustainability Planning and Stakeholder Management manager at Enel in Brazil, the study is a good opportunity to learn from and exchange with other companies in the sector. “The SDGs are in fact incorporated in Enel's global sustainability strategy. At the 2030 Agenda inaugural event held at the UN, the company submitted the formal commitment undertaken by our CEO, Francesco Starace, which included our quantitative goals relating directly to SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 7 (Clean and Affordable Energy), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 13 (Combat Climate Change). In addition to those goals, the group's entire strategic plan was deployed in the 17 SDGs, thereby demonstrating that all of us at the company work directly or indirectly on behalf of this global agenda,” she said.

EXAMPLES TO FOLLOW

Nelson Fonseca Leite, president of Abradee, believes that the sector plays a fundamental role as an example to other companies. “The relationship between electric power and human development, income generation and job creation indexes is well known. Currently, the role of companies extends even further by creating opportunities and offering solutions for environmental preservation and sustainability of the planet,” he says. Companies in the electric power sector identified the most challenging SDGs to be internalized in their actions as well as cited successful implementation cases. “One of our objectives with the analysis is precisely the creation of a model that inspire other sectors, in addition to influencing a public agenda,” explains Carlo Pereira, executive secretary of the Global Compact Network Brazil.

RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY

This study is part of an ongoing research project conducted by FEA-RP/USP and PUC/SP entitled "Challenges and Opportunities of Adopting the Sustainable Development Goals in Companies: Evidence from the Brazilian Electric Power Sector"¹ (CALDANA, 2018). The research methodology includes an analysis of the main business impacts and opportunities for the Brazilian Electric Power Sector deriving from the Sustainable Development Goals and the application of the SDG Compass methodology within companies.

From a previous study on the SDGs conducted by FEA-RP/USP at CPFL, came the idea of extending the research to the remaining

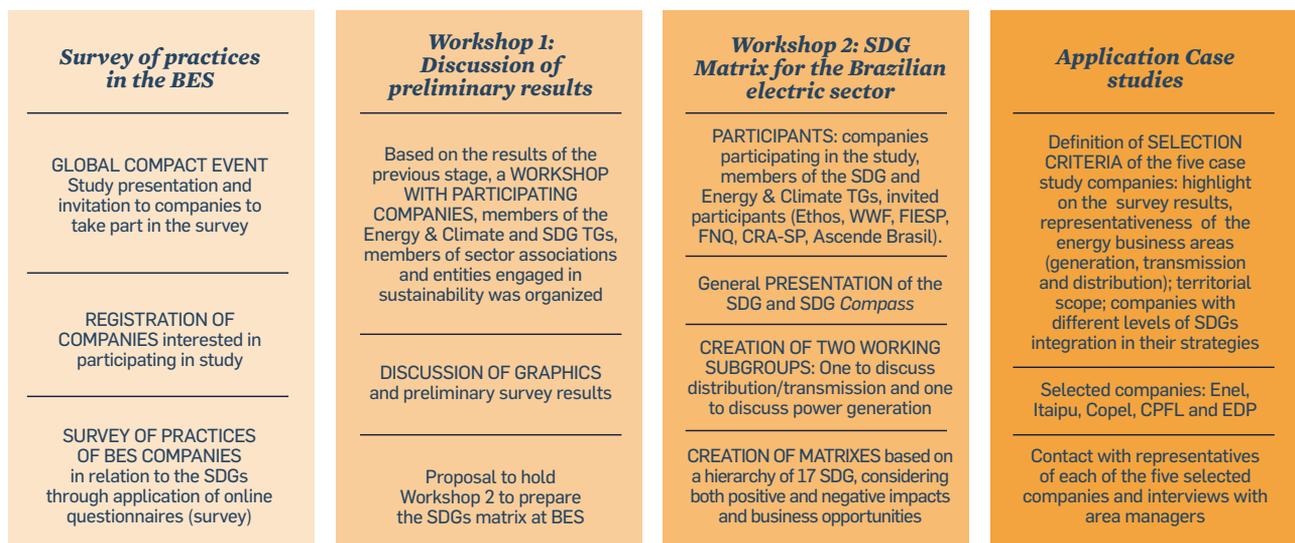
participants on the Global Compact Energy & Climate TG and, subsequently, to all companies in the electric power sector. To ensure the quality of the results and representativeness of the electric power sector, the study's creators pursued and obtained partnerships with 5 associations of the Brazilian electric power companies: ABRADÉE, Brazilian Association of Photovoltaic Solar Energy (ABSOLAR), Brazilian Association of Wind Energy (ABEEólica), Brazilian Association of Independent Electric Power Producers (APINE), Brazilian Association of Electric Power Generators (ABRAGE) and other entities invited by the Global Compact Network Brazil. The stages of the research are described in the Figure below.

The research brought together the largest companies in the Brazilian Electric Power Sector. Thanks to ABRADÉE's great involvement in the study, 96% of the energy distribution sector took part in the survey. The questionnaire utilized was based on the pilot study, discussions with experts in the sector and the SDG Compass manual.

Another relevant aspect of the research was the conduction of case studies on the application of the SDGs. Five companies were selected from the survey for the qualitative stage, consisting of interviews and writing of case studies, based on the noteworthy results obtained on the survey, representativeness in the energy business (generation, transmission

and distribution) and in the national territory and, lastly, companies with various levels of integration of the SDGs in their business strategy.

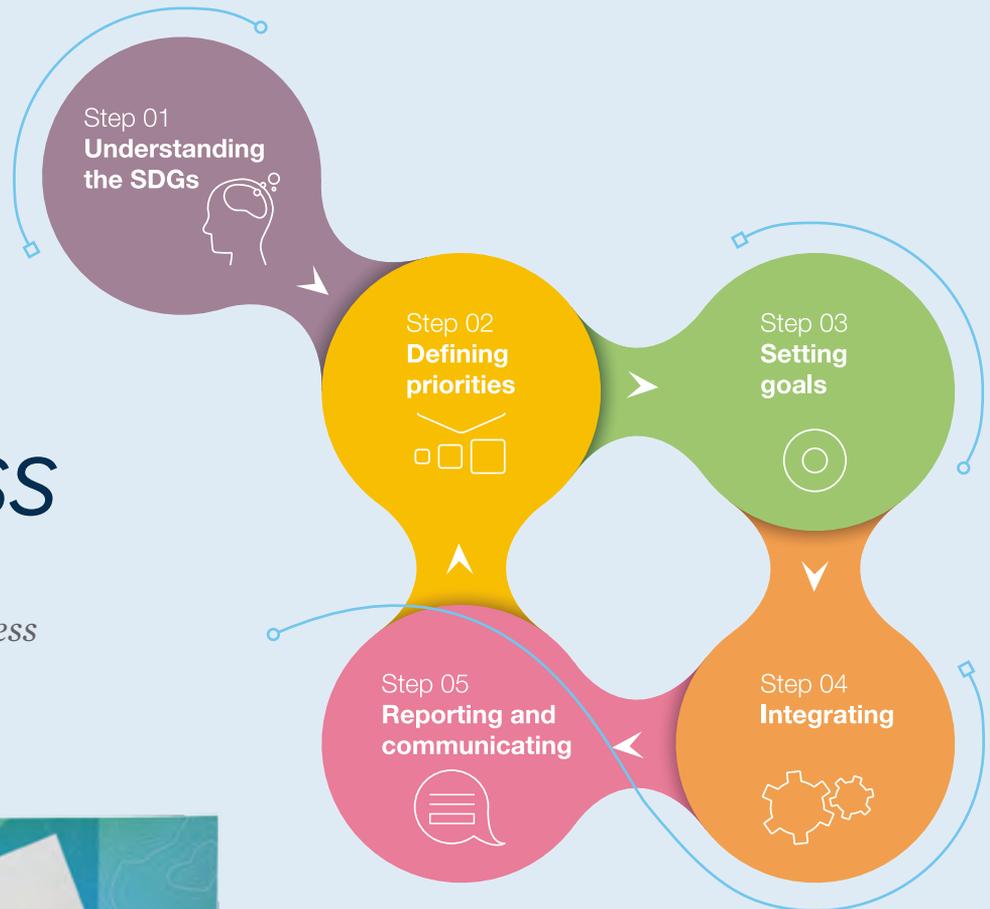
The sectorial representativeness of survey participants, the active engagement of upper management in the case studies and the presence of external experts at the workshops ensured an adequate analysis of the Brazilian Electric Power Sector. The study helped to disseminate the SDGs and generate a healthy discussion on the value of the 2030 Agenda for the sector. Finally, the construction of an ideal SDG matrix for the energy generation and distribution/transmission sectors may indicate new opportunities and challenges.



¹ CALDANA, A.C.F. Desafios e Oportunidades da Adoção dos Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável nas Empresas: Evidências do Setor Elétrico Brasileiro. 2018. Dissertation (Doctorate) – School of Economics, Business Administration and Accounting of Ribeirão Preto, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, 2018. All other references in this publication may be viewed in the References section on pages 60-61.

SDGs COMPASS

*The guide for business
action on the SDGs*



The Guide for Business Action on the SDGs has a role to inspire and summon companies to contribute to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals. The proposal is to explain how the SDGs affect and are affected by business activities in addition to offering tools and know-how to guide companies to align their strategies and measure their contribution to this agenda.

The publication is part of a joint effort of the United Nations Global Compact, the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). The Portuguese translation is signed by the Global Compact Network Brazil, GRI and the Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS).

THERE ARE FIVE STEPS to guide this journey that brings together governments, companies, and civil society, aiming to end poverty and create a life with dignity and opportunities for all.

To view the Guide in Portuguese
– pactoglobal.org.br/publicacoes – to view
the original version – sdgcompass.org

PARTICIPATING COMPANIES

Get to know the profile of the companies that collaborated with the research



The Brazilian Electric Power Sector (SEB) underwent structural reforms beginning in the 1990s, aiming for greater economic autonomy and efficiency. As a result of these changes, the sector segments were divided between generation, transport (distribution and transmission) and commercialization. Generation sector is responsible for the production of electric energy and injection in transport systems for purposes of reaching the consumers. The transport segment, which includes transmission and distribution, aims to transport the energy coming from power plants (ABRADEE, 2018).²

Of the participating companies, approximately 75% have the distribution and transmission as the

activities responsible for most of their revenues, and 25% present the generation as their main activity. The Brazilian power distribution sector was almost totally covered by the participating companies in the survey (96%). Of these, 85% are signatories of the Global Compact.

Considering the number of employees, the participating companies have different sizes: 10% of the companies employ more than 12,000 collaborators; 25%, between 6,000 and 9,000; and 40%, up to 3,000. Among research respondents, 55% work in the sustainability area; 20% in environmental and social areas; and 25% are from other areas or have not declared the area they belong to.

Figures about the companies:

Activity responsible for most of the company's revenue



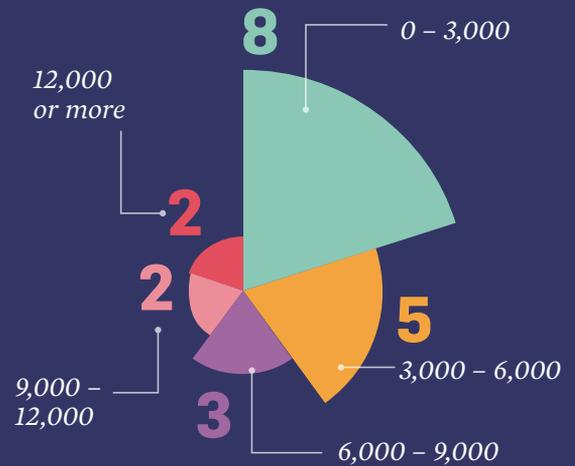
Global Compact Signatory?



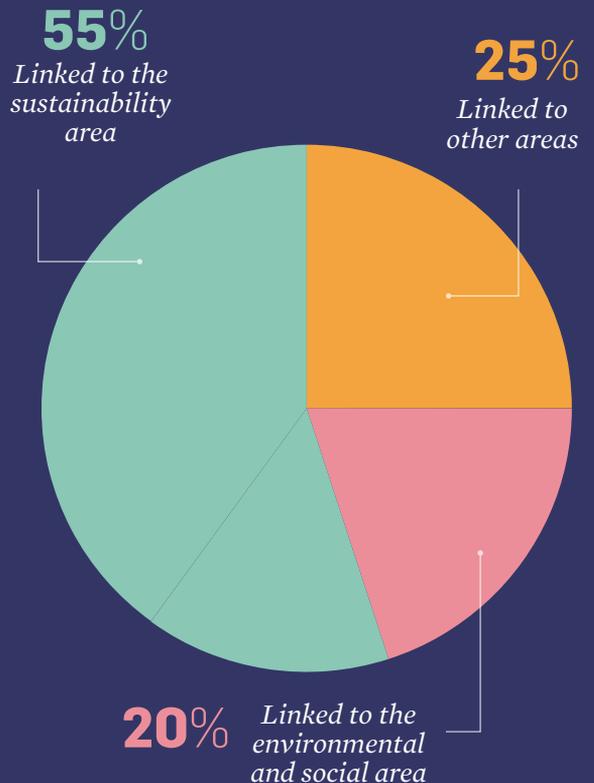
Intensity of P&D (in addition to regulatory %)

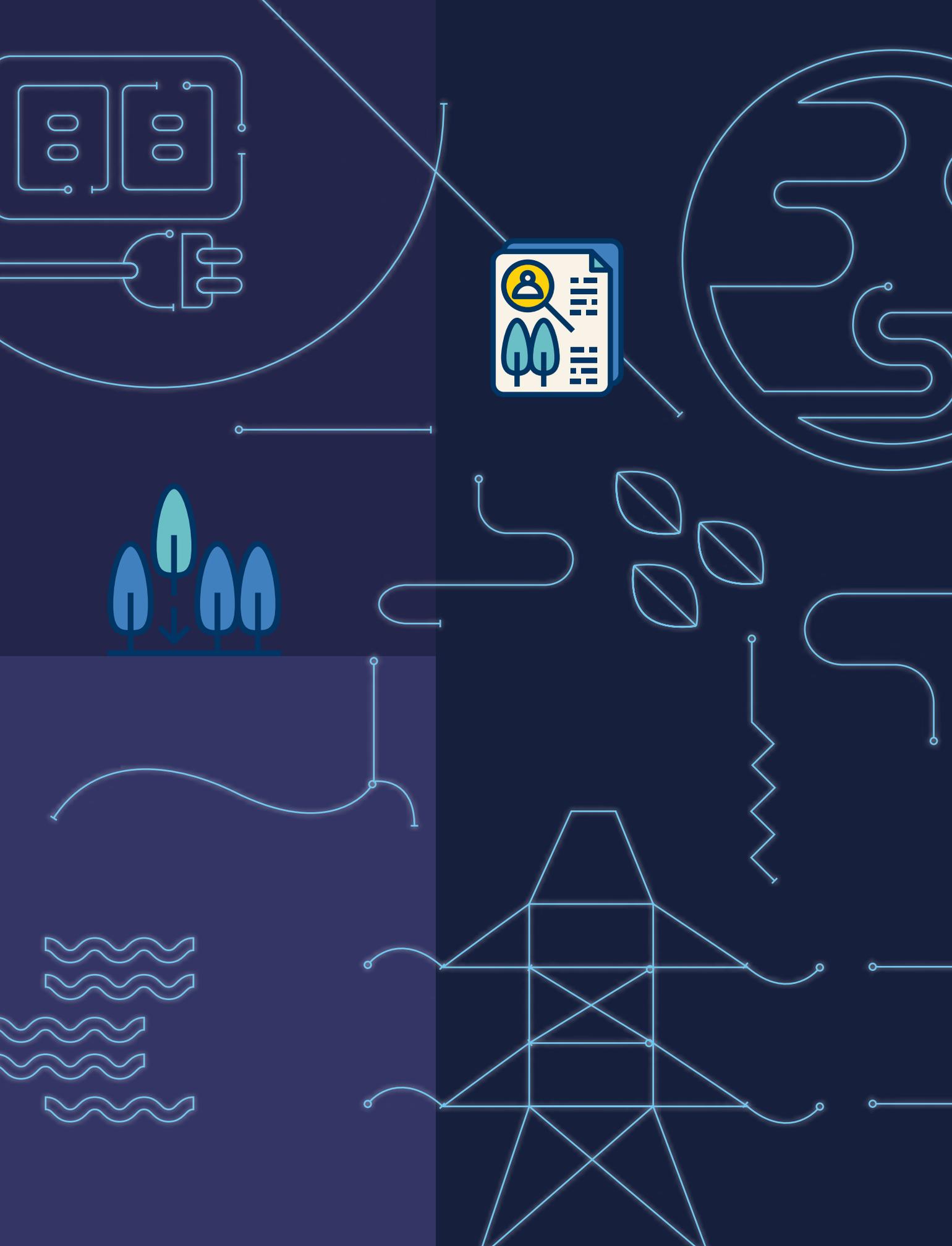


Number of employees



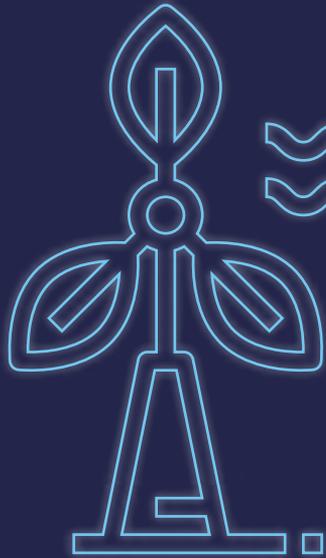
Working area of the respondents







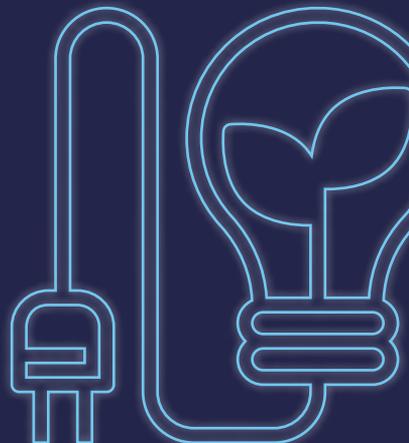
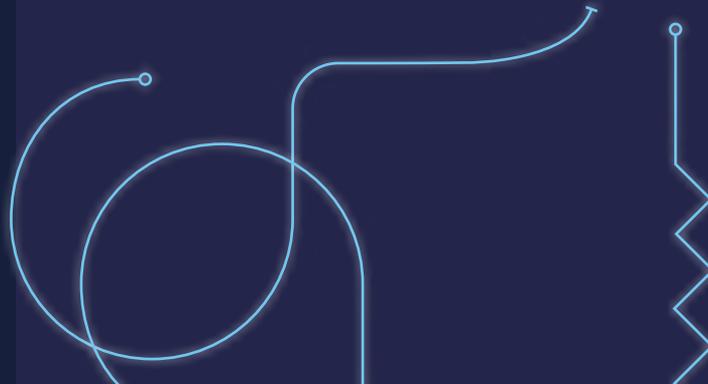
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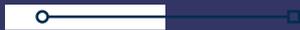


T S



Motivation to work with the SDGs

Companies see the 2030 Agenda as an opportunity to align their organizational strategies with sustainability good practices



The SDGs intend to respond to the new challenges arising from globalization by merging the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. In this way, the 2030 Agenda relies on business action to achieve the 169 established goals.

The inclusion of resource sustainability and environmental preservation as a strategic issue came to reverse a certain downward trend in the share of renewable sources in the Brazilian matrix perceived since 2000. (TOLMASQUIM GUERREIRO; GORINI, 2007).³ To this changing trend in the sector is important to add the side effect of the environmentalist pressure present in the sustainable development concept, which made urgent the change in the energy systems around the world. (JANNUZZI, 2005).⁴ In this way, companies have been seeking, through the adoption of good practices, to promote the transition of the sector to sustainability and also to fulfill an agenda of global relevance.

By virtue of the country's regulatory framework, changes in consumer opinion and, further, the concern with extending good practices to their value chain, companies also report that the SDG are important for a closer relationship with their stakeholders and an important motivator for the adoption of the 2030 Agenda.

5%

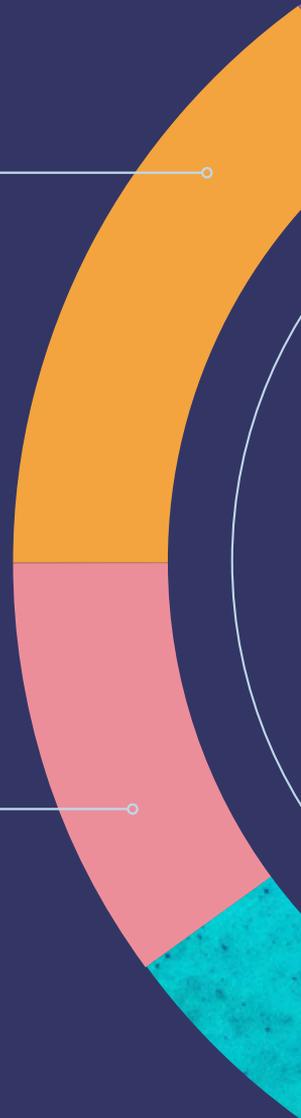
Strengthen the relationship with stakeholders (internal and external)

15%

Transform the sector's business environment, aiming long-term results

10%

Use a globally validated language and a shared purpose





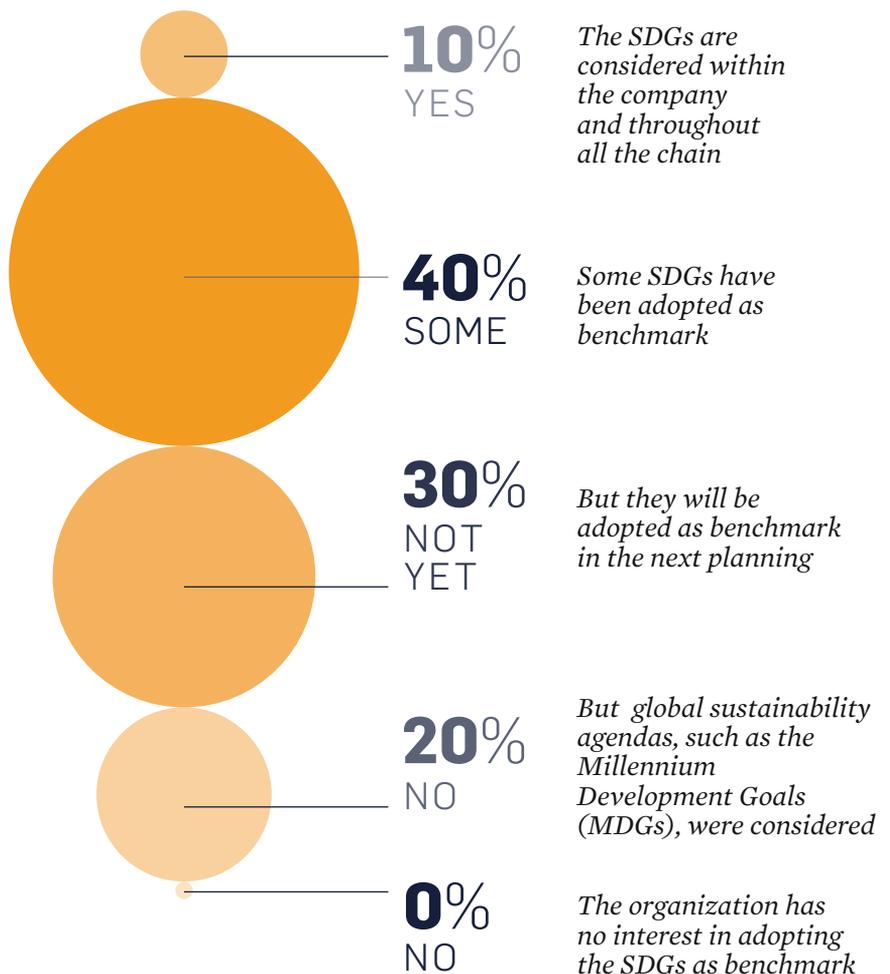
Perspectives on the SDGs as strategic benchmark

The path for implementing the SDGs in organizations already includes the integration of strategic agendas

The graph reveals that all of the companies participating in the research have an interest in integrating the SDGs into business strategy and 40% of the participating companies in the research already use some of the SDGs as a benchmark for reviewing their strategy. However, 20% did not use the SDGs, but based their strategies on other global sustainability agendas. Finally, 30% of companies in the sector plan to incorporate the SDGs as a benchmark in future strategies.

Only two companies (10% of respondents) are currently at a more advanced stage and are already applying the SDGs in a more integrated manner in all their value chain. This is an important highlight, because the very idealization of the agenda proposes the integrated vision of the 17 SDGs and their corresponding goals, since considering only some of them in their management could generate conflicts and possible negative impacts on SDGs not yet considered. Itaipu Binacional's strategic importance and historic role in generating clean energy spurred the decision to select the company to participate as an application case in this study.

Was the SDGs perspective considered as a benchmark for developing or reviewing the organization's business strategy and management?



STRATEGIC ISSUE

Itaipu Binacional made the adoption of 2030 Agenda part of the company's management

Itaipu Binacional is the world leader in clean and renewable energy production, having generated more than 2.5 billion MWh since the beginning of its operation, in 1984. With 20 generating units and 14,000 MW of installed capacity, the company supplies approximately 15% of the energy consumed in Brazil and 86% of the energy consumed in Paraguay (base year 2017). Construction of hydropower plants impacts the biosphere. Cognizant of this, socio-environmental responsibility has been a core institutional mission of Itaipu since 2003, reflecting the commitment of the company and its employees and collaborators to the broader society and life on the Planet. In 2015, the UN recognized the socio-environmental program Cultivando Água Boa (Cultivating Clean Water), developed by Itaipu in partnership with 29 municipalities in the Paraná River Basin 3, as the best water resources management initiative in the world in the "Best practices in water management" category.



15%

Itaipu supplies 15% of the energy consumed in Brazil

90

socio-environmental actions connected to the SDGs were mapped by Itaipu

ACTION ON MULTIPLE FRONTS

According to Luiz Fernando Leone Vianna, Brazilian general-director of Itaipu Binacional, achieving the SDGs is considered a benchmark for the organization's business strategy and management. "We cannot be an island and say that we are doing our part merely by generating clean energy. We have to go further, embrace the holistic vision the world demands and act on it. We are a power plant and a bi-national entity in the MERCOSUL region. We act on a number of realities and social, economic and environmental fronts," says Mr. Leone Vianna.

REACHING BEYOND

As part of UN secretary-general Ban Ki-Moon's second visit to the Plant in 2016, Itaipu signed a technical cooperation agreement with the United National Development Programme (UNDP) on the application of the SDGs in the 54 cities comprising the Association of Municipalities of Western Paraná – (AMOP). In Luiz Fernando's view, the journey is long, but possible. "Today, the 2030 Agenda requires a work aligned with our business strategy, it has to be etched into the company's DNA and not only in occasional actions. The perspective is systemic, complex and overarching. We must reach

further with effective and transparent partnerships based on ethical values," explains the director. "Nowadays, ITAIPU is following the natural course of its mission and vision. We are contributing to generating energy from alternative sources (biomass, biogas, electric vehicles), aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. We actively participate in COP23, presenting solutions during the event to prevent, adapt and build resilience against the effects of climate change. Finally, we undertook the commitment to serve as an example and demonstrate that reconciling economic, social and environmental development is possible," he adds.

"We cannot be an island and say that we are doing our part merely by generating clean energy. We have to go further, embrace the holistic vision the world demands and act"

LUIZ FERNANDO LEONE VIANNA,
Brazilian director-general of Itaipu Binacional

Challenges of integration in organizational strategies

Defining the SDG goals and indicators are the biggest challenges for surveyed companies

Among the most relevant challenges to integrate the SDGs in organizational strategies is defining the company's goals in relation to the SDGs. 15 of the companies surveyed reported greater difficulty in defining goals and indicators, of which 9 of them reported that the

greater challenge is defining the company's targets in relation to the goals set out in the SDG.

The results reveal that some companies seem to be in a stage of greater maturity in the strategic discussion of the 2030 Agenda since, for 6 companies participating in the study, the most relevant challenge at the moment is the definition of their own indicators to follow the activities related to the SDGs. On the other hand, 6 companies demonstrate that they are still

seeking to identify and evaluate the impact of their activities in relation to the SDGs.

The incorporation of 2030 Agenda in the corporate culture appears to be an important stage for SDGs integration in an organization's strategy. CPFL Energia is a company that demonstrated to have consolidated actions in the sustainable development agenda and seeks continuously to improve the development of its sustainability platform.

What are the most relevant challenges for integrating the SDGs in the organization's strategy?

6

organizations answered:

identify and evaluate
IMPACTS

9

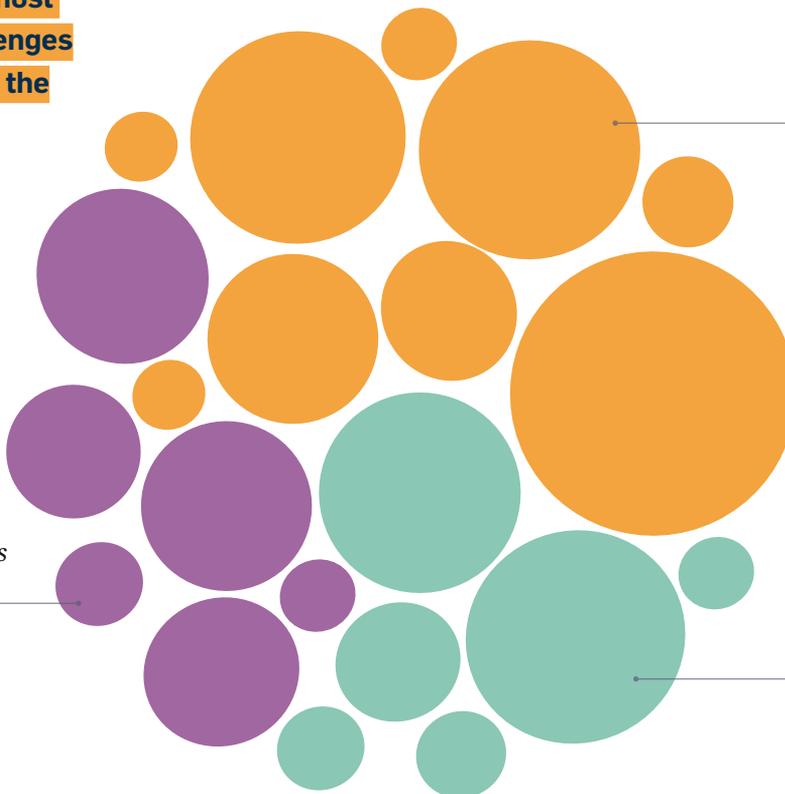
organizations answered:

define our
GOALS
in relation to those specified by the SDGs

6

organizations answered:

define
INDICATORS
for activities relating to the SDGs



2030 AGENDA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

CPFL Energia reports on the difficulties and successes of implementing the SDG

With more than 100 years of history, CPFL is engaged in every segment of the energy sector: generation, transmission, distribution, commercialization and, energy solutions, which leads to 9,4 million clients, being one of the leaders on the segment of renewable energy in Brazil. As CPFL Energia's sustainability director for over a decade, Rodolfo Sirol heads up the company's efforts to adopt – fulfill – the 2030 Agenda. "This encompasses changes in language and the need to work in partnerships, up to commitments deployment

undertaken in the form of policies, goals and resource allocation intended to benefit the population" says Rodolfo.

PIONEERING

CPFL Energia pioneered a study – in partnership with FEA-USP of Ribeirão Preto – to identify the priority SDGs for its operation. We have several actions that contribute to fulfilling the SDGs objectives," notes Rodolfo. A highlight is the Solar Roof Project developed in Campinas, São Paulo, with the support of the Center for Research and Development CPqD and the University of Campinas (UNICAMP). The objective is to establish a real laboratory for large-scale distributed generation of photovoltaic solar power. "Real data is being collected on the various applications and implications of the technology, enabling study and detailed examination of the impacts of this type of power generation," says Rodolfo. Initiated in 2014, a total of

9.4
million

customers are served by CPFL Energia, corresponding to more than 22 million people

14.8
million

reais will be invested in the Solar Roof Project

approximately R\$ 14.8 million will be invested in the research.

The company also notes the most difficult challenges of implementing the SDGs in its business. "A key critical factor is obtaining the support and engagement of upper management, a challenge successfully addressed by CPFL. Another factor is the issue of evaluating impacts and defining priorities along the entire value chain," remarks Rodolfo.

NEW CONSUMERS, NEW STRATEGIES

With an eye on new conscientious and demanding consumers, the CPFL group also established Envo in 2017, a company with expertise in distributed generation. "Imagine you could generate your own energy using renewable sources without impacting the environment," challenges Rodolfo. The firm acts in the stages of technical design, acquisition, and installation of solar panels and customer homologation with their local distributor. "Envo reinforces the expansion strategy for sustainable business and renewable energy," concludes Rodolfo.

"A key critical factor for the companies is obtaining the support and engagement of upper management, a challenge successfully addressed by CPFL"

RODOLFO SIROL,
director for sustainability
at CPFL Energia



Internalizing knowledge about the SDGs

Various forms of internal communication can be employed to disseminate the SDGs in companies

When an organization aims to internalize and disseminate new knowledge in its day-to-day operations, redundant communications principles need to be planned and adopted, using a diversity of means to strengthen the idea to be disseminated.

With regard to dissemination of the 2030 Agenda and SDG related practices, 45% of the companies in the Brazilian Electric Power Sector address the issue in their internal communication tools, including through email, brochure and murals. Some of these companies (10% of surveyed organizations) adopt measures to incorporate the issue in seminars and training programs offered to collaborators.

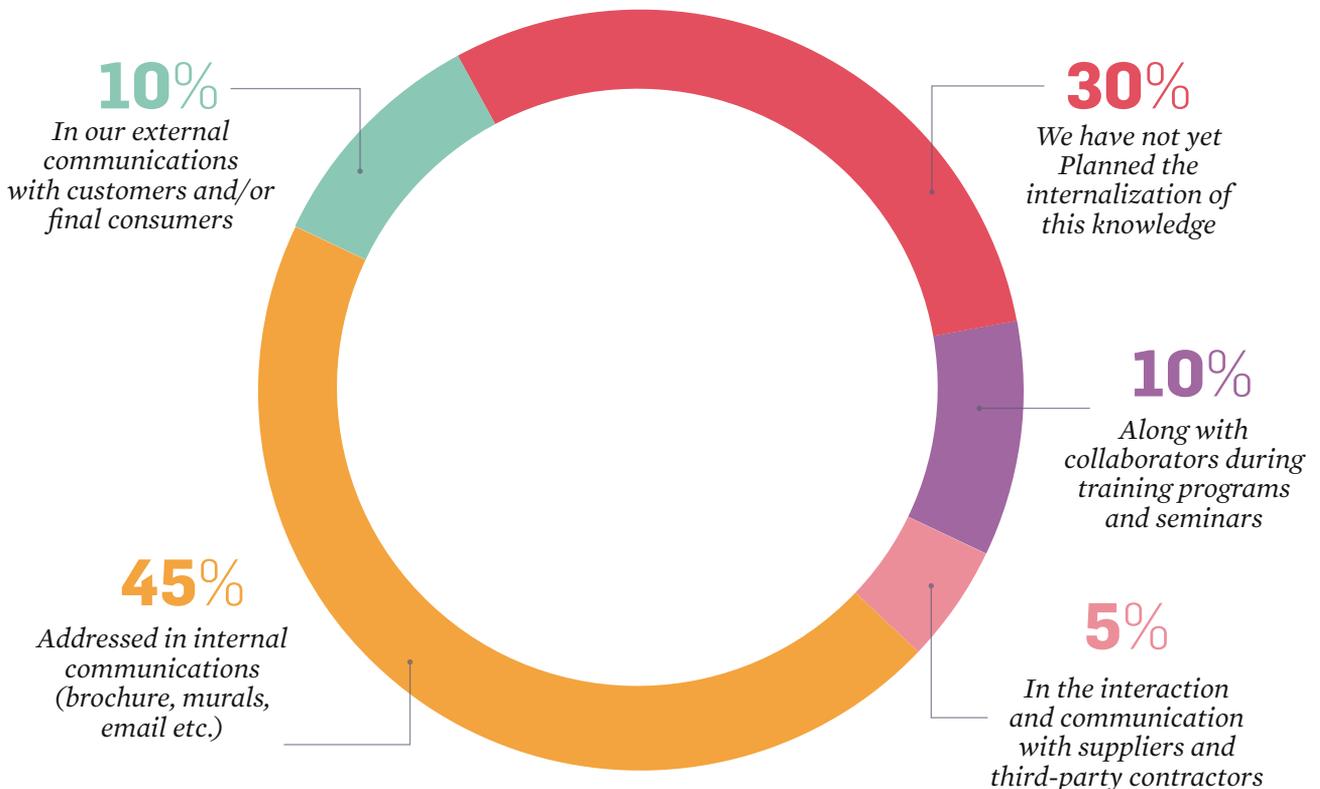
The study revealed that 10% of all companies strive to disseminate this knowledge in their communications

with customers and final consumers, while one company responded that it is incorporating the theme in its interaction with suppliers and third parties.

It is clear that the sector still has a long road to travel when it is considered that 30% of the participating companies have not yet planned how disseminate knowledge of the SDGs to their stakeholders.

In this sense, the ludic solution created by COPEL could serve as an inspiration to other companies in the sector.

How is the knowledge about SDGs internalized?



LUDIC SOLUTION

COPEL creates a jigsaw puzzle to disseminate knowledge of the SDGs

COPEL – Companhia Paranaense de Energia was established in 1954, and 40 years later became the first company in the Brazilian Electric Power Sector to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The company serves 3.6 million households directly and 78,000 industrial firms, in addition to thousands of commercial establishments. Its operations encompass a power generation park composed of 30 plants and 11 shared facilities. The distribution system consists of 195,000 km of transmission lines – the country's third largest.

PIONEERING

COPEL's involvement with sustainability dates back many years, according to the company's chief executive officer, Antônio Sérgio de Souza Guetter: "Because of our historical responsibility to sustainability, we accepted the enormous and inspiring challenge to coordinate the first Center of the Global Compact Cities Program in the South Region of Brazil, in partnership



with Paranacidade and the State Council for Economic and Social Development (CEDES), official agencies of the Paraná State Government. The Cities Program involves multi-sector partnerships composed of government, companies, civil society organizations and universities to develop innovative projects and identify solutions to urban challenges. The Program's strategic references are the Ten Principles of the Global Compact and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," he says.

INTERNALIZING KNOWLEDGE

To address the challenge of disseminating and internalizing the 2030 Agenda in the

3.6 million
households are served by COPEL

195 thous. km
of transmission lines make COPEL the third largest energy distributor in Brazil

company and its supply chain, COPEL's Environmental and Social Responsibility Office team came up with a playful solution.

"In 2017, we held online seminars throughout the state of Paraná for internal audiences and suppliers. We created a gigantic jigsaw puzzle with the 17 SDGs in order to spur everyone to think of corporate and individual goals," recalls Guetter. The objective is to replicate and multiply the practice in 2018. "We want to disseminate the game to the entire community," he says. Anyone interested in using the game can download the instructions at: <https://goo.gl/GXtqHp>.

"As a pioneer company in sustainability, we believe we can contribute to disseminating the importance of the SDGs to the society, companies and individuals, highlighting the responsibility of each and the power of partnerships to achieve the 2030 Agenda, the single most important global agenda," concludes Guetter.

"We believe we can contribute to disseminating the importance of the SDGs to the society, companies and individuals, highlighting the responsibility of each and the power of partnerships to achieve the 2030 Agenda, the single most important global agenda"

ANTÔNIO SÉRGIO DE SOUZA GUETTER,
CEO of COPEL

Stakeholder understanding about the SDGs



The study revealed that upper management had the highest understanding levels of the 2030 Agenda

Among survey respondents, upper management (CEO and Board of Directors) and leaders (management) were the only groups of internal stakeholders with an excellent level of knowledge on the SDGs.

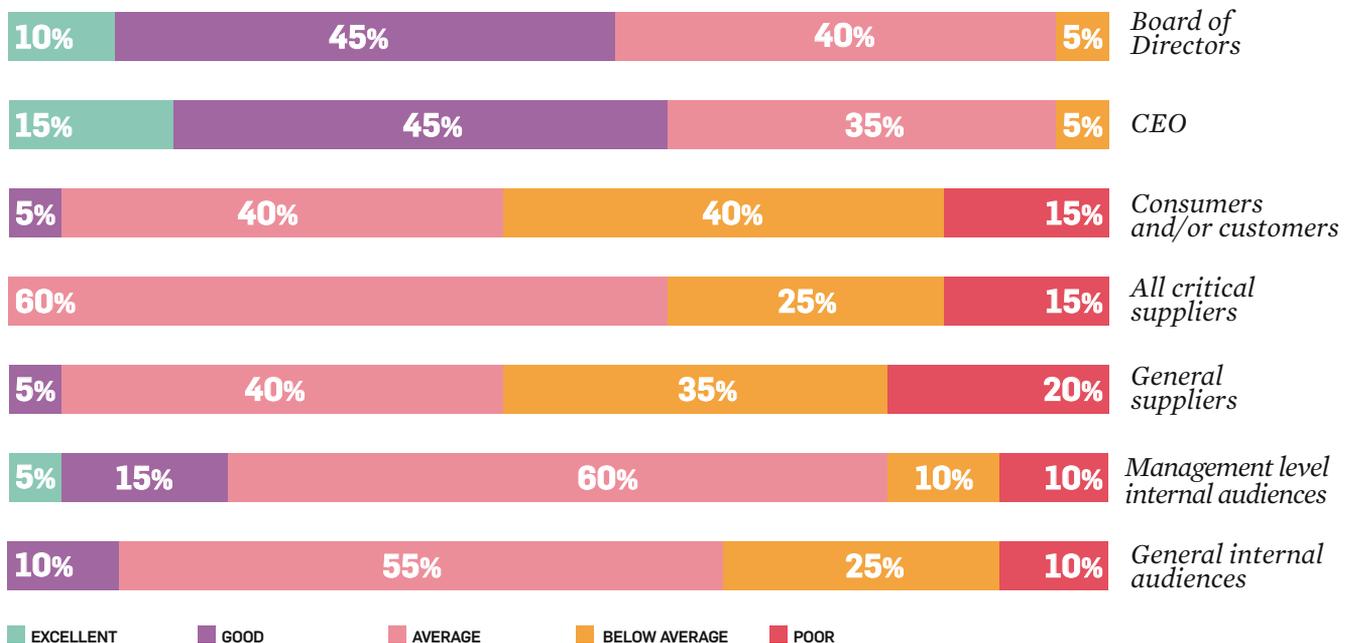
The study also revealed that in the view of companies the customer and consumer group have an average or below average knowledge of the 2030 Agenda. This indicates that the SDGs implementation in the sector could facilitate dissemination of the SDGs to the population, given the firms significant reach.

Another two group of stakeholders identified as having average to poor knowledge of the 2030 Agenda were critical and general

suppliers. Therefore, actions aimed at the understanding the SDGs throughout the supply chain could be of high value at this point.

Among the surveyed companies, EDP has been listed for the longest time on the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI).⁵ This fact could explain why its leaders demonstrated to have the higher levels of understanding of the SDGs, according to the survey respondents.

What is the level of understanding of your stakeholders (internal and external) on the SDGs in the UN's 2030 Agenda?



EXCELLENT GOOD AVERAGE BELOW AVERAGE POOR



INSPIRING AGENDA

EDP engages its entire value chain in the commitment to sustainability

A subsidiary of EDP Energias de Portugal, one of the largest operators in the European energy sector, EDP Energias do Brasil has been engaged in power generation, distribution, transmission, commercialization and electric power solutions segments since 2005. It has assets in 12 states and distributes energy to 3.3 million customers in the interior of São Paulo and Espírito Santo states.

For the past decade, EDP has been listed on the Dow Jones Sustainability Index and for the 12th consecutive year on the B3 – formerly BM&F Bovespa – Sustainability Index (ISE), which recognizes the most sustainable companies in the world. According to Pedro Sigardo, executive manager of environment and sustainability at EDP Brasil, the 2030 Agenda is part of the

company's business culture, which established its own sustainability goals based on it. "The EDP Group defined its sustainability commitments through the 2020 EDP Goals – a set of targets and investments aimed at generating economic value, managing environmental and climate issues, developing personnel and improving reliability. In this context, EDP committed to the SDGs by actively incorporating eight of the goals in its strategic agenda for growth and the generation of socio-environmental impact. EDP also maintains a number of projects that combine business growth and generation of socio-environmental impacts, reinforcing its activities on behalf of sustainable development," reports Pedro.

ENGAGED MANAGERS

EDP's executive office and board of directors displayed the highest level of understanding about the SDGs, according to this survey results. Pedro Sigardo believes this is directly related to 2020 EDP. "The objectives and goals of the company, which in the past were more focused on financial

results, are now incorporated as part of the 'Goals with Purpose' program and encompass other dimensions, including people, customers, business partners, community and environment. EDP collaborators participated in developing this new course of action," explains.

INVESTING IN CULTURE

The purchase of the energy efficiency company APS in 2015 is one of the measures adopted by the company to achieve the 2020 EDP. "In 2016, we organized 15 projects, investing approximately R\$ 20 million and promoting a reduction of 45 GWh in consumption among our customers. In 2017, we sponsored more than 21 projects," says the executive. On the social initiatives front, EDP opted to invest in culture and the Portuguese language. "We will invest R\$ 20 million in three years to restore the Portuguese Language Museum. The Portuguese language is the most precious assets Brazil and Portugal share. And the EDP Group, the largest Portuguese company in operation in Brazil has taken on the role of an active agent in the preservation of this asset," he reports.

3.3

million

customers
are served
by EDP
in Brazil

10

years

10 consecutive
years EDP has
been listed
on the
Dow Jones
Sustainability
Index

"The objectives of the company, which in the past were more focused on financial results, are now incorporated as part of the 'Goals with Purpose' program and encompass other dimensions, including people, customers, business partners, community and environment"

PEDRO SIGARDO, executive manager of environment and sustainability at EDP Brasil

Moving beyond priorities: a systemic vision of the 2030 Agenda



Only one surveyed company is seeking to identify impacts and indicators associated with all 17 SDGs

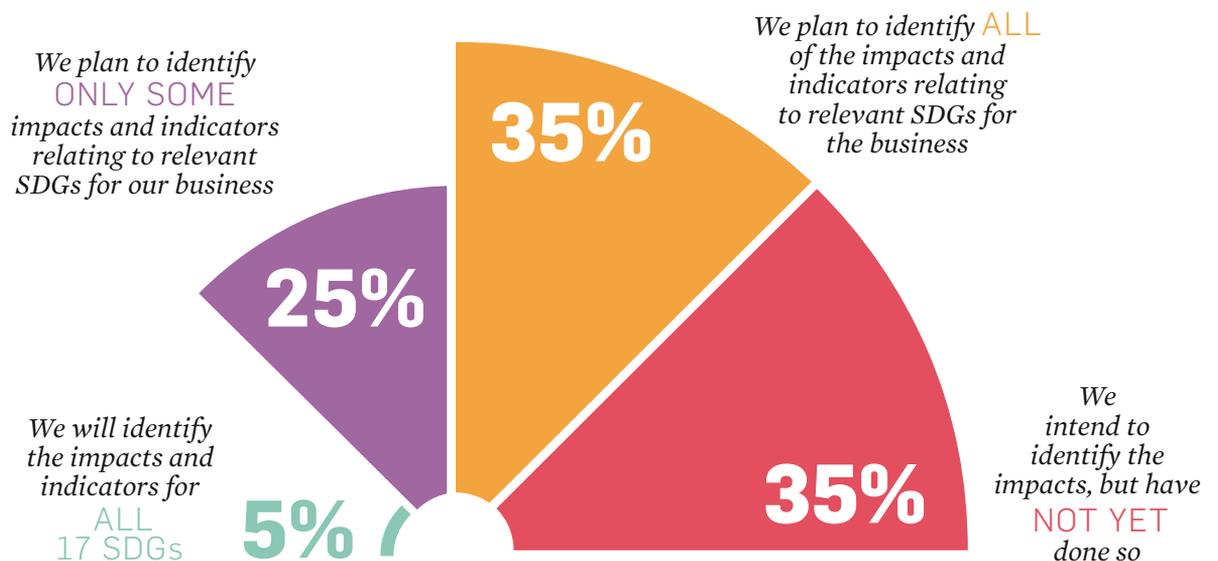
The survey revealed that only one company plans to evaluate the impacts and indicators related to the whole 2030 Agenda, reflecting a significant level of maturity in its understanding of the indivisible nature of the 17 SDGs. Twenty-five percent of the respondents said they plan to identify positive and negative impacts associated with only the most relevant SDGs

for their businesses. This data may raise some concern, to the extent that, as stated earlier, it is essential that companies consider the systemic nature of the 2030 Agenda. The SDGs, after all, are interconnected and the action on any of these can have an impact on the others. Despite the complexity involved, an overall vision and full adoption of the SDGs remain a challenge for companies in the sector.

The results also reveal that a large percentage of companies

(70%) have demonstrated a willingness to evaluate the impacts of all SDGs but have not done so yet, being that 35% of companies are in the planning stage, while another 35% intend to undertake the evaluation, but have not yet kicked off the process. The better understanding of how companies at more mature levels conduct this process, as in the case of Enel, could stimulate this movement towards the assessment of the sector's impacts on the SDGs.

Regarding your assessment process of positive and negative impacts:



WITH AN EYE ON THE IMPACTS AND VALUE CREATION

Enel is a pioneer in identifying negative business impacts for the purposes of mitigating these and enhancing the company's vision

launch of 2030 Agenda. "In alignment with the approach laid out in our Open Power strategy, Enel has elevated environmental,

account one aspect of our industry that produces a negative impact, namely carbon emissions from traditional, non-renewable power plants. By 2050, the Enel Group aims to eliminate all carbon emissions from our businesses," explains Marcia.



ALIGNED STRATEGY

One of the key strategies implemented by Enel to fulfill the Agenda was the adoption of the Compass. "We are a holding company with operations in 29 countries and in each location, we are at different stages in the process of implementing the Compass, for being a dynamic and continuous effort. For purposes of step 4 (Integration), for example, we still have a lot of work to do, whereas for steps 2 (Defining Priorities), 3 (Establishing Targets) and 5 (Reporting and Communication) Enel is working in alignment through the application of relevant control and management tools," tells Marcia. She concludes by stating: "Increasingly, this should be the adopted strategy to maintain ourselves sustainable as a company."

252
projects

executed by Enel in 2017 are connected to the SDGs

Enel is one of the largest private companies in the Brazilian Electric Power Sector. It engages along the entire energy chain through power generation, distribution, conversion, transmission and commercialization activities, in addition to energy solutions, delivered by Enel X. With assets in 12 states, including three distribution facilities in Rio de Janeiro, Ceará and Goiás, Enel delivers energy to approximately 10 million customers. It operates Brazil's largest solar plant in the state of Piauí and is among the three most important players in the Brazilian wind power market.

social and economic sustainability to the center of its corporate culture. The group's strategic plan was deployed on the 17 sustainable development goals," says Marcia Massotti, director of sustainability for the Enel Group in Brazil.

LARGEST CHALLENGE

"The 252 projects executed by Enel in Brazil in 2017 are benefiting more than 6.8 million people today and are directly linked to specific goals of the 2030 Agenda," according to Marcia. One of the company's most important efforts in relation to the SDGs was identifying the potential negative impacts of its business, an important first step toward mitigation. "When we adopted SDG 13 (Climate Action) as a commitment, we took into

"Enel placed environmental, social and economic sustainability to the center of its corporate culture and is implementing a sustainable development system based on shared value creation"

MARCIA MASSOTTI,
Director of sustainability at the Enel Group in Brazil

10
million

customers are served by the company in Brazil

COMMITMENT FROM THE START

The company's commitment to the SDGs dates back to the

Public commitment to the SDGs

Half of all companies in the sector participate in initiatives tied to the SDGs as a form of commitment to the 2030 Agenda

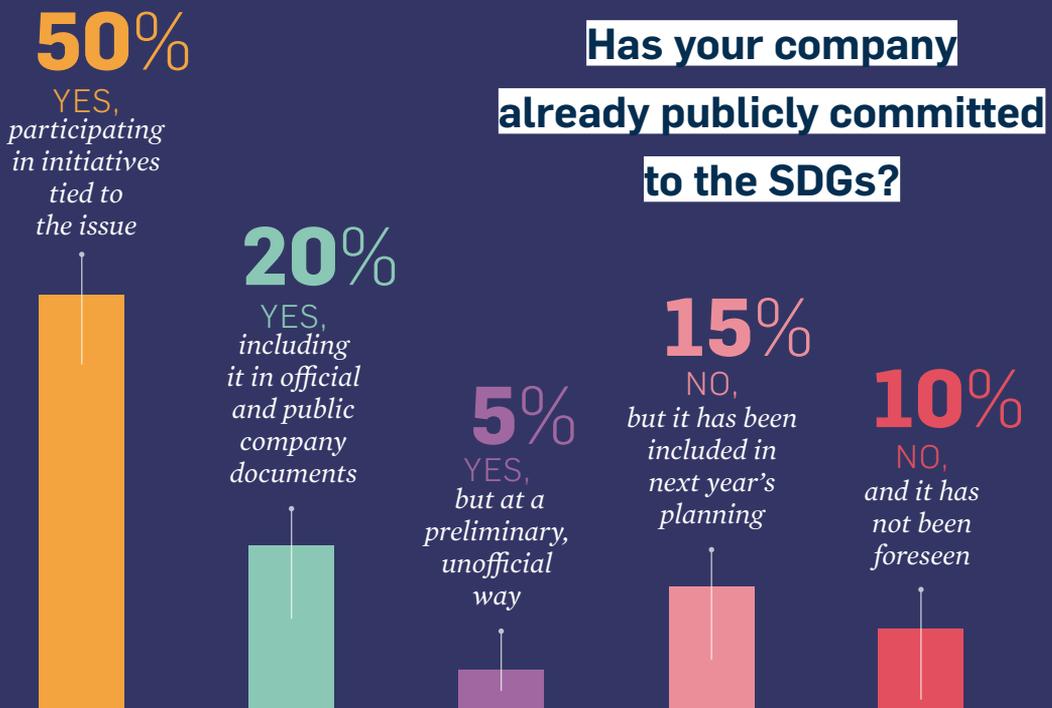


The study demonstrated that although companies in the Brazilian electric power sector are at different stages with respect to integration of the SDGs in their business strategies, they have endeavored to assume a public commitment to the 2030 Agenda. Half of all companies responded that the path to this objective is through participation in initiatives relating to the issue, 20% include the SDGs in their official and public documents, while 10% intend to announce a public commitment to the SDGs as of 2018.

On the other hand, 5% still commit themselves in an initial and unofficial

way, and 15% have no plans of committing themselves to the SDGs. These figures emphasize the importance of this study as an incentive for this discussion in the sector.

Given the importance of the electric power sector for the fulfillment of 2030 Agenda, the hope is that this study will contribute to increased engagement by companies with the SDGs. Further, because of the importance of this discussion at the global level and the disastrous consequences due to its non-adoption in the long term, it is urgent that all companies in the sector commit to this agenda.



The SDGs in Business

Analysis of associated impacts is the principal factor for identifying relevant SDGs for the companies

How did the company select the most relevant SDGs?

40%

Took into account the SDGs with the most associated impacts

20%

Exclusively correlated material issues from the materiality process to the SDGs

15%

Incorporated the SDGs perspective from the outset of the materiality process

15%

Took into account SDGs offering the most business opportunities

10%

My company has not yet identified the most relevant SDGs for the business



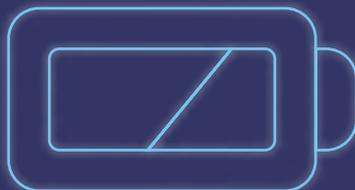
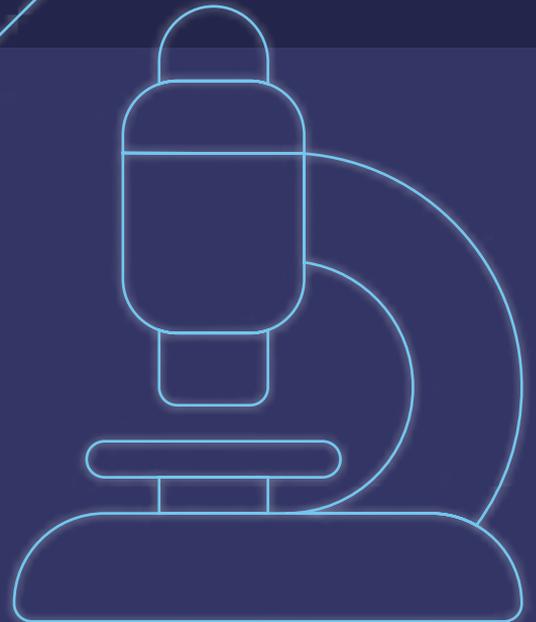
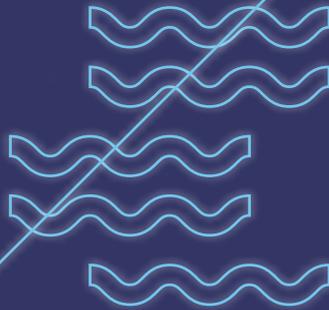
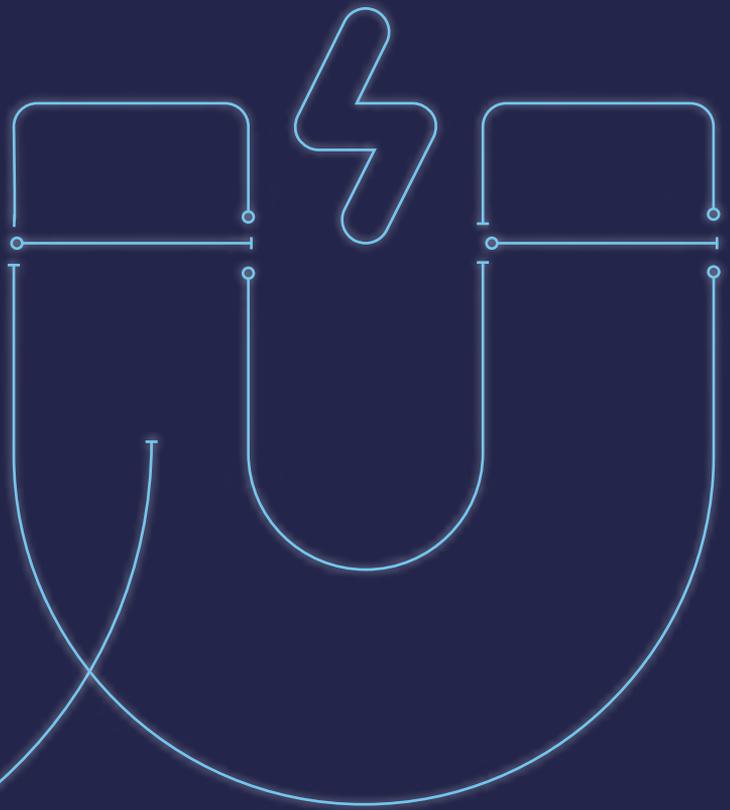
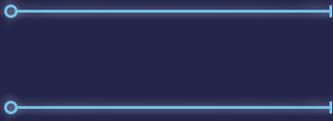
Although companies are aware that the 2030 Agenda requires a broad integrated vision of all of the SDGs (UNGC, GRI, WBCSD, 2015),⁶ institutions tend to select material themes based on their own strategies or sectorial regulations, due to the absence of standards and in the quest to generate value for the company and its stakeholders (ECCLES et al. 2012).⁷

The sample data reveal that impact analyses is the method employed by 40% of companies seeking to identify the most relevant SDGs. This demonstrates companies' concern with the changes that the global sustainability agenda could potentially bring to the business environment.

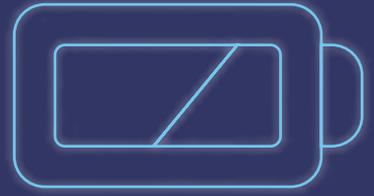
For 20% of the companies, previously mapped material questions are the most common

method used to identify relevant SDGs. Business opportunities were cited as the strategy for determining the most significant of the 17 goals by 15% of companies. A small group of companies (15%) already considers the SDGs from the outset of the materiality process; while a small portion of the sample (10%) has not yet identified the most relevant SDGs for their strategy.

Guided by previous studies conducted by PwC (2015)⁸ and UNSDSN (2016),⁹ two workshops were proposed with the companies and experts from the electric power sector. This way it was possible to understand the SDGs order of relevance with respect to their impacts and opportunities. The final results of the survey and of the materiality discussion process of the SDGs in the Brazilian Electric Sector are shown in the conclusion session of this material.



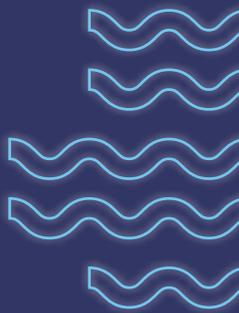
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SIO



NS



Most relevant SDGs

Clean and affordable energy is the SDG mainly taken into account by the sector

As expected, SDG 7 (Clean and affordable energy) was ranked first among all the companies participating in the survey, both in terms of business opportunities for the sector and the sector's relative impact in achieving the SDGs. The increased efforts to adopt renewable sources and the significant investments in clean technologies projected in the coming years (UNDP, 2017¹⁰; GRI & UNDP, 2017¹¹) help explain the result.

The second most relevant was SDG 13 (Climate action). The result is due to two factors: first, the fact that the energy matrix is at the center of current discussions about climate change and, second, that the participating companies in the study are actively engaged in all of the leading discussion forums on the issue, principally the COPs.

With respect to SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), which appears in third place, questions in connection with the large infrastructure works required in the sector (power generation and transmission), including the utilization of intensive labor and the risk of fatal workplace accidents involving maintenance workers in the electric power sector, represent a major concern for companies in the Brazilian Electric Power Sector.

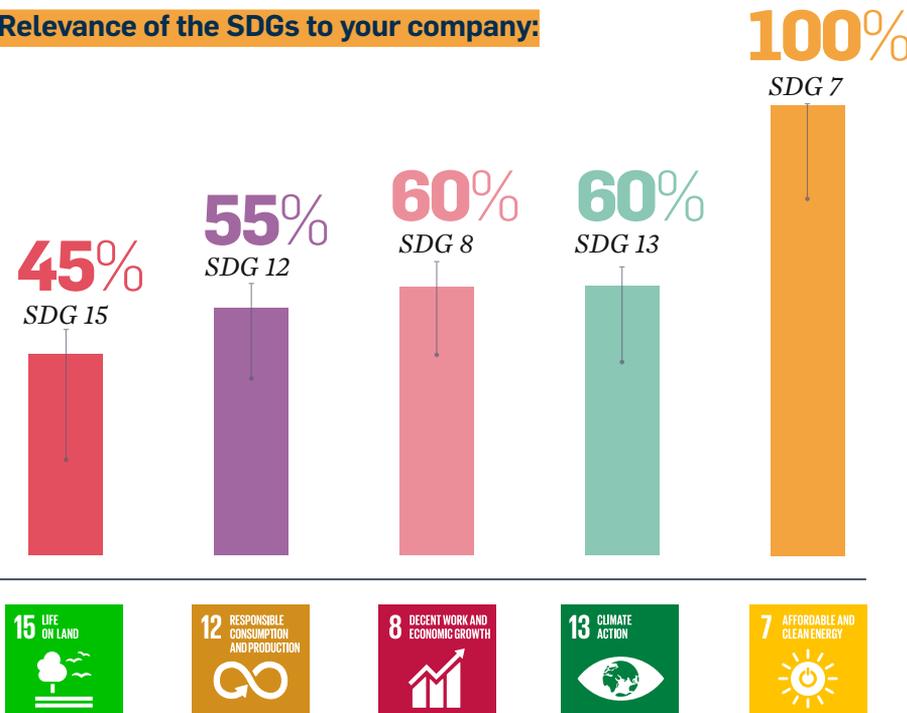
Regarding the SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production), the sliding tariff levels charged in the Brazilian Electric Power Sector already are an important enforcement mechanism for modifying

consumer behavior. Also, with the growth in Brazilian energy demand, the pressure to incorporate renewable sources provides an opportunity for creating new markets and modernizing the sector. In turn, modernization of the sector serves to promote more responsible consumption, which also contributes, for its part, to rising pressure from consumers for responsible production. This dynamic has been an important factor underlying the adoption of strategies to promote sustainable development in the sector and, consequently, in Brazil. All of the investments made by the sector in its quest to secure gains in energy efficiency have contributed to more responsible consumption and production.

The fifth most important SDG cited in the survey is SDG15 (Life on land). This SDG bases on the need to conserve trees and wildlife in response to the large flooded areas created by Brazilian hydropower plants (generation) and individual trees that need to be cleared during construction of transmission lines.

The initial survey also indicated a strong emphasis on SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure). The SDG with the least importance to companies in the Brazilian Electric Power Sector was SDG14 (Life below water), despite the impact of hydropower plants to freshwater ecosystems and the impacts of new offshore plants designed to use the energy from ocean waves to marine ecosystems.

Relevance of the SDGs to your company:



SDGs hierarchy in the Brazilian Electric Power Sector with respect to business opportunities

Participants classified the SDGs according to business opportunities in the sector

In the initial phase of the survey, respondents were asked to classify the 17 SDGs according to the future business opportunities each of these represents to the company.

A comparison of the five highest ranked SDGs with the SDGs companies identified as most relevant (see graph on the previous page) reveals that the first two positions are identical, with SDG 7 (Clean and affordable energy) appearing in the top spot and SDG 13 (Climate action) in second place. However, SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure), which was not among the top five most relevant SDGs, appears in the third slot of the future business opportunities category, indicating that companies in the Brazilian Electric Power Sector are considering to invest in innovation and infrastructure.

The fourth and fifth most important SDGs from the standpoint of business opportunities were SDG 8 (Decent work and economic

growth) and SDG12 (Responsible consumption and production), both of which were also listed among the five most relevant SDGs for the sector (see graph on the previous page). Therefore, the sector has already considered as a focus of relevance the SDG with the most potential to generate business opportunities.

Following discussion of the business opportunities raised by the 2030 Agenda, the next step was to identify the potential impacts of the electric power sector. To this end, a second workshop was held with participating companies and experts in the sector for the purpose of mapping the most relevant SDGs for the sector in terms of impacts, both positive and negative, versus the business opportunities for the Brazilian Electric Power Sector.

The discussion produced the materiality matrixes presented below. Due to the focus difference between the several companies that participated in the survey, positive/negative impact matrixes were developed

on the basis of the business opportunities for the Brazilian Electric Power Sector for two subgroups: a group of companies engaged in activities centered on power generation and another group focused on power distribution/transmission.

OPPORTUNITY



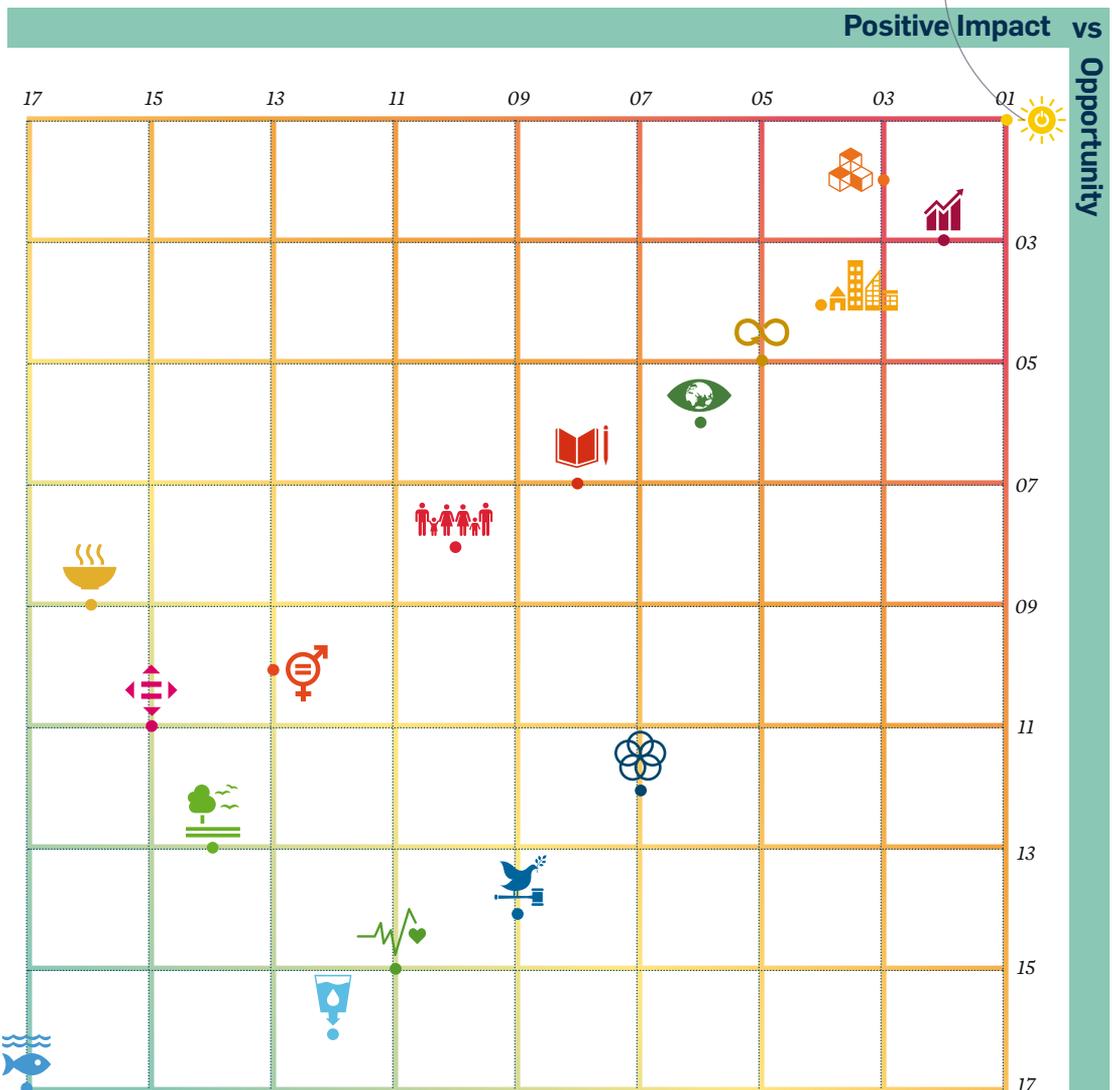
Positive and negative impacts and opportunities



Get to know the matrixes generated by this research

Ensuring access to energy is the principal positive impact for the sector power distribution/transmission companies

Positive impacts vs. opportunities in working with SDGs for
POWER DISTRIBUTION / TRANSMISSION COMPANIES



LEGEND

- 1**
NO POVERTY
👥
- 2**
ZERO HUNGER
🍲
- 3**
GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
📈
- 4**
QUALITY EDUCATION
📖
- 5**
GENDER EQUALITY
♀️
- 6**
CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
💧
- 7**
AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
☀️
- 8**
DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
📈
- 9**
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
🏠
- 10**
REDUCED INEQUALITIES
⬆️⬆️⬆️
- 11**
SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
🏠

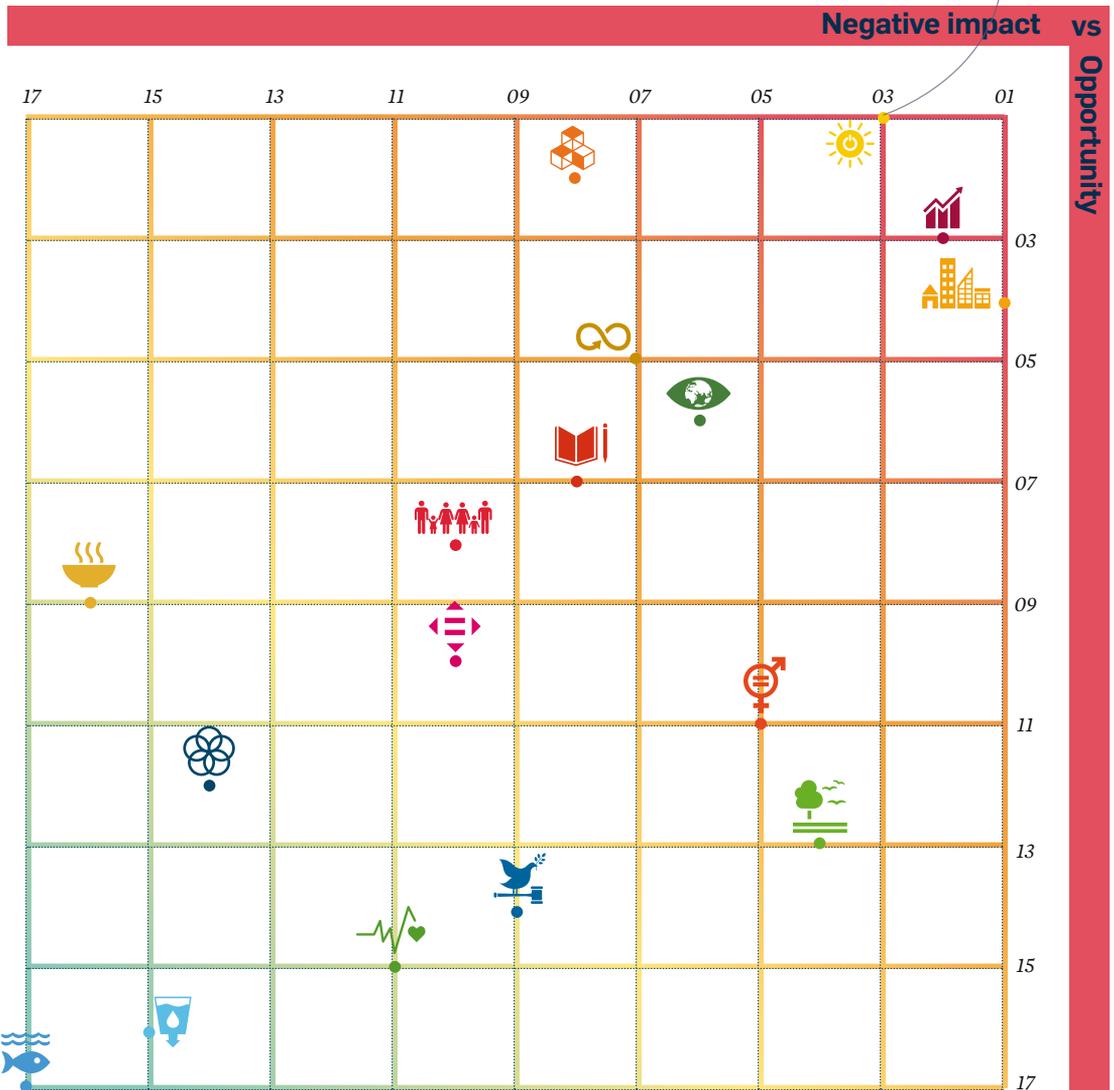
The first quadrant of the matrixes sets out the SDG that represents both relevant business opportunities and a high potential impact on society, constituting the quadrants on which our analysis is focused.

For the power distribution/transmission sector (positive or negative impact) and for the power generation sector (positive

impact), a total of six SDGs are located in the first quadrant of all produced matrixes: SDG 7 (Clean and affordable energy), SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure), SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities), SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production) and SDG 13 (Climate action).

For power distribution/transmission companies, failure to ensure access to energy could cause the largest negative impact

Negative impacts vs. opportunities in working with SDG for
POWER DISTRIBUTION / TRANSMISSION COMPANIES

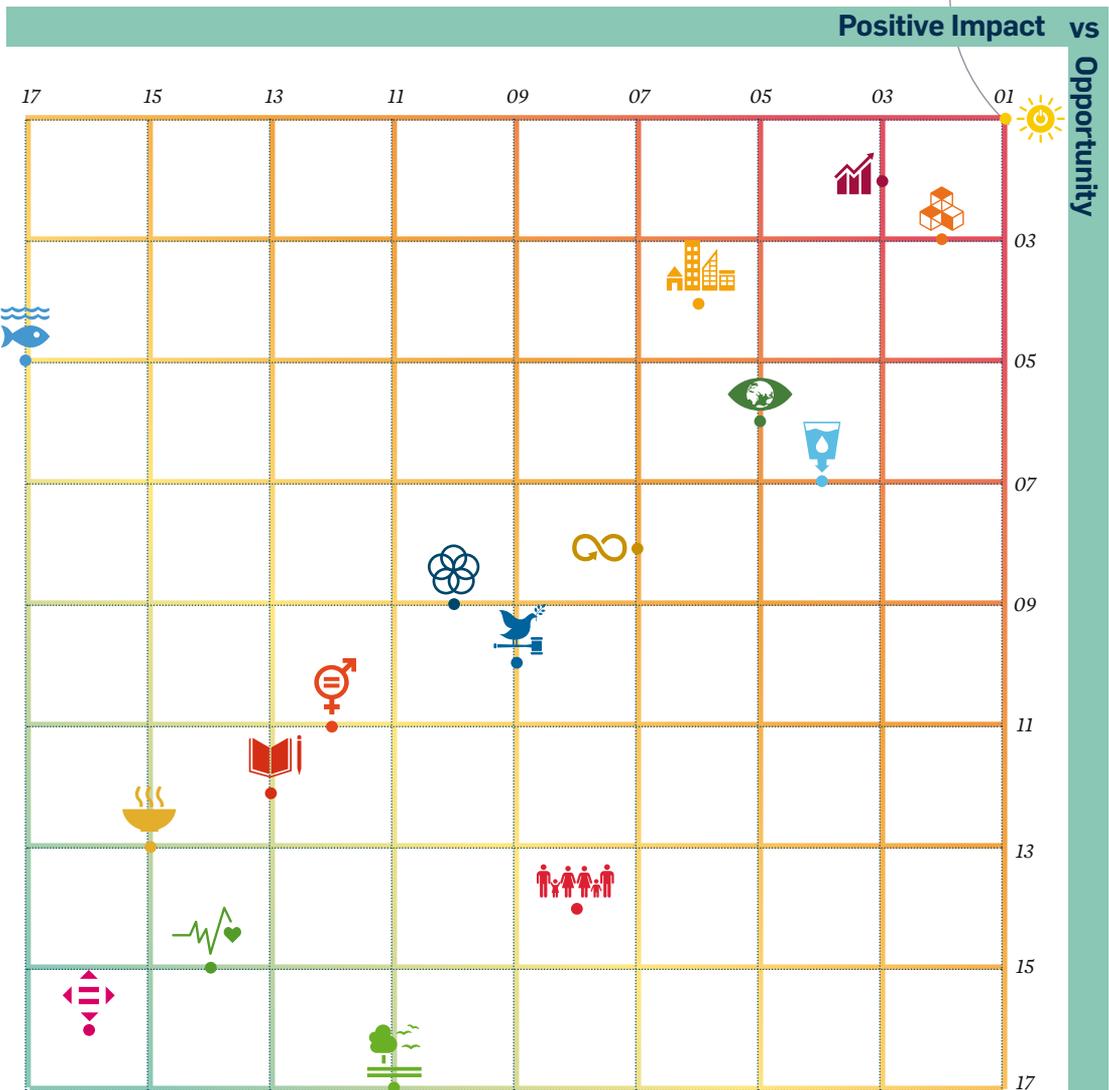


As stated above, the discussion in the workshops stimulated participants to examine the power generation segment separately from the power transmission/distribution segment. When analyzed in this manner, SDG 4 (Universal quality education) emerged as the highlight of the first power transmission/distribution matrix (positive impact vs. opportunity).

The component that stood out in the first matrix of the power generation segment (positive impact vs. opportunity) was SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation). This can be explained by the fact that hydropower plants remain the foundation of Brazil's energy matrix. Also of note in the power generation segment's negative impact vs. opportunity matrix was the inclusion of SDG 11 (Sustainable cities

For power generation companies, the largest positive impact is ensuring clean and affordable energy

Positive impacts vs. opportunities in working with SDG for
POWER GENERATION COMPANIES



LEGEND

- 1** NO POVERTY


- 2** ZERO HUNGER


- 3** GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING


- 4** QUALITY EDUCATION


- 5** GENDER EQUALITY


- 6** CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION


- 7** AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY


- 8** DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH


- 9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE


- 10** REDUCED INEQUALITIES


- 11** SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



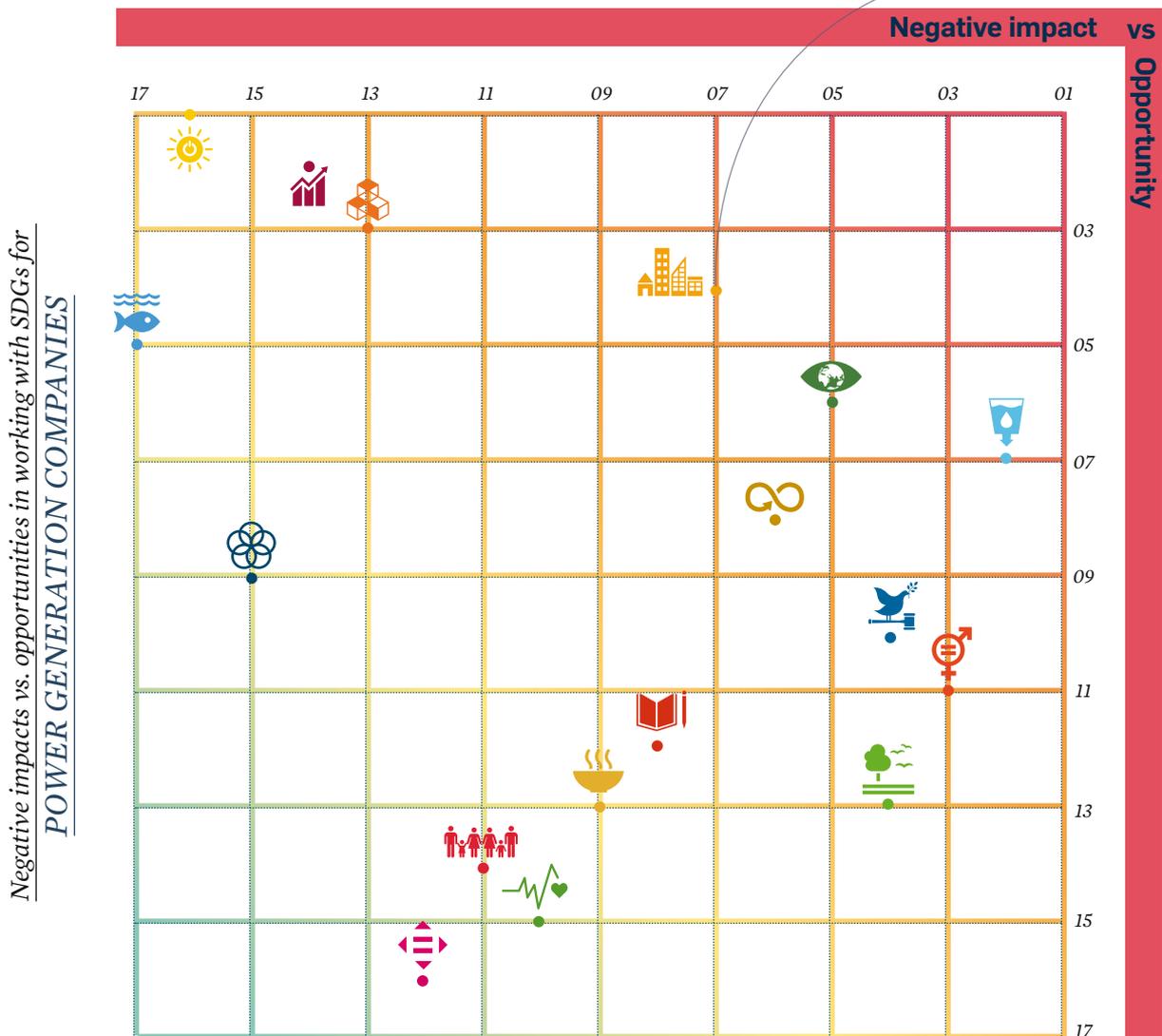
and communities), SDG 7 (Clean and affordable energy), SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation) and SDG 12 (Responsible consumption and production).

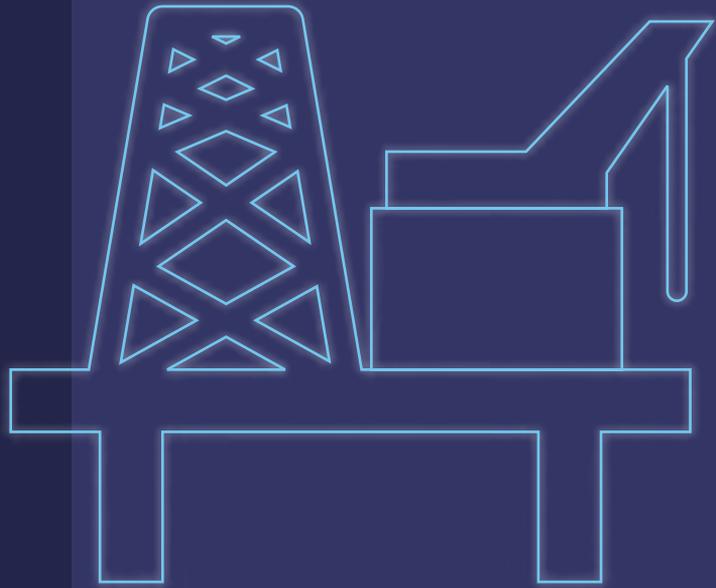
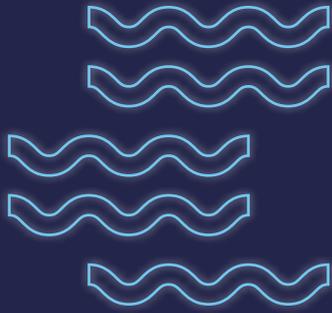
The visualization of the four matrixes provides a general overview of the SDGs in the Brazilian Electric Power Sector. There is a significant consensus that in the energy sector as a whole, Cities, Consumption

and Climate are the most relevant SDGs, followed by Energy, Industry, Work and, lastly, Water and Education.

The matrixes also set out the distribution of those SDG deemed less relevant. For purposes of this analysis, less relevant means all of the SDG's concentrated in the quadrants below the midline, that is, point 8.

The largest opportunity for mitigating negative impact in power generation companies lies in ensuring sustainable cities and communities



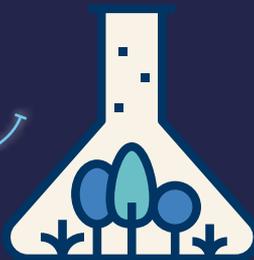




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NEX

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The 169 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)



1 NO POVERTY



1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership

and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technologies and finance services, including microfinances.

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

1.A Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

1.B Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

2 ZERO HUNGER



2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

2.3 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

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural

practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

2.A Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

2.B Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

2.C Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

3.4 By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

3.A Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

3.B Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

3.C Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in the least developed countries and small island developing States

3.D Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

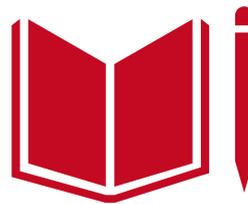
4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

4.A Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

4.B By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant

African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries

4.C By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

5 GENDER EQUALITY



5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

5.A Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

5.B Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

5.C Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing the release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

6.4 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

6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

6.A By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

6.B Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy matrix

7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

7.A By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

7.B By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent of gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead

8.5 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

8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child

soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

8.A Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

8.B By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

9.2 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

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes

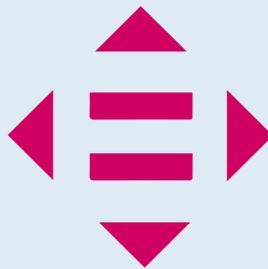
9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

9.A Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

9.B Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

9.C Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global markets and financial institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

10.A Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

10.B Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

10.C By 2030, reduce to less than 3 percent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 percent

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and urbanize slums

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.A Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development pl

11.B By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource

efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.C Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature

12.A Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

12.B Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

12.C Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

13 CLIMATE ACTION



13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

13.A Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on

implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.B Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing

that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation

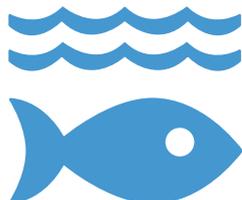
14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14.A Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

14.B Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.C Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 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

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

15.A Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.B Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.C Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

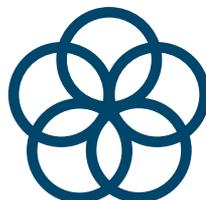
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

16.A Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

16.B Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments [ODA], including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 percent of gross national income [GNI] for ODA to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 percent to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 percent of GNI for ODA to least developed countries

17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

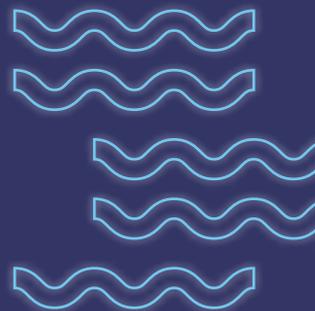
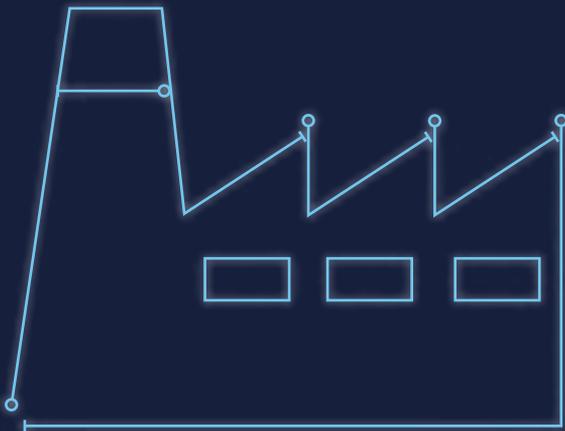
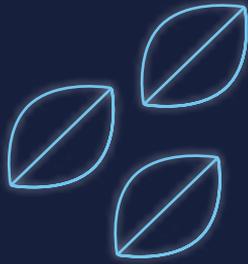
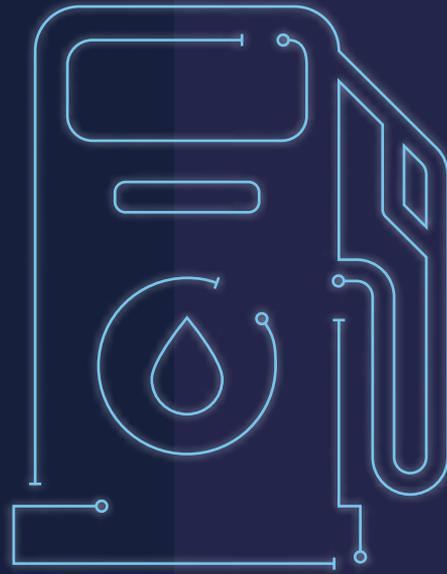
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Footnotes



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Supporting sites and tools for organizations



Global Compact Network Brazil

<http://www.pactoglobal.org.br/>

United Nations Brazil (UNBR)

<https://nacoesunidas.org/pos2015/>

Sdg Compass – Diretrizes para Implementação dos ODS para Empresas

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BzeogYNFvEqycU5sS3FvTOVRdIE/view>

Integração dos ODS na estratégia empresarial – Contribuições do CBPG para a Agenda 2030

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BzeogYNFvEqybDkyVkkwcV9xbjQ/view>

Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/>

Negociações da agenda de desenvolvimento pós-2015: elementos orientadores da posição brasileira

http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/images/ed_desenvsust/ODS-pos-bras.pdf

SDG Industry Matrix

<https://www.unglobalcompact.org/library/3111>

Estratégia ODS

<http://www.estrategiaods.org.br/estrategia-ods/>

The Future of Spaceship Earth (DNV GL, Global Compact and MondayMorning – Global Institute)

<https://www.dnvgl.com/technology-innovation/spaceship-earth/>

Make it your business: Engaging with the Sustainable Development Goals (PWC)

https://www.pwc.com/gx/en/sustainability/SDG/SDG_Research_FINAL.pdf

Global Opportunity Report 2016

<http://globalopportunitynetwork.org/the-2016-global-opportunity-report.pdf>

Questionário do Índice de Sustentabilidade Empresarial da BM&FBovespa, Dimensão Geral

<http://isebvmf.com.br/index.php?r=site/conteudo&id=107>

Benchmarking do Investimento Social Corporativo (BISC)

<http://comunitas.org/bisc/>

Sistema Financeiro Nacional e a Economia Verde (GV Ces and Febraban)

http://mediadrawer.gvces.com.br/publicacoes/original/1_febraban_portugues_ev.pdf

Guia para a Emissão de Títulos Verdes no Brasil 2016 (Febraban Cebds)

https://cmsportal.febraban.org.br/Arquivos/documentos/PDF/Guia_emissao_titulos_verdes_PORT.pdf

WWF Living Planet Report 2016

http://awsassets.panda.org/downloads/lpr_living_planet_report_2016_summary.pdf

Aichi Targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

<https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

Brasil em Síntese, IBGE

<http://brasilemsintese.ibge.gov.br/>

Global Footprint Network

<http://www.footprintnetwork.org/>

State of The Market 2016 – Climate Bonds Initiative

<https://www.climatebonds.net/files/files/reports/cbi-hsbc-state-of-the-market-2016.pdf>

Sustentabilidade na Itaipu

<https://www.itaipu.gov.br/institucional/sustentabilidade#node-6006>

Nossa missão – Itaipu

<https://www.itaipu.gov.br/institucional/missao>

ODS no Oeste do Paraná – Parceria Itaipu e PNUD

<http://www.br.undp.org/content/brazil/pt/home/presscenter/articles/2017/08/03/pnud-iniciaprojeto-de-localiza-o-dos-ods-no-oeste-doparan-.html>

Relatório Anual 2017 EDP

http://www.edp.com.br/conheca-edp/relatorios/Documents/RA_2017_Vf.pdf

Relatório de Sustentabilidade Copel

<https://goo.gl/2qePGo>

Relatórios Anuais CPFL

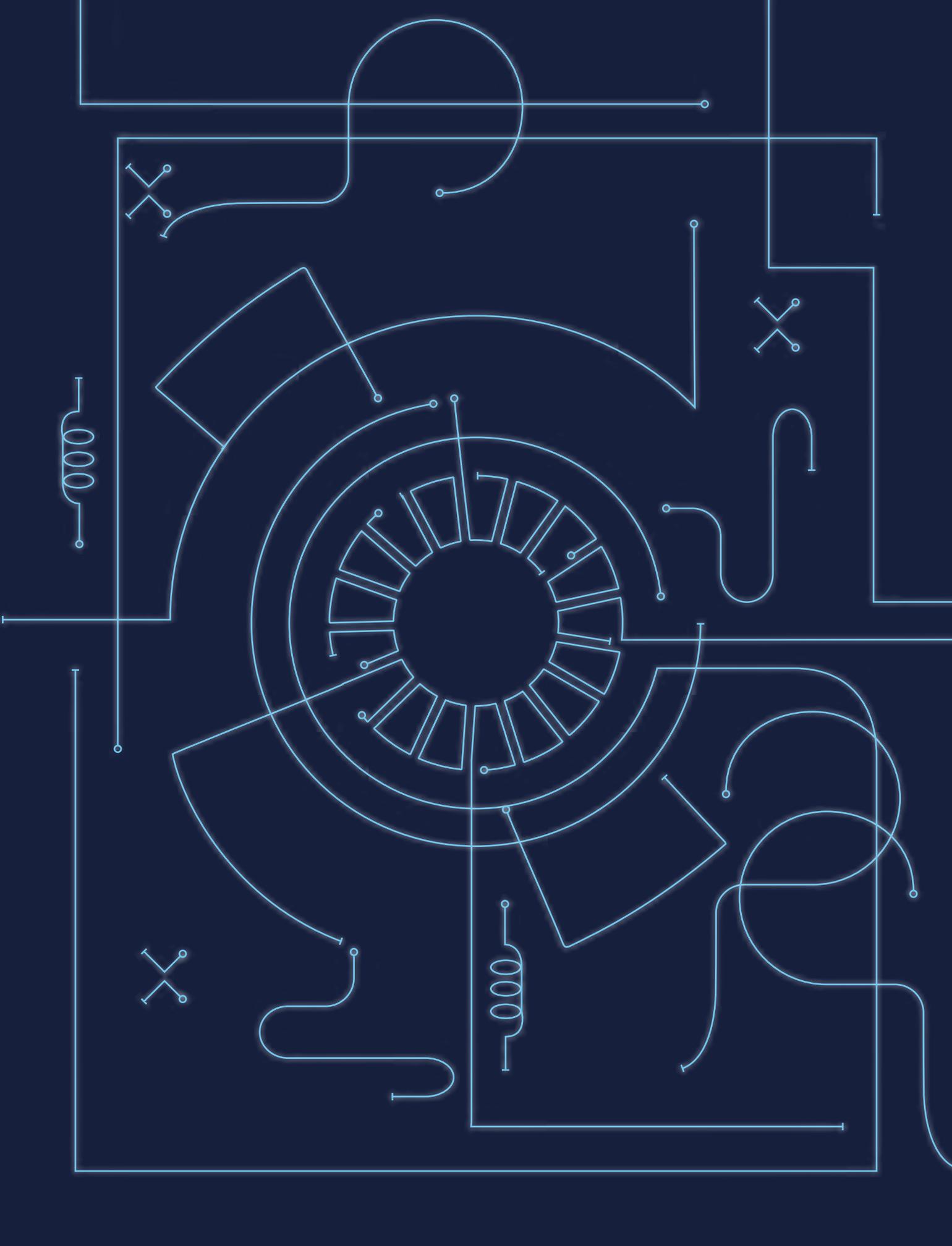
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ENEL

<https://www.enel.com.br/>

Relatório de Sustentabilidade ENEL

https://www.enel.com.br/content/dam/enel-br/quemsomos/relatorios-anuais/2016/35_ENEL_relatorio2016_SIMPLES_tr.pdf





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