

Meeting summary of the joint meeting between the United Nations Statistics Division and the Measure What Matters (MWM) project

1:15–2:45pm, 5th March 2014, UN Conference Building Room A, New York

Participants

Name & Position	Organization
UNSD team	
Ivo Havinga, Chief, Economic Statistics Branch	UN DESA Statistics Division
Alessandra Alfieri, Chief, Environmental-	UN DESA Statistics Division
Economic Accounts Section	
MWM project representatives	
Jessica Fries	Accounting for Sustainability (A4S)
Pietro Bertazzi	Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)
Farooq Ullah	Stakeholder Forum
Roundtable participants	
Peter Harper, Deputy Australian Statistician	Australian Statistics Authority: ABS
Curtis Ravenel, Global Head of Sustainability	Bloomberg
Marcia Quintslr, Director of Surveys	Brazilian Statistics Authority: IBGE
Claire Plateau, Deputy Head of Insee &	French Statistical Authority: INSEE
Sustainable development coordinator for the	
Group of Friends of the Chair on Broader	
Measures of Progress (FOC)	
Louise Kantrow, Permanent Representative of	International Chamber of Commerce
the International Chamber of Commerce to the	
United Nations	Li & Fung (global coursing firm)
Laura Rainier, Manager of Sustainability	Li & Fung (global sourcing firm)
Bert Kroese, Deputy Director General Paul Boykas, Vice President	Netherlands Statistics Authority: CBS Pepsico US
George Favaloro, Managing Director	PricewaterhouseCoopers
Sustainability	ricewaternousecoopers
Mariola Pogacnik, Director, Management	PricewaterhouseCoopers
Consulting	The water house coopers
Paul Ladd, Head of Post-2015 team	UN Development Program
Rikke Munk Hansen, Chief of Economic and	UN Economic and Social Commission for
Environmental Statistics Section	Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
Ole Hansen, Head LEAD Program	UN Global Compact
Ana Blanco, Reporting Manager	UN Global Compact
Neil Jackson, Head of Profession for Statistics	United Kingdom: Government Department
	for International Development (DFID)
Jessica McGlyn, Director US	World Business Council on Sustainable
	Development
Peter Hazlewood, Director, Ecosystems and	World Resources Institute
Development	

Background

Measure What Matters was launched in June 2012 at Rio+20 and aims to facilitate in the long term greater alignment between different communities (international, national and corporate) so that they are all 'measuring what matters' in coherent ways. This is done by:

- Taking stock of current measures within specific focus areas for sustainable development and identifying shared priorities and synergies;
- Mobilizing a global network of experts to contribute to discussions via an online platform;
- Convening a series of high level meetings to bring together key decision makers from the corporate, national and international level.

The objective of the March 5th meeting was to bring together experts of corporate sustainability reporting, national statisticians and international agencies dealing with the monitoring of UN development goals to discuss how the measurement of progress could be better aligned across these levels and synergies achieved. In particular, it provided input to the development of a possible agenda of collaboration between the statistical community and the business sector including a wider event to be held towards the end of 2014 in collaboration with UNSD.

Questions discussed

- How can corporate sustainability data be used by Governments and Statistics Agencies to measure progress?
- How can national and global data and indicators better inform businesses?
- How to increase alignment between targets and indicators using the post-2015 process?

Meeting summary

Government perspectives

- Until there is harmonisation and mechanisms put in place to improve reliability, the use
 of corporate data remains a challenge. A tension may exist between the current focus
 on materiality among businesses potentially leading to greater diversity of reporting
 rather than convergence or scale of coverage. International coordination between
 statistics offices and private sector standard setters will be important to achieving
 improved alignment.
- Where governments are considering extending the scope of business data collected through national statistics, there is a strong efficiency argument for aligning measures between existing private sector standards and government standards that may be developed or already used.
- Governments have a track record of collating and aggregating data. Government collation and aggregation of data can help to address concerns around confidentiality, sometimes expressed by business as a barrier to reporting certain information sets.
- Governments have different incentives for collating information. In some countries, there is limited existing partnership between public and private sector. The MWM project could be an important facilitator to increase understanding and potential partnership, critical for achievement of the post-2015 SDGs.
- The Dutch statistics authority (CBS) explained the work done within the Joint UNECE/Eurostat/OECD Task Force on Measuring Sustainable Development with regard to *measurements on different scales*. This work included an exploration of how

corporate data may be used in the application of a comprehensive national framework for measuring sustainable development and, to that end, an analysis of indicator sets provided for instance by Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) in its guidelines for sustainability reporting.

• The Group of Friends of the Chair on Broader Measures of Progress (FOC) supported the MWM initiative and is open to explore this new field, engaging with robust and internationally agreed initiatives.

Business perspectives

- Information giving insight into future impact and performance is key, not just hard data on current impact. Businesses are increasingly seeking to report in this way, which involves a new type of information set that is more predictive, not just backwards looking.
- There is a strong focus on supply chain reporting at the moment to enable businesses to manage impact and risk more holistically, however, there are real issues with availability of data. Collaboration with government and statistics offices could help to align interests and improve data availability.
- Governments play a key role in collecting business data in a format that can be useful to multiple audiences, including business and government.
- It is important to cover the full range of sustainable development issues, including areas such as governance, rule of law and contribution to job creation and wellbeing. This aligns with current proposals around the SDGs.
- There is seen to be a strong potential for partnership between business and government to provide improved information to underpin implementation of the SDGs, enable both sets of actors to contribute to their successful delivery.

Next steps to increase alignment

- Dutch statistics authority (CBS) volunteered to share work they are currently conducting to map GRI indicators with Dutch national accounting measures.
- The work of the <u>Joint UNECE/Eurostat/OECD Task Force</u> on Measuring Sustainable Development could be scaled up to to the global level.
- It was proposed that work should be taken forward through a joint collaboration between the UNSD and the MWM project consortium, leading to a conference later in 2014 or early 2015.
- Participants considered the alignment of business accounting and macro accounting using the SEEA framework as an important stream of work and expressed their interest in being informed on progress made in this area of work.