

THE SDGS IN SUSTAINABILITY REPORTS AMONG COMPANIES IN ECUADOR, COLOMBIA, AND CHILE

LORENA RETAMAL FERRADA*

Universidad Católica de la Santísima Concepción
lorenaretamal@ucsc.cl

MELITA VEGA**

Universidad del Azuay
mvvega@uazuay.edu.ec

JAIME ALBERTO OROZCO-TORO***

Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana
jaime.orozco@upb.edu.co

CAROLINE ÁVILA****

Universidad del Azuay
cavila@uazuay.edu.ec

Recibido: 15 de junio del 2023 / Aceptado: 26 de septiembre del 2023

doi: <https://doi.org/10.26439/contratexto2023.n40.6440>

ABSTRACT. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) linked to the 2030 Agenda have been widely accepted by public and private companies, with many choosing to incorporate them within the framework of their social responsibility initiatives. This research article aims to find out how the SDGs are reflected in corporate sustainability reports and in which business activities they stand out the most. To this end, using a sequential explanatory methodology, the authors analyzed 12 sustainability reports issued in 2021 by large companies in Colombia, Chile, and Ecuador to verify their alignment with the SDGs. The reports showed evidence of a diverse range of programs associated with at least three SDGs, thus highlighting the importance of fulfilling not only the needs based on each company's field of expertise but also those of its audiences and the community in general. The most prevalent SDGs were "decent work

* Doctora en Comunicación Estratégica del Conocimiento por la Universidad Pontificia de Salamanca, España (véase: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5714-1507>).

** Magíster en Lingüística Aplicada a la Enseñanza de Inglés como Lengua Extranjera por la Universidad de Cuenca, Ecuador (véase: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6501-4011>).

*** Doctor en Medios, Comunicación y Cultura por la Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona, España (véase: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8152-7474>).

**** Doctora en Comunicación por la Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile (véase: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4514-4860>).

and economic growth” (SDG 8) and “gender equality” (SDG 5), followed by “responsible consumption and production” (SDG 12). This paper contributes to a growing interest among academia in the research on sustainability communication evidenced in annual reports.

KEYWORDS: Sustainable Development Goals / enterprise / Chile / Colombia / Ecuador

LOS ODS EN LOS REPORTES DE SOSTENIBILIDAD EN EMPRESAS DE ECUADOR, COLOMBIA Y CHILE

RESUMEN. Iniciativas globales como los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible, ODS, impulsados por las Naciones Unidas, han sido fuertemente promovidos gracias a la acogida que las empresas públicas y privadas han dado en el marco de sus acciones de responsabilidad social; sin embargo se requiere conocer de qué manera los ODS se reflejan en los reportes de sostenibilidad y cuáles son los de mayor presencia. Se realizó un análisis de contenido a los reportes de sostenibilidad del año 2021 de doce grandes empresas de Colombia, Chile y Ecuador para constatar su relación con los ODS. Los hallazgos mostraron que, a pesar de la pandemia, las empresas mantuvieron sus programas de responsabilidad social conscientes del valor de las comunicaciones. La creación de trabajo decente y el crecimiento económico (ODS 8) así como la igualdad de género (ODS 5) son los ODS más frecuentes, seguidos de la producción y el consumo responsable (ODS 12). Los informes también mostraron que las empresas han implementado una gama de programas con más de tres ODS, lo que destaca la importancia de no solo satisfacer las necesidades del campo de especialización de cada empresa, sino también las necesidades de sus públicos y comunidad en general.

PALABRAS CLAVE: objetivos de desarrollo sostenible / empresas / Chile / Colombia / Ecuador.

OS ODS NOS RELATÓRIOS DE SUSTENTABILIDADE EM EMPRESAS DO EQUADOR, COLÔMBIA E CHILE

RESUMO. Iniciativas globais como os Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável, ODS, promovidos pelas Nações Unidas, têm sido fortemente promovidas graças à acolhida que empresas públicas e privadas têm dado no âmbito de suas ações de responsabilidade social; porém, é preciso saber como os ODS se refletem nos relatórios de sustentabilidade e quais têm maior presença. Foi realizada uma análise de conteúdo nos relatórios de sustentabilidade 2021 de doze grandes empresas da Colômbia, Chile e Equador para

verificar sua relação com os ODS. As descobertas mostraram que, apesar da pandemia, as empresas mantiveram seus programas de responsabilidade social conscientes do valor das comunicações. A criação de trabalho decente e crescimento econômico (ODS 8), bem como a igualdade de gênero (ODS 5) são os ODS mais frequentes, seguidos pela produção e consumo responsáveis (ODS 12). Os relatórios também mostraram que as empresas implementaram uma série de programas com mais de três ODS, destacando a importância de atender não apenas às necessidades da área de atuação de cada empresa, mas também às necessidades de seus públicos e da comunidade em geral.

PALAVRAS CHAVE: objetivos de desenvolvimento sustentável / empresas / Chile / Colômbia / Equador.

INTRODUCTION

One of global society's greatest challenges is implementing the 2030 Agenda proposed by the United Nations (UN), which aims to achieve 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (United Nations, 2015). An ambitious response from the international community, the Agenda is aimed at changing the current style of development and building peaceful, fairer, more supportive, and inclusive societies where rights, the planet, and its natural resources are protected, thus demanding political actions at the national, regional, and international level (Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2018, cited in Retamal-Ferrada, 2020, p. 68). It is a unique global project that promotes the greatest collective agreement in view of a common goal (Garro, 2019) and will need "deep transformations in every country that require complementary actions by governments, civil society, science, and business" (Sachs et al., 2019, p. 1). In Latin America and the Caribbean, the follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda were conducted through a regional mechanism called "Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development." Five forums have been held so far, with the last one taking place in Costa Rica in 2022.

The implementation of this multi-stakeholder agenda requires the participation of all sectors of society (Kunsch, 2022; Naciones Unidas, 2018). Companies can play a meaningful role in advancing the SDGs by integrating them into their strategies and operations to help provide new solutions to the global challenges of sustainable development (United Nations Global Compact, n.d.) and "by connecting business strategies with the SDGs, developing business-led solutions, and enhancing corporate sustainability" (Adams et al., 2020, p. 4). However, measures must be adopted to ensure private initiatives produce real changes and reduce the risk of greenwashing in the marketing and public relations practices of companies (Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, 2022, p. 126).

One of the main instruments that can reflect the commitment from the business sector is a sustainability report that details both the positive and negative impacts on the pillars of sustainable development such as the case of the COVID-19 pandemic, which posed significant challenges in the continuity and implementation of new actions related to the SDGs.

The KPMG's biennial Survey of Sustainability Reporting, whose purpose is to examine trends in sustainability reporting around the world, shows that the reporting rate of the top 100 companies has evolved from 12% in 1993 to 96% in 2020 (Threlfall et al., 2020; KPMG, 2022). On the one hand, this can be explained by the increased recognition of the link between sustainability and financial performance (Knox, 2020), the complex reality in which businesses are operating nowadays (Llanos-Herrera & Andrade-Valbuena, 2022), the dialogue on sustainability (Semenova, 2023), and the need to report on economic, social, and environmental issues (Beyne et al., 2021; Whittingham

et al., 2022). On the other, interest groups exert increasing pressure on organizations and often punish irresponsible behavior (Nason, Bacq, & Gras, 2017). Consequently, both types of audit (Boiral et al., 2019; Abeysekera, 2022)—the use of comparable reports (e.g., Global Reporting Initiative, GRI)—have become tools for companies to communicate their activities transparently.

In Latin America, compared to other regions such as the European Union, sustainability reports remain, for the most part, voluntary with the exception of multinational corporations that operate in different jurisdictions where reporting may be mandatory or is a requirement from shareholders or corporate clients. Another key factor in sustainability reporting is the industry to which companies belong, since strategic sectors—including banking and finance, energy, and food and beverage—are key drivers in the functioning and economic progress of a country (Acevedo et al., 2019; Hengst et al., 2020).

Within this framework, the present study examined the 2021 sustainability reports issued by 12 large companies from Ecuador, Colombia, and Chile in strategic sectors such as energy, mining, oil and gas, construction, banking, and food and beverage. The reports, which were downloaded from the companies' websites, were analyzed to shed light on the actions carried out by various business sectors in relation to each of the SDGs.

The criterion for studying large companies that have higher sustainability performance follows the reasoning that they have the potential to influence sustainability trends and practices, and have the resources to do so (Durán et al., 2021b; Herrera, 2022; Martínez-Ferrero & García-Sánchez, 2017; Matus, 2018; Rosati & Faría, 2019a; Ruiz-Mora, 2012; Whittingham et al., 2022; Valenzuela et al. 2015; Villegas et al., 2022). Therefore, this study may have practical implications for managers, investors, and decision-makers tasked with developing country-specific strategies, investment initiatives, and policies to support the reporting and implementation of the SDGs (Global Reporting Initiative, 2022; United Nations Global Compact, n.d.). It may also aid communication managers in defining strategies and formats for disseminating progress in order to achieve the respective SDGs and contribute to the curriculum of different academic programs, thus strengthening the focus on sustainable development in future professionals' careers.

Sustainability Reporting

Sustainability reporting can be defined as “an organization’s practice of reporting publicly on its economic, environmental, and/or social impacts” (Global Reporting Initiative, 2018). According to Herrera et al. (2013), reports, in addition to serving as a tool for companies to demonstrate how their corporate actions satisfy the social and environmental expectations of their main stakeholders, are a strategic instrument for measuring reputational risk. Sierra-García et al. (2018) point out that “a growing number of organizations are

publishing information revealing the impact made by their activities on the environment, corporate governance, society, and human rights” (p. 1). Sustainability reports also play a key role in fostering trust, which is the basis of social legitimacy (Baviera-Puig et al., 2014), and helping organizations “in planning, implementing, measuring, and communicating their SDG efforts” (Rosati & Faría, 2019b, p. 1). The publication of sustainability reports can also be seen as a response to stakeholder pressure by communicating the company’s aspirations and progress in different areas (Bebbington & Unerman, 2018; Cho & Patten, 2007; Reynolds & Yuthas, 2008; Kazemikhasragh et al., 2021).

Among the various academic research works addressing the SDGs, it is worth highlighting Lee and Zhou (2022), who conducted a Systematic Literature Network Analysis (SLNA) using 237 publications from 2015 to 2021. Through a keyword analysis, the researchers collected an overview of the trends in SDG studies in business and management and classified them in five clusters: technology and innovation, education and human resource management, CSR and firm performance, supply chains and governance, and business strategies. A systematic literature review of 266 articles published by business scholars between 2012 and 2019 carried out by Pizzi et al. (2020) showed four significant themes of research regarding the fulfillment of the SDGs: technological innovation, firms’ contributions in developing countries, non-financial reporting, and education.

Farisyi et al. (2022), who performed a systematic literature review of 24 articles in Elsevier (Scopus), concluded that research on sustainability reporting currently focuses on nine variables: “firm size, profitability, financial leverage, corporate governance structure, ownership structure, firm age, industrial sector, corporate posture, and board qualification and experience” (p. 1). On the other hand, Grueso-Gala and Camisón (2022) gathered 3,113 articles from the Web of Science (WoS) Core Collection published between 1970 and 2019 to construct an updated state of the art. The authors identify and describe “a total of six research lines in the literature: determinants, essence, reports, integrated reporting, environment, and consequences of reporting” (p. 188).

Whittingham et al. (2022) conducted a computer-assisted text analysis of the language of sustainability reports of 164 top-performing large organizations according to the RobecoSAM Corporate Sustainability Assessment and in line with the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI) criteria to research how the SDGs affected sustainability reporting. The findings show that when comparing the companies’ sustainability reporting before and after 2015, there has been an increasing trend to report progress on some SDGs, while others may be lagging; therefore, direct political support and/or creative approaches to partnerships are needed.

Carrillo-Punina and Galarza-Torres (2022) presented a review of the sustainability reports published from 2012 to 2020 by different companies from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela

using the GRI methodology. The findings showed that the sectors with the highest number of publications following the GRI guidelines were the financial, energy, mining, construction, and food and beverage sectors. Similarly, the authors identified a direct and strong correlation between the gross domestic product (GDP) and the number of GRI reports. That is, if the GDP increases, GRI sustainability reports increase and if the GDP decreases, the number of reports also decreases.

In summary, the studies that address sustainability reports account for a constantly growing field of research reflected in a large number of articles stored in various databases as well as special editions in academic journals (e.g., *Transnational Corporations, Academy of Management Discoveries, Corporate Governance, Organicom*). Likewise, the topic has been discussed at various conferences organized by academic associations; however, this growing productivity poses a challenge for future research to further detail how these studies may be more practically linked to organizations and the State to achieve better results and a greater volume of production. In this context, the present study aimed to answer the following research questions:

Q1: What are the most prevalent SDGs in the 2021 sustainability reports published by large companies in Chile, Colombia, and Ecuador?

Q2: What actions are taken toward the fulfillment of the SDGs by large companies in Chile, Colombia, and Ecuador as evidenced in their sustainability reports?

METHODOLOGY

Sample Selection

Assuming that large companies with high revenues have sufficient resources to invest in social responsibility and communications management, the authors referred to a group of 100 companies in Chile, Ecuador, and Colombia that took part in a previous 2021 quantitative study on the level of development of social responsibility and communication, as well as the convergence rate among these disciplines (Durán et al., 2021a). This original list of 100 companies was collected from the top companies ranked by revenue and published by journals such as *Ekos* (Ecuador), *América Economía* (Chile), and *Dinero* (Colombia).

While other studies on sustainability reporting have mainly focused on general activities carried out by companies in the field of sustainability, the present study specifically focuses on actions that aim to achieve the SDGs. The following inclusion criteria were considered: the first one claims that the company must have had published a 2021 country-specific sustainability report in Spanish in a publicly available, downloadable format; the second one states that the report had to follow the GRI standards in terms of content (impacts, material issues, due diligence, and stakeholders) with clear details as to how the company's actions contributed toward the SDGs in each specific country. As

found by Carrillo-Punina and Galarza-Torres (2022), most companies that report their sustainability and business results based on the GRI standards come from the energy, food and beverage, and financial sectors. Thus, the third criteria was to belong to one of these strategic sectors.

An initial review of the 100 companies showed that 55% had published a 2021 sustainability report, which was readily available on their website. A second review found that 15% of the reports followed the GRI standards and included detailed explanations of how the company's actions strived to achieve the SDGs. Moreover, some reports followed the GRI standards but did not mention the SDGs, while some multinational companies issued reports that met both the GRI and SDG criteria but were mainly focused on international operations with little or no explanation of how the SDGs were achieved through specific country initiatives. Therefore, companies with these types of reports were eliminated. In total, 12 companies whose reports met all the criteria were included in the study sample (see Table 1).

Table 1
Sample Companies Included in the Study

COUNTRY	COMPANY	ACTIVITY
CHILE	SODIMAC CHILE S.A.	Commerce (retail and home improvement)
CHILE	COLBÚN S.A.	Energy
CHILE	WALMART CHILE S.A.	Commerce (supermarket retailer)
CHILE	CELULOSA ARAUCO Y CONSTITUCIÓN S.A.	Cellulose, wood (includes panels and sawn wood), forestry, and electricity generation
COLOMBIA	GRUPO NUTRESA (COMPAÑÍA NACIONAL DE CHOCOLATES S.A.S.)	Food and beverage
COLOMBIA	CEMENTOS ARGOS S.A.	Construction
COLOMBIA	ECOPETROL S.A.	Mining and/or oil and gas
COLOMBIA	BANCOLOMBIA S.A.	Banking and finance
ECUADOR	REPSOL S.A.	Mining and/or oil and gas
ECUADOR	UNACEM ECUADOR S.A.	Construction
ECUADOR	CORPORACIÓN ELÉCTRICA DEL ECUADOR (CELEC EP)	Energy
ECUADOR	BANCO GUAYAQUIL S.A.	Banking and finance

Methodological Approach

Based on the different designs proposed by Hernández-Sampieri and Mendoza (2008, as cited in Hernández et al., 2014), the present research followed an explanatory sequential design (DEXPLIX). Thus, quantitative (identification and number of SDGs in sustainability reports) and qualitative (contributions/actions concerning the main SDGs among the 12 companies under study) data were collected and analyzed through document analysis in the first and second stages, respectively. It should be noted that the second stage was built based on the results of the first one, and the findings in both stages were integrated into the interpretation and preparation of the study report (Hernández et al., 2014).

The technique used was content analysis (Andréu, 2002; Bardin, 1996; Krippendorff, 1990), including “presence/absence” as an indicator according to the study variable; i.e., the identification of the SDGs and the contribution or action referred to. In addition to the content analysis, the results were extracted and coded according to the specific contribution identified by either the SDG or the detailed target.

RESULTS

The selected companies carried out actions linked to several of the SDGs; some focused on a higher number of goals while others prioritized those considered relevant to the organization and its stakeholders (Figure 1). The only company to implement actions aligned with all 17 SDGs was Cementos Argos S. A. in Colombia, while the rest opted for compliance with three and five SDGs. The most recurring goal was “decent work and economic growth” (SDG 8), followed by “gender equality” (SDG 5). The least reported goals were “life below water” (SDG 14) and “clean water and sanitation” (SDG 6).

Figure 1

SDGs by Company and Country



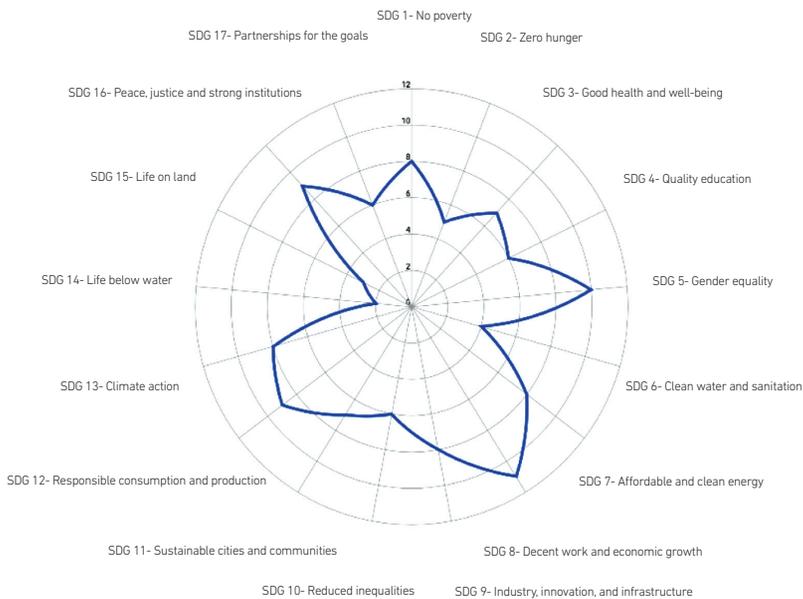
Most Commonly Referenced SDGs in Sustainability Reports

According to Figure 2, the three most prevalent SDGs are “decent work and economic growth” (SDG 8, 11 companies), “gender equality” (SDG 5, 10 companies), and “responsible consumption and production” (SDG 12, 9 companies).

SDGs such as “peace, justice and strong institutions” (SDG 16) are also mentioned in the reports, albeit less frequently, as is the search for “no poverty” (SDG 1), “affordable and clean energy” (SDG 7), “industry, innovation and infrastructure” (SDG 9), “good health and well-being” (SDG 3), “quality education” (SDG 4), and “zero hunger” (SDG 2).

Figure 2

Prevalence of SDGs in Sustainability Reports



Fulfillment of SDG 1: No Poverty

Among the eight companies that mentioned their contribution to ending poverty, Bancolombia states that it develops financial inclusion initiatives, such as bringing financial services to underprivileged segments of society to generate financial well-being and improve their quality of life (Bancolombia, 2021, p. 117). This initiative is important since, as a bank, the company not only shows concern for expanding its business abroad (as part of its corporate purpose) but also ventures into new ways of creating access to the financial system for people of lower socioeconomic status.

Fulfillment of SDG 2: Zero Hunger

Walmart Chile contributes to the no hunger goal through its Rescue and Donation program, which consists in the donation of food and personal hygiene products that are not marketable but still suitable for human consumption and use to more than 400 non-profit organizations that belong to their allied group, i.e., Red de Alimentos (Food Network). In their annual report, they point out that they have directly benefited over 70 thousand people through more than 1,043 tons of products donated throughout 2021 (Walmart Chile, 2021, p. 63).

Fulfillment of SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being

Regarding SDG 3, Ecopetrol considers itself a relevant actor in the oil and gas industry with a commitment to the country to contribute to preserving the air quality in the surrounding areas of its operations for the well-being of citizens and the care of the environment (Ecopetrol, 2021, p. 244). Given the nature of its operations, a hydrocarbon company such as Ecopetrol must consider the health implications of its actions. Thus, the organization monitors and controls significant air pollutant emissions as well as volatile organic compounds that affect air quality.

Fulfillment of SDG 4: Quality Education

Celulosa Arauco y Constitución stands out for its contributions to SDG 4 through Fundación Arauco, which has benefited more than 5,141 teachers, 575 schools, and 101,940 children in Chile through different training programs and activities. The company's actions in this regard are noteworthy, since they belong to one of the most important SDGs within the Latin American region, where levels of quality education are low according to test reports associated with education around the world. In its annual report, the company states its conviction that education has a transformative power in society and acts as the main driver of development (Celulosa Arauco y Constitución, 2021, p. 161), thus ratifying the company's position regarding the value projected by this SDG in the region.

Fulfillment of SDG 5: Gender Equality

In keeping with social trends, the promotion and strengthening of gender equality, identified as SDG 5, was highly prevalent in the studied annual reports. Out of the 12 companies, 10 mentioned it in their reports and provided details on the initiatives toward its achievement during 2021.

Grupo Nutresa, in addition to reporting initiatives aimed at maintaining employment and supporting the professional growth of its employees, states that it has a 35% participation rate of women in different positions. Moreover, the company claims that it continues hiring people with disabilities and victims of the conflict in Colombia (Grupo Nutresa, 2021, p. 33).

Walmart Chile rolls out what it calls the “Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) Week,” which aims to highlight its five pillars of work: Gender Equality, People with Disabilities, Interculturality, Generations, and Sexual Diversity. They worked collaboratively with 25 companies and organizations to launch the “Intercompany Diversity Week,” open to the general public, to spread knowledge about these pillars. Through a platform, they held live talks, broadcast e-learning pills, and digital resources (Walmart Chile, 2021, p. 29). Walmart’s work materialized its efforts by widely disseminating its gender equality actions through the use of digital platforms.

Bancolombia launched a strategy called “Me la Creo” (I Believe in It), aimed at gender equality, which includes female employees, suppliers, investors, customers, and the community in general. At the same time, its sustainability report indicates the progress made in the formalization and structuring of a diversity, equity, and inclusion strategy, integrating the Bancolombia Diversa project (gender identity and sexual orientation) under the same focus and updating its governance model (Bancolombia, 2021, p. 117).

Fulfillment of SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Although CELEC EP reports compliance with the fewest number of SDGs (three), its contribution in terms of affordable and clean energy is significant, as evidenced by the figures in its reports. As a public power generation company, it is responsible for generating 87% of all hydroelectric power produced in Ecuador. The company claims that these data show its contribution to the reduction of greenhouse gasses, as it has progressively displaced the use of fuels in favor of water resources for power generation (Corporación Eléctrica del Ecuador, 2021, p. 127).

Fulfillment of SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Despite the situation caused by the pandemic, all companies report leading actions toward sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth; full and productive employment; and decent work for all. In the case of Banco Guayaquil, its report explicitly states four of the 10 goals contained in SDG 8 (8.2, 8.3, 8.5, 8.10). Its contributions are mainly related to credit allocation to support entrepreneurs and the recovery of small- and medium-sized enterprises, especially those affected by COVID-19, through social cash transfers at the end of 2020. They also describe themselves as direct job creators in their teams and offer permanent contracts (Banco Guayaquil, 2021, p. 93).

In the cases of Banco Guayaquil and Grupo Nutresa, it is evident that both companies manage multiple work fronts with a wide variety of initiatives based on the conditions of the company, the region, and the country to which they belong. In contrast, Colbún declares the benefits it grants to different groups of stakeholders: a minimum wage of CLP 500,000 (approximately USD 583) for permanent contractors, entrepreneurship centers, gender equity plans, initiatives for the inclusion of people with disabilities, and safety leadership programs (Colbún, 2021, p. 55).

Fulfillment of SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

Grupo Bancolombia declares that it contributes to the technological reconversion of industries, helping them to be more productive and efficient. Likewise, they promote sustainable industrialization through a sustainable line of credit for companies committed to increasing their positive impacts on the environment and society (Bancolombia, 2021, p. 118).

In UNACEM Ecuador's annual report, SDG 9 stands out by the creation of a platform called "Simbiosis Industrial EC" (Industrial Symbiosis EC) with Consorcio Ecuatoriano para la Responsabilidad Social (CERES, Ecuadorian Consortium for Social Responsibility). In this way, its contribution is related to investment in research for the development of products that contribute to reliable, sustainable, resilient, and quality infrastructures (UNACEM Ecuador, 2021, p. 18).

Fulfillment of SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

SDG 12 was mentioned by nine of the 12 companies in relation to their scope, actions, as well as ecological and sustainable aspects. In this area, it was found that many of the companies focus on the production of their products and services, giving priority to internal processes; however, they are also interested in the communication with external stakeholders, management of responsible consumption of resources, and especially responsible consumption of products by users and customers.

In its sustainability report, Sodimac Chile points out that it leads a number of initiatives to protect the planet, including its almost 4,700 sustainable products and services; the decision not to deliver single-use bags in its stores since the beginning of 2018; its "Red Nacional de Puntos Limpios" (National Network of Clean Points); the "Haciendo ECO" (Creating an Echo) campaigns; its special catalogs; the "Hágalo Usted Mismo" (Do It Yourself) e-learning pills to promote recycling and reuse of unused items; the advances in the use of clean energy with solar panels in its facilities; the increasing incorporation of electromobility in operations; and the eco-efficiency measures in homes. In addition, the company, which in 2018 joined the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's Circular Economy 100 (CE100) and adhered to Fundación Chile's "Pacto Chileno por los Plásticos" (Chilean Pact for Plastics), together with its suppliers, proposed to double the offering of eco-sustainable items and services in its stores in 2019, and that 100% of the containers and packaging of the products it sells be recyclable, starting with its own brands (Sodimac Chile, 2021, p. 30).

Fulfillment of SDG 13: Climate Action

Cementos Argos's sustainability report shows contributions to SDG 13 by acknowledging that, as an industry with a CO₂ emissions footprint, it remains committed to delivering

carbon neutral concrete through the 2050 Climate Ambition Plan (Argos, 2021, p. 7). Since climate actions are complex in the construction industry, the company states its commitment to advance its research processes, in addition to taking measures to mitigate the effects of its products.

CONCLUSIONS

The SDGs have become a tool for private sector companies and public sector organizations to be clear about their contributions toward the fulfillment of the goals established in the 2030 Agenda.

Based on the theoretical framework, it is concluded that the sustainability reports of companies show a significant increase in research and include the actions they take under the SDG guidelines. Companies are more interested not only in publishing their reports—which is an important contribution in terms of sustainability—but also in complying with unified criteria that follow the SDGs. This makes it possible to speak a common language about the SDGs to which the companies adhere and the specific actions deemed urgent for their stakeholders. The companies selected for this study have sustainability reports and strategic actions aimed at meeting at least three SDGs.

Among the previously referenced studies, the one by Carrillo-Punina and Galarza-Torres (2022) stands out as it contains complementary and divergent elements with respect to this study. Their analysis covers sustainability reports of Latin American companies from a social responsibility perspective without focusing on the SDGs. The authors also use the GRI reporting methodology as a starting point and note that the sectors with the highest production of sustainability reports are energy, finance, and food and beverage. Although Carrillo-Punina and Galarza-Torres (2022) use a quantitative approach, they focus on the companies with more publications and the sectors and countries with the largest number of companies reporting their sustainability activities. Therefore, the present study complements previous research because it broadens the focus on sustainability efforts in relation to the SDGs.

Given the characteristics and conditions of the Latin American region, the three countries' reports share considerable similarities. In response to the first research question, the most prevalent SDGs are “decent work and economic growth,” “gender equality,” and “responsible consumption and production.” The overlaps between the researched companies regarding these goals are evidence of how they are taking the lead on issues deemed a priority for the community in general and for specific stakeholders.

In response to the second research question, each company's efforts toward the development of the SDGs, regardless of their business activities or economic situation, is clearly linked to eliminating poverty and hunger, improving working conditions, and working toward gender equality: issues that require a significant amount of work in

Ecuador, Colombia, and Chile. Companies seek to solve not only problems posed by their business activities—such as the case of energy and cement companies—but also other issues of interest to their stakeholders.

In addition to focusing on “gender equality” and “decent work and economic growth,” there is also evidence of concern for the fulfillment of other important SDGs. For example, a company in the energy sector is not only involved in affordable and clean energy actions; it also develops strategies and activities in favor of other aspects such as ending poverty, enhancing quality education, or achieving gender equality, to give just three examples.

Although the results of this analysis are specific to the sample of 12 large companies from three South American countries, which may be a limitation, the information is a reference to the existing dynamics in terms of sustainability reports and their relationship with the SDGs. The fact that these large corporations are aligning their social responsibility actions with the 2030 Agenda shows a positive and optimistic trend regarding the initiatives undertaken by multilateral organizations with the support of the public and private sectors, which has facilitated the creation of an institutional framework.

Certainly, the implementation and communication of the SDGs met by the companies studied through their sustainability reports enable verifying the alignment with the global goals of their respective countries’ institutional frameworks. At the same time, they make it possible to highlight the contributions made by the companies in relation to the 5 Ps of sustainable development: people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnerships.

It can also be claimed that the importance given to the communication of sustainability reports has been understated. In some cases, companies carry out isolated sustainability actions that are not disclosed to their audiences. Today, more organizations have come to understand the importance of managing sustainability reports, applying methodologies such as the GRI, and sharing the results of these actions. At present, it is evident that company managers invest time and money in communicating initiatives to fulfill the SDGs. At the same time, they highlight their contributions in the cover letters of the reports addressed to their stakeholders.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Companies may roll out activities that aim to meet the 17 SDGs, but they should focus on those deemed most important and valued by their stakeholders and according to their ability to implement them.

Given that “decent work and economic growth” and “gender equality” are highly prevalent in the sustainability efforts of the companies in the three analyzed countries, it would be appropriate for both public and private organizations to develop actions that favor their stakeholders on this matter.

Companies should be aware that SDG implementation should not only address aspects related to their own business but also achieve a diversity that impacts on more communities and stakeholders. Companies should also join forces and develop collaborative projects with public entities, nonprofit organizations (NGOs), and third-sector organizations, such as foundations and nonprofits, to become more familiar with the needs of different communities.

Latin American countries will always have problems directly related to regional development. Therefore, actions that favor education, ending poverty, and the reduction of inequalities will always be welcome and will allow progress of society. Likewise, although the countries analyzed have ample biodiversity and favorable ecosystems, it never hurts to have organizations working on sustainability to mitigate the effects of planetary limits.

As a final recommendation, companies should properly manage their resources and continue to grow in terms of research and development of sustainable products and services that better meet the needs of their communities.

Recommendations for Further Research

Finally, in terms of future lines of research and in a post-pandemic context, it may be of interest, on the one hand, to understand how SMEs and universities are incorporating the SDGs in their activities. On the other hand, delving deeper into the communication tools and channels used to disseminate these actions would also be a useful object of analysis, bearing in mind that communication can help ensure a greater understanding of the sustainable model and raise society's awareness of the actions of the organizations that surround them, their impacts and their work aimed at the continuous improvement of business practices. It would also be desirable to extend the analysis of sustainability reports focused on the SDGs to other countries in the region. This can be done through a qualitative approach to better understand the needs of the communities that will ultimately benefit from companies' product and service sustainability programs in the future.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work is part of a larger research project entitled "Analysis of Strategic Communication Management in the Context of a Crisis. An Empirical Study of Companies in Ecuador, Chile, and Colombia Within a Pandemic" (2022-0259).

REFERENCES

- Abeysekera, I. (2022). A framework for sustainability reporting. *Sustainability Accounting, Management and Policy Journal*, 13(6), 1386-1409. <https://doi.org/10.1108/SAMPJ-08-2021-0316>
- Acevedo, J. P., & Piñeros, R. A. (2019). Evolución del Reporteo en Sostenibilidad en Latinoamérica bajo los lineamientos del GRI (Global Reporting Initiative). *SIGNOS – Investigación en Sistemas de Gestión*, 11(2), 63-82. <https://doi.org/10.15332/24631140.5082>
- Adams, C. A., Druckman, P. B., & Picot, R. C. (2020). *Sustainable development goals disclosure (SDGD) Recommendations*. ACCA, Chartered Accountants ANZ, ICAS, IFAC, IIRC and WBA. <https://bit.ly/3JqjjPN>
- Andréu, J. (2002). *Técnicas de análisis de contenido: Una revisión actualizada*. Centro de Estudios Andaluces. <https://shorturl.at/dhiAF>
- Argos. (2021). *Reporte integrado 2021*. <https://bit.ly/42tHt2b>
- Banco Guayaquil. (2021). *Reporte integrado 2021*. <https://bit.ly/3Cnvkkl>
- Bancolombia. (2021). *Informe de gestión 2021*. <https://bit.ly/43FjNcm>
- Bardin, L. (1996). *Análisis de contenido*. Ed. Akal.
- Baviera-Puig, A., García-Martínez, G., & Gómez-Navarro, T. (2014). Propuesta metodológica mediante ANP para la evaluación de las memorias de sostenibilidad del sector agroalimentario español. *Economía Agraria y Recursos Naturales*, 14(1), 81-101. <https://doi.org/10.7201/earn.2014.01.04>
- Beyne J., Visser, W., & Allam, I. (2021). Sustainability reporting in the Antwerp port ecosystem, Belgium: Understanding the relationship between reporting on the sustainable development goals and integrated thinking. *Frontiers in Sustainability* (2), 689739. <https://doi.org/10.3389/frsus.2021.689739>
- Boiral, O., Heras-Saizarbitoria, I., & Brotherton, M. C. (2019). Assessing and improving the quality of sustainability reports: The auditors' perspective. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 155, 703–721. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-017-3516-4>
- Carrillo-Punina, A. P., & Galarza-Torres, S. P. (2022). Reportes de sostenibilidad de organizaciones sudamericanas. *Ciencias Administrativas*, (20), 103. <https://doi.org/10.24215/23143738e103>
- Celulosa Arauco y Constitución. (2021). *Reporte de sostenibilidad 2021*. <http://bit.ly/45QMhBs>
- Cho, C. H., & Patten, D. M. (2007). The role of environmental disclosures as tools of legitimacy: A research note. *Accounting, Organizations and Society*, 32(7), 639–647. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aos.2006.09.009>

- Colbún. (2021). *Memoria integrada 2021*. <https://bit.ly/3IYfb9q>
- Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe. (2018). *Segundo informe anual sobre el progreso y los desafíos regionales de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible en América Latina y el Caribe*. CEPAL. <https://bit.ly/3CBzNAN>
- Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe. (2019). *Informe de avance cuatrienal sobre el progreso y los desafíos regionales de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible en América Latina y el Caribe*. CEPAL. <https://bit.ly/44TWdcb>
- Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe. (2022). *Una década de acción para un cambio de época*. CEPAL. <https://bit.ly/3CgLA7p>
- Consejo Nacional para la Implementación de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible. (2017). *Informe de diagnóstico e implementación de la Agenda 2030 y los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible en Chile*. https://www.chileagenda2030.gob.cl/storage/docs/Diagnostico-Inicial_2.0_Agenda2030-ODS_2017.pdf
- Corporación Eléctrica del Ecuador. (2021). *Memoria de sostenibilidad 2021*. <https://cecloud.celec.gob.ec/s/yC9ebz8gHpT5JXd>
- Durán, A. M., Vega, M., Matus, P., Orozco-Toro, J. A., & Ávila, C. (2021a). Influencia de la cultura nacional en la gestión de comunicación para la sostenibilidad. *Cuadernos. Info*, (47), 184-210. <https://doi.org/10.7764/cdi.47.1859>
- Durán, A. M., Vega, M., Orozco, J. A., Retamal, L., & Ávila, C. (2021b). Vínculo entre responsabilidad social y comunicación en países de América Latina: Estudio aplicado en empresas de Ecuador, Colombia y Chile. *Prisma Social: revista de investigación social*, (35), 141-164. <https://revistaprismasocial.es/article/view/4480>
- Ecopetrol (2021). *Reporte integrado de gestión sostenible 2021*. <https://bit.ly/3EDZiIP>
- Farisyi, S., Musadieg, M. A., Utami, H. N., & Damayanti, C. R. (2022). A systematic literature review: Determinants of sustainability reporting in developing countries. *Sustainability*, 14(16), 10222. https://econpapers.repec.org/article/gamjsusta/v_3a14_3ay_3a2022_3ai_3a16_3ap_3a10222-_3ad_3a890619.htm
- Ferré, C., & Orozco, J. (2011). El diálogo entre empresas de comunicación y sus stakeholders en América y Europa. *Cuadernos.info*, (29), 91-104. <https://doi.org/10.7764/cdi.29.239>
- Garro, I. (2019). Hacia un nuevo multilateralismo que impulse los ODS. In: Gobierno de España (Ed.), *La Agenda 2030 y los ODS: nueva arquitectura para la seguridad* (pp. 67-90) <https://www.dsn.gob.es/sites/dsn/files/LA%20AGENDA%202030%20Y%20LOS%20ODS.pdf>
- Global Reporting Initiative. (2018). *Business reporting on the SDGs*. <https://www.globalreporting.org/public-policy-partnerships/sustainable-development/integrating-sdgs-into-sustainability-reporting/>

- Global Reporting Initiative. (2022). *Why report?* <https://www.globalreporting.org/how-to-use-the-gri-standards/>
- Grueso-Gala, M., & Camisón, C. (2022). A bibliometric analysis of the literature on non-financial information reporting: Review of the research and network visualization. *Cuadernos de Gestión*, 22(1), 175-192. <https://doi.org/10.5295/cdg.211545mg>
- Grupo Nutresa (2021). *Reporte integrado 2021*. <https://bit.ly/45Sbew7>
- Hengst, I. A., Jarzabkowski, P., Hoegl, M., & Muethel, M. (2020). Toward a process theory of making sustainability strategies legitimate in action. *Academy of Management Journal*, 63(1), 246-271. <https://doi.org/10.5465/amj.2016.0960>
- Hernández, R., Fernández, C., & Baptista, P. (2014). *Metodología de la investigación* (6th ed.). McGraw Hill Interamericana. <https://cmapublic2.ihmc.us/rid=1M7BV0046-FSY1Y8-1PHY/Yarliz%20Mora.pdf>
- Herrera, J., Larrán, M., Lechuga, M., & Martínez, D. (2013). Determinantes de la publicación de memorias de RS en las pequeñas y medianas empresas: ¿una cuestión de imagen? *Prisma Social: revista de investigación social*, (10), 271-302. <https://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=353744534008>
- Herrera, R. (2022). Comunicação, Agenda 2030 da ONU e Organizações. *Organicom*, 19(39), 131-144. <https://doi.org/10.11606/issn.2238-2593.organicom.2022.198084>
- Ikram, M., Zhang, Q., Sroufe, R., & Ferasso, M. (2020). The social dimensions of corporate sustainability: An integrative framework including COVID-19 insights. *Sustainability*, 12(20), 8747. <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/20/8747>
- Kazemikhasragh A., Cicchiello A., & Pietronudo M. (2021) Factors influencing the adoption of SDG reporting by large African and Asian companies. *International Journal of Technology Management & Sustainable Development*, 20(1), 43-60. https://doi.org/10.1386/tmsd_00034_1
- Knox, B. D. (2020). Employee volunteer programs are associated with firm-level benefits and CEO incentives: Data on the ethical dilemma of corporate social responsibility activities. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 162, 449-472. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-018-4005-0>
- KPMG. (2022). *Big shifts, small steps. Survey of dustainability reporting 2022*. <https://bit.ly/45QewQJ>
- Krippendorff, K. (1990). *Metodología de análisis de contenido: teoría y práctica*. Grupo Planeta. https://books.google.com.pe/books/about/Metodolog%C3%ADa_de_an%C3%A1lisis_de_contenido.html?hl=es&id=LLxY6i9P5S0C&redir_esc=y

- Kunsch, M. M. K. (2022). Estratégias comunicativas nos processos de parcerias para implementação da Agenda 2030 da ONU. *Organicom*, 19(39), 16-31. <https://doi.org/10.11606/issn.2238-2593.organicom.2022.200234>
- Lee, S. H., & Zhou, Y. (2022). The outlook for sustainable development goals in business and management: A systematic literature review and keyword cluster analysis. *Sustainability*, 14(19), 11976. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su141911976>
- Llanos-Herrera, G. R., & Andrade-Valbuena, N. A. (2022). Organization theory as applied to the big problems of the marketing and sustainability industry. In R. I. Perez-Uribe, C. Salcedo-Perez, & A. Carvajal-Contreras (Eds.), *Handbook of research on organizational sustainability in turbulent economies* (pp. 196-212). IGI Global. <https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-7998-9301-1.ch011>
- Martínez-Ferrero, J., & García-Sánchez, I.-M. (2017). Sustainability assurance and cost of capital: Does assurance impact on credibility of corporate social responsibility information? *Business Ethics: A European Review*, 26(3), 223-239. <https://doi.org/10.1111/beer.12152>
- Matus, P. I. (2018). Comunicación y sostenibilidad en Chile: desde la filantropía hasta la relación con las comunidades. In Ferrari M. A., & Durán, A. M. (Eds.), *Tejiendo sustentabilidad desde la comunicación en América Latina* (pp. 131-150). CIESPAL. <https://repositorio.uc.cl/handle/11534/22751>
- Naciones Unidas (2018). La Agenda 2030 y los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible: una oportunidad para América Latina y el Caribe (LC/G.2681-P/Rev.3). <https://bit.ly/45lc3Yt>
- Nason, R. S., Bacq, S., & Gras, D. (2017). A behavioral theory of social performance: Social identity and stakeholder expectations. *Academy of Management Review*, 43(2), 259-283. <https://doi.org/10.5465/amr.2015.0081>
- Pizzi, S., Caputo, A., Corvino, A., & Venturelli, A. (2020). Management research and the UN sustainable development goals (SDGs): A bibliometric investigation and systematic review. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, (276), 124033. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.124033>
- Repsol. (2021). *Informe de gestión integrado*. <https://bit.ly/48hg08g>
- Retamal-Ferrada, L. (2020). ¿Desarrollo sostenible o sustentable? Estudio de las memorias de sostenibilidad de la industria energética en Chile. In L. G. Duquino, & S. Nail (Eds.), *Sustentabilidad y conciencia ambiental urbana en Abya Yala (Latinoamérica)* (pp. 53-87). Editorial Uniguastiniana. <https://doi.org/10.28970/9789585498457.02>

- Reynolds, M., & Yuthas, K. (2008). Moral discourse and corporate social responsibility reporting. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 78(1), 47-64. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-006-9316-x>
- Rodrigo-Cano, D. Picó, M. J., & Dimuro, G. (2019). Los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible como marco para la acción y la intervención social y ambiental. *Retos Revista de Ciencias de la Administración y Economía*, 9(17), 25-36. <https://doi.org/10.17163/ret.n17.2019.02>
- Rodríguez, J. A. (2020). Reportes de sostenibilidad en empresas grandes: ¿Cómo involucrar a más empresas en la implementación de prácticas y reporte de sostenibilidad en Ecuador? CEMDES-ESPAE. <https://cemdes.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/DIAGNOSTICO-REPORTING2020.pdf>
- Rosati, F., & Faria, L. G. D. (2019a). Addressing the SDGs in sustainability reports: The relationship with institutional factors. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 215, 1312-1326. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2018.12.107>
- Rosati, F., & Faria, L. G. D. (2019b). Business contribution to the sustainable development agenda: Organizational factors related to early adoption of SDG reporting. *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management*, 26(3), 588-597. <https://doi.org/10.1002/csr.1705>
- Ruiz-Mora, I. M. (2012). Las relaciones con los públicos y su reflejo en las memorias de responsabilidad social. *Revista Internacional de Relaciones Públicas*, 2(4), 173-200. <http://hdl.handle.net/10630/5223>
- Sachs, J. D., Schmidt-Traub, G., Mazzucato, M., Messner, D., Nakicenovic, N., & Rockström, J. (2019). Six transformations to achieve the sustainable development goals. *Nat Sustain* (2), 805-814. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-019-0352-9>
- Semenova, N. (2023). The public effect of private sustainability reporting: Evidence from incident-based engagement strategy. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 182(2), 559-572. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-021-05007-8>
- Sierra-García, L., García-Benau, M. A., & Bollas-Araya, H. M. (2018). Empirical analysis of non-financial reporting by Spanish companies. *Administrative Sciences*, 8(3), 29. <https://doi.org/10.3390/admsci8030029>
- Sodimac Chile. (2021). *Reporte de sostenibilidad*. <https://sodimac.falabella.com/sodimac-cl/page/reportes-de-sostenibilidad>
- Threlfall, R., King, A., Schulman, J., & Bartels, W. (2020). The time has come. The KPMG Survey of Sustainability Reporting 2020. https://assets.kpmg.com/content/dam/kpmg/be/pdf/2020/12/The_Time_Has_Come_KPMG_Survey_of_Sustainability_Reporting_2020.pdf

- UNACEM Ecuador. (2021). *Reporte integrado 2021*. <https://bit.ly/3t2kW0k>
- United Nations. (2015). *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>
- United Nations Global Compact. (n.d.). *Global goals for people and planet*. <https://unglobalcompact.org/sdgs/about>
- Valenzuela, L., Jara-Bertin, M., & Villegas, F. (2015). Prácticas de responsabilidad social, reputación corporativa y desempeño financiero. *Revista de Administração de Empresas*, 55(3), 329-344. <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0034-759020150308>
- Villegas, F., Valenzuela-Fernández, L., Llonch, J., & López, P. (2022). Environmental sustainability and their factors in SMEs: A multiple case study of Spain and Chile. *Cuadernos de Gestión*, 22(1), 35-50. <https://doi.org/10.5295/cdg.211370fv>
- Walmart Chile. (2021). *Reporte de sostenibilidad 2021*. <https://bit.ly/43LPqRB>
- Whittingham, K. L., Earle, A. G., Leyva-de la Hiz, D. I., & Argiolas, A. (2022). The impact of the United Nations sustainable development goals on corporate sustainability reporting. *BRQ Business Research Quarterly*, 26(1), 45-61. <https://doi.org/10.1177/23409444221085585>

APPENDIX 1

Summary of the Main Contributions to the SDGs by Company

SDG	CHILE				COLOMBIA	
	SODIMAC CHILE S.A.	COLBÚN S. A.	WALMART CHILE S. A.	CELULOSA ARAUCO Y CONSTITUCIÓN S. A.	GRUPO NUTRESA	CEMENTOS ARGOS S. A.
1 No Poverty	Support for foundations	NA	Monetary donations United Way Fundación Walmart	“Programa Mapuche” (Mapuche Program) for the recognition and support of indigenous cultures	NA	Decent housing construction systems in urban and rural areas
2 Zero Hunger	NA	NA	Product donations Food bank donations	NA	Sustainable eating programs Support for 29 food banks	Building facilities for the food sector
3 Good Health and WellBeing	Fostering self-care and stress management	Health and safety programs	Health and hygiene roundtables Telehealth programs	COVID prevention programs “Juntos por una vida mejor” (Together for a better life) model to foster safety Hearing conservation program Respiratory protection program Ergonomic program	Nutrition policy of transparency Best Buddies program “Proyecto Soluciones” (Solutions Project) to help victims of the Colombian conflict	Decent housing
4 Quality Education	Sodimac School of Excellence	Education programs for workers’ children	NA	Education foundation Mobile libraries Campus Arauco	Donations to schools	Education grants for employees’ children
5 Gender Equality	Principles on human rights	Promotion of female workers in male-dominated positions	Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Week Campaign against gender-based violence	Gender Agenda implementation	Participation of women in the workforce	More women in positions traditionally held by men

The SDGs in sustainability reports among companies in Ecuador, Colombia and Chile

COLOMBIA		ECUADOR			
ECOPETROL S. A.	BANCOLOMBIA S. A.	REPSOL S. A.	UNACEM ECUADOR S. A	CELEC EP	BANCO GUAYAQUIL S. A.
Home purchase loans for employees	Financial inclusion initiatives for underserved segments	NA	Infrastructure projects to improve housing, roadways, and water distribution systems in affected communities	NA	NA
Food stamps or vouchers for employees	NA	NA	Creation of additional sources of income (Selva Alegre and San José de Quichinche parishes)	NA	NA
Air quality control	NA	COVID-19 vaccination clinics for employees Health care for indigenous communities Preventive medical care at work	Vaccination clinics "Maestro Seguro" (Safe Worker): safety program aimed at construction workers "Volante Seguro" (Safe Steering Wheel): road safety program for drivers "Vida Personas" (Healthy Living): occupational health and safety program	NA	NA
"EcoPetro Educa" (EcoPetro Educates) program: education grants Investments in school facilities	Education grants and scholarships through Fundación Grupo BanColombia	NA	Alliance with Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja (UTPL) business school to offer a free training program on best practices in environmental safety and health at construction sites to construction workers Scholarships for rural students	NA	NA
Company Guidelines on Human Rights Code of Ethics Diversity and Inclusion Program	Diversity, equity, and inclusion strategies through "Me la Creo" (I Believe in It) program Code of Ethics Financing options for women entrepreneurs	NA	Target Gender Equality program launched by the UN for women's empowerment	NA	NA

SDG	CHILE				COLOMBIA	
	SODIMAC CHILE S.A.	COLBÚN S. A.	WALMART CHILE S. A.	CELULOSA ARAUCO Y CONSTITUCIÓN S. A.	GRUPO NUTRESA	CEMENTOS ARGOS S. A.
6 Clean Water and Sanitation	Guidance for customers	Green hydrogen projects	NA	NA	NA	Construction of infrastructures that guarantee access to water
7 Affordable and Clean Energy	Application of US Green Building Council guidelines	Solar and wind energy projects	y	NA	NA	Purchase of 100% certified renewable energy
8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	Trademen's Circle (CES)	Minimum wage plans Low occupational accident rates	SME visibility program "Soy Pyme" (I Am an SME) "Programa de Balance" (Balance Program): work-life balance program	"Raíz de Talentos" (Talent Root) program Network of mentors "Formación Dual" (Dual Training) program Productive development and support for small winemakers	Product purchase program from SMEs	HR agile program to foster technical competencies and group synergies
9 Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	Application of US Green Building Council guidelines	Water generation optimization projects	Supplier Audits – Ethical Sourcing	Environmental indicators of consumption of materials and generation of liquid and solid of waste	NA	Vía Forte (Strong Roads) program aimed at extending pavement lifespan, including partnerships with local governments
10 Reduced Inequalities	NA	Stabilization of electricity rates	Celebrations of countries and cultures Agents of equity training programs	"Programa Mapuche" (Mapuche Program) for the recognition and support of indigenous cultures	NA	30% management positions held by women

The SDGs in sustainability reports among companies in Ecuador, Colombia and Chile

COLOMBIA		ECUADOR			
ECOPETROL S. A.	BANCOLOMBIA S. A.	REPSOL S. A.	UNACEM ECUADOR S. A	CELEC EP	BANCO GUAYAQUIL S. A.
Investments in water management, protection, and recovery programs	NA	Repsol Water Tool (RWT) for analyzing the impact of operations on water	“Certificación Punto Verde” (Green Point Certification) to reduce water consumption	NA	NA
Ecoparque Solar San Fernando (San Fernando Sun Ecology Park), a renewable energy generator “Ser Energía que Transforma” (Being Energy that Transforms) strategy	NA	NA	System for using solid waste to process alternative fuels in cement production Sustainable Energy Agreement within the framework of the SDG Leaders Program	Affordable and clean energy initiatives	NA
Escuela de Cultura y Liderazgo (Culture and Leadership school) High Potential Program Future Leaders Program	Financing for SMEs and entrepreneurs	NA	“Soy Digital” (I Am Digital) program for employees’ development of technological skills “Apícola Selvalegre” (Selvalegre Bee-keeping) project: funding and technical assistance to increase honey and pollen production	NA	Credit for entrepreneurs and SMEs
NA	Lines of credit for sustainability initiatives	NA	R&D for products that contribute to sustainable infrastructure	NA	Simplicity in the use of digital channels of service
NA	NA	NA	Code of Conduct for employees, suppliers, and partners	NA	Provision of micro-credits Financial education initiatives

SDG	CHILE				COLOMBIA	
	SODIMAC CHILE S.A.	COLBÚN S. A.	WALMART CHILE S. A.	CELULOSA ARAUCO Y CONSTITUCIÓN S. A.	GRUPO NUTRESA	CEMENTOS ARGOS S. A.
11 Sustainable Cities and Communities	“Construyendo Sueños de Hogar” (Building Dreams of Home): support for foundations such as TECHO	Bird watching centers Parks	NA	Open forest for community activities Protected parks	NA	Sustainability Committee Anti-Corruption, Competition, and Risk Control Policies Application of the Value Added to Society (VAS) model to assess social, economic, and environmental impacts
12 Responsible Consumption and Production	Application of US Green Building Council guidelines	Ash evaluation Zero environmental footprint	Elimination of PVC, PS, and EPS from store-brand products Water consumption control and monitoring equipment	Climate adaptation and mitigation project Model of protected productive landscapes for forest protection Commitment to native forest restoration	NA	Flexible and sustainable financing linked to net CO ₂ emissions, water consumption, and supplier evaluation criteria Low-carbon green cement
13 Climate Action	Elimination of single-use bags Recycling promotion Solar panels Eco-friendly packaging	Solar and wind energy projects Green hydrogen projects	EV charging stations Green hydrogen plant Green bonds Project Gigaton to reduce greenhouse gas emissions	NA	NA	Pilot project for CO ₂ capture with microalgae and subsequent transformation into biocrude oil
14 Life Below Water	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

COLOMBIA		ECUADOR			
ECOPETROL S. A.	BANCOLOMBIA S. A.	REPSOL S. A.	UNACEM ECUADOR S. A.	CELEC EP	BANCO GUAYAQUIL S. A.
“Programa Conexión Jaguar” (Jaguar Connection Program) for biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and rural community development	Access to housing through alternative solutions beyond financing Human rights clauses in contracts with partners and suppliers	Ongoing dialogue with indigenous communities for development, environmental, and anthropological contingency plans	Road safety programs	NA	NA
Energy savings initiatives	NA	Evaluation technologies to ensure advanced production of circular biofuels and petrochemical materials Repsol Corporate Venturing: investment in startups with solutions aimed at circular economy, decarbonization, and renewables	Use of alternative resources (recyclable material and waste) to reduce the use of non-renewable resources	Wind energy generation plan Photovoltaic station plan Geothermal project plans Digital transformation plan	Best environmental and social practices through SARAS (Environmental Risk Analysis System) and specific products for environmentally friendly projects
“Programa Conexión Jaguar” (Jaguar Connection Program) Emissions inventory under ISO 14064-1	Net-zero emissions strategy Report on the management and results under the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD) recommendations	ARiA platform: Repsol’s database to use big data and artificial intelligence in the fight against climate change	Active participation in a proposal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the cement industry	NA	Environmental risk assessment of credit applications through SARAS Green credit lines for energy efficiency Greenhouse gas emission offset: Carbon Neutral Certification
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

SDG	CHILE				COLOMBIA	
	SODIMAC CHILE S.A.	COLBÚN S. A.	WALMART CHILE S. A.	CELULOSA ARAUCO Y CONSTITUCIÓN S. A.	GRUPO NUTRESA	CEMENTOS ARGOS S. A.
15 Life on Land	NA	Reforestation projects	NA	NA	NA	NA
16 Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	Corporate Integrity System	Citizen participation in wind energy projects	Ethics and Compliance Committee	NA	NA	NA
17 Partnerships for the Goals	NA	Public-private partnerships to promote sustainable development	Public-private partnerships for waste and environmental management	NA	NA	Member of the Global Cement and Concrete Association

The SDGs in sustainability reports among companies in Ecuador, Colombia and Chile

COLOMBIA		ECUADOR			
ECOPETROL S. A.	BANCOLOMBIA S. A.	REPSOL S. A.	UNACEM ECUADOR S. A	CELEC EP	BANCO GUAYAQUIL S. A.
“Programa Conexión Jaguar” (Jaguar Connection Program)	NA	NA	Participation in the “Amigos de Geoparque Imbabura” (Friends of Imbabura Geopark) to foster education, geotourism, and environmental conservation “Vida Planeta” (Planet Life) program to foster environmental awareness culture	NA	NA
Network for research and co-development with local and international institutions More than 30 agreements and 7 strategic alliances “Under The Same Roof”	NA	Best practices in tax transparency according to Fundación HAZ	Integrity system, including an Ethics Committee and a compliance officer	Code of Ethics Investigation and follow-up of corruption cases	NA
NA	Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) to align banking institutions’ climate change commitments	Alliances with stakeholders and associations, including Oil and Gas Climate Initiative (OGCI), United Nations Global Compact	Cooperation agreement with the National Police to foster community and citizen security	NA	NA

