

INTOSAI



INTOSAI

WG SDG KSDI


Newsletter

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Foreword



Dmitry Zaitsev

Head of the WG SDG KSDI Secretariat

Dear colleagues,

I am pleased to present to you the fourth issue of the WGSDG KSDI Newsletter, in which we continue to share the experience of the group members in the area of SDG audit and summarize the interim results of the group's activities for the past year.

It is very encouraging to see that the group's activities are of interest to many SAIs. We have got two new members to join our working group since the third Newsletter was released. We welcome SAIs Chile and Jamaica into the group and would like to present their experience and best practices in SDG auditing under the Case studies section of this Newsletter.

You will also find our report on the progress of the WG development of the Guidance on audit of the reliability of macroeconomic forecasts.

As for the WGSDG KSDI & WGEA joint project on the GUID 5202 Sustainable Development-The Role of Supreme Audit Institutions, we regret to inform you about the FIPP negative decision regarding our project proposal. FIPP initiated a new drafting process of the 2023-2026 Strategic Development Plan, and the work on the GUID 5202 update

might be included in this document.

We also present the results of the survey among the WGSDG KSDI members on the ESG¹ auditing. The ESG audit topic is closely related to the audit of the implementation of the SDGs and touches upon important aspects of sustainable development. The group has a possibility to make a significant contribution to the promotion of audit in this area.

Project proposal on the development of non-IFPP Guidance on ESG Audit (INTOSAI non-IFPP document, QA Level 3) was submitted to the KSC. The committee supported the initiative and included it in its report at the INTOSAI Governing Board on November 2021. I am confident that we will prepare a high-quality and, most importantly, useful document for SAIs.

We consider the development of the WG's logo to be another important activity of the year. The Secretariat took into account the suggestions for the logo's improvement and prepared two final versions for the choice of the group members.

In conclusion, I would like to wish everyone a Happy New Year!

May the coming year be successful and may our work be as well-coordinated and fruitful!

¹ Environment, Social, Governance

WG SDG KSDI activities results in 2021

- ✓ 6 new members (Canada, Chile, Estonia, Jamaica, Malaysia and the Philippines). WG now consists of 31 permanent members and 7 observers
- ✓ 2 surveys were conducted on the assessment of macroeconomic forecasts and on the ESG audit. Outcomes are presented in the WGSDG KSDI Newsletters and will be used for the WG activities
- ✓ The second WGSDG KSDI meeting was held (30 March)
- ✓ The WGSDG KSDI members participated in the First INTOSAI International Scientific and Practical Conference (21-22 April)
- ✓ The WG continued development of the Guidance on audit of the reliability of macroeconomic forecasts
- ✓ Project Proposal, Justification statement and structure of GUID-5202 were submitted and considered by the FIPP
- ✓ It was decided to develop the Guidance on ESG Audit (INTOSAI non-IFPP document, QA Level 3), a project proposal was submitted to and accepted by the KSC, and was included in the KSC report at the 75th INTOSAI Governing Board meeting in November
- ✓ Variants of WGSDG KSDI logos were developed and presented to the WG members for comments

WGSDG KSDI - IDI webinar for CIS SAIs

IDI and WGSDG KSDI cobranded webinar for SAIs of CIS Countries on SDG Audit was held on December 22, 2021.

The webinar gathered 46 participants from 9 SAIs as well as representatives of IDI. During the webinar presentations were made by Dmitry Zaitsev, Head of the WG SDG KSDI Secretariat and Archana Shirsat, Deputy Director General, Professional and Relevant SAIs Department, IDI.

The presentations of Dmitry Zaitsev were dedicated to the role of SAIs in Agenda 2030 implementation and the experience of the Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation in auditing preparedness for implementation of the SDGs.

Archana Shirsat presented ISAM, its purpose and main characteristics, and told about the importance of ISAM for improving SAI capacity to undertake high-quality performance audits of SDGs and significance of undertaking SDGs audits in CIS countries.

Representatives of SAIs Azerbaijan and Moldova also shared their approaches in the field of SDG audit.

Online questionnaire, conducted during the webinar, showed the interest of CIS SAIs in SDG topic. Most of SAIs answered that they plan

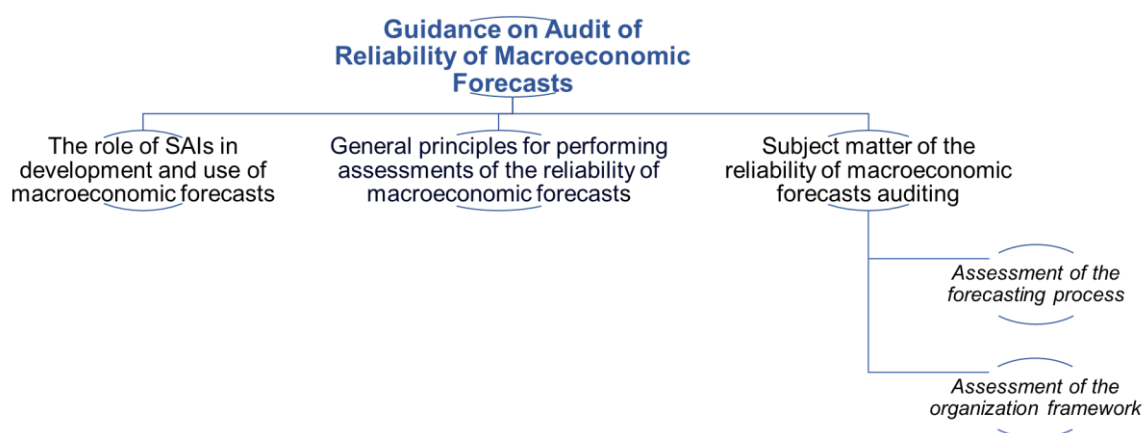
to conduct an audit of preparedness and/or an audit of the SDGs in the next three years.

Full video of the seminar is available in [English](#) and [Russian](#).

Guidance on audit of reliability of macroeconomic forecasts

Based on the survey outcomes conducted among the WG members on the experience in the development and assessment of macroeconomic forecasts, the Secretariat has prepared a [Knowledge Base](#) (see in more detail in [issue 3](#) of the Newsletter) as well as a detailed plan of the future Guidance.

The Guidance will be divided into three main chapters.



Picture 1. Structure of the Guidance

1. The role of SAs in development and use of macroeconomic forecasts.

This chapter will be based on the experience of the WG member

countries and possibly other INTOSAI members. In this chapter, we will describe in detail the role and importance of macroeconomic forecasts, the general principles and possible organizational frameworks used in different countries, the importance of macroeconomic forecasts for the budget cycle, and also reflect the role of SAIs in the formation of macroeconomic forecasts. In addition, we will try to reflect the role of macroeconomic forecasts for strategic planning.

This chapter also will provide numerous examples outlined in the knowledge base. Therefore, we will be glad to receive any suggestions on its update and improvement. We are particularly interested in obtaining the unique examples of SAIs best practices in this area. This will make the first chapter of the Guidance as representative as possible.

2. General principles for performing assessments of the reliability of macroeconomic forecasts

The second chapter will describe the basic principles and approaches of assessing the reliability of macro forecasts. It will also provide a list of answers for the questions that may arise when assessing macro forecasts.

What questions should be addressed while initiating a macro forecast assessment? Which information, tools and techniques should be used, and why? Which approaches to analysis should be applied? Which answers to the basic questions should a macro forecast give us, and what questions should we address when studying and evaluating it?

3. Subject matter of the reliability of macroeconomic forecasts auditing

The third chapter of the Guidance will present a forecast assessment algorithm that has been successfully tested for several years by SAI Russia. We will provide the assessment of the forecasting process itself, the quality and structure of the forecast, as well as the criteria for the reliability and sufficiency of the initial information, the validity and relevance of the initial conditions, the consistency of the composition and values of the macro-forecast indicators.

A detailed outline of the Guidance for discussion by the WG is planned to be presented in early 2022.

WG SDG KSDI survey

In November 2021, the Secretariat conducted a survey among the WG members on the subject of ESG audit.

The practice when organizations generate and disclose information on environmental, social and governance aspects of their work becomes more and more widespread around the Globe. Voluntary disclosure of such information makes it possible to assess the individual contribution of each organization to the achievement of sustainable development and will help to leave no one behind.

Completeness, correctness, and reliability of such information are highly important. It is necessary to discuss what role SAls can play in this field. One of the possible options is an audit of such reporting. ESG-related audit is another tool for countries in understanding and assessing the country's progress in achieving sustainable development.

The Secretariat asked the WG members to answer 4 questions. Answers from the following 16 SAls – Austria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Jamaica, Kuwait, Russia, Slovakia, South Africa and The Philippines – were received.

1. Has your SAI audited government policy measures to promote responsible business conduct and ESG reporting (as a standalone audit or as part of other activities)? If not, are you planning such an audit in the next three years?

- 7 SAls reported on their experience in this area and provided

information on the activities carried out.

SAI Austria mentioned that actions related to climate protection are not centrally coordinated in Austria, which renders the implementation of effective climate protection measures difficult. This is revealed by the auditors of the Austrian Court of Audit (ACA) in their report ["Climate Protection in Austria – Measures and Target Attainment 2020"](#).

Especially in the transport sector, Austria is failing to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

An overview about audits of COVID-19 support measures (social, health and care activities; financial support) of the government see (in German). The ACA Podcast – [Episode 5](#): Update on COVID-19-related audits. 23 April 2021. Trust: The ACA Podcast. Much more than figures. With Margit Kraker, President of the Austrian Court of Audit (ACA).

SAI Brazil assesses the governance capacity of public organizations. Some audits are also carried out focused on social, economic and environmental development. Nevertheless, it is important to emphasize that these are not specific actions focused on ESG, but rather a set of initiatives that collectively contribute to this end.

SAI Bulgaria highlighted that ESG reporting is a common and important task of any of the audits related to the SDGs, but a standalone audit has not been planned and performed so far.

SAI Canada has audited policy measures on ESG reporting through two government wide audits on SDGs and is involved in initiatives related to Sustainability Reporting.

SAI Finland mentioned its [Performance audit report no. 14/2019: Promoting sustainable development](#).

SAI Jamaica conducted various performance audits covering social and governance arrangements in state owned enterprises and Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDA). However, environmental aspects were not done, except for performance audit of National Environmental Planning Agency, which was tabled in 2010 with a follow-up audit conducted in and tabled in 2016.

SAI Philippines through its Performance Audit Office conducted [performance audit in 2019 on the National Greening Program](#) (Environment).

SAI Italy didn't conduct ESG audit, but mentioned that references to ESG are currently embedded in existing monitoring tools.

With regard to SAI's plans to conduct this audit in the next three years, only SAI's Brazil, Jamaica, Italy, Kuwait and Russia are planning or considering conducting it.

[2. Does your SAI have any experience in auditing ESG reporting of state-owned companies or other organizations? If not, are you planning such an audit in the next three years?](#)

- 5 SAI's reported on having experience in auditing ESG reporting of state-owned companies or other organizations.

SAI Austria audited the measures to counteract energy poverty in Austria and published its Report "Energy Industry Measures Against Energy Poverty". Low income, high energy costs and living in buildings

with a poor building fabric and old heaters are the main reasons for a restricted access to energy supply.

Report "Subsidies for Green Electricity as Exemplified by Wind Power and Photovoltaics" has been released on the outcomes of the audit, which was aimed in particular at assessing the subsidy system for green electricity, the organization of and the performance of tasks by the OeMAG (Abwicklungsstelle für Ökostrom AG) as well as the strategic management of the expansion of renewable energy by the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy.

In Brazil, public bodies and entities are annually accountable for their general performance through, for example, integrated report. The owned companies and other organizations are selected to be audited, based on risk criteria, and their performance reports are also analyzed by the auditors based on established criteria.

SAI Canada has included audit work on ESG reporting as part of auditing Crown Corporations.

For example: audits of the Canada Post

https://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/oag-bvg_e_43854.html

https://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/parl_oag_201905_08_e_43345.html

SAI Jamaica is currently conducting a performance audit of the National Solid Waste Management Authority (NSWMA).

As a result of its performance audit strategic planning process, the SAI Philippines (Commission on Audit, COA) developed a Performance Audit Portfolio (PAP) containing the list of prioritized government in conducting performance audits within the Calendar Years 2020-2023. The PAP covers twelve (12) fresh list for audit of government programs, and six (6) programs for follow up audits. These programs are impacting on environment, social, and governance services.

The PAP also identifies the SDG targets and indicators linked to the priority programs. To illustrate, based on the portfolio, the COA is currently conducting performance audits on the implementation of the National Climate Change Action Plan (a program linked to SDG 13) and the Solid Waste Management Program (a program linked to SDG 11).

SAI South Africa is considering auditing only sustainability reporting by state owned companies.

SAI Bulgaria has an experience in auditing ESG reporting of state-owned companies or other organizations partly, as an audit task within a wider scope of an audit engagement.

When asked if there are plans to conduct this audit in the next three years, only 4 SAIs answered in the affirmative way and one SAI mentioned that there was a possibility for that.

SAI Canada has a mandate to conduct special examinations on Crown Corporations and all teams are to consider SDGs and ESG matters.

SAI South Africa clarified that one or two SOE only as most SOE do not

yet produce sustainability reports.

The SAI Russia answered the first and second questions that it planned to conduct an audit of approaches to the formation of ESG reporting in public sector companies in 2022.

It is also worth noting that some SAIs were unable to answer the first and the second questions about their plans for the next three years, as planning is carried out for the year ahead.

3. Do you consider ESG audit to be a promising area of work for SAIs in the context of auditing sustainable development?

- 14 SAIs answered in the affirmative way.

SAI Canada answered that as Canada put more emphasis on climate risk reporting and gender/diversity reporting so is our office and SAI Canada closely following the IFRS sustainability reporting initiatives and consider this to be a very important area of work for the future.

SAI Jamaica highlighted that SAIs have made a commitment to auditing the Sustainable Development Goals and given the risk factors in the environment for example climate change, ESG reporting promises to be impactful when auditing the SDGs.

SAI Philippines mentioned that ESG audit covers programs linked to SDGs.

SAI Russia noted that it sees ESG audit among its priorities.

SAI Slovakia highlighted that this type of audit for sure seems to be an opportunity of how to take SAI's work to higher level and it might be

one of the steps for the future.

4. Do you see any limitations for your SAI's in the area of ESG audit?

- Only 8 SAIs reported that they see no limitations.

SAIs which see limitations, provided their comments.

SAI Canada sees a lack of standardization in this area – no one public or private sector entity assesses and reports these matters and risks the same. This presents an issue for audit.

SAI Estonia would only be able to audit state-owned companies.

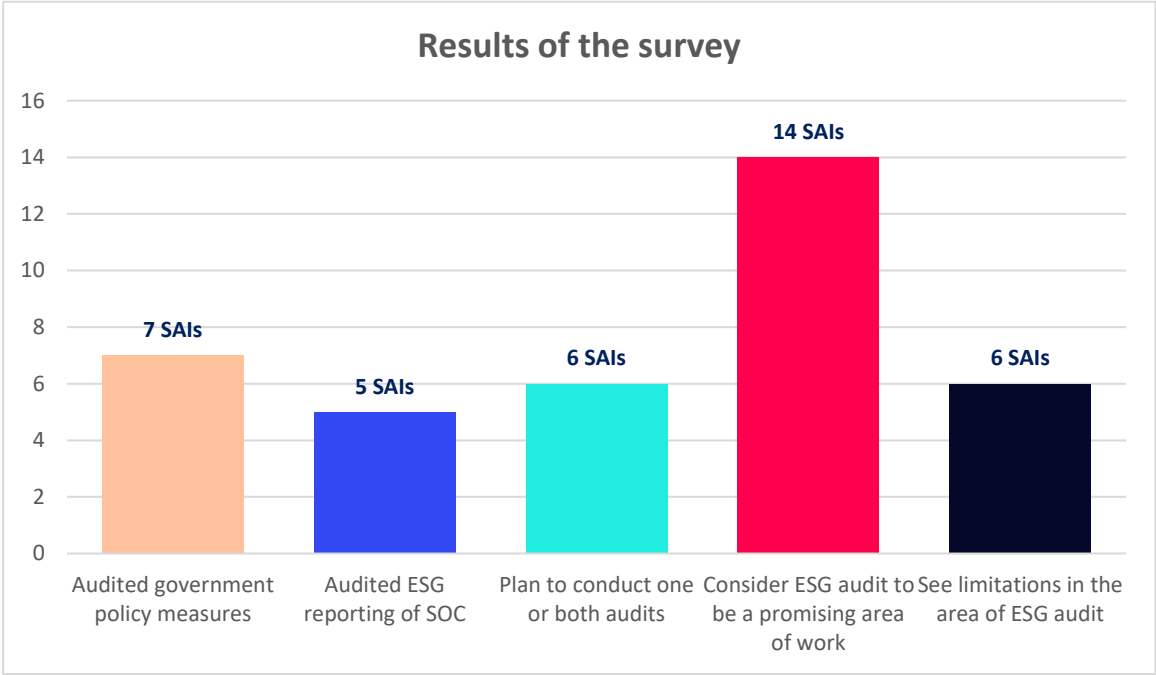
Sai Jamaica answered both in negative and affirmative ways, saying that it had limited experience in area of ESG audits and could benefit from targeted training in this area.

SAI Philippines is still building up its multi-disciplinary audit teams in the performance audit stream.

SAI Slovakia sees 2 levels of limitations. First, very limited knowledge of auditors in this area so new education processes would have to take place. Second, concept of ESG reporting is relatively unknown to the general public which means that SAI (along with other institutions) might have to launch an explanation campaign in favor of this type of audit.

SAI Armenia commented that it depends on the clear definition of responsibilities.

Results of the survey are presented in the graph below.



Picture 2. Results of the survey

Case studies



The Auditor General's Department of Jamaica

SAI Jamaica's Experience in Auditing the SDG's

1. The Auditor General's Department of Jamaica is elated to be part of the Working Group on SDGs and Key Sustainable Development Indicators and is committed to play an active role in the achievement of the objectives of the group. SAI Jamaica has aligned its strategic objectives to Jamaica's Vision 2030 National Development Plan (NDP) and Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs) 16 and 17. In keeping with the commitment to the Moscow Declaration and INTOSAI's Strategic Objective- Cross cutting priority number two, SAI Jamaica has executed independent audits, assessing Jamaica's preparedness for implementation of the SDG's and the progress towards implementation of various National Outcomes that are aligned to the SDGs. Jamaica enjoys a head start in terms of SDG implementation as the 17 SDGs are embodied in our National Development Plan (NDP) - Vision 2030. Vision 2030 Jamaica - NDP, the Medium-Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework (MTF) and sectoral policies were assessed to be 91.3 per cent aligned with the SDGs.



Picture 3. SAI Jamaica's strategic alignment to Jamaica's Vision 2030 NDP and SDGs

Source: Auditor General's Department of Jamaica Strategic Business Plan 2019-2022

2. Since 2017, SAI Jamaica has implemented a Thematic Approach in developing our annual audit plans and to strategically select entities for audit that are fundamental to the efficient and effective use of scarce public resources and delivery of social services as well as to the achievement of the Vision 2030 NDP. The five audit themes are i) Governance, ii) Project Management, iii) Resource Management, iv) Procurement and Contracts Management and v) Information and Communications Technology. SAI Jamaica utilizes the IDI SDG Audit Model (ISAM) as a guide in the preparation and execution of the SDG implementation audit.

3. SAI Jamaica has conducted various performance audits covering topics ranging from energy and education to the health sectors, which has highlighted the progress towards achievement of Jamaica's specific National Outcomes and the SDGs. In 2017, SAI Jamaica commissioned

a performance audit to determine whether the Government was on track to diversify the nation's energy supply. The audit focused on Jamaica's energy management framework and the implementation of National Outcome # 10 – Energy Security and Efficiency in the Vision 2030 Jamaica National Development Plan (NDP). The audit is linked to SDG 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all. The review acknowledged the important progress made in Jamaica's energy diversification programme, in terms of research, policy design and project implementation, particularly in energy areas such as wind, solar and natural gas. However, there were weaknesses in cross-government linkages between the portfolio ministry and other stakeholders in implementing strategies for energy diversification along with a lack of clarity regarding the entity responsible for measuring and reporting performance, which contributed to the use of different measurement frameworks for energy consumption from renewable energy (RE) sources. (<https://auditorgeneral.gov.jm/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Performance-Audit-Report-of-Jamaica-Preparedness-for-Implementation-of-Sustainable-Development-Goals.pdf>).

4. In 2020, SAI Jamaica sought to assess the extent to which the Human Employment and Resource Training/National Service and Training Agency Trust (HEART/NSTA) was effectively managing its educational and skills training programmes to contribute meaningfully to Jamaica achieving a competent and efficient labour market. The audit also sought to determine whether HEART and the Country

received value from the money spent on skills training programmes. The HEART Trust/NSTA mandate to finance and coordinate technical and vocational training programmes, aimed at creating a competent workforce, trained at international standards, is linked to Jamaica's NDP - Outcome #2 is for Jamaica to achieve "World-Class Education and Training" by 2030. This is aligned to the SDG promoting education and lifelong learning, along with the SDG that focuses on economic growth and productive employment. The audit identified deficiencies in HEART's monitoring and oversight of skills training programmes, administered by External Training Providers (ETPs), which delivered low certification results, among other unfulfilled objectives. This indicated that HEART had not obtained optimal value from its training expenditure, which amounted to JMD \$30.5 billion between 2014-15 and 2018-19. The audit also considered the vulnerable groups, such as unattached at-risk youths in accordance with SDG "Leave No One Behind" principle. (<https://auditorgeneral.gov.jm/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/HEART-NSTA-Final-PA-Report-September-2020-Web-Version.pdf>).

5. In 2021, SAI Jamaica conducted an audit on the governance and resource management of Nutrition Products Limited (NPL), a government entity charged with the responsibility of providing nutritional snacks for students within the specified vulnerable group. The audit sought to determine if NPL's procurement practices were consistent with value for money principles and whether NPL was effectively managing its operations in keeping with good governance

including adherence to human resource management practices. This audit was linked to the SDGs and National Outcome #1: A Healthy and Stable Population, which identifies that adequate nutrition at schools is one of the priority sector strategies. The Government of Jamaica provided JMD\$5.5 billion to NPL, between 2015-16 and 2020-21. The audit identified internal control weakness in the production and distribution processes, human resource, and procurement activities which resulted from ineffective oversight of NPL's operation by its Board and portfolio Ministry, the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Information (MoEYI). (<https://auditorgeneral.gov.jm/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/National-Products-Limited-Performance-Audit-Report-2021.pdf>).

SAI Jamaica is currently in the fieldwork/executing stage of the IDI cooperative performance audit aimed at assessing the extent to which Jamaica's Institutional Framework is effective in enabling a strong and resilient Public Health System, particularly the country's ability to detect and respond to national and global health risks. The audit comes at a crucial time as the COVID-19 pandemic has not only put a strain on health systems world-wide and equally Jamaica but may have caused delays in achieving key indicators of the SDGs.

6. SAI Jamaica will continue to provide valuable inputs for knowledge sharing and looks forward to the cohesiveness of the SAI's in the working group, as we work towards measuring economic and social progress in the achievement of National Goals and the SDGs.



NIK AZMAN NIK ABDUL MAJID
Auditor General
National Audit Department of Malaysia

Malaysia and 192 world leaders adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This global commitment was accomplished on 25 September 2015 at the United Nations General Assembly in New York. Perceiving the need for more sustainable, resilient and inclusive development, the world leaders agreed to formulate 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets.

Malaysia started its journey towards sustainable development in the 1970s when the New Economic Policy (NEP) prioritised eradicating poverty and restructuring the societal imbalances. Subsequently, all five-year national development plans have underscored the elements of sustainable development, encompassing sustainable economic growth, growth with equitable distribution to all sections of society, balanced development, access to basic infrastructure and utilities, access to education and healthcare services; and mainstreaming of environmental conservation.

In 2009, Malaysia formulated the New Economic Model (NEM), which

further cemented its commitment to pursue sustainable development based on three goals: high income, inclusivity, and sustainability. This mirrors the three elements of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: economic, social and environmental elements. The NEM provided the basis for Malaysia's development plans until 2020. The Eleventh Malaysia Plan 2016–2020 (11MP) was premised on the three goals of NEM. Thus, Malaysia has already set the process of sustainable development in motion for a decade.

The national development is set to achieve the Agenda of SDG in a continuous and collective effort. The SDGs' goals, targets and indicators are integrated/mapped into the action plans, initiatives and outcomes of the national development. The mapping exercise is conducted in a series of Malaysia 5-Year Malaysia Plans. The first exercise was initiated in 2016, covering the Eleventh Malaysia Plan (11MP) 2016-2020. This was continued in the Mid-Term Review (MTR) of 11MP 2018-2020. This will be strengthened in the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (12MP) 2021-2025 and the Thirteenth Malaysia Plan (13MP) 2026-2030.

The Shared Prosperity Vision 2030 (SPV 2030) was launched in October 2019 to make Malaysia a nation that achieve sustainable growth along with fair and equitable distribution, across income groups, ethnics regions and supply chains. The SPV 2030 creates inclusivity in the non-hierarchical process that people and sustainable development are interconnected. It is expected that Malaysia will achieve a decent standard of living by 2030. Considering the long term benefit, the SDG 2030 will continue to be incorporated in SPV 2030. Both initiatives will

be the underlying themes of the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (2021 to 2025) and the Thirteenth Malaysia Plan (2026 to 2030).

Malaysia recognises that the comprehensive implementation of SDGs will require mobilising resources, including human resources, capacity building, funding and physical spaces. In this regard, Malaysia's national development plan will integrate integrating SDGs into the budgeting processes. A strong effort towards budget alignment with SDGs has been made for the 5-year national development plan, covering economic, social and environmental aspects.

SAI Malaysia has evaluated the national preparedness to ensure the success of the SDGs' implementation. The evaluation is in line with the INTOSAI first approach proposed for all SAIs. In 2018, SAI Malaysia published the Performance Audit Report on the preparedness for implementation of SDGs in Malaysia. The report concluded that the Government of Malaysia had demonstrated systematic and dedicated efforts in ensuring the right direction for implementing SDGs by 2021. The conclusion derived based on the audit objectives are as follows:

1. The Government has adopted the 2030 Agenda into the national context, institutional framework, integration and inclusiveness by:
 - putting in place an enabling environment systematically and measurably;

- establishing structures and processes to mobilise stakeholders and to effectively incorporate their inputs into the definition of SDGs policies and plans;
- ensuring sufficient and effective communication and coordination mechanisms in the Government to bring various government agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and civil society organisations (CSOs) together to develop and implement integrated SDGs policies;
- implementing specific efforts to integrate the SDGs into the country's policies, plans and programmes, including the existing sustainable development strategy;
- establishing institutional coordinating mechanisms, and with an institution in charge of coordination and integration to foster partnerships and coordination across all levels;
- establishing mechanism and procedures in mapping SDGs interconnections for identifying and understanding potential co-benefits and trade-offs to inform strategies and priorities; and identifying SDGs gaps in existing strategies and plans; and
- establishing a mechanism to align, prioritise and harmonise SDGs with existing national visions and national, local and sectoral development in mainstreaming the principles of the 2030 Agenda.

2. On the means of implementation in terms of secured resources and capacities needed to implement the 2030 Agenda, the Government of Malaysia has implemented sufficient and specific efforts to mobilise financial resources through partnerships with the private sector.

3. In regards to establishing a mechanism to monitor, follow up, review and report on the progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the Government of Malaysia has implemented sufficient and specific efforts in strengthening the national statistical system, engaged in systematic monitoring, follow-up, review and report on its progress.
4. The Government of Malaysia has determined the lessons learnt from previous Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), recognised the gaps, and incorporated them into developing the new SDGs in much more improvised development policies.

SAI Malaysia's Performance Audit Report on the preparedness for implementation of SDGs in Malaysia emphasised importance of cross-sectoral governance as a pillar for effective implementation of the SDGs. In addition to the long-term benefits of the SDGs implementation, the cross-sectoral governance carries both the potential to contribute (opportunity) and risks of posing new governance challenges. The cross-sectoral governance presents an opportunity to associate responsibilities and commitments of public and private sector as well as the stakeholders. Some opportunities that may be addressed are as follows:

- a. setting the goal for SDGs in an innovative and responsive way as all parties have a direct stake in achieving sustainability in economic, social and environmental aspects; and

- b. effective monitoring mechanism for SDGs as it is linked to the main operational systems (public sector organisations) and respond to the needs of users (private sector organisations and other stakeholders).

In order to ensure the benefits of SDGs are seen by all, it is essential to overcome the following challenges:

- a. high implementation costs as adopting SDGs in a long term horizon will include the development cost of all interventions;
- b. the acceptance of data sharing policy that make data accessible for reuse by public sector organisations;
- c. the role of the National Audit Department and other public sector organisations in resolving jurisdictional disputes;
- d. the formulation of strategy for coordination and governance to accelerate decision making, effective use of resources and efficient service delivery; and
- e. the introduction and implementation of inter-sectoral collaboration.

In line with the National Digital Transformation agenda, SAI Malaysia will be focusing on four key elements to drive innovation in SDGs.

These four elements are data, applications, infrastructure and technology. In this new age, data will be essential for assessing progress toward SDG; and to obtain a broader picture of which data can be linked with outcomes. In this case, technology and applications are used for digital interactions and data predictions within the SDG environment. In addition to the four elements, SAI Malaysia recommended a framework for a dynamic risk assessment to be

developed and used at the national level. This risk assessment should be able to capture the challenges of the SDG and are linked to the decision-making process.

SAI Malaysia stands ready to support the implementation of the SDGs. Our audits can make a valuable contribution to national efforts to track progress, monitor implementation and identify opportunities for improvement across the full set of SDGs. In this connection, SAI Malaysia has to ensure that the resources and capacities needed are available to undertake the implementation of SDGs Audit.



CONTRALORIA.CL

The Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic of Chile

The Audit Planning of the CGR of Chile and the SDGs

The planning of Audits of the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic of Chile is a continuous process; having a dynamic, flexible and participatory approach, it is built on the basis of the analysis made by the planning teams regarding the regional, national and data environments, always guided by the strategic plan of the institution, an activity that is also developed considering civil society.

It is important to note that the Annual Audit Plan of this Office of the Comptroller General is based on a planning methodology, which among its fundamental pillars considers the analysis of the national environment, which corresponds to all those matters, programs and government policies. that are significant either at the level of economic resources, transactional level, or of relevant social impact in the community and regional, where the problems of each region of the country are analyzed, addressing aspects such as: water deficit, health, education, housing, infrastructure, among others. Each of the audits that are developed are linked to one of the Sustainable Development Goals considered in the United Nations 2030 Agenda.

The annual planning is complemented by the inputs obtained from the Council of Civil Society of the Comptroller General, the complaints, indicators, and all those issues that are known to this institution, having also incorporated the analysis of Massive data as one of the fundamental pillars from various internal and external sources, which has made it possible to strengthen the targeting process of audit actions, orienting them towards issues of high social impact and greater risk.

Group's logo

The original logo was proposed by the Secretariat in the third issue of the Newsletter (July 2021). While the majority of the group members approved the proposed option, there were suggestions on some minor alterations to be made.

The Secretariat has changed the original logo and now invite the WG members to choose from the two options the one that you think is most appropriate.

First option



Second option



We welcome your votes and thank you for your input in the development of the logo.

We would highly appreciate your ideas and suggestions on the best option **by the end of January 2022.**

Accounts Chamber portal

<http://audit.gov.ru/en/page/the-intosai-working-group-on-sdgs-and-key-sustainable-development-indicators>

INTOSAI Community Portal page

<https://www.intosaicommunity.net/KeyNationalIndicators/>

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