



# Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), officially known as ***Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*** is an Inter-governmentally agreed set of seventeen aspirational "Global Goals", with 169 targets between them, relating to international development.

The SDGs were first formally discussed at the the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012, and then developed through a deliberative process involving UN's 193 Member States, as well as global civil society.



# SDGs and Standards

News

## ISO standards help meet SDGs, says World Bank Group expert

Trade and standards are key for meeting the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs), said **Cecile Fruman**, World Bank Group Director, Trade and Competitiveness Global Practices. Fruman was speaking at the opening of the annual meeting of the ISO Committee on developing country matters (**DEVCO**), which took place in Beijing, China, on 11 September 2016.

The SDGs are a priority for the World Bank Group. “We are proud to have recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with ISO, and it’s heartening to note that ISO addresses a number of the SDGs directly.”

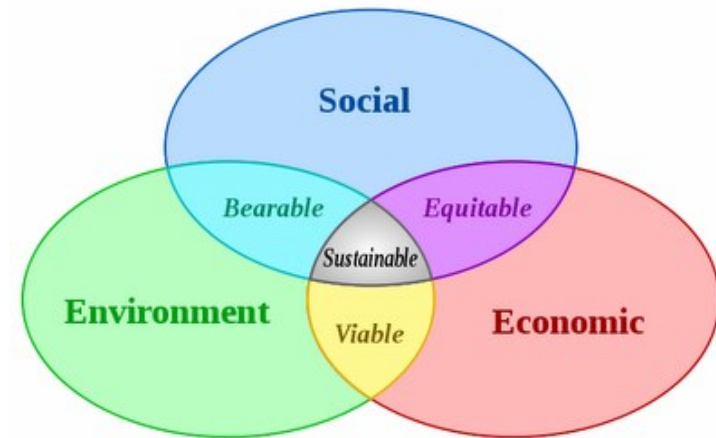
Fruman cited **ISO 26000** on social responsibility as an example of a standard contributing to sustainable development. “It is the most comprehensive guidance of what an organization should do to contribute to sustainable development. More broadly, ISO’s portfolio of more than 21 000 standards provides practical tools for all three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, environmental and societal.”





# The role of standards

Standards are an essential element of the infrastructure of industrial societies – in a similar way, standards can be an essential component of the **emerging infrastructure of a sustainable world**



*Contributing to re-thinking:*

- *Use and / or creation of Materials*
- *Products design and lifecycles*
- *Impact of human activities on the environment*
- *Economic and social models, with a view to **preserve natural capital** and **increase human and social capital***





# Standards and sustainability

Standards can contribute to sustainability:

- *Directly*: when they specifically address sustainability issues
- *Indirectly*: when they relate to testing, products, procedures, services, management systems that impact sustainability in specific areas

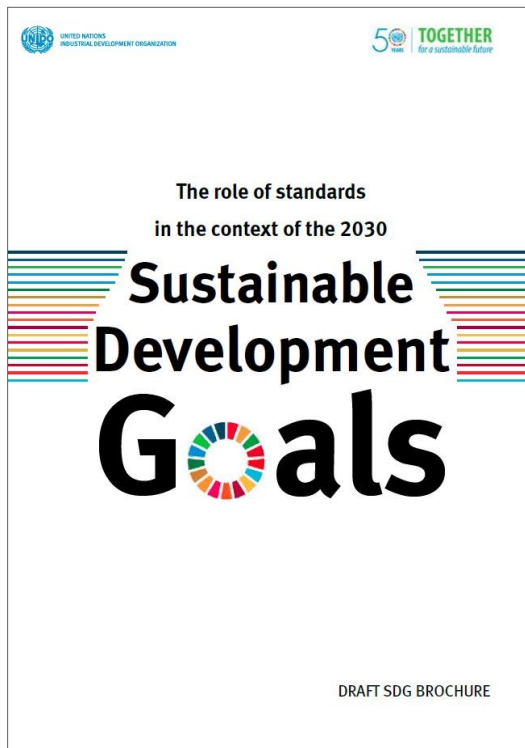
Many standards developed by ISO and National Standards Bodies cover sustainability issues

Many other organizations are active in this domain – IGOs, NGOs, think tanks





# SDGs and Standards





# ISO standards and guides directly covering sustainability issues – a few examples

**ISO 26000:2010** – Guidance on social responsibility.

This is actually **ISO's key standard on sustainability management**

**ISO Guide 82:2014** – Guidance for addressing sustainability in standards

**ISO Guide 64:2008** – Guide for addressing environmental issues in product standards

**ISO 14000** series of standards and principles related to the environment and environmental performance

Suit of standards developed by **ISO/TC 59**, *Buildings and civil engineering works*, and by **ISO/TC 205**, *Building environment design*



Provides guidance to all types of organizations, regardless of their size or location, on:

- concepts, terms and definitions related to social responsibility;
- the background, trends and characteristics of social responsibility;
- principles and practices relating to social responsibility;
- the core subjects and issues of social responsibility;
- integrating, implementing and promoting socially responsible behaviour throughout the organization and, through its policies and practices, within its sphere of influence;
- identifying and engaging with stakeholders; and
- communicating commitments, performance and other information related to social responsibility.



# Example: ISO 26000

