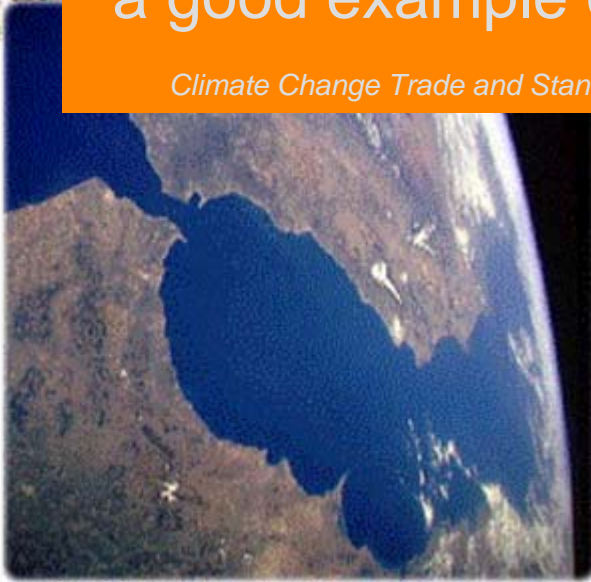




ISO Standard on Social Responsibility- a good example of Developing Countries involvement

Climate Change Trade and Standardization – in a development perspective, Stockholm, 24 November 2009



*Kristina Sandberg, SIS, Swedish Standards Institute
Business Area Manager, Management Systems
Secretary of ISO/TMB/WG Social Responsibility*

About the standard – basic facts

- **Title:** ISO 26000 - Guidance on Social Responsibility
- **Target group:** To be applied by all types of organizations (i.e SR not CSR)
- **Type of standard:** Guidelines - not intended for 3rd party certification
- **Target date:** To be published in 2010, 3rd Q
- Shall contribute to sustainable development (social, environmental and economic)



Is there really a need for an ISO-standard on Social Responsibility?

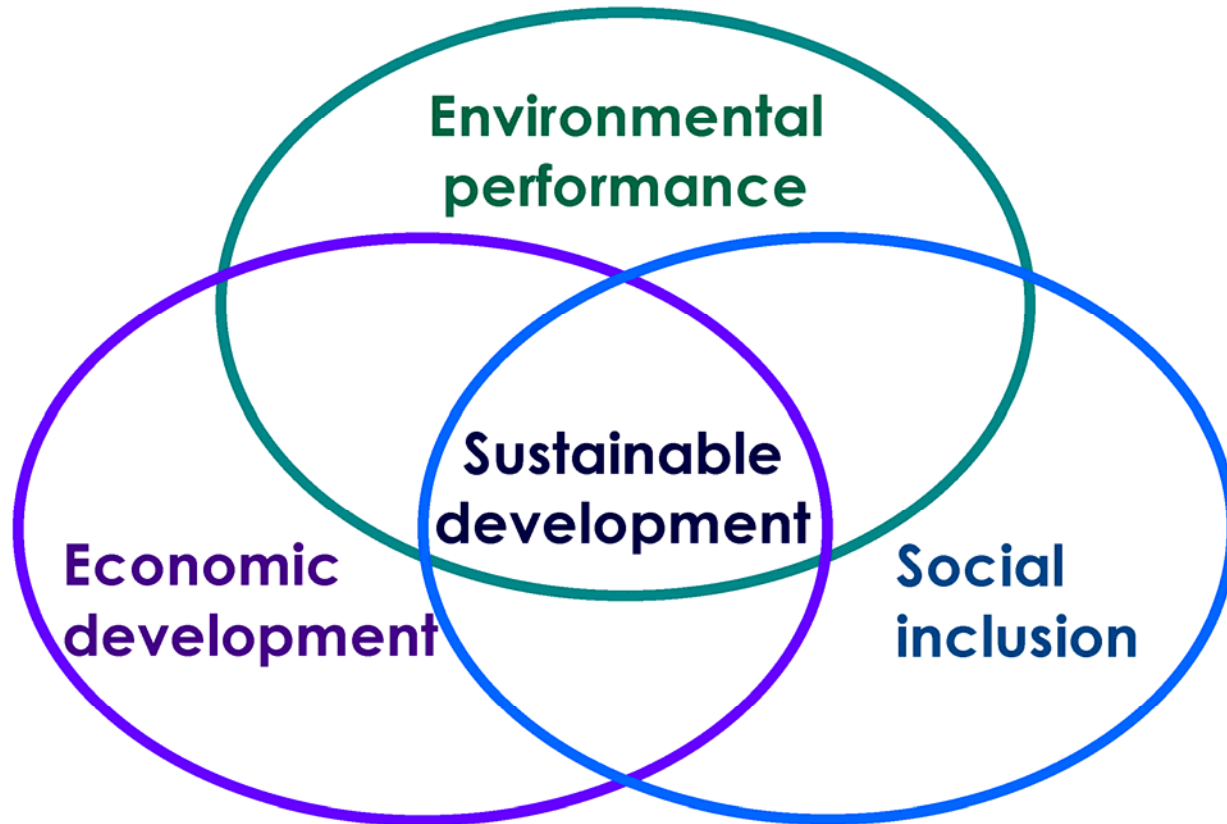
Aren't there enough models, initiatives theories and conventions already?

UN Global Compact, Amnesty Business Group, GRI, OECD Guidelines, ISO 14000 OHSAS 18001, ILO, Fair Trade, TI, SA 8000, WEF on Corruption, WBCSD, FSC, AA 1000...



**Right now we are using natural resources as if we had 3 planets
- Common challenges requires common definitions and methods**

Need for integration



Definition of Social Responsibility

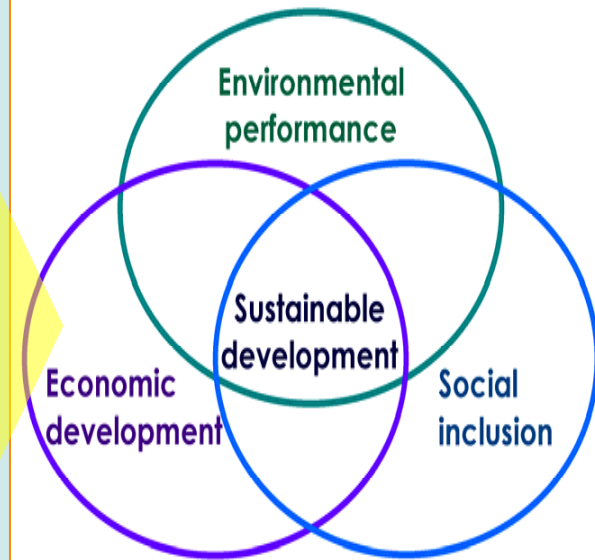
Draft ISO 26000

responsibility of an organization for the impacts of its decisions and activities on society and the environment through transparent and ethical behaviour that

- contributes to sustainable development including health and the welfare of society;
- takes into account the expectations of stakeholders;
- is in compliance with applicable law and consistent with international norms of behaviour and
- is integrated throughout the organization and practised in its relationships

NOTE 1 Activities include products, services and processes.

NOTE 2 Relationships refer to an organization's activities within its sphere of influence



ISO 26000- Core Subjects



ISO 26000- Core Subjects



Including **issues** such as:

- Prevention of pollution
- Sustainable resource use
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Protection of the environment and restoration of natural habitats

Including **issues** such as:

- Anti-corruption
- Responsible political involvement
- Fair competition
- Promoting SR in the sphere of influence
- Respect for proerty rights

Principles of Social Responsibility

1. Accountability
2. Transparency
3. Ethical behavior
4. Respect for Stakeholder Interests
5. Respect for the Rule of law
6. Respect for International norms of behavior
7. Respect for Human rights

Content of ISO 26000

- 1 Scope
 - 2 Terms, **definitions** and abbreviated terms
 - 3 Understanding social responsibility
 - 4 **Principles** of social responsibility
 - 5 Recognizing social responsibility and engaging **stakeholders**
 - 6 Guidance on social responsibility **core subjects**
 - 7 Guidance on **integrating** social responsibility throughout an organization
- Annex A (informative) Examples of voluntary initiatives and tools for social responsibility

The process of developing ISO 26000 – DC involvement

Twinning

According to the New Work Item Proposal: The work should be conducted under twinned leadership both at WG level, and where appropriate at sub group level.

What have we done?

Working Group Level:

- Brazil: Chair and Co-secretary - Sweden: Vice-chair and main Secretary

Sub Group Level:

- TG 1: Sweden –ISO/CS - Korea
- TG 2: Japan – Thailand – Argentina - Canada
- TG 3: IISD – Colombia
- TG 4: South Africa – Japan – Germany – Nigeria
- TG 5: France – Morocco
- TG 6: Austria – India – Costa Rica

Stakeholder representatives in the Chairs Advisory Group (CAG) and other strategic groups always from both Developed and Developing countries

Members of the Working Group

- Limited to a maximum of 6 experts and 6 observers per National Standardization Body, from the following stakeholders:
 - 1) Industry
 - 2) Labour
 - 3) Consumers
 - 4) NGO
 - 5) Governments
 - 6) SSRO (Service, Support, Research Others)
- Maximum 2 experts and 2 observers per international liaison organization

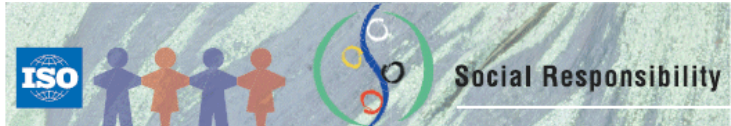
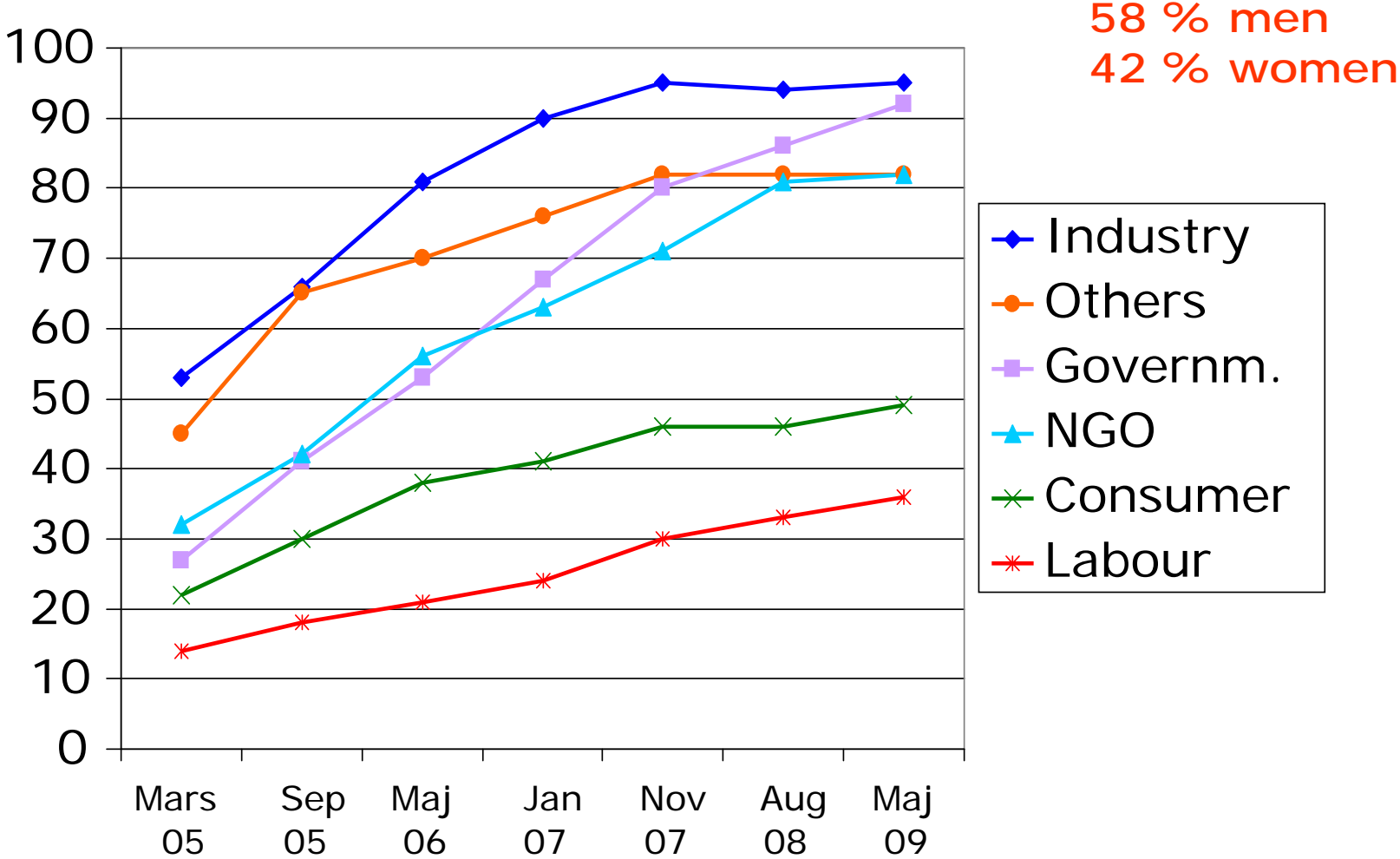
Members of the Working Group

(November 2009)



- Number of nominated participants: 631
(436 experter och 195 observers)
- Countries represented: 92
- Number of participating Liaison organizations: 42
Including for example: Consumers International, European Commission, GRI, ICC, International Organization of Employers (IOE), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC), OECD, Social Accountability Int., UNCTAD, UN- Global Compact, UNIDO, World Business Council on Sustainable Development, WHO, World Savings Banks Institute/European Savings Bank Group.

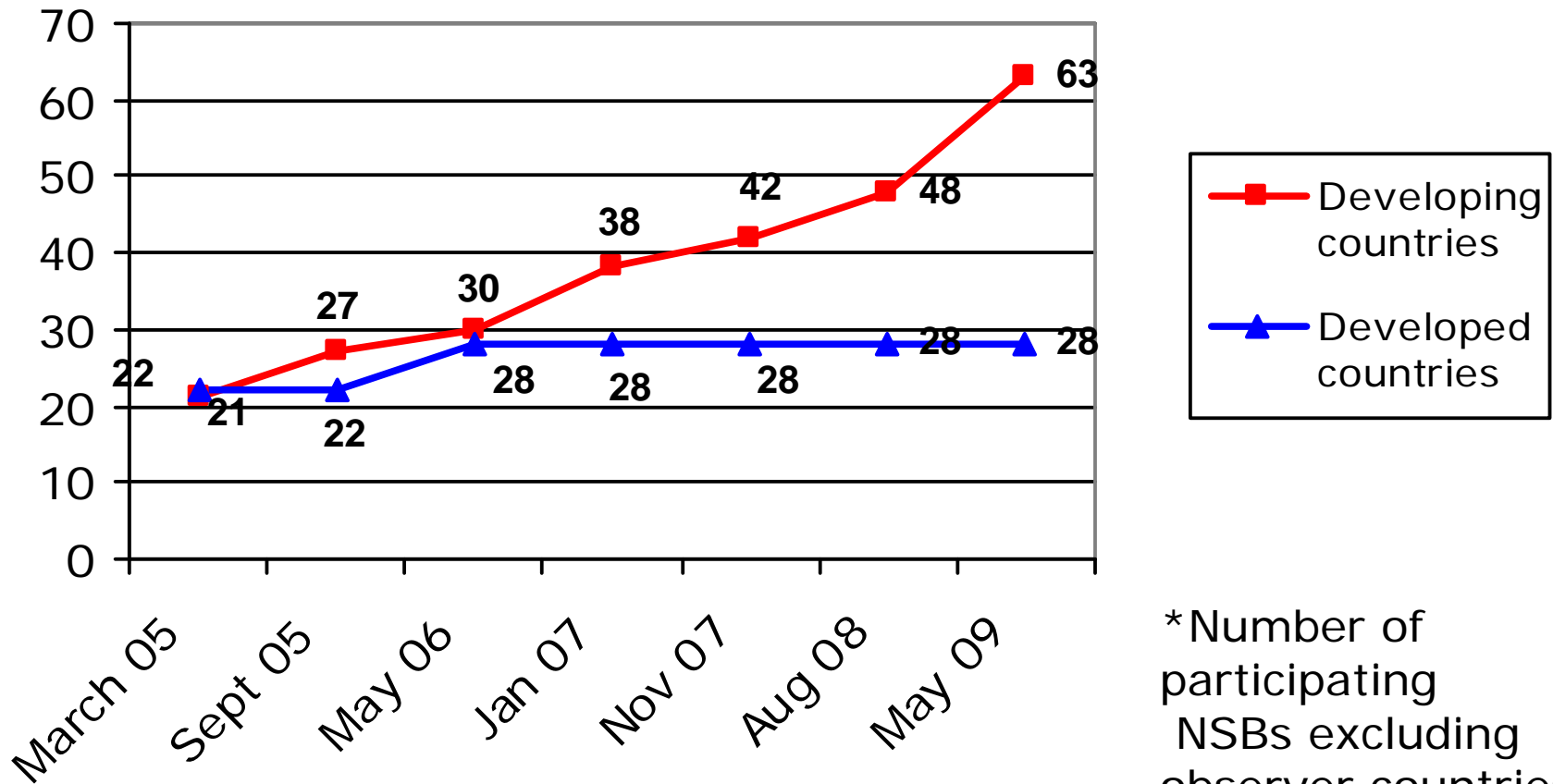
Balance between the countries and their SR experts?



What else have we done to facilitate for Developing Countries to participate

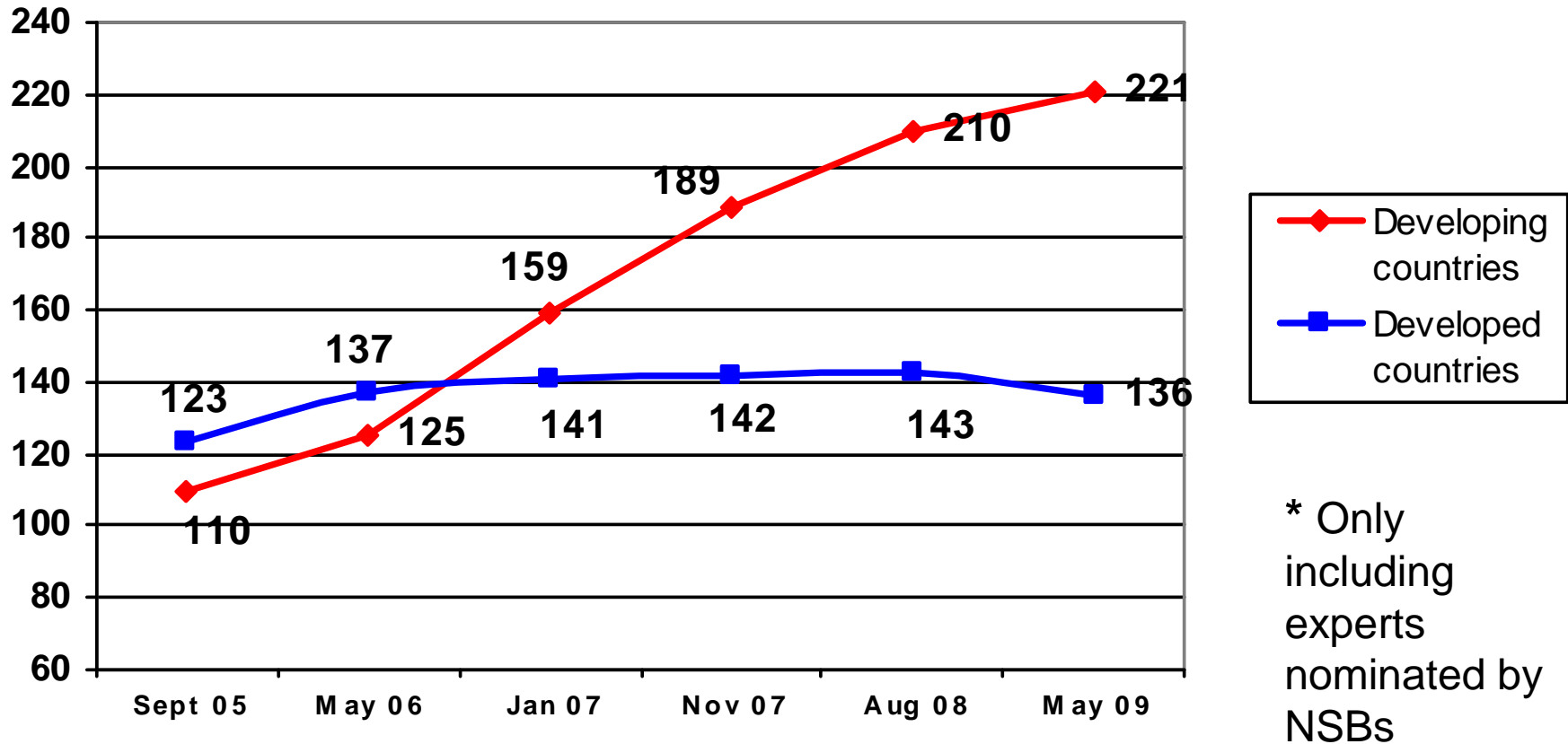
- Establishment of Task Group 1: Funding and stakeholder engagement:
 - Regional/awareness raising WS, training programs
 - Financial Support for Developing Countries experts to attend WG SR meeting as well as WS.
- Establishment of ISO/SR trust fund for underfunded stakeholders
- Establishment of Task Group 2: Communication
- Establishment of Translation/Language Task Forces
 - Arabic, Spanish, Russian, French, (German)

Regional balance – Country (NSB*)



* Number of participating NSBs excluding observer countries

Regional balance – Experts*





This year alone, an additional 55 to 90 million human beings will have fallen below the poverty line in the world.

Next steps?

- After 7 international plenary meetings and many meetings with task groups, ad hoc groups ...
- ...after having addressed almost 25 000 written comments on the early drafts
- ...a Draft International Standard (DIS) is now available for downloading at www.iso.org/wgsr
- The DIS is out on public enquiry until 14 February, 2010
 - Please remember to vote
- Next plenary meeting in Copenhagen in May, 2010
- Standard to be published in September 2010

Will ISO 26000 make a difference?



- More and more sustainability challenges are becoming global.
 - Common challenges requires common definitions and methods
- A globally accepted ISO standard that gives guidance can help to reduce trade barriers.
 - The special measures taken to better reach out to developing countries has been very important.
- ISO has a unique distribution channel.
 - Possibility to reach out to millions of standard users in almost all countries.

For more information

- WG SR Livelink – intended for members, but open to the public (www.iso.org/wgsr). All working documents are posted here.
- WG SR public website (www.iso.org/sr)

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Thank you for your attention!

Tack!