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Introduction

This draft standard is based on national and international discussions. Your comments on this draft are invited and will assist in the preparation of the consequent standard.

For international standards, comments will be reviewed by the relevant UK national committee before sending the consensus UK vote and comments to the international committee, which will then decide appropriate action. If the international standard is approved, it is usual for the text to be published as a British Standard.

For national standards, comments will be reviewed by the relevant UK national committee and the resulting standards published as a British Standard.

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Template for comments and secretariat observations

Date: xx/xx/20xx	Document: ISO/DIS xxxx
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1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	7
MB	Clause No./ Subclause No./Annex (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/Table/Note	Type of comment	Comment (justification for change) by the MB	Proposed change by the MB	Secretariat observations on each comment submitted
	3.1	Definition 1	ed	Definition is ambiguous and needs clarifying.	Amend to read '...so that the mains connector to which no connection...'	
	6.4	Paragraph 2	te	The use of the UV photometer as an alternative cannot be supported as serious problems have been encountered in its use in the UK.	Delete reference to UV photometer.	



DRAFT International Standard

ISO/UNDP DIS 53001

Management systems for United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) — Requirements

ICS: 03.100.70; 13.020.20

ISO/PC 343

Secretariat: **DS**

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This document has not been edited by the ISO Central Secretariat.

This draft International Standard is submitted to all ISO member bodies for voting, as a standard prepared by an international standardizing body in accordance with Council Resolution 42/1999. The proposer, the International Institute of Welding (IIW), has been recognized by the ISO Council as an international standardizing body for the purpose of Council Resolution 42/1999.

THIS DOCUMENT IS A DRAFT CIRCULATED FOR COMMENTS AND APPROVAL. IT IS THEREFORE SUBJECT TO CHANGE AND MAY NOT BE REFERRED TO AS AN INTERNATIONAL STANDARD UNTIL PUBLISHED AS SUCH.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by the Project Committee ISO/PC 343 Sustainable development goals management in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and is based on the UNDP's SDG Impact Standards, related guidance documents, and relevant ISO standards. This document is aligned to and supports the UNDP SDG Impact Standards for Enterprises.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

0.1 General

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development^[37], adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a comprehensive and ambitious framework for action to address the world's most pressing social, economic and environmental challenges and build a more sustainable and equitable future for current and future generations leaving no one behind.

Sustainable development is a concept that recognizes the interconnectedness of various systems and aims to balance better distributed economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection to create a more equitable and resilient world.

At the heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are the 17 United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. For further information see Annex A.

Achieving the UN SDGs requires all countries, individuals and organizations in all sectors (governments, regulators, NGO's, partners, investors, the public sector, civil society, not-for-profit, academia, financial institutions, the private sector) to work together, and in new ways, to make the goals a reality. Creativity, knowledge, innovation and financial resources from all of society are needed to develop new solutions, business models, and ways of working and being, that support sustainability, regeneration, inclusion, equality and achievement of the UN SDGs.

As much as the UN SDGs need the private sector to realize the aspiration of the 2030 Agenda, increasingly the private sector also needs progress to be made on the UN SDGs to ensure future success and resilience. Organizations depend on the ongoing viability and stability of environmental and social ecosystems, which are increasingly under pressure. This is creating both risks and opportunities for organizations. This document provides requirements for a management system for the UN SDGs, to enable an organization to embed sustainability and, the UN SDGs, into how it operates and makes decisions and have the confidence that it is doing so in a holistic, systematic and increasingly systemic way. This management system can help an organization to continually improve its impacts on interested parties and associated UN SDG targets by maximizing beneficial impacts and minimizing adverse ones, and to do this in ways that also strengthen organizational resilience and both current and future performance.

This document provides organizations with long-term benefits by outlining a management system contributing to sustainable development – as currently expressed as the 2030 Agenda and the 17 UN SDGs. This document supports the current UN SDGs and any subsequent Global Goals that supersede the 2030 UN SDGs.

0.2 Aim and content of this document

This document is intended to assist organizations to align their business purpose, strategies and results with societal and planetary needs, and to shift expectations by being more accountable for their impacts on people and the planet, whilst also strengthening their overall business performance. It encourages organizations to explore different business models and new ways of working that accelerate innovation (e.g. by driving the development of new products, services and solutions that can lead to new customers and market opportunities) and allocate resources more effectively. For this purpose, well-being is applied as a guiding principle to inspire organizations to identify relevant potential areas of impact. Implementing the requirements in this document can enable organizations to anticipate sustainable development related risks and opportunities earlier and manage them better. This document can also help organizations to communicate more effectively with, governments, regulators, NGO's, partners, investors, the public sector, civil society, not-for-profit, academia, financial institutions and the private sector and other interested parties, including those impacted most by the organization's decisions and activities. It can also help the organizations to meet the

growing and various needs for disclosure, reporting and audit as well as other requirements and expectations of the afore mentioned parties.

This document includes requirements for:

- setting ambitious organizational SDG objectives and targets, aligned with the relevant UN SDG targets and indicators where practicable, to minimize adverse and optimize beneficial impacts on interested parties and contribution to the UN SDGs;
- analysing organizational context and engaging with relevant interested parties to identify, assess and prioritize actual and potential impacts, whether beneficial or adverse;
- collecting data on these impacts;
- generating options that support innovation and making informed choices between those options;
- making decisions that take into account the amount and type of risk that those experiencing the impacts of the organization's decisions and activities can accept;
- understanding and managing interdependencies, synergies, and trade-offs to achieve positive results and avoid unintended adverse impacts at a rate commensurate with planetary needs, and to achieve the UN SDGs and the needs and relevant expectations of those experiencing impacts.

A management system for the UN SDGs will also help shift an organization from SDG alignment to SDG action and SDG optimisation: from thinking about the UN SDGs as a mere “add-on”, to being central to how all organizations continue to improve.

0.3 The UN SDGs

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the UN SDGs are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and to ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The UN SDGs comprise 17 integrated and indivisible goals grounded in human rights, set across five dimensions (people, prosperity, planet, partnership, and peace) and backed by 169 targets. The central vision of the UN SDGs is to “leave no one behind”. The UN SDGs recognize that action in one area will impact others, and that development must balance social, economic, and environmental sustainability. Ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while taking urgent action to combat the climate crisis and working to preserve life on land and under water.

The UN SDGs are:

- 1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
- 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
- 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
- 4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
- 5) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
- 6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
- 7) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
- 8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

- 9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
- 10) Reduce inequality within and among countries.
- 11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
- 12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- 13) Take urgent climate action to handle the climate crisis and its impact.
- 14) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
- 15) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
- 16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
- 17) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for sustainable development.

The 169 targets associated with the UN SDGs are the minimum sustainable development thresholds all UN Member States agree are needed to assure a more sustainable and inclusive future for all. In effect, failing to achieve the UN SDGs is a major systemic issue, as it jeopardizes the social and ecological systems we all rely upon to live, work, produce, consume and invest.

Member States reaffirmed their continued resolve and shared commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs and seeking to provide renewed impetus for accelerated action in a political declaration made at the 2023 SDG Summit, marking the half-way point to the deadline for achieving the Goals.

Significant investment and activity need to be specifically redirected towards achieving the UN SDGs and new solutions at scale where they are needed most – but organizations and governments also need to take a more holistic approach and transform their economic and political system, creating a more sustainable and regenerative growth model, where no one is left behind.

This document has been developed in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and is based on the UNDP's SDG Impact Standards for Enterprises^[38], related guidance documents ^[39] and relevant ISO standards. Together these documents provide organizations with a common approach to integrate sustainable development and the UN SDGs into business and investment decision-making processes and a basis for providing assurance to key interested parties.

0.4 SDG Management system approach

The management system approach applied in this document is founded on the concept of Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA). The PDCA concept is an iterative process used by organizations to achieve continual improvement. This document can be used in conjunction with other management system standards (e.g. ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO/IEC 27001, ISO 37301 and ISO 45001) and other standards (e.g. ISO 26000 and ISO 31000). It can be applied to a management system and to each of its individual elements, as follows:

- a) Plan: determine and assess impacts, risks and opportunities, and establish SDG objectives and the processes necessary to deliver results in accordance with the organization's SDG policy;
- b) Do: implement and execute the processes as planned and establish internal communication mechanisms;

- c) Check: monitor and measure activities and processes to be able to evaluate their beneficial and adverse impact with regard to the SDG policy and SDG objectives, and report the results;
- d) Act: take actions to continually improve performance to achieve the intended results.

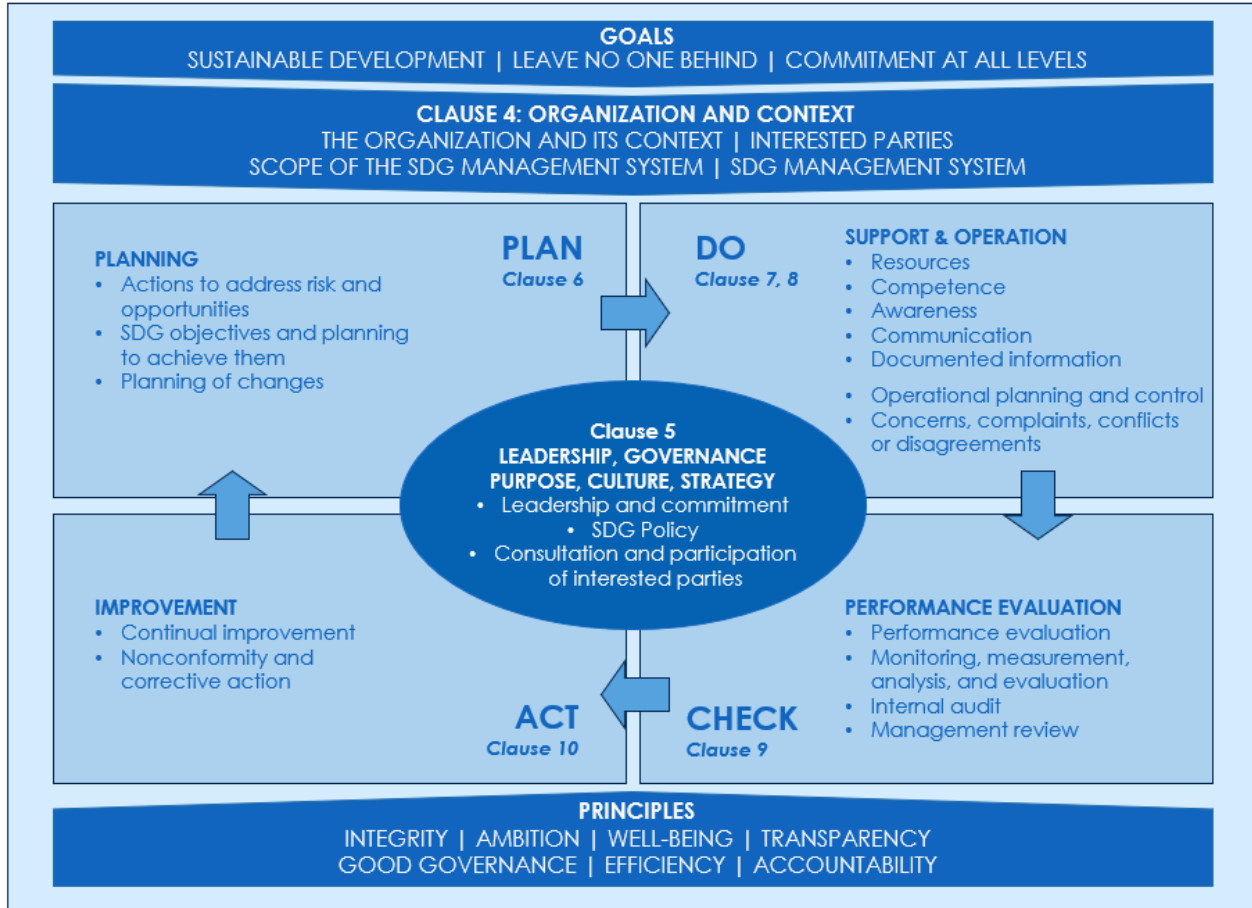


Figure 1: SDG Management System as structured by "Plan - Do - Check - Act" cycle

Management Systems for United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – Requirements

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for a management system to optimize an organization's contribution to achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs).

This document is generic and intended to be applicable to all organizations, regardless of the organization's type or size, or the nature of the products or services delivered.

NOTE: This document supports the current UN SDGs and any subsequent Global Goals that supersede the 2030 UN SDGs.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

organization

person or group of people that has its own functions with responsibilities, authorities and relationships to achieve its *objectives* (3.6)

Note 1 to entry: The concept of organization includes, but is not limited to, sole-trader, company, corporation, firm, enterprise, authority, partnership, charity or institution, or part or combination thereof, whether incorporated or not, public or private.

Note 2 to entry: If the organization is part of a larger entity, the term "organization" refers only to the part of the larger entity that is within the scope of the SDG management system.

3.2

interested party

person or *organization* (3.1) that can affect, be affected by, or perceive itself to be affected by a decision or activity

Note 1 to entry: In this document, relevant interested parties include those groups that are likely to experience impacts as a result of the *organization's* (3.1) operations and those groups that are likely to affect the organization's performance. (keeping in mind that some interested parties can both experience and contribute to impacts (3.25)). They also encompass those who contribute to the generation of *impacts* (3.25).

Note 2 to entry: In this document, the concept of interested party (also known as "stakeholder") includes the planet, society, the environment, ecosystems and future generations. An interested party unable to advocate on its own behalf can be represented by an organization or other interested party.

Note 3: An organization or other interested party representing an interested party unable to advocate on its own behalf (silent interested party) should do so demonstrating good faith and by verifying their assertions on behalf of the silent interested party accordingly.

Note 4 to entry: In this document interested parties can include:

- a) Workers and their representatives, when they exist;
- b) neighbours, local and wider communities, including throughout the value chain;
- c) people from systemically excluded groups;
- d) customers and any other users or consumers of the organization's products or services;
- e) civil society organizations, including those representing the environment including future generations;
- f) suppliers and providers;
- g) owners, members, lenders and investors;
- h) public institutions and regulatory bodies.

3.3

top management

person or group of people who directs and controls an *organization* (3.1) at the highest level

Note 1 to entry: Top management has the power to delegate authority and provide resources within the *organization* (3.1).

Note 2 to entry: If the scope of the *management system* (3.4) covers only part of an organization, then top management refers to those who direct and control that part of the organization.

Note 3 to entry: Top management is a collective term which includes both governance and management.

Note 4 to entry: Governance and management activities are distinct, necessary and complementary in every organization to provide leadership, commitment and oversight. Governance includes accountability for the organization as a whole. Management activities include planning, organising, leading, controlling, and change management.

Note 5 to entry: A separation of duties between governance and management activities varies according to organizational needs and circumstances. In some organizations the term *governing body* (3.37) is used. Governance principles are set out in ISO 37000^[1].

3.4

management system

set of interrelated or interacting elements of an *organization* (3.1) to establish *policies* (3.5) and *objectives* (3.6), as well as *processes* (3.8) to achieve those objectives

Note 1 to entry: A management system can address a single discipline or several disciplines.

Note 2 to entry: The management system elements include the organization's structure, roles and responsibilities, planning and operation.

Note 3 to entry: In this document a management system which includes the elements to establish SDG policies (3.5) and SDG objectives (3.6), as well as processes (3.8) to achieve those SDG objectives, is referred to as an "SDG management system".

3.5

policy

intentions and direction of an *organization* (3.1) as formally expressed by its *top management* (3.3).

Note to entry: In this document a policy (3.5) which includes the intention and direction to achieve the UN SDGs is referred to as the "SDG policy".

3.6

objective

result to be achieved

Note 1 to entry: An objective can be strategic, tactical, or operational.

Note 2 to entry: Objectives can relate to different disciplines (such as finance, health and safety, and environment). They can be, for example, organization-wide or specific to a project, product or *process* (3.8).

Note 3 to entry: An objective can be expressed in other ways, e.g. as an intended result, as a purpose, as an operational criterion, as an SDG objective or by the use of other words with similar meaning (e.g. aim, goal, or target).

Note 4 to entry: In the context of SDG *management systems* (3.4), SDG objectives are set by the *organization* (3.1), consistent with the SDG *policy* (3.5), to achieve specific results.

Note 5: to entry: Annex D describes the relation between objectives, goals, targets and indicators.

3.7 risk effect of uncertainty

Note 1 to entry: An effect is a deviation from the expected — positive or negative.

Note 2 to entry: Uncertainty is the state, even partial, of deficiency of information related to, understanding or knowledge of, an event, its consequence, or likelihood.

Note 3 to entry: Risk is often characterized by reference to potential events (as defined in ISO Guide 73) and consequences (as defined in ISO 31073), or a combination of these.

Note 4 to entry: Risk is often expressed in terms of a combination of the consequences of an event (including changes in circumstances) and the associated likelihood (as defined in ISO 31073) of occurrence.

Note 5 to entry: In this document, risks and opportunities are addressed. Risks can be potential adverse impacts on the UN SDGs or inefficiencies in the SDG Management system. Opportunities can be potential beneficial impacts or upsides to the efficiency of the SDG Management system.

3.8 process set of interrelated or interacting activities that uses or transforms inputs to deliver a result

Note 1 to entry: Whether the result of a process is called an output, a product or a service depends on the context of the reference.

3.9 competence ability to apply knowledge and skills to achieve intended results

3.10 documented information information required to be controlled and maintained by an *organization* (3.1) and the medium on which it is contained

Note 1 to entry: Documented information can be in any format and media and from any source.

Note 2 to entry: Documented information can refer to:

- the *management system* (3.4), including related *processes* (3.8);
- information created in order for the organization to operate (documentation);
- evidence of results achieved (records).