

The 2015-2016 survey
of ISO 26000 post publication
activities related to
National Standardization Bodies

10 February 2017

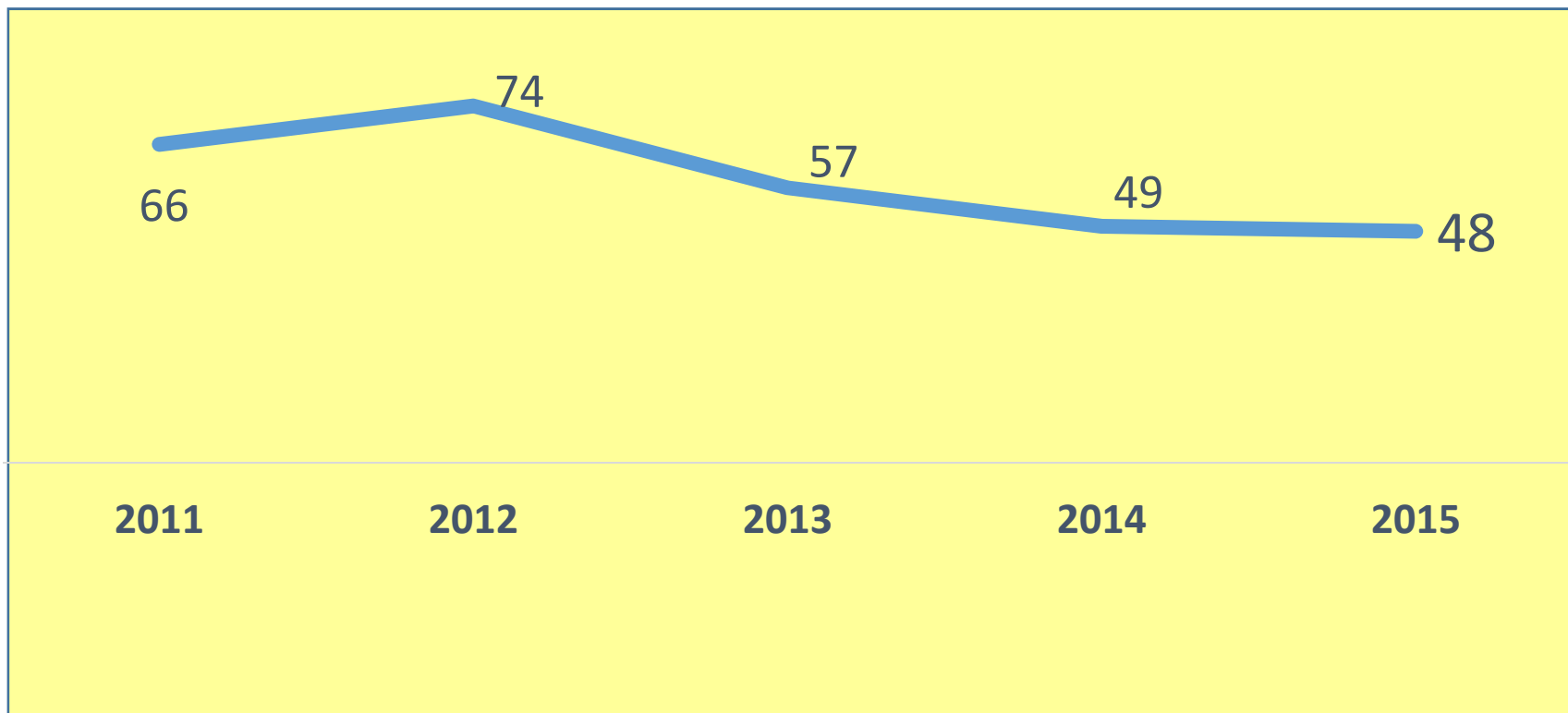
Compiled by Eduardo Sao Thiago ABNT

11 December 2017: Country data by Staffan Söderberg AMAP

Response

- 48 NSBs respondents: 39% developed; 61% developing

Number of respondents (NSB)

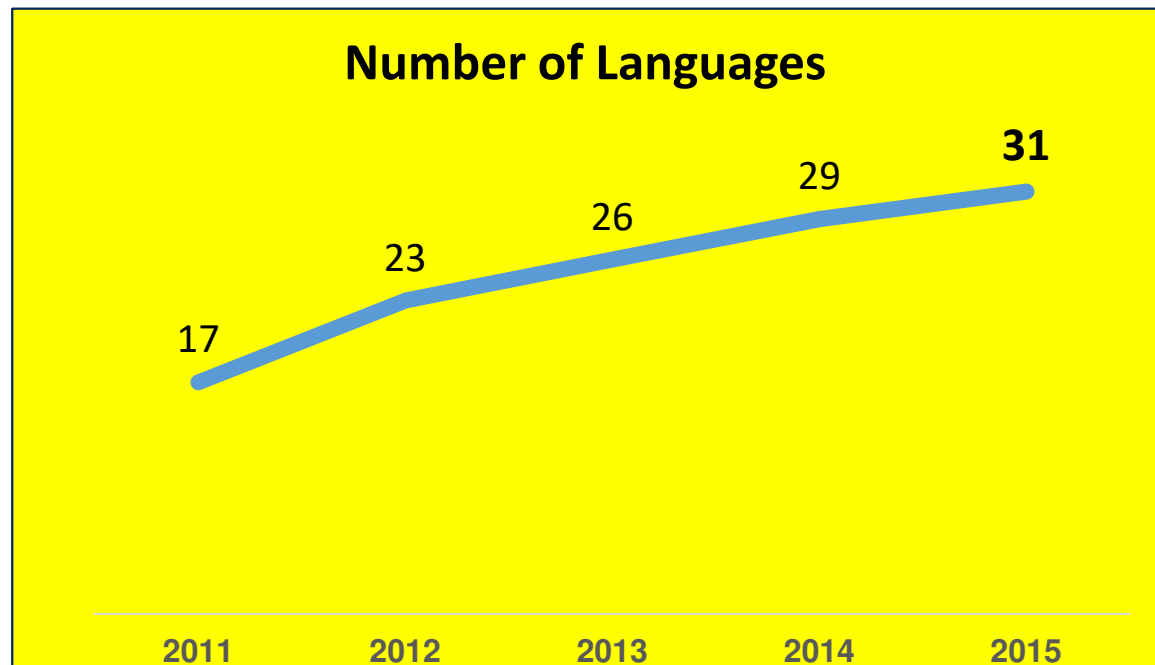


Languages in which the ISO 26000 is available: 31

Albanian, Arabic, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Chinese, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Icelandic, Italian, Japanese, Kazakh, Korean, Mongolian, Montenegrin, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Spanish, Swedish, Thai, Vietnamese

More recently:

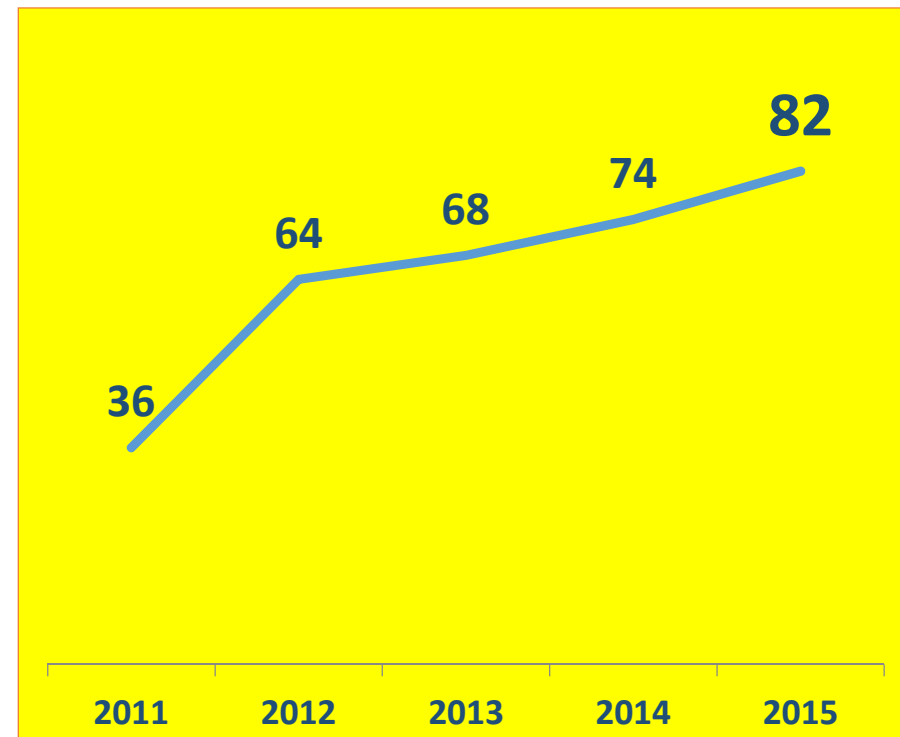
- Icelandic
- Italian



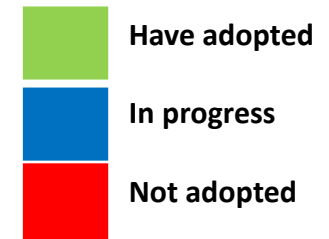
Has ISO 26000 been adopted as a national standard in your country?

Some reasons stated for NOT:

- **Country X in Oceania:** Absence of consensus amongst stakeholders for adoption. However, the document is used across many sectors.
- **Country Y in S.Am:** have another standard on SR, developed before ISO 26K and oriented to SME
- **Country Z in Oceania:** little demand
- **Country XYZ in Africa:** difficulties to mobilize stakeholders around the adoption



2015/16: **82** countries have adopted ISO 26000:2010 as national standard



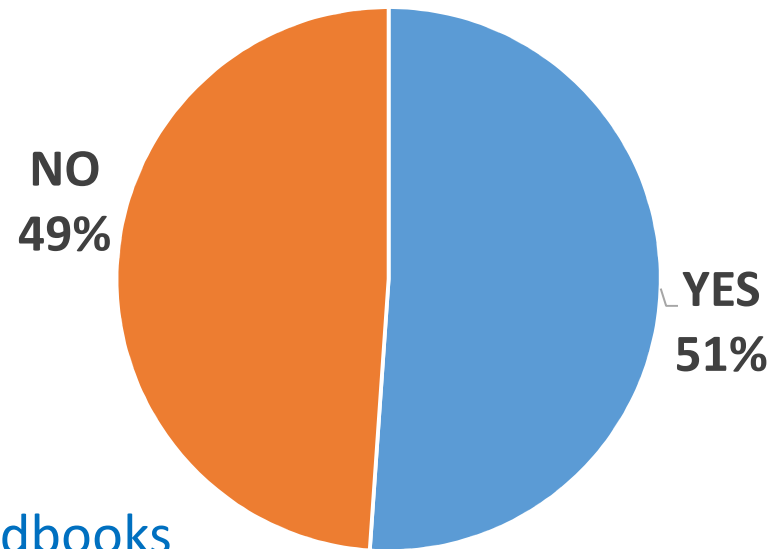
Algeria, Albania, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cote D'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea (Republic of), Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Macedonia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova (Republic of), Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, St. Lucia, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay, USA, Vietnam, Zimbabwe

Source: Five PPO surveys 2011-2016 and received emails. Approximately 30 % of the ISO member countries respond to the survey which is why any user of this slide should verify current ISO 26000 status in the country in question

Have you developed any national "tools" to support ISO 26000 related verification, training, communication or similar?

Some tools reported:

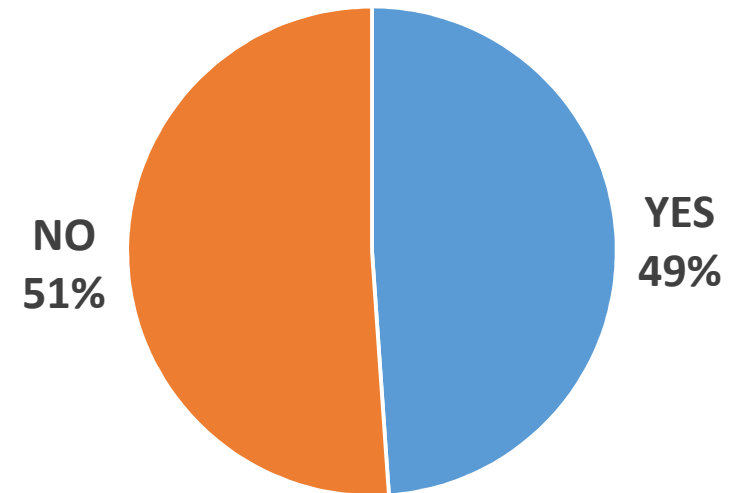
- Similar standards
- Certifiable standards
- Training programs
- Awareness raising events
- Newsletter
- Pamphlets; brochures; guides; handbooks
- Discussions platforms
- Dedicated websites
- Working with business organizations at the community
- Meetings with stakeholders
- Diagnosis tool



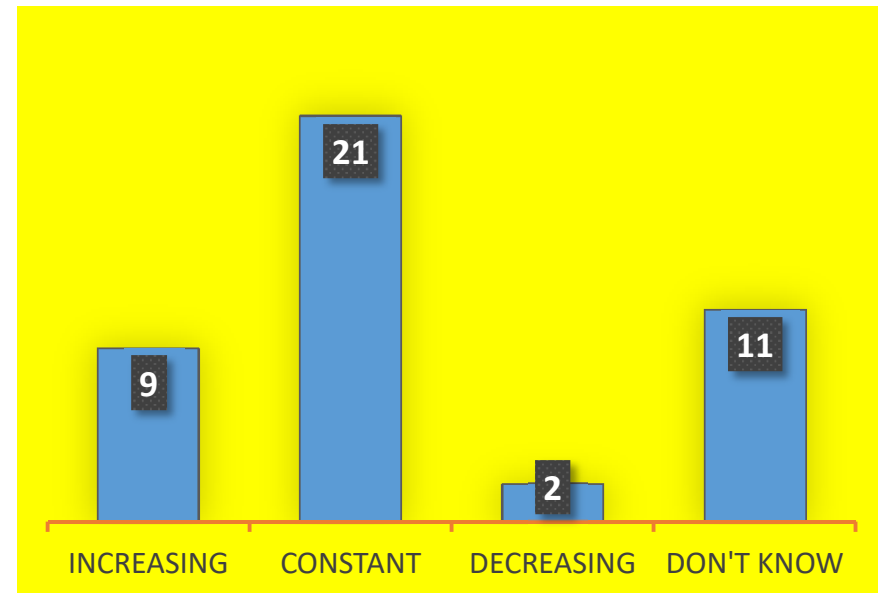
Do you have any ongoing or planned activities in order to promote the wider use of ISO 26000 in your country?

Some activities reported:

- Adoption
- Similar standards
- Newsletter
- Reports
- Forum for debates
- Develop a strategy for communication
- National events
- Integration of the principles and practices on local laws
- Training
- Mirror committees
- Training



In your opinion, the evolution of the national demand for ISO 26000 from 2010 to 2015 is:



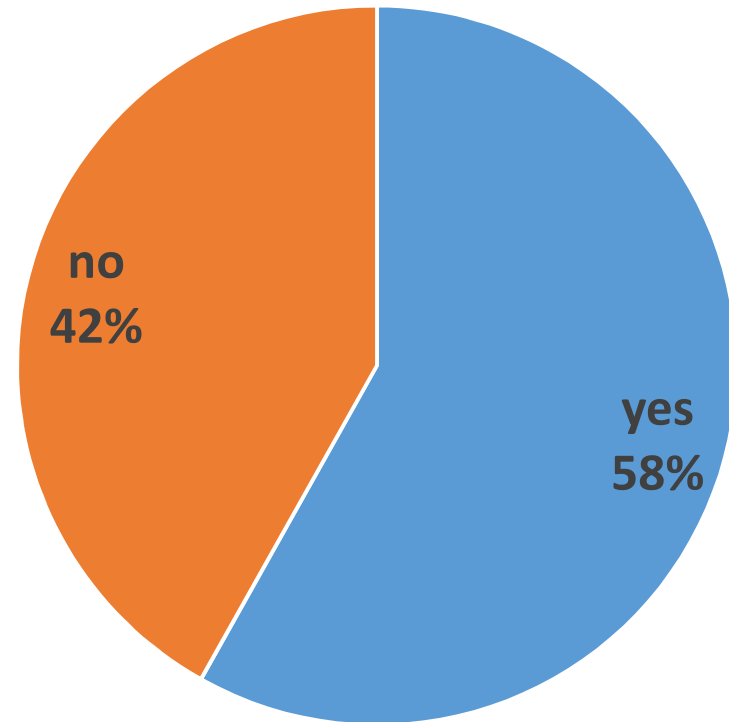
Appointed reasons for decreasing:

- low interest
- economic crisis, corporations have other priorities
- GRI and others tools are more common in companies
- It should be certifiable
- The number of selling copies is slightly decreasing, but the number of inquiries about the contents of standards is still increasing
- Lack of knowledge about the field
- The number of published self-declarations is growing slowly.

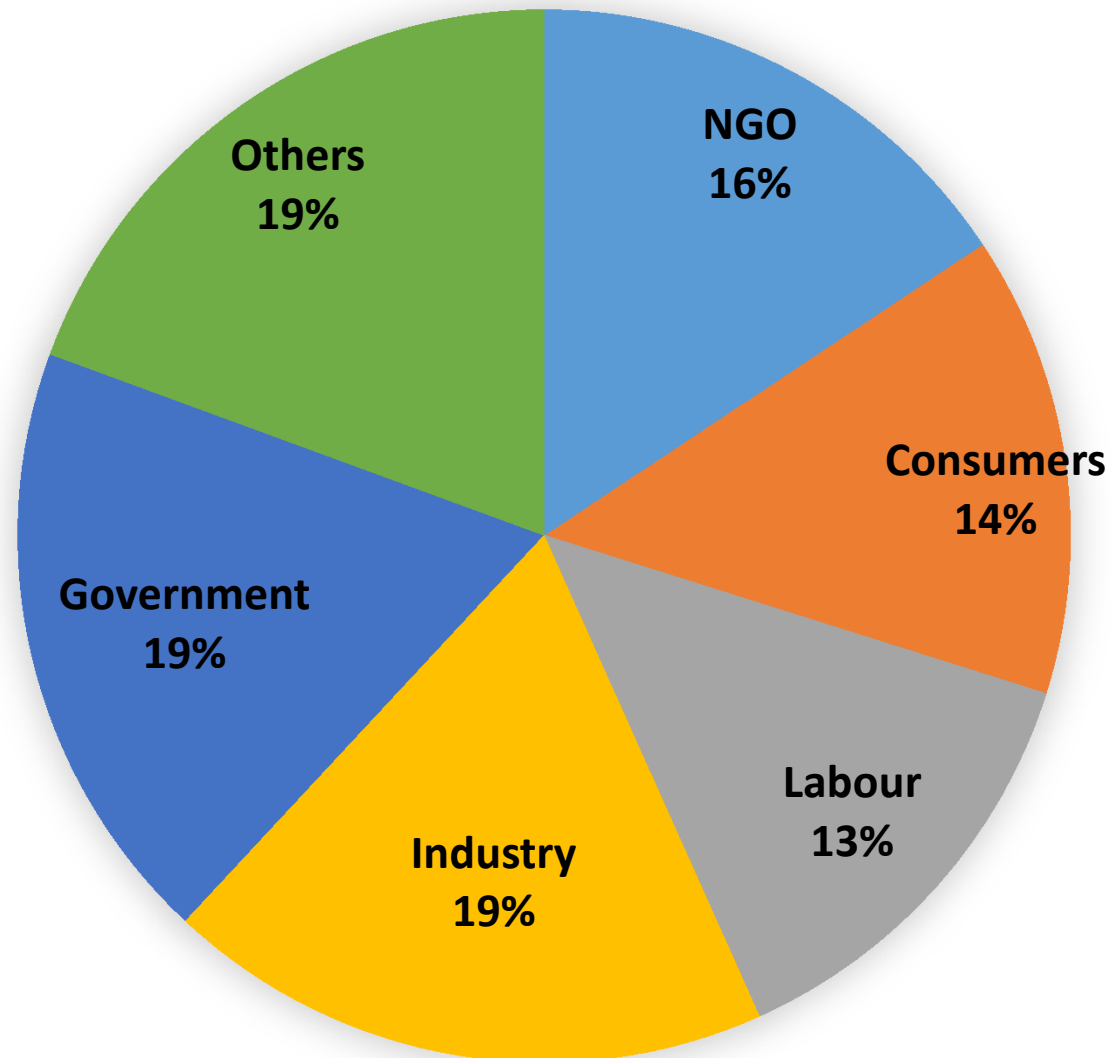
Does your NSB maintain a local mirror committee on social responsibility or equivalent related to ISO 26000 or related standards or tools?

In case of No, who replies to questions related to SR?

- For external questions, ISO support is required;
- Staff of the NSB or NSB's TCs
- Ad hoc committee
- the former mirror committee administrator



Which of the following stakeholder categories are represented in the mirror committee?



Do you have any further feedback or comment; constraints and opportunities in using ISO 26000 ?

Feedback :

- There is a good interest in applying ISO 26000 but the help for the implementation is needed
- The government is working a law about social responsibility.
- It has been useful in the Social sector.
- A standard of certifiable management system was developed, so that those interested in implementing the ISO 26000 standard used as a reference.
- There are 23 organizations from different sectors that were honored for their activities in SR.

Opportunities:

- Some organizations (mainly companies) are using the principles of ISO 26000 without being aware of it. For this reason we have developed a reference document.

Constraints:

- There is no national register or way of assessing the uptake of the standard. We may get an idea of numbers opting to apply the "Mark".
- There is general misunderstanding what social responsibility is.
- It's difficult to have information on the real use of ISO 26000. Leader companies are sensitive to SR and interest on ISO 26000 has not decreased since publication. However there are some constraints to be taken into account: part of Industry groups was critical with ISO 26000; 90% of companies are SME; ISO 26000 doesn't include requirements.

Suggestions for the ISO/CS or for the ISO 26000 PPO to support activities related to the implementation of ISO 26000?



- Regional workshops
- training courses
- To find and to develop the way and interaction between ISO 26000 and ISO Management systems, 9001, 14001 and 45001.
- And how to apply in small companies.
- Communicate on the feedback received on the implementation of ISO 26000.
- Ensure the coherence of ISO 26000 with guidelines published by international organizations (UN, OECD, ...)
- Interviews (preferably in a video form) with managers of organizations who implemented the standard.

Future areas of possible revisions

Some comments received:

- With the discussed revisions we would have a more detailed document at the same time and we could start targeting a wide range of users / consumers (especially in governance)
- a complementary certifiable standard should be drafted.
- improve alignment with other relevant ISO standards in order to increase an integrated approach, e.g. ISO 9000, ISO 20400, ISO 27500, ISO 37001, ISO 31000, ISO 45001 etc.
- improve guidance on accessibility and organizational responsibility and role in times of increased migration.
- Inclusion of the post 2010 developments (regulatory context, responsible purchasing, trends...)
- It is impossible to make ISO 26000 shorter without diminishing the guidance provided
- Maintain the very good guidance on how to understand and apply international norms of behaviour
- clause 7 needs not to be revised due to the new ISO structure for management systems, because ISO 26000 is not a management system.

T H A N K
Y O U