UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 9
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS
SUPPORTING TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

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TRADE
INVESTMENT
INNOVATION

Sustainable Development Goals

UNIDO's mission echoes **SDG9:Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

But also aligns with all other development goals, including those related to poverty eradication, creating full and productive employment, protecting the environment, achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, etc.
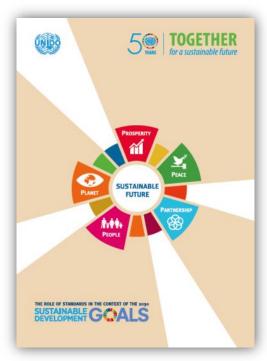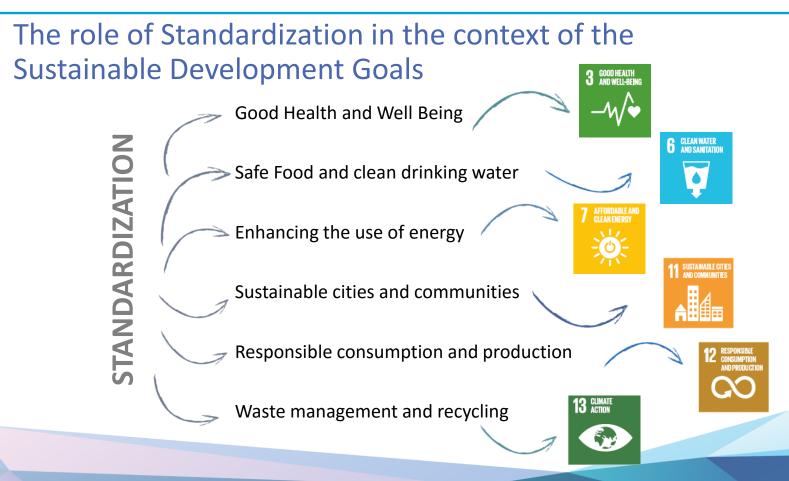
Standardization in the context of the SDGs

Joint UNIDO, IEC, ISO and ITU (World Standards Cooperation) brochure highlights

- o Development of standards
- o How standards can support achieving the 2030 development agenda
- o How international standards can support the implementation of specific SDGs
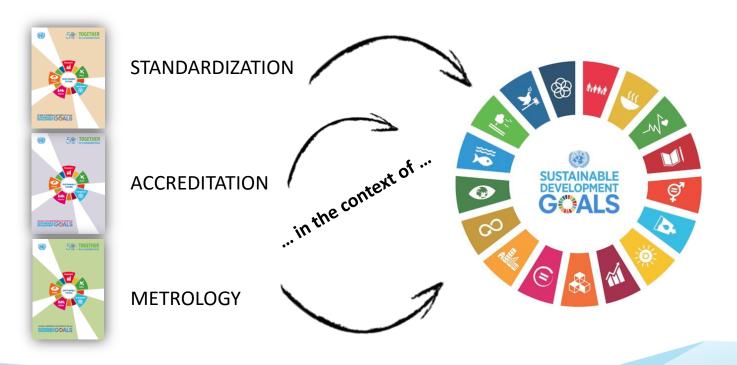
The role of Standardization in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals

STANDARDIZATION

Good Health and Well Being

Safe Food and clean drinking water

Enhancing the use of energy

Sustainable cities and communities

Responsible consumption and production

Waste management and recycling

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

UNIDO promotes Standards for Development

o Quality management standards for **competitiveness**

o General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories to enable **mutual recognition** and build solid **Quality Infrastructure Systems**

Environmental standards for **sustainable industrialization**

Social responsibility standards for **social inclusiveness**

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

PROSPERITY

ISO 9000
ISO 17025
ISO 22000

PEOPLE

PLANET

INCLUSIVENESS

SUSTAINABILITY

ISO 26000

ISO 14000
ISO 50001

In the context of the SDGs

STANDARDIZATION

ACCREDITATION

METROLOGY

... in the context of ...

BSI Conference
21 June 2017

"Understanding the WHY and HOW of SDGs"

Farooq Ullah

Defining SD

- Bruntland Report:

  – The Report of the Brundtland Commission, Our Common Future (1987), and was 'welcomed' by the General Assembly Resolution 42/187

  – Key definition: "*sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*"

    - Two key concepts within **which need standards**:

      – Needs

      – Future Generations

4 Key SDGs Principles/Concepts

1. Universality

2. Leave No One Behind

3. Integration

4. Multi-stakeholderism

MDGs vs. SDGs

- There are several important and fundamental differences between the MDGs and the SDGs:
  1. Shift from economic growth to sustainable development as the answer to the poverty problem
  2. Greater focus on the root causes of poverty, e.g.:
     - Environmental degradation
     - Inequalities
     - Poor or lack of governance
  3. MDGs applied to developing countries only, whereas the **SDGs are global in nature and universal in application.**
     - This means that the SDGs apply to both developing and developed countries

Challenges of MOI

1. Universality remains largely undefined despite increasing number of studies on the concept

2. While the principle is fundamental, the practice of CBDR is often hijacked and used a stick to hold developed countries hostage.

3. Finding innovative sources of financing beyond traditional overseas development aid (ODA).

4. Tech transfers remains contentious and at odds with intellectual property rights and the profit incentive.

5. Accountability is not legally-binding; so where is the enforcement?

6. How can soft and hard legal and regulatory measures be brought to bear?

7. Science is often overlooked in implementation.

Challenges of MOI (cont'd)

7. There is a massive data challenge: we don't know how to measure, collect or report the information we need for report. In many cases (e.g. for SDGs and/or in countries), data simply does not currently exist.

   – 29% data gap In the UK.

8. There is a lack/incoherence of governance arrangements

9. Policy incoherence remains within the SDG Framework as well as in relevant policy-making spheres.

10. The concept of partnerships is vague and undefined, but used freely and loosely.

11. Despite great improvements on stakeholder engagement in SDGs process, true participation in decision-making/shaping remains unfulfilled in all places and at all levels.

The Role of Standards

- One specific recommendation for the entire standards community:
  - Meta standards for the SDGs
  - Based on synthesis and collaboration
  - To achieve harmonisation, recalibration and reinvigoration

UKSSD

- UK Stakeholders for Sustainable Development (UKSSD) is an open platform that supports public, private and voluntary organisations working towards sustainable development in the UK.

- UKSSD's mission is to transform the UK into a sustainable society. It will achieve this by:

  1. Driving ambition for sustainable development in UK government, businesses and civil society

  2. Supporting organisations to deliver on and go further in the implementation of all the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the UK

UKSSD

The UKSSD network supports organisations who are working to advance sustainable development and helps to facilitate the delivery of the SDGs in the UK.

We are multi-stakeholder, representing organisations from the UK that span the business, civil society, academic and public spheres, irrespective of their interests, size or location.

Influence   **Inform**   **Inspire**

@ukssdnetwork

Join Us!!!!:
www.ukssd.co.uk

#sustainableUK

Great Parties!!!

Thank You!

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