Final version of the Business Plan

Please find below the final version of the business which has been approved

For information

ISO/TC 279 Secretariat
ISO/TC Strategic business plan template - Instructions

NOTE: The SBP contains information on the scope, title, structure and work programme of the TC. These elements should all have been previously approved by the relevant authority. Draft SBPs submitted to the TMB for approval should not contain new or revised information in these areas – if the TC wishes to add or revise these elements, separate approval must be sought. See the ISO/IEC Directives Part 1, 1.5.10 (title and scope); 1.6.1 (sub-committees); 2.1.5.6 (work programme).

Main objective of the SBP:
The main objective of the SBP is to provide a concise and up-to-date overview of the committee’s work in a user-friendly format for interested stakeholders. The types of stakeholders to be addressed in the SBP include:

- The management layer of organizations and companies making a contribution to standardization;
- Standards developers and standards developing organizations;
- Regulators;
- Users of standards;
- The interested public.

The SBP should provide an analysis of important business, technological, environmental and social trends in the field addressed by the work of the ISO/TC. It should also explain the linkages between these trends and the priority areas in the standards development work of the committee.

Drafting instructions:
Information must be entered into this SBP template as indicated (in the header/footer and in fields marked ‘click here to enter text’) for the Executive summary and sections 2 to 6. See the relevant drafting instructions in each section for guidance on the content.

Please consider including graphical elements to represent market structures, information on trade or the structure of the committee, where relevant.

Hyperlinks
In some cases, information – for example regarding the work programme, project target dates, the list of published standards, the committee structure etc. – can be included dynamically via hyperlinks from the SBP template to committee-specific information available from ISO’s main website, ISO Online. Where this is required, the need to add hyperlinks will be clearly indicated with red, underlined text. In addition to the required hyperlinks given in this template, TCs may include hyperlinks pointing to other relevant sections on ISO Online, or to their own databases with more detailed project information.

Once you have completed the draft SBP, please delete all blue-shaded boxes with ‘Drafting instructions’ throughout the document.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Yes we can innovate through standardisation.

Standardization does not mean cloning. Standards on innovation management will allow organisations to share their best practices in innovation management. This will facilitate collaboration and also develop the capability to innovate and to bring innovations successfully to market.

Today we face new challenges never met before by mankind: guaranteeing the sustainability of our activities in keeping our Earth habitable. Sustainable development (economic, ecologic, social sustainability) cannot be considered as ‘nice to have’, it is essential. It has to be viewed as a source of innovations, economic development and competiveness. It impacts innovation management and has to be taken into account at an early stage.

Innovation is a key to global competitiveness and human or technological progress over the coming decades. Management Standards on innovation will break down the existing cultural, structural or organisational obstacles among/between organisations. These standards will provide best practices to support implementation of innovation policies as well in Small to Medium Enterprises (SMEs) as in worldwide groups including public institutions, universities, research centres or non-profit organisations.

To achieve this goal the work will focus on a management system for innovation. To define this management system, experts will address: terminology, tools and methods such as but not limited to open innovation, design innovation, strategic intelligence, creativity management and also self-assessment of innovation management.

Expectations for these standards are so high that there is no time to reinvent the wheel. TC 279 has to benefit from the previous work, including existing innovation literature, existing innovation standards, case studies, academic works, reports…) Summoning up the innovation community is a key factor. To make more and more stakeholders aware of this initiative communications action (communication kits, presence on social networks, press releases, events…) needs a special care.
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 ISO technical committees and business planning

The extension of formal business planning to ISO Technical Committees (ISO/TCs) is an important measure which forms part of a major review of business. The aim is to align the ISO work programme with expressed business environment needs and trends and to allow ISO/TCs to prioritize among different projects, to identify the benefits expected from the availability of International Standards, and to ensure adequate resources for projects throughout their development.

1.2 International standardization and the role of ISO

The foremost aim of international standardization is to facilitate the exchange of goods and services through the elimination of technical barriers to trade.

Three bodies are responsible for the planning, development and adoption of International Standards: ISO (International Organization for Standardization) is responsible for all sectors excluding Electrotechnical, which is the responsibility of IEC (International Electrotechnical Committee), and most of the Telecommunications Technologies, which are largely the responsibility of ITU (International Telecommunication Union).

ISO is a legal association, the members of which are the National Standards Bodies (NSBs) of some 140 countries (organizations representing social and economic interests at the international level), supported by a Central Secretariat based in Geneva, Switzerland.

The principal deliverable of ISO is the International Standard. An International Standard embodies the essential principles of global openness and transparency, consensus and technical coherence. These are safeguarded through its development in an ISO Technical Committee (ISO/TC), representative of all interested parties, supported by a public comment phase (the ISO Technical Enquiry). ISO and its Technical Committees are also able to offer the ISO Technical Specification (ISO/TS), the ISO Public Available Specification (ISO/PAS) and the ISO Technical Report (ISO/TR) as solutions to market needs. These ISO products represent lower levels of consensus and have therefore not the same status as an International Standard.

ISO offers also the International Workshop Agreement (IWA) as a deliverable which aims to bridge the gap between the activities of consortia and the formal process of standardization represented by ISO and its national members. An important distinction is that the IWA is developed by ISO workshops and fora, comprising only participants with direct interest, and so it is not accorded the status of an International Standard.
2. BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT OF THE ISO/TC

2.1 Description of the Business Environment

The following political, economic, technical, regulatory, legal and social dynamics describe the business environment of the industry sector, products, materials, disciplines or practices related to the scope of this ISO/TC, and they may significantly influence how the relevant standards development processes are conducted and the content of the resulting standards:

Today innovation is key for competitiveness to secure profitable and sustainable growth of companies and for non profit organisations to continuously deliver value to their stakeholders. Meanwhile this is common understanding of companies, organisations, institutions and governments.

Innovation, if successfully managed, creates high added value, and promotes the development of business and the growth of labour markets. It contributes thereby to competitiveness, economic performance and economic power of nations.

Innovation occurs, however, in a complex context of increasing globalisation, which challenges the organisation's market positions more quickly than in any previous period:

- Organizations need to innovate constantly, in order to increase and maintain their competitiveness and to promote their business in the short and long-term and in a sustainable way. They need a clear innovation strategy, an innovative organisation and culture that translates the innovation strategy into effective and efficient innovation processes and a wide variety of innovation enabling factors such as market need, intellectual property, knowledge management, IT, controlling of innovation activities, design management, resource management, technological, competitive intelligence, creativity, use of knowledge-based analysis as well as all the necessary tools (methods, approaches, processes) .All these components are deployed for profitable and sustainable growth of the organisation.

- With globalization, organisations are interconnected with their suppliers, customers, consumers and other business partners in international value networks. So companies need to structure their innovation management and share common practices, in order to facilitate networking and cooperation between all participants within the value-networks on an international scale.

These common practices in innovation management allow for:
- better alignment of the innovation strategies of the value-network partners,
- stronger focus on developing complementary innovation capabilities within the value-networks
- seamless innovation processes within the value-networks
- and finally profitable and sustainable growth of all value-network partners

- Finally, national and regional governments are increasingly aware of the strong link between innovation and economic development. This is why they are investing considerable funds to stimulate innovation and sustainably secure organizations. Governments are seeking effective practices on a large scale including as many organisations as possible. This ensures the best return on public funds invested.

Innovation is here interpreted in its broadest sense. It includes the successful implementation of a new or significantly improved product (good or service), process, a new marketing method, or a new organizational method in business practices, workplace organization or external relations to generate economic and/or social value through the performance of activities in new ways. However, successful management of innovation is still a challenge for many organisations.

In a context where uncertainty is predominant, standardisation, by federating countries around common practices, may add significant value by providing guidelines to establish effective innovation management. Standardisation is a strong driver to implement innovation in the governance of the organisations, in order to maintain the competitiveness on the global market, to create value for the relevant stakeholders, to encourage trade and to prevent or overcome barriers.
In dealing with this broad and new topic, ISO/TC 279 aims at providing tools, approaches and methods using the holistic approach to managing innovation, its implementation, and its interactions with stakeholders, in the chain of innovation.

Due to the horizontal approach, a wide range of stakeholders would be involved and concerned by these futures standards:
- Industry and commerce; especially SMEs; including service, industries, private investment bodies, venture capitalists and advisors, innovation management consulting companies, transfer and valuation agencies
- Governments, including public investment bodies
- Academic and research bodies
- Non-governmental organizations;

These standards should be applicable to all sectors and all types of organization.

The following standards are in existence and are related to the innovation field:

- **International level**
  No ISO standards currently exist on this subject.

- **European level:**
  CEN TS 16555-1 innovation management management
  prCEN TS 16555-2 Strategic intelligence management
  prCEN TS 16555-3 Innovation thinking
  prCEN TS 16555-4 Intellectual property management
  prCEN TS 16555-5 Collaboration management
  prCEN TS 16555-6 Creativity Management
  CWA 15889: Innovation Management Assessment

- **National level:**
  - **Brazil**
    ABNT NBR 16500 - Activities to management of research, development and innovation (R&D&I) — Terminology;
    ABNT NBR 16501 - Guidance for management systems of research, development and innovation (R&D&I);
    ABNT NBR 16502 - Management of research, development and innovation (R&D& I) — Guidelines to elaboration of R&D&I projects.
  - **Colombia**
    NTC 5800 - RDI - Terminology and definitions of RDI activities
    NTC 5801 – Research, development an innovation management RDI - RDI management systems requirements.
    NTC 5802 - RDI management requirements for RDI projects
    GTC 186 - Research, development and innovation management rdi. rdi technological watch system.
    GTC 187 - Research development and innovation management rdi.competence and evaluation of RDI management.
    GTC 247 - Management system auditors.
  - **France**
    FD X50-052: 2011 – innovation management - strategic intelligence management
    FD X50-146: 2011– innovation management – intellectual property management
    FD X50-271 – guide in the implementation of the innovation management
    FD X50-272 - guide to implement open innovation
    FD X50-273 - guide to integrate sustainable development in innovation process
  - **Germany**
  - Ireland
NWA 1: 2009 - Guide to good practice in innovation and product development processes
  - Portugal
NP 4457 : 2007- Management of Research, Development and Innovation (RDI) RDI management system requirements
  - Russia
GOST R 54147 : 2010 Strategic and innovation management. Terms and definitions
  - United Kingdom
BS 7000-1 : 2008 - Guide to managing innovation - Part 1: Design management systems
  - Spain
UNE 166001:2006 : R&D&i management - Requirements related to the planning, organisation, execution and control of R&D projects
UNE 166002: 2014 - R&D&i management R&D&i management system
UNE 166006: 2011 - R&D&i management Technology Watch System
UNE 166008:2012 R&D&i management: Technology transfer
2.2 Quantitative Indicators of the Business Environment

The following list of quantitative indicators describes the business environment in order to provide adequate information to support actions of the ISO/TC:

The business environment of the ISO/TC 279 is defined by the key beneficiaries, their needs and existing standardisation document related to innovation management. The key stakeholders include potentially every for-profit organisation, public institutions aiming for higher effectiveness of public support programs targeting innovation capability and competitiveness, innovation support service providers, and institutions providing education in and research on innovation management. These stakeholder groups represent a significant number of interested parties on a global scale. In the context of a rather heterogeneous landscape of innovation related standardisation documents, there is a need for a common guideline on innovation management.

Companies in search for better innovation management
Innovation management is required by all organisations world-wide to secure their future. Research shows that companies, even small and medium sized companies (SMEs), are aware of the impact of innovation management on their business success.

Knowing that innovation management has a high impact on the business success, companies seek advice and support in improving their innovation management. Even companies that are among the growth champions show a need in improving their innovation management performance, measured by the impact that the innovation management has on their growth in revenue, in profit and in number of employees.

The challenge for the companies is to identify the right levers to gain a competitive edge from shorter time-to-profit from their innovation. These companies are looking for effective tools to assess their innovation management performance.

Public institutions aiming for higher effectiveness of public support programs targeting innovation capability and competitiveness
In times of economic crisis the budgets for public funding shrink. Yet, the need for effective public support in innovation management is becoming more important. Employment, growth and competitiveness of companies need support in innovation. Nations globally have placed a strong emphasis on Innovation and the European Union has has done so with their programs under Horizon 2020. A clear shift from funding of research and development projects to innovation has taken place, bridging research and business. For example for the SME Instrument within Horizon 2020 a budget of € 25 million has been allocated just for 2014 supporting feasibility studies for innovation projects at 1,500 SMEs and innovation projects of around 400 SMEs. The same numbers are expected for the up-coming years. Each of these companies is requested to perform an innovation management assessment.

The same can be observed in many regions and countries. South Korea is looking for approaches to broaden their scope from technology transfer to innovation and competitiveness. In the Gulf region public programs are stimulating diversification by promoting innovation in SMEs. "To catch up, several Latin American governments have created special programs to directly support innovation projects by businesses, particularly small and medium-sized companies. Most of these programs provide matching grants that use public resources to partially finance innovation projects presented by companies. Results from these programs in the region show that they are effective in helping firms develop or improve products and production processes"1. This list of most recent initiatives could be continued for almost each region. It shows the need for a common understanding how to enhance the innovation management capabilities, especially in SMEs.

**Professionalisation of innovation support services**

With the increasing awareness for innovation management, demand for professional support services improving innovation management performance grows - both at the service providers and their clients. However, there is no formal education required for these service providers.

A common international guideline on innovation management will contribute to the professionalization of the innovation management support services rendered by consultants, innovation agencies, trade associations, chambers of commerce, cluster management and other intermediaries across the world.

**Education in and research on innovation management at academic institutions**

The topic of innovation management is emerging at academic institutions around the world both for education and research. Academic education programs on innovation and entrepreneurship have emerged over the past 10 years offering a wide variety of diploma and certificates. Research in business model innovation, impact on innovation spend etc. have confirmed the importance of innovation for competitiveness and sustainable growth. The past has shown that the focus on product innovation did not cover the full range of innovation opportunities. It is expected that in the future even more academic institutions for innovation will be established and more education programs developed increasing the interest and proficiency in innovation management. For students in search of the “right” program a common international guideline on innovation management could be helpful.

**Numerous national standardisation efforts creating complexity in a globalizing environment**

Countries, such as France, Portugal, Spain, UK, and Brazil have developed national standards on innovation management related topics. They have contributed to an increasing awareness at companies and institutions concerning innovation. However, these national standards have different focus and different approaches. Within Europe a first harmonisation of standards for innovation management system has been achieved with the CEN TS 16555-1.

A harmonisation with standards from other regions and countries would increase the effectiveness of international programs supported by international organisations. The impact of international programs for better innovation management will become more comparable and hence more transparent.

3. **BENEFITS EXPECTED FROM THE WORK OF THE ISO/TC**

The need for Innovation Management has become an imperative in developed nations in order to respond to the rapid change and consequent threats which organizations, nations and the world are facing. Developed nations will benefit from a standard which gives their organizations direction for developing radically new products and services.

Emerging nations are seeing the need for Innovation in order to move beyond resource based economies and reduce the economic gap between themselves and developed nations.

A number of nations have developed National Standards on Innovation Management and some (e.g. Irish National Standard) take a management systems approach. However others see Innovation as an R & D topic.
Innovation has shown to reduce business costs by providing radical new goods and services and it has also been shown that the most profitable companies have in large part much greater investment in Innovation (IBM CEO Survey 2006).

Innovation has shown to be most successful when it is the result of collaboration between diverse people, organizations and nations.

In that context, a common understanding and practices through harmonized terms, and a uniform set of tools of innovation management brings the following benefits (but is not restricted to):

**Market Benefits**
- Provide guidance on how an organization can fulfill unmet customer needs
- Increase business opportunities and open new markets
- Lead to the consequent reduction in trade barriers
- Reduce time to market
- Enhance the competitiveness of various organizations
- Answer to the need of both developed and emerging countries

**Cultural Benefits**
- Develop open-mindedness to accept new business models and methods
- Promote the growth of an innovation culture with a global objective
- Facilitate the implementation of partnerships,
- Improve collaboration and communication on a global scale
- Implement social responsibility in the organization's innovation process

**Organisational Benefits**
- Save cost and reduce risk when innovating and collaborating across borders due to the development of standard tools
- Increase the organization ability to take decisions: test and try, fail fast, capability to take reasonable risks, facing challenges and world changes…
- Improve the efficiency and the performance of the organizations to produce innovation
- Improve results of innovation process and contributes to monitor the return of investments made in innovation
- Share a globally accepted ‘common language’ for innovation management
- Evaluate the progress of the organisation and identify and share good practices in innovation management

4. **REPRESENTATION AND PARTICIPATION IN THE ISO/TC**

4.1 **Countries/ISO member bodies that are P and O members of the ISO committee**

ISO /TC 279 supports the broadest possible participation of the ISO members

The current chairman and secretary, scope can be found via the following link:

4.2 **Analysis of the participation**

The composition of the ISO TC 279 is accessible via the following link.

The majority of the players represented on ISO/TC 279 are from Europe. Greater involvement from the developing countries is actively encouraged. As South- and Latin-America and Asia are growing regions in regards to infrastructure and economy and hence depends heavily on innovation, it is strongly recommended to encourage the participation of these regions.
As innovation management is a new but key subject, and that subject will gain recognition and adoption in all sectors of the economy, member countries and liaison participation in ISO TC 279 is expected to increase. Manufacturers, services, small, medium sized enterprises, users of the standard, research institutions and government will be encouraged to be represented into the TC 279.

It is noticed the necessity to establish a liaison with the:
- CEN/TC 389 “Innovation management”.
- ISO/TC 176 “Quality Management”.
- organizations representing key beneficiaries.

The ISO/TC 279 members are elaborating a communication tool kit for the NSBs to encourage the participation of their national stakeholders in the standardisation works.
5. OBJECTIVES OF THE ISO/TC AND STRATEGIES FOR THEIR ACHIEVEMENT

5.1 Defined objectives of the ISO/TC

Innovation is now seen as a key element of success to strengthen the competitiveness and the efficiency of organizations. However, as a consequence of globalization, they must manage their projects of innovation in an environment where a global approach and the implementation of cooperative teams become an essential factor. Sharing vocabulary “common language”, tools and collaborative innovation practices are therefore key elements for organizations to be able to master and to implement an innovation management practices involving all stakeholders.

The standards will focus on Innovation as a successfully implemented new idea, and not different schools of innovation. Innovation will be addressed along the following lines:
- Openness
- From no collaboration to bilateral or multilateral partnerships Degree of innovation (from incremental to radical/disruptive)
- Value creation

The main objective of the ISO/TC 279 is to standardize tools and methods dedicated to the field of innovation and in interactions between all actors in innovation management, for industrial, environmental and social benefits.

The following topics will be among, but not restricted to, those to be addressed in relation to innovation management:
- Partnership in collaborative environment
- Culture change
- Identification of Market Need
- IP management
- Assessment/valuation of intangible assets
- Governance of innovation processes
- Technological linkages between academia and enterprises, social organization or governments
- Project selection
- Surveillance and technology foresight
- Incremental innovation
- Management of innovation projects
- Ideas management
- Knowledge management
- I+D Management
- Innovation dissemination
- Technology Transfer, Marketing and Commercialization
- Social Impact of Technology Development
- The Integration of Technology and Business Strategies....
- Public procurement
- ...

The purpose is to provide guidance on how an organization could build and what needs to be addressed to build an innovation management system and not THE system.

The standards produced by this TC are intended to be applicable to all kind of organizations (private, public and NGOs) of any sizes, with a special focus on SMEs, and to all kind of innovation (products, methods, services, processes, organizational, and business models new or improved)

Standards provided by the TC are intended to provide best practices, tools and methods dedicated to the field of innovation and in interaction between all participants in the innovation, for industrial, environmental and social benefits to allow to:
- share a common understanding of innovation and its concepts, thanks to the elaboration of a shared
glossary of the concepts, tools and methods built and implemented
- ensure common practices of innovation fostering the innovation capabilities, the performance and
effectiveness of the innovation process thus facilitating partnerships with all actors in the value chain of
innovation and create business opportunities and finally sustainable growth and development of the
organisations,
- integrate sustainable development issues in the management practices of innovation,
- ensure coherence and links with existing international standards (such as ISO 9001, ISO 31000, ISO
26000) to explain the specificities related to innovation management in relation to the processes or
methods described.

5.2 Identified strategies to achieve the ISO/TC’s defined objectives

5.2.1 TC structure and supporting background

Initially the TC will consider development of work items described below. Additional in-scope NWIP may be
considered.

ISO TC 279 is anticipated to include a working group for each chartered work item. Each of the WG shall be
headed by a Convener to lead and encourage the appointed experts in the development of each of the work
items assigned to the WG. Market needs and relevance shall be of paramount importance when proposing
new work items.

As a starting point and according to the available resources and level of participation the following WGs are
set up:
- WG1 "innovation management system"
- WG2 "terminology, terms and definitions"
- WG3 "tools and methods"

A fourth WG could be considered:
- WG4 "assessment"

Terms have to be provided by all working groups to WG2 as early as possible.
WG2 will develop a definition for the term submitted and the WGs which submitted the term will provide
inputs and agree acceptance of the definitions. It may be necessary for more than one WG to agree
consensus on a given definition.
WG2 shall work in close relationship with WG 1 and WG3 to ensure that the terminology issues raised
during the standardization process carried out in WG1 and WG3 are discussed and resolved.
A definition should be developed quickly by WG2 when a need is identify in others WGs.
The lack of an agreed definition on a specific term should not stop or delay the process in the WGs, they
should put that term in the “parking lot” until WG2 provides a solution.

While WG1 will write a generic standard on Innovation management system with a more general vocabulary
WG3 will elaborate a more specific set of standards which would need quite an interaction with WG2.

In order to achieve its objectives, ISO TC 279 shall:
- meet and communicate regularly to accomplish work in different participating countries
- encourage the participation and consensus building of all relevant parties and facilitate their active
involvement in decision making processes
- encourage and develop group discussion processes that lead to consensus building
- liaise with other TCs and PCs to offer improvement to assist with the development of generic or specific
standard.
- focus on developing and improving a limited but effective family of products applicable to all
organisations, that addresses the needs of society, of the standards users with respect to concept,
guidance, tools and methods in the field of innovation.

5.2.2 Integration of sustainable development issues in the context of innovation
Today, organizations are increasingly adopting an approach of social responsibility within the organization. It becomes therefore necessary to provide recommendations to organizations that must integrate sustainable development issues in the innovation process. Sustainability is understood as creating economic, ecologic, social impact.

This new work item will thus:
- Facilitate reflection on the consideration of sustainability issues in the innovation process
- Assess the level of integration of these issues in the innovation process
- Identify points of vigilance, key points to facilitate these integration issues at each stage of the process
- Propose an evaluation system dynamic consistent with sustainable development issues

5.2.3. Coherence of an innovative approach with other existing international standards

Existing international standards address key topics (on risk management or quality and performance, for example) which need to be taken into account for a management of innovation.

This work will ensure coherence and links with existing international standards to explain the specifics related to innovation management in relation to the process or methods described.

To ensure the continuing relevancy of its products to its customers, ISO TC 279 shall monitor the effect on innovation of changes in, and dynamics between, societal values and needs, organisational practices, and technology. ISO TC 279 may collect relevant information, as starting point from international organisations and various national sources through its members, including liaisons.
6. FACTORS AFFECTING COMPLETION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ISO/TC WORK PROGRAMME

Every two years the work program of ISO/TC 279 "Innovation management" is reviewed to take account of any constraints that have arisen during the previous period.

The availability of experts plays an important role in relation to the timely delivery of the required standards. The legitimacy of experts in the field of innovation management is required. The majority of experts are originating from manufacturers, services, small, medium sized enterprises and research institutes, among others. Experts should have a strong awareness of business goals, practical experience in innovation implementation and standardisation.

Innovation management is a broad and new standardization field where national practices are different. This standardization work will need the collaboration and cooperation of each ISO/TC 279 members. The delivery of the ISO/TC 279 program depends on the willingness and availability of the various experts.

Time and cost are provided by their employers.

The experts must be strongly committed in transferring their know-how in innovation management to the international community.

ISO/TC 279 should ensure the representation of each continent. Due to the fact, that the majority of the participating members are from Europe, future International Standards may suffer from limited acceptability to the wider international market. More active participation of National Standardization Organizations and experts from Africa, America and Asia would be very welcome.
7. STRUCTURE, CURRENT PROJECTS AND PUBLICATIONS OF THE ISO/TC

This section gives an overview of the ISO/TC’s structure, scope, projects and publications.

ISO/TC 279 agreed during its first plenary meeting on:

- **Title of the ISO/TC 279:**
  *Innovation management*

- **Scope of the ISO/TC 279:**
  *Innovation management Standardization of terminology, tools, methods and interactions between relevant parties to enable innovation.*

- **Establishment of ISO/TC 279 WGs:**

Each WG will be in charge to establish standards under the serie 50500

All of this following information is updated regularly and is available on ISO’s website, [ISO Online](https://www.iso.org).

- About (Secretariat, Secretary, Chair, Date of creation, Scope, etc.)
- Contact details
- Structure (Subcommittees and working groups)
- Liaisons
- Meetings
- Tools
- Work programme (published standards and standards under development)

Reference information

*Glossary of terms and abbreviations used in ISO/TC Business Plans*

*General information on the principles of ISO’s technical work*