

ISO/~~DIS~~ **FDIS** 56001:2024

ISO/TC 279/~~AWG1~~

Secretariat: AFNOR

Date: 2024-04-18/05-15

## Innovation management system — Requirements

**DIS**

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*Systeme de management de l'innovation — Exigences*

**FDIS stage**

**ISO/FDIS 56001:2024(en)**

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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 document 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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents). ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, 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 [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 279, *Innovation management*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 389, *Innovation Management*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

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](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

### 0.1 General

The ability of organizations to innovate is recognized as a critical factor for their viability, competitiveness, resilience, ~~and~~ renewal, and for the sustainable development of society.

Adopting an innovation management system by an organization aims to improve its innovation performance and ability to adapt to changes. A systems approach can reduce the level of uncertainty and increase the feasibility of achieving desired results of innovation initiatives.

The benefits of implementing an innovation management system can be:

- increased realization of value from new products, services, processes, models, methods, etc. for the organization and interested parties;
- enhanced innovation performance through the systematic management of innovation activities under conditions of uncertainty;
- sustained build-up of innovation capabilities;
- enhanced reputation to attract users, customers, employees, and partners;
- enhanced capability to collaborate (e.g. in a value chain or an innovation ecosystem);
- improved ability to attract funding;
- increased resilience and ability to evolve in a dynamic and uncertain environment.

This document provides a common language and framework for organizations to establish and implement an innovation management system. It can also be used by:

- a) ~~1)~~ collaborating organizations seeking a shared framework for innovating together;
- b) ~~2)~~ organizations seeking confidence in the innovation capability of current and potential partners, suppliers, or other interested parties;
- c) ~~3)~~ funders, donors, and investors seeking confidence in the innovation capability of a funding applicant or partner organization;
- d) ~~4)~~ ~~policy-makers~~ ~~policy-makers~~ and government authorities aiming to promote innovation activities at local, regional, and national levels.

The requirements in this document ~~may~~ ~~are~~ not ~~be~~ ~~always~~ an effective basis for the evaluation of newly formed ~~organisations~~ ~~organizations~~.

### 0.2 Innovation management principles

This document references the eight innovation management principles, ~~which are~~ described in ISO 56000, ~~and that~~ are the foundation of the innovation management system. The principles are ~~as follows~~:

- Realization of value: Value, financial or non-financial, is realized from the deployment, adoption, and impact of new or changed solutions for interested parties.

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- Future-focused leaders: Leaders at all levels, driven by curiosity and courage, challenge the status quo by building an inspiring vision and purpose, and by continuously engaging people to achieve those aims.
- Strategic direction: The direction for innovation activities is based on aligned and shared objectives and a relevant ambition level, supported by the necessary people and other resources.
- Culture: Shared values, beliefs and behaviours, supporting openness to change, risk-taking, and collaboration, enable the coexistence of creativity and effective execution.
- Exploiting insights: A diverse range of internal and external sources are used to systematically build insightful knowledge, and to exploit stated and unstated needs.
- Managing uncertainty: Uncertainties and risks are evaluated, leveraged, and then managed, by learning from systematic experimentation and iterative processes, within a portfolio of opportunities.
- Adaptability: Changes in the context of the organization are addressed by the timely adaptation of structures, processes, competences, and value realization models to maximize innovation capabilities.
- Systems approach: Innovation management is based on a systems approach with interrelated and interacting elements and regular performance evaluation and improvements of the system.

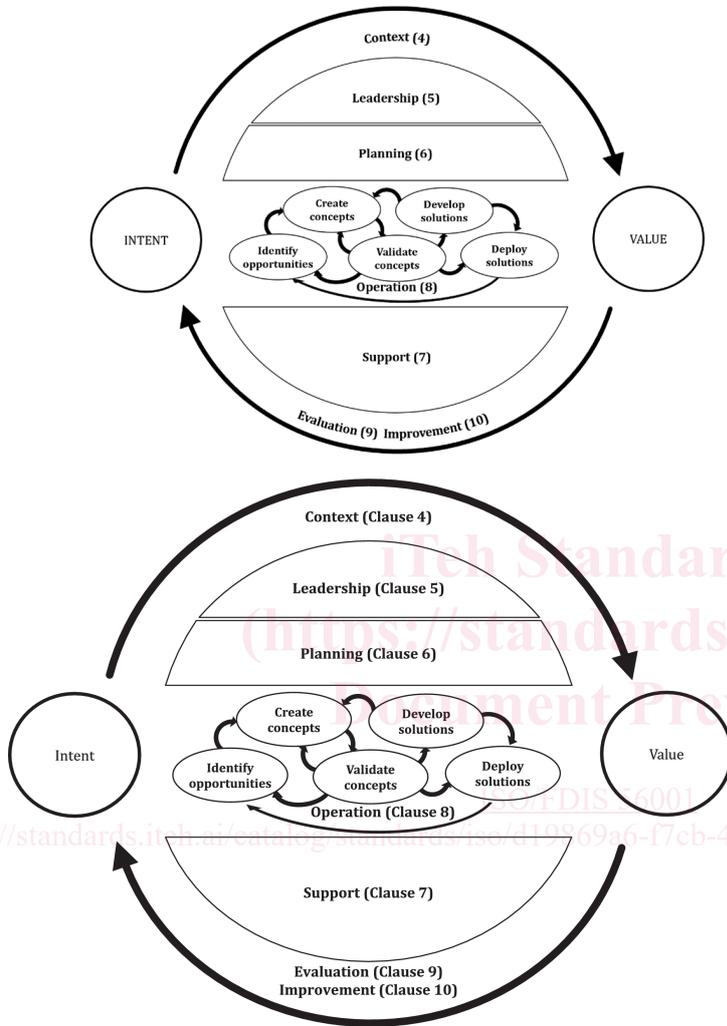
### 0.3 Innovation management system

#### 0.3.1 General

An innovation management system is a set of interrelated and interacting elements with the purpose of realizing value, both financial and non-financial. Value is realized by systematic and iterative innovation processes to identify opportunities, create and validate concepts, and develop and deploy solutions for users, customers, and other interested parties. Opportunities can, for example, be based on current or future, stated or unstated needs. The system can be applied to exploring and exploiting both new and existing opportunities.

The management system elements are described under the main clauses in this document: context of the organization (see Clause 4), leadership (see Clause 5), planning (see Clause 6), support (see Clause 7), operation (see Clause 8), performance evaluation (see Clause 9) and improvement (see Clause 10), see Figure 1.

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**Figure 1** — Representation of the innovation management system with references to the clauses in this document

The management system elements can be gradually adopted to implement the system according to the context and maturity of the organization.

Ultimately, the effective implementation of the innovation management system relies on the leadership and commitment by top management and other leaders at all levels in the organization.

The innovation management system is founded on the concept of Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA). The PDCA model provides an iterative process for the organization to achieve continual improvement of the system.

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The clauses of this document are grouped in relation to the PDCA cycle as follows: Plan ([see Clause 6](#)), Do ([see Clauses 7 and 8](#)), Check ([see Clause 9](#)) and Act ([see Clause 10](#)).

### 0.3.2 Managing uncertainty and risk

Innovation initiatives include different degrees of variation and uncertainty. Uncertainties can be related to, for example, user acceptance, technical feasibility, manufacturing constraints, regulatory conditions, market potential, and organizational constraints.

Innovation processes are characterized by experimentation and learning. As the processes progress, new knowledge and insights are gained, and uncertainty is reduced. Innovation processes are flexible and adaptable to the types of innovations the organization seeks to achieve.

Innovation initiatives involve risk and not all initiatives will achieve successful innovations. However, discontinued initiatives are an integral part of the innovation processes and sources of learning as input to future innovation activities.

The acceptable level of risk is dependent on the innovation ambition and strategy, the organization's capability, and the types of innovation addressed by the organization.

The management of uncertainty and risk can be addressed by different approaches, for example, [e.g. iterative processes, systematic experimentation, partnering, and innovation portfolio diversification]. By applying a systems approach, interdependencies and uncertainties can be better understood, measured, and managed.

Organizations can also address the balance between pursuing opportunities and the related risks, including the risk of innovating versus the risk of not innovating.

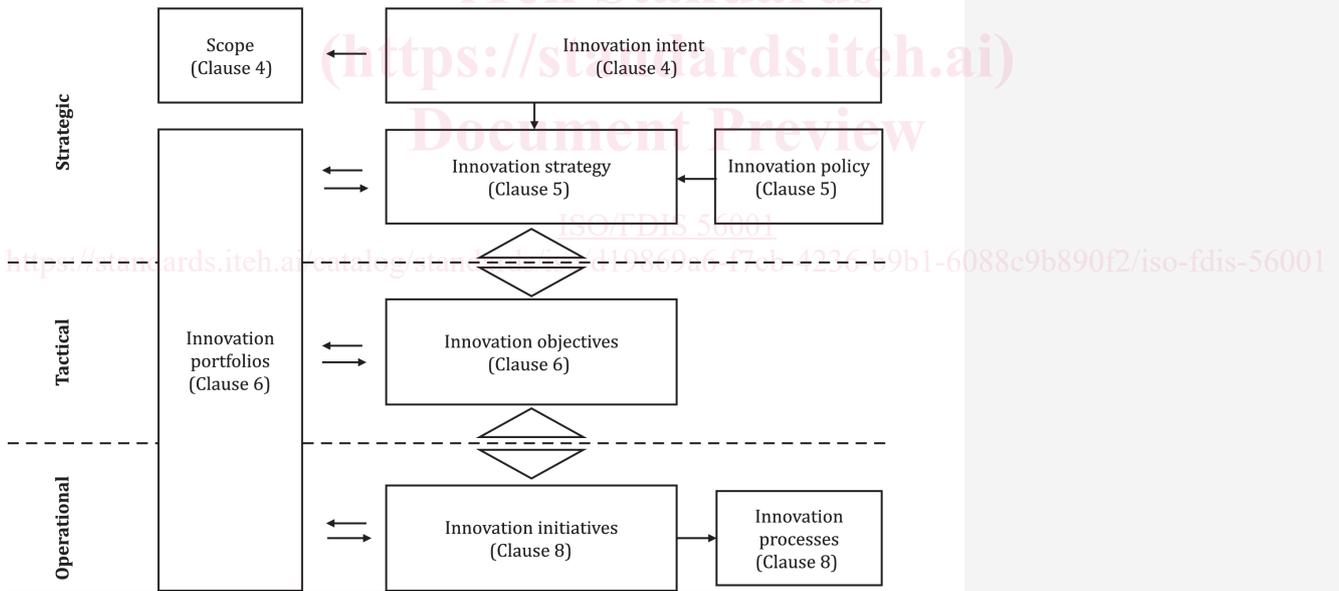
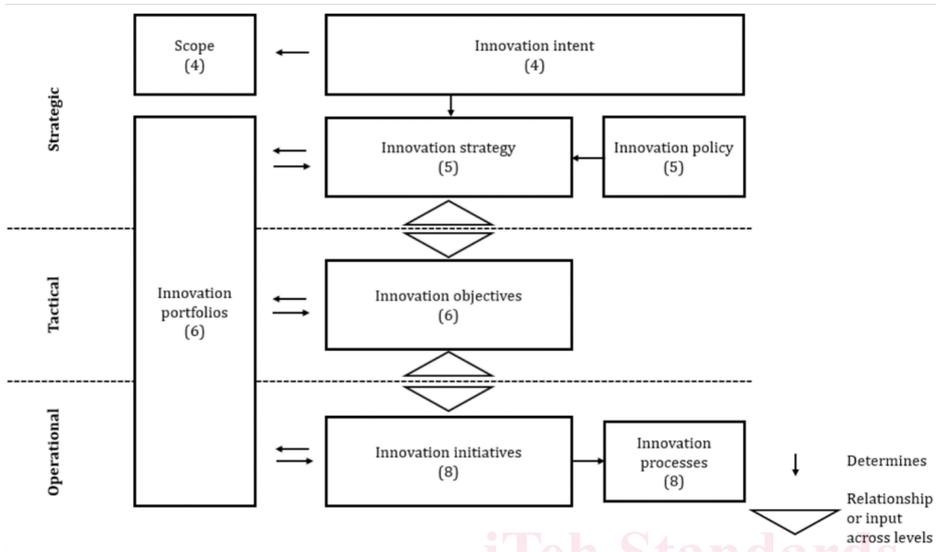
### 0.3.3 Management levels

An innovation management system operates across strategic, tactical, and operational levels.

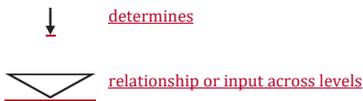
The relationships among the different levels (see [Figure 2](#)) can be described as follows:

- The innovation intent ([see Clause 4](#)) at the strategic level helps to determine the scope of the innovation management system and forms the basis for establishing the innovation strategy.
- The scope ([see Clause 4](#)) sets the boundaries and applicability of the innovation management system.
- The innovation policy ([see Clause 5](#)) provides a framework for setting the innovation strategy and objectives. The innovation policy can complement other management system policies in the organization.
- The innovation strategy ([see Clause 5](#)), including strategic innovation objectives, is based on the innovation intent, is aligned with the innovation policy, and provides a framework for setting tactical innovation objectives and establishing innovation portfolios.
- The innovation objectives ([see Clause 6](#)) at the tactical level are consistent with the innovation policy and strategy.
- The innovation portfolios [see \(Clause 6\)](#) are aligned with the innovation strategy and objectives and consist of a set of innovation initiatives.
- The innovation initiatives ([see Clause 8](#)) are established at the operational level.
- The innovation processes ([see Clause 8](#)) are also established at the operational level to pursue innovation initiatives. They are flexible and adaptable to each individual initiative.

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Key



**Figure 2** — Representation of the management levels and their relationships with references to the clauses in this document

#### 0.4 Relationship with other management system standards

Management system standards (MSS) complement each other but can also be used independently. The innovation management system can be implemented together with other management system disciplines, helping organizations to balance the exploitation of existing offerings and operations, with the exploration and introduction of new offerings and ways of working.

This document applies the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, Consolidated ISO Supplement Annex SL, Appendix 2 ~~Harmonized Structure~~ harmonized structure for MSS. The ~~Harmonized Structure~~ harmonized structure provides identical clause numbers, clause titles, text, and common terms and core definitions to be used by all MSS within the ISO portfolio. This structure enables an organization to align or integrate its innovation management system with the requirements of other ~~management system standards~~ MSS.

~~ISO 56002, Other standards on innovation management developed by ISO/TC 279, provides guidance for the establishment, implementation, maintenance, and continual improvement of an innovation management system.~~

~~The other international standards on Innovation management developed by TC279 also provide supporting information for organizations that apply ISO 56001 and guidance for organizations that choose to progress beyond its requirements. A summary of the scopes for these standards is included are described in Annex Aa informative annex to this document.~~

#### 0.5 Contents of this document

~~This document contains the requirements used to evaluate conformity. Conformity to this document can only be claimed when all its requirements are implemented and fulfilled by the organization.~~

An organization is not expected to structure its innovation management system or documented information to be aligned with the clause structure of this document.

In this document, the following terms are used:

- “shall” indicates a requirement;
- “consider” indicates reflecting upon possible actions before making a decision;
- “can” indicates a possibility.

A “NOTE” is used for information, clarifying the associated requirement.