ANSI
American National Standards Institute

SESSION 3
ON COMMON GROUND – PART 1
INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

Conference on U.S. Leadership
in ISO and IEC Technical Committees

ANSI
American National Standards Institute

GLOBAL RELEVANCE AND ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCES

The WTO/TBT has agreed that globally relevant standards:

- **Effectively respond to regulatory and market needs (in the global marketplace);**
- **Respond to scientific and technical developments in various countries;**
- **Do not distort markets;**
- **Have no adverse effects on fair competition;**
- **Do not stifle innovation and technological development;**
- **Do not give preference to characteristics or requirements of specific countries or regions when different needs or interests exist in other countries or regions;**
- **Should be performance based rather than design prescriptive.**

GLOBAL RELEVANCE AND ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCES

COMMON TO ISO AND IEC:

- **Essential differences can be included in International Standards; specific rules apply and SMB/TMB permission may be necessary.**

OTHER ISO GR PRINCIPLES:

- **The status and meaning of an International Standard shall be respected.**
- **The commitment to and feasibility of a globally relevant preparing International Standards shall be demonstrated at the start of a project.**
- **Preference shall be given to preparing performance-based standards.**
- **An International Standard may evolve through stages and present options to reflect market differences leading eventually to a unique international solution in all of its provisions.**
- **Committees can only ensure the global relevance if they are aware of all that may affect the standard's global relevance.**

GLOBAL RELEVANCE AND ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCES

IEC ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCES CASES:

- **IEC/TC/SC 23H & IEC 60309 (Dimensional interchangeability requirements for arcuate blade and contact accessories).**
- **IEC/TC/SC 23B & IEC 60884-1 (Plugs and socket-outlets for household and similar purposes – General requirements).**

ISO GLOBAL RELEVANCE CASES:

- **ISO/TC 159 standards on ergonomics.**
- **ISO 9994 on cigarette lighters.**
- **ISO 7005-1 on metallic flanges.**
- **Fast-tracking the CEN shell boiler standards in ISO/TC 11.**
- **ISO/TC 44/SC 11 & ISO 9606-1 (Qualifications of welders).**
- **ISO/TC 153/SC 1 & ISO 7121 (Metal ball valves) using parallel main text clauses.**
- **ISO/TC 23/SC 3 & ISO 4254-1 (General safety requirements of agricultural equipment) using normative annexes.**

PARTNERING WITH OTHER STANDARDS DEVELOPERS

IEC DUAL LOGO PROGRAM:

- **Approved in principle to enter into specific, limited cooperation with other organizations in specific areas of electrotechnology not already under consideration in IEC's technical program.**
- **Upon recommendation by the IEC President, IEC Council may decide it serves the IEC's interests and its markets to establish limited cooperation to publish dual logo standards with organizations having sufficient global reach.**
- **If approved, the IEC/SMB will determine how to address the project consistent with the Directives, that there is no overlap with current IEC work, and that a consensus-based process is established for the project.**
- **If approved, an Implementation Agreement is drawn up. This agreement will cover IPR concerns, especially to enable the originator to hold copyright and to allow IEC NCs to nationally adopt without royalties.**
- **If amendments or modifications are done on a dual logo standard in the originating organization, the current dual logo standard will be withdrawn after the new version is completed and submitted to IEC.**

PARTNERING WITH OTHER STANDARDS DEVELOPERS

ISO PARTNERING ARRANGEMENTS:

- **Recognized standardizing bodies [International Commission on Illumination (CIE); the International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies (IULTCS); and the International Institute of Welding (IIW)].**
- **Various committee arrangements with liaison organizations.**
- **ISO/TC 20 (Aircraft and space vehicles) adoption/recognition of existing standards.**
- **ISO/CEN Vienna Agreement.**
- **Normative references to non-ISO standards.**
- **Source document recognition.**
- **U.S. SDO Pilot Projects.**
- **New ISO PSDO Cooperation Agreements.**

WORKING WITH EUROPE AND OTHER REGIONS

BLOC VOTING & WEIGHTED VOTING

- **Bloc voting is perceived to exist as a significant detriment to the acceptance of U.S. positions in ISO and IEC.**
  - **ISO, IEC, ANSI and USNC statistical reviews indicate bloc voting is not a widespread phenomenon, but specific cases can and have occurred.**

- **Weighted voting in ISO and IEC is perceived as the answer to bloc voting.**
  - **ISO, IEC, ANSI and USNC reviews indicate that, on a case-by-case basis, weighted voting may change voting outcomes in particular cases but this cannot be generalized across ISO and IEC.**
  - **Developing countries as well as smaller developed countries have a voice equal to all other full members and are not likely to agree to relinquish this power.**
  - **Under weighted voting scenarios, ANSI and USNC/IEC dues to ISO and IEC would dramatically increase.**
  - **Global relevance and essential differences compel committees and their leaders to look beyond voting numbers to ensure relevancy.**

WORKING WITH EUROPE AND OTHER REGIONS

IEC/CENELEC DRESDEN AGREEMENT

- **Supports common planning of work, where CENELEC projects can be offered to IEC provided the work can be completed in a defined time period,**
- **Includes parallel voting procedures, leading to simultaneous publication of identical standards.**
- **Guarantees any CENELEC standard will be automatically offered to the IEC for possible acceptance.**
- **Gives IEC the "Right of First Refusal" for work proposed in CENELEC.**
- **Some 66% of CENELEC standards are identical to IEC standards and, in overall terms, 75% of CENELEC standards are identical to or based on IEC standards.**
- **The IEC/CENELEC Management Coordination Group exists to monitor and manage the operation of the Dresden Agreement and to deal with any problems that may arise.**

WORKING WITH EUROPE AND OTHER REGIONS

ISO/CEN VIENNA AGREEMENT

- **Supports common planning of work, where CEN projects can be offered to ISO provided the work can be completed in a defined time period,**
- **Includes parallel voting procedures, leading to simultaneous publication of identical standards.**
- **ISO committees should assign lead to CEN only in very exceptional cases and can do so contingent on a CD level vote taking place in the ISO committee.**
- **Revisions of all Vienna Agreement documents will take place under ISO-lead, even if the current version was or is being developed under CEN-lead.**
- **Approximately 33% of all CEN-approved standards are identical to ISO standards, 33% are on similar topics, and 33% are CEN standards without ISO counterparts.**
- **Approximately 7% of the entire ISO active work program is under CEN lead.**
- **Approximately 78% of the entire ISO active work program is not affected by implementation of the Vienna Agreement at all.**
- **The ISO/CEN Joint Coordination Group exists to monitor and manage the operation of the Vienna Agreement and to deal with any problems that may arise.**

COMMITTEE PERFORMANCE, TIMEFRAMES AND INDICATORS

IEC/SMB Ad Hoc Group 17 (Convenor - Charlie Zegers) is working to:

- **Assess where mandatory deadlines for standards development can be reduced;**
- **Assist TC/SC Officers to ensure drafts reach DIS (CDV) stage in 2 years not 3 ½ years as is the current experience;**
- **CENELEC appears ready to accept publication immediately following DIS (CDV) when there are no negatives and no substantive comments;**
- **Track root causes of delay and fix them;**
- **More transparency at the Preliminary Stage;**
- **Consider criteria for Secretariat/Secretary performance and possible Secretariat terms of office;**
- **Address problems of inactive P-Members.**

COMMITTEE PERFORMANCE, TIMEFRAMES AND INDICATORS

ISO Development Tracks

- **Average development time dropped from 5.4 years in 1998 to 3.6 years in 2002.**
- **To further reduce development time, ISO/TMB has introduced three development tracks:**
  - **Accelerated track (24 months);**
  - **Default track (36 months); and**
  - **Enlarged track (48 months).**
- **Although ambitious, these targets are essential if ISO is to respond to market expectations.**

ISO/TMB Key Performance Indicators (KPI) Task Force will meet in January 2005 to:

- **Examine performance of the total ISO development process and the contributions to performance by all players in the process;**
- **Identify root causes for delays and develop recommendations for fixing such delays;**
- **Develop KPIs suitable for tracking the performance of the ISO development process;**
- **Consider criteria for and a possible procedure for the regular review of secretariat performance.**

CONFLICT RESOLUTION

- **From time to time conflicts or turf problems arise between TC/SCs and other TC/SCs of the same organization or between the organizations.**
- **Resolution can be difficult and time consuming.**
- **What mechanisms have proven successful in resolving such conflicts?**
- **National issues should be addressed at the national level before they become international confrontations.**
- **Can arbitration be a possible answer?**

HORIZONTAL VERSUS PRODUCT FUNCTIONS

- **Horizontal Function: treatment of subjects such as fundamental principles, concepts, terminology or technical characteristics, relevant to a number of TCs.**
- **Horizontal Committee: TC exclusively performing a horizontal function.**
- **Product Committee: TC having a scope which covers a specific product or group of related products.**
- **Basic Publication: Publication prepared by a TC with a horizontal function, containing general provisions for one particular subject. NOTE: A basic publication can have the status of a standard, technical report or guide.**
- **TO BE REVISED - IEC Guide 108 - The relationship between technical committees with horizontal functions and product committees and the use of basic publications**
- **What have been the experiences (both positive and negative) in the development of basic publications by committees with horizontal functions and their use in product committees?**