

Standards Alliance Project (SAP) Harmonization of Petroleum Standards in West Africa

S T A N D A R D S A L L I A N C E - P H A S E 2



Overview

- Standards Alliance Activity Focus
 - Build understanding of international petroleum standards to emphasize their value and drive forward their use.
- Introduction to ASTM International
 - Technical Committees
 - How Standards are Developed
 - Memorandum of Understanding Program



Partner Countries/Regions

- Region of focus for this activity: Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
- Programming at national or regional level, as appropriate
- Focus countries:

Cote d'Ivoire
Ghana
Nigeria
Senegal



Harmonization of Petroleum Standards in West Africa

ECOWAS Ministers – February 2020



ECOWAS identified several ASTM International standards to test the parameters of the agreed upon specifications.



Harmonization of Petroleum Standards in West Africa

Objective

To identify, review and modify existing standards which can be adopted and applied in the region.

Benefits

- Developing market-relevant, scientifically based best practice documents that support consistent requirements and evaluation of product
- Providing reference documents to be cited in regulations
- Facilitating exchange of product by minimizing or eliminating barriers to trade



Harmonization of Petroleum Standards in West Africa

Project Description

- **Introductory Workshops – March 1-3, 2022 (Ghana)**
- **Working Groups**
- **Study Tours**
- **Training**
- **Establish Mechanisms to Maintain Quality**
- **Sustainability of Outcomes**



ASTM International

Operating Globally

- ASTM is one of the world's largest Standards Developing Organizations, with global reach and influence
- With over a century of experience, ASTM offers trusted, relevant, and high quality standards that are accepted globally
 - Established in 1898
 - 30,000 volunteer members from 154 countries
 - 148 main committees and 2,053 subcommittees, covering over 90 industry sectors
- The choice for many global industries
 - 45% outside USA



International Standards: WTO Guidance

WTO TBT “Committee Decision”

The WTO Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations

- **Provides guidance** in the form of six principles to help regulators determine which standards may be considered international for the purposes of the TBT Agreement
- **Does not** designate specific bodies that develop international standards – instead outlines principles that should be observed when international standards are developed.

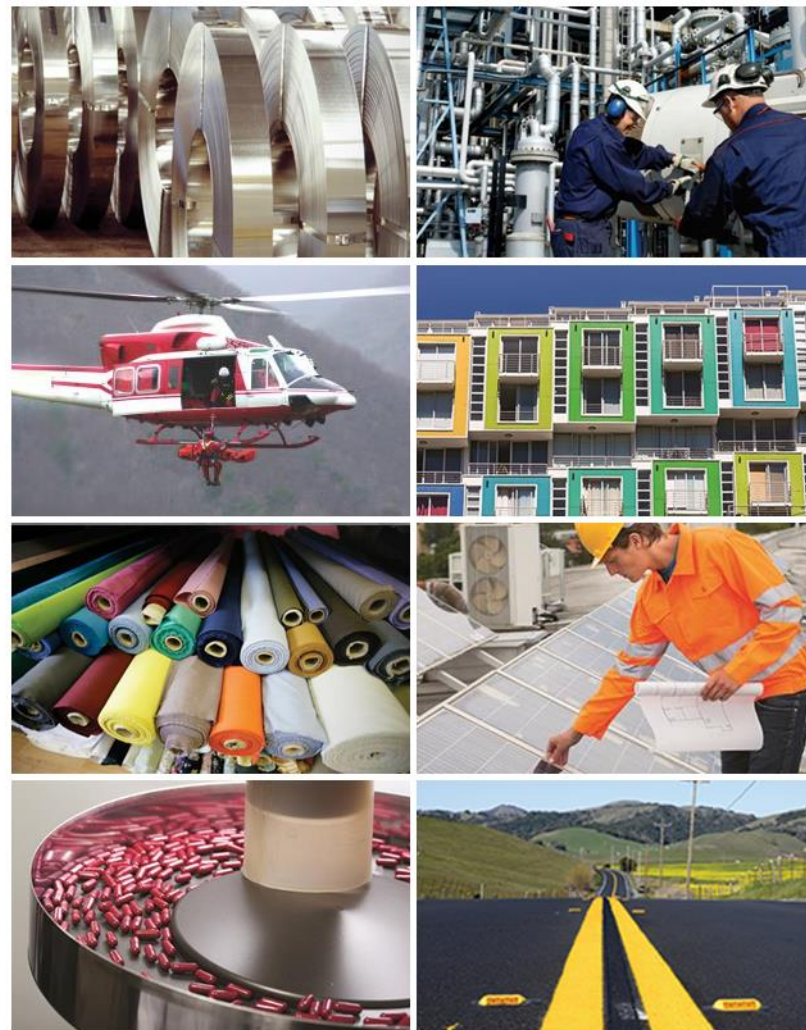
Why it Matters

- International standards have special status under WTO rules.
- Regulations based on international standards are presumed not to create unnecessary obstacles to international trade.
- International standards developed according to the Decision promote trade and public-private cooperation



Technical Committee Letter Designation

- **A** – Ferrous metals and products
- **B** – Nonferrous metals and products
- **C** – Cementitious, ceramic, concrete, and masonry materials
- **D** – **Miscellaneous materials and products**
- **E** – Miscellaneous subjects
- **F** – End-use materials and products
- **G** – Corrosion, deterioration, weathering, durability, and degradation of materials and products



Technical Committee Structure: Organization of Volunteer Members

Main Committee

D02 on Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels and Lubricants

Subcommittee
D02.03 Elemental
Analysis

Subcommittee
D02.08 Volatility

Subcommittee
D02.A0 Gasoline
and Oxygenated
Fuels

Task Group
D02.08.0A Distillation

Task Group
D02.08.0B Flammability



Technical Committees

Address specific industry subjects

Subcommittees

Address subsets of specialized subject matter

Task Groups

Organized by subcommittees: standards get drafted, revised, and developed at this level

Balloting Sequence and Requirements

New Need

Idea for a new standard or revision to an existing standard.

- Better test
- New specification
- Safer product
- Test performance of product



Subcommittee Ballot

Once the new standard or revisions are drafted, a subcommittee ballot is initiated.

To Initiate

- Subcommittee chairman approval or motion passed by voting majority at a subcommittee meeting
- At least 30 days between issue & closing date
- Requires a Standard title, ballot action, work item, technical contact information and clear rationale explaining reasons for ballot

To proceed to next level

- 60% return required
- 2/3 affirmative of the combined affirmative and negative votes cast by voting members
- All negative votes considered and resolved via ASTM online negative resolutions system
- None of the negative votes were considered persuasive



Main Committee Ballot/Society Review

All standards are reviewed by the main committee/society.

To Initiate

- All subcommittee ballot requirements completed
- Ballot items that successfully passed the subcommittee ballot process will automatically be included on the next main ballot
- Ballots for reapproval authorized by subchair or voting majority of subcommittee

To proceed to next level

- 60% return required
- 90% combined affirmative and negative votes by voting members on each item
- All negative votes considered and resolved via ASTM online negative resolutions system
- None of the negative votes were considered persuasive



Editorial Review

Before publication

- ASTM Editor will send a review copy to the technical contact for final review and approval to publish



1

2

3

4

5

6

7



Task Group

Once new activity is approved, a task group is formed, and a work item is registered to draft the standard.

Non-members are invited to participate in the task group. There is no official voting at this level.

No formal requirements to initiate or proceed to the next level.

Note

If the ballot fails to pass, the item goes back to the subcommittee for discussion.



Concurrent Ballot

Revisions and withdrawals, or new standards that have undergone at least one subcommittee ballot can be initiated concurrently.

To Initiate

- Main and subcommittee chairmen approval or motion passed by voting majority at main and subcommittee meeting
- Ballots for revisions and withdrawals or new standards that have undergone at least one subcommittee ballot

To proceed to next level

- 60% return required
- 90% affirmative of the combined affirmative and negative votes cast by voting members
- All negative votes considered and resolved via ASTM online negative resolutions system
- None of the negative votes were considered persuasive



Committee on Standards Review

All not persuasive and not related actions for items passing main committee ballot shall be reviewed and approved by the Committee on Standards(COS).

To Initiate

- Staff submits actions to Committee on Standards after successful Main Committee Ballot/Society Review

To proceed to next level

- Committee on Standards approves that procedures were followed correctly in resolving negative votes

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Program

ASTM International

- Full collection of ASTM Standards (that may be used for *reference, adoption, as basis of national standards, and consultation*)
- Membership at no cost to participant
- Information, training, and partnership

MOU Partner

- Access to ASTM International's webpage through its Information Center
- Encourage active participation of stakeholders in ASTM technical committees
- Utilization of ASTM standards where relevant and appropriate
- Annual Report on use of ASTM standards

120 MOU
partners
worldwide

8,700+
citations of
ASTM
Standards in 75
nations



ASTM Individual MoU Partners in Africa

- Angola (IANORQ) – 2007
- Botswana (BOBS) – 2007
- Burkina Faso (2021)
- Cameroon (ANOR) – 2013
- **Cote d’Ivoire (CODINORM) – 2017**
- Democratic Republic of Congo (OCC) – 2007
- Egypt (EOS) – 2002
- Eswatini (SWASA) – 2009
- Ethiopia (ESA) – 2005
- Gambia, The (TGSB) – 2016
- **Ghana (GSA) – 2007**
- Kenya (KEBS) – 2005
- Malawi (MBS) – 2013
- Mauritius (MSB) – 2005
- Morocco (IMANOR) – 2003
- Mozambique (INNOQ) – 2008
- Namibia (NSI) – 2014
- **Nigeria (SON) – 2004**
- Rwanda (RSB) – 2009
- **Senegal (ASN) – 2017**
- Seychelles (SBS) – 2014
- Sierra Leone (SLSB) – 2013
- South Africa (SABS) – 2003
- Tanzania (TBS) – 2008
- Tunisia (INNORPI) – 2010
- Uganda (UNBS) – 2003
- Zambia (ZABS) – 2004
- Zimbabwe (SAZ) – 2002



ASTM Regional and Continental Partners

- African Organization for Standardization (ARSO) – 2015
- Arab Industrial Development, Standardization & Mining Organization (AIDSMO) – 2019
- South African Development Community (SADC) – 2008



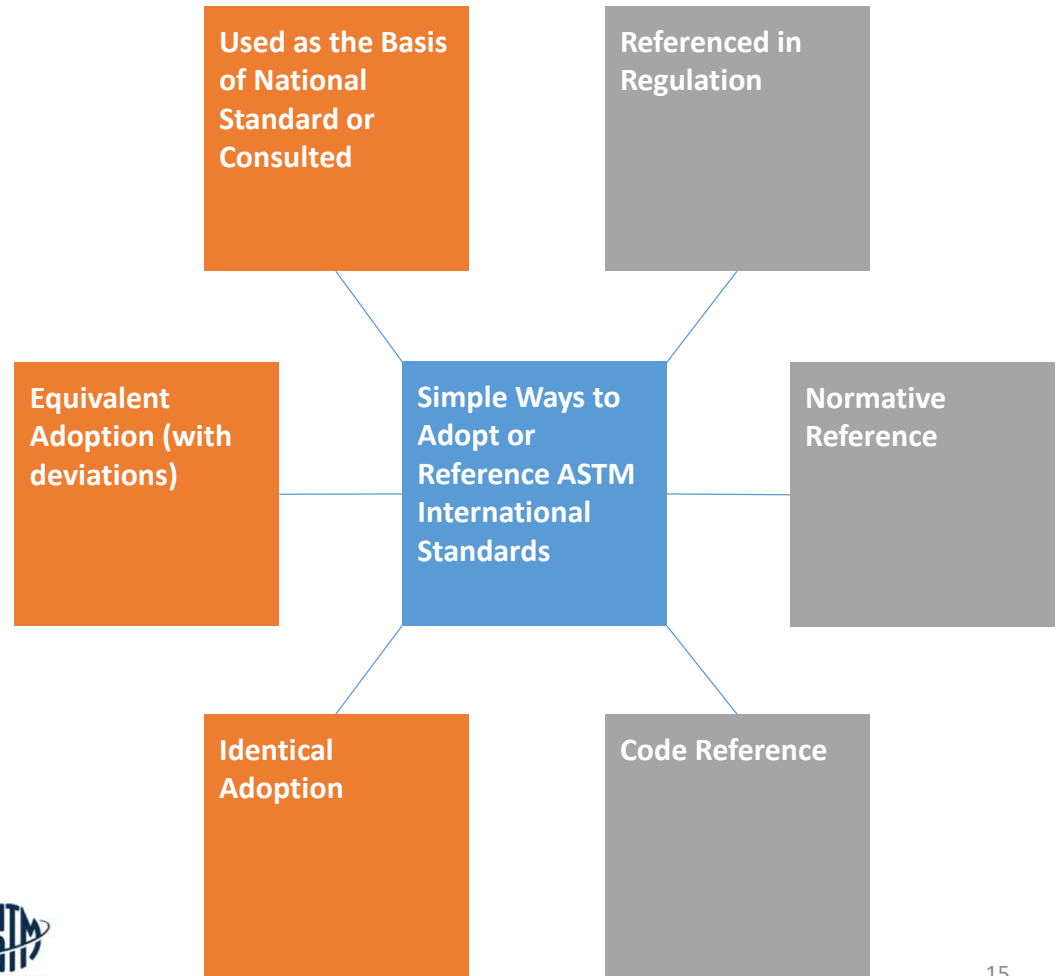
Six Ways to Adopt and Reference ASTM Standards

Available to all Public and Private Standards' Users

- Referenced in Regulations
- Normative Reference
- Code Reference

Available Only to MoU Partners

- Identical Adoption
- Equivalent Adoption
- Used as the Basis of a National Standard or Consulted



Utilization of ASTM Standards via the MoU

How ARSO Nations Use ASTM Standards

Many of your nations already use ASTM International standards

- Citations of ASTM International Standards include:
 - Adoptions – 1209
 - Consultation – 2453
 - Normative reference – 1585
 - Referenced in regulation – 243
 - Used as the basis of a national standard - 1142
- Creates benefits and opportunity within your nation, your continent and globally
 - Significant cost and time reduction to deliver standards
 - Advances technical content and discussion
 - Provides a common technical, business and regulatory language
 - Enables the use of international standards
 - Limits potential for barriers to trade
 - Supports the UN Sustainable Development Goals

As reported by ARSO members in their respective annual reports to ASTM International,

there are **6632** citations to ASTM International standards from 131 TCs.



Contact Information

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