

**FORTY-SECOND MEETING OF THE ISO COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPING
COUNTRY MATTERS (DEVCO)****12 October – 13 October (morning) 2008, Dubai, United Arab Emirates**

DRAFT AGENDA – Day 1 (09:00-17:30)	Documents	Pages
1. Opening of the meeting		
2. Adoption of the agenda	01/2008	5
3. Tabling of the minutes of the 41st meeting held in Geneva Switzerland, 17-18 September 2007	02/2008	9
4. Matters arising from the minutes of the previous meeting	03/2008	13
5. Report by the DEVCO Chair on the 8 th and 9 th meetings of the Chair's Advisory Group (CAG) and the annual meeting of the Regional Liaison Officers (RLOs)	04/2008	21
6. Update on new standards and ISO technical work underway of interest to developing countries	05/2008	37
7. Report by the DEVCO Secretary on the implementation of the ISO Action Plan for developing countries 2005-2010	06/2008	41
8. Strategy of ISO/ITSIG ¹ to assist developing countries with Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)	07/2008	93
9. Presentation of the themes and break-out into discussion groups	08/2008	103
Group 1: Standards for energy efficiency, water, climate change, and their management		
Group 2: National standardization policies: stakeholder participation through national mirror committees		
Group 3: International Standards as a tool to enhance market access and exports		
DRAFT AGENDA – Day 2 (09:00-12:30)		
10. Reporting from DEVCO discussion groups	09/2008	155
11. Panel discussion on standards-related strategies of selected international organizations for capacity building in developing countries	10/2008	159
12. Date and place of the next meeting	11/2008	163
13. Any other business		167
14. Closure of the meeting		169

¹ ISO Information Technology Strategies Implementation Group (ITSIG)



**ITEM 3 TABLING OF THE MINUTES OF THE 41st MEETING HELD IN
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, 17-18 SEPTEMBER 2007**

The draft minutes of the 41st DEVCO meeting held in Geneva, Switzerland, were made available on the ISO/DOC server on 11 February 2008.

No amendments to the minutes were submitted.

DEVCO ACTION

It is proposed to table the minutes of the 41st DEVCO meeting as presented

ITEM 4 **MATTERS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING**

The decisions taken by DEVCO at its 41st meeting were reviewed by the DEVCO Chair's Advisory Group (CAG) in September 2007. Any action taken by the Secretariat is indicated under the text of each resolution.

DEVCO RESOLUTION 1/2007

Item 4 - Matters arising from the minutes of the previous meeting

DEVCO,

adopts the report of the secretariat on follow-up actions taken on matters arising from the minutes of the previous meeting, as contained in document DEVCO 03/2007.

DEVCO RESOLUTION 2/2007

Item 5 - Report by the DEVCO Chair on the 6th and 7th meetings of the DEVCO CAG and the 30th meeting of the RLOs

DEVCO,

recognizing the role of the DEVCO CAG in monitoring the implementation of the *Action Plan for developing countries 2005 – 2010* and in the preparation of the annual DEVCO meetings,

thanks the DEVCO CAG for offering guidance and defining priorities for the increased effectiveness of the assistance provided under the *Action Plan for developing countries 2005 – 2010*,

takes note of the DEVCO Chair's report on the 30th RLO meeting held on Sunday 16 September, and thanks the RLOs for their contribution to promoting ISO in their regions and the support they are providing for the definition of an ISO regional policy.

Monitoring activities were pursued at the DEVCO CAG meeting held in April 2008. The activities are reported on in the minutes of the meeting and covered by the DEVCO Chair in his report to DEVCO under agenda item 5.

DEVCO RESOLUTION 3/2007

Item 6.1.1 - Improve awareness of the role of standards

DEVCO,

taking note of the training courses, seminars and workshops held during the period August 2006 and July 2007,

welcomes the development and organization of a new seminar on *Green House Gas Quantification, Reporting and Verification* as well as on *Good Standardization Practice*,

thanks the following ISO members for their contribution to the implementation of the *ISO Action Plan for developing countries 2005-2010* in hosting training courses, seminars and workshops:

ABNT (Brazil)	LNCSM (Libya)
AFNOR (France)	MASM (Mongolia)
BIS (India)	MBS (Malawi)
BNSI (Barbados)	MLIDNI (Mali)
BSMD (Bahrain)	NBSM (Nepal)
BSN (Indonesia)	NC (Cuba)
BSTI (Bangladesh)	ON (Austria)
ESMA (United Arab Emirates)	PSQCA (Pakistan)
IBNORCA (Bolivia)	SA (Australia)
IANORQ (Angola)	SABS (South Africa)
INDECOPI (Peru)	SASO (Saudi Arabia)
INNORPI (Tunisia)	SLSI (Sri Lanka)
INNOQ (Mozambique)	SLBS (Saint Lucia)
INTECO (Costa Rica)	SNIMA (Morocco)
JBS (Jamaica)	SQCA (Bhutan)
KAZMEMST (Kazakhstan)	TCVN (Vietnam)
KEBS (Kenya)	YSMO (Yemen)
	UNIT (Uruguay)

Awareness raising activities carried out under the ISO Action Plan for developing countries 2005-2010 during the period under review will be reported on by the DEVCO Secretary under agenda item 7.

DEVCO RESOLUTION 4/2007

Item 6.1.2 – Develop capacity

DEVCO,

taking note of the development of a new course on *Marketing and Promotion of International Standards* organized in Jakarta (Indonesia), San José (Costa Rica) and Nairobi (Kenya),

thanks DIN (Germany) for financing the development of the course on *Enhanced Participation in International Standardization* and training standards officers in Africa, Asia, Central America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe and South America,

also thanks Sida (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) for its continued support in increasing developing country capacity for effective participation in the development of the future ISO standard on Social Responsibility.

An update on capacity development activities carried out during the period under review will be covered by the DEVCO Secretary under agenda item 7.

DEVCO RESOLUTION 5/2007

Item 6.1.3 – Increase regional cooperation

thanks SABS (South Africa) for hosting the CASCO/DEVCO regional workshop on Conformity Assessment for Sustainable Development and Trade, in Johannesburg, South Africa, 9-10 May 2007,

thanks ON (Austria) for hosting the COPOLCO/DEVCO workshop on consumer participation for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, in Vienna, 3-4 April 2007,

takes note of ISO's decision to review its policy with regard to regional and sub-regional organizations.

The regional policy was discussed at the ISO Council meeting held in March 2008 and Council Resolution 7/2008 adopted as a result. The text of the resolution is available on ISODOC.

DEVCO RESOLUTION 6/2007

Item 6.1.4 – Develop electronic communications and expertise in IT tools

DEVCO,

thanks DIN (Germany) for financing through the ISO/DIN Endowment fund the implementation of the ICT Programme for BNSI (Barbados) and SLBS (Saint Lucia), SQCA (Bhutan) and NBSM (Nepal) as well as INNOQ (Mozambique) and INDECOPI (Peru),

thanks SCC (Canada) for financing the implementation of the ICT Programme for NC (Cuba),

thanks UNIT (Uruguay) for providing the expertise for the implementation of the ICT Programme for Cuba, Mozambique and Peru,

and thanks UNIDO for financing the implementation of the ICT Programme for PSQCA (Pakistan).

An update on activities related to building capacity in the use of information technology will be covered by the DEVCO Secretary under agenda item 7.

In view of the key role that IT plays in supporting standardization activities, the DEVCO CAG decided to include on the DEVCO agenda a separate item on ISO's support of developing countries in this area (agenda item 8).

DEVCO RESOLUTION 7/2007

Item 6.1.5 – Increase participation in the technical work of ISO

DEVCO,

taking note of the sponsorships granted to experts in developing countries to attend ISO TC/SC and WG meetings,

expresses appreciation for the contributions by the Austrian Development Agency (ADA), the Finnish government, the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee (JISC), the Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation (NORAD), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (seco) for enhancing developing country participation in ISO technical work.

The DEVCO secretariat works in close collaboration, and maintains regular contacts with the above organizations and agencies.

DEVCO RESOLUTION 8/2007

Item 6.2 – Funding of technical assistance

DEVCO,

expresses sincere thanks to the following ISO members having generously contributed to the Funds-in-Trust in 2007:

SCC (Canada)	SN (Norway)
SFS (Finland)	SABS (South Africa)
AFNOR (France)	AENOR (Spain)
BIS (India)	BSI (United Kingdom)
NSAI (Ireland)	UNIT (Uruguay)
JISC (Japan)	YSMO (Yemen)
NEN (Netherlands)	

strongly encourages all members to make a contribution to the Funds-in-trust as it constitutes the foundation for the implementation of the *ISO Action Plan for developing countries*.

A call for ISO members to contribute to the Funds-in-trust was issued by Secretary-General on 11 June 2008.

DEVCO RESOLUTION 9/2007

Item 6.5 – ISO Policy Development Committee reports

DEVCO,

thanks Mr. Olivier Peyrat, CASCO Chair, for his report on the latest developments in CASCO of interest to developing countries,

requests CASCO to continue exploring the feasibility of a guidance document on Market Surveillance,

welcomes the development of a reference publication to reflect the completion of the CASCO toolbox,

thanks Mrs. Jaiock Kim, COPOLCO Chair, for her informative report on activities of interest to developing countries,

encourages continued collaboration with COPOLCO in the development of training material and implementing “train the trainers” programmes to improve consumer participation in standardization in developing countries.

A report on activities in CASCO and COPOLCO are included in annex to agenda item 7.

DEVCO RESOLUTION 10/2007

Item 7 – Report by the DEVCO/TMB ad hoc Task Force

DEVCO,

thanks Mr. Supachai Tepatanapong (DEVCO) and Mr. Steven Cornish (TMB) for the report on the activities of the DEVCO/TMB ad hoc Task Force,

congratulates the DEVCO/TMB ad hoc Task Force for the timely finalization of the document on *Guidance on Partnering and Twinning in ISO Standards Development Activities*,

and thanks the other members of the ad hoc Task Force, Mr. Carlos Amorim (DEVCO), Mr. Graham Holloway (TMB), Ms. Mariani Mohammad (DEVCO), Mr. Anders Sköld (DEVCO) and Mr. Francisco Verdera (TMB) for their valuable contribution,

takes note of the proposal by the ad hoc Task Force to continue its work in view of developing a guidance document on the ISO global relevance policy and defining a mechanism for developing countries to identify NWIPs relevant to their national economies.

The DEVCO/TMB ad hoc Task Force was disbanded as a result of a joint DEVCO/TMB decision.

DEVCO RESOLUTION 11/2007

Item 8 – Reports by International Organizations on activities of interest to developing countries

DEVCO,

thanks Mrs. Françoise Rauser, IEC, Mr. Shyam Gujadhur, ITC, Mr. Ian Dunmill, OIML and Mr. Gerardo Pataconi, UNIDO, for their informative reports on activities of interest to developing countries,

expresses sincere appreciation and thanks the ITC and UNIDO for their excellent collaboration in the implementation of the *ISO Action Plan for developing countries* and carrying out technical assistance and training activities in good partnership with ISO for the interest of developing countries.

DEVCO RESOLUTION 12/2007

Item 10 – Reporting from the discussion groups

DEVCO,

thanks Mr. Serguei Kouzmine, UNECE, Mr. Gerardo Pataconi, UNIDO and Mr. Shyam Gujadhur, ITC for their skilful facilitation of the discussions,

thanks Mr. Adu Gyamfi Darkwa GSB (Ghana), Mr. Carlos Amorim ABNT (Brazil), Ms. Mariani Mohammad, SIRIM/DSM (Malaysia) for their reports,

thanks Mr. Wilson Barbosa de Oliveira, Petrobras (Brazil), Mr. Pekka Järvinen, (Finland), Mr. Francis Farrugia, (Malta), Mr. Gaston Michaud (CEN), Mr. Prem Nandlal (CROSQ), Mrs. Maureen Mutasa (SADCSTAN), Mr. Gary Kushnier (PASC), Mr. Steven Cornish (USA), Mr. Geoff Visser (South Africa), Mrs. Kristina Sandberg (Sweden), Mr. Eduardo São Thiago (Brazil), Mrs. Ghaïet-El-Mouna Annabi (Tunisia), Mr. Javier Garcia (Spain) for their excellent presentations,

requests the DEVCO Chair's Advisory Group to take note of the recommendations put forward by the rapporteurs as well as the contributions from members during the plenary session,

and requests that discussion groups be organized at the 42nd DEVCO meeting to be held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, in October 2008.

At its meeting held in April 2008, the DEVCO CAG selected the themes for the discussion groups that are scheduled on the 42nd DEVCO meeting agenda.

SPECIAL DEVCO RESOLUTION

DEVCO,

thanks Dr. Bernardo Calzadilla Sarmiento, Secretary of DEVCO, for his excellent work,

commends his valuable contribution to the implementation of the *ISO Action Plan for developing countries*,

wishes him every success in his future endeavours.



**ITEM 5 REPORT BY THE DEVCO CHAIR ON THE 8th AND 9th MEETING
OF THE CHAIR'S ADVISORY GROUP (CAG) AND THE ANNUAL
MEETING OF THE REGIONAL LIAISON OFFICERS (RLOs)**

Eighth and ninth meeting of the Chair's Advisory Group (CAG)

The DEVCO Chair will report on the 8th and 9th meeting of the DEVCO Chair's Advisory Group (CAG) held respectively on 18 September 2007 and 24-25 April 2008. The minutes of the meetings are included in **Annex 1** and **Annex 2**.

Annual meeting of the Regional Liaison Officers (RLOs)

The DEVCO Chair will provide a verbal report on the 31st RLO meeting held on Saturday 11 October 2008 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

DEVCO ACTION

DEVCO members are invited to note the above information



Minutes of the 8th DEVCO Chair's Advisory Group (CAG) meeting, 18 September 2007, Geneva, Switzerland

Participants

Chair	Mr. Iman Sudarwo	BSN (Indonesia)
Members present	Mr. Carlos Amorim	ABNT (Brazil)
	Mr. Adu Gyamfi Darkwa	GSB (Ghana)
	Dr. Yaseen Khayyat	JISM (Jordan)
	Ms. Mariani Mohammad	DSM (Malaysia)
	Mr. Hirofumi Ono	JETRO/JISC (Japan)
	Mr. Supachai Tepatanapong	TISI (Thailand)
	Mrs. Leanne Wright	SCC (Canada)
	Mrs. Snježana Zima	HZN (Croatia)
	Mr. Anders Skold	SIS (Sweden)
	ISO/CS	Dr. Bernardo Calzadilla-Sarmiento
Mrs. Sari Rajakoski		DEVCO Secretariat
Special guests	Mr. Alan Bryden	ISO Secretary-General
	Mrs. Margareta Davidson-Abdelli	Sida (Sweden)

Item 1 Opening of the meeting

Mr. Sudarwo opened the meeting and welcomed the CAG members. He gave the floor to the ISO Secretary-General for an update on developments at ISO.

Mr. Alan Bryden commented on the increase in ISO memberships (Surinam, Gabon) and recent membership upgrades (Lithuania, Honduras, Guatemala, Zambia and Swaziland) as well as non-members such as Liberia and Togo that have expressed interest to join ISO.

Mr. Bryden noted that he would like to see promotion activities organized around the following clusters of ISO standards: ISO 22000, ISO 14000 and ISO 27000 and horizontal subjects such as conformity assessment, consumer participation and quality infrastructure related issues. He acknowledged the discussions that had taken place at DEVCO on ISO's possible involvement in developing guidance on market surveillance.

Regarding the training services proposed by the ISO Central Secretariat Mr. Bryden requested CAG members to evaluate the need for possible new training modules to respond to specific requirements in developing countries. He suggested to develop a training course based on the new ISO/IEC publication on *Using and referencing ISO and IEC standards for technical regulations* and highlighted the fact that some developing countries might be interested in the newly developed ISO application to manage national mirror committees (NMC).

Mr. Bryden was pleased to stress the successful collaboration with donors agencies and commented on the agreements that are being finalized with Sida (Sweden) and the Swiss government (seco). In this context, he pointed out the need to consolidate and to expand where possible, the collaboration with the organizations forming part of the UN family. We still need to make efforts to sell the idea that standardization is important, he stated.

Mr. Bryden informed CAG members of the work undertaken to redefine ISO's regional policy and the expected Council decision on the subject in March 2008. He noted that DEVCO CAG could contribute by defining how to make best use of the regional and sub-regional clusters for networking and training activities.

Mr. Sudarwo thanked Mr. Bryden for his update and reminded CAG members that the main purpose of the meeting held after the DEVCO plenary is to review resolutions, monitor the implementation of the *ISO Action Plan* and to consider priorities for technical assistance in 2008, including publications needed in developing countries.

Before moving to point 2 of the agenda, the terms of reference of the DEVCO CAG were confirmed. As CAG members are chosen for a two-year term of office, renewable once, it was established that Mr. Carlos Amorim, Mr. Anders Sköld and Mr. Supachai Tepatanapong, who had served on the DEVCO CAG since 2004, would step down at the end of year after having contributed heavily to its work.

Item 2 Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted as proposed.

Item 3 Confirmation of the minutes of the 7th meeting of the DEVCO CAG, 29-30 March 2007

The minutes of the previous meeting were tabled as presented.

Item 4 Matters arising from the minutes of the previous DEVCO CAG meeting

Matters arising as listed in DEVCO CAG working document 15/2007 were reviewed. Items 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 14 and 19 remain on-going. Items 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18 were closed or discussed under the relevant agenda items.

The need for DEVCO to assist in promoting the twinning concept and facilitate possible twinning arrangements by surveying needs and interest in developing countries was discussed. It was agreed that a line of action could be defined once the TMB Guidance document would be circulated to be members by the ISO Central Secretariat.

Item 5 Review of resolutions from the 41st DEVCO meeting and actions derived

The DEVCO CAG reviewed the list of resolutions included in **annex 1**.

It was agreed that resolutions 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12 were for noting and required no further action. Discussions related to resolutions 3, 10 and 12 are reported below.

Resolution 3 – Improve awareness of the role of standards

The secretariat took note of the need to thank, in the future, regional and sub-regional organizations that host training courses, seminars and workshops and not only national standards bodies, as ISO events organized under the *Action Plan* are increasingly held in collaboration with regional organizations.

Resolution 10 – Report by the DEVCO/TMB ad hoc Task Force

It was agreed that the DEVCO representatives to the DEVCO/TMB ad hoc Task Force need not necessarily be members of the Chair's Advisory Group and that Mr. Carlos Amorim, Mr. Anders Skold and Mr. Supachai Tepatanapong could therefore remain on the Task Force.

It was also agreed that the Task Force should continue its work and that DEVCO should take the initiative to discuss with the TMB the items put forward by Steven Cornish in his presentation at DEVCO.

Members felt that revising the guidelines for developing countries on launching a standards initiative would be a concrete and feasible task for the Task Force.

Resolution 12 – Reporting from the discussion groups

Ways of improving the reporting from the discussion groups was discussed. It was felt that much of the content of the discussions is lost and that little follow-up is possible as the groups do not formulate any recommendation.

The secretariat took note to improve the current Rapporteur's PowerPoint template used for reporting at the DEVCO plenary.

Item 6 Monitoring of the ISO Action Plan for developing countries 2005-2010

The DEVCO CAG reviewed the list of key performance indicators (KPIs) presented in DEVCO CAG working document 17/2007.

The statistical data indicates that the number of ISO members in developing countries remains stable and that participation in DEVCO, CASCO and COPOLCO has increased. The number of technical committee and subcommittee secretariats held by developing countries, including twinning arrangements, now stands at 52, indicating a slight progress.

It was noted that out of the 27 registered twinning arrangements, only 9 are within technical committees other than ISO/TC 176 and ISO/TC 207 (KPI attachment 5). The secretariat took note to provide an analysis of the e-balloting performance in developing countries (KPI attachment 6). The considerable increase in donor funding and project expenditures was also noted (KPI attachment 7).

In reviewing the current list of KPIs, the addition of the ones below was considered::

1. Number of national standards adopted as a result of participation in regional awareness raising or training activities
2. Number of experts from developing countries participating in ISO technical committee and subcommittee meetings
3. Number of new work item proposals (NWIP) submitted by developing countries
4. Number of experts trained as a result of Train-the-Trainers events organized

The secretariat took note to retain no. 3 and 4 and to add them on the list of KPIs to be evaluate at the DEVCO CAG meeting to be held in April 2008.

Item 7 Priorities for Technical Assistance in 2008

7.1 Technical Assistance Plan 2008

Dr. Calzadilla-Sarmiento discussed the framework for technical assistance and training activities for the coming year as presented in DEVCO CAG working document 17/2007.

CAG members exchanged views and discussed priorities for 2008. It was felt that the activities proposed are in line with members' needs. The framework in **annex 2** was approved as amended.

7.2 Special projects – Proposal to Sida (Sweden)

Mr. Sudarwo welcomed Mrs. Margareta Davidson-Abdelli from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and thanked her for her presence at the meeting as well as for the excellent collaboration that Sida and ISO have enjoyed over the years. He noted that CAG members were pleased to have the opportunity to exchange information with her on the 3-year project proposal submitted by ISO to Sida for the implementation of the *ISO Action Plan for developing countries* included in annex 2 to DEVCO CAG working document 18/2007.

Mrs. Davidson-Abdelli recalled Sida's past involvement in supporting ISO members in developing countries with training projects in environmental management, consumer protection and more recently in social responsibility. She highlighted the excellent collaboration with the Swedish Standards Institute (SIS) and the important role that regional organizations such as the African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO) can play in the implementation of assistance projects.

Mrs. Davidson-Abdelli pointed out that ISO's proposal fits well with Sida's objectives and stressed that a long-term support agreement is preferred to running punctual training and assistance activities.

Mrs. Davidson-Abdelli put forward a number of comments and corrections to the project document of which Dr. Calzadilla-Sarmiento took note. It was agreed that CAG members would provide their comments to the document within 15 days from the meeting.

7.3 ISO Helmut Reihlen Award 2008

The DEVCO CAG exchanged ideas on possible themes for the 2008 Contest and agreed on the theme used at the ISO Open Session held on 20 September 2007 entitled "International Standards supporting public policies".

It was felt that the theme is particularly relevant and timely for developing countries and that it should inspire young standardizers to take part in the Contest.

The secretariat took note of the need to ensure that there is support at the ISO Central Secretariat for the proposed theme and to communicate it to DEVCO members, together with the contest rules, as amended by the DEVCO CAG in March 2007.

Item 8 Work plan for publications 2007-2008

Dr. Calzadilla-Sarmiento discussed the work plan for publications of interest to developing countries as presented in DEVCO CAG working document 19/2007. He noted that the publications entitled "My ISO Job" and "Joining in – Participating in International Standardization" had been published and that the manual related to NSBs in the 21st century was being finalized.

The DEVCO CAG agreed on the following order of priority for the production of the publications on the work plan:

1. Conformity Assessment; an amended version of the outline prepared by the CASCO Secretary was circulated at the meeting by Mrs. Leanne Wright (SCC)
2. Marketing and Promotion of ISO Publications, based on the presentation materials of the 3-day training course that has been implemented in developing countries under the *ISO Action Plan*
3. Consumer involvement in International Standardization, a web-based learning module developed in collaboration with the COPOLCO training group

4. Manual 11 – Standards Work on the Net (2003). It is proposed to ask guidance from ISO's Information Technology Strategies Implementation Group (ITSIG) for the revision of the Manual.
5. Launching a standards initiative – guidelines for developing countries (2nd edition 1996), possibly to be revised by the DEVCO/TMB ad hoc Task Force

Item 9 Date of next meeting

It was proposed to hold the 9th meeting of the DEVCO CAG on Thursday 24 and Friday 25 April 2008, at the ISO Central Secretariat in Geneva.

Item 10 Any other business

There was no other business.

Mr. Sudarwo thanked the CAG members for their support and good work. He closed the meeting at 17:40

Unconfirmed Minutes of the 9th DEVCO Chair's Advisory Group (CAG) meeting, 24-25 April 2008, Geneva, Switzerland

Participants

Chair	Mr. Iman Sudarwo	BSN (Indonesia)
Members	Mr. Adu Gyamfi Darkwa	GSB (Ghana)
	Dr. Yaseen Khayyat	JISM (Jordan)
	Ms. Mariani Mohammad	SIRIM/DSM (Malaysia)
	Mr. Hirofumi Ono	JISC (Japan)
	Mr. Sergio Toro	INN (Chile)
	Dr. Trine Tveter	SN (Norway)
	Mrs. Leanne Wright	SCC (Canada)
	Mrs. Snježana Zima	HZN (Croatia)
Excused	Dr. L. N. Senaweera	SLSI (Sri Lanka)
ISO/CS	Mr. Beer Budoo	DEVCO Secretary
	Mrs. Sari Rajakoski	DEVCO Secretariat
ISO/CS guests	Mr. Alan Bryden	Secretary-General
	Mr. Kevin McKinley	Deputy Secretary-General
	Mr. Daniele Gerundino	Strategic Advisor to the Secretary-General
	Mr. Trevor Vyze	Programme Manager, Standards Department
External guest	Mr. Michael Streak	BIPM

Item 1 Welcome and introductions

Mr. Iman Sudarwo, DEVCO Chair, opened the meeting. He thanked the CAG members for being present and welcomed Dr. Trine Tveter, Managing Director, SN (Norway) and Mr. Sergio Toro, Executive Director, INN (Chile), joining the DEVCO CAG for the term 2008-2009. He informed the members that Dr. L. N. Senaweera, Acting Director General, SLSI (Sri Lanka), also newly appointed CAG member for the same period, was unable to join the meeting.

Mr. Sudarwo gave the floor to Mr. Alan Bryden, Secretary-General for an overview on current developments at ISO.

Item 2 Update by the ISO Secretary-General

Mr. Bryden commented on ISO's good performance, with a monthly production of about one hundred new or revised standards, a growing membership with 157 members of which 105 are full members, and international standards being increasingly recognized as a tool to facilitate trade and technology transfer. He stressed ISO's close collaboration with key players on the international scene such as UNIDO, UNCTAD, UNEP and the WTO.

Mr. Bryden reported on developments at ISO at the policy level, with the approval by Council of a revised regional policy, and the decision to increase by two the number of Council members. He also commented on the need to develop a business model of standardization, in order to ensure the sustainability of the NSBs, and confirmed that the issue would be taken into account in the next ISO strategic plan (2011-2015).

At the technical level, Mr. Bryden discussed some of the recent standardization initiatives in the fields of energy efficiency, biofuels, water services and climate change. He also stressed the role of mirror committees and the need to involve industry in the standardization process. Noting the considerable increase in ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certification, he was pleased to report on a recent IAF/UNIDO/ISO partnership to build confidence in certification. He also mentioned the work in progress in CASCO on the subject of Market Surveillance.

Mr. Bryden wished the DEVCO CAG a successful meeting and thanked the members for their active participation in support of ISO members in developing countries.

Item 3 Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was adopted as presented.

Item 4 Confirmation of the minutes of the 8th meeting of the DEVCO CAG held on 18 September 2007

The minutes of the 8th meeting of the DEVCO CAG held in Geneva, Switzerland, were confirmed.

Item 5 Matters arising from the minutes of the previous meeting

Mr. Beer Budoo, DEVCO Secretary, presented the actions taken on the matters arising from the minutes of the previous meeting held in Geneva, Switzerland, on 18 September 2007, as listed in annex 1 to working document DEVCO CAG 05/2008.

Items 1, 2, 4 and 6 were closed. Items 3, 5, 7, 8 and 9 would be discussed under the relevant agenda item.

Item 5.1 Review of DEVCO survey questionnaire results

Mr. Budoo presented the survey results from the 41st DEVCO meeting.

The low response rate was again pointed out, with 32 out of a total of 228 participants having returned the questionnaire. In order to increase the number of questionnaires returned, it was agreed to include it in the working documents and to plan time during the DEVCO meeting for the members to fill it in.

It was also suggested to find ways of showing that the feedback received is taken into account for the planning of technical assistance and training activities in order to motivate the members to respond to the questionnaire.

In addition, the Secretariat took note of the need to simplify the questionnaire and to include on it the option: developing country/developed country. It was agreed that the revised questionnaire would be sent to the CAG for approval by e-mail.

Commenting on the responses to the questions related to needs for technical assistance, training and publications (Q 11 and Q 12), Mr. Sudarwo noted that DEVCO members would be in a better position to formulate their needs if they would be more knowledgeable on the new standards and ISO technical work underway that will impact their economies.

A number of CAG members expressed support for the Chair's view, and it was unanimously agreed to schedule, as part of the DEVCO agenda, an update on ISO technical work of interest to developing countries.

The Secretariat took note of the need to request ISO to deliver such a session at the 42nd meeting to be held in Dubai in October 2008.

Item 6 ISO Action Plan for developing countries 2005-2010

Item 6.1 DEVT work programme for 2008

Mr. Budoo presented the technical assistance and training activities organized under the five objectives of the ISO Action Plan, since reporting to DEVCO in September 2007. He also presented the projects carried out in 2008 and discussed some of the activities planned for the second half of the year. His presentation is included in annex 1.

Mr. Sudarwo proposed that training on *ISO 28000 - Specification for security management systems for the supply chain* be organized, in view of the strategic importance of the standard in developing countries.

Mr. Budoo agreed that this could be done, and that in the future, the questionnaire for collecting technical assistance requests would be menu-driven, meaning that members would choose from a pre-defined list of activities in which area they would wish to receive support.

In response to a question regarding technical assistance requests that could not be satisfied (for whatever reason), Mr. Budoo confirmed that these were not cancelled but postponed and included on the activity plan of the coming year.

Questions were raised concerning the process for the elaboration of the next Action Plan for developing countries (2011-2015) and its likely timeframe.

The Secretariat took note of the need to involve the CAG in the process from the start.

Item 6.2 Monitoring the implementation of the Action Plan

Mr. Budoo referred CAG members to annex 4 of DEVCO CAG working document 06/2008 that lists the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) used for the monitoring the *ISO Action Plan for developing countries 2005-2010*. The data presented for each of the KPIs was reviewed.

The data on the number and distribution of developing country participation in ISO technical work, as well as the statistics on P-member voting failure on DIS and FDIS were discussed in length. It was felt that the data is very valuable for monitoring developing country participation in ISO technical work.

All agreed that the e-balloting failure rate is not only a technical problem but goes deeper in the way the national standards bodies manage (or don't manage) their business processes (formulate national positions, monitor the progress of the technical work, allocate and train resources, etc.).

It was suggested to identify five countries with high failure rates, to analyze the reasons behind and to plan a programme to support this pilot group. Mr. Budoo agreed to evaluate whether an additional programme could be fitted to the activity plan for 2008.

The Secretariat took note of the need to measure the evolution of developing country membership in ISO technical committees and to monitor the progress from O to P membership in ISO/TCs and SCs. In addition, it was agreed that the e-balloting failure rates should be weighted against the number of possible votes.

Mr. Budoo presented data in support of KPI 7 – *ISO/TC meetings held in developing countries*. The figures show a slight increase in the number of meetings hosted in developing countries but overall it remains very low (around 17%). It was noted that if developing countries do not participate in ISO/TC and SC meetings, it is difficult for them to offer hosting them.

In reviewing the financial data, Mr. Budoo pointed out the important increase in donor funding and the challenge that this poses for his team to implement an increased number of technical assistance and training projects.

Item 7 Promotion of the twinning concept

Taking note of the revised version of the twinning document *Guidance on Partnering and Twinning in ISO Standards Development Activities*, distributed at the meeting, the CAG discussed some of the key constraints that hinder the implementation of the twinning concept at a larger scale than it is currently the case (24 twinning arrangements, involving 11 developed countries and 13 developing countries).

The CAG recognizes that twinning can be a good option for the more advanced developing countries, but notes that many of them do not fulfill some of the basic requirements for engaging in a twinning arrangement. Therefore, the CAG believes that priority should be given to other means than twinning for promoting developing country participation in ISO technical work.

Item 8 Preparation of the 42nd DEVCO meeting, 12-13 October 2008, Dubai, UAE

Item 8.1 Draft agenda

The draft agenda for the 42nd DEVCO meeting was discussed. The CAG welcomed the proposal by the Secretary to reconsider agenda item 7 – *Reports by International Organizations* and to organize a panel discussion, instead of inviting each of the organizations to present a report, of which a copy is included in the DEVCO working documents. It was agreed that a panel discussion would allow for more interaction and make the session into a more valuable experience for the international organizations involved, as well as the DEVCO members.

Based on the criteria of collaboration with ISO in support of developing countries, it was agreed to invite the following organizations: ITC, UNIDO, WTO (TBT secretariat) and JCDCMAS. Each of the international organizations would be asked to present their capacity building strategy in developing countries and to include case studies at the national, regional and international level.

The second addition to the proposed DEVCO agenda was presented by Mr. Daniele Gerundino, Strategic Advisor to the Secretary-General. He conveyed to the CAG a request from the ITSIG¹ to organize a joint ITSIG/DEVCO panel discussion on how to improve developing country participation in ISO technical work through a more efficient use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT).

Mr. Gerundino noted that the ITSIG would like to have the opportunity of updating DEVCO members on the latest developments, and work in progress, with the view of encouraging members to take full advantage of ISO's e-services. Also, the session would contribute to promoting good practices in the planning and managing of ICT resources.

The CAG welcomed the proposal and agreed to include the subject on the DEVCO agenda for the Monday 13 October 2008.

The final DEVCO agenda is included in annex 2.

¹ ISO Information Technology Strategies Implementation Group (ITSIG)

Item 8.2 Selection of DEVCO discussion group themes

The CAG examined the discussion group themes proposed in document ADD 1 to DEVCO CAG 08/2008. It was agreed that the themes for the DEVCO discussion groups to be organized in Dubai would be the following:

1. Standards for energy efficiency, water, climate change, and their management
2. National standardization strategy: stakeholder participation through national mirror committees
3. Standards as a tool to enhance market access and exports

The CAG welcomed the proposal to organize the discussion group on energy efficiency, water and climate change jointly with UNIDO.

Item 8.3 Identification of discussion group chairs and speakers

In order to give the discussion groups more focus and to make better use of the information exchanged, Mr. Budoo proposed to use external expertise for the preparation of a background paper for each of the discussion groups, to guide the discussions in Dubai and to draft a report after the event.

Contrary to previous years, the discussion groups would no longer have a rapporteur but a Chair, responsible for opening the session, introducing the speakers and managing time. The Chair would also be responsible for reporting at the DEVCO plenary meeting on the following day.

Dr. Khayyat volunteered to chair the discussion group on energy efficiency together with UNIDO, Mrs. Mohammad agreed to chair the discussion group on national standardization strategy and Dr. Tvester offered to chair the discussion group on standards enhancing market access.

Mr. Budoo invited the chairs to make suggestions as to who they would wish to invite to take part in their respective discussion groups. It was agreed that the expert, as well as the panelists for the first group would be selected by UNIDO and that Dr. Khayyat would be consulted in the process.

The Secretariat took note of the need to identify the experts and the speakers for the sessions. As in previous years, a lunch would be organized for the chairs, experts and speakers to meet before the start of the discussion groups. The lunch will be scheduled on Sunday 12 October 2008 between 12:00 and 14:00.

Item 9 DEVCO CAG guest session

The CAG welcomed a presentation by Mr. Kevin McKinley, Deputy Secretary-General on *ISO standards and standardization work in the area of energy management and renewable energy sources*. Mr. Michael Streak, from the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (BIPM) reported on the work of the Joint Committee on Coordination of Assistance to Developing Countries in Metrology, Accreditation and Standardization (JCDCMAS) and Mr. Trevor Vyze, Programme Manager, Policy, Research and Support, ISO Standards Department, gave a presentation on new areas in standardization.

Mr. Sudarwo informed Mr. McKinley that the CAG had decided to propose a technical update as part of the DEVCO plenary in Dubai and asked for his support in making this happen. Mr. McKinley welcomed the suggestion and confirmed that he would facilitate the organization of the session from the ISO side.

Item 10 Date of the next meeting

The next meeting of the DEVCO CAG will take place on 13 October 2008, in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 14:00 to 17:30.

Item 11 Any other business

There was no other business.

The meeting was closed at 15:30.



ITEM 6 UPDATE ON NEW STANDARDS AND ISO TECHNICAL WORK UNDERWAY OF INTEREST TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Recognizing the need to update DEVCO members on new work items and standards of potential interest to developing countries, the DEVCO CAG agreed, at its 9th meeting held in April 2008, to include a new item on the DEVCO agenda.

The update will be presented by Mr. Alan Bryden, Secretary-General.

DEVCO ACTION

DEVCO members are invited to note/comment the information presented



ITEM 7 **REPORT BY THE DEVCO SECRETARY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ISO ACTION PLAN FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

7.1 ISO Action Plan for developing countries 2005-2010

The *ISO Action Plan for developing countries 2005-2010*, the implementation for developing countries of the *ISO Strategic Plan 2005-2010*, is in its fourth year of implementation.

The Action Plan represents the implementation of those elements of the *ISO Strategic Plan 2005-2010* relating to developing countries and is built around the following five key objectives:

- 1 *Improve awareness of key stakeholders in developing countries of the role of standardization in economic growth, world trade and sustainable development;*
- 2 *Build capacity of ISO members and stakeholders involved in developing the standardization infrastructure and participating in international standardization work;*
- 3 *Increase national and regional cooperation to share experience, resources, training and information and communications technologies;*
- 4 *Develop electronic communication and expertise in IT tools to participate in international standardization work, reach out to stakeholders and make efficient use of ISO e-services;*
- 5 *Increase participation in governance and technical work of ISO to voice priorities, contribute and influence the technical content of ISO deliverables.*

The Action Plan is administered by the Development and Training Services (DEVT) unit at the ISO Central Secretariat and monitored by DEVCO and its Chair's Advisory Group (CAG).

Further progress has been made in meeting the five objectives, with a significant expansion of the activities thanks to an increase in donor funding, leading to a considerable growth in the volume of technical assistance and training provided to members.

Information is given hereafter on the activities carried out under each of the five key objectives since reporting to DEVCO in September 2007. The overview in **Annex 1** lists assistance projects and training activities implemented between August 2007 and August 2008.

Process for submitting technical assistance requests

Members are reminded that the annual technical assistance plan is established based on requests received from developing countries. It is therefore essential to formulate your requests and send them to the DEVCO Secretariat using the Technical Assistance Request form sent to all members on 22 August 2008 and available on the ISODOC server. This year, the form has been re-designed to present a menu of areas in which assistance may be provided to developing countries, the type of event requested by the recipient national standards body, the target audience, and the level (national, regional or international) of the event in order to facilitate the filling of the form. At the same time, the information thus received will be more precise and will enable DEVT to come up with an annual work programme that better reflects members' needs.

Currently still too few requests are received. In order to achieve a balanced work programme for the implementation of the ISO Action Plan it is essential that more countries express their needs and provide input on their requirements for technical assistance and training.

7.1.1 Improve awareness of the role of standards

During the period under review considerable effort has been made to disseminate and improve awareness of new standards, particularly in the fields of food safety, environmental management and climate change as well as on building technical infrastructure.

Food safety management systems

ISO 22000 - Food safety management systems -- Requirements for any organization in the food chain continued to be one of the key areas of focus in light of requests made by members and thus a number of seminars and workshops were organized worldwide.

Seminars/workshops were held at the regional level in Buenos Aires (Argentina), Amman (Jordan) and Lusaka (Zambia) for around 100 participants, both local and foreign. The event in Argentina was held in Spanish and was organized in collaboration with the Pan American Standards Commission (COPANT) and eight countries participated. The event in Lusaka was organized in collaboration with the Common Market for Southern and Eastern Africa (COMESA) secretariat and 16 countries participated.

Ten national seminars on ISO 22000 were delivered in Yemen, Uganda, Kenya, Burundi, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Ghana, Armenia and Uzbekistan, a notable increase from 2007. This shows that ISO members are now switching to the field application of the standard by raising awareness among industry and other stakeholders. The events held in Yemen and Saudi Arabia were in Arabic while the one in Burundi and Rwanda were in French. The events delivered in Uganda, Kenya, Burundi and Rwanda were done in a context of sub-regional cooperation among these countries within the East African Community (EAC) and ISO thus collaborated with UNIDO which is implementing a regional project in the area of standards for EAC

Many of the above events made use of the publication entitled *ISO 22000, Food safety management systems - An easy-to-use checklist for small business - Are you ready?* which was published in collaboration with the International Trade Centre (ITC) in 2007.

Environment

In response to issues related to climate change, ISO has responded with the development of standards such as ISO 14064 and ISO 14065 for Greenhouse Gas Quantification, Reporting and Verification. One national awareness-raising seminar on these standards was held in November 2007 in Bogotá (Colombia) in Spanish. A regional seminar was held in February 2008 in Pretoria (South Africa) in which 13 countries from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) participated.

Building technical infrastructure

ISO continues to play an active role within the Joint Committee on Coordination of Assistance to Developing Countries in Metrology, Accreditation and Standardization (JCDCMAS) comprising the following organizations:

- Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (BIPM)
- International Accreditation Forum (IAF)
- International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)
- International Laboratory Accreditation Co-operation (ILAC)
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
- International Trade Centre – UNCTAD/WTO (ITC)
- Telecommunication Standardization Bureau of ITU (ITU-T)
- International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML)

- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

The DEVCO Secretary attended the last JCDCMAS meeting held in Paris, France on 7 March 2008, hosted by BIPM which now holds the Secretariat. During the meeting, an invitation was extended by to all JCDCMAS members to participate in the DEVCO/CASCO workshop on Conformity Assessment held in Kiev on 12-13 June 2008 and subsequently a representative of the JCDCMAS secretariat participated.

A representative of the JCDCMAS secretariat also made a presentation to the DEVCO CAG meeting in April 2008 and has been invited to make a presentation at the 2008 DEVCO meeting.

A guidance document entitled *Fast Forward - National Standards Bodies in Developing Countries*, was published in 2008 in collaboration with UNIDO. This publication is intended as a user-friendly introduction and practical tool for people who are tasked with the establishment, upgrading and management of a national standards body (NSB) in a developing country or transition economy. It explains the role of standardization in industrial development, trade facilitation and improving access to markets. It describes how standardization is interlinked with the disciplines of metrology and conformity assessment and how the three form essential building blocks for developing a quality infrastructure that enables sustainable development, can lead to full participation in international trade and satisfies the technical requirements of the multilateral trading system. This document is expected to be of benefit to developing countries in their effort to establish or upgrade their national standards bodies.

A workshop on *Good Standardization Practice*, introduced last year, was carried out in Colombo (Sri Lanka) in December 2007 in collaboration with UNIDO and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). The course is an introduction to the Code of Good Practice for standardization. It discusses the importance of globalization and trade; the relevance of WTO Agreements on Technical Barriers to Trade and Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures; the phases of international standardization; and the adoption and use of international standards in technical regulation.

The first regional workshop on *ISO/IEC 27001 - Information technology — Security techniques — Information security management systems — Requirements* was held in New Delhi, India in March 2008 and seven countries participated. The implementation of the standard will reassure customers and suppliers that information security is taken seriously within the organizations they work with because they have in place state-of-the-art processes to deal with information security threats and issues. A national workshop was held in Saudi Arabia in May 2008. In August 2008, a regional workshop was held as a side event of the Asian Consultative Committee on Standards and Quality (ACCSQ) meeting in Hanoi, Vietnam. Ten countries participated.

7.1.2 Develop capacity

Participating actively in standardization activities of direct importance to the national economy and accessing the relevant information requires an effective infrastructure, appropriate tools and qualified staff in the national and regional bodies in charge of standardization.

During the period under review, training courses and e-learning programmes have been organized to train experts and ISO member staff in standards development. Also, efforts were sustained to support the participation of developing countries in the development of ISO's future standard on Social Responsibility.

Enhanced Participation in International Standardization

Regional training courses on *Enhanced Participation in International Standardization* were organized in Vienna (Austria) in August 2007, in Paris (France) in December 2007 and in Bangkok

(Thailand) in March 2008. The number of countries respectively participating was 17, 16 and 6. The course is aimed at ISO member staff and focuses on the international standardization process, the roles and responsibilities of the key players as well as the tools and web technologies that support the process. The Vienna course was targeted at ISO members in Eastern Europe and Central Asia and was delivered in English by international standardization experts with simultaneous translation into Russian. The Paris event was run for French-speaking African countries in collaboration with AFNOR. The Bangkok course was delivered in a "Train the trainer" format thus providing a pool of trainers for future ISO events. In fact, one of the trainees will be used as a trainer for a seminar that will be organized in the Philippines in September 2008.

It is recalled that the course on *Enhanced Participation in International Standardization* has been developed, piloted and implemented worldwide thanks to funding by DIN (Germany) through the ISO/DIN Endowment fund.

The publication associated with the training course entitled *Joining in - Participating in International Standardization* is available in English and in French. A Spanish version is being prepared in collaboration with UNIT (Uruguay) and funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).

E-learning programme

ISO's e-learning programme comprises the following three modules:

- Module 1: Assessing of national priorities in standardization
- Module 2: Participating in international standardization
- Module 3: Implementing international standards

The e-learning modules follow a "learning-by-doing" approach. Advantage is taken of the opportunities that information technology, combined with careful instructional design, offer to create a virtual environment where the student is given the possibility to perform the "same" activities that she/he is supposed to undertake in real life.

Two editions of module 3 (October 2007 and April 2008) and one each of modules 1 (February 2008) and 2 (October 2007) were run in the period under review.

Fifty-three staff from ISO members, both in developed and developing countries, took part in the e-learning programme.

Marketing and Promotion of International Standards

Two regional training courses on *Marketing and Promotion of International Standards* were held in Zagreb (Croatia) in December 2007 and in Sao Paulo (Brazil) in April 2008 respectively. For the first time, the course was also delivered in Geneva in March 2008 as part of the regular courses offered at the ISO Central Secretariat. A course for the Arab region is planned to take place in November 2008.

The course is targeted at marketing, information and communication specialists and aims at providing knowledge, practical information and tools to help ISO members promote standardization and to give easy access to ISO standards to users and stakeholders in their countries.

Capacity building in Social Responsibility

Thanks to the support provided by donors, an extensive capacity-building programme is in place to increase the involvement of developing countries in the work of the ISO/TMB Working Group on Social Responsibility (WG SR).

The following workshops on Social Responsibility took place:

- Regional workshops in Jordan (October 2007), Austria (November 2007), Burkina Faso (December 2007), Serbia (April 2008), Saint Lucia (June 2008), Brazil (July 2008), Chile (August 2008).

- National workshops in Mauritius (February 2008), Peru (March 2008), Ukraine (April 2008) and Zimbabwe (June 2008).

During the period under review, some 175 sponsorships were granted to experts from developing countries to attend the regional seminars and workshops that were organized under the ISO Action Plan, including the two pre-event workshops for developing countries held during the plenary meetings of the ISO/TMB Working Group on SR in Vienna (Austria) in November 2007 and in Santiago (Chile) in September 2008. Following the latter two workshops, the developing country experts also attended the WG SR plenary meetings.

Following the creation of the Integrated Drafting Task Force (IDTF) during the Vienna meeting of the ISO/TMB Working Group on SR, 18 sponsorships were provided to developing country experts and leaders to attend the three IDTF meetings in France (January 2008), South Africa (April 2008) and USA (July 2008) respectively.

Following a resolution of the WG SR in Vienna, formal links were established with the UN Global Compact to encourage its participation in the activities undertaken by ISO. The UNGC thus participated in four of the above events.

7.1.3 Increase regional cooperation

In line with the objectives set in the *ISO Action Plan for developing countries* greater emphasis has been placed on strengthening regional and sub regional cooperation and building partnerships to increase efficiency in the delivery of technical assistance and training programmes. Experience has shown that regional and sub regional cooperation is the most effective mechanism for sharing experience, organizing training and optimizing the participation of developing countries in international standardization.

So far, ISO has established formal relations with seven regional standards organizations.

Furthermore, at its meeting in March 2008, ISO Council approved that ISO should collaborate informally (without establishing formal agreements) in the field of technical assistance (training, awareness-raising, capacity building) with sub regional organizations involved in standardization or standard-related activities. These relations should focus on those sub regional organizations connected to regional economic agreements and having at least 50% of their members being ISO members.

A number of events were already run jointly with regional/sub regional organizations, such as the Standardization Organization for the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GSO), the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Asian Consultative Committee on Standards and Quality (ACCSQ) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). Besides, ISO also conducted events for groups of countries forming part of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the East African Community (EAC), the Pan American Standards Commission (COPANT) and the Economic and Monetary Community in Central Africa (CEMAC) respectively.

Joint regional events with CASCO and COPOLCO

In view of the importance of conformity assessment and related issues in developing countries, the seventh and eighth in a series of regional workshops on Conformity Assessment for Sustainable Development and Trade were organized in co-operation with CASCO in Tunis (Tunisia) for French-speaking countries in November 2007 and in Kiev (Ukraine) in June 2008 respectively.

Training materials on the CASCO Toolbox comprising the conformity assessment standards are being prepared with contents designed for regional as well as national events. This area is in high demand by developing countries since most of them face problems in their export sector. Three (one regional and two national) awareness and training workshops in conformity assessment have been planned for late 2008 in Africa.

Joint activities with COPOLCO led to the successful design and delivery of the first Train-the-trainer workshop on consumer participation in Accra (Ghana) in February 2008 and the roll-out of a new distance learning tool to aid understanding of the role of consumers in standardization. The latter will be presented during the 42nd DEVCO meeting in Dubai. National follow-up activities to the Train-the-trainer workshop have been planned in various countries for execution before end 2008. Thanks to donor funding obtained, it may be possible that one or two of the national events will be converted to regional events.

7.1.4 Develop electronic communications and expertise in IT tools

Reaching out to stakeholders as well as accessing and participating in international standardization requires the ability to use and implement electronic communication and IT tools developed by ISO in support of the international standardization process.

ISO ICT Programme

Through the ICT Programme, ISO members in developing countries and economies in transition receive hardware and software to strengthen their computer infrastructure, as well as training in the effective use of the standards development tools and web technologies.

During the period under review, the ISO ICT programme was carried out in Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Gabon. The programme is also planned to be executed in Cameroon in September 2008.

The publication "Standards work on the Web: the ISO solutions" - formerly Manual 11 - which is a key element in the ISO ICT Programme for ISO members in developing countries is being revised. The current situation with respect to ICT capabilities of ISO members in developing countries has been assessed on the basis of information available and four ICT packages consisting of equipment, software and technical assistance that could be deployed to ISO members have been identified.

Following the publication of "Standards work on the Web: the ISO solutions", it is proposed to significantly increase the number of countries receiving assistance through the ISO ICT Programme. In order to deploy the packages to a significant number of ISO members in the next three years, it is proposed to employ a dedicated Project Manager as from 2009.

Training in IT for Standards Development

Many ISO members in developing countries take advantage of the training courses offered at the ISO Central Secretariat by participating in the regular sessions organized in Geneva free of charge or by requesting ISO to organize a customized course on a cost recovery basis. A course on e-balloting was carried out for the Saudi Arabian Standards Organization (SASO) in November 2007; another course on ISOTC server and e-balloting was implemented for the Korean Agency for Technology and Standards (KATS) in April 2008.

Courses on ISO e-services are also organised at the regional level. One regional course was organized in collaboration with the Standardization Organization for the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GSO) in November 2007 and 11 countries from the Arab and Mediterranean region attended. The second regional course was hosted by KATS in April 2008 and 11 countries from the region participated as well as Macau (China).

The following training courses are proposed by the ISO Central Secretariat, on a regular basis and free of charge: *ISOTC Server and e-balloting*; *Using the ISO STD Template: practical tips*; *ISO Global Directory* and *ISO project management*. The course descriptions can be found in the *Training in Standards Development* brochure available on ISO Online.

Global Directory training

The ISO Global Directory database allows ISO member bodies and correspondent members to register individuals as their representatives on ISO committees and/or in other functions.

A large-scale training programme was designed and has been in operation since 2005 to support the release and use of the ISO Global Directory. To date, 96 ISO member bodies and 25 correspondent members have been trained to use the ISO Global Directory.

Although sponsorships have been extended to developing countries to attend these training courses, there are still nine ISO member bodies and 18 correspondent members that have yet to register on the Global Directory and to receive the training. These members are encouraged to contact ISO as soon as possible so that the training can be organized without delay.

Two customized national ISO Global Directory courses were held in Belgium and Ireland in October 2007 and July 2008 respectively. One regional course was held in Austria in December 2007 covering five countries and one course was held in Geneva covering four countries.

7.1.5 Increase participation in ISO technical work

The fifth objective of the ISO Action Plan is to encourage the involvement of developing countries in the technical work performed by ISO's technical committees, sub-committees and working groups. By participating at these three levels, developing countries ensure that their interests are taken into account and in doing this they contribute to strengthening ISO's global relevance.

Sponsorships continued to be provided to delegates from developing countries to participate in ISO technical committee meetings, such as ISO/TC 34, 37, 71, 197, 207, 223, according to selection criteria defined by the DEVCO Chair's Advisory Group. Sponsorships are also being specifically provided to encourage developing country members to participate in the work of the new PC 242 – Energy Management.

DEVCO ACTION

DEVCO members are invited to note the above information

7.2 Funding of technical assistance

The volume of technical assistance provided to developing countries has considerably increased over the past three years. The amount spent on programmes under the ISO Action Plan is shown in **Annex 2**.

In terms of participation some 3200 experts, delegates and ISO member staff participated in technical assistance and training activities during the period under review and close to 417 of them benefited from financial support under the ISO Action Plan.

The increase in assistance has been made possible mainly through the generous support from donor agencies and partner organizations. This is shown in **Annex 3** where the three sources of funding for the implementation of the *ISO Action Plan for developing countries* are shown.

Contributions from ISO members to the Funds-in-Trust

Contributions from ISO members to the Funds-in-Trust, since reporting to DEVCO in September 2007, have been received from SCC (Canada), ICONTEC (Colombia), CYS (Cyprus), EOS (Egypt), SFS (Finland), AFNOR (France), NSAI (Ireland), JISC (Japan), NEN (Netherlands), SN (Norway), ISS (Serbia), SABS (South Africa), AENOR (Spain), SNV (Switzerland), BSI (United Kingdom), ANSI (United States of America) and UNIT (Uruguay).

Additional contributions for specific projects have been received from SCC (Canada), JISC (Japan) and BSI (United Kingdom).

It is recalled that the implementation of the *ISO Action Plan for developing countries* is dependent on ISO member contributions to the Funds-in-trust.

Contributions in kind

Many ISO members in developed and developing countries agree to host national and regional events organized under the *ISO Action Plan* and provide assistance, not only in coordinating on-site logistics and the participation of experts and international participants, but also collaborate in identifying speakers and regional expertise to add value to the conference, training seminar or workshop that they welcome in their country.

The ISO/DIN Endowment Fund

Educational activities such as the course on *Enhanced Participation in International Standardization* and the ISO ICT Programme for developing countries are financed by the ISO/DIN Endowment Fund. The capital of the Endowment consists of a donation of CHF 1 000 000 made by DIN, on the occasion of its 75th Anniversary in 1992.

7.3 Partnerships with development agencies and international organizations

Partnerships have been established with international organizations and development agencies at the multilateral and bilateral levels for the implementation of technical assistance projects under the *ISO Action plan for developing countries*. Financial support is achieved either through member contributions to the Funds-in-trust, the ISO/DIN Endowment or through funding agreements with national development agencies, such as NORAD (Norway), seco (Switzerland), SIDA (Sweden) and the Finnish government.

Active collaboration takes place with the International Trade Centre (ITC), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the World Trade Organization (WTO). The cooperation takes various forms such as reciprocal participation in meetings and increasingly the joint implementation of technical cooperation projects.

DEVCO ACTION

DEVCO members are invited to note the above information

7.4 Technical assistance dispensed by DEVCO Members

Reports by DEVCO members on technical assistance activities in developing countries during the period under review are in **Annex 4**. Reports received after the meeting will be included in the DEVCO minutes.

DEVCO ACTION

DEVCO members are invited to note the above information

7.5 The Helmut Reihlen 2008 Award – ISO Contest for Young Standardizers

The Helmut Reihlen Award was created in 1999 and is granted every two years under the *ISO Action Plan for developing countries*. It is financed by the DIN/ISO Endowment and named after Professor Helmut Reihlen, director of the Deutsches Institut für Normung (DIN) from 1977 to 1999, in recognition of his significant contribution to technical assistance activities in support of ISO members in developing countries. The purpose of the contest is to promote standardization in developing countries and to raise awareness of the importance of standards for safe and sustainable development.

The contest is open to permanent employees, aged up to 35, of standardization institutions in developing countries and economies in transition, members of ISO, as well as to delegates and experts involved in ISO's technical work.

The theme selected for the 2008 contest was *International standards supporting public policies*. Public policy addresses a wide range of issues such as health, safety, security and preservation of

the environment, communication and transport systems, consumer protection and many others. Achieving the objectives related to these issues often involves meeting requirements for quality, ecology, safety, economy, reliability, compatibility, interoperability, efficiency and effectiveness. ISO International Standards may provide the technical detail to ensure such metrics and features for products, processes, materials, systems and personnel.

Papers were received from all regions of the world and submitted to the international jury composed of Dr. Torsten Bahke, Director of DIN, Mr. Jacob Holmblad, Vice-President, Technical Management Board (ISO) and Mr. Lalith Goonatilake, Director, Trade Capacity-Building Branch, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

The winner of the 2008 award will be announced at the 42nd DEVCO meeting. He or she will receive the prize at the award ceremony to be held at the 31st ISO General Assembly in Dubai.

DEVCO ACTION

DEVCO members are invited to note the above information.

7.6 ISO Policy Development Committee reports

Activities of CASCO of interest to developing countries

A report to DEVCO on the activities of CASCO that are of interest to developing countries is included in **Annex 5**.

Activities of COPOLCO of interest to developing countries

A report to DEVCO on the activities of COPOLCO that are of interest to developing countries is included in **Annex 6**.

DEVCO ACTION

DEVCO members are invited to note the information contained in the report.

7.7 DEVCO member satisfaction survey

At the end of each DEVCO meeting, a survey questionnaire is distributed to the members. The purpose of the questionnaire is to measure the satisfaction (or dissatisfaction) of members with the organization and content of the DEVCO meetings.

The questionnaires are analysed by the DEVCO CAG and the feedback received contributes to the continuous improvement process and gives precious information for the DEVCO secretariat to perform its activities.

Unfortunately, over the years, the response rate has dropped considerably. For example, only 32 out of the 228 members who attended the 41st DEVCO meeting held in Geneva returned a completed survey questionnaire.

A revised questionnaire is attached in **Annex 7**.

DEVCO ACTION

DEVCO members are invited to complete the satisfaction survey questionnaire and to hand it to the DEVCO secretariat in Dubai.



Overview of technical assistance projects and training activities carried out between August 2007 and August 2008

Objective 1: Improve awareness of key stakeholders in developing countries of the role of standardization in economic growth, world trade and sustainable development					
Title	Venue/Host	Dates	Total participants	Sponsored participants	Beneficiary countries
National seminar on Food Safety Management Systems and ISO 22000	Sana'a, Yemen	5-7 August 2007	70	0	Yemen
EAC Regional Seminar on Food Safety Management Systems and ISO 22000	Kampala, Uganda	1-2 October 2007	32	0	Uganda
	Nairobi, Kenya	4-5 October 2007	27	0	Kenya
	Bujumbura, Burundi	8-9 October 2007	34	0	Burundi
	Kigali, Rwanda	11-12 October 2007	36	0	Rwanda
Regional workshop on Food Safety Management Systems and ISO 22000	Buenos Aires, Argentina	29-30 November 2007	20	7	Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela
Awareness-Raising National Seminar on Greenhouse Gas Quantification, Reporting and Verification based on ISO 14064 and ISO 14065	Bogota, Colombia	26-27 November 2007	10	0	Colombia

Objective 1: Improve awareness of key stakeholders in developing countries of the role of standardization in economic growth, world trade and sustainable development					
Title	Venue/Host	Dates	Total participants	Sponsored participants	Beneficiary countries
ISO/GSO Seminar on Food Safety Management Systems and ISO 22000	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	09-11 December 2007	124	0	Saudi Arabia
Workshop on Good Practice for Standardization	Colombo, Sri Lanka	10-11 December 2007	82	5	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and Pakistan
ISO/IEC Awareness raising Seminar on International Standardization	Jakarta, Indonesia	14-15 November 2007	60	0	Indonesia
Awareness raising national seminar on ISO 22000 - Food safety management system	Aden, Yemen	20-22 January 2008	48	0	Yemen

Objective 1: Improve awareness of key stakeholders in developing countries of the role of standardization in economic growth, world trade and sustainable development					
Title	Venue/Host	Dates	Total participants	Sponsored participants	Beneficiary countries
Awareness raising national seminar on ISO 22000 - Food safety management system	Accra, Ghana	22-24 January 2008	35	35	Ghana
Awareness-Raising Seminar on Greenhouse Gas Quantification, Reporting and Verification based on ISO 14064	Johannesburg, South Africa	20-21 February 2008	86	12	Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe
Regional Workshop on ISO 27001	New Delhi, India	10-14 March 2008	20	6	Afganistan (1) Bangladesh (1) Bhutan (1) Nepal (1) Pakistan (1) Sri Lanka (1)
Awareness raising regional seminar on ISO 22000 - Food safety management system	Amman, Jordan	01-04 April 2008	40	9	Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Palestine, Syrian Arab Rep., Tunisia, Yemen

Objective 1: Improve awareness of key stakeholders in developing countries of the role of standardization in economic growth, world trade and sustainable development					
Title	Venue/Host	Dates	Total participants	Sponsored participants	Beneficiary countries
Regional Workshop on ISO 27001	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	25-28 May 2008	93	2	Morocco and Tunisia
Awareness raising national seminar on ISO 22000 - Food safety management system	Yerevan, Armenia	03-05 June 2008	45	0	Armenia
Awareness raising national seminar on ISO 22000 - Food safety management system	Tashkent, Uzbekistan	24-26 June 2008	50	0	Uzbekistan
Regional workshop on Food Safety Management Systems and ISO 22000	Lusaka, Zambia	28-30 July 2008	40	15	Burundi, Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zimbabwe
Regional Seminar and Workshop on ISO 27001	Hanoi, Vietnam	25-28 August 2008	100	10	Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand

Objective 2: Build capacity of ISO members and stakeholders involved in developing the standardization infrastructure and participating in international standardization work					
Title	Venue/Host	Dates	Total participants	Sponsored participants	Beneficiary countries
Course on Marketing and Promotion of International Standards	Zagreb, Croatia	5-7 December 2007	23	13	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Romania, Serbia and Uzbekistan
ISO/SIS workshop on Increasing the Impact of Developing Country Participation in International Standardization in SR	Vienna, Austria	3-4 November 2007	94	35	Argentina, Armenia, Bahrain, Belarus, Bolivia, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt (2), India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya (2), Lithuania, Malaysia, Morocco (2), Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Romania, St. Lucia, Serbia, Singapore, Tanzania, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam and Zimbabwe
Regional workshop on Social Responsibility	Manila, Philippines	9-10 August 2007	223	9	Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam
Regional workshop on Social Responsibility	Nairobi, Kenya	25-26 September 2007	32	10	Ethiopia, Ghana, Mozambique (2), Nigeria, South Africa, Zambia (2) and Zimbabwe (2)
Regional workshop on Social Responsibility	Santa Cruz, Bolivia	8-10 October 2007	55	14	Argentina (2), Chile (2), Colombia (2), Ecuador (2), Paraguay (1), Peru (1), Uruguay (2) and Venezuela (2)

Objective 2: Build capacity of ISO members and stakeholders involved in developing the standardization infrastructure and participating in international standardization work					
Title	Venue/Host	Dates	Total participants	Sponsored participants	Beneficiary countries
Regional workshop on Social Responsibility	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	10-12 December 2007	72	10	Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire (2), Gabon (2), Madagascar, Togo (2) and Senegal (2).
E-Module 2 –Managing participation in International Standardization	e-learning	October -2007 – January 2008	15	0	Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia (2), Ghana (2), Serbia, Singapore, Thailand and Venezuela
E-Module 3 - Adopting and implementing International Standards	e-learning	October 2007 – January 2008	14	0	Argentina, Croatia (2), Egypt, Ghana (2), Mozambique, Peru, Rwanda (2), Serbia, Venezuela and Zimbabwe
Course on Enhanced participation in international standardization	Vienna, Austria	28-30 August 2007	17	17	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Belarus, Croatia (2), Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgytstan, Lithuania, FYR Macedonia (2), Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Ukraine
Customized course for SPRING SG on Enhanced participation in international standardization	Singapore	10-11 September 2007	48	0	Singapore

Objective 2: Build capacity of ISO members and stakeholders involved in developing the standardization infrastructure and participating in international standardization work					
Title	Venue/Host	Dates	Total participants	Sponsored participants	Beneficiary countries
Course on Enhanced participation in international standardization for SR	San José, Costa Rica	24-25 September 2007	32	8	Barbados, Cuba, Dominican Rep., El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica and Surinam
Course on Enhanced participation for SR for the Arab and Mediteranean region	Amman, Jordan	29-30 October 2007	41	11	Algeria, Bahrainm Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia and United Arab Emirates
Cours "Accroître la participation à la normalisation internationale"	Paris, France	17-19 December 2007	16	16	Algérie (1), Cameroun (2), Côte d'Ivoire (1), Gabon (1), Liban (2), Maurice (2), Madagascar (1), Maroc (2), Sénégal (1), Tunisie (2) et UEMOA (1)
National workshop on Social Responsibility	Port Louis, Mauritius	13-14 February 2008	42	0	Mauritius
E-Module 1 – Assessing National Priorities	e-learning	February - June 2008	15	0	Croatia (2) Czech (1) Egypt (2) Ghana (2) Iran(1) Rep of Korea (1) Madagascar (1) Mozambique (1) Palestine(1) Peru (1) Singapore (1) Tanzania(1)

Objective 2: Build capacity of ISO members and stakeholders involved in developing the standardization infrastructure and participating in international standardization work					
Title	Venue/Host	Dates	Total participants	Sponsored participants	Beneficiary countries
Enhanced participation in international standardization with ToT	Bangkok, Thailand	17-21 March 2008	12	8	Indonesia (2) Malaysia (2) Mongolia (2) Philippines (1) Vietnam (1)
ISO/SASO Workshop on Stakeholder participation in international standardization	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	23-24 March 2008	127	6	Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia and Yemen Not sponsored: Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and UAE
National workshop on Social Responsibility	Lima, Peru	27-28 March 2008	150	0	Peru
National workshop on Social Responsibility	Kiev, Ukraine	07-08 April 2008	106	0	Ukraine
Regional workshop on Social Responsibility	Belgrade, Serbia	16-18 April 2008	80	10	Armenia (2) , Bosnia and Herzegovina (1) , Croatia (1) , Lithuania (1) , Montenegro (1) , Romania (2) , Ukraine (1) , Uzbekistan (1)

Objective 2: Build capacity of ISO members and stakeholders involved in developing the standardization infrastructure and participating in international standardization work					
Title	Venue/Host	Dates	Total participants	Sponsored participants	Beneficiary countries
Course on Marketing and Promotion of International Standards	Sao Paulo, Brazil	28-30 April 2008	22	7	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela
E-Module 3 - Adopting and implementing International Standards	e-learning	April – July 2008	9	0	Australia, Croatia (2), Ethiopia, Iran (2), Lebanon, Thailand (2)
National Workshop on Social Responsibility	Harare, Zimbabwe	11 June 2008	53	0	Zimbabwe
Regional workshop on Social Responsibility	Castries, Saint Lucia	26-27 June 2008	59	11	Barbados (1), Costa Rica (1), Dominica (2), Guyana (2), Honduras (1), Jamaica (2) and Trinidad & Tobago (2).
Regional workshop on Social Responsibility	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	03-04 July 2008	90	8	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela

Objective 2: Build capacity of ISO members and stakeholders involved in developing the standardization infrastructure and participating in international standardization work					
Title	Venue/Host	Dates	Total participants	Sponsored participants	Beneficiary countries
Course on Enhanced participation in International Standardization	Teheran, Iran	05-06 July 2008	47	0	Iran
ISO Workshop on increasing the impact of Developing Country participation in International Standardization on Social Responsibility	Santiago, Chile	30-31 August 2008			Not yet known

Objective 3: Increase national and regional cooperation to share experience, resources, training and information and communications technologies					
Title	Venue/Host	Dates	Total participants	Sponsored participants	Beneficiary countries
DEVCO/CASCO workshop	Tunis, Tunisia	12-13 November 2007	70	9	Burkina Faso (1), Cameroun (2), Congo (1) Côte d'Ivoire (1), Gabon (1), Maroc (1), Sénégal (1) and Togo(1)
DEVCO/COPOLCO Workshop on Trainers for Consumer participation in International Standardization ("Train the trainers")	Accra Ghana	25-29 February 2008	29	14	Argentina, Armenia, Chile, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Nigeria, Oman, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Sri Lanka & Thailand
Regional DEVCO/CASCO workshop	Kiev, Ukraine	12-13 June 2008	177	13	Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Montenegro, Fyr Macedonia, Serbia, Romania, Uzbekistan

Objective 4: Develop electronic communication and expertise in IT tools to participate in international standardization work, reach out to stakeholders and make efficient use of ISO e-services					
Title	Venue/Host	Dates	Total participants	Sponsored participants	Beneficiary countries
National ISO Global Directory training course	Brussels, Belgium	24 October 2007	3	0	Belgium
ISOTC Server and e-balloting course	Geneva, Switzerland	5-6 November 2007	7	0	Malaysia (3) and Tunisia (1)
Using the ISO STD Template: Practical Tips	Geneva, Switzerland	7-8 November 2007	11	0	Malaysia (3) and Tunisia (1)
ISO/GSO Regional ISO e-services course	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	11-13 November 2007	34	11	Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Palestine, Syria and Tunisia
ISO-electronic balotting for SASO	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	14 November 2007	13	0	Saudi Arabia
ICT support	Baku, Azerbaijan	2-6 December 2007	4	0	Azerbaijan
Regional ISO Global Directory training course	Vienna, Austria	13-14 December 2007	6	5	Albania, Greece, Hungary, Montenegro and Slovenia

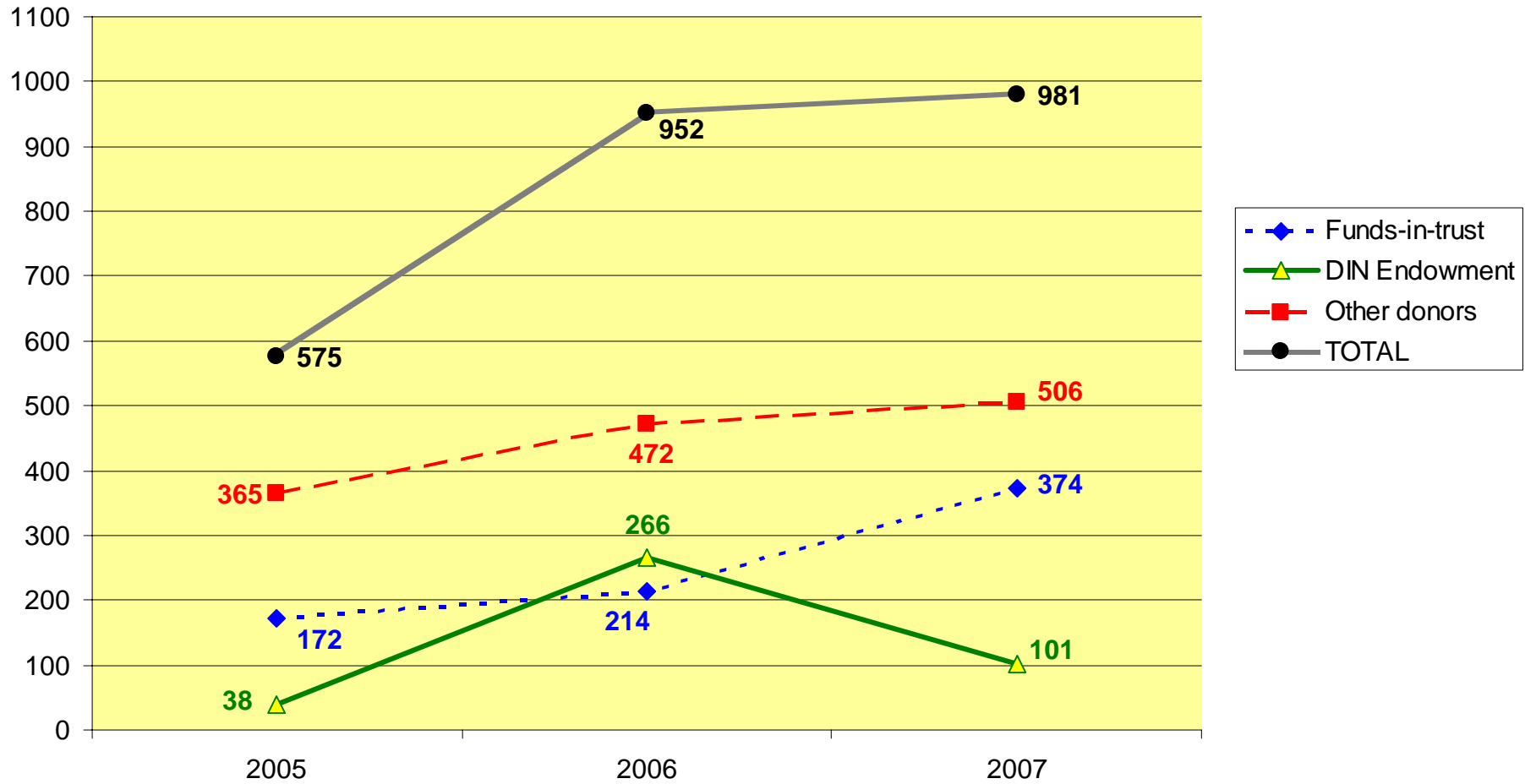
Objective 4: Develop electronic communication and expertise in IT tools to participate in international standardization work, reach out to stakeholders and make efficient use of ISO e-services					
Title	Venue/Host	Dates	Total participants	Sponsored participants	Beneficiary countries
ISOTC Server and e-balloting course	Geneva, Switzerland	04-05 February 2008	9	0	China (3), Kenya (1)
Using the ISO STD Template: Practical Tips	Geneva, Switzerland	06-07 February 2008	9	0	China (3), Kenya (1)
ICT support	Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina	03-07 March 2008	13	0	Bosnia & Herzegovina
ICT support	Libreville, Gabon	10-14 March 2008	25	0	Gabon
Marketing and Promotion course	Geneva, Switzerland	31 March – 02 April 2008	19	0	Cyprus, Ghana, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania (2), Malaysia, Namibia (2), Singapore (2), South Africa (2)
ISO Global Directory course	Geneva, Switzerland	03-04 April 2008	7	0	Egypt, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Namibia (2)

Objective 4: Develop electronic communication and expertise in IT tools to participate in international standardization work, reach out to stakeholders and make efficient use of ISO e-services					
Title	Venue/Host	Dates	Total participants	Sponsored participants	Beneficiary countries
ISOTC server and e-balloting course	Seoul, Rep of Korea	21-23 April 2008	15	0	Rep of Korea
Regional ISO e-services course	Seoul, Rep of Korea	29-30 April 2008	14	12	Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Fiji, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Macau (China), Myanmar, Malaysia, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Thailand & Viet Nam
ISO Project Management course	Geneva, Switzerland	23-24 June 2008	14	0	Australia, Bahrain, China, Germany, ISO/CS, Kuwait, Netherlands (3), Mexico, Rep of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia (2)
ISOTC server and e-balloting course	Geneva, Switzerland	25-26 June 2008	5	0	Australia, China, ISO/CS, Russian Federation and Mexico
Customized course on ISO Global Directory	Dublin, Ireland	28-29 July 2008	14	0	Ireland

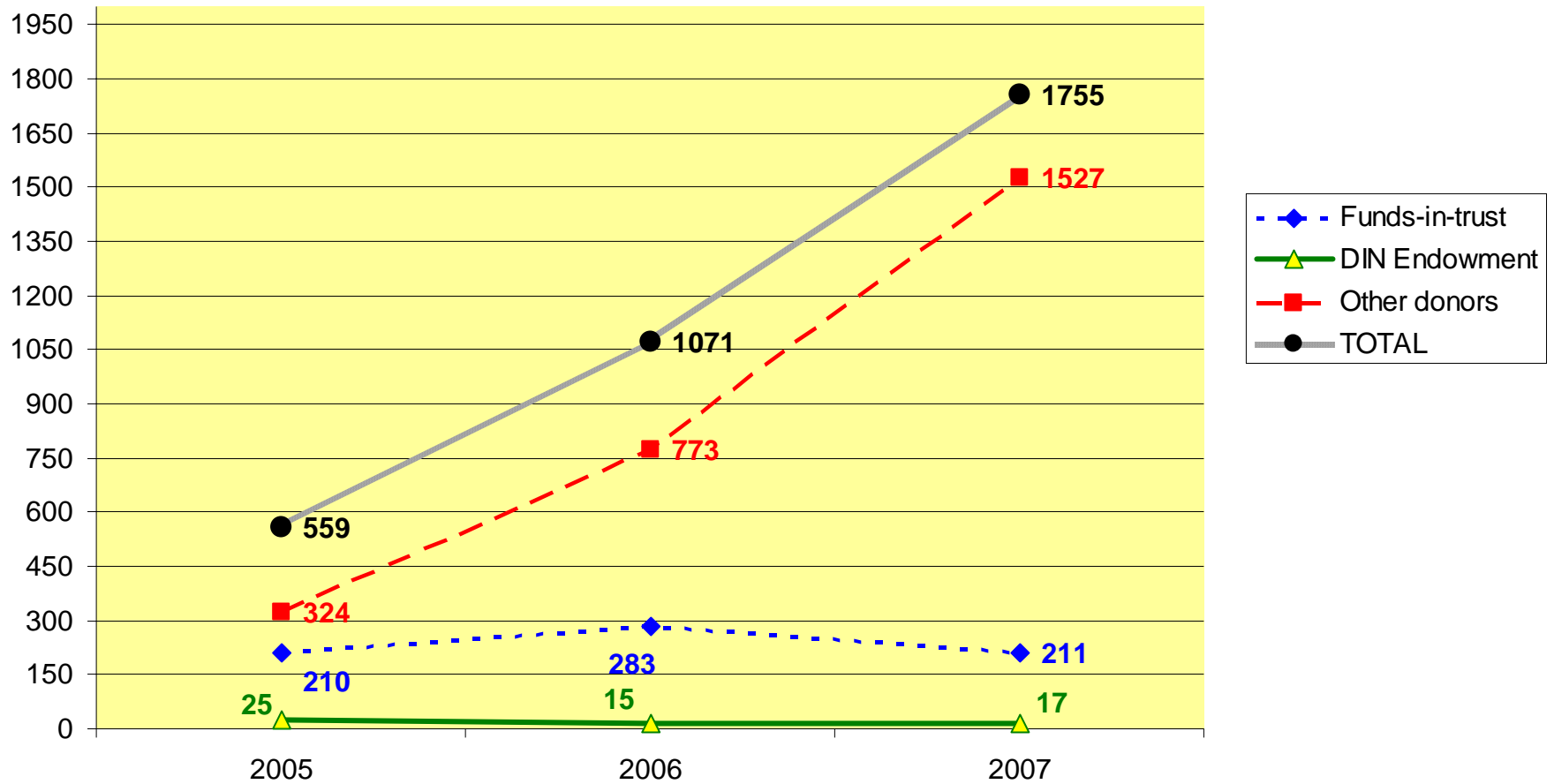
Objective 5: Increase participation in governance and technical work of ISO to voice priorities, contribute and influence the technical content of ISO deliverables					
Title	Venue/Host	Dates	Total participants	Sponsored participants	Beneficiary countries
Sponsorship to TC 37	Provo, USA	11-17 August 2007	1	1	Tunisia
Sponsorship to TC 197	Montecatini Terme, Italy	4-8 November 2007	1	1	Argentina
Sponsorship to TC 223	The Hagen, Netherlands	13-16 November 2007	5	5	Côte d'Ivoire, Libya, Serbia, South Africa and Trinidad & Tobago
Sponsorship to TC 224	Tokyo, Japan	20-22 November 2007	1	1	Argentina
5th Meeting of Working Group on SR	Vienna, Austria	5-9 November 2007	132	35	Argentina, Armenia, Bahrain, Belarus, Bolivia, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt (2), India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya (2), Lithuania, Malaysia, Morocco (2), Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Romania, St. Lucia, Serbia, Singapore, Tanzania, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam and Zimbabwe
1st Meeting of the Integrated Drafting Task Force (IDTF) of ISO/TMB WG SR	Paris, France	16-18 January 2008	26	8	Brazil (2) Chile (2) India, Malaysia, Morocco and South Africa
Sponsorship to TC 71	Los Angeles, USA	26-29 March 2008	3	3	Chile, Pakistan, Mongolia
2nd Meeting of the Integrated Drafting Task Force (IDTF) of ISO/TMB WG SR	Cape Town, South Africa	21-23 April 2008	24	8	Brazil (2), Chile (2), India, Malaysia, Morocco, Zimbabwe

Objective 5: Increase participation in governance and technical work of ISO to voice priorities, contribute and influence the technical content of ISO deliverables					
Title	Venue/Host	Dates	Total participants	Sponsored participants	Beneficiary countries
Sponsorship to TC 223	Seoul, Rep of Korea	21-23 May 2008	4	4	Côte d'Ivoire, Serbia, Singapore and Trinidad & Tobago
Sponsorship to TC 217	Amman, Jordan	15-18 June 2008	1	1	Ghana
Sponsorship to TC 85	Orlando, USA	16-20 June 2008	1	1	Argentina
Sponsorship to TC 207	Bogota, Colombia	21-23 June 2008	2	2	Costa Rica and Uruguay
3rd Meeting of the Integrated Drafting Task Force (IDTF) of ISO/TMB WG SR	New York, USA	21-23 July 2008	???	2	Bahrain and Chile
6th Meeting of Working Group on SR	Santiago, Chile	01-05 September 2008			Not yet known

External expenditure for Technical Assistance in kCHF



Funds received for Technical Assistance in kCHF





ITEM 7.4 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES PRESENTED BY AFNOR (FRANCE)

1. Capability Statement

Helping transition or developing countries to facilitate access of their industries to the European and international markets, and building effective infrastructure: this is the mission of *AFNOR International Cooperation and projects*. To achieve this aim, *AFNOR International Cooperation and projects* has for many years worked with the European Development Agency EuropeAid, the World Bank, national governments and agencies along with the private sector.

Some examples:

Advice on drafting national policies: developing institutions and harmonising legislation, implementation of quality policies at national and regional level, preparations for of EU and WTO membership.

Industrial sectors and Consumer goods : enforcement of the EU Policy – Adhesion to WTO in the field of Standardization, Product and Service Certification, Metrology/Testing, Accreditation, Quality.

Agro-food sector - Food Safety (ISO 22000, HACCP,...) : enforcement of the EU Policy – Adhesion to WTO. Examples of services : establishing and controlling quality and food safety, assessment and monitoring of quality and food safety, promoting quality and awareness campaigns, supporting food safety agencies.

2. Selection of our most recent References – Projects 2007 and on-going

MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES

TURKEY : *Support to standardisation activities in Turkey : aligning of legislation and training facilities (2005-2007)*

Objectives : to contribute to the facilitation process of technical harmonisation in Turkey with the *Acquis Communautaire* and its implementation in the area of free movements of goods, and specifically helping the Turkish Standards Institute (TSE) to align its structure, rules and practices with those of the European Standards Institutes.

TURKEY : *Seminars on New, Old and Global Approaches (2004-2007)*

Objectives : to improve the mastering of smooth interpretation of the *Acquis Communautaire* in the area of New, Old and Global Approaches among public and private sectors, through relevant seminars and training sessions, leading to a successful implementation of the Directives in Turkey.

TURKEY: *International Symposium on Conformity Assessment and Technical Assistance to the Conformity Assessment Association (UDDER) Location Turkey (2006 – 2007)*

The objective of the project is to facilitate exchange of information and experience on conformity assessment at national and international level (by means of a symposium in Istanbul). AFNOR partner of Piri Group/Cents International Consulting.

TUNISIA : Twinning project - Assistance to the Tunisian administration for preparation of the Agreement on Conformity Assessment and Acceptance of Industrial Products (ACAA) (2007 - 2009)

Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Industry, Energy and SMEs.

This Twinning project aims at reinforcing the institutional capacities of the Tunisian administrations in the preparation and implementation of agreements with the EU in the field of conformity assessment of industrial products (ACAA) through:

ALGERIA : Strengthening the National Center for Accreditation (ALGERAC) and the National Standardisation Institute (IANOR) (2007)

Consultancy for the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding Technical Assistance to be provided for the benefit of the National Center for Accreditation (ALGERAC) and the National Standardization Institute (IANOR).

EU

POLAND : Strengthening Conformity Assessment – Reinforcement of the implementation of the Acquis Communautaire in welding, textile and electrical sectors (2005-2007) – Twinning project with DIN

Objectives : to strengthen conformity assessment practices complying with EU regulations in Textile, Welding and Electricity sectors, contributing to the development of Industrial Policy facilitating SMEs business in the new opened economic environment.

BALKAN COUNTRIES

CROATIA : Development of accreditation systems and support to national testing and calibration laboratories (2005-2007)

Objectives : to further align Croatian technical legislation to the European one in the fields of metrology and implement some relevant New Approach Directives, in particular NAWI and MID – to implement European practice of accreditation and of evaluation of conformity assessment bodies in view of their notification and expected scopes of accreditation – to prepare at least 4 conformity assessment bodies to apply European conformity assessment practice and get ready for notification (fields : LVD, EMC, CPD, ATEX).

BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA : Technical Assistance for the implementation of technical regulations (2006-2007)

Objectives : harmonisation of technical regulations – standards and European directives within the so-called New and Old Approach Directives as one of the first steps necessary to foster the economic relations between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the EU and guarantee the link durably between the two entities to step forward for an ultimate full integration and adhesion of Bosnia and Herzegovina to EU.

ASIA

VIETNAM : European Technical Assistance Programme for Vietnam (ETV2) – Package 2 – Component 6 : Standards and Quality Control (2005-2008)- Partnership with BSI

Objectives : to improve Quality Control, Standardisation and Training of Food Technicians/Inspectors with focus on agricultural/fishery products at the Directorate for Standards and Quality (STAMEQ) and Ministry of Fishery.

PHILIPPINES : Trade-related technical assistance programme (2005-2007)

Objectives: to assist the Philippines authorities to enhance conditions for international trade and investment, and improve the access of Filipino export to the expanded EU market by increasing there compliance with Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and Phyto-Sanitary controls (SPS) requirements – AFNOR partner of ECA, Entidad Colaboradora de la Administracion, S.A.U.

CIS

UKRAINE : Strengthening of Standardisation, market Surveillance, metrology and legal metrology, Conformity Assessment and Consumer Policy in Ukraine (2007-2009)

Twinning project with DIN

The purpose of the project is the creation of a functional quality infrastructure which fulfils the requirements of the ACAA agreement and the rules of the World Trade Organisation related to free movement of goods. It will enhance the ability to export and import goods between Ukraine and the EU by reducing the need for re-testing, re-inspection or re-certification by enhancing the acceptance of Ukrainian and EU conformity assessment results issued in Ukraine or EU.

3. Contacts

All enquiries concerning AFNOR International Cooperation and Projects should be directed to :

Mr. Christian Wendling, Director – International Cooperation and Projects

Tel: +33 1 41 62 86 40 – Fax: +33 1 49 17 91 27 – christian.wendling@afnor.org

Mrs. Elisabeth Barzykowski, Development Manager - International Cooperation and Projects

Tel: +33 1 41 62 87 39 - Fax: +33 (0) 1 49 17 91 26 – elisabeth.barzykowski@afnor.org

AFNOR

International Cooperation and Projects

11, rue Francis de Pressensé

93571 La Plaine Saint Denis Cedex - France



ITEM 7.4 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES PRESENTED BY DIN (GERMANY)

Technical Assistance by DIN to developing countries and countries in transition

(Report to the 42. DEVCO meeting)

Twinning projects are launched by the EU commission more and more for so called neighbourhood countries, i.e. the eastern neighbours of the EU up to the Caucasus, and the countries around the Mediterranean Sea. After a first twinning project for us in Jordan, which came to an end by November last year, DIN has won two tenders under the lead of German and Dutch partners, respectively, in Azerbaijan and Morocco. Both will come into effect expectedly this year in autumn.

In the context of the so called framework contract with the EU Commission, in which a limited number of consortia may tender for smaller projects with immediate action, DIN carried out the standardisation component in one project in Montenegro.

Furthermore a permanent flow of information visits of one to several visitors from all around the world came to DIN to learn about German and European standardisation.

In particular the following activities and results can be reported:

DIN-ISO-Endowment:

- 1) Regional training course for ISO members in Eastern Europe and Central Asia on *Enhanced Participation in International Standardization*, Vienna, Austria, 28-30 August 2007
- 2) Regional training course for ISO members in French-speaking Africa on *Enhanced Participation in International Standardization*, Paris, France, 17-19 December 2007
- 3) Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Programme for Gabon, 10-14 March 2008 and Cameroun, 22-25 September 2008
- 4) Regional training course for ISO members in East and South East region on *Enhanced Participation in International Standardization with Train the Trainer*, Bangkok, Thailand, 17-21 March 2008
- 5) **Helmut Reihlen 2008 Award** - Fifth edition of the Helmut Reihlen Award for young standardizers in developing countries and to hand the prize to the winner at the ISO 31st General Assembly to be held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, in October 2008.

China: Our permanent relation based on a co-operation agreement between SAC and DIN is ongoing for more than 25 years with great success. Apart of the cooperation agreement and with the rapidly developing economy in China several Chinese delegations come to DIN on own initiatives and expenses every year. On the average some 150 to 200 people can be counted as visitors to DIN annually.

Korea (Rep. of): The cooperation agreement with KATS is ongoing, but for the reporting period there was no exchange of experts so far.

Jordan: Under the lead of BAM, the Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing, and with PTB, the Federal Institute for Physics and Technology, as another partner, DIN had been performing a two years twinning project with JISM, the national standardisation body of Jordan. The project came to an end in November 2006. It contained 5 components covering the whole quality infrastructure. DIN was responsible for the component for standardisation. A mid term expert of DIN performed more than 120 days in Jordan for permanent advice and several short term experts are giving particular advice and assistance. One element of special interest to JISM was the development of their information system. With the result of this JISM will be one of the leading standards body in the Arab region in terms of information and is now the first having all its data on Perinorm, the world wide standards information system.

Lebanon: In a consortium, under the lead of the Italian company Gruppo Soges, DIN was involved in a project in Lebanon. Our participation was with a key expert for the set-up of a national society for quality, and with an expert in information on assisting LIBNOR in the development of their information system. The first issue regrettably could not lead to the expected result due to internal problems in Lebanon. The second led to a now fully workable information system at LIBNOR.

Ukraine: A twinning project started in November 2007. DIN, in a consortium with AFNOR as lead partner and PTB, is performing the component market surveillance in total and standardisation in half together with AFNOR. It can be stated that recently this twinning project for quality infrastructure was assessed as guiding model for all other twinning projects at present in Ukraine.

SADC: A fee based EU project started in November in the SADC region (Southern African Development Community). DIN, the Dutch Metrology Institute (NMI), The Danish Accreditation and Metrology Institute (DANAK) and BAM are partners under the lead of a German consulting company in a huge project over three years with a possibility of prolongation for the development of the quality infrastructure in that region. DIN is responsible for the component standardisation.

General: Information visits in the reporting period came to DIN from China, East African Community, Pakistan, Vietnam, Korea, Kazakhstan, 3 Central Asian countries, CROSQ – the Caricom regional standards organisation, UAE, Japan, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, and Saudi-Arabia. Interesting was the visit of the Minister of Industry from Nigeria, who was looking for assistance by DIN in the development and perhaps reorganisation of the Q-infrastructure in his country. In between DIN has introduced a strategy paper on the way ahead and is waiting for comments.

Just a months ago a representative of DIN had the opportunity to speak on the ACCSQ Forum of the ASEAN countries about the success story of the Single Market in Europe.

2008-08-22

Thomas-Christian Kaiser

International Consultation Services of DIN



**ITEM 7.4 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES PRESENTED BY ON (AUSTRIA)
from July 2007 to July 2008**

Title	Country	Total duration	Financed	Total budget	ON's share	Content's description
Support to SMEs for the implementation of the New and Global Approach directives	Poland	2006-2008	European Commission - Transitional Facility	1.500.000 EUR	80%	Assistance to the Polish Agency for Enterprise Development and the Polish Ministry for Economic Affairs in teaching and training of Polish SMEs on New and Global Approach directives as well as conformity assessment and their practical application
CARDS Quality Infrastructure	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, FYRO Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo	2004/2006 and extension 2007-2008	European Commission - CARDS	3.000.000 EUR	10 seminars on-site, 4 one-week workshops at ON	<p>The overall objective of the CARDS Quality Infrastructure project is to approximate the QI-system in Western Balkan with the European one, as well as to establish common local infrastructure and to support its common use.</p> <p>ON's input – seminars and workshops on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Terminology database ▪ Achieving the full membership of CEN and CENELEC ▪ Safety of products ▪ Testing and certification of construction products ▪ Standards, quality management and certification in winter tourism ▪ Market surveillance ▪ PR and marketing for NSBs ▪ IT and standards databases for NSBs ▪ Technical regulations as legal framework for ▪ Standardization ▪ Information security at NSB ▪ ISO 9000 for NSB ▪ Eurocodes

Title	Country	Total duration	Financed	Total budget	ON's share	Content's description
Euromed Quality Project	Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Israel, Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Cyprus, Malta	2004-2006 and extension 2007 and 2008	European Commission - MEDA	7.200.000 EUR	10 workshops 1 study visit in Austria Assessment and country reports for all 12 MEDA- countries	Raising awareness and training for the MEDA countries in the areas of: standardization, metrology, tests, certification and the accreditation. ON's input: 1) 11 workshops for 2 representatives of each MEDA- country on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Market Surveillance ▪Market Surveillance – 2 follow ups ▪Hands-on-training on Market surveillance in Austria and Germany ▪Training of Trainers of lecturers for Voluntary Standardization ▪Personal Protective Equipment Directive ▪Environmental Managemnt System Lead Auditing ▪Quality Management System at a National Standards Body ▪Drafting of technical files ▪Standardization for Tourism and Eco-tourism ▪New Approach for MEDA-Info Centres 2) Assessment of the state-of-the-art and drafting of country reports for all MEDA-countries in the area of technical regulations and market surveillance
Support to the Integrated Regional Development Plan – Component for Business Standardization and Certification Scheme	Vojvodina, Serbia	2007-2009	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)	200.000 EUR	100%	Consulting to set up a database of international valid standards and training of staff for researching national standards in export target countries. Consulting to establish a distribution of standards to clients (in accordance with the Serbian National Institute of Standardisation ISS) Training for staff, promotion of EU Standards, training and coaching for local companies, training on Quality Management

Title	Country	Total duration	Financed	Total budget	ON's share	Content's description
Development of Market Surveillance activities of Estonian Technical Inspectorate in the field of construction products	Estonia	2007-2008	European Commission - Transitional Facility	45.000 EUR	100%	The main goal of this Twinning "light" project is to raise the safety level of constructions through the advanced use of safe (CE-marked) products and to guarantee that Technical Inspectorate (TI) has an adequate level of administrative capacity to fulfil the responsibilities of member states defined in the Council Directive 89/106/EEC



ITEM 7.4 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES PRESENTED BY UNIT (URUGUAY)

REPORT TO DEVCO

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

JULY 2007 - JULY 2008

During this period, UNIT has developed technical assistance activities to developing countries in different fields like: Training; Standardization and Publications.

1 Training

UNIT started in Uruguay the systematic training on Quality in 1971. Today, 37 years after that first course attended by 14 participants, UNIT counts with a successful training programme which is in demand not only in Uruguay but abroad.

More than 2.200 courses with more than 47.000 participants (more than 5.000 in 2007) support the above.

UNIT Training Programme 2008 is composed of:

* 16 Diplomas:

- Superior Specialist on Management Systems (23 courses)
- Specialist on Quality Management UNIT-ISO 9000 (9 courses)
- Specialist on Environmental Management UNIT-ISO 14000 (9 courses)
- Specialist on OHS Management UNIT (OHSAS) 18000 (7 courses)
- Specialist on Human Resources for Management Systems (8courses)
- Specialist on Enterprise & International Logistics (9 courses)
- Specialist on Information Security Management (8 courses)
- Specialist on QMS in Training Centres (8 courses)
- Specialist on QMS in Health Services (8 courses)
- Specialist on Forestry Sustainable Management (8 courses)
- Specialist on Food Safety Management Systems (8 courses)
- Technician on Quality Management UNIT-ISO 9000 (5 courses)
- Technician on QMS in Health Services (5 courses)
- Technician on Enterprise Logistics (6 courses)
- Technician on International Logistics (6 courses)
- Supervisor on Quality Management UNIT-ISO 9000 (5 courses)

* 43 Complementary Courses

* Courses "in company"

* Auditor Training Courses

Courses offered per year: > 120 (differents)

Total courses carried out per year: > 250

Total participants per year: > 5.000

Total participants since 1971: > 47.000

Training Activities developed in developing countries:

Paraguay

INTN into the frame of a Project with European Union and the Industry Chamber of Paraguay

Started: February 2008

Diploma: Technician on Standardization and QMS (6 courses)

Centre America

INTECO/MIF/IADB Project

Started on July 2008

Courses on Standardization for NSB of the region

Costa Rica

INTECO

Course: Leader Auditor on Integrated Management Systems - 3-7 sep. 2007

Course: Audit of Information Security Management Systems – 21-25 Jul. 2008

El Salvador

American Business School

Started on October 2007

Diploma: Specialist on Enterprise & International Logistics (9 courses)

Specialist on OHS Management UNIT (OHSAS) 18000 (7 courses)

2 Standardization

After having carried out a successful IADB/MIF Project at a national level (2001-2004) UNIT developed a new Regional Project which has Standardization as main activity. This Project, was approved by IADB and started in Mercosur in 2004, being the first time that IADB finance a Project for Standardization activities.

This Project, was then spread into the continent, and replicated in other regions like Andean Community; Centre America and The Caribbean.

IADB has contributed with almost ten millions dollars for this group of Projects.

The Mercosur Project, lead by UNIT in running its last year and have already reached most of its goals.

Recently, UNIT has signed an agreement with the Center America Project in order to cooperate with INTECO, the Project leader, to develop a series of activities related with standardization in the region.

The first step (June 2008) was to make a diagnosis of good practice in the NSBs. As a result of this job, it was designed a course on Good Practice on Standardization, which was given in Costa Rica; El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and República Dominicana between July 28th and August 14th.

3 Publications

UNIT and ISO has signed an agreement in order to translate and print in Uruguay the spanish version of the ISO-ITC publication "ISO 22000 – Food Safety Management – An easy-to-use checklist for small business – Are you ready?". This agreement gives UNIT the exclusive right for selling this publication in Latin American spanish-speaking countries.

This will allow this publication to reach all this countries at low cost, as it happened with "ISO 9001 for small business – What to do" which was also translated and printed by UNIT.

PB/wc - 2008-09-03



CASCO REPORT

CASCO is a policy committee of the ISO Central Secretariat covering the area of conformity assessment policy and practice. At present CASCO membership comprises 107 members, including 76 P-members and 31 O-members.

1. 23rd CASCO plenary meeting and policy work

The 23rd Plenary of the ISO Committee on Conformity Assessment (ISO/CASCO) was held at the World Meteorological Organization in Geneva, on 8 and 9 November 2007. It was attended by 111 delegates from 43 member bodies, and 9 liaison bodies.

The plenary welcomed Mr. Olivier Peyrat as the new CASCO Chair. Mrs. Ziva Patir (ISO Vice President, Technical Management) attended the CASCO plenary in her capacity as Chair of the ISO Technical Management Board (TMB).

The plenary:

- Approved the new CASCO structure which came into effect during the first quarter of 2008. The existing structure was adjusted to enable a more effective use of membership resources. Three modifications to the CASCO structure were identified:
 - i. The Regulator Interface Group (RIG) and the Market Feedback Panel (MFP) are combined into one group called the Strategic Alliance and Regulatory group (STAR). This group allows for the participation of regional regulators and industry sectors in the activities of CASCO.
 - ii. The Promotion and Support Group (CAPS) has been replaced by the Technical Interface Group (TIG). This group focuses solely on ensuring a consistent approach to conformity assessment by Technical Committees in ISO.
 - iii. The formation of a new group called the Knowledge Management Group (KMG) was approved. This group is responsible for developing a CASCO knowledge base and maintaining it.
- Requested CASCO to investigate the formulation of a formal "neutrality" policy with regard to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd party conformity assessment. CASCO promotes a neutral approach to conformity assessment.
- Agreed to amend the more restrictive ISO/CASCO liaison policy prohibiting regional organizations from applying to CASCO for A liaison status. In future, regional organizations will be able to apply if they meet the general ISO liaison requirements and have no other means of representation. A liaison is subject to CASCO membership consultation.
- Agreed to clarify the CASCO sectorial policy with regard to CASCO's role in the development of sectorial documents and to circulate this to CASCO for endorsement.
- Agreed to have a CASCO workshop on market surveillance immediately prior to the 2008 CASCO plenary, further to the concerns expressed by DEVCO and COPOLCO. This will allow different experiences in market surveillance from around the world to be shared and to identify possible future actions.

2. Common elements

At ISO Council's request, CASCO is endeavouring to harmonize certain "common elements" within conformity assessment so that CASCO documents are internally consistent when considering the same concept. CASCO has completed five common element documents. The final one on management systems (ISO/PAS 17005, *Conformity assessment – Use of*

management systems in conformity assessment – Principles and requirements) was published in July 2008. This brings to a close the initial set of common elements.

3. Ongoing technical work

The CASCO technical projects are being progressed by their respective working groups. These projects include the development of the following documents:

- ISO/IEC 17007, *Conformity Assessment — Guidelines for the drafting standards and specified requirements for conformity assessment*
- ISO/IEC 17021 Part 2, *Conformity Assessment — Requirements for third party certification auditing of management systems*
- ISO/IEC 17043, *Conformity assessment — General Requirements for proficiency testing*
- ISO/IEC 17065, *Conformity assessment — Requirements for certification bodies certifying products (including services) and processes.*

CASCO will start revising two standards: ISO/IEC 17020 on inspection and ISO/IEC 17024 on personnel certification.

CASCO is managing the annual ISO management survey as from 2008.

Finally, CASCO has continued to supply assistance to the ISO Technical Committees upon request, in particular when requirements for assessing compliance to Management System Standards (MSS) are involved.

4. Promotion of the CASCO 'tool box' and workshops in 2006-2007

Over the course of 2007-2008, the Chair and Secretary of CASCO have participated in numerous events to promote the CASCO toolbox and highlight the importance of implementing recognised conformity assessment practices. This is essential to address technical barriers to trade, reduce the cost of conformity assessment procedures and ensure greater confidence in the trade of goods and services.

Events attended included the CEN/CLC/TC meeting in Brussels in 2007, two meetings of the MSS SAG held in Paris and in Spain in 2007, the IAF TC meeting in Bonn (Germany) in March 2008. CASCO chaired a session at the annual Global Harmonization Task Force (GHTF – Medical Devices) meeting held in Washington (USA) in October 2007.

In 2007, two DEVCO/CASCO regional workshops on conformity assessment for sustainable development and trade were organized; the first in South Africa in May and the second in Tunisia in November. On 12-13 June 2008 a DEVCO/CASCO workshop was held in Kiev (Ukraine).

ISO/CASCO has compiled a collection of 3 CD's (for sale) that contain all relevant standards and guides for conformity assessment. One is published and the others will become available in late 2008 after the publication of the GUM (Guide to the expression of Uncertainty of Measurement). The CD's are:

- International Standards and Guides relevant to an Accreditation Body
- International Standards and Guides relevant to a Laboratory and/or Inspection Body
- International Standards and Guides relevant to Certification and/or Inspection Body (published in 2007)

CASCO finalized a series of articles for the [March edition](#) of *ISO Focus* which focused on conformity assessment.

5. External representations

External relations with liaison members of CASCO are proceeding well. The following may be reported among others:

- The IAF/ILAC/ISO Joint Working Group, which was established as part of the IAF-ILAC-ISO Memorandum of Understanding, met twice in 2007, in Geneva. The following topics were addressed:
 - i. the ISO 2007 survey on ISO 9001; and
 - ii. the need to clarify the role of ISO standards and IAF "Guidance" documents;
 - iii. protection of the ISO mark and Market Surveillance.
- ISO was represented by the Secretary-General and the CASCO Secretary at the General Assemblies of the IAF and ILAC held in Sydney, Australia in October 2007.
- The CASCO Secretary participated in the WTO regional Workshop on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) held in Malaysia in November 2007 and in Vienna in May 2008. He also attended the WTO TBT meeting in Geneva in March 2008. The CASCO Chair participated in the WTO TBT workshop in Rabat (Morocco) in July 2008.

6. CASCO liaisons

CASCO had two new liaison members approved in 2008. The International Confederation of Inspection and Certification Organisations (CEOC) and the Independent International Organisation for Certification (IIOC). CASCO maintains category A liaison with 11 international organizations in addition to [IEC](#)¹: [BIPM](#)², [CEOC](#)³, [IAF](#)⁴, [IFAN](#)⁵, [IFIA](#)⁶, [IIOC](#)⁷, [ILAC](#)⁸, [IQNET](#)⁹, [IPC](#)¹⁰, [OIML](#)¹¹ and [UILI](#)¹².

7. Next CASCO plenary meeting

The next CASCO plenary and associated meetings will be held on 30-31 October 2008 in Geneva. The market surveillance workshop will be held on 29 October 2008.

¹ *International Electrotechnical Commission*

² *Bureau International des Poids et Mesures*

³ *International Confederation of Inspection and Certification Organisations*

⁴ *International Accreditation Forum*

⁵ *International Federation of Standards Users*

⁶ *International Federation of Inspection Agencies*

⁷ *Independent International Organisation for Certification*

⁸ *International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation*

⁹ *The International Certification Network*

¹⁰ *International Personnel Certification Association*

¹¹ *Organisation Internationale de Métrologie Légale*

¹² *Union Internationale des Laboratoires Indépendants*



CONSUMER POLICY – REPORT FROM COPOLCO

The period under review marked a great number of significant achievements for consumer interest participation in developing countries.

1 30th anniversary of COPOLCO

The COPOLCO plenary meeting and related events took place in Seoul, Republic of Korea from 26-29 May 2008, at the invitation of the Korean Agency for Technology and Standardization (KATS). A number of special events were organized to commemorate COPOLCO's anniversary, including an opening ceremony honoured by a keynote speech of the Prime Minister, Mr. Han Seung-Soo.

Thanks to an exceptional grant from a Korean government agency, the Ministry of Knowledge Economy (MKE), Consumers Korea and KATS organized a side event, *International Conference on Climate Change, CSR and Capacity Building* with other specialized Korean agencies on 26 May. This support also enabled the sponsored participation of some 33 delegates from developing country members of Consumers International and ISO.

At its meeting on 28-29 May, COPOLCO expressed its support for the conference outcome: the "Seoul Declaration", which called upon governments to assist developing countries in building capacity for implementing energy-saving measures and sustainable consumption patterns. The Declaration also urged ISO and other standards-developing organizations to develop International Standards providing reliable measurement of the carbon footprint impact of production, consumption and disposal of goods and services; and enhanced use of energy efficiency labeling.

2 Training and technical assistance in consumer participation

2.1 Train-the-trainer workshop in Accra, Ghana

In November 2007, the members of DEVCO were invited to submit candidacies for the very first ISO/DEVCO/COPOLCO Train the trainer event in consumer participation in standardization. The response was overwhelming, and the selection process very difficult; sixteen candidates were finally chosen out of a field of 44 highly qualified applicants, with careful attention paid to achieving balance of regions, gender, and variety of professional backgrounds within this group.

The result was a highly-successful workshop held in Accra on 25-29 February 2008, at the gracious invitation of the Ghana Standards Board. The event was facilitated by Mr. Folke Hermanson Snickars, ISO Consultant, with training support from the former COPOLCO Chair, the Consumers International representative to COPOLCO, and the COPOLCO Secretary.

The workshop equipped the candidates with basic knowledge of consumer representation issues distilled from content of prior COPOLCO/DEVCO workshops delivered between 2003 and 2007. In addition, participants improved their skills in training delivery: training design, evaluation, use of materials and training techniques, presentation skills, and organizational techniques. One full day was devoted to delivery of a practice teacher training session to a pre-invited audience of national stakeholders from Ghana.

Furthermore, a specialized group within COPOLCO developed a curriculum with basic resources for the trainees to use in their own training activities, and they received a complimentary copy of these resources on CD-ROMs.

The final aim was to equip the participants to train other persons in their country or region and thereby achieve a "multiplier effect". So far, the interest and response on the part of the trainees and the national standards bodies in their countries has been very positive. At this writing, ISO/DEVT is coordinating follow-up workshops in four different regions, scheduled for 2008. Discussions are under way for more such events to take place in 2009. An update will be given at the meeting.

The June 2008 issue of the *ISO Focus* contains a detailed article describing the activities and outcomes of the Train-the-trainer workshop (see *Activities and initiatives*).

2.2 Launch of a new distance-learning module, "Consumers and standards: partnership for a better world"

Participants at the COPOLCO plenary meeting received a pilot version of a new reference tool on consumers and standardization, in the form of a CD-ROM. At this writing, it was being prepared for free download access from the ISO Web site (www.iso.org). This module, entitled *Consumers and standards: partnership for a better world*, is a convenient, stand-alone distance-learning tutorial which will be useful for any person who is relatively new to the world of standardization and consumer policy. It will also be helpful to seasoned professionals from consumer organizations and standards bodies as a review of concepts and a repository of ideas and background sources.

There are four sections which address the following themes:

- Standards in our world
- How standards benefit consumers
- Ensuring that consumers have their say in standards-writing
- What are consumers' interests and how does ISO address them?

The aim of this tool is to provide users with a basic understanding of what standards are and what they do, and explain how consumers can participate in standards development and why they should do so. It also demonstrates how standards can improve goods and services for consumers, using specific examples.

The module contains a glossary of terms and definitions, selected useful reference materials, and a short description of these materials. Furthermore, it is easy to navigate and is also equipped for use by the visually impaired. An interactive review quiz at the end of each section helps users review concepts. An embedded feedback form is also available for comments and suggestions.

This module was produced as part of the ongoing joint DEVCO/COPOLCO programme to promote consumer participation in standardization, supported by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). Copies are available on request from copolco@iso.org.

3 COPOLCO workshop emphasizes sustainable energy use

Standardization of energy efficiency and renewable energy sources is of immediate and compelling interest to developing countries. Some 135 participants from 41 countries attended the workshop, *Standards for a sustainable world: How can consumers influence a sustainable energy future?* on 27 May. The workshop explored how consumer education and standardization can promote energy efficiency and renewable energy sources. Participants took note of current standardization initiatives among ISO members at the international level, including the recent establishment of the Strategic Advisory Group on Energy (SAG-E), and the ISO Project Committee 242, *Energy Management*. The participants noted published ISO standards and those under development, dealing with energy efficiency of buildings and industrial products and processes. Finally, they discussed the relative merits and disadvantages of energy alternatives such as nuclear, solar, or wind power; and use of biofuels to power motor vehicles.

4 COPOLCO developments of interest to DEVCO

4.1 COPOLCO plenary decisions based on results of the Workshop

Consumer representative on the SAG-E: COPOLCO recommended that ISO should nominate a consumer representative to the ISO Strategic Advisory Group on Energy.

Orientation of future recommendations on energy related issues: COPOLCO also established a task force to follow up the discussions of the workshop and consider further recommendations. Some of the issues include the feasibility of an international benchmark for the different nationally-based, energy efficiency schemes; additional, meaningful energy labeling such as for Greenhouse Gas measurement; and possible new standards for quality and efficiency in use of biofuels for motor vehicles. Future recommendations might also address issues of consumer access to energy services and redress mechanisms for failures in energy provision or billing conditions.

Proposal on energy services: As a final outcome of the workshop, COPOLCO supported a proposal from Consumers International recommending that ISO develop an International Standard giving guidelines on the assessment and the improvement of energy services to users. Consumers International had done extensive research on the energy needs of populations in a variety of developing countries. CI noted and documented examples of obstacles to effective access to energy, and the negative impacts on sustainability caused by this lack of access (including depletion of resources and poor health). The proposal which COPOLCO is now finalizing draws on a currently existing standard, ISO 24510, *Guidelines for the assessment and for the improvement of water services to users*.

The proposal, a type of "global energy charter" for consumers, is a set of guidelines to help energy service providers (both of networked and non-networked systems, and regardless of the energy source in question) ensure fair access to energy, through a combination of regulatory measures, incentives and standards. The proposal recommends, inter alia, contractual rights to service (even implicit), the development and use of mechanisms for public consultation, implementation of payment systems adapted to needs of the poor, guidance on tariffication, and judicious use of subsidies. For the latter, the proposal emphasizes that subsidies should be designed to provide incentives for private and public operators to build capacity, rather than be used to distort the market and provide artificial support to perpetuating non-viable systems of energy service delivery.

4.2 Other COPOLCO activities of interest to DEVCO

Consumer guarantees: COPOLCO supported a proposal from EOS (Egypt) recommending the development of an International Standards for guarantees on consumer products. The members noted that these systems were well-developed in some countries and regions, but not in others. Further investigations are now under way.

Product safety: COPOLCO noted and approved a recommendation for ISO to launch the revision of ISO/IEC Guide 51, *Safety aspects – Guidelines for their inclusion in standards*, pending consideration of comments made at the meeting.

Induction of new members: COPOLCO approved a proposal to develop a system to facilitate the orientation of new members for COPOLCO. Systematic implementation of such measures as increased teleconferencing, organizing short lectures on specific themes of consumer interest, and developing a package of specific materials, is under consideration.

5 Recent impacts on ISO's work programme

Guidelines for standardization of services: ISO/IEC Guide 76, *Development of service standards – Recommendations for addressing consumer issues* was published in January 2008. This Guide provides general guidelines for Technical Committees when developing standards for all types of services.

New Project Committees: COPOLCO's work resulted in significant new work items that began early in 2008 as a result of positive votes by ISO members and nomination of the requisite number of experts. These are of particular interest to, and in many cases the result of strong support by, developing country members of ISO. The projects in question are:

- ISO/PC 239, *Network services billing*
- ISO/PC 240, *Product recall*
- ISO/PC 243, *Consumer product safety*
- ISO/PC 245, *Cross-border trade of second-hand goods*

DEVCO members are encouraged to note and monitor the work of these Project Committees.

6 Membership of COPOLCO

As at end July 2008, COPOLCO counted 104 members, consisting of 61 P members and 43 O members. The newest member is SWASA (Swaziland).

7 Next meeting

The next meeting of COPOLCO will take place in Delhi at the invitation of BIS (India). At this writing, the precise date was still to be determined.

DEVCO ACTION

DEVCO is invited to note the above report.



CUSTOMER SATISFACTION QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEMBERS ATTENDING THE 42nd DEVCO MEETING, DUBAI, 12-13 OCTOBER 2008

In order to serve you better in the future, we would appreciate it if you could spend a few minutes to complete this questionnaire and return it to the ISO DEVCO Secretariat.

1. Was this your first DEVCO meeting? Yes No

2. Do you find the participation of your country in DEVCO useful?

Not useful Somewhat useful Neutral Useful Very useful

3. Indicate the reasons for which you find the DEVCO meetings useful?

For exchange of information and experience between DEVCO members

For information on ISO activities

For expressing your interests and view points to be passed on to the ISO Council

For information on ISO's technical assistance and training programmes

As a meeting place to make contact with other ISO members and liaison organizations

4. Overall, what was your level of satisfaction with this 42nd DEVCO meeting?

Very Dissatisfied Dissatisfied Neutral Satisfied Very Satisfied

5. Did you find the agenda of the 42nd DEVCO meeting of interest to you?

Not interesting Somewhat interesting Neutral Interesting Very interesting

6. Which of the three discussion groups below did you attend?

Standards for energy efficiency, water, climate change, and their management

National standardization policies: stakeholder participation through national mirror committees

International standards as a tool to enhance market access and exports

7. How satisfied are you with your participation at the discussion group you attended (quality of the speakers, chairing of the discussions, participation from the audience, outcome, etc.)?

Very Dissatisfied Dissatisfied Neutral Satisfied Very Satisfied

Any suggestions for improvement:

8. Do you feel that the resolutions adopted at this 42nd DEVCO meeting captured the various points brought up?

Not at all To some extent Neutral Well Very well

9. How satisfied are you with the content and quality of the working documents for this DEVCO meeting (content, format, timeliness, etc.)?

- Very Dissatisfied Dissatisfied Neutral Satisfied Very Satisfied

10. Were you able to access easily the documentation electronically? Yes No

If not, state any difficulties you experienced:

11. Did you receive any technical assistance from ISO during 2008? Yes No

If yes, please state the assistance that your country received in 2008

12. How satisfied are you that the resolutions adopted at the 41st DEVCO meeting held in Geneva in September 2007 have been implemented?

- Very Dissatisfied Dissatisfied Neutral Satisfied Very Satisfied

13. For the implementation of the *ISO Action Plan for developing countries* in 2009, state the areas in which you would like to receive support from ISO:

- Conformity assessment
- Consumer participation in international standardization
- Energy management
- Environmental management systems
- Food safety management systems
- Good regulatory practice
- Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)
- Information Security Management Systems
- Participation in international standardization (policy and practice, roles and responsibilities)
- Participation in international standardization (sponsorships to ISO technical committee meetings)
- Security management systems for the supply chain
- Role of standards in economic development and trade
- Social responsibility
- Societal security
- Stakeholder participation in international standardization

You may, if you wish, provide your contact details, but this is not compulsory.

Name: _____ E-mail address: _____

Organization: _____



ITEM 8 STRATEGY OF ISO/ITSIG TO ASSIST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WITH INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (ICT)

Further to ISO/ITSIG¹ Resolution 15/2007 on increasing developing country participation in the definition of ISO's programmes in the field of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and enhancing communication between ITSIG and DEVCO, the DEVCO CAG welcomed the proposal to organize a joint panel discussion on the implementation and use of ICT tools in support of standardization and related activities.

The session will give an overview of the work of the ITSIG and present the electronic tools and applications that are currently available to members. An update on the developments in ISO e-services and work in progress will be provided. An overview of the various ISO e-services is provided at **Annex 1**.

Developing countries are increasingly involved in international standardization, though their uptake and use of IT tools has been sporadic. Since 2001, ISO Central Secretariat (ISO/CS) has provided structured IT support, to over 30 ISO developing country members, through the MED 2000 programme and its subsequent extensions.

In the light of the above and considering the relevant actions of the *ISO Action Plan for developing countries*, an ISO development and promotion project has recently been approved by Council, with the objective of accelerating the deployment of customized ICT packages (comprising equipment, software and assistance) and training, targeting different groups of ISO member bodies in developing countries. More details can be found in the circular letter "*Council decisions relating to ISO development and promotion projects*" sent by the Secretary General on 1 September 2008 (CL item 3, *IT tools and related assistance for member bodies in developing countries*).

The session will give an opportunity to receive information about the project and to discuss the various on-line support, training and technical assistance services available to developing countries.

The session will include a testimonial by a DEVCO member in a developing country on planning and managing IT support in their country, followed by an exchange of information and experiences between DEVCO members.

DEVCO ACTION

DEVCO members are invited to note/comment the information presented

¹ ISO Information Technology Strategies Implementation Group (ITSIG)

Electronic tools and applications (eServices)

1 Introduction

This document gives an overview of the various ISO eServices, i.e. the electronic services supporting ISO's standardization activities. These eServices are intended to:

- assist ISO members with the activities associated with participating in international standardization;
- provide **tools that must be used by the ISO members** according to the current working procedures of ISO – e.g. the Electronic Balloting application, which is mandatory

Detailed online resources, such as detailed guidelines, are available for training and reference purposes. In addition, the ISO Central Secretariat offers training courses for eServices.

The current version of ISO Online is intended to be a gateway to all ISO eServices and to provide a convenient way of accessing information on ISO for users from the standardization community – such as standards developers and ISO members – in addition to professionals from industry and the general public.

2 ISO Online

As mentioned above, ISO Online is intended to be a gateway to all ISO eServices and to provide a convenient way of accessing information on ISO for the standardization community. Items of particular interest to standards developers and ISO members are:

- a dedicated section "Standards development", which provides comprehensive materials linked to the development of International Standards and related publications. It is essentially a "one-stop" access point to information on the rules and procedures for standards development and for the drafting of standards, etc., and to the tools used for the preparation of standards, e.g. the ISO authoring templates;
- the section called "Products", which provides information on all ISO standards, publications and e-products;
- the "News and media" section, which provides general information about new products, including important standards, and about events or initiatives of interest for the standardization community;
- the item "For ISO Members" on the home page, which links to the ISO Members' Portal based on a password-protected server. The materials on this server are only for ISO members - and discussed in the following section.

3 ISO Members' Portal

The ISO Members' Portal is an IT tool designated for ISO members in order to facilitate their participation in ISO activities. The portal contains links to information and documents stored on the ISODOC server related to:

- the activities of ISO governing bodies and policy-development committees (the General Assembly, Council, TMB, CASCO, COPOLCO, DEVCO) and advisory groups (ITSIG and CPSG);
- ISO General documents (policies and principles to be applied by ISO and ISO members in a variety of fields);
- ISO circular letters (of policy and general nature, and related to standards administration);

- Other useful information for ISO members (e.g. *ISO Statutes and Rules of Procedure*, information on ISO members, agreements with organizations in cooperation with ISO, and practical information on the ISO/CS and on accommodation in Geneva).

In addition, the ISO Members' Portal hosts other Web sites that provide important information for ISO members, e.g.

- Marketing and Communication
- IPR in ISO
- ISONET

and provides convenient links to the following servers:

- ISOSTD (see below, under item 4)
- ISOTC (see below, under item 5).

Access to the ISO Members' Portal is password-protected and is provided only to the relevant staff of ISO members, of some international organizations and of the ISO Central Secretariat. Each time a document is posted on the server, a notification is sent providing the link to that document.

Access to the ISO Members' Portal

Access to the *Members' Portal* is password-protected and is provided only to the relevant staff of ISO members, of some international organizations and of the ISO Central Secretariat.

Some of the links given below provide access to the publicly available information appearing on *ISO Online* (e.g. *ISO structure and operations*, *Principal officers*, *Annual reports*, etc.). Several links connect to pages open to all users of this portal (e.g. *ISO/CS organization chart*, *ISO/CS staff contacts*, *How to get to ISO/CS*, etc.). The other links provide access to information restricted to staff dealing with specific subjects (e.g. *General Assembly*, *Council*, *CASCO*, etc.).

The ISO Principal Officers and the Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of ISO member bodies and correspondent members have access to all linked pages.

User names and passwords to the restricted information are issued by the ISO Central Secretariat (mbportal@iso.org).

Major News & Events for ISO Members

31st General Assembly

The 31st ISO General Assembly will take place in Dubai on **14-16 October 2008**, including on the 15th an open session on "*Buildings for a sustainable future*".

[Web site](#)

ISO and its activities	Governance	Resources	ISO Central Secretariat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ISO Statutes and Rules of Procedure ISO structure Principal officers ISO strategy and policies Annual reports ISO in figures ISO monthly statistics for standards production List of ISO members Information on members ISO catalogue ISO history 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Documents (ISO/GEN) Circular letters (policy) Circular letters (standards administration) General Assembly Council CASCO COPOLCO DEVCO TMB CPSG ITSIG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ISOSTD (standards files) ISOTC work area ISO/IEC Information Centre ISONET Marketing and Communication IPR in ISO ISO Slide kit Members' sales statistics Brochure "Training in international standardization - Services offered by ISO/CS 2008-2009" Agreements with organisations in cooperation with ISO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ISO/CS organization chart ISO/CS staff contacts IT Helpdesk Employment at the ISO/CS How to get to ISO/CS Hotels in Geneva

4 ISOSTD

The purpose of the ISOSTD server is to provide access to the complete collection of ISO standards (including draft standards and withdrawn standards) for use by ISO members, in order to facilitate:

- national distribution and sales, and
- the preparation of national adoptions of international standards.

The ISOSTD server contains the electronic files of all currently valid ISO standards in both English and French versions (where these have been published). Some standards are also available in Spanish, Arabic and Russian. It also includes the electronic files of DIS and FDIS. All documents are available in PDF format and source files are provided (e.g. Microsoft Word or SGML) where available. Additionally, the files of figures and diagrams are available as TIFF and EPS formats in order to facilitate the process of making national adoptions.

This server is protected by a password to be provided by ISO/CS and is open to the ISO member bodies and correspondent members – who are encouraged to make their **best use of this very important service**.

Other items of interest maintained on ISOSTD are:

- an archive of the weekly circular letter (ISO/STADIST) that lists the standards and drafts that have been issued by ISO in the past week is maintained on ISOSTD. This is sent by email to all ISO member bodies and TC/SC secretaries (for documents concerning their committees);
- the "Copyright protection and watermarking tool" to help ISO members implement watermarking and copyright protection on published ISO standards;
- ISONET Distribution that includes the full data extraction from the ISO/CS project monitoring database and tools for converting this data into other formats.

5 ISOTC

The purpose of the ISOTC server is to provide a working environment for ISO TCs, SCs and WGs. Additionally, the server is used for the exchange of documents between the committee members and the secretary / convenor as well as connecting to the Electronic Balloting application (see below) and to other applications.

The ISOTC server may also be accessed from the standards development section on ISO Online. Some areas of the ISOTC server - such as the homepage and the public information folder of each committee and all the user guides - are not password-protected.

The "Guides to ISO IT applications" include the administrator and user guides for the ISOTC server. The user guide should be consulted for further details of how to use the ISOTC server when registered as a user by a TC, SC or WG.

All users and groups are managed by the secretariat, and/or support staff, of a TC, SC or WG via the ISO Global Directory (see below).

6 ISO Global Directory

The ISO Global Directory is a database used to manage all data relating to the users who participate in ISO technical work, including roles and access rights to technical groups and documents. For example, all TC participants must be registered in the Global Directory, and their roles assigned as "TC member" in order to provide access to the committee working area on the ISOTC server. As a second example, people having the right to vote on draft standards using the Electronic Balloting application (see below) are assigned the role of "balloter".

The main purpose of the Global Directory is to provide the ISO members with the right to register and maintain data relating to the individuals acting as representatives in TCs, subcommittees, working groups and as balloters. The Global Directory is also used to manage the registration of national users onto the National Mirror Committee Server (see below, under item 9).

The Global Directory provides a convenient tool for a decentralized management of users and their assignment of roles by the member bodies for their representatives instead of having to rely on the ISO Central Secretariat or committee secretaries.

Please note that **use of the Global Directory is mandatory** for all ISO member bodies and correspondent members. ISO members must have registered at least one Member Body User Administrator (MBUA) in order to be able to use the Global Directory.

7 Electronic Balloting (eBalloting)

The first version of the eBalloting application was set-up in 2000 to replace the system of voting by ordinary mail or fax. Since January 2003, the **eBalloting application is mandatory for all votes cast by ISO member bodies on DIS and FDIS standards.**

The eBalloting application is **also mandatory for Committee Internal Balloting (CIB) since April 2008**, for example on New Work Item Proposals, and for the Systematic Review (SR) of standards - once every five years - which are dealt with by the TCs.

Balloting permissions on behalf of an ISO member body are managed in the Global Directory. The authorized balloter can access the files which may be opened, saved, downloaded and printed, for distribution as appropriate at national level. Any time a draft is submitted for voting, the authorized balloter receives a notification by e-mail from ISO/CS (see section on business notifications), informing him/her that one or more drafts are being made available for voting.

8 Business notifications

A business notifications application has been developed which allows a registered user of ISO eServices (ISOTC server, eBalloting, Global Directory) to configure how and when business notifications are received. In addition, a detailed overview of notifications that have been sent out can be seen.

9 NMC server

The NMC (National Mirror Committee) server has been set-up to automate the dissemination process and to provide ISO documents in the shortest possible time and with the highest degree of reliability to national stakeholders in the countries of ISO member bodies and ISO correspondent members.

All ISO member bodies and correspondent members **are strongly recommended to use the ISO NMC server.**

When an ISO member decides to use the ISO NMC server, access to documents of the relevant ISO/TCs is provided to the representatives of national mirror committees registered in the Global Directory. The NMC server is maintained by ISO/CS and the member body only needs to manage the registration of national users via the Global Directory. (This is what is called "NMC Option 1").

ISO members who have in place a solid IT infrastructure and who wish to use their existing national servers (maintained by themselves) to provide access to ISO documents, can use NMC "Option 2" for document dissemination. In this case, metadata and the documents are made available to the ISO member for download so that the national server can be regularly updated.

10 Project Portal

The main function of the ISO Project Portal is to provide access to all stages of the complete ISO work programme for all technical committees and subcommittees. An additional function is to provide aggregated project status information to authorized individuals in the ISO member bodies.

For users with specific roles in ISO technical committees (e.g. committee secretary), direct access is provided from the ISO Project Portal to other ISO eServices such as the Submission Interface and the Electronic Balloting Portal.

The main function of the ISO Project Portal is to provide a structured tool to:

- help committee secretaries manage their entire committee work programme from preliminary stages to withdrawal stage;
- provide a clear view for the ISO community of the work of the ISO committees;
- provide full details on projects (history, current status and limit/target dates).

11 Single Sign-On (SSO)

ISO electronic applications are protected by a Single Sign-On mechanism (SSO) that allows the user to be granted access to any of the protected applications without having to repeatedly re-type username and password. Permission to access the applications is given according to the roles the user have been allocated in the ISO Global Directory.

When launched in July 2008, the following applications were included under SSO:

- ISOTC server
- Global Directory
- Electronic Balloting
- Business Notifications
- Project Portal and Submission Interface

In the future, the SSO will include other eServices such as the NMC server, ISODOC and ISOSTD.



ITEM 9 PRESENTATION OF THE THEMES AND BREAK-OUT INTO DISCUSSION GROUPS

At its meeting held in April 2008, the DEVCO Chair's Advisory Group (CAG) selected the following discussion group themes for inclusion on the agenda of the 42nd DEVCO meeting:

Group 1: Standards for energy efficiency, water, climate change and their management

Group 2: National standardization policies: stakeholder participation through national mirror committees

Group 3: International standards as a tool to enhance market access and exports

Ways of increasing the benefit to members of attending the break-out sessions were also discussed. It was agreed to identify an independent expert to prepare a background paper for each of the discussion groups. The paper would present the subject and identify the core issues that will constitute the backbone around which the discussions would be articulated.

The programme is included in **Annex 1**. The background papers for each of the discussion groups are included in **Annex 2, Annex 3** and **Annex 4**.

Each of the sessions will be chaired by a member of the DEVCO CAG. The session chair will report on the outcome of the discussions at the DEVCO plenary meeting on 13 October 2008.

It is recalled that the discussion groups contribute to DEVCO's mission to providing a forum for the exchange of information and experience in standardization and related matters. The discussions also contribute to the on-going task of identifying needs and requirements, and provide valuable guidance for technical assistance and training activities organized under the *ISO Action Plan for developing countries 2005-2010*.

DEVCO ACTION

DEVCO members are invited to participate in the discussion group of their choice

42ND MEETING OF DEVCO, 12-13 OCTOBER 2008, DUBAI, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Grand Hyatt, Sunday 12 October 2008 – PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Time	Baniyas Ballroom <i>(With simultaneous Interpretation into French, Spanish and Arabic)</i>	Al Ameera Ballroom <i>(English only)</i>	Al Ameera Ballroom <i>(English only)</i>
14:00	Discussion Group 1 Standards for energy efficiency, water, climate change and their management	Discussion Group 2 National standardization policies: stakeholder participation through mirror committees	Discussion Group 3 International standards as a tool to enhance market access and exports
	<i>Chair:</i> Dr. Yaseen Khayyat, Director General, JISM (Jordan) and member of DEVCO CAG	<i>Chair:</i> Ms. Mariani Mohammad, Managing Director, SIRIM QAS International (Malaysia) and member of DEVCO CAG	<i>Chair:</i> Dr. Trine Tveter, Managing Director, SN (Norway) and member of DEVCO CAG
	Speakers Dr. Yaseen Khayyat , Director General, JISM (Jordan) on the importance of and linkages among standards for energy, water and climate change Mr. Daniele Gerundino , Strategic Advisor to the Secretary-General on ISO's strategy on energy efficiency and renewable energy sources Mr. Robert Williams , Chief, Energy Efficiency Unit, UNIDO on UNIDO's initiative on implementation of energy efficiency, energy management and industrial processes in developing countries Mr. Edwin Piñero , Director of the Pollution Prevention Institute, Rochester Institute of Technology, and International Chairman of PC 242 - Energy Management on the Objectives and work programme of the Committee Ms. Chen Ying , Vice Division Chief of Department of International Cooperation, SAC (China)	Speakers Mr. Geoff Visser , Executive Standards Development, (South Africa) on Stakeholder participation through mirror committees Mr. Ziad M. J. Ghulam , Director, Standards Coordination Unit Engineering, Saudi Aramco Dhahran, Saudi Arabia Mr. Rakesh Verma , Additional Director General, Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Mr. Lincoln de Assis Moura Jr. , Chairman – PC Health Informatics, Mirror committee of TC 215 – Health Informatics, Brazil	Speakers Mr. Rajinder Raj Sud , Standardization Expert, (Malaysia) on International standards for market access and related key issues Mr. Shyam Gujadhur , Senior Adviser on Standards and Quality Management, International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/WTO) Mr. Mario Wittner , Deputy Director General, Instituto Argentino de Normalización y Certificación IRAM (Argentina) Dr. Mahmoud Eisa , President, Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality (EOS) Dr. Kioko Mang'eli , Managing Director, Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS)
17:30	<i>Closure</i>	<i>Closure</i>	<i>Closure</i>

Background Paper for the ISO DEVCO breakout session 1 on *Standards for Energy Efficiency, Water, Climate Change, and their Management*

“Many options for reducing global GHG emissions through international cooperation exist. There is high agreement and much evidence that notable achievements of the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol are the establishment of a global response to climate change, stimulation of an array of national policies, and the creation of an international carbon market and new institutional mechanisms that may provide the foundation for future mitigation efforts....”

“Both bottom-up and top-down studies indicate that there is high agreement and much evidence of substantial economic potential for the mitigation of global GHG emissions over the coming decades that could offset the projected growth of global emissions or reduce emissions below current levels.”

Climate Change 2007: Synthesis Report – Summary for Policymakers, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (approved Valencia, Spain November 2007)

“Climate change is one of the most complex issues on the international policy agenda. Experts remain divided on the severity of the problem and the uncertainty and nature of policy responses. Practically any course of action implies that today’s societies will incur costs as they deviate from the status quo, and any benefits will accrue primarily to future generations. Compounding the problem is its truly global scope. A few nations account for most GHG emissions, yet in the global economy, policies reflecting global interdependence and cooperation will be required to achieve sustainable progress in emissions reduction.”

World Energy Council, 2008

“Accelerating energy efficiency improvements is a crucial challenge for energy and climate change policies. The rate of energy efficiency improvement needs to be increased substantially to achieve a more secure and sustainable energy future”.

“All governments must learn from the best practices of others and act now to develop and implement the necessary mix of market and regulatory policies, including stringent norms and standards.”

International Energy Agency – Worldwide trends in Energy use and Efficiency – Key insights from IEA indicator Analysis, 2008

1. Introduction

The use of resources to increase the wealth of nations and the development of mankind is the subject of intense interest, debate and action around the world. Greater demand for resources as world economies grow increases the cost of most resources and this is having significant consequences in both developed and developing economies.

The efficient use of resources and their impact on the environment are also subjects of intense research and growing awareness. The need for concerted efforts by national and international institutions is becoming more and more urgent.

This paper has been prepared by UNIDO in support of discussions to be held during one of the three breakout sessions of the meeting of the International Organization for Standardization¹ ("ISO") Committee on developing country matters, to be held 12-13 October, 2008 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

The paper approaches the topic of global sustainable development² by focusing on three closely related issues: energy efficiency, water and climate change; and highlighting the opportunities and benefits that international standards can bring in the management of these issues.

How are these issues related? This paper contends:

1. These issues all have a global impact and dimension; the solution must therefore also be global. International standards that promote the efficient and effective use and management of scarce natural resources, and that assist industries, governments and citizens around the world to provide quality products and services represent a key element of the solution.
2. These are all complex issues. Their solution requires a multi-dimensional and systematic approach to reviewing inter-related problems and challenges, identifying the many drivers and actors that have a role to play, and to consistently mobilizing them to achieve meaningful action. In this respect, proven management approaches and systems based on demonstrated best practices and broad international consensus can provide very effective and powerful tools.
3. For developing and emerging countries the issues of climate change, water and energy efficiency are magnified by the peculiar duality of having to foster major economic growth without depleting endowed resources, very often while facing a shortage of expertise, financing and infrastructure. Considering this, it becomes very important that developing and emerging countries participate in the creation of international standards on these subjects so that their circumstances are taken into account in the development and impact assessment of any such norms. At the same time, efforts have to be made to assist developing countries and emerging countries in equipping themselves with the capacity, expertise and infrastructure to successfully implement and therefore benefit from the practices and approaches identified in international standards. The work of organizations such as ISO and UNIDO can assist this.

¹ UNIDO recognizes that this meeting is being held by ISO DEVCO. UNIDO also recognizes that ISO is a member of the World Standards Cooperation (WSC) which includes the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). UNIDO recognizes these other organizations as international standards bodies specializing in their own fields and contributing to Standards for Energy Efficiency, Water, and Climate Change.

² Sustainable development is a pattern of resource use that aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but in the indefinite future.

2. Purpose of this Background Paper

This paper provides background information on climate change; water; and energy efficiency issues. It discusses how ISO and its liaison partners are working to develop international standards in these areas; and it outlines the role standards can and will play to assist developing countries in dealing with these issues.

Climate change, energy efficiency and water are interlinked with one another. This is something that governments, industry and consumers must be aware of. To give some examples:

1. As of 2005 the global atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide, the greenhouse gas (GHG) whose emissions have been acknowledged as the main cause of climate change, had increased over 35% from pre-industrial values, exceeding by far the natural increase that has occurred over the last 650,000 years³.
2. Some 200 million people in Asia, Africa and Latin America⁴ are suffering water stress caused by climate change and competing demands for water. By 2020 that number could increase to 1.5 billion people in these regions, let alone other parts of the World.
3. The Energy and Climate Change report for 2007 by the World Energy Council notes "Energy-related emissions (including energy used in transportation) account for over two-thirds of the anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and contribute well over 80% of worldwide emissions of CO₂, the main GHG, as a direct result of fossil fuel combustion"

Energy generation and use contribute to climate change as well as to the depletion of water resources; climate change directly and indirectly affects water resources and energy consumption; changes in precipitation patterns, water levels and large ocean circulation systems can in turn have a reinforcing negative impact on the climate.

These phenomena are clearly interrelated and it is difficult to discuss the implications of their mutual influence without first having some background on key issues concerning each of them.

The present document provides a summary of such issues aiming at supporting the discussions during the breakout session.

3. Climate Change

The subject of climate change dominates all news media and is the subject of high level international conferences as well as technical workshops. Adverse weather events are increasingly attributed to climate change and the impact mankind is having on climate change is now widely recognized. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and co-winner of the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize, continued GHG emissions at or above current rates would cause further global warming and induce many changes in the global climate system during the 21st century that would very likely be larger than those observed during the 20th century. What might appear to be a relatively modest increase in temperature may have profound affects:

- Partial loss of ice sheets on polar land could imply meters of sea level rise, major changes in coastlines and inundation of low-lying areas.
- 20-30% of species are likely to be at risk of extinction if increases in warming exceed 1.5-2.5 °C
- Large scale and persistent changes in Meridional Overturning Circulation would have impacts on marine ecosystem productivity, fisheries, ocean CO₂ uptake and terrestrial vegetation.

³ Figures extracted from Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Summary for Policymakers, a summary from its Fourth Assessment Report (see <http://www.ipcc.ch/H>).

⁴ IPCC

The 2007 meeting of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) discussed the importance of industry and governments to work towards common solutions and to ensure that voluntary initiatives align with the imperatives of government and society at large.

International standards and their development process have an important role in supporting the achievement of such objectives. ISO and UNIDO have been active within their respective global forum arenas to raise awareness of the benefits of international standards in addressing the climate change challenge.

The following paragraphs set out a number of issues and goals that need to be addressed or pursued if the world wants to mitigate and reverse climate change, or at least adapt to its consequences. Improving energy efficiency and increasing the amount of renewable energy is a key, as is water resource management which should be considered when reviewing this list but are dealt with in separate sections of this paper. They are nonetheless key components of any national/global strategy to mitigate Climate Change.

Behavioral change. One of the key issues is to get people and businesses to recognize what they can do to mitigate the rate of climate change by considering not only the impact of their own consumption of products and services, but also what kind of products and services they will use.

New development model. “The 20th Century was characterized by the international success of a development model based on the mass production of relatively low-cost, short lifetime products. This model has enabled rapid economic expansion but has also required more and more resources from the environment including energy. The real challenge this century is to achieve a global development model where producers of less resource intensive products and services will prosper as consumers learn to embrace and use these sustainable products and services. The issue of climate change may ultimately serve as a unique catalyst for broadly achieving this sustainable production and consumption model.”⁵

Disparity among nations development and emissions rates. Another key issue in considering climate change, and especially the impact of GHG, is the difference in the volume and rate of increase of emissions between developed economies and developing and emerging economies. Developing and emerging economies generally have a much lower per capita rate of GHG emissions. However a number of these economies have grown strongly over a sustained period and their GHG emissions have increased at a rate in some cases higher than their increase in GDP.

The issue is obvious, how is the goal of growth by developing and emerging economies to be achieved to increase the economic and social wellbeing of their citizens, with the need to reduce GHG emissions and mitigate climate change? The answer is one that needs to be addressed by all economies, including developed economies where GHG emissions per head are significantly higher than economies in transition.

The IEA has calculated that in a business as usual scenario the rate of economic growth in the developing nations is projected to average 3.9% per annum over the period until 2050, while the OECD nations will average 1.8% per annum. Based on these trends developing countries' CO₂ emissions are likely to rise at least 200% by 2050 from a current baseline of 9 gigatonnes per year, while those from developed countries are expected to rise nearly 70% relative to their current baseline of 13 gigatonnes per year⁶.

In response to the above aspects, existing and planned ISO standards offer practical tools for supporting actions addressing climate change at four levels:

⁵ Ibid “Energy and Climate Change report for 2007” - Used by permission of the World Energy Council, London, [Hwww.worldenergy.org](http://www.worldenergy.org)H

⁶ Ibid.

1. Monitoring climate change through technical, basic equipment and measurement standards;⁷
2. Quantifying GHG emissions and communicating on environmental impacts;⁸
3. Promoting good practice in environmental management and design;
4. Supporting the development and dissemination of energy efficient technologies and renewable energy sources⁹

Example of an ISO standard on a climate change-related subject

HISO 14064H and HISO 14065:2007H provide an internationally agreed framework for measuring GHG emissions and verifying claims made about them so that "a ton of carbon is always a ton of carbon". They thus support programmes to reduce GHG emissions and also emissions trading programmes

ISO has also produced background information and guides on the role standards can and are playing to address climate change issues and subjects. One such document is a brochure entitled "ISO International Standards – practical tools for addressing climate change"

It can be accessed at http://www.iso.org/iso/hot_topics_/hot_topics_climate_change_tools.htm

⁷ E.g. ISO/TC 211 on geomatics, ISO/TC 146/SC5 on meteorology.

⁸ ISO 14064 (Parts 1, 2 and 3) and ISO 14065 on GHG accounting, verification, validation and accreditation of bodies carrying out these activities.

⁹ More detail on ISO initiatives on climate change can be found on the ISO website at [Hhttp://www.iso.org/iso/hot_topics_climate_change.htm](http://www.iso.org/iso/hot_topics_climate_change.htm)

Possible issues to consider and discuss at the breakout session.

1. General issues (not necessarily or directly related to standardization)

- Evaluation of risks related to climate change and assessment of the cost of inaction (impact of climate change can be very different depending on each country's conditions: e.g. countries with large fractions of population living on ocean shores will be most affected, along with countries with land exposed to desertification, etc.)
- Correct quantification of GHG emissions (at the national and sub-national level, by sector of activity, ...)
- Evaluation of main trends impacting emissions growth rates in the country (e.g. electricity generation, transportation, industrial development, deforestation/reforestation, decrease/increase of wild land, ...)
- Assessment of threats and opportunities (e.g. economic potential of possible emission credits, direct costs associated with measures aiming at limiting GHG emissions increase, potential impact of such measures on economic development,)

2. Specific issues (of direct, immediate interest for National Standard Bodies)

- Access to valuable and reliable information resources
- . Qualification of personnel (NSB staff + experts that can support standardization activities in this field on a stable, continual basis)
- Identification of key players to work with (at the international, regional and national level – government agencies, including in particular national institutions associated to intergovernmental entities such as the IPCC etc.; industry associations; consumer groups; academia, ...)
- Initiative/projects (existing or to be proposed: – e.g. the correct, reliable quantification of GHG emissions in the country: a very important starting point for many other possible actions; support to public policies in this domain – through monitoring and certification schemes, etc.)

One or more issues among those listed above (or specific examples related to some of them) could be selected and debated, with a view to identify areas of common interest for several countries, which could be addressed through cooperation (and maybe UNIDO/ISO assistance).

4. Water

Over 1 billion people lack access to clean water and over 2.4 billion lack access to basic sanitation. Some claim that this water crisis is largely our own making. It has resulted not from the natural limitations of the water supply or lack of financing and appropriate technologies, even though these are important factors, but rather from profound failures in water governance.⁷ Others state that it is as a result of population increase and economic and social activity that have run ahead of water reserves or supply to meet the rapid increase in demand.

Figure 1¹⁰ shows how Lake Chad in central Africa has shrunk over the last 30 years to one twentieth of its former size. A recent study attributes the 30% loss of lake area between the decades of 1956 – 1965 and 1966 – 1975 primarily to long term climate variability. The study shows only five percent of the lake area lost during this period resulted from water management practices. Between the 1960s and the 1990s the study shows a further 45 percent loss of the lakes surface area. During this period half of the loss is attributed to a continued decrease in precipitation, the remaining half is due to a large increase in irrigated agriculture.

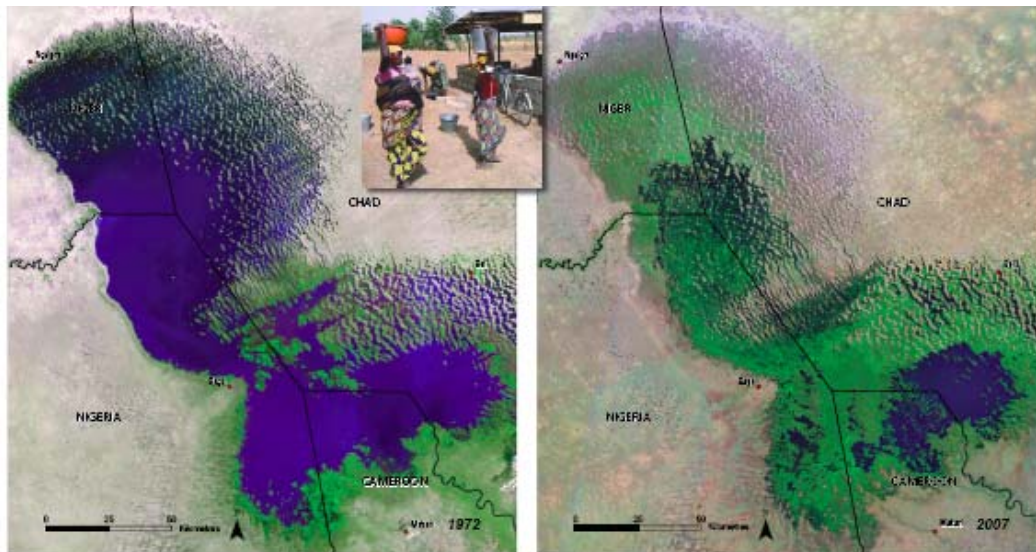


Figure 1 – Lake Chad in 1972, and in 2007

There are a range of political, social, economic, and administrative systems required to develop and manage water resources and the delivery of water services at different levels of society. However these may not exist in some societies; or they may only partially be in place; or they may be “siloeed” so that there is a lack of overall coordination and management of the many, perhaps competing issues required to successfully manage water resources.

For example, high irrigation demands and polluted drainage flows from agriculture mean less freshwater for drinking or industrial use; contaminated municipal and industrial wastewater pollutes rivers and threatens ecosystems; if water has to be left in a river to protect fisheries and ecosystems, less can be diverted to grow crops.

An integrated approach to water resource management is needed.

When it comes to developing countries and emerging countries, most are confronted with two major water resources challenges.

- First, countries face major challenges in developing the laws, regulations and institutions required for managing water resources.
- Second, countries face a major challenge in developing and maintaining an appropriate stock of water infrastructure. Most industrialized countries have invested in major hydraulic infrastructure. Many developing countries have as little as 1/100th as much hydraulic infrastructure as do developed countries with comparable climatic variability.”

¹⁰ This Atlas was produced in cooperation with a number of organizations in Africa and the United States and released at the African Ministerial Conference of the Environment (AMCEN) meeting in Johannesburg on 10 June 2008. For more information and free download go to [Hhttp://www.nz.unep.net/AfricaAtlas/H](http://www.nz.unep.net/AfricaAtlas/H)

Tackling these challenges requires recognition of the connections between resource and service management. This means addressing:

- The institutional framework, including the definition and establishment of laws, rights and licenses; the responsibilities of different actors at levels ranging from local watershed management institutions to international basin agencies;
- The management instruments, including regulatory arrangements; financial instruments; standards and plans; mechanisms for effective participation of stakeholders; and knowledge and information systems;
- The development and management of infrastructure for annual and multi-year flow regulation, for floods and droughts, for multi-purpose storage, and for water quality and source protection¹¹.

ISO standards covering water-related subject matters

There are five ISO technical committees dealing with water, which have produced a significant portfolio of International Standards.

ISO/TC 30 - Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits

With increasingly important work on "water metering" in closed conduits

ISO/TC 113 – Hydrometry

Dealing i.a. with the assessment of water resources (possible only by proper measurement)

ISO/TC 147 - Water quality

With a portfolio of 238 published standards, covering definition of terms, sampling of waters, measurement and reporting of water characteristics

ISO/TC 224 - Service activities relating to drinking water supply systems and wastewater systems - Quality criteria of the service and performance indicators

The standards published by TC 224 provide guidelines for the management of drinking water utilities and wastewater utilities, and for the assessment and the improvement of services to users.

¹¹ UNDP website

Possible issues to consider and discuss at the breakout session.

1. General issues (from a national perspective – not necessarily or directly related to standardization)

- Assessment of water resources within the country (past, present and future projections)
- Assessment of drinking water and wastewater systems (geographic and population coverage, quality of drinking water and characteristics of wastewater, performance of water systems against key indicators – e.g. water losses, pollution, etc.)
- Analysis of water consumption patterns (by agriculture, industry and households)
- Analysis and identification of national priorities, and/or specific areas for which already exist political sensitivity or interest and commitment from particular stakeholder groups.

2. Specific issues (of direct, immediate interest for National Standard Bodies)

- Access to valuable and reliable information resources
- Qualification of personnel (NSB staff + experts that can support standardization activities in this field on a stable, continual basis)
- Inventory of international and national standards (existing or under development) covering national priorities or specific high interest fields
- Identification of key players to work with (at the international, regional and national level – government agencies, utility operators, industry associations; consumer groups; academia, ...)
- Initiative/projects (ongoing or to be proposed to key stakeholders: – e.g. assessment of water resources and/or drinking water and wastewater systems; development or improvement of measurement and control systems; promotion of good management practices concerning drinking water and wastewater systems; ...)
- Information about technical assistance in this field (potential donor agencies, existing projects financed by such institutions, programme frameworks within which projects could be submitted, ...)

One or more issues among those listed above (or specific examples related to some of them) could be selected and debated, with a view to identify areas of common interest for several countries, which could be addressed through cooperation (and maybe UNIDO/ISO assistance).

5. Energy Efficiency

The Kyoto Protocol, constraints in energy supply, soaring demand and energy prices, and even media phenomena such as “An Inconvenient Truth” have all drawn great attention to and raised the importance of energy efficiency as a prime component of any sustainable development strategy, both from an environmental and economic perspective. Interventions, both voluntary and regulatory, to encourage action towards more efficient use of energy are now widespread and growing in range and impact. Labels on household appliances disclosing energy consumption of the product, or its relative efficiency, are becoming mandatory in more and more countries; advertising to educate consumers about energy saving techniques; and new efficient technologies, such as LED¹² lighting and hybrid vehicles, are all designed to improve the efficient use of energy.

But until early this century the economic drivers were perhaps not strong enough to create that compelling need for urgent action. Then things changed, drastically. The price of Brent crude oil was USD26 bbl at the beginning of 2003, as of 9 July, 2008 it was USD 136.58 bbl. So in a little over five and a half years the price has increased 525%. Figure 2¹³ illustrates just how quickly prices have increased since 2003.

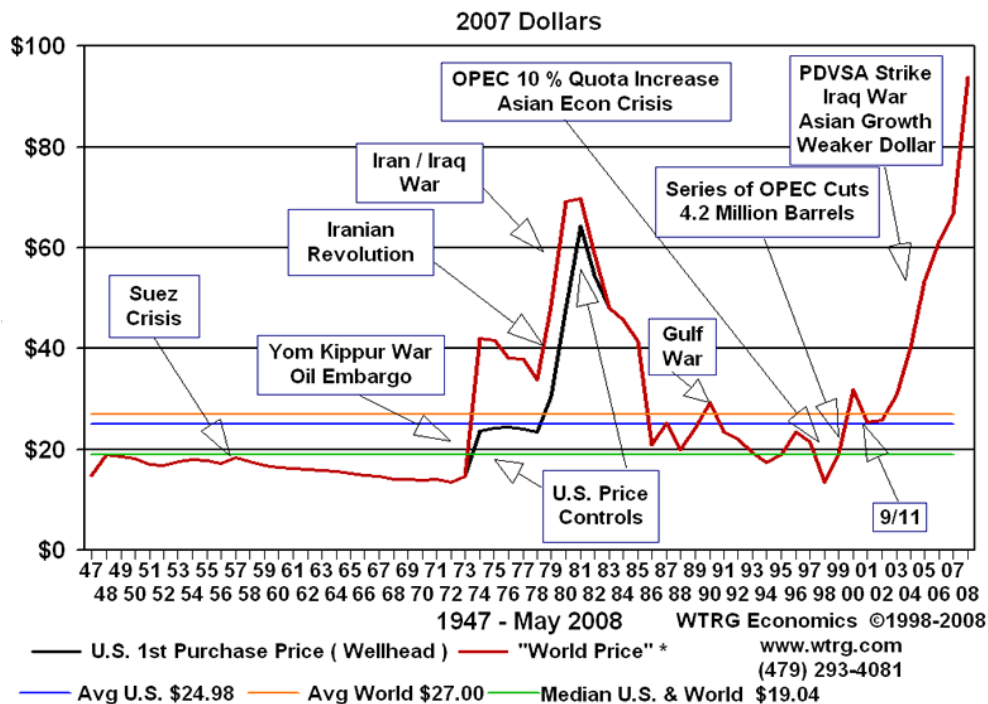


Figure 2 – Crude oil price. 1947 – 2008 (This figure is being reproduced to show only the crude oil world price and its average)

Demand for energy seems bound to increase. According to IEA (International Energy Agency) under a reference global scenario primary energy demand and use would increase from approximately 12,000 Mtoe¹⁴ in 2008 to over 17,000 Mtoe in 2030, or over 40%. This is shown as Figure 3 below.

¹² Light Emitting Diode (LED)

¹³ Copyright © 1996-2008 by James L. Williams, WTRG Economics, H<http://www.wtrg.com/prices.htm>H

¹⁴ Millions of tons of oil equivalent (Mtoe)

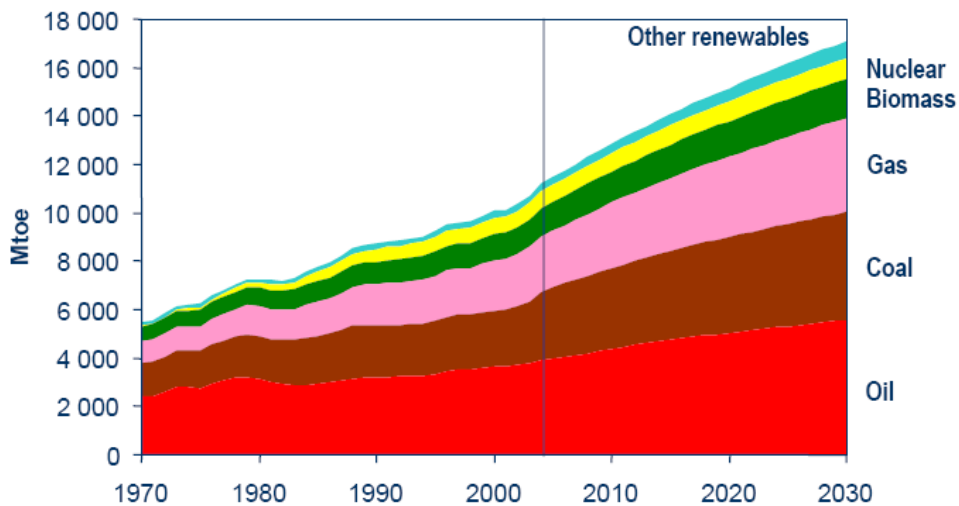


Figure 3 – IEA Reference scenario

IEA’s forecast also shows that the shares of different energy sources within the supply mix will not undergo significant changes: traditional fossil fuels such as oil, gas and coal, main responsible for GHG emissions will remain predominant.

Against this background the future appears to be bleak to mitigate climate change, and increased global energy efficiency becomes a paramount opportunity.

Energy efficiency can deliver major savings and has significant mitigation potential. Figure 4 shows the impact that energy efficiency measures have had over the last 3 decades on OECD countries energy consumption.

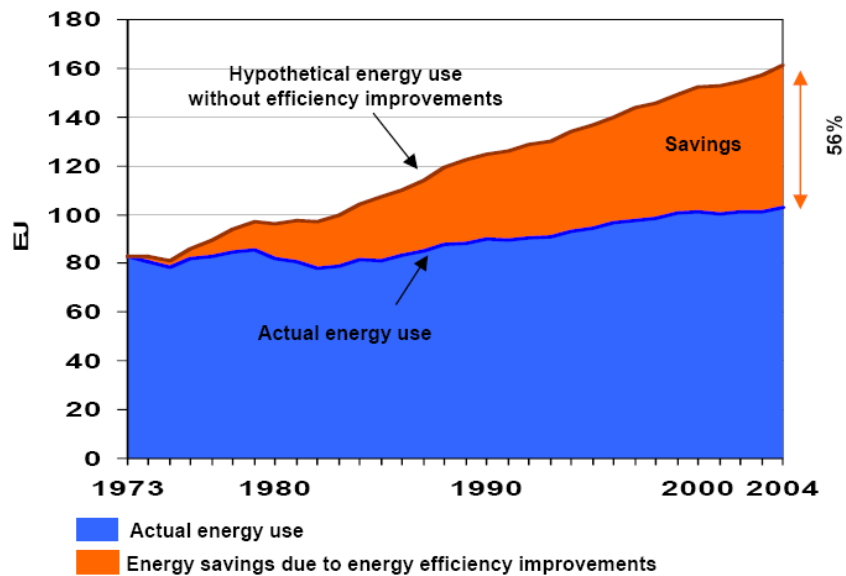


Figure 4 - Long-term Energy Savings from Improvements in energy efficiency. All sectors, IEA11.

Figure 5 shows what could be still achieved in terms of CO₂ emission reductions through the adoption and implementation of well proven energy efficiency policies and commercial technologies.

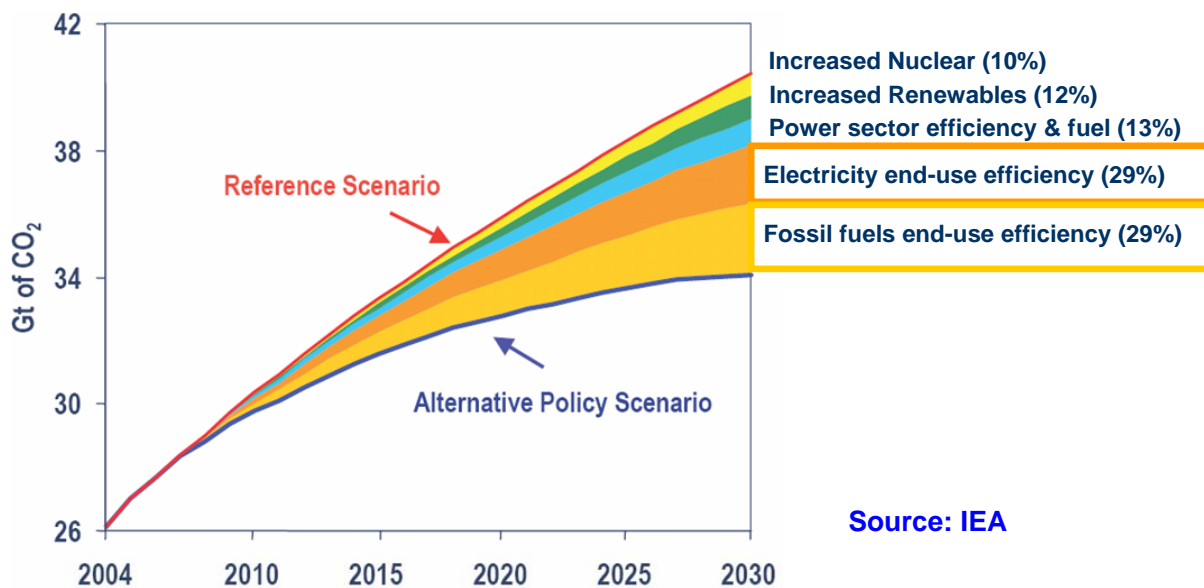


Figure 5 - Key Policies for CO₂ Reduction - Alternative Policy Scenario.

Considering the oil and energy price surge of recent years far stronger commercial drivers for energy efficiency are now in place and therefore much greater effort in energy efficiency initiatives can be expected. .

Example of an ISO standard on an energy efficiency-related subject

ISO has approved in 2008 the establishment of a project committee (ISO/PC 242) mandated to develop an international standard on energy management.

The standard will provide all types of organizations and companies a practical and widely recognized approach to increase energy efficiency, reduce costs and improve their environmental performance by addressing both the technical and management aspects of rational energy use. The standard is intended to be broadly applicable to various sectors of national economies, including utility, manufacturing, commercial building, general commerce, and transportation sectors, and therefore, could have influence on as much as 60 % of the world's energy demand.

At the G8 summit IEA made 16 energy efficiency policy recommendations. Among these are recommendations on buildings, appliances and lighting and transport. There are also a number of cross-sector recommendations.

Importantly for the DEVCO breakout session there are a number of specific recommendations concerning standards including:

1. Stringent mandatory energy efficiency standards for new buildings
2. Standards for standby power use in appliances
3. Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) labelling on all significant energy using products
4. Mandatory fuel consumption standards for transport
5. Standards for tyre technologies and labelling, testing and monitoring of tyre pressures

The overarching recommendations that encourage energy efficiency in a core holistic manner call for increased investment in energy efficiency and setting goals and formulating action plans that fit neatly into the "plan, do, check, act" process of many of ISO's management system standards (the same that will also be adopted by ISO/PC 242 – Energy Management).

ISO's initiatives in international standards development are in line with the IEA recommendations and with the orientations of a variety of other influential groups (G8, international organizations, government agencies, etc.)

Meetings during the 2007 ISO General Assembly discussed the contributions that international standards can make to facilitating energy efficiency and renewable energy sources and to economic and social progress¹⁵. As a result, a Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Sources was established. This new SAG is promoting the development of standards on renewables, end-use efficiency and increasing the efficient use of fossil fuels.

ISO standards covering energy efficiency and renewable energy source matters

Many ISO technical committees are working on issues covering these topics. The list considered for the portfolio analysis undertaken as work propedeutic to the establishment of the ISO SAG Energy, is reported below, followed by the summary data (by category) concerning the standards identified as of 2006/12/31.

List of TCs with one or more standards referenced in the portfolio analysis

JTC/1	Information technology
CIE	International Commission on Illumination
22	Road vehicles
23	Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry
59	Building construction
60	Gears
70	Internal combustion engines
72	Textile machinery and accessories
86	Refrigeration and air-conditioning
116	Space heating appliances
117	Industrial fans
118	Compressors and pneumatic tools, machines and equipment
127	Earth-moving machinery
163	Thermal performance and energy use in the built environment
173	Assistive products for persons with disability
180	Solar energy
184	Industrial automation systems and integration
192	Gas turbines
203	Technical energy systems
197	Hydrogen technologies
205	Building environment design

¹⁵ ISO press release on the 2007 ISO General Assembly

**ISO standardization activity in the field of energy efficiency and renewable energy
 (2006/12/31)**

Energy Efficiency

Category	Number of documents		
	Standards	Other	WIs
Power generation, transmission and supply *	4		2
Building	51	3	24
Room heating and air conditioning **	3		
Household *			
Appliances	1		
Refrigeration			
Office	7		2
Lighting	2		
Industrial products and processes	21		3
Transport	10		5
Total	99	3	36

Renewable sources

Category	Number of examples listed		
	Standards	Other	WIs
Solar	11	2	3
Wind	1		
Hydrogen (°)	4	3	8
Total	16	5	11

* These matters are primarily covered by IEC

** Room air conditioning is primarily covered by IEC

(°) hydrogen is not a renewable energy “source”, but it was included in the analysis because it can play an important role in the development of a more environmental friendly infrastructure of electricity supply, notably for appliances and transportation.

Possible issues to consider and discuss at the breakout session.

1. General issues (not necessarily or directly related to standardization)

- Country energy profile (energy sources, total final energy use and energy use by sector)
- Evaluation of potential energy savings by sector: electricity generation and distribution, buildings, industry, appliances, lighting, transport
- Inventory of national policies and measures addressing energy efficiency (existing or under development), such as: regulatory instruments, incentives/subsidies, public processes, tradable permits, voluntary agreements
- Analysis and identification of national priorities, and/or specific areas for which political sensitivity or interest and commitment from particular stakeholder groups already exist.

2. Specific issues (of direct, immediate interest for National Standard Bodies)

- Access to information resources
- . Qualification of personnel (NSB staff + identification of experts that can support standardization activities in this field on a stable, continual basis)
- Inventory of international and national standards (existing or under development) covering national priorities or specific high interest fields
- Identification of key players to work with (at the international, regional and national level – government agencies, national energy companies, industry associations, consumer groups, academia, ...)
- Initiative/projects (existing or to be proposed: – e.g.; actions involving the promotion/implementation of standards with specific targets – e.g. energy management best practices for manufacturing companies; standards and guides concerning energy efficiency of buildings – new constructions and refurbishing,)

One or more issues among those listed above (or specific examples related to some of them) could be selected and debated, with a view to identify areas of common interest for several countries, which could be addressed through cooperation (and maybe UNIDO/ISO assistance).

6. The Case of Energy Management System Standards

Several energy management system standards do currently exist at the national level (e.g. Denmark, Ireland, Sweden, United States, Spain, South Korea) or are under development (China, Europe via CEN and CENELEC, South Africa, Brazil).

Such national experiences have shown that **Energy Management Standards** constitute a viable policy tool and market-based mechanism for effecting sustainable energy efficiency in industry. They offer an expert and best practices framework for organizations and enterprises to develop energy efficiency goals, plan interventions, prioritize efficiency measures and investments, monitor and document results and ensure continuity and constant improvement of energy performance.

Against this background UNIDO has been working in recent years to promote energy management standards as one of the core elements of any national industrial energy efficiency policy and programme.

6.1. Industrial energy efficiency – Potential and challenges

Industrial energy use globally accounts for 40% of electricity use, 77% of coal and coal products use, and 37% of natural gas use and is a major contributor to CO₂ emissions.¹⁶ In developing countries, the portion of the energy supply (excluding transport) required for industry is frequently in excess of 50% and can create tension between economic development goals and a constrained energy supply. Further, developing countries with emerging and expanding industrial infrastructure have a particular opportunity to increase their competitiveness by applying energy efficient best practices from the outset in new industrial facilities, rather than following the slower path to implementation that occurs in existing industrial facilities in more developed countries.

Industrial energy efficiency is frequently overlooked by policy makers concerned about energy supply and use. The common perception holds that energy efficiency of the industrial sector is too complex to be addressed through public policy and, further, that industrial facilities will achieve energy efficiency through the competitive pressures of the marketplace alone. Neither premise is supported by the evidence from countries that have implemented industrial energy efficiency programs.

At present, both markets and policy makers tend to focus exclusively on individual system components, such as motors or pumps with an improvement potential of 2%–5% instead of optimizing systems. Equipment manufacturers have steadily improved the performance of individual system components (such as motors, boilers, pumps and compressors) but these components only provide a service to the users' production process when operating as part of a system.

Energy use in industry is much more related to operational practices than in the commercial and residential sectors. If energy efficient lighting or appliances are installed in a commercial or residential building, those devices supply the same level of service at a reduced energy use without any further intervention from the user. If a building is well insulated and favourably oriented to benefit from solar exposure, then those benefits will accrue for the life of the building unless extraordinary measures are taken to negate them.

By way of contrast, an industrial facility may change production volumes or schedules and/or the type of product manufactured many times during the useful life of the factory. The energy-using systems designed to support these production practices may be relatively energy efficient under an initial production scenario but are typically significantly less so under other production scenarios. The presence of energy-efficient components, while important, provides no assurance that an industrial system will be energy-efficient. In fact, the misapplication of energy-efficient

¹⁶ International Energy Agency (IEA) Statistics Division and IEA 7 July 2006 Industrial motor system energy efficiency: Toward a plan of action.

equipment in industrial systems is common. The disappointing results from these misapplications can provide a serious disincentive for any subsequent effort toward system optimization.

While the energy efficiency of single components, such as motors, may be quite high, when viewed as an entire system their overall efficiency is quite low. Motor systems, on average, lose 55% of their input energy before reaching the process or end use; steam systems lose approximately 45%¹⁷. Some of these losses are inherent in the energy conversion process; for example, a compressor typically loses 80% of its input energy to low grade waste heat as the incoming air is converted from atmospheric pressure to the desired system pressure (Compressed Air Challenge 2003). Many losses, however, can be avoided through the application of commercially available technologies and good engineering practices. The potential for industrial system optimization and energy efficiency improvement has been well-documented at 20% or more by program experiences in the US, UK, and China.

However, even when plant engineering and operations staff recognize the importance of optimizing a system and identify energy efficiency/optimization projects, they frequently experience difficulty in achieving management support. The reasons for this are many, but central among them are two: 1) a management focus on production as the core activity, not energy efficiency and 2) the existence of a budgetary disconnect in industrial facility management between capital projects (incl. equipment purchases) and operating expenses. Incentive structures within companies are frequently structured to reward lowest first cost rather than life cycle cost purchasing practices, which can also impede energy efficiency and systems optimization. As a further complication, experience has shown that most optimized systems lose their initial efficiency gains over time due to personnel and production changes. Since system optimization knowledge typically resides with an individual who has received training, detailed operating instructions are not integrated with quality control and production management systems.

6.2. Why an International Energy Management Standard is important

The same factors that make it so challenging to achieve and sustain energy efficiency in industrial systems (complexity, frequent changes) apply to the production processes that they support. Yet production processes typically operate within a narrow band of acceptable performance. These processes are frequently incorporated into quality and environmental management systems, such as ISO 9001 and 14001, which require regular, independent audits to maintain certification, an attractive value for trade.

The purpose of an energy management standard is to provide structured and comprehensive guidance, primarily to industrial facilities, on how to integrate energy efficiency and system optimization into their daily management practices using the well-known “plan-do-check-act” approach.

¹⁷ US Department of Energy, 2004, Energy Loss Reduction and Recovery in Industrial Systems, prepared by Energetics and E3M, Washington, DC

Energy Management – Step by Step



Figure 6 – Energy Management – Step by Step
(Source: Danish DS 2403:2001, Energy Management-Specifications)

Typically energy management standards provide for:

- a strategic plan that requires measurement, management, and documentation for continuous improvement for energy efficiency;
- a cross-divisional management team led by an energy coordinator who reports directly to management and is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the strategic plan;
- policies and procedures to address all aspects of energy purchase, use, and disposal;
- projects to demonstrate continuous improvement in energy efficiency;
- creation of an Energy Manual, a living document that evolves over time as additional energy saving projects and policies are undertaken and documented;
- identification of key performance indicators, unique to the company, that are tracked to measure progress; and
- periodic reporting of progress to management based on these measurements.

In addition a number of the already existing national standards include explicit reference to a commitment to adhere to other applicable relevant regulations and requirements that pertain to the company's energy use.

It is worth noting that all countries with existing energy management standards have developed their standard to be entirely compatible with the ISO quality management program (ISO 9001:2000) and environmental management program (ISO 14001). In a number of cases the assumption was and is that industrial facilities participating in ISO 14001 will integrate the requirements of the standard into their existing management documentation and procedures.

Scope of the standard and encouragement to implementation

Where national energy management standards are already in place they are generally designed to be applicable to all types and sizes of companies, i.e. industrial facilities, commercial buildings, hospitals, transport, etc. However, it has to be highlighted that in each country the largest, most energy intensive industries have been the focus of supplemental supporting programs and initiatives. By concentrating efforts on these large energy users, policy makers seek the greatest reduction in industrial energy consumption and overall GHG emissions.

Table 1 below shows the programmatic context in some of the countries that have or are developing national management system standards for energy (MSE).

Table 1. Energy Management Standards – Programmatic context (Source: McKane 2007)

Programmatic context	Countries				
	Denmark	Ireland	Sweden	United States	China ^a
Voluntary or Mandatory standard	Vol	Vol	Vol	Vol	Vol
Financial incentives for compliance	Yes ^b	Yes	Yes ^c	No	Info not yet available
Technical assistance available	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Info not yet available
Penalties for non-compliance	Yes ^b	No	Yes ^c	No	Info not yet available
Recognition program	Yes	Yes	Yes	Planned	Info not yet available
MSE linked to voluntary agreement	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Info not yet available
Training available on standard compliance	Yes	Yes	No	Planned	Info not yet available
Industrial system training available	Not known	Limited ^d	No	Yes	Yes
Case studies published	Not known	Yes	planned	Yes	
Targeted plants	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

^a Energy management standard under development

^b Denmark has had a CO₂ tax since 1992 that affects larger industries. Tax relief is linked to participation in a voluntary agreement.

^c Sweden has had a CO₂ tax since 1/2005. Tax relief for process-related electricity linked to participation in a voluntary agreement.

^d Ireland plans to expand training offerings

Not surprisingly, the proportionally greatest impact on industrial energy consumption has been in Denmark, which has had financial incentives since 1992, in the form of a CO₂ –tax rebate, coupled with voluntary agreements and, as of 2001, energy management standards. An entirely different approach has been taken in the US, which has concentrated on educating industry about system energy efficiency opportunities. The US has not explicitly promoted use of its energy management standard nor offered either financial incentives or penalties for meeting energy reduction targets. As a result, relatively few plants are using the energy management standard.

Possible issues to consider and discuss at the breakout session.

1. Does your country have an energy management standard? Is your country considering participating in the work of ISO PC242 in their development of an ISO Energy Management Standard (ISO 50001)?
2. How important is energy consumption reduction in relation to all other issues amongst top management in your country at present?
3. Where (at what level) do you envisage the major hurdles for the adoption and implementation of ISO 50001 in your country? How could external agencies, such as ISO and UNIDO assist?
4. What can facilitate the efficient integration of energy efficiency, climate change and water standards? How can standards users make the most effective use of these standards? What can ISO do? What can UNIDO do? What can ISO members and national governments do?

Example: Linking water utilities services standards with ISO 50001.

It has been estimated that globally, seven percent of all energy is used to deliver water. Energy is also an input in water treatment. Only 2.5% of the earth's water supply is fresh. In the U.S., 39% of freshwater withdrawals are used to generate electricity. As world population grows, water supplies are growing increasingly short, and new ways of efficiently using water and energy together need to be developed.

Policy makers and energy/water practitioners are only now starting to appreciate the energy-water nexus and the need to develop policies addressing both resources simultaneously. The subject is complex and enormous in scope, covering both “water for energy” (hydro power, use of water as coolant in thermal power generation, etc.) and “energy for water” (provision of drinking water, wastewater treatment, agricultural irrigation and industrial processes).

Standards could be one important component in the toolbox of policy and market measures that will be needed to co-manage energy and water leading to improved efficiency in the use of both resources.

Responding to the need to improve access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, a series of ISO standards addressing water services has been developed. ISO 24510 – “Activities relating to drinking water and wastewater services — Guidelines for the assessment and for the improvement of the service to users” provides relevant stakeholders with guidelines for assessing and improving water services to users, and includes guidance for managing water utilities. Reactive energy consumption is the only energy performance indicator of several performance indicators annexed to the standard.

The new ISO 50001 will address the continuous improvement of energy end use efficiency in industrial, commercial and institutional entities. Guidelines for optimizing the performance of the systems which deliver energy in factories and utilities, such as pumping systems, could be made available in the documentation supporting the new energy management standard.

In fact there is considerable scope for policy makers to further employ existing and future management systems standards concerned with energy, environment and water to encourage efficiency in both water and energy use.

Standards developers and writers need to be aware of the benefits of facilitating the integration of both water and energy efficiency procedures. → Do you agree with this statement or not?

7. How can the NSB contribute?

The NSB is generally regarded as a support to industry in many countries as opposed to being perceived as a regulatory authority. The links which it builds through the participation of industry and private sector professionals in its technical committees enhances the trust that industry places on the NSB. The latter therefore has a major possibility to influence industry behaviour in terms of good energy or water management practices. On the other hand, the NSB can channel industry concerns and/or provide the possibility for them to participate in the formulation of international standards.

Points of discussion about ways in which the NSB can contribute

- Promoting information collection and dissemination and acting as a resource centre;
- Building awareness among the various stakeholders (industry, utilities, regulators, consumers, etc)
- Creating national mirror committees in the relevant areas such as for the PC 242 on energy management and bringing together all players involved;
- In the area of climate change, NSBs may provide a pedagogical evaluation of the merits of using the proper tools and methods for the quantification of GHG emissions and inform policy makers (ministry of environment, power generation utilities, etc) about ensuring the credibility of such systems through conformity assessment and accreditation;
- Assist in providing testing, measurement and calibration services where possible;
- Together with relevant ministries (environment, industry, etc) help in the formulation of incentive schemes or energy management plans; assist in their implementation or assessment;
- Provide the link between regulatory regimes for GHG emissions and voluntary carbon trading schemes.

Conclusion

Should not pre-empt conclusions that will come from the DEVCO breakout discussions. Should include summary of key questions for consideration at the session. May include a comment on the extraordinary potential that exists to address these challenges through new standardization opportunities.

Annex 1: UNIDO work on Energy Management Standards

UNIDO has been working to support the development of an international energy management standard that is consistent with the principles of the plan-do-check-act approach and continual improvement of existing ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 standards.

Energy management systems are a proven mechanism for industry to enhance cost reduction and profitability through sustainable energy efficiency. The ISO 50001 will help developing countries and transition economies that lack a national energy management standard and are in need of effective solutions to achieve energy conservation targets and improved efficiency in their industry, and economy in general.

UNIDO has been working to support the development process by raising the level of awareness and ensuring that the issues and barriers facing policy makers, industry, and other concerned stakeholders in developing countries are taken into due consideration in the ISO process.

UNIDO activities have included regional/ international meetings in Thailand (September 2007), China (April 2008) and Brazil (August 2008). New regional meetings are being planned for the 1st and 2nd quarters 2009.

UNIDO is in the process of conducting a Survey in industry to assess current understanding and practices of energy management systems in order to inform the work of PC 242 and to identify future implementation issues that industry of developing and emerging economies will be confronted with once the standard has been developed.

UNIDO has formal Liaison status with ISO Project Committee 242 and has participated in the first meeting of PC 242 in Washington DC, 8-11 September 2008, where it presented key outputs of its international meetings and preliminary results of the Survey pilot in Singapore.

About UNIDO

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is a specialized agency of the UN system providing a wide range of global forum and technical assistance services aimed at promoting and supporting the sustainable industrial development of its member States and clients. UNIDO focuses its activities on three main thematic priorities: Poverty Reduction through Productive Activities; Trade Capacity Building; and Energy and Environment.

Industry and energy has been a central theme of UNIDO's work for over 25 years. Energy efficiency in industry contributes to decoupling economic growth and environmental impact while reducing industrial energy intensity and improving competitiveness. UNIDO's Industrial Energy Efficiency Program is centered on building the capacity of industries and government institutions to effect and support system optimization approaches in energy system design and operation, and to introduce energy management standard. UNIDO ultimately seeks to establish closer links between business practices for the management of energy and core industry values of cost reduction, increased productivity, environmental compliance and global competitiveness.

References

- American National Standards Institute, 2005, MSE 2000:2005 A Management System for Energy, Washington, DC, USA
<http://webstore.ansi.org/ansidocstore/product.asp?sku=ANSI%2FMSE+2000%3A2005>
- Danish Standards Association, 2001, DS 2403:2001, Energy Management-Specification, Charlottenlund, Denmark
- Danish Standards Association, 2001, Energy Management- Guidance on energy management, Charlottenlund, Denmark DS/INF 136 E
- Ginny Key, 2005, ANSI/MSE 2000:2005 The U.S. National Standard, presented at the First European Conference on Energy Management, 23-24 November 2005, Milan, Italy.
- Ginny Key, William Meffert, and Michael Brown, 2007, Georgia Institute of Technology, personal communication
- International Energy Agency (IEA) 7 July 2006 Industrial motor systems energy efficiency: Toward a plan of action. http://www.iea.org/Textbase/work/workshopdetail.asp?WS_ID=255
- ISO Focus – Standards for a Sustainable Energy Future – World Energy Congress 2007
- ISO website – Hot Topics
- ISO – ISO International Standards – practical tools for addressing climate change
- Larsen, Anders, Mikael Togeby, and Kirsten Hansen, 2005, Energy Management in Danish Industry- Practice and Policy Implications, presented at the First European Conference on Energy Management 23-24 November 2005, Milan, Italy.
- McKane, Aimee, Wayne Perry, Li Aixian, Li Tienan, and Robert Williams. 2005. Creating a Standards Framework for Sustainable Industrial Energy Efficiency, Proceedings of EEMODS 05, Heidelberg, Germany LBNL-58501, <http://industrial-energy.lbl.gov/node/147>
- Moisan, Francois, Director of Strategy and Research, Scientific Director, ADME, France, presentation to the World Energy Conference Rome 2007, The Energy Future in an Interdependent World
- National Standards Authority of Ireland, 2005, I.S.393:2005 Energy Management Systems-Requirements with guidance for use, Dublin, Ireland.
- Persson, Agneta and Erik Grudbjerg, 2005, Do Voluntary Agreements Deliver? Experiences from Denmark and expectations for Sweden, proceedings of the 7th European Council for an Energy Efficient Economy Summer Study, Mandelieu la Napoule, France
- Price, Lynn, 2005, Voluntary Agreements for Energy Efficiency or GHG Emissions Reduction in Industry:

An Assessment of Programs Around the World, proceedings of the 2005 ACEEE Summer Study on Energy Efficiency in Industry, West Point, NY <http://industrial-energy.lbl.gov/node/107>

Sustainable Energy Ireland, 2007, website information for businesses
<http://www.sei.ie/index.asp?locID=158&docID=-1>

Swedish Standards Institute, 2003, SS627750, Energy Management-Specification, Stockholm, Sweden

Swedish Energy Agency, 2007, Programme for improving energy efficiency in energy-intensive industries
http://www.stem.se/WEB/STEMEx01Eng.nsf/F_PreGen01?ReadForm&MenuSelect=F78F2B2CB1DE4525C12570FB00428BD8

UNDP website

UNIDO, UNIDO/SAC Working Group Meeting, Towards and ISO Management System Standard for Energy – Framework for Action

US Environmental Protection Agency, 2007, ENERGY STAR website,
http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=industry.bus_industry&layout=print

US Department of Energy, 2007, BestPractices website
<http://www1.eere.energy.gov/industry/bestpractices/>

Waide, Paul PhD, Senior Policy Analyst, International Energy Agency, Presentation to WEC 2007 session on International Standards for Energy Efficiency and renewable Energy Sources, Rome, International Standards to develop and promote energy efficiency and renewable energy sources

World Energy Council, 2008, Energy Efficiency Policies around the World: Review and Evaluation

World Energy Council, 2007, Deciding the Future: Energy Policy Scenarios to 2050 Executive Summary

World Energy Council, 2007 Survey of Energy Resources Executive Summary

World Energy Council, 2007, Energy and Climate Change

World Energy Council – Korn/Ferry International, 2007 Global Energy Survey

This document was prepared for the 42nd DEVCO meeting by UNIDO The views expressed herein are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the position of ISO.

Background Paper for the ISO DEVCO breakout session 2 on National standardization policies: stakeholder participation through mirror committees

Introduction

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is made up of some 157 member bodies that participate in the development of international standards. The membership of ISO is limited to a single member per country and although there may be more than one developer of standards in some countries, the ISO membership is channelled through a single peak standards body in each country.

As a membership-based organization ISO depends on its members: for the bulk of its financial support through membership contributions; for its strategic direction through participative strategic bodies; for its technical leadership through technical leadership bodies; and, most importantly, through the standards development process for the technical content of its standards.

Although ISO depends on its members, the member bodies do not exist exclusively to service the needs of ISO – in fact as the national standards bodies of their countries, the primary function of each ISO member is to serve their country's needs and develop national standards or through participating in the development of international standards contribute towards the development of international standards that take into account their national interests.

The members of ISO therefore need to balance the interests between their own national imperatives and that of the greater international community largely as a result of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) agreement that requires that signatories to the agreement base their technical regulations on voluntary standards that are based on international standards and that where they do intend basing their regulations on international standards they should commit the appropriate resources to participating in the development of those international standards.

The WTO further provides guidance on the procedures to be followed in developing voluntary standards stating that it should be done through an inclusive process and should where possible seek to align with international standards. The WTO TBT does not specify which standards are international or globally relevant standards or which standards development organizations will develop suitable documents it instead looks directly at each document on a case by case basis and looks at the degree to which international issues have been addressed.

The ISO standards development process ensures that the international standards that it develops meet the requirements of the WTO and therefore most documents being developed by ISO can be considered as truly international in terms of the WTO TBT processes.

ISO is not however the only developer of international standards, the WTO TBT agreement makes provision for the recognition of documents developed by various bodies provided the bodies follow a defined process that is inclusive of the interests relevant to the subject matter of the standard or standards under development. There are several standards developers therefore that develop international standards and there is therefore competition in this market.

As a developer of international standards, ISO however differentiates itself from other bodies in that it offers to the world documents that have undergone a double layer of consensus building.

Meaning that consensus is reached at the national committee level among national stakeholders that have an interest in the standard and then at the international level between representatives of the national bodies. This robust debate ensures everyone's voice can be heard and not be dominated by a single interest or interest group.

The ISO Global Relevance policy has been developed to ensure that the organization, remains committed to developing globally relevant documents and seeks to address the interests of all possible international stakeholders. The policy however does not dictate or even suggest that all member bodies should participate in the development of a globally relevant standard but that the interests of all countries or regions are taken into account.

Not every member of ISO participates in every ISO technical committee; there are indeed several ISO technical committees that have a relatively small number of participating member bodies. Furthermore, not all member bodies participate at the same level internationally and this is often as a result of the differences in the mirror committees locally. In order to produce better and more relevant international standards, it is in the interests of ISO to try to get direct participation at the development level by more countries with the proviso that that participation is effective.

The key to international participation by a national member body is the effectiveness of the national mirror committee. An effective committee, keeps abreast of the international developments, develops a clear mandate and empowers its representatives to defend that mandate internationally.

The members of ISO are the national standards bodies of their respective countries. Their mandate therefore is to firstly develop and maintain a collection of standards relevant to their national needs. They can achieve this by participating in ISO and other standards developing organizations but they can also achieve these objectives by developing *de novo* standards or adopting pre-existing standards from a catalogue.

ISO describes in its statutes and directives how international standards should be developed but it doesn't address the activities of the national mirror committee. Instead it leaves this to the member body itself to develop, bearing in mind that in nearly all cases the member body may also be a member of other international or regional standards developers.

For the purposes of this report a number of standards developers were polled in order to see if there were differences in the approaches to the establishment and management of mirror committees. The responses were good and reflect a broad cross section of well established and new, large economies and small. The poll did however not cover all of the ISO members

Forming the committee

The formation of the national mirror committee is on the whole done the same way that a technical committee is formed for the development of a national standard, in fact in most cases the committee would be one and the same.

Many member bodies describe in their statutes and procedures requirements for the formation of technical committees and include rules governing the makeup, attendance, contributions and leadership of these groups. These do however differ from member body to member body based on various factors such as:

- The constitution of the member state,
- The enabling legislation that mandates the standards setting body,
- The funding model chosen by the country to fund national standards, and

- The economic well being of the country.

In most cases when a country chooses to participate in the work of an ISO technical committee, it establishes a national mirror committee covering the same scope of activity to handle its input into the process. There are however exceptions:

- Some member bodies had instances where the mirror committee is a small sub-set of the national Technical Committee (TC),
- There are instances, such as in small economies, where the scope of the national Technical Committee may be broader than the ISO committee and the national TC may serve to mirror several ISO TCs

Because member bodies adopt the same approach to the formation of their mirror committees as they do to the formation of their technical committees and because there are differences in the approaches to this, it is not possible to either find a common approach or to indeed propose a standard approach.

Some members choose to limit the size of the committee to ensure that no particular interest group outweighs the interests of other interests. They choose therefore to make use of representative structures getting national associations to represent the interests of certain stakeholder on the national technical committees.

There are other models where member bodies adopt a “pay-to-play” approach and don’t limit the size of the committees choosing instead to have individual companies or organizations participating directly in the standards setting forums on payment of an entrance or subscription fee. The ISO statutes and the WTO guidance do not prescribe a single approach but do require that the process should not be dominated by a single interest group.

Choosing the liaison

The national committee has the mandate to develop national standards in a specific field of technical activity and to that end it also participates in international standards setting bodies.

As mentioned previously, the national mirror committee does have choices and often may find that one or more technical committees in ISO may all be developing standards that are of interest to it and there may be activities in other standards developers that are also of interest to it. By way of example, a single national committee established in the area of energy management may be interested in the work of ISO and IEC and depending on the scope of the national committee may find that more than one committee in each organization may be relevant.

National mirror committees may also participate in the work of regional and sub-regional standards development organizations depending on how they are set up and if there are any trade agreements or treaties by which they are bound at a national level.

Once the National Committee has identified the international committees that are of interest, they decide the most appropriate level of participation that they would like in that committee and hence the liaison that is needed with that committee. To some extent the level of participation is determined by the level of commitment that the mirror committee will have to the outcome of the international standard. In the ISO context, if a member body would like to participate fully in the work of the international committee and influence the content of the standards it would obtain full participatory membership status of that committee or “P” status. This carries with it the obligation to comment and vote on all committee documentation and drafts and to participate actively in the meetings of the technical committee. It may be important for a country where there is significant

production activity of a particular product or commodity to choose “P” membership because they would have a significant interest in the outcome of the international standard, particularly if that same product or commodity is traded outside the borders of the member country. It may also be of interest for a country to opt for “P” membership even if they do not have any manufacturing capability of that product if significant programmes for the utilization of that product are in place or if the product is a significant factor of production of other products. In South Africa for example, there is very little manufacturing capability for mechanical contraceptives (condoms) but there is a massive campaign for the acquisition and distribution of condoms and hence the country is very interested in the work of the ISO TC.

All of the above are instances where the country can consider itself to be a “standards maker” since it is interested in the outcome of the international standard and would seek to shape its outcome. There are however also instances where the country has no manufacturing capability but is interested in aligning itself and its regulations with the latest trends in international standards, in these cases they may consider themselves to be “standards takers” and could choose to be observer or “O” members of the relevant International technical committee. Observer members receive all correspondence of the technical committee and are kept abreast of any developments, they also have the right to submit comments on any drafts or documents if they choose to but are under no obligation to do so. Observers are also extended invitations to attend Technical committee meetings and have the right to attend meetings of the committees if they so choose.

The committees that the country wishes to get involved in and the degree to which they get involved therefore depends on the degree to which they want to influence the outcome of the international standard and essentially involves deciding whether they wish to be a “standards maker” or a “standards taker”.

Developing the mandate

The decision to participate in an international committee and the degree of commitment to the outcome of the process is not an administrative decision that is made by the staff of the national member body instead this is developed by the committee itself and drives the committee through the standards development process.

In certain regional standards development bodies the mandate is prescribed in that involvement in the technical committee requires that the member body adopt the outcome of the process as their own standard and withdraw any conflicting national standards. At the ISO level, this decision is left up to the national mirror committee but forms an important part of the initial discussions of the committee as well as during its deliberations on the draft documents and during its preparations for meetings of the international technical committee.

As we have already seen the formation of the national mirror committees differs from member body to member body and for this reason the way in which the mandate is developed will also differ. In essence though the mandate will be developed by consensus of the interested parties as represented on the national mirror committee

It is important that regardless of what the mandate is or how it was developed, that the mandate be recorded because it:

- a) forms the basis of the workings of the mirror committee
- b) determines the membership status of the international committee to be sought and maintained by the secretariat of the national mirror committee

- c) determines which international committees memberships should be sought, and
- d) clarifies the position with regard to the adoption as a national standard, the outcome of the international standards development process.

In order for the double layer of consensus process employed by ISO to work effectively it is important that mandates are clearly defined during the standard development process. It is not possible for all of the members of a national mirror committee to be directly involved in every aspect of the development of an international standard. Experts or representatives need to be nominated and mandated to represent the national interests at various forums during the standards development process. It is important therefore to realize that although there is an overarching mandate supplied to a national mirror committee, this too is broken down into mandates that are given to representatives and delegations at the different stages in the standards development process.

The parties negotiate the content of international standards. The ability therefore to reach agreement by consensus on the content of these international documents requires that the parties to the process have clear mandates that allow them to negotiate with their counterparts to reach consensus on a document that is at least acceptable to the largest number of participants with a significant interest in the outcome of the process.

After the formation of the mirror committees the development of its mandate is therefore possibly the most important component of international standards development.

Fitting the international work in with the national programme

The primary responsibility of the national standards bodies is to develop and publish national standards. Although we have been focusing in this paper on the role that the body has in the development of international standards, it is important not to forget that the relevance of this work is often only measured when the national standards body adopts or endorses the international standard as its own.

As signatories to the WTO TBT agreement, the national standards bodies of the ISO member countries commit to using voluntary standards aligned with international standards in the development of their own technical regulations and to the participation in the development of these standards. The WTOTBT agreement also makes provision for the member countries to inform their trading partners of their intention to publish national standards and technical regulations that may affect trade.

In most member countries the development of a national standard that is an adoption of an international standard requires as a minimum, agreement by the duly mandated representative technical committee, a public enquiry and a notice period in terms of the WTO TBT obligations. There may however also be a requirement to translate the document into the appropriate language or format.

In cases where there are significant trade implications the timing of the adoption of an international standard as a national standard can be quite significant. Certain parties may be advantaged or disadvantaged if a difference exists between the two standards for too long. It is important therefore to understand the process and work towards an appropriate publication schedule.

In some cases it is possible to develop the national standard in parallel with the ISO document and to coordinate the national and international committee processes and the enquiry processes such that both standards are ready to be published almost at the same time.

In other cases member bodies would not necessarily like to influence the ISO process but would like to only consider adoption of the international standard after publication of the ISO standard.

Conclusion

The formation, make-up and mandate of the national mirror committees are essential to the success and rigor of the international standards development process. Different ISO members treat these aspects differently depending on the way that they are established and funded.

The approach to the establishment of mirror committees is not as important as the management of the process.

Break out sessions:

The following can serve as specific prompters for discussion in further breakout sessions dealing with the topic

1. Commitment versus Participation

The old story to illustrate the difference between participation and commitment has been to compare your involvement to the contributors to a hot, English breakfast of bacon and eggs – the meal depends on two animals: a chicken and a pig but the difference is that the chicken is a participant whereas the pig is committed to the meal.

The same may be true of mirror committee contributions to the development of international standards, there are varying degrees of commitment to the outcome of the international committee.

ISO does not oblige the participants in international technical committees to adopt the resultant standards as their national standards or to withdraw conflicting national standards but some multinational standards developers do.

- Would participation in technical committees improve if national mirror committees were more committed to the outcome?
- What are the consequences of participation by non-committed mirror committees?
- Is there merit in members of committees declaring the degree of commitment to the outcome of the standard project?

2. Funding – finding the balance between market relevance and developing professional meeting attended.

Traditionally the development of International standards has depended on the participation of those stakeholders that have a vested interest in the outcome of the standard.

The establishment of national mirror committees and the attendance of representatives of these committees at international standards setting meetings require the commitment of significant resources by national member bodies.

Some member bodies have national schemes that contribute towards the travel costs of delegates but in most cases industry or funding agencies make up the balance.

Many of the members of ISO do not have the resources to establish national mirror committees or to participate internationally.

- Should more international funding be made available for the establishment of mirror committees? Would more funding result in a) a better process, b) better standards?
- Significant funding is made available for the participation by developing countries, could this funding be administered differently to ensure better participation?
- Should an effective mirror committee be a prerequisite requirement for funding? If so, how do you measure the effectiveness of a mirror committee?

3. Establishing the mandate

The effectiveness and the level of commitment of a mirror committee are determined by its mandate.

The mandate for the establishment of the committee determines the level of commitment to the outcome of the standards process by the national mirror committee. The level of commitment in turn leads to the need to develop a mandate for each interaction with the international committee.

- Is guidance needed on the establishment of national mandates?
- Is there merit in translating the mandate into more participation classes than the current "O" and "P" membership?
- Comment on the balance between a poorly defined mandate and an overly restrictive one in the context of freedom to negotiate draft text in a committee environment.

4. Makeup of mirror committees

A number of comments have been made by various players and NGO's about the make up of mirror committees. In larger economies the number of interested parties too is large and a balance of stakeholders can be achieved. In smaller economies however, the numbers are smaller and the number of players are limited, national committees may therefore only comprise one or two interested parties.

- Should the balance of interests in a mirror committee be a prerequisite for participation as a P member of and ISO committee?
- Should the balance of representation by stakeholder to International meetings be brought into account in the development process?
- Is there a need to develop definitive guidance on the balance of stakeholders at national committee level?

National standardization policies: stakeholder participation through mirror committees

Issues

Core issue	Problem areas for developing countries	Causes	Impact
Increase participation by member bodies in ISO TCs and SCs	Developing country voice not heard or taken into account in standards setting.	Infrastructure not in place to facilitate mirror committee process at NMB level Insufficient funding to attend meetings	Global relevance of certain ISO standards can be questioned. Member states not meeting WTO obligations to align with international standards and contribute to those standards
Ineffective participation by national mirror committees			
Balance and makeup of National Mirror Committees	Smaller markets difficult to get balance of interests – entire market may be made up of one or two players Key players not involved in the process Funding may be needed to get stakeholders to participate	Size of market Limited number of players Competitive advantage secure Players don't see benefit of involvement locally as domestic production makes up small component of sales.	National position unclear Committees may be prone to "committee stacking"
Clarity as to the mandate of the mirror committee	Local and international standards objectives could be different Participate but may find an international standard that does not meet the national needs	Management of the mirror committee and its involvement in ISO by the NMB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor communication • Poor management of expectations • Don't fully understand the 	DC don't achieve results they expected Expected too much Did the wrong things at the wrong time.

Core issue	Problem areas for developing countries	Causes	Impact
		<p>ISO process – contributing or participating at the wrong level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding the timing issues of involvement. <p>Need to develop skills in NMB staff</p>	
Level of commitment to the outcome of the ISO process inconsistent or unclear.	Delegations either silent at meetings or inconsistent in their approach to the document	<p>NMC not properly managed</p> <p>Mandate and expectations not clearly communicated</p>	<p>Negotiating in bad faith</p> <p>Consensus reached but on a document that few players will adopt as their own.</p> <p>Possible trade barriers</p>
Effective and consistent participation in the work of the national committee and its contribution to the ISO parent TC	<p>Process for the development and formulation of the national position not clear</p> <p>Delegates or comments are not fully debated or supported</p> <p>Comments and input left to non-controversial</p> <p>Funding considerations dictate the composition of the delegation.</p>	<p>Poor management of the mirror committee</p> <p>Lack of understanding of the International standard in the local context</p> <p>Poor formulation of a national mandate</p> <p>Poor selection of delegates needed to defend the national position</p>	<p>ISO process dominated by one or two well prepared national bodies.</p> <p>National issues not effectively raised or included in final documents</p> <p>ISO process accused of being “driven by standards professionals and out of touch with industry”</p>

This document was prepared for the 42nd DEVCO meeting by **Mr. Geoff Visser**, South Africa. The views expressed herein are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the position of ISO.

Background Paper for the ISO DEVCO breakout session 3 on International Standards as a tool to enhance market access and exports

Introduction

The enhancement of the export trade is recognized as a key component in developing countries quest to attain sustainable development. Developing countries have traditionally exported unprocessed goods such as mineral ores and agricultural commodities. It is their common aspiration to move up the value chain and export a wider range and higher value-added goods in order to increase revenue, provide increased employment opportunities, and to diversify domestic industry and economy. International standards and the related conformity assessment requirements are a critical component in increasing trade to enable this transformation through.

A number of developing countries have succeeded in making this transformation and are now major exporters. If we examine examples of countries such as the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Brazil, Thailand we will note that these countries now have a well developed standards and conformance infrastructure and participate significantly in international standardization. Their conformity assessment infrastructure has the capacity to support global trade requirements. It is no coincidence that there is a strong positive correlation between export and economic success and the stage of development in standardization within a country.

While it is acknowledged that there are several factors besides standards that have led to the success of these countries in increasing exports, the significance of international standards should not be underestimated. Export trade depends on a whole complex spectrum of inter-related issues. This paper examines these issues and challenges facing developing countries the perspective of international.

Use of Standards in trade

Each product sector has its unique situation with regard to the development and utilization of standards in international trade. For example standards developed by ISO technical committees for plastics or textiles provide for a comprehensive range of test methods that are used by both producers and buyers to come to agreement on the conditions of supply. In the food sector, international safety measures and standards developed by the Codex Alimentarius Commission are widely used by governments as a means for establishing basic safety requirements.

In the review of the current situation on the use of international standards in international trade international standards may be classified into two categories:

The traditional product or sector specific standards are the first category of standards. These include test methods, terminology, standards for interchangeability and interoperability

requirements, codes and product specifications. Such standards provide the basis of contracts and are used for design and evaluation of products. It must be appreciated that in many cases these international standards deal with test and evaluation methods and performance parameters. The standards do not fully specify materials or products as traded and hence are supplemented by customer specific requirements. These international standards however do establish common basis for contracts in global trade.

Global application of international management system standards

The second type which are growing in significance, are standards that are generic in nature, apply to wide range of sectors and deal with general business and industry concerns. These include management systems standards such as – ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 2200 standards for management systems for quality, environment and food safety management respectively. These standards are increasingly used for the selection and qualification of suppliers and to assure continuous compliance with requirements. The data collected through surveys (in 2006), have revealed that ISO 9001 is used in more than 170 countries, ISO 14001 in more than 140 countries and the newer ISO 2200 in more than 72 countries with certifications issued exceeding a million organizations. The significance and impact of these management systems standards is clearly very significant in global trade. These basic standards are supplemented by sector specific applications such as those for the medical device industry (ISO 13485), automotive industry sector (ISO/TS 16949) and telecommunications sector (TL 9000).

Private sector standards initiatives

In addition to these we see the proliferation of private sector developed standards that exporters worldwide are required to comply with. These include the GLOBALGAP standards that prescribe 'good agricultural practices', SA 8000 social accountability that deal with 'ethical sourcing', and WRAP 'Worldwide Responsible Apparel Production' and the OHSAS 1800 that prescribes management systems for occupational health and safety. The private sector standards have arisen out of purchaser concerns on issues such as food safety, environment protection, socially responsible practices by producers and fair trade practices. These standards have in fact become obligatory for sales to several large developed country purchasers.

Increase in use of international standards in regulated sectors

It is useful to note the growing global harmonization and significance of international standards in trade and industry resulting from international agreements. The Vienna Agreement between ISO and CEN has resulted in a large number of ISO standards being used in the European Union. As of 2006, 27%¹ of CEN standards were identical with ISO Standards and the number is expected to increase. These include the use in the EC directives, which results in the ISO standards indirectly

¹ CEN website –G Malcorps 19_Oct_2007

to be referenced in technical regulations and hence essential for exports to the European Union. The provisions of the WTO/TBT agreement that require members to as a first option to adopt international standards, have resulted in increasing number of regions and countries adopting international standards. The 21 member Asia Pacific regional economic cooperation organization, APEC has in fact an on-going program for members to align their national standards with international standards. In the automotive sector, the “World Forum for the Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations -WP 29” established by UNECE² has published uniform technical regulations for motor vehicles that have been adopted by 58 Countries. It is useful to note that more than 150 standards developed by ISO are utilized by this organization in its regulations and hence are indispensable for trade in motor vehicles and components.

In the Oil and Gas sector, ISO Technical Committee 67 *Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries*, is harmonizing standards with the North American based API and CEN, the European standards body, with considerable success. It was noted that at the beginning of 2007, out of 102 standards published by TC 67, 57 were adopted CEN as EN standards and 42 were harmonized between API, CEN and ISO. This is an illustration of the growing importance of international standards globally in the oil and gas sector industry and trade.

Quality Infrastructure

The international standards and conformance institutions and agreements form an integral part of the global trading system. These institutions for accreditation and metrology bodies are at apex of the global arrangements and serve a key role in facilitating trade through the establishment of confidence in measurements and certifications throughout the world. The global peer recognition agreements established by CGPM³, ILAC⁴, and IAF⁵ for measurements and accreditation establish a common basis which is dependent on the use and application of international standards.

These global agreements are supplemented by numerous bilateral and multilateral mutual recognition arrangements for of test reports and certification results. International standards provide the technical basis for acceptance of test results and certification reports across borders in this context. The rapid growth and success of the peer recognition systems based on the international standards developed by IEC, the IECEE (IEC System for Conformity testing and Certification of Electro-technical Equipment and Components), known as the CB Scheme should

² United Nations Commission for Europe

³ The General Conference on Weights and Measures (**Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures, CGPM**)

⁴ International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation

⁵ International Accreditation Forum

be noted. Up to the year 2007, 50 countries participate in this scheme and more than 50,000 certificates have been issued. The two related schemes operated by the IEC for components (IECQ) which has 16 member countries and equipment for explosive atmospheres (IECEx) which has 26 member countries supplement the CB scheme. These schemes demonstrate the practical application of international standards for trade through mutual recognition based on international standards.

Challenges facing Developing Countries

Developing countries face a range of challenges in order to benefit from the improved market access that sufficient participation in the international standardization and conformity assessment system will bring about.

Participation in international standards is only possible if required preconditions are present. Low participation levels of developing countries are due to the absence of these preconditions. The conditions include the following:

- i) The availability of a functioning national standards body.
- ii) Relevance of subjects of standardization to national economy, government or civil society.
- iii) Membership in international standards bodies as full voting member.
- iv) Availability of personnel with knowledge and expertise on standardization
- v) Financial support to sustain national standards body and enable participation.
- vi) Awareness of the benefits and need to participate in international standards within the ranks of government officials and policy makers and also within stakeholders interest groups.

Initiatives on increasing participation by undertaken by ISO

The current programs for enhancing developing country participation in ISO standards development work were initiated after the Second Triennial Review of the WTO/TBT Agreement concluded in year 2000. The review recorded WTO members' observations on the unsatisfactory state of affairs with regard to inadequate participation of developing countries in international standards development. The Technical Management Board (TMB)⁶ of ISO established task force to review the situation. This task force promoted the concept of "Twinning and Partnering" in 2001. This initiative has been promoted as voluntary concept for implementation through mutual agreement between partner national standards bodies from developed and developing countries. It should be noted that The TBT Committee in of the WTO has continued to note the on low level of participation in the 2 subsequent triennial reviews in 2003 and in 2006 due to the slow progress made.

⁶ The TMB is the policy committee appointed by the Council of ISO to oversee the work of all the standards committees established by the organisation.

The initiatives of TMB were further developed after the ISO Council established a Developing Countries Task Force in 2002 with the objective of developing a comprehensive program to increase participation of developing countries. The Task Force recommended a broader programme that was designed to address the underlying causes of the low participation with actions that extend beyond the twinning and partnering initiative. The recommendations were subsequently formally issued as “The ISO Action Plan for Developing Countries 2005-2010⁷” The 5 objectives of this action Plan are elaborated as below;

1. *Improve awareness of key stakeholders in developing countries of the role of standardization in economic growth, world trade and sustainable development;*
2. *Build capacity of ISO members and stakeholders involved in developing the standardization infrastructure and participating in international standardization work;*
3. *Increase national and regional cooperation to share experience, resources, training and information and communications technologies;*
4. *Develop electronic communication and expertise in IT tools to participate in international standardization work, reach out to stakeholders and make efficient use of ISO e-services;*
5. *Increase participation in governance and technical work of ISO to voice priorities, contribute and influence the technical content of ISO deliverables.*

Conformity assessment for trade

The global trading system that governs most of the global trade is dependent on the framework established and overseen by the World Trade Organization in the implementation and the GATT⁸ and 12 associate agreements that it administers. The conduct of trade between nations is governed by the provisions and rules contained in these agreements. These are further supplemented by more the recent so called “free trade agreements or FTAs” concluded on a regional and bilateral basis. The latter are in also in conformance with the principles and of the system established by WTO. The SPS⁹ and TBT¹⁰ agreements that deal specifically with the trade in goods have provisions that make significant and extensive to the international standards. The provisions of the agreements on the implementation of conformity assessment procedures by member countries and the acceptance of results are in fact based on the assumption that members of WTO will establish appropriate infrastructure for standards and conformance and effectively participate in the global organizations and become parties to the agreements for recognition.

Developing countries face the challenge of utilizing these provisions effectively due to their lack of comprehensive standards and conformance infrastructure. This infrastructure comprises of the following:

⁷ This is available at http://www.iso.org/iso/actionplan_2005.pdf

⁸ General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

⁹ The Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

- Metrology & Measurements system to provide traceability to the global system;
- National Standards and membership and effective participation in international standards bodies; and
- Conformity Assessment, consisting of capability in :
 - Accreditation of testing laboratories, and certification bodies,
 - Accredited Certification and Inspections bodies,
 - Accredited Testing services in sectors of trade interest,

which are inter-related and interdependent elements. It should be noted that all elements are required for the system to be credible and qualify to be accepted as part of the global system; e.g. without traceable calibration services, accredited testing and product certification is not possible. International standards underpin the operation of these components and provision of their services to industry. Recognition of test certificates, certifications, and results of measurements, in international trade, is based on the compliance to international standards.

Challenges for business and industry

Business and industry in developing countries that aspire to export their products, are confronted with requirements that are no different to that of businesses in developed. They need to comply with the specific technical requirements of each export market. They are obliged to comply with standards and conformity assessment (testing and certification) requirements imposed by the governments of the importing country and also those specified directly by purchasers.

Developing country exporters need the following support to meet the challenges:

- access and availability to information on export market requirements;
- accredited test laboratories;
- accredited certification services; and
- accredited calibration services

The enquiry points that WTO member countries are required to establish under the SPS and TBT requirements are one source of information that businesses can utilize. However, these enquiry points do not provide for purchaser requirements and standards that are demanded by the private sector. Some countries have established export promotion bureaus that can provide such information and may extend to provide other market related information and intelligence on export opportunities.

Businesses in developing countries with no or weak metrology, accreditation, certification, testing services do however have a significant disadvantage. As it is always possible to source such services from out of the country, these will always incur a cost penalty that in may make export trade no longer competitive. It should also be noted that having weak national standards and conformance infrastructure renders it impossible for the national institutions to participate in mutual recognition arrangements. Such recognition arrangements can directly facilitate trade by reducing costs, eliminating duplicative costs and provide quicker service.

¹⁰ The Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade

Core Issues for Discussion:

Twelve core issues on the value of international standards to improving market access and exports have been identified to facilitate the discussions by participants to the DEVCO meeting. The panellists will in turn speak on these issues followed by a question and answer sessions a final open discussion:

These issues are as listed below and are summarized and elaborated in Table 1.

Core Issues identified

1. Recognition of results of conformity assessment.
2. The absence of accredited testing laboratories in sectors of export interest.
3. Inadequate domestic regulations for safety, environmental protection
4. Local laws do not facilitate the establishment conformity assessment bodies that are free form conflict of interest and have the required impartiality in line with international standards.
5. High cost of conformity assessment.
6. Weak measurements infrastructure.
7. Lack of information on export market standards and technical regulations.
8. Non participation or low participation in international standards development.
9. National standards are outdated and incompatible with developments in export markets.
Low level of alignment of national standards with international standards.
10. Introduction of new limits for contaminants in foods.
11. Emergence of private sector standards and certification requirements.
e.g. standards for GAP (Good agricultural practice), Occupational Health & Safety Management, WRAP, Social Responsibility.
12. Strict environmental requirements for manufacture and products.
e.g. regulations on the restriction of hazardous materials (ROHs), Waste related regulations such as the EC's WEE, registration system for chemicals (REACH).

Consensus Building

The objective of this meeting is to seek to seek views of the participants on issues surrounding the use of international standards as a tool to enhance market access. Participants and panellists are encouraged to state in their presentations and interventions what they feel are the most critical issues, and note agreement or disagreement on the views presented by others. It is the organizers hope that a reasonable consensus can be developed that will highlight key issues and most appropriate actions that are required by all parties concerned.

Table 1: Enhancing Market Access and Exports

Core Issue for discussions

	Core Issue	Problem areas for developing countries	Causes	Impact
1	Recognition of results of conformity assessment	Conformity assessment conducted by national conformity assessment bodies is not recognized by regulatory agencies in export markets. e.g. non participation in the ILAC, IAF or IEC schemes for electrical products.	The conformity assessment bodies are not accredited under the global recognition arrangements.	Exporters have to seek services of foreign agencies and incur high costs and face delays.
2	The absence of accredited testing laboratories in sectors of export interest.	Testing services that are required for products are not available. e.g. laboratories for pesticide residues, heavy metals, microbiology are essential for agricultural product exports.	High capital and maintenance costs for equipment deter laboratory development and/or support from government is insufficient.	Exporters are unable to export.
3	Inadequate domestic regulations for safety, health and environmental protection.	Lack of regulations result in insufficient incentive for industry to upgrade designs. Technology and human resource inputs to design products is not available domestically and only available at high costs.	Government policy and priorities lag developments in export markets. This is some times combined with protection of local market from imports thus removing competition.	Products manufactured for the domestic market are not accepted in export markets.
4	Local laws do not facilitate the establishment conformity assessment bodies that are free from conflict of interest and have the required impartiality in line with international standards.	The standards and conformance institutions are not recognized due to non-compliance with the requirements of international standards and criteria for recognition.	Outdated or inappropriate laws and regulations that are not consistent with current global practices.	Lack of credibility in conformity assessment results. Non recognition of results of national conformity assessment bodies by importers.

5	High cost of conformity assessment	Small and low volume producers in exporting countries find it not viable to proof compliance	Requirements in international standards call for sophisticated tests that have high costs.	Loss of competitiveness in export markets.
6	Weak measurements infrastructure.	Industry unable to obtain basic services such as recognized and traceable calibration reports locally.	High costs and insufficient investment by governments in providing services. Non participation in regional and global recognition arrangements.	Have to seek calibration from foreign sources for basic measurements. Test reports are not recognized.
7	Lack of information on export market standards and technical regulations	Unable to design and develop and test products that conform to export market requirements.	Lack of knowledge on information sources, insufficient support from government, local standards and trade support institutions.	Industry handicapped in developing products for export markets.
8	Non participation or low participation in international standards development	No support for industry to participate in international standards that are important for export trade.	Insufficient infrastructure, knowledge and resources to participate in international standards committees.	Unable to influence international standards critical for export in order to ensure compatibility with local production conditions.
9	National standards are outdated and incompatible with developments in export markets. Low level of alignment of national standards with international	Products manufactured for domestic market based on national standards are not acceptable in export markets.	National standards development systems are weak.	Product specifications and designs are not accepted in export markets.

	standards.			
10	Introduction of new limits for contaminants in foods	Export country suppliers have insufficient time to adjust to new requirements – such as changing production practices and testing to new requirements.	Exporting country does not have adequate information monitoring and dissemination system for such situations	Unable to continue export or may continue with much higher costs coping with new requirements and conformance testing.
11	Emergence of private sector standards and certification requirements. e.g. GAP, Occupational Health & Safety Management, WRAP, Social Responsibility	Lack of knowledge on these and no local infrastructure for certification.	Developments by industry, government and conformity assessment bodies have not kept pace with developments in export markets.	Many exporters unable to meet sales conditions. High additional costs for those that seek services of foreign consultants and conformity assessment bodies.
12	Strict environmental requirements for manufacture and products. e.g. regulations on the restriction of hazardous materials (ROHs), Waste related regulations such as the EC's WEE, registration system for chemicals (REACH)	Existing product designs and materials are no longer acceptable.	The industry in developing countries has not kept pace with regulatory and technology changes in export markets.	Unable to market. Sales only possible with redesign and development with new materials and proof of conformance.

This document was prepared for the 42nd DEVCO meeting by **Mr. Rajinder Raj Sud**, Malaysia. The views expressed herein are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the position of ISO.



ITEM 10 REPORTING FROM THE DISCUSSION GROUPS

The discussion group chairs, Dr. Yaseen Khayyat for group 1 on ***Standards for energy efficiency, water, climate change and their management***, Ms. Mariani Mohammad for group 2 on ***National standardization policies: stakeholder participation through mirror committees*** and Dr. Trine Tveter for group 3 on ***International standards as a tool to enhance market access and exports*** will present the outcome of the discussions held on the previous day.

DEVCO ACTION

DEVCO members are invited to note/comment the information presented



**ITEM 11 PANEL DISCUSSION ON STANDARDS RELATED STRATEGIES OF
SELECTED INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR CAPACITY
BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

At the occasion of the annual DEVCO meeting, international organizations that work in close collaboration with ISO in support of its members in developing countries are given the floor to update DEVCO members of their activities.

Each of the organizations present will discuss their capacity building strategies in developing countries. The presentations will be followed by a panel discussion.

DEVCO ACTION

DEVCO members are invited to participate in the discussions



ITEM 12 DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT MEETING

The 43rd meeting of DEVCO will be held on Monday 14 and Tuesday 15 September, in Cape Town, South Africa, followed by the ISO General Assembly on 16-18 September 2009.

DEVCO ACTION

DEVCO members are invited to note the above information