

INTRODUCTION

ITEM 1 Official opening ceremony, including address by the President



An official opening ceremony (for delegates only) will be held on 16 September at 09:00 in the Lotte Hotel in Seoul. **Delegates are therefore kindly asked to be seated**, behind their country's name plate, **at 08:50 at the latest.**

In the framework of the official opening ceremony, the ISO President, Dr Zhang Xiaogang, will formally open the 2015 General Assembly statutory sessions.

INTRODUCTION

ITEM 2 Introduction of breakout sessions

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Four sessions have been planned. The sessions will run from 09:45 – 11:00 and be repeated from 11:45 – 13:00. You will therefore need to choose two of the four sessions available.

PLEASE NOTE THAT YOU NEED TO PRE-REGISTER ONLINE FOR THESE SESSIONS - see point 1 below for more details.

Delegates are asked to actively participate in the breakout sessions. Please read the background material and think of questions, issues and ideas that you can bring to the breakout sessions to help ISO.

Background

As it was the case last year for the first time, the breakout sessions will be combined for both General Assembly and DEVCO participants to encourage information exchange and foster collaboration on issues of common interest.

Four breakout sessions will be held simultaneously on Wednesday morning, 16 September, after the official opening ceremony. Please note that the sessions will be in English and no interpretation will be provided.

1 Registration for the sessions

Registration for the sessions needs to be made online at www.iso2015.org and seats in the sessions are available on a first-come first-served basis. So please ensure you register for the two breakout sessions you are interested in when you register for the General Assembly and DEVCO meetings.

All the sessions will be repeated, the first one will be from 09:45 – 11:00 and again from 11:45 – 13:00. This will allow delegates to participate in two out of four sessions and ensure people have a better chance to participate in the sessions they are most interested in.

2 Objective of the breakout sessions

The breakout sessions are not intended to be formal sessions of the General Assembly. As a result, the sessions are not binding on any member or on ISO. Instead, sessions are to exchange ideas and information about areas that members have indicated are of interest, or that ISO should work on. There will be an update during the plenary meeting.

3 Topics for each breakout session

a) Maximizing your ISO membership: how to do it and who can help.

Standards impact an estimated 80% of world commodity trade. As a full and active member of ISO, you can influence how ISO International Standards are set and under what conditions your country participates in international trade.

In this session, we will discuss how to take full advantage of your member rights and benefits to meet key obligations. We will also consider good practice and how it helps deliver excellence in the ISO system and to your customers. ISO members will tell us why international standardization matters to them and how they address the challenges of carrying out the work. You will discover tools and resources to support you, your national standards body (NSB) colleagues and your stakeholders. Come along and share your ideas with other members.

b) The value of standards to standards users, such as SMEs, explaining the economic, environmental and societal benefits of standards from their point of view.

One of the fundamental roles of ISO members is to promote standardization work among their stakeholders – from SMEs to large companies, from individuals to governments – to convince them of the importance and concrete benefits of using standards. In this session, we will review the argumentation that can be used, the existing resources, and share the strategies put in place by some members to achieve these goals.

c) The new revisions of ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 – an opportunity to promote standardization. How members are publicizing these new standards to raise their profile and that of ISO.

The revisions of ISO 9001 and 14001 are planned for publication in September 2015. A range of promotional and explanatory materials has been developed by the ISO Central Secretariat and the relevant committees in charge of the revision to support members' promotion activities. This session will provide an opportunity for members to share and discuss their respective communication plans around these important standards and see the different approaches used to spread the word about ISO's work.

d) Best practices for member stakeholder engagement.

The participation of stakeholders in standards development is fundamental to safeguard the outcomes of the ISO system and promote the existing value, strength and authority of International Standards and the processes by which they are produced.

Join us for this session where we will address the processes for consensus decision-making and stakeholder engagement within NSBs. There will be a review of the available resources as well as an exchange between NSBs on best practices.



THIRTY-EIGHTH ISO GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 16-17 September 2015¹ **Lotte Hotel, Seoul, Republic of Korea, starting at 09:00 on the 16th**

DRAFT AGENDA – Wednesday 16 September

INTRODUCTION

- 1 Official opening ceremony, including address by the President
- 2 Introduction of breakout sessions

MORNING BREAKOUT SESSIONS

- 3 Morning breakout sessions (*these will run in parallel*):

Break-out 1: Maximizing your ISO membership: how to do it and who can help

Break-out 2: The value of standards to standards users, such as SMEs, explaining the economic, environmental and societal benefits of standards from their point of view.

Break-out 3: The new revisions of ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 – an opportunity to promote standardization. How members are publicizing these new standards to raise their profile and that of ISO.

Break-out 4: Best practices for member stakeholder engagement.

AFTERNOON SESSION

- 4 Explanation and adoption of the agenda
- 5 Keynote speech by an industry leader from the Republic of Korea

2014 – 2015 UPDATE

- 6 Report from the Acting Secretary-General
- 7 Implementation of ISO Strategic Plan 2011-2015 – Report from the Vice-President (policy)
- 8 Financial matters – Report from the Vice-President (finance)
- 9 ISO's core business
 - 9.1 Report from the Vice-President (technical management)
 - 9.2 Presentation of the Lawrence D. Eicher leadership award

¹ The General Assembly statutory sessions on 16-17 September will be followed by a General Assembly open session on 18 September 2015. The ISO Week in Korea at a glance is attached.

DRAFT AGENDA – Thursday 17 September

- 10** Reports from General Assembly breakout sessions held in the morning of 16 September

WORKING WITH PARTNERS

- 11** Panel discussion moderated by the Vice-President (finance) on the World Standards Cooperation (WSC), with ISO, IEC and ITU representatives.
- 12** Update from the WTO representative

LOOKING AHEAD

- 13** Panel discussion moderated by the Vice-President (technical management) on standards and education. What members are doing to make this link stronger
- 14** Panel discussion moderated by the Vice-President (policy) on:
- How the ISO Strategy 2016-2020 was developed
 - Implementing the ISO Strategy 2016-2020

15 APPROVALS / ELECTIONS / APPOINTMENTS BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- 15.1** Approval of ISO Strategy 2016-2020
- 15.2** Approval of the audited financial statements of ISO Central Secretariat for the year ended 31 December 2014
- 15.3** Approval of ISO membership fees for 2016 (unit value)
- 15.4** Appointment of Vice-President (policy) for the 2016-2017 term
- 15.5** Appointment of Vice-President (technical management) for 2017-2018 term, being Vice-President elect in 2016
- 15.6** Appointment of financial auditors for the 2016 financial year
- 15.7** Endorsement of ranking criteria for election to Council

OTHER

- 16** Any other business, next meeting (21-22 September 2016 in Beijing [China] and close of meeting)

ISO Week in Korea at a glance

DATE	MORNING	AFTER NOON	EVENING
Monday Sept. 14 th	COUNCIL (Council members only)	COUNCIL (Council members only)	
Tuesday Sept. 15 th	TMB (TMB members only) DEVCO (DEVCO members only)	TMB (TMB members only) DEVCO (DEVCO members only)	WELCOME RECEPTION
Wednesday Sept. 16 th	GENERAL ASSEMBLY GA BREAK-OUTS	GENERAL ASSEMBLY	
Thursday Sept. 17 th	GENERAL ASSEMBLY	GENERAL ASSEMBLY	GALA DINNER
Friday Sept. 18 th	OPEN SESSION	OPEN SESSION	

For more information, please go to www.iso2015.org

2014-2015 UPDATE

ITEM 6 Report of the Acting Secretary-General

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly is asked to comment on the Acting Secretary-General's report (Annex1) and to note:

- the 2014 Annual Report published on 10 June 2015, and
- the Implementation of the 2015 Priority Achievements (Annex 2).

Together these documents constitute a report on the current operations and forward planning of the organization – as required under Article 6.6 (a) of the ISO Statutes. Members are requested to approve these documents.

- 1 Under this agenda item, the **Acting Secretary-General**, Mr Kevin McKinley, will present a **report** to the General Assembly commenting on the current status and the perspectives for the Organization. A summary of his report is attached at Annex 1.
- 2 Each year, the Central Secretariat prepares an **Annual Report**. The Annual Report covering the year 2014, entitled "Taking standards forward", was published on 10 June 2015 and is available at http://www.iso.org/iso/annual_report_2014_en_-_lr.pdf.

The ISO Annual Report is a communication tool and ISO members are encouraged to actively share it with their stakeholders. Comments from ISO members are welcome on the content and presentation of the Annual Report so that we can make further improvements next year.
- 3 Each year Council approves priorities for the following year as part of the implementation of the *ISO Strategic Plan 2011-2015*. A summary of the **implementation of the 2015 priority achievements** is attached at Annex 2. More information is available on ISO Connect at <https://connect.iso.org/x/i4DmAg>.
- 4 **Developments in ISO's membership** since the 2014 General Assembly, including on the initiatives to encourage greater ISO member participation, are attached at Annex 3.
- 5 Summary of **cooperation with international, regional and sub-regional organizations** is attached at Annex 4.

Report of the Acting Secretary-General

This is a summary report of the Acting Secretary-General, Mr Kevin McKinley. A full report and presentation will be provided to the General Assembly under this agenda item.

Firstly, I wish to extend my thanks to our host KATS for organizing the ISO week in Korea 2015. I have witnessed the tremendous effort made by KATS to ensure a successful General Assembly (GA) in Korea.

I have participated in ISO General Assemblies since 1999 but this is the first one as Acting Secretary-General (SG) of the Organization. An obvious and important development since the last GA is the departure of the Secretary-General and my appointment as the Acting SG. On 26 May 2015, Rob Steele, announced to ISO members that he would leave ISO on 31 July 2015. In making the announcement Rob said he had been in the role for almost six and half years and that, due to health concerns and family responsibilities he felt it was in the best interest of ISO, himself and his family to step down from the role. The period up until 31 July has allowed for a smooth transition to me as Acting Secretary-General, while the ISO Council begins a search for a new SG. The President's Committee has assumed the role as a Nomination Committee and is consulting with ISO Council on the selection of a new Secretary-General.

I wish to thank Rob very much for his leadership and engagement with ISO during his more than 6 years as Secretary-General. I wish him great health and great success for the future. Rob and I worked on a smooth transition during the overlap until his departure at the end of July. Rob pledged and provided his full support to me to ensure that things went smoothly during this period.

We have all experienced changes of leadership in organizations, and this particular change comes at a critical time for ISO. Why?

- As stated at last year's General Assembly in Rio, and confirmed in the new ISO Strategy consultation, ISO is a member-based organization, and members want its Central Secretariat to be more focused on meeting members' needs.
- I have also heard expressions of concern from ISO Central Secretariat staff and I'm keen to improve staff engagement on this member-focused direction for ISO. I kindly ask you, as ISO members, for your support.
- We're also at the start of a New Strategic Plan for ISO. Over the last 18 months, we've done extensive member consultation and drafting to develop New Strategic Directions for the period 2016 – 2020. The final draft of this New ISO Strategy is on the agenda of this General Assembly for approval by the member bodies.

Even in these times of change, we have achieved a great deal since the last ISO General Assembly in Rio. The ISO family (that is ISO/CS, ISO members and the ISO technical programme) has achieved:

- ISO standards development information
In 2014, ISO published 1 468 deliverables and 1 852 new work items were registered. Since the last General Assembly, 5 new committees have been created on: Forensic sciences, Asset management, Guidance on unit pricing, Audit data collection, and Bamboo and rattan.

- Recognition of upgrades to member body (full member) status since 1 July 2014: ABNORM (Burkina Faso) and LVS (Latvia). The following correspondent members have expressed interest in upgrading to full membership:
 - BBN (Burundi)
 - INDOCAL (Dominican Republic)
 - INNOQ (Mozambique)
 - ISC (Cambodia)

Current ISO Members ISO has 162 members. Current statistics: 119 full members; 38 correspondent members; and 5 subscriber members (1 July 2015). This compares with 118 full members; 39 correspondent members; and 4 subscriber members on 1 July 2014.

- New rights for correspondent and subscriber members
24 correspondent and subscriber members are taking part in the Council-approved pilot to participate in ISO technical work during 2014 and 2015. These members have registered in almost 50 different areas of ISO work and continue to seek stakeholders, establish mirror committees, and appoint and train voters to manage the balloting system. Many technical meetings and voting activities have yet to take place but ISO/CS and committee leaders are monitoring progress and offering support to participants. Council will decide on next steps for the pilot at its September 2015 meeting
- Major policy decisions in the period
 - The next ISO Strategy 2016-2020.
 - The ISO Action Plan for Developing Countries 2016-2020 to be considered by DEVCO on Tuesday 15 September 2015.
 - ISO Academy Strategic Directions and continuation of the regional engagement in Singapore to be considered by Council on Monday 15 September 2015.
 - Council decisions on ISO commercial structure that the Vice-President (finance) will present at this General Assembly under agenda item 8.

I'm looking forward to the upcoming Interim period to ensure that ISO/CS, ISO members and the ISO technical program are well-equipped to tackle the challenges of our new Strategic Directions for 2016-2020. I'm looking forward to your active engagement during this ISO General Assembly, and to your full involvement and support in the year ahead.

Kevin McKinley

2015 Key Priority Achievements – Implementation

Each year, Council approves priorities for the following year as part of the implementation of [ISO Strategic Plan 2011-2015](#).

In general implementation of the *ISO Strategic Plan 2011-2015* is proceeding based on these annual implementation plans. These plans are designed to highlight key initiatives and projects. Business-as-usual is the responsibility of the Central Secretariat and is reflected in efficiency and effectiveness indicators.

The report below provides an update on progress implementing the 2015 priority achievements. More detailed information is available on ISO Connect at <https://connect.iso.org/x/i4DmAg>.

Key Strategic Objective (KSO) Strategy 2011-15	2015 Priority Achievement	Governance / Lead	HEALTH	Notes
KSO 1 ISO deliverables meet customer needs	Review the age of standards in the ISO portfolio and develop new mechanisms to ensure that ISO's published standards continue to meet market needs.	TMB / Sandy Gros-Louis	GOOD	Included in the 2015 TMB Action Plan. TMB task force on the subject created under the co-leadership of the representative of ANSI (USA) and AFNOR (France) and with the support of TECH/POL. The TMB will in June 2015 discuss recommendations of the TMB Project Champions on the way forward. Project to be continued in 2016.
	Enhance member ISOLutions OBP/Webstores to include national adoptions & national content, and with new features to increase value and maximize customer experience.	ISO/CS / Dorothée Stadler	ON HOLD	Project on hold until it has been reviewed by the Ad-hoc task group (AHG) on POCOSA and National Adoptions
	Complete COUNCIL Ad-hoc Groups (AHGs) on national adoptions and commercial policy to deliver recommendations to Council.	CSC/SPC / Nicolas Fleury	GOOD	Currently coordinating with experts in US and EU competition law the elaboration of an advice to determine which profiles, i.e. commercial experts or not, and at what conditions, can be part of the AHG on POCOSA and National adoptions. This advice should be delivered by mid-June and thereafter the AHG will be constituted and will start his work as per the mandate given by the ISO Council.
	Run a customer survey to assess the relevance of the current offering of products and services and identify potential for new developments.	ISO/CS / Nicolas Fleury	GOOD	The results from the survey will be shared with members of the AHG on POCOSA and national adoptions to decide if they are useful for their work.
	Establish a suite of new training and development programmes under the ISO Academy to help developed and developing country members to support participation in ISO's work and help members in the use of ISO products and services.	ISO/CS / Ismail Albaidhani	GOOD	A Council Taskforce was formed following the March meeting. The taskforce under the chairmanship of Mr. John Walter is undergoing and expected to produce a draft 0 of the new ISO strategy by the 1st week of July to prepare for the Council meeting in September 2015.

Key Strategic Objective (KSO) <i>Strategy 2011-15</i>	2015 Priority Achievement	Governance / Lead	HEALTH	Notes
KSO 2 ISO standards promote innovation and provide solutions to global challenges	Review global trends and developments, and propose a coherent strategy to address standardization in the area of "services".	CSC/SPC / Belinda Cleeland	GOOD	Paper of draft strategy submitted to CSC/SPC and TMB for consideration at their June 2015 meetings.
KSO 3 The capacity and participation of developing countries significantly enhanced	Improve the use of P-member twinning and other training programs to build effective participation and increase the leadership capacity of developing countries to manage international committees. Also consider twinning at Council and TMB levels.	TMB members/ Council / Belinda Cleeland	GOOD	Under leadership of TMB representative of AFNOR (France). Will be discussed at the June 2015 meeting.
	Evaluate the pilot project for subscriber and correspondent members to participate in up to 5 standards development committees and recommend next actions to Council (See also ISO Academy under KSO 1).	ISO/CS / Pamela Tarif	GOOD	This project is currently being evaluated using data and feedback from ISO CS, members participating in the pilot, and leaders in relevant technical committees. The findings will be reported to Council in September with options for next steps in increasing member participation in ISO.
KSO 4 ISO excels in reaching out to and engaging stakeholders	Hold international workshop on standards supporting public policies and regulations based on guidance developed in 2014 to raise awareness and understanding of ISO's policies on this subject.	COUNCIL / Belinda Cleeland	GOOD	An international Conference will be co-organized with the IEC and hosted by the UNECE at the Palais des Nations on 2 November 2015. ISO and IEC members will be encouraged to attend with policy makers from their countries, as will international organizations involved in regulatory cooperation. Draft agenda to be sent to members early July 2015

Key Strategic Objective (KSO) Strategy 2011-15	2015 Priority Achievement	Governance / Lead	HEALTH	Notes
	Hold TMB annual regional conferences for chairs and convenors to improve engagement and direct contact between stakeholders, TC/leaders and TMB members.	TMB / Sandy Gros-Louis	COMPLETED	TMB annual regional conference took place in Miami on 25 February 2015. The TMB will decide in June 2015 about the next conference.
	Provide assistance to the technical community earlier in the drafting process by extending role of the ISO/CS "Editorial Program Manager" (EPM) to leaders of ISO committees.	ISO/CS / Trevor Vyze	POSTPONED	Possible EPM workshop planned for late 2015.
	Establish "ISO Days" to reinforce the ISO community in a region, to help members and stakeholders maximize their benefits of participation, and to help NSBs fulfill their obligations as ISO members.	ISO/CS / Silvia Lorente	GOOD	Inaugural ISO Days in Indonesia successfully completed. 3 day venue with over 100 participants. The second ISO Day will take place in Dubai under a regional structure in October.
KSO 5 ISO fosters partnerships to increase value and efficient standards development	Assess approaches and outcomes of existing partnerships and key cooperation arrangements (including list of "Top 50") to ensure ISO's strategic priorities are being effectively addressed.	ISO/CS /Trevor Vyze	GOOD	Organizations have been selected from the top 50. Strategies for each have been analyzed. Where the analysis concludes more co-operation is possible visits and exchanges with the organization will be arranged through 2015. Concrete goals are the aim: Suggestions for standards, publications, training or process improvements should results. The organizations reviewed so far are 4 key organization in the food sector, WEF, IIRC, UNECE.

Key Strategic Objective (KSO) Strategy 2011-15	2015 Priority Achievement	Governance / Lead	HEALTH	Notes
<p style="text-align: center;">KSO 6 ISO and its processes are significantly improved</p>	Establish the COUNCIL AHG work on Future Standards Development Environment (including IT) following the consultation process for the 2016-2020 Strategic Plan.	COUNCIL / Trevor Vyze	GOOD	First meeting planned in June 2015 in Ottawa. Preparation survey to the members to gather initial thought has been completed and will be an input to the meeting.
	Further improve standards development time through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • training on specific tools and techniques for effective project management at committee secretariat and working group level • a focus on committee performance and member voting performance measures to decrease the average time to develop standards 	TMB / Sophie Clivio	GOOD	E-learning pilot Project Management finalized and was launched at the Chairs and Convenors Conference in Miami on 25 February 2015. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training based on the e-Learning provided at the Secretaries' weeks. Project to be discussed by the TMB in June 2015 to gather committee best practices that will be integrated in the e-Learning and the Secretaries' week trainings. • Committee performance will be addressed in June 2015 in the context of the next phase of the Living Lab.
	Review the assignment of TC/SC secretariats and chairs to ensure the individuals and organizations are effective in achieving ISO's goals	TMB / Sandy Gros-Louis	NOT STARTED	Included in the TMB Action Plan 2015 under the leadership of the representative of DIN (Germany) and with the support of TECH/POL. Next steps to be discussed in June 2015.
	Develop and deliver competition law compliance training for TC participants.	COUNCIL / Holger Gehring	GOOD	Guidelines reviewed by the Ad Hoc Group and by external legal Counsel. Document being finalized and training options being explored for presentation and discussion in the group.

Key Strategic Objective (KSO) Strategy 2011-15	2015 Priority Achievement	Governance / Lead	HEALTH	Notes
	Run the first Business Performance Advisory Forum (BPAF), considering proposed ideas on a new Strategic Plan, and ISO's business performance for further consideration by COUNCIL	ISO/CS / Nicolas Fleury	PSOTPONED	Has been postponed to 2016.
	Introduce an on-line ISO Member Cockpit with the possibility of monitoring key performance indicators established by Council.	ISO/CS / Jeremie Leroy	GOOD	Based on feedback received, significant changes have been made: the executive scorecard has been updated to reflect the TMB resolution 16/2015, the section "information about national work" (ISO/CS collecting data from members) has been removed, and reports showing to individual members their detailed voting and secretariat performance have been added. Members participating in the trial phase have been asked to provide us with feedback by the end June.
	Move ISO/CS to new modern premises designed to promote a more dynamic and collaborative culture at ISO/CS.	ISO/CS / Silvia Lorente	CLOSING	Office move completed successfully. Permits granted. Last items being finalized by Colliers during the summer. Decommissioning of Datacenter in former building to take place in the fall, as planned.
	Develop an ISO internship program (for the entire ISO family) linked to secondments between ISO members and with ISO/CS.	ISO/CS / Silvia Lorente	GOOD	First draft structure defined and internal consultation ongoing. Paper to President's Committee and Council will be circulated for feedback.
KSO 7 ISO and the value of standards are clearly understood by customers,	Develop a "Standards and You" campaign to raise ISO's profile.	ISO/CS / Katie Bird	GOOD	Currently setting up a group of communication experts in members to discuss members' needs in terms of communication support from ISO/CS, exchange experience and content, and coordinate communication efforts and campaigns.

Key Strategic Objective (KSO) <i>Strategy 2011-15</i>	2015 Priority Achievement	Governance / Lead	HEALTH	Notes
stakeholders and general public	Develop a "New Management Systems Standards (MSS)" campaign to raise awareness and maximize the visibility of ISO's new and revised MSS being published in 2014-2015.	ISO/CS / Katie Bird	GOOD	Physical and virtual meetings with TC leaderships have been held. Drafts of a number of support documents are underway. Discussions with member communication representatives are ongoing. Documents will be published as soon as possible. Social media activity planned for the launch and an issue of ISOfocus dedicated to this topic is planned for the end of the year.
	Increase the number of added-value publications and information for all ISO members to support implementation of specific ISO standards (e.g., new MSS).	ISO/CS / Laurent Galichet	POSTPONED	Activities to be discussed in the Council Ad hoc group dealing with POCOSA.

Developments in ISO's membership since the 2014 General Assembly

New rights for correspondent and subscriber members

24 correspondent and subscriber members¹ are taking part in the Council-approved pilot to participate in ISO technical work during 2014 and 2015. These members have registered in almost 50 different areas of ISO work and continue to seek stakeholders, establish mirror committees, and appoint and train voters to manage the balloting system. Many technical meetings and voting activities have yet to take place but ISO/CS and committee leaders are monitoring progress and offering support to participants. Council will decide on next steps for the pilot at its September 2015 meeting.

Current ISO Members

ISO has 162 members. Current statistics: 119 full members; 38 correspondent members; and 5 subscriber members (1 July 2015). This compares with 118 full members; 39 correspondent members; and 4 subscriber members on 1 July 2014.

The following changes have taken place since 1 July 2014:

a) Full members

- ABNORM (Burkina Faso) upgraded from correspondent member to full member, effective 1 July 2014
- LVS (Latvia) upgraded from correspondent member to full member on 1 January 2015
- ANTT (Gabon) transferred ISO membership to AGANOR – Agence Gabonaise de Normalisation
- RBS (Rwanda) transferred ISO membership to RSB – Rwanda Standards Board
- ASN (Senegal) restored membership by paying their dues in arrears (2012, 2013, 2014)
- AGANOR (Gabon) and LNCSM (Libya) are suspended pending payment of 2014 membership fees
- SASMO (Syria) is withdrawn pending payment of dues in arrears (2012, 2013, 2014)

b) Correspondent members

- BHN – Bureau Haïtien de Normalisation, joined as a correspondent member, effective 1 July 2014
- FASONORM transferred ISO membership to ABNORM – Agence Burkinabé de Normalisation, de Métrologie et de la Qualité
- BNM (Madagascar) and DNM (Nicaragua) restored membership by paying their 2013 membership fees

¹ New rights members : Angola, Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burundi, Cambodia, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Gambia, Georgia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Montenegro, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Palestine, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, and Zambia. (Afghanistan and Latvia took part in 2014 before upgrading to full membership in July 2014 and January 2015 respectively).

- The following correspondent members have expressed interest in upgrading to full membership:
 - BBN (Burundi)
 - INDOCAL (Dominican Republic)
 - INNOQ (Mozambique)
 - ISC (Cambodia)
- SSBS – South Sudan Bureau of Standards, and IGQ -- Instituto de Gestão da Qualidade de Cabo Verde, have expressed interest in becoming ISO members
- CSN (Togo), IGNM (Guinea) and LDS (Liberia) are withdrawn pending payment of 2014 membership fees

c) Subscriber members

- BZBS – Belize Bureau of Standards joined as a subscriber member on 1 January 2015.
- GDBS (Grenada) has expressed interest in returning to ISO membership
- SKNBS – St. Kitts and Nevis Bureau of Standards, and SSO – Somali Standards Organization, have expressed interest in becoming ISO members

New and Former ISO Members

ISO welcomes new and former members. In your contacts with these NSBs, please invite them to read the [ISO membership manual](#) and contact the ISO membership team: memb@iso.org. As the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement obliges WTO member governments to *'use international standards as a basis for regulation and play a full part, within the limits of their resources, in the preparation by appropriate international standardizing bodies of guides and recommendations for conformity assessment procedures'*, the national standards bodies of WTO member countries are ideal candidates for ISO membership:

- **Potential New Members:** Andorra**, Cabo Verde*, Chad*, Djibouti*, Equatorial Guinea**, Kiribati, Liechtenstein*, Maldives*, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Saint Kitts and Nevis*, Samoa*, San Marino, Sao Tomé and Príncipe**, Solomon Islands*, Somalia, South Sudan, Timor-Leste, Tonga*, Tuvalu
- **Past Members:** Central African Republic*, Comoros**, Congo*, Guinea*, Guinea-Bissau*, Grenada*, Liberia**, Togo*, Syria**, and Venezuela*

WTO Members and Observers***

Cooperation with international, regional and sub-regional organizations

International partners²

ISO has liaison relations with some 700 international organizations, including the UN and its specialized agencies. The UN system is a key "partner" for ISO, since most UN specialized agencies and bodies working in fields related to technical harmonization or technical assistance have liaison status with ISO. ISO also has a general consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and equivalent status with nearly all other bodies and specialized agencies of the UN system.

As per UN ECOSOC's decision, ISO must submit a brief report of their activities every four years, known as the quadrennial report, which includes information about contributions of ISO to the work of the United Nations. A copy of the information submitted this year in the UN ECOSOC database as ISO's quadrennial report is attached at Appendix 1.

Regional and sub-regional partners

ISO has organized institutional links with seven regional standards organizations. At its meeting in September 2015, Council will consider the recognition of the South Asian Regional Standards Organization (SARSO) as an additional regional standards organization.

At its September 2011 meeting, Council approved the establishment of working relations with sub-regional standards organizations. Since then, ISO has formalized working relationships with five sub-regional standards organizations through an exchange of letters (see section 2.2 below).

Copies of the Council resolutions that govern ISO's relationship with regional and sub-regional standards organizations, together with the current membership of each of the above organizations are attached - see Appendix 2.

1.1 Regional Standards Organizations recognized under Council Resolution 26/1992

- ACCSQ (ASEAN Consultative Committee for Standards and Quality)
The report submitted by ACCSQ is attached - see Appendix 3.
- AIDMO (Arab Industrial Development and Mining Organization)
The report submitted by AIDMO is attached - see Appendix 4.
- ARSO (African Regional Organization for Standardization)
The report submitted by ARSO is attached - see Appendix 5.
- CEN (European Committee for Standardization)
The report submitted by ACCSQ is attached - see Appendix 6.

² The cooperation with IEC and ITU is covered under agenda item 10. The cooperation with WTO is covered under agenda item 11.

- COPANT (Pan-American Standards Commission)
The report submitted by COPANT is attached - see Appendix 7.
- EASC (Euro-Asian Council for Standardization, Metrology and Certification)
The report submitted by EASC is attached - see Appendix 8.
- PASC (Pacific Area Standards Congress)
The report from PASC will be posted on the ISOTC server when received.

1.2 Sub-regional organizations recognized under Council Resolution 34/2011

- CROSQ (CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality)
The report submitted by CROSQ is attached - see Appendix 9.
- EAC (East African Community)
The report from EAC will be posted on the ISOTC server when received.
- ECOWAS (The Economic Community of West African States)
The report from ECOWAS will be posted on the ISOTC server when received.
- GSO (GCC Standardization Organization)
The report submitted by GSO is attached - see Appendix 10.
- SADC (Southern African Development Community)
The report submitted by SADC is attached - see Appendix 11.

Information submitted to the UN ECOSOC as part of ISO's quadrennial report

FIELD 1 – INTRODUCTION

No changes

FIELD 2 – AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE ORGANIZATION AND ITS COURSE OF ACTION

No changes

FIELD 3 – ANY CHANGE THAT MAY HAVE HAD A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

From 2011 to 2014, ISO has been successfully implementing its *Strategic Plan 2011-2015*, setting out a global vision for ISO in 2015, through the achievement of seven key objectives. In 2012, ISO finalized a comprehensive governance review to ensure we continue to respond to global challenges, such as globalization, technology, and developing country needs.

FIELD 4 – YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORK OF THE UN

The *ISO Action Plan for developing countries 2011-2015* implements ISO Strategic Plan by providing a road map for technical assistance programmes targeted at ISO members in developing countries. From 2011 to 2014, ISO provided and delivered training and capacity-building activities involving more than 17 200 participants from 118 countries. Around CHF 10 300 000 was spent directly on implementing these activities.

FIELD 5 - YOUR PARTICIPATION IN MEETINGS OF THE UN

ISO Secretary-General General has participated regularly in the monthly meetings organized by the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) for the UN and its specialized agencies. ISO Secretary-General and Acting Head of the UNOG met on several occasions to discussion items of common interest including the implementation of the ISO Strategic Plan.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): ISO was represented in the 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th Sessions of the joint FAO/WHO CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION (CAC), held in Geneva and Rome in 2011-2014.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): ISO representatives regularly participate in IAEA Safety Standards Committee, international conferences and technical meetings organized by IAEA.

International Maritime Organization (IMO): ISO representatives regularly participate in activity of the IMO Subcommittee meetings.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU): ISO participates as an observer in the meetings of the ITU Telecommunications Standards Advisory Group (TSAG).

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE): ISO representatives regularly participate in the UNECE World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations

(Working Party 29); and in UNECE Working Party on Regulatory Cooperation and Standardization Policies (Working Party 6).

FIELD 6 - YOUR COOPERATION WITH UN BODIES

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): Since February 2013, a FAO representative participates in the Working Group developing a Technical Specification on Animal Welfare (ISO/TC 34/WG 16).

International Labour Organization (ILO): Agreement signed in 2013 to provide a framework of cooperation on any new proposed work in ILO or ISO that may be of mutual interest.

International Maritime Organization (IMO): ISO/TC8, *Ships and marine technology*, has produced many standards in coordination with IMO, including 28000 series on Security management systems for the supply chain.

International Trade Centre UNCTAD-WTO (ITC): A series of joint workshops organized on “Linking Trade Promotion Organizations (TPOs) and National Standards Bodies (NSBs) for Export Success” and joint development and promotion of guidance documents on the link between standards and opening markets to trade.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU): ISO and ITU collaborate in the framework of the World Standards Cooperation (WSC). Strong collaboration exists with of ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*.

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE): ISO/TC31, *Tyres, rims and valves*, and ISO/TC22, *Road vehicles*, produced many standards reflective in UN Global Technical Regulations (GTRs).

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP): Yearly ISO/UNEP workshops organized in conjunction with the plenary meetings of ISO/TC 207, *Environmental management*.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): UNFCCC participates in the work of ISO/TC 207/SC 7, *Greenhouse gas management and related activities*. ISO held a side event on International Standards and the green economy at the Rio+20 summit.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO): MoU to promote sustainable industrial development and economic growth, updated in 2009. Joint publication: *Fast forward - National Standards Bodies in Developing Countries* (2013).

Universal Postal Union (UPU): Strong collaboration exists with ISO/TC 211, *Geographic information/Geomatics*.

World Health Organization (WHO): Strong collaboration exists with ISO/TC 215, *Health informatics*, and ISO/TC 212, *Clinical laboratory testing and in vitro diagnostic test systems*.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO): Agreement to strengthen development of International Standards and avoid duplication of work.

FIELD 7 – INITIATIVES TAKEN IN SUPPORT OF THE MDGs

New ISO technical committees, such as: ISO/TC 265, *Carbon dioxide capture, transportation, and geological storage* (2011); ISO/TC 268, *Sustainable development in communities* (2012); ISO/TC 282, *Water re-use* (2013); ISO/PC 283, *Occupational health and safety management systems* (2013); ISO/TC 285, *Clean cookstoves and clean cooking solutions* (2013), ISO/PC 277 Sustainable procurement (2013) and ISO/PC 278 Anti-bribery management systems (2013).

IEC/ISO/ITU Policy on Standardization and accessibility (2014) and Guide for addressing accessibility in standards (ISO/IEC Guide 71:2014).

REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS – ISO POLICIES AND MEMBERSHIP

1. Relations with regional and sub-regional organizations (relevant Council resolutions)

Council Resolution 34/2011

(Sub-regional organizations – Criteria for enhancing collaboration)

Council, referring to its Resolution 13/2011,

having considered the criteria for enhancing collaboration with sub-regional organizations as set out in [document Council 30/2011](#),

approves that ISO, on the basis of an exchange of correspondence between the Secretary-General and the CEO of the respective sub-regional organization, establishes working relations with sub-regional organizations on condition that:

- a) at least 50 % of the constituent members of the sub-regional organization are members of ISO (member bodies or correspondent members);
- b) the sub-regional organization has a formal mechanism for encouraging all its members to become members of ISO (member bodies or correspondent members or subscriber members);
- c) the sub-regional organization endeavours as a matter of principle to fully rely on and support international standardization, and to use International Standards whenever possible as the basis for its own standards work;
- d) the sub-regional organization has a formal unit/department dealing with standardization issues/projects;
- e) the sub-regional organization is connected to a regional economic agreement to enhance regional and international trade;
- f) the sub-regional organization undertakes to participate in the organization of joint awareness-building, training and capacity-building activities with ISO and to further disseminate the benefits of such activities within the region.

as part of the working relationships, agrees that ISO be invited to be represented at general meetings of the sub-regional organization, and that the latter be invited to be represented at the ISO General Assemblies and DEVCO meetings as an observer,

notes that this resolution amends [Council Resolution 7/2008](#).

Council Resolution 7/2008

(ISO's regional policy)

Council,

recalling that the 2008 implementation plan (STRATPLAN 2008) of *ISO Strategic Plan 2005-2010* calls for a review of ISO's regional policy,

having reviewed the Secretary-General's recommendations as set out in item 4 of document [Council 07/2008](#) concerning:

- a) relations with broad regional standards organizations;
- b) relations with sub regional organizations involved in standardization or standards-related activities;

c) adoption of ISO standards through regional/sub regional cooperation;

d) ISO Regional Liaison Officers (RLOs);

approves the above-mentioned recommendations subject to taking into account the comments made during the meeting in particular in relation to:

- the involvement of regional standards organizations formally recognized by Council in the implementation of the ISO Action Plan for developing countries;
- the support provided to the RLOs to exercise their mission, and

asks the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps for their implementation.

NOTE – This resolution has been amended by [Council Resolution 34/2011](#).

Council Resolution 26/1992

(Relations with regional standards organizations - New policy)

Council,

recognizing the need for ISO to acknowledge recent developments in regional standardization activities and to encourage close cooperation between the regional standards organizations and ISO,

adopts the following guidelines for cooperation and coordination between the work of ISO and that of regional organizations consisting of national standards bodies, on the understanding that such organizations should not be involved in the governance of ISO :

1. ISO, on the basis of a decision by Council, will establish regular working relations with regional organizations or associations, the members of which are standards bodies, on condition that:
 - 1.1 at least 50 % of the constituent members of the regional organization or association are members of ISO (full members or correspondent members);
 - 1.2 the regional organization or association endeavours as a matter of principle to fully rely on and support international standardization, and to use International Standards whenever possible as the basis for its own standards work.
2. ISO is invited to be represented at general meetings of the regional organization or association, and the latter is invited to be represented at the ISO General Assemblies as an observer.
3. Individual agreements, where relevant, catering for the specific needs of particular organizations or associations may be prepared for approval by Council.

This resolution supersedes [Council resolution 5/1972](#).

1 Membership of regional and sub-regional organizations

- **Regional Standards Organizations³ recognized under Council Resolution 26/1992**

ACCSQ (ASEAN Consultative Committee for Standards and Quality)

Brunei Darussalam	Malaysia	Singapore
Cambodia	Myanmar	Thailand
Indonesia	Philippines	Viet Nam
Lao People's Democratic Republic		

AIDMO (Arab Industrial Development and Mining Organization)

Algeria	Lebanon	Saudi Arabia
Bahrain	Libya	<i>Somalia</i>
Egypt	Mauritania	Sudan
<i>Djibouti</i>	Morocco	Syria
Iraq	Oman	Tunisia
Jordan	Palestine	United Arab Emirates
Kuwait	Qatar	Yemen

ARSO (African Regional Organization for Standardization)

Benin	<i>Guinea Bissau</i>	Seychelles
Botswana	Kenya	Sierra Leone
Burkina Faso	Liberia	South Africa
Cameroon	Libya	Sudan
Congo, The Dem. Rep. of the	Madagascar	Swaziland
Côte d'Ivoire	Malawi	Tanzania
Congo, Rep. of	Mauritius	Togo
Egypt	Namibia	Tunisia
Ethiopia	Niger	Uganda
Gabon	Nigeria	Zambia
Ghana	Rwanda	Zimbabwe
Guinea	Senegal	

CEN (European Committee for Standardization)

<i>Members</i>		
Austria	Greece	Poland
Belgium	Hungary	Portugal
Bulgaria	Iceland	Romania
Croatia	Ireland	Slovakia
Cyprus	Italy	Slovenia

³ Members of regional organizations which are not ISO members are in *italics*

Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany

Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Norway

Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
The FYR of Macedonia
Turkey
United Kingdom

Affiliates

Albania
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bosnia
Herzegovina

Egypt
Georgia
Israel
Jordan
Lebanon
Moldova, Rep. of

Montenegro
Morocco
Serbia
Tunisia
Ukraine

COPANT (Panamerican Standards Commission)

Antigua and
Barbuda
Argentina
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba

Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Nicaragua

Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
Uruguay
USA

EASC (Euro-Asian Council for Standardization, Metrology and Certification)

Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Georgia

Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Moldova, Rep. of
Russian Federation

Tadjikistan
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Uzbekistan

PASC (Pacific Area Standards Congress)

Australia	Indonesia	Peru
Brunei	Japan	Philippines
Darussalam	Korea, Rep. of	Russian Federation
Canada	Malaysia	Singapore
Chile	Mexico	South Africa
China	Mongolia	Thailand
Colombia	New Zealand	USA
Fiji	Papua New Guinea	Viet Nam
Hong Kong, China		
India		

- **Sub-regional organizations⁴ recognized under Council Resolution 34/2011**

CROSQ (CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality)

Antigua and Barbuda	Guyana	St. Lucia
Barbados	Haiti	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Belize	Jamaica	Suriname
Dominica	Montserrat	The Bahamas
Grenada	St. Kitts and Nevis	Trinidad and Tobago

EAC (East African Community)

Burundi	Tanzania
Kenya	Uganda
Rwanda	

ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States)

Benin	Ghana	Niger
Burkina Faso	Guinea	Nigeria
Cape Verde	Guinea Bissau	Senegal
Côte d'Ivoire	Liberia	Sierra Leone
Gambia	Mali	Togo

⁴ Members of sub-regional organizations which are not ISO members are in *italics*

GSO (GCC Standardization Organization)

Bahrain	Saudi Arabia
Kuwait	United Arab
Oman	Emirates
Qatar	Yemen

SADC (Southern African Development Community)

Angola	Mozambique	Zimbabwe
Botswana	Namibia	
Congo, The Dem. Rep. of the	Seychelles	
Lesotho	South Africa	
Madagascar	Swaziland	
Malawi	Tanzania	
Mauritius	Zambia	

ISO Week in Korea, 14-18 September 2015

Updates from the ASEAN Consultative Committee for Standards and Quality (ACCSQ) STANDARDS AND CONFORMANCE ACTIVITIES IN ASEAN

1. Trade facilitation in ASEAN through elimination of TBT

The elimination of technical barriers to trade (TBT) in ASEAN contributes to the trade facilitation mechanism. While tariff on goods has significantly gone down, the emphasis is now geared on the elimination of non-tariff barriers including technical barriers pose by standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures (STRACAP). The mandate of eliminating TBT in ASEAN is lodged with the ASEAN Consultative Committee for Standards and Quality (ACCSQ) which began as early as 1992 in support of realising the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA).

Apart from the main STRACAP areas, the ACCSQ also looked into legal metrology issues on trade supporting the technical infrastructure program in ASEAN. The ACCSQ expanded the scope of eliminating TBT in response to the goal of ASEAN integration by 2015. Priority integration sectors have been identified and had been the focus of ACCSQ on TBT elimination, such as: *Agro-based products (prepared foodstuff), Automotive, Healthcare products (Cosmetics, Medical Devices, Pharmaceuticals, Traditional Medicines and Health Supplements), Rubber-based products, Electrical and Electronic Equipment, Wood based products, and Building and Construction materials*. The ACCSQ also serves as a consultative platform for relevant stakeholders to discuss issues related to standards, technical regulation, and conformity assessment procedures. The ACCSQ plays important role in providing inputs in the negotiation of ASEAN Free Trade Area (FTA) agreements on STRACAP with trading partners and its implementation. Preparation is underway for the post 2015 Vision of ASEAN I the area of Standards and Conformance.

2. Standards and conformance activities in ASEAN

The standards and conformance activities in ASEAN encompass the elimination of technical barriers through harmonisation of standards, mutual recognition arrangements and harmonisation of regulatory regimes.

Harmonisation of standards and technical regulations in ASEAN is governed by the ASEAN Guidelines on Standards, Technical Regulations and Conformity Assessment Procedures (AG-STRACAP) which made reference to ISO/IEC Guide 21 Parts 1 and 2 (Regional or national adoption of International Standards and other International Deliverables) as one of the guiding principles. The guidelines have also been updated to be consistent with the recent policy developments in ASEAN. A more specific Guideline on Harmonisation of Standards has also been put in place.

To further achieve free movement of goods and accept conformity assessment services in ASEAN, the ACCSQ adopts the mutual recognition of conformity assessment results among Member States to simplify administrative approval procedures and reduce transaction costs. This is recognizing the fact that

more than standards itself, it is often the duplicative testing procedures arising from different systems of conformity assessment in various Member States that may pose as barriers to trade. In line with this, the ASEAN Guideline on Conformity Assessment has also been developed.

Harmonisation of standards and technical requirements:

ASEAN has made significant stride on the harmonisation of standards and technical requirements:

- i. Harmonisation of safety and specification requirements covering electrical and electronic equipment, rubber gloves and condoms and rubber-based products with the relevant international standards such as ISO and IEC standards.
- ii. Harmonisation of standards/technical requirements for automotive based on United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Regulations under the UNECE 1958 Agreement.
- iii. Harmonisation of standards on prepared foodstuff products using Codex Alimentarius standards, with focus on selected food safety aspects, namely: food additives, food contaminants and food contact materials. Food Control requirements are also being harmonised based on Codex Guidelines.
- iv. Harmonisation of technical requirements and drug registration dossier through the implementation of ASEAN Common Technical Requirements (ACTR) and ASEAN Common Technical Dossier (ACTD).
- v. Harmonisation of standards for medical devices based on ISO standards as well as harmonisation of registration dossier through the use of ASEAN Common Submission Dossier Template.
- vi. Harmonisation of technical requirements for safety, quality and efficacy and product placement requirements of traditional medicines and health supplements (TMHS), including Good Manufacturing Practices Guidelines that also made reference to the Pharmaceutical Inspection Convention and Pharmaceutical Inspection Co-operation Scheme (PIC/S) GMP Guidelines.
- vii. Common procedures on legal metrology such as the ASEAN Common Requirements on Pre-packaged Products and Common Verification Procedures for Non-automatic Weighing Instruments. Inter-laboratory comparison programs have also been conducted on mass and volume measurement standards among the ASEAN Member States.

Mutual Recognition Arrangements:

The general guideline for the development of ASEAN sectoral Mutual Recognition Arrangements is provided for in the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Mutual Recognition Arrangements where the following MRAs have been established:

- i. ASEAN Sectoral Mutual Recognition Arrangement for Electrical and Electronic Equipment (2002);
- ii. ASEAN MRA for Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) Inspection of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products Inspection (2009).

The following MRAs are work in progress:

- i. ASEAN MRA on Type Approval of Automotive Products.
- ii. ASEAN MRA for Inspection and Certification System on Food Hygiene for Prepared Foodstuff Product.
- iii. ASEAN MRA on Building and Construction Materials.
- iv. ASEAN MRA on Bio-Equivalence Study Report (Pharmaceuticals).

Harmonisation of Regulatory Regimes:

Single regulatory regimes have been established in three product sectors:

- i. Cosmetics through the Agreement on ASEAN Harmonised Cosmetic Regulatory Scheme signed in 2003.
- ii. Electrical under the ASEAN Harmonised Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulatory Regime signed in 2005.
- iii. Medical Device in 2014 with the signing of the ASEAN Medical Device Directive.

3. Free Trade Area Agreements on Standards and Conformance

Consistent with the aim of integrating ASEAN into global economy while maintaining centrality in the ASEAN region, the ACCSQ in coordination with respective trade ministries/departments is implementing the STRACAP chapter of existing ASEAN plus 1 Free Trade Area (FTA) agreements. This is realised under the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand FTA (AANZFTA), ASEAN-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (AJCEP) and ASEAN China Free Trade Area (ACFTA).

4. Cooperation with ISO

The ACCSQ has the privilege of meeting the ISO Secretary General during the 43rd ACCSQ Meeting held in Manila in April 2015. The ACCSQ expressed its support on the ISO Regional Office pilot project in Singapore. The ACCSQ through the current Chairman (Indonesia) had sent ACCSQ's official letter of support for the permanent ISO Regional Office in Singapore. The ACCSQ is looking forward to the ISO Council's positive considerations on this endeavor.

The ACCSQ has agreed to continue the engagements between ISO and ACCSQ through a dialogue meeting noting the opportunity that ASEAN members in ISO can benefit from ISO's involvement in terms of enhancing technical capability of AMS on standards development and conformity assessment.

The post 2015 Vision in ASEAN will provide new impetus for a more vibrant and more comprehensive standards and conformity assessment programs to be extended to as many sectoral bodies where standards and conformity assessment plays significant role including but not limited to consumer protection, small and medium enterprises, and science and technology. The available resources within the ISO in identifying relevant standards in these sectors would facilitate the realisation of this vision.

Apart from regional collaboration, ISO's work with the standardising bodies of individual members in ASEAN through dialogue and capacity building programs will help the members in actively participating in the regional and international standardisation programs.

More concrete plans for post 2015 vision for ACCSQ will be crystallised with the conclusion of its planning session for post 2015 vision.

---o♦0♦o---

**AIDMO's Report to DEVCO's Meetings and ISO's General Assembly
Seoul, South Korea (15-18/9/2015)**

It is a great honor to be invited by your esteemed organization to attend DEVCO's meetings and ISO's General Assembly scheduled to be held in Seoul, South Korea over the period 15-18 September 2015, in the hope to come up with results that further the interests of all Member States, notably the Arab countries under the current circumstances.

As in previous reports, we commence this one by a brief overview on the Arab Industrial Development and Mining Organization (AIDMO) which is a specialized organization operating under the umbrella of the League of Arab States (LAS) in the spheres pertaining to industry, energy, mining, standardization and quality, and working towards the unification of the Arabic terms in such domains. AIDMO prepares Unified Arab Standards based on national standards adopted in Arabic language or espoused in their original language, where the number of the Unified Arab standards adopted to date is 9459 of which 2592 standards adopted in Arabic and 6867 standards adopted in their original language (including 5605 standards issued by ISO). AIDMO also ensures that the Unified Arab Standards based on the international standards are updated per the latest issuance.

Most developing countries especially the Arab countries are faced with a lack of efficient infrastructure systems due to the scarcity of technical and financial resources and the critical economic and political conditions that prevail in the Arab region. This, indeed, challenges the adoption of a clear policy based on a strategy that takes into account the disparities among the Arab countries in the field of quality infrastructure (QI). To this end, the Arab Industrial Development and Mining Organization (AIDMO) is committed to developing its strategy in the field of standardization, noting that it has already updated such strategy for (2014-2018) comprising four main axes namely; standards and technical regulations, conformity assessment systems, metrology and accreditation. Those are the most important pillars countries employ to develop their quality infrastructure.

On that account, AIDMO has set up a permanent Advisory Technical Committee that gathers in conjunction with the High Consultative Committee for Standardization's meetings in order to follow up the implementation of the said strategy. It has also created an apposite design to this strategy to be circulated to the Arab Chambers of Commerce and Industry and

Unions and some regional and international institutions and organizations concerned with standardization.

The High Consultative Committee for Standardization (HCCS), the Arab Program for Legal Metrology (ARAMEL), the Arab Program for Scientific and Industrial Metrology (ARAMET) as well as the Arab Accreditation (ARAC) prepared the executive programs of the strategy axes according to their terms of reference.

Here are the most important strategic activities included in the axes of standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment systems:

- ❖ Apply standardization systems related to health and products' safety especially food products- Rationalization of Energy- Social Responsibility- New and Renewable Energy- Water and Carbon Footprint- Nanotechnology- All Modern and Advanced Spheres- Guarantee Certificates- Conformity Assessment.
- ❖ Put forward mechanisms to identify the relevant parties for all quality infrastructure sides in the Arab countries and then decide on priorities taking into account the market requirements and the Arab nation's common goals.
- ❖ Increase participation in international technical committees concerned with quality infrastructure areas, coordinate the Arab stance during the committees' meetings, vote on resolutions and recommendations in order to harmonize the Arab standards with international standards and work towards the removal of technical barriers to trade (TBT).
- ❖ Unify conformity assessment procedures in various fields in line with the international guides, including conformity badges and certificates and quality marks, with an emphasis on priority commodities and products.
- ❖ Organize workshops and trainings on social responsibility, quality and highlight the importance of standardization.
- ❖ Create standards for high-competitive goods and products in the inter-Arab trade and exports and place more interest in modern sectors' standards.
- ❖ Set up information and experiences' exchange systems on standards and technical regulations among all Arab states electronically and on a regular basis.

Accordingly, AIDMO constantly urges its Member States to participate in the international technical committees' meetings of both ISO or Codex, or the International Electrotechnical Commission in pursuit of Arab countries interests.

In order to facilitate the follow-up of these committees and coordinate their stances, AIDMO has created virtual forums through which they can discuss all common-interest issues and formulate proposals that would contribute to the activation of the work of these committees.

In view of the upwardly global industrial growth and given the fact that the consumer has become the key factor in the industrial business strategy, the Arab Industrial Development and Mining Organization (AIDMO) convened the first session of the Arab Quality Award with the participation of a number of Arab industrial institutions operating in the fields of food industries, textile industries and petrochemical industries. During AIDMO's Executive Board meeting held at its headquarters during the period 28-29 October, 2014, certificates and shields have been granted.

AIDMO buckles down to promote this award by expanding the number of sectors and forming a committee of experts that have experience in the field of quality and excellence in the Arab countries, in addition to working on the development of the award's guide in accordance with international practices in this domain.

AIDMO proposes the following recommendations:

1. Find a mechanism for cooperation between AIDMO and ISO for the implementation of the programs set forth in the Arab Standardization Strategy (2014-2018).
2. Coordinate between ISO and AIDMO in the implementation of ISO project on "Strengthening the Institutional Infrastructure on Standards and Regulations to support Business and Industry in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA STAR)", and to invite AIDMO to take part (as an observer) in the Joint Coordinating Committee responsible for planning and following up the implementation of the project.



African Organisation For Standardisation
Organisation Africaine De Normalisation
ARSO Central Secretariat
3rd Floor, International House
Mama Ngina Street.

P. O. Box 57363-00200
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel. +254-20-2224561/311641/
311608
E-mail arso@arso-oran.org/
Web www.arso-oran.org

1 Introduction

This is a summary of the annual report of the ARSO's Secretary General that covers the implementation of ARSO Work Plan for inclusion in the set of ISO working document (ISO week in South Korea, 2015).

2 Key achievement ARSO within the Strategic Plan 2012 – 2017

The following are key considerations and achievements related to ARSO implementation of its activities for the period of June 2014- June 2015 that focuses on four Strategic objectives:

2.1 Strategic Objective 1: Establish a standards harmonization system that supports a sound regulatory framework

- 2.1.1 Through the Pan African Quality Infrastructure (PAQI), a Stocktaking booklet on the status of Quality Infrastructure in Africa has been published for the development.
- 2.1.2 From the ARSO 2014 report to AU, through an AU Summit decision, ARSO and other Pan African Standards organisations will refer to the year 2017 as the year of Quality Infrastructure and all African countries expected to be ARSO members by 2017.
- 2.1.3 General Quality policy for African Countries was drafted and consultative meetings to start in 2016.
- 2.1.4 ARSO to participate actively in the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) negotiations as advisory body on TBT issues.
- 2.1.5 Public lectures on standardisation were organized at the Catholic University of Africa and KEBs Kenya where Ms. Ms. Tabari Mondje, ISO, was a Guest Speaker.
- 2.1.6 There was increased activity on standards harmonisation by the ARSO THC, 02- Agriculture and Food Products, 03 -Building and Civil Engineering, 09 - Environmental Management, 12 -Services, 13 – African Traditional Medicine.
- 2.1.7 ISO standards continue to serve as reference materials for all ARSO THC and duplication of work is avoided.

2.2 Strategic Objective 2: Disseminate harmonized standards and guidelines to support intra, inter African and international trade and industrialization

- 2.2.1 The Central Secretariat continued to implement activities with regard to the ARSO COCO, ARSO CACO and ARSO DISNET (www.arso-coco.org, www.arso-disnet.org, www.arso-caco.org).
- 2.2.2 ARSO developed the African Trade Web Portal (ATWP (<http://trade.arso-disnet.org/index.aspx>) for African Trade and products requirements Information being managed by Experts from ARSO member Countries.
- 2.2.3 ARSO created a platform for online discussion and commenting that will enhance virtual participation in standards development work within ARSO members.
- 2.2.4 ARSO continue publishing of the quarterly Newsletter under the Title **“African Standardisation Watch – Reflections from within”**.

2.3 Strategic Objective 3: Strengthening ARSO work-management capabilities for the sustainability of the Organisation

- 2.3.1 Execution of the ARSO-NSBs (Kenya, Nigeria, Egypt, South Africa, Tunisia and Zimbabwe) training programmes through signed MoUs for training and capacity building for African Experts.
- 2.3.2 In collaboration with different partners ARSO conducted training to members

2.4 Strategic Objective 4: Promoting maximum and effective participation of members and other stakeholders

- 2.4.1 ARSO initiated the Annual ARSO President Forum in Kigali, Rwanda at the 20th GA and on 22-25th June, successfully held the 1st one in Abuja, Nigeria, hosted by the government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and SON on 22-24 June.
- 2.4.2 ARSO held the 2nd African Standardisation Competition among the University Students in Africa under the theme “The role of Standards in promoting sustainable Agriculture and food security in Africa”. NSBs coordinated the programme at the National level.
- 2.4.3 ARSO organized the 3rd African Day of Standardisation under the theme "The role of Standards in promoting sustainable Agriculture and food security in Africa". Successful Celebration in African countries is being experienced (Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Zimbabwe...). Continental celebrations on 12 August 2015 at the AU Headquarters in Addis Ababa Ethiopia.
- 2.4.4 Member countries ((Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Zimbabwe) are also taking part in the ARSO Initiative of the Made in Africa Expo where African entrepreneurs are being exposed to the role of standardisation in manufacturing and trade.
- 2.4.5 There is increased collaboration with African RECs (EAC, ECOWAS, COMESA, SADC, UEMOA, ECCAS) on standardisation and conformity assessment Issues with the exchange of work plans, joint programmes and activities being implemented.

3. ARSO - ISO cooperation focus 2015 - 2016

- (i) Participation of ARSO and ISO in each other's strategic events. The participation of the ISO Secretary General (video) at the 20th ARSO GA in Kigali, Rwanda in June 2014 is recalled.
- (ii) Joint awareness creation among citizens and SMEs on the importance of standardisation. The participation of **Dr. Elisabeth Stampfl-Blaha, ISO Vice president** Technical Management at the ARSO-Addis 2015, making presentation on “How Standards are helping in the integration of markets and international market access” is acknowledged.
- (iii) Joint Awareness creation and mobilization among African consumers on benefit of standardization. **The ARSO/COCO – ISO/COPOLCO Consumer Seminar at the ARSO-Addis 2015 on 14th August 2015 is acknowledged.**
- (iv) ARSO (CACO) and ISO (CASCO) cooperation in the Conformity Assessment programmes

- (v) Cooperation between ISO (ISONET) and ARSO (DISNET) in the exchange of standardisation information among ARSO members and African stakeholders.
- (vi) Technical support to ARSO members in participation in the ISO standardisation activities. The recommendations of ARSO on the ISO Strategic Framework 2016-2020 are referred.
- (vii) Cooperation in joint Standards Education, Seminars and training programmes to ARSO-ISO members. (94% of ARSO members are ISO members). The participation of Ms. Tabari Mondje (ISO TC Secretary) in the ARSO standardisation public lecture in December 2014 is appreciated. Sharing of ISO training materials is recommended.

4. Conclusion

Since the last ISO Week in Brazil, the ARSO/ISO cooperation has continued to be strengthened and I take this opportunity to thank the ISO Management for the continuous collaboration.

Yours sincerely,



Dr. Hermogene Nsengimana
Secretary General.



Yours sincerely,



Dr. Hermogene Nsengimana 40
Secretary General.

CEN's contribution to the ISO GA 2015

Dear ISO President,
Dear ISO Secretary General,

I am glad to present CEN's yearly contribution and confirm the strong commitment of our organization to collaborate increasingly with ISO, for the global competitiveness of our respective stakeholders through the adoption and application of ISO standards worldwide.

Several of the strategic [CEN and CENELEC's Ambitions to 2020](#) foster the increased recognition of ISO and IEC, promote the importance of participation at international level, and the advantages of implementing ISO and IEC standards. Furthermore, the Governing Bodies of CEN are undertaking an update of the CEN Purpose (Scope) which increasingly recognizes the primacy of ISO standards in European standardization.

Since the last ISO General Assembly, CEN has initiated specific and tangible measures to support not only the global recognition of ISO standards but also the strengthened application of ISO standards in support of the European internal market. Some examples are the increased alignment in working practices and use of IT tools, or the earlier involvement of ISO when providing input to the "Annual Union Work Programme" of the European Commission regarding standardization needs, or before accepting Standardization Requests submitted to CEN by the EC/EFTA.

CEN is a regional organization and not an international one, but a substantial number of challenges and opportunities which are being addressed by CEN are common to ISO and its community. This report to the 38th ISO General Assembly briefly introduces some of the actions undertaken by CEN, its members and stakeholders, as examples of the good cooperation between our respective organizations.

Technical Cooperation ISO-CEN

As in previous years, the Vienna Agreement has continued to be a valuable instrument for collaboration, as well as the promotion, diffusion and implementation of ISO Standards in Europe. Furthermore, in line with the provisions of the Vienna Agreement, a new mechanism related to the nomination of ISO experts in CEN/TCs will allow a greater transparency and ensure that only those having the right to participate are actually the ones doing so.

At the end of June 2015, the CEN collection included 4 916 documents identical to ISO documents; 316 of these documents were published in 2014. The CEN programme of work included 1 391 work items which should result in CEN documents identical to ISO documents:

- 1 289 of these work items are being developed in parallel (1 140 under ISO lead and 149 under CEN lead) and should be submitted to simultaneous adoption procedures and publication in ISO and CEN;
- the other 102 work items correspond to the adoption as CEN documents of already finalised – available ISO documents;
- 388 of these work items are associated with standardization mandates issued by the European Commission.

- 538 of the work items had been registered in 2014:
 - 484 of these work items are to be developed in parallel (418 under ISO lead and 66 under CEN lead);
 - the other 54 correspond to the adoption as CEN documents of already finalized and available ISO documents.

A full breakdown by domain can be found in annex, as well as some other statistics.

Amongst the areas of good collaboration between CEN and ISO, we can mention Energy Performance of Buildings (EPB), nanotechnologies, nuclear energy, alternative fuels and gas infrastructure, food, adaptation to climate change, machinery and medical devices.

Further collaboration between CEN and ISO would be valued in areas such as:

- Building Information Modelling (BIM): a new CEN technical committee (CEN/TC 442 'Building Information Modelling') has been created and we expect the adoption of several ISO standards for exchange information (IFC standards), information delivery specifications and data dictionaries;
- Energy management: the Vienna agreement could be better exploited on those topics for which the two organizations have developed different solutions, e.g. energy audit;
- Services: the possibility of joint initiatives could be explored;
- Smart Cities: closer cooperation between ISO and CEN would be welcome, especially in the frame of the activities developed in the CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Smart Cities Coordination Group;
- Security: closer and continued collaboration between CEN/TC 391 'Societal and Citizen Security', CEN/TC 439 'Private security services' and the newly established ISO/TC 292 'Security and resilience' should be envisaged, especially for the development of standardization deliverables on crisis management and security services;
- Cyber-Security: given the increasing global relevance of ICT systems and technologies, an increased cooperation between the CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Coordination Group on Cyber-Security (CSCG) and ISO/IEC JTC 1 could be envisaged.

Standardization Requests from the European Commission and EFTA

Standardization Requests (SR), formerly called Mandates, are invitations from the European Commission (EC) and EFTA to the European Standardization Organizations (ESOs) to draw up and adopt European standards in support of European policies or legislation.

Standardization Requests are drafted by the European Commission in close collaboration with the ESOs and other stakeholders. During the drafting stage the **content** and **deadlines** for delivery are discussed. Cooperation and consultation between CEN and ISO is crucial during this stage, so as to ensure that every possible need for cooperation is identified, and that CEN and ISO are able to plan properly the future work, both in terms of timeframes and in terms of content.

In order to ensure that ISO and CEN needs are taken into consideration and to guarantee a smooth dialogue between the two organizations as well as an improved application of the Vienna Agreement, the CEN Technical Board and ISO/TMB have agreed to establish a formal ISO-CEN process for coordinating and responding to the Standardization Requests received from the EC (e.g. participation of ISO representatives in specific ad-hoc groups).

Processes

The adoption of best practices gives strength to our processes and has added confidence to the actors involved and our customers.

Since the beginning of 2015, the ISO practice of conducting a shortened Enquiry as a vote with the option of skipping the Formal Vote has been fully implemented in CEN for all parallel Vienna Agreement work. Furthermore, it has been extended to cover all CEN home-grown work, with a positive effect on timeliness of standards. This is a prime example of the advantages in working together closely under the Vienna Agreement and it is essential that both organizations continue to collaborate on initiatives concerning rules and procedures.

Another good example is the revision of the ISO/IEC Directives Part 2. By pooling our resources and expertise we can ensure that we do our utmost to provide our users with the best support possible.

Participation of SMEs and Societal Stakeholders

CEN and its members are strongly convinced of the advantages of more inclusive standardization processes, both at national, European and International level, which will for sure influence positively in the quality of our standards.

SMEs (businesses) and societal stakeholders are essentially different in their motivations and benefits obtained from participating in standardization. Still, it is of prime importance to identify and strive to remove as many barriers as possible inherent to our system that may prevent their effective participation.

CEN-CENELEC Work Programme

The [CEN and CENELEC Work Programme 2015](#), released in January 2015, provides an overview of the most important standardization activities that CEN (and CENELEC) will be supporting in 2015. For each specific sector, it provides information about the technical bodies responsible in that sector, as well as the standardization requests from the European Commission and EFTA which have been accepted by CEN and CENELEC. Moreover, it indicates the most relevant elements of "[The annual Union work programme for European standardisation for 2015](#)" (COM(2014) 500) which includes strategic and technical priorities of the European Union concerning standardization.

The primary objective of this work programme is to provide stakeholders with a quick and easy overview of the areas in which new standards are being developed on a sector basis.

Communication for the wider public

For the first time, based on a proposal from ISO during the CEN and CENELEC PR Roundtable, standardization bodies at European, national and international level worked together in a joint e-communication campaign on standardization activities in the field of accessibility. The campaign was held in the framework of the 'Accessibility week 2014' from 1 to 5 December 2014 with a key focus on the 3rd of December as the [International Day of People with Disability](#). Together, each day we managed to share at least one piece of information on standardization activities in the area of accessibility through brief news and social media.

From 20 to 26 June 2015, CEN and CENELEC contributed to the #hitechstandards campaign 2015 and we envisage a social media campaign for World Standards Day on 14 October 2015.

Integrating standardization and research

'Bridge the Gap' (BRIDGIT) was launched in 2013 as a two-year project. The main aims of this European project were to highlight the various ways in which standardization can support innovation, and reinforce the links between the standardization, research and innovation communities. The project partners included CEN and CENELEC alongside nine of their national members, supported by the European Commission and EFTA.

The implementation of the BRIDGIT project has included the completion of a research study looking at the benefits of linking innovation and standardization, and the preparation of information materials highlighting success stories. Various training and awareness-raising events have been organized including national workshops in 7 countries, and a large scale European conference 'Standards: Your Innovation Bridge' was held in Brussels on 30 October 2014.

IT tools and IT cooperation

Several collaborative projects between ISO and CEN are ongoing, including the upgrade of the CEN eCommittee together with the move to Open Text CS10 and the alignment to the TF Site recommendations (ISO, AFNOR, DIN, CEN servers). In addition, the Single Sign-On project which should associate CEN to a trusted community of users and result in simplifying the access to the CEN, ISO and even some NSB applications. Both projects are planned to go live in 2005.

Since early July 2015, CEN has aligned the maintenance of its standards on the ISO Systematic Review process and launched a new eBalloting module to support the new process. The development is the result of close collaboration between CCMC and ISO/CS.

CEN welcomes the intention of ISO to discuss with IEC on a possible future collaboration for a new Meeting Management system. CEN is highly interested in being closely associated to such a project.

Cooperation on legal and commercial issues (Legal Platform and JCAG & CPSG)

CCMC and ISO/CS continue to enjoy a fruitful collaboration on all legal challenges of common interest. Over the last few months, both organizations have closely monitored the development of matters related to copyright protection, including infringements on the web, but also on claims for free access to standards. We expect to further strengthen our collaboration on these matters in the coming months.

A further step ahead in the establishment of a coordinated approach of copyright protection was made last year thanks to the decisions by some CEN and ISO Members to take advantage of the service of DIGIMARC, a company specialized in screening unlawful content on the web, which both organizations offered to their members at a special price. After one year of experience, CCMC and ISO/CS are now discussing the organization of a joint workshop to evaluate the effectiveness of this service and to establish an action plan for the next steps on copyright protection from 2016 onwards.

As part of the same effort to enhance copyright protection, CCMC and ISO/CS are continuing their discussions on the definition of copyright ownership in those standards developed under the Vienna Agreement.

ISO/CS has also actively contributed to the work of the CEN-CENELEC 'Legal Platform' (an informal forum where legal experts, including ISO and IEC, share information on matters of common interest) on some key legal topics. These include issues related to patents included in standards, as well as compliance with competition law in the standardization making process.

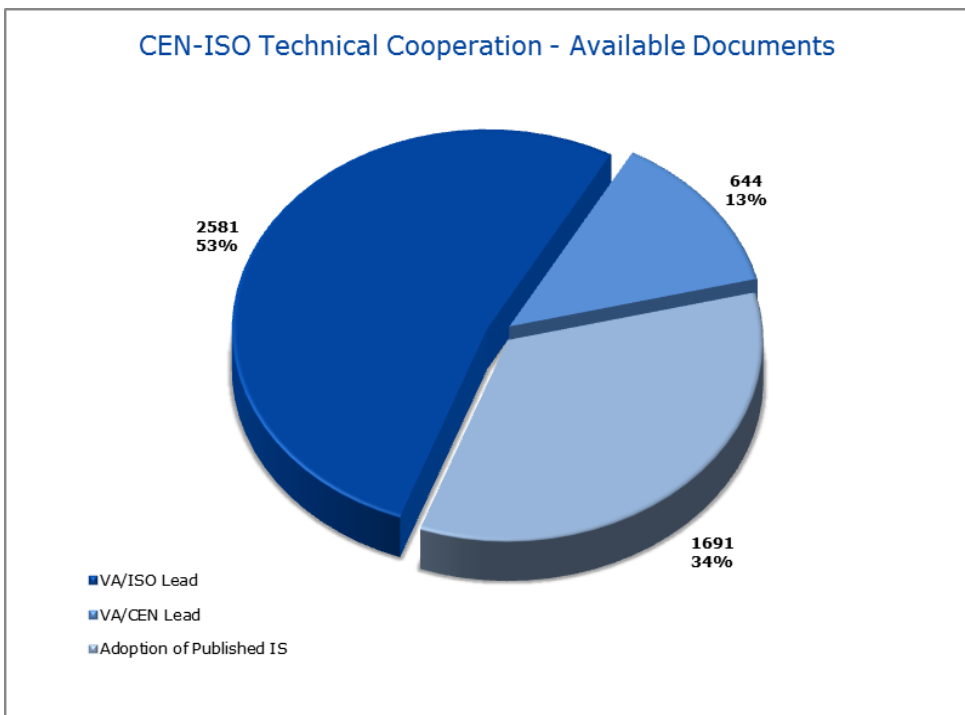
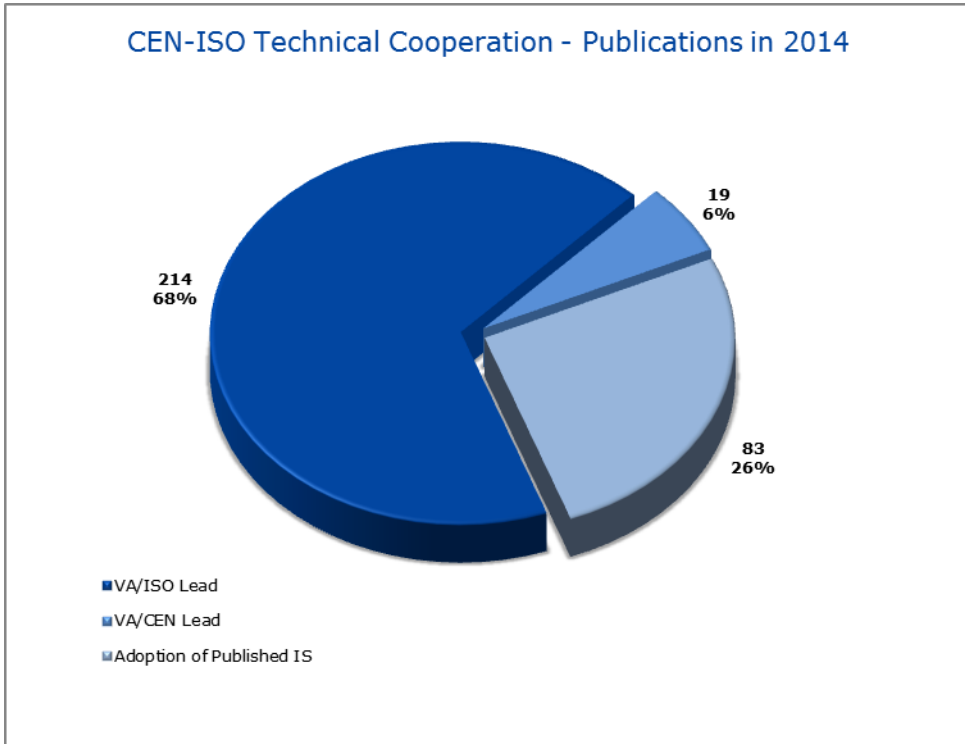
Regarding patents, CEN (and CENELEC) appreciated the input and formal support from ISO (and IEC) to their response to the European Commission's public consultation on this challenging subject. On competition law aspects, both ISO/CS and CCMC shared key information and provided mutual support to feed their internal discussions on the definition of some guidelines regarding compliance with competition law for experts participating in meetings, including lists of "DOs and DON'Ts" for their experts and stakeholders.

Further strengthening CEN collaboration and partnership with ISO

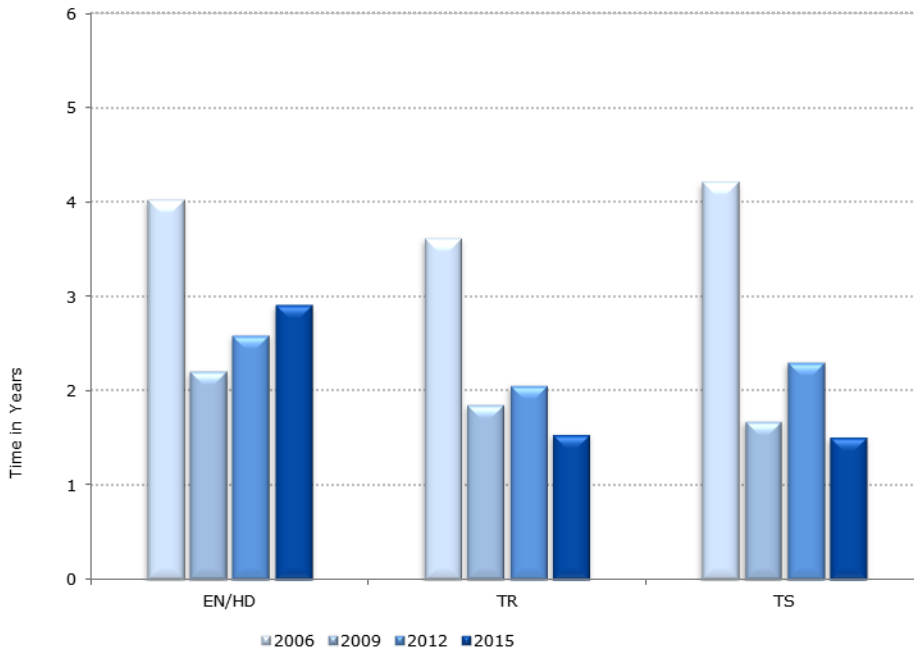
I cannot finish this CEN contribution to the ISO AG without wishing Rob STEELE all the best for the future. Under his leadership, we have enjoyed a fruitful period of cooperation with ISO, and we look forward to further strengthen our partnership under the new Secretary General.

Elena SANTIAGO CID
CEN and CENELEC Director General

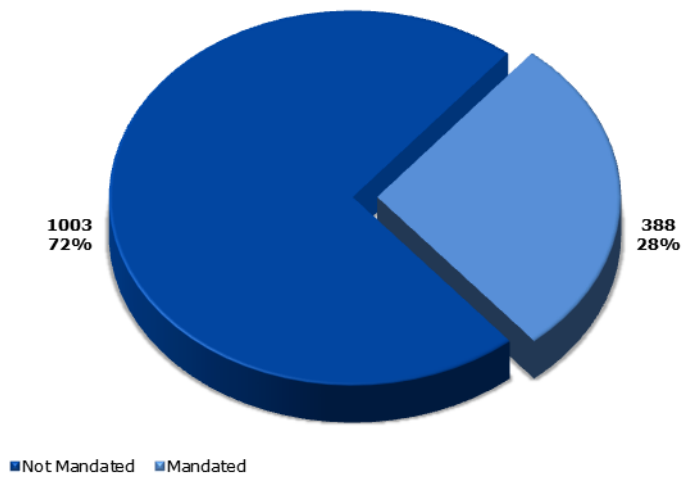
Annex



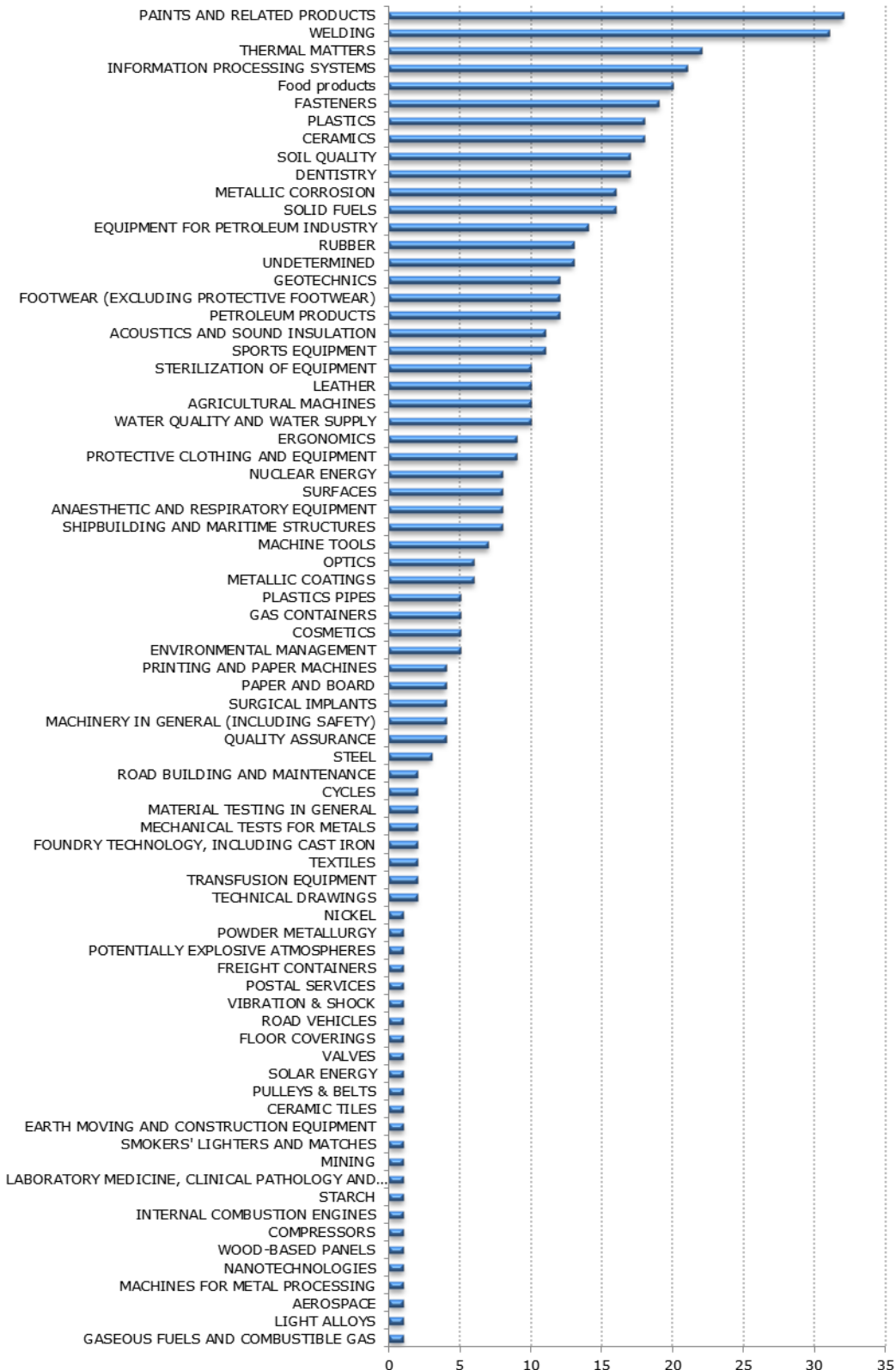
CEN - Time to Publication per Deliverable, per Year
(only documents developed under the Vienna Agreement)



CEN Work Programme Related to ISO - Mandates



CEN - Work Items registered in 2014 related to ISO - Breakdown by Domain





PAN AMERICAN STANDARDS COMMISSION COPANT

The object of COPANT shall be to promote the development of technical standardization and related activities in its member countries with the aim of promoting their commercial, industrial, scientific and technological development in benefit of the economic and commercial integration and the exchange of goods and services, while facilitating cooperation in the intellectual, scientific, economic and social spheres.

VISION

In its role as the reference body for the standardization and promoter of the conformity assessment with standards of the Americas for its members and its international partners, COPANT will contribute:

- to facilitate trade among the American countries and between them and other regions,
- to promote sustainable growth of its members, with an emphasis on those least developed,
- to disseminate best practices in technology, quality, environment, innovation and other related subjects, using standardization tools, and
- to improve the participation of its members in international standardization.

COPANT currently has 34 active members and 10 adherent members.

COPANT meetings from last year and future

General Assembly

- AG 2014: Hold in in Cuba (April 21 and 23, 2014)
- AG 2015: Hold in Mexico City (April 13 and 15, 2015)
- AG 2016: Will take place in Quito (April 19 and 20, 2016)

Board of Directors

- N° 27 in Havana, Cuba (April 23, 2014)
- N° 28 in Bogota, Colombia (October 28, 2014)
- N° 29 in Mexico City (April 15, 2015)
- N° 30 will take place in Santiago (November 4, 2015)

Highlights issues 2014-2015

- ✓ COPANT officers: Joe Bhatia (ANSI) President; Ricardo Fragoso (ABNT) Vice President; and Osvaldo Petroni (IRAM) Treasurer.
- ✓ Strategic Planning 2016 was defined.
- ✓ A Focal Group on Tourism Services was created to mirror ISO/TC 228.
- ✓ During the week of the COPANT General Assembly 2015 a workshops was hold on “Perspectives on Standardization and Conformity Assessment for NSBs Leaders”.
- ✓ COPANT along with SIM and IAAC is participating in a regional project on Quality Infrastructure for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy with PTB (*Physikalisch Technische Bundesanstalt*) and a new project on Biodiversity and Climate Change will be launch this year
- ✓ The three regional organizations on quality infrastructure of the Americas: SIM-IAAC-COPANT signed a MoU to create the Quality Infrastructure Council of the Americas on August 2014, and a joint web page is already available.
- ✓ Standardization work: Technical Committees TC 151 *Electrical and SmartGrid* and TC 152 *Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy* have permanent meeting and 9 new COPANT Standards were approved between 2014 and 2015.
- ✓ COPANT signed a MoU with CROSQ.

Training 2014 - 2015

- Workshops hold in Havana in April 2014:
 - Education in Standardization
 - Programs or Young Professionals

- Conformity Assessment
- Kick-off workshop - Support program for COPANT member NSBs - Bogota, Colombia - May 13 - 15, 2014, with PTB cooperation.
- COPANT internship on Conformity Assessment, organized by DGN, in Mexico City, Mexico – November 3-7, 2014.
- Workshop on “Perspectives on Standardization and Conformity Assessment for NSBs Leaders”, in Mexico City, Mexico – April 16, 2015.
- Internship on “IT Tools for Standardization”, to be held in Sao Paulo, Brazil on July 27-31, 2015
- Internship on Standards 9th version, to be held in Bogota, October 26-30, 2015.
- Workshop on the revision of the standard ISO 17025 and its impact on the NQI (National Quality Infrastructure) that will take place during the meeting of the SIM General Assembly (Inter American Metrology System) in November 2015 in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. Organized by QICA (The Council of the Quality Infrastructure of the Americas).

Promotion and information

- Participation of COPANT in International Events:
 - CANENA annual meeting, March 2015, in San Jose, Costa Rica
 - ISO General Assembly, Rio de Janeiro 2014 and 48 Plenary Session of ISO/DEVCO
 - IEC Annual Meeting Tokyo 2014.
 - CEN/CENELEC General Assembly, June 2014 in Istanbul.
 - IAAC General Assembly, August 2014 in Guatemala City
 - FINCA Annual meeting, in October 2014, in Santiago de Chile (via WebEx).
 - PASC General Assembly Meeting, May 2015, in New Delhi, India.
 - Attendance of our members with the support of COPANT to technical meetings: Plenary of ISO/COPOLCO (Milan 2014, Geneva 2015), Plenary of ISO/TC 176 (Porto, 2013, Galway 2014), Plenary of ISO/TC 207 (Gaborone 2013, Panama 2014), ISO/CASCO Plenary meeting (Beijing, 2013, Geneva 2014), Plenary meeting of ISO/TC 242 (Cape Town, 2013) and Plenary meeting ISO/TC 228 (Porto, 2013 and Cape Town, 2015).
- COPANT supports ISO/DEVCO in the development of seminars and training courses in the region.
- Systematically translated into Spanish ISO Press Releases, articles from e-Tech News from IEC and the ISO Focus+ magazine (now printed in Spanish by ISO), with the permission of these organizations, articles available on the COPANT website.

For more information visit our webpage. www.copant.org

Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Copant/175547072500129>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/COPANTNormas>



EUROASIAN INTERSTATE COUNCIL FOR STANDARDIZATION, METROLOGY AND CERTIFICATION (EASC)

In the period following the 37th ISO General Assembly, EASC focused on tackling the issues of technical regulation harmonization, improving regional standardization processes, streamlining the work of intergovernmental technical committees on standardization, and searching for ways to reform the EASC based on the goals and objectives of a regional standardization organisation.

To establish uniform requirements for products manufactured in the Customs Union (CU), as well as in the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU, created by a treaty signed on 29 May 2014 in Astana, which went into effect on 1 January 2015) and within the CIS, it was decided to implement regional EASC standards across the CU and EAEU. These must be generally harmonized with international standards.

This decision helps to further develop regional standardization programmes and forge closer cooperation between the EASC and international and regional standardization, metrology and compliance organisations.

Taking into account the growing scope of work and expanding cooperation within the CU (EAEU) and on the international stage, a decision was made in 2014 to reform the EASC and its subdivisions.

The EASC reform process began with a Roadmap for shaping the long-term role of the EASC as a regional organization which would handle the streamlining of regional standardization programmes, implement changes to voting procedures used to approve regional standards, make inventories of intergovernmental technical committees, develop and ratify a new EASC structure, and undertake other measures. Roadmap measures scheduled for the period ending in 2020 are expected to incorporate international and European experience into EASC operations.

To shape the methodology foundations and ensure further intergovernmental standardization, 2014 saw the creation of an Intergovernmental Technical Committee on Standardization ITC 536: Intergovernmental Standardization Methodology. The main objectives of ITC 536 for the immediate future are to revise the current basic standards which make up the Intergovernmental Standardization System, as well as to develop a new version of the State Standard GOST 1.4, Intergovernmental Standardization System: Intergovernmental Technical Committees on Standardization. Establishment and Operating Procedures.

The number of ratified intergovernmental standards (GOST) has continued to rise in the recent past: while 1085 new GOST standards were implemented in 2012 and 1475 new GOST standards were signed in 2013, 2014 saw the number of new GOST standards exceed 1700, with the level of harmonization with international and European standards surpassing 45%. In addition, over 400 GOST standards were replaced or repealed in 2014. As of mid-2015, more than 23,700 intergovernmental regulatory documents are in effect. The Intergovernmental Standards Database is updated annually to reflect current data as of the start of the year. The updated Intergovernmental Standards Database is forwarded to the national bodies on compact disk, and also published on the EASC website. The updated database serves as the basis for an English-language directory of regional EASC standards, which is forwarded to the ISO, IEC, CEN, and ETSI.

In accordance with current regulations, the agenda for 2015 includes the creation of the 2016-2018 Intergovernmental Standardisation Programme (ISP 2016 – 2018) and

the 2016-2020 Intergovernmental Standardisation Priority List (ISPL 2016 – 2020). These documents will drive EASC's future development.

Currently, the EASC Integrated Automated Management System is used to establish intergovernmental standardization measures, monitor their implementation, and publish and vote on regional standards projects.

To ensure that the EASC continues to utilise advances in information technologies, the 45th EASC Meeting accepted a Roadmap of Information Technologies Development in the field of Interstate Standardization. The Roadmap aims to create a strategy to promote the computerization of EASC operations, an IT support system within the organization, and an EASC meeting management system; enhance the EASC AIS; form a consolidated EASC regulatory documentation bank; and implement the use of new regional standard formats (XML). The Roadmap for Information Technologies Development will cover the period from 2014 to 2016 inclusive.

As part of the Roadmap, an ITC web portal will be created on the EASC website in order to generate regional standardization proposals and implement all stages of development of regional standards measures with the involvement of ITC members. The progress in implementing the measures outlined in the Roadmap for Information Technologies Development is evaluated during EASC Meetings, which also adopt all necessary clarifications and amendments. In addition, it has been acknowledged that the most important factor in further EASC development is improving the way intergovernmental technical committees on standardisation (ITC) function.

Over 230 ITC have been created and are operating within the EASC, covering the main areas of activities of EASC member countries. ITC activities are currently being inventoried and streamlined.

The 47th EASC Meeting was held on 17 – 18 June 2015 in Minsk, Republic of Belarus. During the meeting, participants took stock of the achievements between the 45th and 47th Meetings, and defined directions for the future of regional standardization and for reorganisation of the EASC. Decisions were also communicated relating to every aspect of EASC activities: international and regional cooperation, standardization, technical regulation, metrology, compliance auditing, and accreditation. EASC executives were elected, and the schedule and locations of upcoming meetings were approved.

Attendees at the 47th EASC meeting included representatives from the national standardization, metrology, and compliance bodies of 10 EASC member countries; the private sectors of CIS member states; 8 international and regional organizations; and 10 foreign national standardization, metrology, and compliance organizations.

The EASC appreciates the active and productive role played by international and European standardization bodies, as well as foreign organizations, in the 47th EASC Meeting. The meeting report, which includes an extensive selection of participant photos, was forwarded to international and regional organizations and published on the EASC website.

The 47th EASC Meeting gave a favourable assessment of the activities undertaken by Mr. Rob Steele from 2009 to 2015 in his role as Secretary-General of the ISO, and of his contribution to the ISO's leadership and image.

Today, the ISO is the leading standardization body. According to the opinion voiced by the EASC at the 37th ISO General Assembly, to strengthen the organization's role in the future, the agenda for 2016-2020 should include efforts by ISO to coordinate the work of standardization organizations at the international level, and to develop a set of approved guidelines and principles governing implementation of these efforts.

More active policy is required to expand the application of international ISO standards at the national and regional levels, and to deepen the involvement of regional standardization organizations in shaping the international standardization development strategy in order to promote inter-regional integration.

This would require the ISO technical committees to routinely analyse regional

standards and to use progressive regional standards as a starting point for international standards designed to promote the use of cutting-edge and high-tech practices at the international level. Particular attention must be paid to disseminating ISO technologies and guidelines used to develop international ISO standards, and to using them when creating regional and national standards. Consolidation of these technologies and guidelines at all standards development levels will help significantly lower related expenses, thereby further optimising the economic effects of standardization. To implement this agenda, the ISO would need to conduct regular seminars focused on utilising modern standardization practices.

All these steps will help expand inter-regional trade.

To facilitate international trade, the ISO is advised to pay closer attention to developing international standards that would allow users to utilise the presumption of international standards compliance principle in shaping national, regional, and international regulation.

Closer attention must also be paid to expanding the work in metrology and compliance evaluation practices in order to receive international accreditation of testing (measurement) results and receive certification, guided by the principle of universal requirements, and identical globally accepted testing.

Publication of the most important international standards for developing international trade, energy conservation, and environmental protections consists in forwarding information written in the working languages of ISO member countries to regional organizations and publishing it on social networks, etc. ISO documents should be developed and published in all official languages simultaneously, including Russian.

The 49th EASC Meeting is scheduled to be held in May – June 2016 in the Republic of Azerbaijan.

We invite the President of the ISO, Central Secretariat executives, and heads of other international and regional organizations which work with the EASC, as well as heads of national standardization organizations interested in working with the EASC, to take part in the 49th EASC Meeting.

Nikolay Sonets, EASC Executive Secretary.



REPORT TO ISO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SEPTEMBER 16-18, 2015

Submitted by:

Mr. Deryck Omar
Chief Executive Officer

July 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
STRATEGIC DIRECTION	1
WORK PROGRAMME FOR 2015.....	2
CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD.....	133
APPENDICES.....	Error! Bookmark not defined. 4
APPENDIX 1: LISTING OF CROSQ COUNCIL MEMBERS.....	14
APPENDIX 2: CROSQ STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT WORK PLAN.....	16
APPENDIX 3: List of Approved CARICOM Regional Standards as at March 31, 2015	18

INTRODUCTION

The CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ) was established in 2002 by an Intergovernmental Agreement between the fifteen (15) Member States of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM)¹. CROSQ is comprised of a governing Council of the Directors/Executive Directors of the National Standards Bodies (NSBs) of CARICOM who provides policy direction (see Appendix 1); Technical and Special Committees with stakeholders from private and public sector entities who participate in the work of the organisation; and a Secretariat which is headquartered in Barbados that implements the work programme of CROSQ.

CROSQ's main objectives are the development and harmonisation of standards, metrology, mutual recognition of accreditation and certification systems, and facilitation of the achievement of international competitiveness of regional goods and services produced and provided in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

STRATEGIC DIRECTION

A new Strategic Plan 2015-2019 - *Making Regional Quality Infrastructure (RQI) Relevant for Competitiveness and Regional Development* was developed in 2014.

Vision:

CROSQ - The Leader for the development and promotion of the Regional Quality Infrastructure

Mission:

To facilitate trade and competitiveness of CARICOM products and services for sustainable development through implementation of RQI.

The focus for the next five years will be on strengthening the national and regional quality infrastructure in CARICOM Member States, specifically in the national standards bodies (NSBs), and also the development of regional processes and support systems in each of the main pillars of RQI, namely, - Standards, Metrology, Accreditation and Conformity Assessment.

The CROSQ Strategic Plan 2015-2019: *Making RQI Relevant for Competitiveness and Regional Development* is based on the Balanced Scorecard Methodology which is hinged on four (4) perspectives, namely, Client & User Perspective, Financial Perspective, Organisational Perspective and Learning Perspective. CROSQ will therefore focus on fifteen (15) Strategic Objectives that are aligned to each of the four perspectives of the Balanced Scorecard as follows:

¹ CROSQ Members - Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. Associate Membership of the Organisation is also available to the Associate Members of the Community as well as to other States and political entities of the Association of Caribbean States.

Client and User Perspective

Strategic Objectives:

1. RQI Programmes respond to private/public sector priorities
2. Consumers value the quality of goods and services
3. QI responds to Member States needs
4. The Region recognises CROSQ's relevance to Regional Integration
5. Visibility of the CROSQ System and branding of the NSBs as trade facilitators

Financial Perspective

Strategic Objectives:

6. Financial resources for RQI development secured
7. Transparent and equitable distribution of resources ensured
8. Financial sustainability achieved

Organisational Perspective

Strategic Objectives:

9. Sound leadership, management, technical and communication capacities
10. Governance and organisational structure strengthened
11. International recognition of RQI increased

Learning Perspective

Strategic Objectives:

12. Responsiveness to emerging needs in health, safety, security, environment and trade (and trade related areas)
13. Human resource competencies enhanced
14. Effective communication of RQI message
15. Inclusion of QI in general education

WORK PROGRAMME FOR 2015

The work of CROSQ is guided by the Strategic Plan (2015-2019). Most of the initiatives are being implemented as part of regional programmes that are funded by CROSQ in collaboration with development partners, namely the European Union, German Government (through National Metrology Institute – Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt PTB), Centre for Disease Control (CDC) and the Caribbean Development Bank. Below is a synopsis of each programme (Table 1).

Table 1: Summary of CROSQ Regional Programmes

PROGRAMME	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DESCRIPTION
10 th European Development Fund – Technical Barriers to Trade Programme (10 th EDF-TBT)	European Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five year programme (2012-2017). • Specific objective is to increase the use of services of internationally recognised Regional Quality Infrastructure Institutions in the CARIFORUM states. • Programme activities span standardisation, metrology, accreditation, conformity assessment, awareness and information and institutional strengthening for CROSQ Secretariat and NSBs.
Regional Quality Infrastructure – Cohort 4 (RQI - IV)	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development Germany (BMZ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical cooperation project with PTB (2014-2017). • Objective of the project is “The Quality Infrastructure (QI) institutions in the Caribbean improve the range of regionally available services”. • Activities include the development of value chains for priority sectors and capacity building of regional QI networks.
Strengthening the Capabilities of Testing Laboratories in the Caribbean to Reduce Technical Barriers to Trade	Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) through CARTFund (Caribbean Aid for Trade and Regional Integration Trust Fund)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective of the project is to strengthen the capabilities of testing laboratories in CARIFORUM states so they can provide reliable, competent, internationally recognised, and affordable testing services to exporters. • Target result - three (3) internationally accredited laboratories
Caribbean Building Standards Project	Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop regional building codes
LQMS-SIP Project - Laboratory Quality Management Systems- Stepwise Improvement Process	Centre for Disease Control (CDC) and African Field Epidemiology Network (AFENET)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides a framework to support countries in their efforts to strengthen national laboratory services through the stepwise quality improvement process towards fulfilment of the ISO 15189 requirements. • Implementation of Quality Management Systems in medical laboratories in the Caribbean region to provide accurate, timely and reliable results for patient care and public health purposes in a safe environment.

With regard to standards development, there are a number of new standards being developed, as well as standards being revised. It is noteworthy that a few of the standards being revised will be harmonised with the Dominican Republic. The standards development work programme for 2015 is included in Appendix 2.

A list of all the declared CARICOM Standards is also included in Appendix 3.

Four (4) members of CROSQ are Member Bodies of ISO; Five (5) members are Correspondent members and two (2) are Subscriber members. Some of the activities implemented in 2014 and also activities being implemented in 2015 are aligned with the Strategic Priorities and Objectives of ISO. Below is an indication of the CROSQ initiatives that are aligned with ISO (Table 2).

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF ALIGNMENT OF CROSQ ACTIVITIES WITH ISO STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

ISO STRATEGIC POLICY		CROSQ STRATEGIC PRIORITY:		
ISO STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	• CROSQ STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE
<p>1 ISO deliverables meet customer needs:</p> <p>In each sector that ISO addresses, business, government, consumers and other stakeholders recognize and rely on ISO as the leading platform for the development and dissemination of globally relevant solutions.</p>	<p>1.1 Ensure that ISO deliverables are solutions-oriented and create substantial value for standards users, meeting customer needs in terms of type of deliverable, quality of content, clarity, format and access.</p> <p>1.2 Ensure that ISO is the preferred international forum in which to meet standardisation needs in existing and new areas that address globally relevant issues and for which solid justification, clear objectives and broad stake holder support exist</p> <p>1.3 Promote and encourage the</p>	<p>1. Develop relevant regional standards</p>	<p>1.1 Regional Standards Development is based on proposal requests emanating from stakeholders.</p> <p>1.2 Position the NSBs at the pinnacle of standards development and declaration</p> <p>.3 Promote and encourage the implementation of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of energy efficiency standards for domestic electrical appliances based on the CARICOM Regional energy policy – request from the CARICOM Secretariat.

	<p>implementation of ISO standards to maximise benefit to standards users and learn from market experience to further improve the global relevance and uptake of ISO standards.</p>		<p>Regional Standards whose development are based on international standards</p>	
<p>2. ISO standards promote innovation and provide solutions to address global challenges.</p>	<p>2.1 Reinforce ISO's ability to address global challenges by identifying, prioritizing and developing International Standards that anticipate and meet market and society needs</p> <p>2.2 Provide and promote International Standards as instruments that support technological change, process improvement and technology transfer among sectors and</p>	<p>2. Responsiveness to emerging needs in health, safety, security, environment and trade (and trade related areas)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create strategic alliances with relevant and interested stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of an energy efficiency building code. • Development of Minimum Energy Performance standards (MEPS) funded by GIZ

	<p>across borders</p> <p>2.3 Actively develop links between standards and research and development to foster innovation by utilizing the ISO members' network.</p> <p>2.4 Promote International Standards as enablers for bringing innovation to the market place, facilitating the development of new markets and the improvement of consumer understanding and confidence.</p>			
<p>3. The capacity and participation of developing countries in international standardization is significantly enhanced</p>	<p>3.1 Identify the successful measures that have the potential to expand standardization capacity building, technical assistance and training, facilitation of participation in standards development.</p> <p>3.2 Share best practices for the identification of</p>	<p>3. Improve MS outreach as well as awareness and participation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising activities • Facilitation of regional workshops on best practice in 	

	<p>priority sectors in economies and national infrastructures, to optimize the involvement of developing countries in the development, adoption and implementation of International Standards.</p> <p>3.3 Strengthen ISO's cooperation with regional economic communities and regional standards organizations, promote and encourage cooperation and exchange of experience between ISO members at the regional and sub-regional level.</p>		<p>standards development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening CROSQ's cooperation with COPANT 	
<p>4. ISO excels in reaching out to and engaging stakeholders.</p>	<p>4.1 Identify, develop and promote best practice for effective guidance and monitoring tools that assist ISO members and liaisons in engaging stakeholders from each of the relevant stakeholder groups and</p>	<p>5. QI responds to Member States needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support national processes for identification of standards development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of training to NSB staff in setting priorities for standards development based on economic and social priorities • Training in good standardisation practices.

	<p>monitor the representation and balance of stakeholder engagement.</p> <p>4.2 Communicate standardization projects more effectively to stakeholders at the inter- national and national levels, using new technologies and tools in order to capture broader stakeholder views during the development</p> <p>4.3 Support the engagement and participation of stakeholders with limited resources, such as smaller enterprises and consumers.</p> <p>4.4 Promote participation of government representatives in the standards development process through ISO members or intergovernmental organizations.</p>			
--	--	--	--	--

<p>5. ISO fosters partnerships that further increase the value and efficient development of International Standards.</p>	<p>5.1 Work more closely with IEC and ITU to align policies and coordinate activities, especially in areas of converging technologies, with a view to efficiently serving the needs of stake- holders and of the ISO constituency.</p> <p>5.2 Strengthen the cooperation with regional standards organizations to foster information exchange within each region on ISO strategic directions and standards projects, and to identify priorities for new ISO standards in each region.</p>	<p>4. RQI Programmes respond to private/public sector priorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop standards to support key sectors of regional interest- Energy, Services, Agriculture, Health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed MOU with COPANT at its 2015 GA. • Development of MOU with IEC. • Development of MOU with ASTM International. • Development of MOU with the CARICOM Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA). • Partnership with UNDP for capacity building in developing RIAs.
<p>6. ISO and its processes are significantly improved</p>	<p>6.1 Create clear, closer links between high-level priorities and actual TC/SC work</p>	<p>6. Governance and organizational structure strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streamline the CROSQ Special Committee/networks to improve 	

	<p>programmes.</p> <p>6.2 Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the standards development process with a view to increasing the quality and speed of development of ISO deliverables.</p> <p>6.3 Provide high quality training and support services to all participants in standards development and implementation, helping them to effectively participate and use standards.</p> <p>6.4 Ensure that all stages of ISO's standardization process benefit from best practice IT support systems.</p>		<p>service delivery (TMC)</p>	
<p>7 ISO and the value of voluntary International Standards are clearly understood by customers, stakeholders and the general public</p>	<p>7.1 Intensify market understanding and analysis, through cooperation with ISO members and improve on communication and promotion activities, with a view to extend</p>	<p>7. Consumers value the quality of goods and services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of a Quality Culture 	

	<p>ISO's reach and demonstrate value to users</p> <p>7.2 Promote existing studies and develop new studies to demonstrate the economic and social benefits of International Standards to organizations, industries, the public sector and society.</p> <p>7.3 Develop communication material, publications and services for clearly identified target audiences that can be used by the ISO constituency. Special attention will be given to Web-based services, new media and communication platforms such as social networks</p>			
--	---	--	--	--

CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

CROSQ remains committed to supporting the work of ISO. To this end, CROSQ would like to explore the possibility of increased participation of its members in the ISO standards development process through an agreed upon regional mechanism where possible.

In addition, a formal CROSQ-ISO (DEVCO) strategic document will be elaborated by 2016. By further strengthening this relationship will by extension support improved participation of the CROSQ Member States in ISO activities.

APPENDIX 1: LISTING OF CROSQ COUNCIL MEMBERS

COUNTRY	BUREAU/ ORGANISATION	CONTACT PERSON	POSITION IN BUREAU/ ORGANISATION	CONTACT INFORMATION Email Telephone Number
Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua and Barbuda Bureau of Standards	Mrs. Dianne Lalla-Rodrigues	Director	dianne.rodrigues@antigua.gov.ag abbs@antigua.gov.ag 268-562-4011
The Bahamas	Bahamas Bureau of Standards	Dr. Renae Ferguson-Bufford	Interim Director	renaebufford@bahamas.gov.bs rbufford@gmail.com 242-397-9901 (direct) 242-328-5071- 6
Barbados	Barbados National Standards Institution	Mrs. Anthea Ishmael	Director (Ag)	aishmael@bnsi.com.bb 246-426-3870
Belize	Belize Bureau of Standards	Mr. Jose Trejo	Director	josetrejo.bz@gmail.com director@bbs.gov.bz bbs@btl.net 501-822-0446/47
Dominica	Dominica Bureau of Standards	Dr. Steve John	Director	info@dominicastandards.org sjohn@dominicastandards.org 767-448-1685/ 440-0052
Grenada	Grenada Bureau of Standards	Mr. Robert Medford	Acting Director	robert_medford@spiceisle.com 473-440-5886/6783
Guyana	Guyana National Bureau of Standards	Ms. Evadnie Enniss	Executive Director (Ag)	eenniss@gnbsgy.org 592-219-0062/ 0064/0066
Haiti	Bureau Haïtien de Normalisation Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie	Ms. Jean Michèle B. Paultre	Directort	micheleb.paultre@mci.gouv.ht mbpaultre@yahoo.com bhn@mci.gouv.ht 509- 2228-9491/2230-5804
Jamaica	Bureau of Standards Jamaica	Ms. Yvonne Hall	Executive Director	Yhall@bsj.org.jm with copies to KWBrown@bsj.org.jm SWard@bsj.org.jm 876-926-3140-5/619-1131
Montserrat	Ministry of Agriculture, Trade, Land, Housing and the Environment	Hon. Claude E.S. Hogan	Minister/Trade Economist	hoganc@gov.ms 664-492-1887
St. Kitts and Nevis	St. Kitts and Nevis Bureau of Standards	Mr. Hiram Williams	Acting Executive Director	mplbos@thecable.net mplbos@gmail.com 869-465-5279/ 467-1499

COUNTRY	BUREAU/ ORGANISATION	CONTACT PERSON	POSITION IN BUREAU/ ORGANISATION	CONTACT INFORMATION Email Telephone Number
Saint Lucia	Saint Lucia Bureau of Standards	Dr. Mkabi Walcott	Director	m.walcott@slbs.org director@slbs.org 758-453-0049/ 456-0546
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	St. Vincent and The Grenadines Bureau of Standards	Mr. Ezra D. Ledger	Executive Director	deledger@gov.vc deledger@hotmail.com office.svgbs@mail.gov.vc 784-457-8092
Suriname	Suriname Standards Bureau	Mrs. Ingrid De Bel-Simson	Executive Director	i.debel@ssb.sr exec.director@ssb.sr
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago Bureau of Standards	Mr. Theodore Reddock	Executive Director (Ag)	theodore.reddock@ttbs.org.tt 868-662-8827/4481/4835

APPENDIX 2: CROSQ STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT WORK PLAN

KEY:

CD – Committee Draft

CRS - CARICOM Regional Standard

DCRS – Draft CARICOM Standards (Enquiry Draft) (Comment Stage);

FDCRS – Final Draft CARICOM Standard

WD – Working Draft

No	Title of the CROSQ Standard	Assigned Number	Stage as of June 30, 2015
1	Specification for cement	CRS 54: 2014	60 Adopted (to be published)
2	Labelling of Goods – General Principles	FDCRS 55:	50 (Approval)
3	Labelling of Pre - Packaged Goods	FDCRS 56:	50 (Approval)
4	Specification for Ketchup	DCRS 42	50 (approval)
5	Specification for liquid Chlorine Bleaches	FDCRS 43	50 (approval)
6	Specification for red kidney beans	CD	30 (committee)
7	Specification for wheat flour revised	On hold	20 (working group)
9	Electrical Cables	WD	20 (working group)
10	Management consultancy – guidelines including competency	withdrawn	Participating in international development
11	Advertising of Tobacco products	WD	Stage 20 (Working group)
12	Specification for Carbonated beverages	FDCRS 53	50 (Approval)
13	Recreational water quality - guidelines	CRS 36: 2013	60 (publishing)
14	Specification for Tourist Accommodation – Part 2 - specific requirements for hotels	DCRS 11 Part 2	40 (Enquiry)
15	Specification for Tourist Accommodation – Part 3 - specific requirements for Guest houses and inns	DCRS 11 Part 3	40 (Enquiry)
16	Code of Hygiene practice for organic production and processes	CRCP 9: 2014	60 Adopted (to be published)
17	Energy efficiency air conditioners - Specification		NWIP approved
18	Energy efficiency labelling of domestic electrical appliances		NWIP being evaluated
19	Self-ballasted compact fluorescent lamps for general lighting services- performance requirements		CD (IEC standard being considered)
20	Energy efficiency: refrigerators, freezers and combined household appliances - specification		NWIP approved
21	Self-ballasted LED lamps for general lighting services- performance requirements		CD (IEC standard being considered)
22	Specification for brown sugar	CCS revision	NWIP being evaluated
23	Specification for white sugar	CCS revision	NWIP being evaluated
24	Specification for coconut oil	CCS 23 revision	30 (committee)

No	Title of the CROSQ Standard	Assigned Number	Stage as of June 30, 2015
25	Specification for soap bars	CCS 16 revision	30 (committee)
26	Specification for pasta products	CCS 32 revision	30 (committee)
27	Biscuits - Specifications	CCS 17	30 (committee)
28	Fats and oils	revision	30 (committee)
29	Paper, board and pulps – Facial tissues, paper napkins and paper towels – specification	CCS 33 revision	30 (committee)
30	Specification for Brewery Products (Beer, Stout, Shandy, Malt)	CRS 41 revision	30 (committee)
31	Requirements for Labelling of Brewery Products (Beer, Stout, Shandy, Malta)	CCS 44 revision	30 (committee)
32	Specification for Margarine & Cooking Margarine	CCS 14 revision	30 (committee)

APPENDIX 3: List of Approved CARICOM Regional Standards as at June 30, 2015

No	Title of the CROSQ CR Standard	Assigned CRS Number	STAGE as of Mar 31, 2013
1	Specification for Grading of Fresh Agricultural Produce – Part 1 Bananas	CRS 24 -1:2010	Published
2	Specification for Grading of Fresh Agricultural Produce – Part 2 Cabbages	CRS 24 -2:2010	Published
3	Specification for Grading of Fresh Agricultural Produce – Part 3 Grape fruits	CRS 24 -3:2010	Published
4	Specification for Grading of Fresh Agricultural Produce – Part 4 Hot Peppers	CRS 24 -4:2010	Published
5	Specification for Grading of Fresh Agricultural Produce – Part 5 Mangoes	CRS 24 -5:2010	Published
6	Specification for Grading of Fresh Agricultural Produce – Part 6 Oranges	CRS 24 -6:2010	Published
7	Specification for Grading of Fresh Agricultural Produce – Part 7 Pineapples	CRS 24 -7:2010	Published
8	Specification for Grading of Fresh Agricultural Produce – Part 8 Pumpkins	CRS 24 -8:2010	Published
9	Specification for Grading of Fresh Agricultural Produce – Part 9 Sweet peppers	CRS 24 -9:2010	Published
10	Specification for Grading of Fresh Agricultural Produce – Part 10 Tomatoes	CRS 24 -10:2010	Published
11	Frozen Fruit Pulp & Purees – Code of Practice	CRCP 6 :2010	Published
12	Labeling Standard for Prepackaged Foods	CRS 5:2011	Published
13	Specification / Marking Requirements for Gold Jewelry	CRS 17:2010	Published
14	Good Management Practices for SMEs (9001, 14000, OSH)	CRS 14: 2010	Published
15	Specification for Cassava Bread	CRS 19: 2010	Published
16	Code of Practice – Food Hygiene General Principles	CRCP 5: 2010	Published
17	Tour Guides – Code of Practice	CRSCP 3: 2010	Published
18	Tour Operators – Code of Practice	CRCP 8: 2011	Published
19	Specification for Tourist Accommodation – part 1 General requirements	CRS 11 :2011	Published
20	Short Term Vehicle Rentals	CRS 12: 2010	Published
21	Handling of Fish and Fishery Products – COP	CRCP 4: 2010	Published
22	Specification for Packaged Water	CRS 1:2010	Published
23	Packaged Water - Code of Hygienic Practice	CRCP 1: 2010	Published
24	Specification for Packaged Natural Coconut Water	CRS 3:2010	Published
25	Wooden Craft Items – COP	CRCP 7: 2010	Published

26	Specification for Wooden Furniture	CRS 20:2011	Published
27	Specification for Indigenous Furniture (Bamboo, Rattan, Wicker, Nibbi)	CRS 21:2011	Published
28	Specification for Fruit and Vegetable Juices and Fruit Nectars	CRS 27: 2010	Published
29	Specification for Honey	CRS 18: 2011	FDCS Adopted
30	Specification for Botanical Cosmetics	CRS 16: 2010	Published
31	Packaged Natural Coconut Water – Code of Practice	CRCP 2: 2010	Published
32	Specification for Chutneys (Amchar, Kuchela)	CRS 22:2011	Published
33	Specification for Spices and Sauces	CRS 35:2011	Published
34	Poultry Feed & Feed Ingredients	CRS 29:2011	Published
35	Poultry & Poultry Products	CRS 28: 200x	Published
36	Labelling of Tobacco Products (including cigarettes)	CRS 26: 200x	Published
37	Labelling of Retail Packages of Aerosol Insecticides	CRS 37: 2011	Published
38	Specification for Garbage Bags (HDPE)	CRS 33: 2010	Published
39	Specification for rice revised	CRS 44: 2013	Published
40	Recreational water quality - guidelines	CRS 36: 2013	Published
41	Specification for Cement	CRS 54: 2014	Adopted
42	Code of practice for organic production and practices	CRCP 9: 2014	Published

COMISSÃO DA CEDEAO

ECOWAS COMMISSION

101, YAKUBU CRESCENT,
ASOKORO DISTRICT,
P.M.B. 401,
ABUJA, NIGERIA;
E-MAIL: info@ecowas.int



COMMISSION DE LA CEDEAO

TEL: (234-9) 314 76 27-9
(234-9) 314 76 27-9
FAX: (234-9) 314 76 46
(234-9) 314 30 05

ECOWAS COMMISSION REPORT **TO THE 2015 ISO GENERAL ASSEMBLY (38th)** **Seoul, 14 – 18 September 2015**

INTRODUCTION

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is one of the six African regional economic Communities. Founded in 1975, the ECOWAS is composed of fifteen countries. Its mission is to promote economic integration in "all fields of economic activity, particularly industry, transport, telecommunications, energy, agriculture, natural resources, commerce, monetary and financial questions, social and cultural matters"

The ECOWAS Commission is its main institution designed to implement policies, pursue a number of programs and carry out development projects in Member States.

STANDARDIZATION IN ECOWAS REGION

In terms of the ECOWAS Standards Harmonization Model & Principle (ECOSHAM), adopted by the Statutory Council of Ministers in 2012, the fifteen National Standards Bodies/Agencies/Ministerial Departments have continued the harmonization of standards (ECOSTAND) in order to facilitate trade, support industrial sector, and protect environment. It is worth noting that ECOSHAM procedures are based on ISO/IEC Directives Part 1 & 2 and most of the harmonized/adopted standards were international standards.

A number of ECOSTANDs have been finalized by the Technical Harmonization Committees (THCs) on Agricultural Products, Food Products, Electrotechnical material. In the process New Work Items Proposals were introduced by Helen Keller International (Food fortification) and the ECOWAS Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) on Energy Efficiency. These requests were accompanied by support from these institutions.

The Technical Harmonization Committee on Chemical Products has started its activities and a number of draft ECOSTANDs in the area are the balloting stage. Similarly, the THC on Building materials is considering nine drafts harmonized ECOSTANDS, while the inaugural meeting of the THC Tourism hold early July 2015.

ECOSTANDS are the standards to be used in the fifteen Member States once promulgated by the statutory Council of Ministers of the ECOWAS, as ECOSTANDS. They automatically supersede the existing national standards for such products or services.

The harmonization of standards within the region is management by the Technical Management Committee (TMC) which is made up of the Heads of the NSB of the Member States of the ECOWAS. The TMC is currently chaired by Nigeria (Standards Organisation of Nigeria). The harmonization is guided by the ECOWAS Harmonization Procedure – ECOSHAM.

The MoU with ARSO (African Organization for Standardization) constitute an ideal framework for the ECOWAS Commission and ARSO to ensure the coordination of their standards harmonization by the two bodies.

Also, in order to facilitate its operation, the TMC, during its June 2015 meeting in Cotonou has requested the ECOWAS Commission to enter into cooperation agreement with some regional and international standards bodies such as EN, ASTM and IEC amongst others.

FIRST ECOSTANDs (HARMONIZED STANDARDS in ECOWAS)

In accordance with a program of activities, the first ECOWAS harmonized standards (ECOSTAND) were approved in December 2013 by Regulations of the ECOWAS Council of Ministers as to render them the official statute of regional harmonized standards, not to them confer technical regulation character.

Provisions for the harmonization of Technical Regulations within ECOWAS are also part of ECOSHAM. The TMC has planned to kick off this aspect of the harmonization from 2016.

In addition to the first ECOSTANDs approved in 2013 (Cf Report to the 2014 ISO GA), the following are to be submitted to the next ECOWAS statutory bodies:

Agricultural Products:(9)

Shea Kernel, Code of Practice for Shea Nuts / Kernel and Shea Butter (unrefined), Raw Cashew Nuts – Specification, Raw Cashew Nuts - Sampling and Test Methods, Fresh Mangoes, Fresh Tomatoes, Dry beans — Specification (adoption from ARSO standard), Brown rice — Specification (adoption from ARSO standard), Code of Practice for Organic Products (adoption from ARSO standard).

Food Products:(25)

Shea Butter (Unrefined), Roasted Cashew Kernels, Quick Frozen Fish, Quick Frozen Fish Fillet, Smoked Fish, Code of Practice for Fish and fishery products, Enriched Oils, Tomato Paste, Code of Practice for Meat, Sugars, Mineral Water, Code of Practice for Mineral Water, Packaged Drinking Water, Code of Practice for Packaged Drinking Water, Raw Milk, Fruit Juice, Gari, Edible Cassava flour, Principles and Guidelines for

the establishment and application of microbiological criteria related to foods, Fortified wheat flour, Fortified food grade salt, Code of Hygienic Practice for milk and milk products, Labeling of prepackaged food, degermed maize grits and maize meal, Code of Practice for General Principles of Food Hygiene.

Electrotechnical Products: (2)

Standards on Minimum Energy Efficiency Performance (MEPS), Technical specifications for mains-voltage general lighting service lamps / Technical specifications for lamps lighting fixtures network service and Technical specifications for off-grid lighting products.

In addition to the above, thirty three (33) IEC standards (mainly on cables) have been recommended for adoption by the ECOWAS Member States. Though, the IEC standards have been submitted to the ECOSHAM harmonization process, they can not be adopted nor adapted as ECOWAS standards due to non existence of agreement between IEC and ECOWAS Commission.

ISO-ECOWAS COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

We expect further working cooperation between ISO and the ECOWAS Commission to assist the West Africa region in the harmonization of Standards and Technical Regulations within the region to ensure free trade among member nations.

CONCLUSION

The standards harmonization process is on track in the region. The process is aimed at preparing the region for a free trade zone and does not constitute a duplication of international standardization, but rather assist in adopting and also implementing these. Only products or services not covered or partially covered by international standards are subject to specific formulation of standards.

We take this opportunity to express our farewell to the outgoing ISO Secretary General for his support in the setting-up of ECOSHAM.

July 2015

ECOWAS Commission
Directorate of Industry

Report of
GCC Standardization Organization (GSO)
ISO General Assembly (37)
(Seoul 15-18 September 2015)

GSO is striving to make its standardization and related activities in alignment with international best practices and in line with WTO TBT Agreement.

All GSO members are members of ISO and are signatory to the WTO TBT Annex III. GSO will accomplish its second strategy by the end of 2015, and work to finalize its third strategy for (2016-2020) is under way.

GSO strategy for 2016-2020 has taken into account the ISO Strategy for 2016-2020.

As far as standards development is concerned, almost all GSO members participate in certain International Technical Committees and Sub-Committees. GSO members consider hosting certain International Technical Committees and making twining arrangements for certain technical committees of economic interest.

GSO has so far produced more than 13000 GCC Standards and Technical Regulations based on International Standards, and covering different economic sectors.

As far as ISO 26000, the International Standard on Social Responsibility, is concerned, GSO had established the Gulf Team for Social Responsibility in 2007, and it coordinates with the team, to follow development on the implementation of ISO 26000. . GSO has, last March 2015, taken part in the Fifth and final meeting of the Joint Coordination Committee on social responsibility, and also participated and presented a paper in the First meeting of the Joint Coordination Committee to inaugurate the MENA Star

Project on strengthening national quality infrastructure, and promote good practice for sustainable development.

On conformity assessment level, GSO has so far produced one technical regulation for toys safety. Another Regulation on low voltage of electrical home appliances is due shortly for experimental implementation before it becomes mandatory on June 2016. Other technical regulations in the pipeline are cosmetics, construction materials, machinery and lifts and escalators.

These vertical regulations are supported by other horizontal ones, mainly

G -Mark, Notified Bodies, and General Safety Products Regulations. These horizontal regulations will be merged very shortly in a single law on General Product Safety.

Besides ongoing process of approving the conformity certificates for motor vehicles and tires, GSO had started a similar scheme for motor cycles and motor cycle tires.

GSO is sponsoring two regional bodies, namely the Gulf Accreditation Centre (GAC) and the GULFMET as the Gulf Association for Metrology (RMO). GULFMET will eventually gain independent status, while GAC is already enjoys independent status.

GAC has Associate membership with ILAC, accreditation body member of IAF, full member of APLAC, PAC, and ARAC.

GSO is also working to lay down the infrastructure for accreditation such as promoting the activities of proficiency testing. The third conference on proficiency testing was organized by GSO (Dubai, 24- 25 March 2015).

GCCLAB was launched on December 2013, and its General Assembly met three times; December 2013, March 2014 and March 2015. Its technical committees were constituted, and three are operational now.

GULFMET is a New Regional Metrology Organization (RMO) established in June 2010, under the auspices of GSO, bringing together the National Metrology Institutes (NMIs) of member bodies. GULFMET has Associate members (NMIs) of Turkey (UME), Egypt (NIS), Bosnia (IMBIH), Korea (KRISS), and Standards and Calibration Laboratory of Hong Kong (SCL).

GULFMET has participated in the JCRP meeting in Paris on 18-19 March 2015. The Committee recommended that GULFMET is granted a provisional recognition as an RMO.

GSO, through its Standardization Center for Training, works closely with ISO in conducting some programmes in its annual and parallel training plans. Some useful training courses and workshop were conducted and yet to be conducted this year. Training courses in all different fields of standardization are carried out in cooperation with national, international and other technical partners both on GCC and abroad. More than 5000 specialists from GSO members have been trained and benefited from these courses such as qualifying of trainers and assessors in the relevant fields, and awareness raising courses and seminars in standardization and related fields.

GSO Training Center intends to cooperate with ISO to enhance the capabilities of personnel of GSO members through conducting on ongoing basis a course about “the international standardization expert”.

The envisaged cooperation topics are those of capacity building that could enhance participation in ISO Technical Work, as follow:

- i- Train GSO members staff and GSO staff on chairing technical committees and providing technical secretariat, and twinning arrangements for certain international committees of interest to GSO members.
- ii- Cooperation in the fields of energy conservation, global warming, green gases, and water.
- iii- Collaborative authoring.
- iv- Translation.

GSO coordinates with its member to assume more active role in the technical work of ISO, training and awareness, and the work of DEVCO, CASCO and COPOLCO.



**Pacific Area Standards Congress (PASC) Report to
38th General Assembly of the ISO
14-18 September 2015, Seoul, Republic of Korea**

Overview of PASC

In recognition of the importance of international standardization to trade and commerce, countries on the Pacific Rim agree on the need for a forum to:

- a) strengthen international standardization programmes of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and to improve the ability of Pacific Rim standards organizations to participate in these programmes effectively;
- b) improve the quality and capacity of standardization in economies of the region;
- c) support free trade within the region and with economies in other regions;
- d) support improvement of economic efficiency and development of the region through the promotion of standardization; and
- e) interact with other bodies that represent elements of the standardization technical infrastructure, industry, consumers and government

2. In line with the above, PASC members have adopted by consensus a number of important resolutions concerning international standardization, the work of IEC and ISO, and communication and collaboration among the 24 PASC members.

PASC Themes and Issues

3. Key themes at PASC include:
 - a) the importance of engaging regulators in standardization and of addressing regulators' needs;
 - b) promoting the value of a robust standards and conformance infrastructure to facilitate economic growth and address safety needs;
 - c) fostering closer working relationships among ISO, IEC and ITU;
 - d) establishing a platform to show case PASC "pilot projects" to further facilitate cooperation among PASC members in developing international standards, that account for regional needs;
 - e) fostering closer collaboration between PASC and other Specialist Regional Bodies ("SRBs") with APEC SCSC;
 - f) focusing on capacity building such as standards education and young professionals.

4. PASC's initiatives, based on the above, are incorporated into a PASC Action Plan which records agreed projects and they are monitored by the PASC Executive Committee (EC). Updates to the Action Plan and progress made on the agreed projects are presented at each PASC Annual General Meeting and PASC EC Meeting.

Schedule of PASC Meetings (2014-2015)

5. **PASC Annual General Meeting (AGM)**
 - 38th PASC AGM was held on 4 to 8 May 2015 in New Delhi, India
6. **PASC Executive Committee (EC) Meetings (3 times a year)**
 - 50th PASC EC meeting held by teleconference on 24th March 2015 (in Sydney/Australian time)

- 51st PASC EC meeting held on 7 May 2015 in conjunction with the 38th PASC AGM in New Delhi, India
- 52nd PASC meeting to be held on 16 September 2015 at the sidelines of the ISO GA in Seoul, Korea.

7. **Participation in International and Regional Initiatives**

PASC sent a representative and/or sent an activity report to the following meetings:

- Participation and report submission to APEC related meetings held in January 2015;
- Participation and report submission to the 43rd ACCSQ meeting in Manila, Philippines.
- Participation and report submission in COPANT General Assembly held in April 2015 in Mexico City
- Report submission to APLAC General Assembly in Colombo, Sri Lanka
- Participation and report submission to the 21st ARSO General Assembly held from 10 to 14 August 2015 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Highlights of 2014 - 2015

8. The PASC membership currently comprises 24 countries/economies. Mexico (DGN) and Peru (INDECOPI) were welcomed back as PASC members at the PASC 36 AGM in May 2013. Chile's membership has lapsed with effect May 2014.

9. PASC was represented and participated in the ISO General Assembly 2014 from 10 to 11 September in Rio de Janeiro and attended the IEC General Meeting from 10 to 14 November in Tokyo respectively. At the ISO GA, the PASC report identified desired outcomes and action items for ISO to consider as part of its Strategic Plan for 2016-2020.

10. Following the PASC 37 AGM, PASC also sent a letter urging closer collaboration between the ISO, IEC and ITU, to reduce overlaps in areas such as Smart Cities, the Internet of Things (IoT) and Security. Previously, PASC had proposed that both organisations establish (i) a standing annual joint IEC/Standardization Management Board (SMB) and ISO/Technical Management Board (TMB) meeting as well as (ii) a mechanism between IEC/SMB and ISO/TMB to anticipate resolving issues of converging technologies.

11. PASC has identified IEC/ISO technical committees, subcommittees and working groups and international standardization subjects of greatest common interest to PASC members as PASC Pilot Projects. The PASC projects on IEC/TC 111 (Environmental standardization for electrical and electronic products and systems) and ISO/TC 268 (Sustainable Development in Communities) are ongoing. Other pilot projects of interest include ISO NWIP on Audit Data Collection led by SAC; ISO TC 281 on Fine Bubble Technology led by JISC.

12. PASC has been involved in APEC SCSC and has actively participated and supported APEC SCSC and its Specialist Regional Bodies (SRB) forum. PASC, represented by Mr. Damien Fisher, chaired APEC's SRB Forum for 2013 to 2014. In 2015, PASC also presented on Food Security at the APEC Meeting.

13. As part of the PASC 38 AGM, PASC also organised a workshop on services standardisation. Based on a survey of PASC members, common sectors of interest were identified *inter alia* ICT & Telecoms, Finance, Retail, Tourism, Logistics, Professional Scientific & Technical, Education as well as Healthcare. Members also shared some of the key challenges facing these sectors including supply driven factors (infrastructural constraints, labour shortages, keeping pace with emerging technologies, operational inefficiencies, rising business costs, lack of investment and R&D) as well as demand driven factors (changing consumer expectations, changing consumer demographics and greater global competition). Following the workshop, PASC would explore surfacing working on surfacing potential NWIPs

to ISO/IEC in areas where there are standardization gaps in services, in areas of common interest.

Upcoming Priorities for PASC

14. Following the PASC 37th Annual General Meeting (AGM) from 4 to 8 May in New Delhi, India, PASC agreed to look into the following key areas:

- To finalise PASC's Strategic Plan and its priority activities from 2016 to 2020 through the work of three Working Groups viz. Group 1 (PASC 2020 & Communication); Group 2 (Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagement) and Group 3 (Capacity Building & Trade Facilitation). In consideration of inputs received during PASC 38, each Working Group will propose specific initiatives, measures, resources requirements, and the related timeframes to deliver on the identified area;

Under Group 1 (PASC 2020 & Communication), members will identify the region's vision and priorities in 2020, as well as promote awareness of PASC among stakeholders and access to regional standardisation information. Under Group 2 (Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagement), members seek to foster strategic collaborations to achieve their standardisation goals. Under Group 3 (Capacity Building & Trade Facilitation), PASC will seek to provide technical assistance, in collaboration with key partners, to enable members to better participate in international standardisation activities.

- Strengthening links between international standardisation to trade and commerce, e.g. by stepping up engagement with the organisations such as the WTO
- Encouraging deeper collaboration between the ISO/TMB, IEC/SMB and ITU-T/TSAG to avoid duplication in existing work areas, and reduce overlaps in new work items
- Leveraging regional partners and ISO & IEC regional initiatives to support capacity building
- Sharing of standards education initiatives to raise greater awareness of the roles of standards among the students.

Conclusion

15. PASC appreciates the opportunity to report to the 38th ISO General Assembly and would appreciate any feedback you may have on the collaborations between ISO and PASC.

16. PASC would also like to take this opportunity to wish ISO and its members every success at its meeting at Seoul.

CHEONG Tak Leong
PASC Secretary
August 2015



SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY SECRETARIAT

Private Bag 0095
Gaborone
Botswana

E-mail: registry@sadc.int
Website: www.sadc.int

Telephone: (267) 3951863
Telefax: (267) 3972848
(267) 3181070

Report from SADC Secretariat

ISO Observer Member

ISO – COOPERATION WITH SUBREGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

General

SADC consists of 15 Member States (MSs) which, together, have a population of approximately 200 million people. The SADC instrument put in place for the liberalization of intra-regional trade on the basis of fair, mutually equitable and beneficial trade arrangements is the SADC Protocol on Trade. One of the essential components for economic integration and trade facilitation within the SADC region is the harmonization of standards and technical regulations. Article 17 of the SADC Protocol on Trade, Standards and Technical Regulations on Trade states: “Each Member State shall use relevant international standards as a basis for its standards-related measures, except where such standards would be an ineffective or inappropriate means to fulfil its legitimate objectives”.

Southern African Development Community Cooperation in Standardization (SADCSTAN) is the sole body mandated by the SADC Council of Ministers of Trade (CMT) through the article 18 of the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Annex to the SADC Protocol on Trade, to promote the coordination of standardization activities and services in the region, with the purpose of achieving harmonization of standards and technical regulations, in support of the objectives of the SADC Protocol on Trade. SADCSTAN is comprised of National Standards Bodies (NSBs) and designated institutions (where a NSB does not exist) of SADC Member States. SADCSTAN membership is open to National Standards Bodies (NSBs) of SADC Member States. Where an NSB does not exist, a focal point or any other institution designated by the Minister of Trade and Industry assumes membership. There is stakeholder and associate membership status in SADCSTAN. Stakeholder membership is open to industry associations, government representatives, Standards Development Organisations (SDOs), and other regional and international partners in

Member States:

Angola	Lesotho	Malawi	Namibia	Swaziland
Botswana	Madagascar	Mauritius	Seychelles	United Republic of Tanzania
Democratic République du Congo	Mozambique	South Africa	Zambia	Zimbabwe

All correspondence should be addressed to the Executive Secretary

standardization. All SADC Member States are either member bodies or correspondent members of ISO as shown in Table 1.

SADCSTAN Strategic Plan Implementation

Year 1 of the 5-year strategic plan focused on ensuring that SADC Harmonized Texts contribute significantly to intra-SADC Trade and that standards and standardization activities are nationally, regionally and internationally coordinated to contribute to the removal of unnecessary barriers to trade. SADCSTAN has, to date, harmonized fifty six (56) standards covering management systems, construction and electrical appliances. While the harmonization process remains beneficial, participation by Member States and low adoption of these standards are a challenge which still needs to be addressed. New proposals for harmonisation include stress-graded structural timber and timber for frame wall construction and poles cross arm and spacers for power distribution and telephone lines and fish and fish products.

Cooperation with other SADC TBT Technical Cooperation Structures

In order to cooperate and coordinate on matters relating to standards and technical regulations in trade, SADCSTAN agreed on Cooperation Guidelines with the SADC Technical Regulation Liaison (SADCTRLC) and SADC TBT Stakeholders Committees during their annual meeting in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo, in March 2015.

Cooperation with ANSI and ASTM

A 2-day workshop on Good Regulatory Practice was held between representatives of SADCSTAN, SADCTRLC, USAID Southern African Trade Hub, ANSI, ASTM International and representatives of the public and private sectors in the USA in June 2015, in Johannesburg, South Africa.

The objective of the workshop was to explore the different experiences from the United States and also from SADC Member States. Discussions covered positive effects of Good Regulatory Practice on trade and competition and contributions of GRP in the elaboration of technical regulations, standards and Conformity Assessment Procedures. The workshop was attended by thirty five (35) representatives from SADC Member States (Regulatory Agencies and National Standards Bodies), USA representatives from both the public and private sectors and SADC Secretariat representatives.

MoU between SADCSTAN and ARSO

Eleven SADC Member States are members of ARSO. Thus, a SADCSTAN-ARSO MoU was approved at the March 2015 SADCSTAN Annual General Meeting.

Funding for Standardisation Work

Standardisation work is funded through several channels within the SADC Secretariat. It is important to note that the SADC Secretariat is reliant on Member States for funding and is also reliant on donor funding/sponsorships on many occasions in order to progress the work. SADC is willing to participate in the organization of joint awareness-building, training and capacity-building activities with ISO and to further disseminate the benefits of such activities within the region. ISO has provided training on Intellectual Property to Standard developers in the region. It

is, however, an area that still requires further consideration. Participation of ISO at the SADC SQAM annual meetings and the SADCSTAN Annual General Meetings is key to further dissemination of information and encouraging participation in standards setting activities of ISO.

Table 1: SADC Member States which are members of ISO - June 2015:

Member State	ISO Member Status	TC participation	PDC participation
Angola	Correspondent Member	3	2
Botswana	Member Body	35	3
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	Member Body	21	1
Lesotho	Correspondent Member	3	1
Madagascar	Correspondent Member	1	1
Malawi	Member Body	3	2
Mauritius	Member Body	71	3
Mocambique	Correspondent Member	8	3
Namibia	Member Body	20	3
Seychelles	Correspondent Member	5	2
South Africa	Member Body	442	3
Swaziland	Correspondent Member	14	3
Tanzania	Member Body	151	3
Zambia	Correspondent Member	15	2
Zimbabwe	Member Body	33	3

Report prepared by:
 Elsie Meintjies (Dr), Senior Programme Officer – Technical Barriers to Trade
 SADC Secretariat, Gaborone, Botswana
emeintjies@sadc.int
 25 June 2015

2014-2015 UPDATE

ITEM 7 **Implementation of ISO Strategic Plan 2011-2015 – Report from the Vice-President (policy)**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly is invited to comment on key issues associated with the report presented by the Vice-President (policy) on major areas of focus for the Strategy and Policy Committee (CSC/SPC) since the last General Assembly.

Under this agenda item, the **Vice-President (policy)** and Chair of the Strategy and Policy Committee (CSC/SPC) will make a presentation on the major areas of focus for CSC/SPC since the last General Assembly, and issues associated with the implementation of the *ISO Strategic Plan 2011-2015*. The terms of reference of CSC/SPC are attached at Annex.

1 ISO Strategy 2016-2020 - Development and implementation

The CSC/SPC has been very active providing guidance to Council on the development and implementation of the new Strategy 2016-2020. More information is provided in the General Assembly document for agenda item 14 “Panel discussion moderated by the Vice-President (policy) on the ISO Strategy 2016-2020”.

2 Update on implementation of ISO Strategy

a) 2015 Priority Achievements

CSC/SPC supports implementation of the ISO Strategic Plan 2011-2015 by regularly reviewing and monitoring the progress of annual Priority Achievements. In February 2015, CSC/SPC reviewed the implementation of the 2015 Priority Achievements on ISO Connect: <https://connect.iso.org/x/i4DmAg>

b) Proposed 2016 Priority Achievements

CSC/SPC is in the process of proposing to Council priority achievements for the first year of implementation of the ISO Strategy 2016-2020. It is intended that they would be finalized for Council review and approval at its meeting in September 2015.

3 Key strategy and policy issues reviewed by CSC/SPC

a) Standardization in the area of services

One of the 2015 priority achievement projects, under the governance lead of CSC/SPC, is to ‘Review global trends and developments, and propose a coherent strategy to address standardization in the area of "services". A paper with a draft strategy was submitted to CSC/SPC and TMB for consideration at their June 2015 meetings.

b) ISO Academy Strategic Direction Document

A Council task force has been established by Council, under the chairmanship of the Vice-President (policy) to redraft the ISO Academy strategic direction document in order to take into account the comments made by Council at its meeting in March 2015. An update of progress made by the task force was presented at the CSC/SPC meeting in June 2015 and the final task force report will be presented to Council at its meeting in September 2015.

c) Translation into multiple languages (2014 Priority Achievement)

The aim of the initial pilot was to research and then work with interested members to trial language translation technology. The initial pilot was completed and a report was produced. Following discussions at the CSC/SPC meeting in June 2015, further pilot work would be pursued with more members, and member demand/needs for translated ISO news as a service would be reviewed.

d) ISO project in Singapore (regional engagement)

At its meeting in March 2013, Council approved the Singapore project and asked the Secretary-General to report back to Council in two years to evaluate achievements of the project. As a result of deliberations at its meeting in June 2015, CSC/SPC is recommending to Council a continuation of engagement in this region. The pilot results and next steps will be on the agenda of the September 2015 Council meeting. CSC/SPC has also agreed to develop an overarching strategy for regional engagement and will make a proposal to Council in due course.

e) Business Performance Advisory Forum (BPAF)

A Business Performance Advisory Forum (BPAF) was established under Council Resolution 7/2014. The BPAF is under the responsibility of the ISO Council and was expected to be held at least every 18 months to review existing performance, discuss new trends and technologies, and identify opportunities to further improve business performance.

CSC/SPC recommended that the Business Performance Advisory Forum (BPAF) not take place in 2015, and Council approved the recommendation at its meeting in March 2015. At Council's request, CSC/SPC will review how BPAF or some other group can meet the objectives of BPAF as recommended in the joined-up review (previously approved by Council under its Resolution 25/2013). It's anticipated this review will be completed in early 2016, after achieving results or progress on related Ad-hoc Groups of ISO Council.

f) Ad-hoc task group to define the future environment for standards development, including IT¹

An Ad-hoc task group (AHG) has been established by Council under the chairmanship of the Vice-President (policy) to define ISO's future standards development environment. The group held its first meeting in Ottawa (Canada) in June 2015 and a report will be provided to Council. The group intends to provide a final report with recommendations to Council in September 2016.

John Walter

¹ Council AHG project with strategic advice to be provided by CSC/SPC.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE STRATEGY AND POLICY COMMITTEE (CSC/SPC)

At the 2012 Governance review, Council established the Strategy and Policy Committee (CSC/SPC)

The responsibilities of CSC/SPC are to:

- Monitor current trends and emerging issues affecting the development and implementation of international standards
- Recommend action to Council regarding new areas of standardization
- Recommend to Council a medium term strategic direction for ISO and associated implementation plans
- Report regularly to Council.

To reflect these new responsibilities the CSC/STRAT has been renamed the Strategy and Policy Committee (CSC/SPC) to reflect its broader mandate, with membership continuing to be a minimum of seven and a maximum of ten Council members appointed for three years, to reflect the increase in the terms of Council members

CSC/SPC membership is:

- A minimum of two and maximum of three members would be appointed from Group 1 of the ranking for the election to Council. They would serve a maximum of two consecutive terms, to ensure rotation among Group 1 Council members
- A maximum of seven members would be appointed from among members elected from Groups 2, 3 and 4
- Ex Officio members - the Chairs of the Policy Development Committees and ISO Officers

The CSC/SPC is chaired by the Vice-President (policy) and should meet twice a year. CSC/SPC may create ad hoc Task Forces involving member bodies, outside parties and relevant experts to work on specific issues

An important relationship exists between CSC/SPC and the ISO Technical Management Board (TMB)

The TMB's main focus remains the organizational management of on-going technical activity, and it continues to report directly to Council. TMB assesses existing ISO and other work in relevant areas, conducts gap analyses on needed work, and determines how to introduce and/or integrate needed work into the ISO work program

In contrast, a key role of the CSC/SPC is to assess key issues and trends in the global community and identify broad subjects for potential new ISO standards work, with TMB having an important input to this work

To ensure effective coordination, the chair of the TMB is an ex officio member of the CSC/SPC, and the chair of the CSC/SPC is entitled to participate in TMB meetings.

2014-2015 UPDATE

ITEM 8 **Financial matters – Report from the Vice-President (finance)**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly is invited to comment on key issues associated with the report presented by the Vice-President (finance) on the major areas of focus for the Council Standing Committee on Finance (CSC/FIN) since the last General Assembly.

Under this agenda item, the **Vice-President (finance)** and Chair of the Council Standing Committee on Finance (CSC/FIN) will make a presentation on the major areas of focus for CSC/FIN since the last General Assembly, and issues that CSC/FIN will consider over the coming year. The terms of reference of CSC/FIN are attached at Annex.

Under agenda item 14.2, the **Treasurer** will present the audited financial statements of the ISO Central Secretariat for the year ended 31 December 2014. The financial statements are submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

A. MAJOR AREAS OF FOCUS BY CSC/FIN SINCE THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. ISO membership fees

a. Foreign Currency Exchange Reserve

As approved by Council in March 2015, a total of CHF 300 000 from the 2014 operating surplus of ISO/CS was allocated to the creation of the Foreign Currency Exchange Reserve for ISO Members. The purpose of this reserve is to support members on the payment of their membership fees in cases of extreme hardship due to currency fluctuations. This is a one off exceptional measure not to be continued beyond the allocated amount, yet important considering the strengthening of the Swiss Franc. A procedure for the deployment of this reserve will be submitted to Council for approval at its September 2015 meeting.

b. Subscription Units

At the request of Council, CSC/FIN was to review the process to set the value of the subscription units. Considering the results of the first quarter of 2015, the 2016-2020 Strategic Plan and the work being done by the Ad-hoc task groups, CSC/FIN has recommended for the moment to keep the current process unchanged. This recommendation will be considered by Council at its September 2015 meeting.

2. Closure of the books for 2014

Our external auditors issued an unqualified and clear opinion on the financial statements of ISO Central Secretariat for the year ended 31 December 2014. The audit report is free of non-conformities and/or concerns regarding the internal financial controls and financial statements.

Our financial report complies with Swiss GAAP RPC21 to conform to best Swiss financial reporting practices.

Compared to previous years, the Treasurer and the Vice-President (finance) asked the auditors to pursue additional procedures to address a number of questions on: compliance oversight related to the performance and compensation review of the Secretary-General and his top-level managers, outsourcing of ISO/CS editing process to Innodata; competitive bids for consultants, and compliance with Statutes in terms of signing contracts committing the Organization.

The auditors' report contains a series of recommendations, some of which have already been implemented (procurement, and delegation of authority) and others which will be carried out during the rest of the year (oversight of remuneration of senior management by the Officers of ISO).

3. ISO System – financial sustainability

CSC/FIN also reviewed the current funding model of ISO/CS to ensure no unnecessary instability is being created in the system that could jeopardize the standards development efforts, as the core activity of the organization.

A proposal was made to Council for its approval and the appropriate information has been cross-shared with the Ad-hoc task Group on POCOSA and National Adoptions. At its meeting in March 2015, Council took a number of decisions on ISO's commercial structure that are currently being implemented.

4. ISO/CS revenue – review of the current policy (2/3 from membership fees and 1/3 from sales).

CSC/FIN has recommended modifying the current definition of "ISO member revenue" by making it simpler, splitting ISO membership fees and royalties (as it was the case before 2012). CSC/FIN has also recommended that the proportion between membership fees (2/3) and from sales (1/3) be considered as a directional indicator rather than as a hard target, and to support the overall discussions of governance when deciding on specific lines of work by ISO/CS.

5. IT projects

CSC/FIN will undertake in August a thorough review of all major IT projects at ISO/CS, to ensure the limited resources are utilized in the best possible manner and to achieve the key priorities. This is not an annual review, but an ongoing one, allowing for more flexibility and reactivity to changes.

CSC/FIN is in the process of:

- reviewing the past years projects (KPI, total costs (CAPEX, OPEX), achievements, payback, etc.) with a view to implementing a three-year rolling plan for IT projects, updated every year on a Zero-Based-Budgeting method. The IT projects of the rolling plan will be aligned with the new strategy and have the high-level ambition that ISO standards are used everywhere.
- validating the list of ISO/CS IT projects for 2015, taking into account the needs of the community of all ISO members.

6. ISO Academy funding

CSC/FIN is in the process of reviewing the ISO Academy financial profile.

7. Financial and management reporting

CSC/FIN reviewed the financial and management reporting in place. A new set of reports are being prepared for the consideration of CSC/FIN. These reports include the necessary financial, production and human resources indicators that will allow for the early detection of trends and to issue recommendations and/or to implement corrective measures as necessary.

B. ACTION POINTS FOR CSC/FIN IN 2016

ISO has another very exciting year ahead, full of opportunities and challenges. Consequently, in addition to our normal work to fulfil our fiduciary duties regarding the finances of ISO/CS, CSC/FIN will also contribute strategically to the ISO system by making recommendations to Council in the following areas.

1. ISO strategy 2016 – 2020

CSC/FIN will be supporting CSC/SPC in the materialization of the 2016 -2020 Strategy, ensuring the necessary prioritization and allocation of funds is done for the different activities needed to achieve the Strategy. As approved by Council in March 2015, CSC/FIN will perform a yearly financial (and other resources) validation of strategic direction for the priority achievements.

2. ISO system – financial sustainability

CSC/FIN will continue to study and discuss how new developments will affect our overall financial system, and propose measures to ensure long-term financial sustainability of the ISO system.

3. Advice to ad-hoc task groups (AHG)

CSC/FIN will continue to provide the necessary input and support, to these groups.

4. Key strategic investments

CSC/FIN will continue to ensure oversight of key projects at ISO to ensure the proper allocation of funds is made and constant alignment with the 2016 -2020 Strategic Plan.

Olivier Peyrat

RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE (CSC/FIN)

At the 2012 governance review, Council concluded that CSC/FIN's terms of reference were too narrow, and that its focus should be broadened to cover issues such as audit, risk management and the financial aspects of the ISO business model. Given the enlarged scope of this activity, Council also recommended a new Officer position of Vice-President (finance) be created.

The responsibilities of the CSC/FIN are:

- Monitor the financial performance of the Organization and advise the Vice-President (finance), the Secretary-General and Council.
- Assess and recommend to Council policies to manage the commercial, legal and other risks faced by the organization.
- Review and advise Council on the business model and commercial policies of the organization.
- Review the value of ISO services provided to members and advise Council on means to promote the value of ISO standards.
- Review and advise Council on means to fund development and training programs
- Advise the Vice-President (finance) and Council on audit issues, and recommend annual financial statements to Council for submission to the General Assembly for approval.
- Advise the Secretary-General, the Vice-President (finance) and Council on internal audit issues, specifically in relation to planning internal audit programmes and receiving summary reports of the work.

The Vice-President (finance) chairs the CSC/FIN. The Vice-President (finance) ensures there is effective coordination between CSC/FIN and the Commercial Policy Steering Group (CPSG)¹.

The membership of the CSC/FIN is comprised of a minimum of seven and a maximum of ten Council member representatives.

- Members are appointed by Council for a three-year term coinciding with their term on Council. Appointments are based on potential contribution to the work of the committee.
- A minimum of two and maximum of three members are appointed from Group 1 of the ranking for the election to Council.
- A minimum of five and a maximum of seven members are appointed from among members in Groups 2, 3 and 4.
- The ISO Officers are Ex Officio members.

CSC/FIN meets at least twice annually. CSC/FIN is empowered to create ad hoc Task Forces involving member bodies, outside parties and relevant experts to work on specific issues.

¹ The terms of reference of CSC/FIN may evolve following the disbandment of the Commercial Policy Steering Group (CPSG) and the IT Advisory Group (ITAG).

ISO'S CORE BUSINESS

ITEM 9.1 Report from the Vice-President (technical management)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly is invited to comment on key issues associated with the management of technical initiatives undertaken under the leadership of the TMB between the 2011 GA and the end of 2015.

Under this agenda item, the **Vice-President (technical management)** and Chair of the Technical Management Board (TMB) will provide a presentation on the initiatives taken under the leadership of the TMB between the 2011 GA and the end of 2015, following which there will be an opportunity for members to ask any questions.

The TMB, comprising members of **all five continents**, continued its work in 2015 under its Chair, Elisabeth Stampfl-Blaha, and with the support of TMB Secretary, Sophie Clivio.

- The TMB's focus remains the implementation of the ISO Strategic Plan 2011-2015 through its annual Action Plans, aligned with the annual Priority Achievements approved by Council.
- The TMB has taken an active role in shaping its Action Plan for the year 2016, the first year under the new ISO Strategic Plan 2016-2020.
- In addition, the TMB has taken initiatives to be joined up with the ISO governance groups to increase synergies and strengthen cooperation.

Overview of achievements and actions taken by the TMB from 2011 - 2015

Following the early Living Lab (LL) discussions that took place in 2010, a list of irritants and improvements was presented to ISO members at the ISO General Assembly (GA) in 2011. ISO members voted to rank them in order of importance – the higher the number, the greater the impact. The outcome of the vote revealed improvement areas in the following order, by impact (highest - F to lowest - E):

F. Design and implement faster, simpler development processes (6.8)

A. Improved ISO member stakeholder engagement, capacity and monitoring (6.7)

B. Enhance selection and capability of committee leaders and support (6.5)

H. Make better use of IT (6.3)

J. Promote standardization and ISO's public image (6.2)

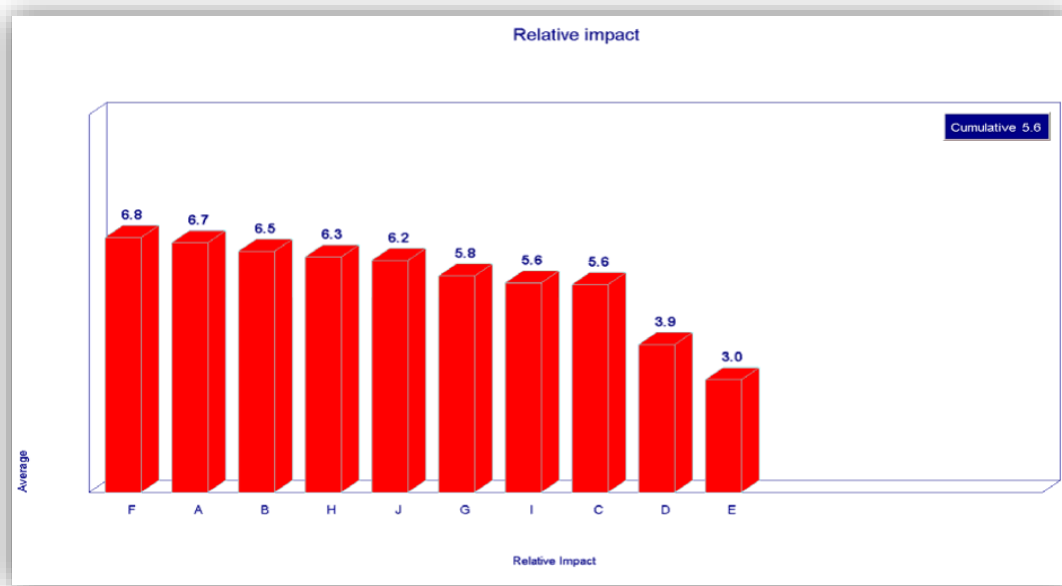
G. Improve process for starting new work (5.8)

I. Improve mechanism to resolve conflicts and reduce blocks (5.6)

C. Increase visibility, accessibility and feedback on ISO work (5.6)

D. Provide earlier consistent professional editing (3.7)

E. Leverage world time-zones to enhance the progression of work (3.0)



The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the initiatives undertaken under the leadership of the TMB between the 2011 GA and the end of 2015 to address the above improvement areas.

Improvement area F- Design and implement faster, simpler development processes

Irritant Ranking – 1 (6.8 votes)

Main achievements under the Living Lab (LL) and the TMB

- a) Faster: Improving processing time;
- b) Better: Project management;
- c) Simpler: simplified process;
- d) Faster, Better: Committee performance;
- e) TMB Hot topic – Committee performance improvement.

a) Faster: Improving processing time

- Simpler, faster, better process piloted and implemented in the ISO/IEC Directives together with TMB and DMT (Directives Maintenance Team). Initiatives leading to: shorter NP stage, new administration of the Draft International Standard (DIS) stage, optional Committee Draft (CD), Final Draft International Standard (FDIS) skipped by default (when no technical changes), therefore more options for committees
- However, as shown below, there has been little effect on the average time frame so far which remains at 3 years:

Average time for ISO to produce...	2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Number of	AVT in months	Number of ISs	AVT in months	Number of ISs	AVT in month	Number of ISs	AVT in months
International Standard	981	36.6	1015	35.3	880	32.4	986	33.2
>>New IS	472	38.7	562	39.87	362	36	396	38.1
>>Revised IS	509	34.7	453	31.6	518	29.8	590	29.9

The table below provides statistics on the use and effect of the new options in the standards development process (IS only) and indicates the time that has been saved.

		NP-----	>DIS Circulation- Publication	----->IS
Standards published between 2011 and 2014 With NWI registered after 2011 (TBC)	Number Standards having had DIS stage	Average processing time from NP Registration to Publication	Average processing time from NP Registration to DIS Circulation	Average processing time from DIS Circulation to Publication
	832	25.6	11.7	13.9
→ Skipping CD Stage				
	Number Percenta	21.7	7.4	14.3
	350 (42%)			
	Average time save if we skip CD stage (in months)	4.0	4.3	-0.4
→ Skipping FDIS Stage				
	Numbe Percenta	22.1	10.9	11.3
	427 (51.3%)			
	Average time save if we skip FDIS stage (in	3.5	0.8	2.6
→ Skipping CD and FDIS Stage				
	Number Percenta	19.0	7.6	11.4
	211 (25.4%)			
	Average time save if we skip CD and FDIS stages (in months)	6.6	4.1	2.5

The table below illustrates that over the past 3 years, approximately 80% of standards were actually published in 27.8 months, while the remaining 20% in more than 4 years (59 months):

Year	All Standards (including revisions)		AVPT Less than 4 Years			AVPT Over 4 Years		
	Number of Standards	Average processing time (Months)	Number of Standards	Average processing time (Months)	%	Number of Standards	Average processing time (Months)	%
2012	1015	35.2	796	28.7	78.4%	219	59.1	21.6%
2013	880	32.4	732	26.8	83.2%	148	59.8	16.8%
2014	985	33.2	813	27.9	82.5%	172	58.3	17.5%
Total	2880	33.7	2341	27.8	81.3%	539	59.0	18.7%

(*) Standards only, amendments and corrigenda excluded

c) Better: Project management

- In the 2015 Priority Achievements the TMB focused on providing more guidance on project management – for example, [the e-learning module](#) was completed in early 2015
- The Project Portal has been improved to better highlight the project management aspects of the standards development process and intermediate target dates can now be entered and monitored directly by the TC/SC secretaries and convenors, all allowing for easier management of target and limit dates

d) Simpler: simplified process

- Simplified processes due to changes in the Directives, Part 1 (see above, under ‘Faster’)
- [How to write standards](#) guide and changes from the [‘send us your work’](#) project have simplified the work of committees drafting standards and it is easier to submit content
- Revision of Part 2 of the ISO/IEC Directives: A Task Force is currently working on the Revision of Part 2 of the Directives, in order to simplify them. The new edition will be published in 2016.

e) Faster, Better: Committee performance

- There is also more focus on committee performance and a chance for members to see their contribution to performance on time and project management through the members’ cockpit.

f) TMB Hot topic – Committee performance improvement

- Alongside the LL initiatives, improving committee performance in terms of average development times of documents, meeting timeframes, number of errata, Systematic Review (SR) decisions on time etc. has been a priority topic of the TMB for some time. As such, this has been discussed at TMB meetings, chairs and convenors conferences and other events.
- The TMB Committee Performance Task Force (CPTF) initiated the sending of meeting feedback surveys after every committee meeting, the regular monitoring of key statistics by the TMB, and the provision of key statistics to each committee (and its responsible NSB) once per year ([TMB Resolution 26/2013](#)).

Conclusion for improvement area F:

- In terms of developing a ‘faster and simpler’ standards development process, much progress has been made via the addition of more options for committees (skipping CD, new administration of DIS, etc.);
- However, in terms of being ‘faster’, we have not seen much improvement. The procedures already allow for quicker development times but the possibilities for going quicker seem to be under-used

The TMB therefore concluded that there is no immediate need for additional rules, but perhaps for better application of them through project management training. A TMB Priority Achievement has been added on the subject for 2016. The DMT (at the December 2015 meeting) will review the current speed of standards development in order to provide recommendations at the February 2016 TMB meeting.

Improvement area A - Improved ISO member stakeholder engagement, capacity & monitoring

Irritant Ranking 2 (6.7 votes)

- a) Main achievements under the LL and the TMB
- b) Feedback on the pilot to allow Correspondent and Subscriber members to participate in up to 5 committees as P-members
- c) Feedback from training courses on stakeholder engagement (based on PEG guidance)
- d) TMB hot topic - Stakeholder engagement & TMB Action Plan project in 2015
- e) Twinning – status update

a) Main achievements under the LL and the TMB

The TMB has made efforts to increase the engagement and capacity of ISO members, both in developed and developing countries. As part of an effort to better track this, and to set targets, a new section was added to the Executive scoreboard called 'investment in learning and growth'. These figures indicate a notable increase in participation from developing countries in the technical work since 2012 (approx. 7% from 2012-2013 and again from 2013-2014).

- The TMB/PEG Guidance "Engaging stakeholders and building consensus" was developed by the TMB in 2011 for ISO members (http://www.iso.org/iso/guidance_nsb.pdf) and a pilot (<https://connect.iso.org/display/standards/Stakeholder+engagement+e-learning+pilot>) module developed based on the content.
- Stakeholder categories were added to the Global Directory so that we could start to track numbers of different stakeholders in the different work areas, helping the ISO committee leaders and conveners to identify missing or under represented stakeholders in their work.
- In 2014 a programme was developed and implemented to allow correspondent and subscriber members to join committees as P members for a 2 year pilot (update on progress given below) The success of this programme will be evaluated as part of the 2015 Priority Achievements.
- Training courses on stakeholder engagement based on the PEG guidance have been developed and are being rolled out.

b) Feedback on the pilot to allow Correspondent and Subscriber members to participate in up to 5 committees as P-members

In March 2013, Council approved a pilot programme for correspondent and subscriber members to take part in ISO technical work during 2014 and 2015 and in up to 5 committees. There are currently 23 participants in the pilot. ISO/CS is carrying out a review of the pilot, the findings of which will be shared with Council in September 2015.

c) Feedback from training courses on stakeholder engagement (based on PEG guidance)

The following 'Regional workshops on Increasing Consensus and Stakeholder Engagement' have been held since 2013, with a total of 104 participants.

Place	# of participants	Date
Lombok, Indonesia	28	3-5 June, 2013
Yerevan, Armenia	23	30 September – 2 October 2013
Bogota, Colombia	39	9-11 December, 2013
Casablanca, Morocco	14	14-16 October, 2014

Feedback from NSBs having followed the training course on stakeholder engagement proved that the course was successful and helped them to do better (and more) stakeholder engagement.

d) TMB hot topic - Stakeholder engagement & Action Plan project in 2015

As a TMB hot topic, the importance of stakeholder engagement and the TMB's initiatives to improve stakeholder engagement in NSBs have been promoted at:

- ISO General Assembly breakout sessions,
- sessions with technical directors
- chairs and convenors conferences

A project on the TMB action plan for 2015 was added as a result of [TMB Resolution 77/2014](#), that will launch a promotional campaign for the PEG guidance documents. A breakout session will be held at the 2015 GA to promote the NSB document and obtain reports from NSBs on their implementation of it. The TMB is also exploring scheduling a regional seminar through the ISO Singapore office using TMB members from the region.

e) Twinning – status update

The TMB is currently focusing on promoting P-member twinning, in particular, since there are few of this type of twinning arrangement operating. There is a 2015 priority achievement project (under TMB and Council) that will aim to increase the number and efficacy of P-member twinings. In addition, there is a 2015 TMB Action Plan project on 'leadership twinning' that will be carried out in conjunction with the above priority achievement project and will identify and study successful and unsuccessful cases of leadership twinning in order to develop recommendations for improving outcomes.

Conclusion for improvement area A:

- Efforts to improve stakeholder engagement (a TMB Hot Topic) are ongoing. The TMB has progressed in this area thanks to the development of e-learning, a successful training course being rolled-out and promotion of the PEG documents (for NSBs and liaisons)
- Pilot project uptake enabling Correspondent and Subscriber members to participate in 5 committees is on the rise, but the timescale for the pilot is too short and some members request an expansion to the number of committees allowed. Council will decide on next steps in September 2015

The TMB therefore concluded that close monitoring of stakeholder engagement initiatives is needed in order to ensure positive outcomes.

Improvement area B - Enhance selection and capability of committee leaders and support –

Irritant Ranking 3 (6.5 votes)

Main achievements under the LL & the TMB

- Training course for Chairs and Convenors, approved by TMB and being rolled out
- Information on the selection criteria for people leading the technical work” was added to the ISO/IEC Directives Part 1 published in 2012 as [Annex SQ](#).
- A meeting feedback survey was launched in 2013 to get feedback from committee members on problems in the committee including with leadership. Convenors are now confirmed every 3 years by their parent committee (see Directives Part 1 clause 1.8.1)
- Chairs are elected for a maximum of 9 years (see Directives Part 1, Clause 1.12.1)
- Improving Project Management in the technical work is seen as a key issue. The focus is to provide more training for committee leaders on what good project management means in ISO standards development. As a first step, an [e-learning module](#) was launched in February 2015. It is in pilot mode to make sure it correctly addresses the problems leaders experience when managing ISO projects.

Conclusion for improvement area B:

- Training course for Chairs and Convenors continue to be rolled out successfully, however the TMB will focus on how to measure the effectiveness of the training under the 2016 TMB Action Plan;
- A survey will be launched by the TMB secretariat to assess the effectiveness of the training, also as part of the 2016 TMB Action Plan.

The TMB is keen to see improvements in the way projects are managed by committee leaders. The various initiatives implemented will be closely monitored and the metrics which will be developed in 2016 will help to ensure successful implementation.

Improvement area H – Make better use of IT

Irritant Ranking 4 (6.3 votes)

Main achievements done under the LL and the TMB:

- a) Improving participation and drafting;
- b) Improving the admin and quality infrastructure for standards development;
- c) Improving performance;
- d) Examples of small projects related to standards development;
- e) Ongoing maintenance/improvement;
- f) TMB request under preparation;

a) Improving participation and drafting

- Virtual participation through WebEx has been possible since 2011
 - WebEx accounts are readily made available to committee leaders and member body staff for use on ISO related work and ISO pays all costs involved
 - Developing countries can also obtain generic accounts for their use at the national level and ISO pays all costs involved
- The TMB pilot on remote participation is underway with 16 volunteer committees (until end April 2016) to test the limits of remote participation
 - The TMB approved guidance on voting of remote participants
- The send us your work concept gives committees the option to reduce the amount of time they spend formatting documents
- A project is currently investigating the use of collaborative authoring environments with a small number of ISO committees to see if this can increase efficiency
- Chairs and secretaries have access to the full content of the standards from their committee or those normatively referenced on the OBP. The possibility of expanding access to convenors is under discussion (TMB Task Force on OBP to report back in September 2015)
- The online browsing platform (OBP) has replaced Concept Database (CDB) for symbols, terms and codes

b) Improving the admin and quality infrastructure for standards development

- New publishing workflow / tools reduced time committees needed to wait for ISO/CS to turn around documents
- Post voting decisions were developed in 2011 to guide the follow-up to Technical Committee level voting throughout a project's lifecycle from proposal to publication.
- Global Directory 3 (2012) - Better administration of Technical committees, users and role assignment
- E-Committees 2 / TFSITE rules implementation (2012/2013) - Simpler, more modern environment for ISO technical work.
- Single Sign-On (2013) – Provides seamless access to ISO applications

c) Improving performance

- A pilot is being run for an ISO Member cockpit. This will allow members to see their committee performance statistics and other performance related data.
- ISOLutions options for standards development strengthen members national processes and their ability to make an effective contribution to the ISO system

d) Examples of small projects related to standards development

- National adoptions database - DB for the adoption and use of ISO standards using data collected during SR, making the information available to ISO members.
- Country codes – 3166 - maintenance process review - review requirements for the maintenance of ISO Country Codes.
- Aligned Commenting template and tool with IEC & CEN (2012/2013).
- Improved the SR process by adding copies of the standards under review and watermarking them thus making it easier for members
- Improved IEC graphical symbols exchange (ISO and IEC exchange ISO 7000 and IEC 60417 so that both collections are available to ISO and IEC Stakeholders).

e) Ongoing maintenance/improvement

- Ongoing maintenance/improvement of ISO applications supporting standards development activities such as global directory, electronic balloting, project portal, submission interface, meeting management, event notifications, comment collation tool, etc.

f) TMB request under preparation

- Following a request from TMB at the February 2015 meeting, specifications for a “Committee meeting management/registration platform” are being developed.

Conclusion for improvement area H:

- Remote participation, collaborative authoring and access for Chairs and Secretaries to standards under the OBP are contributing to the improvement of the standards development process;
- Improvements in IT systems and tools simplify the number of operations or the time involved in developing standards;
- Committee performance statistics are closely monitored to identify key areas to enhance performance;

The TMB will continue to monitor work in this area, with the knowledge that the Ad-hoc task group (AHG) on the future standards environment will have a substantial impact in this area.

Improvement area J – Promote standardization and ISO’s public image

Irritant Ranking 5 (6.2 votes)

Main achievements:

- a) “Standards and You” campaign
- b) "New Management Systems Standards (MSS)" campaign

The TMB action plan for 2016 will explore how committees may use social media and other tools to promote their work within their sectors. There is a vast amount of communication work and events both completed and ongoing within the ISO system in general. For example, there are a number of 2015 priority achievement projects underway, under KSO 7 (ISO and the value of standards are clearly understood by customers, stakeholders and general public) and led by the marketing and communications group in ISO/CS:

a) "Standards and You" campaign to raise ISO's profile

Currently discussing the opportunities to make a mobile app available to members to promote standardization in their countries.

- b) **"New Management Systems Standards (MSS)" campaign** to raise awareness and maximize the visibility of ISO's new and revised MSS being published in 2014-2015.

Ongoing discussions with TC leadership on the campaigns. Next steps are consultation with members to understand needs and expectations in terms of support to ISO/CS, identify existing activities and content on the members' side to ensure appropriate support to members.

Conclusion for improvement area J:

The TMB will continue to monitor work in this area. Current actions in relation to services are also relevant and the two will be watched in conjunction.

Improvement area G – Improve process for starting new work

Irritant Ranking 5 (5.8 votes)

Main achievements:

- a) New area in ISO (TS/P, NWI/PC);
- b) New work within established TCs;

- The role of the TMB in approving new work' was a TMB hot topic in 2012, and the TMB launched several initiatives to improve the process for approving the quality of proposals and of consultations on proposals.

a) New area in ISO (TSP, NWI/PC)

- TS/P – informal consultation among NSBs has been encouraged before sending the TS/P to ISO/CS
- TS/P - quality control ensured by the TMB secretariat (to ensure clarity and avoid confusion or overlaps) before sending the TSP out for voting
- TS/P and NWI/PC process reviewed with a pilot for having ISO members comment during the vote on new areas of work (on ISO connect)
- Votes on NWIPs (positive or negative) now must be accompanied by justification statements to help collect input on market needs and market relevance in new areas or established TCs

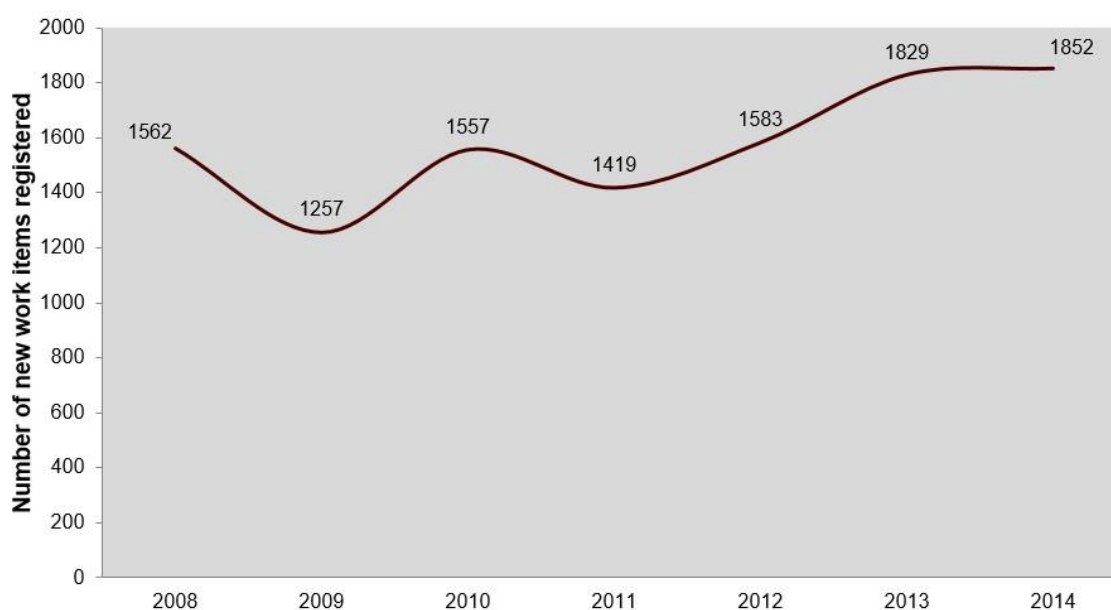
b) New work within established TCs

- It is much easier to start amendments and revisions to existing standards now, no NWI ballot required if no change of scope
- Votes on NWIPs that do not have a justification or expert nomination are not counted (if the information requested by the TC/SC secretary is not received within 2 weeks of vote)
- Directives have been changed so that committees can go ahead with development with 4 P members (reduced from 5) if the committee has less than 16 P members
- Committees can start work with fewer than 4 P members (i.e. only 3) if the TMB gives permission on a case by case basis

- The number of new work items (including revision of standards) is slightly increasing as is illustrated in the charts below. It is also interesting to note that the majority of new work items still belongs to the 3 major sectors of 'engineering technologies', 'electronics, IT and telecommunications', and 'materials technologies'. Year after year, these 3 sectors consistently have the most new work items

New work items (registered) in previous years (all deliverables)

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	1562	1257	1557	1419	1583	1829	1852



Output of published IS

The below information regards ISO publications. You will note that ISO published 1 468 deliverables in 2014, which is the highest number of yearly publications. But this is mainly due to the ISO/TC/184 documents (TS). The percentage of revisions compared to new subjects remains quite steady over the years (around 50% of the total number of deliverables).

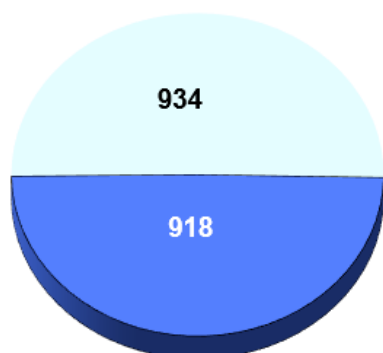
Published standards

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Annual number of ISO deliverables published	1105	1230	1038	1313	1208	1280	1103	1468
Total ISO deliverables published in the ISO portfolio	17041	17765	18083	18536	19023	19573	19977	20493
Total ISO deliverables published in the ISO portfolio (not incl. amendments and corrigenda)	15541	16166	16362	16787	17253	17725	18206	18666

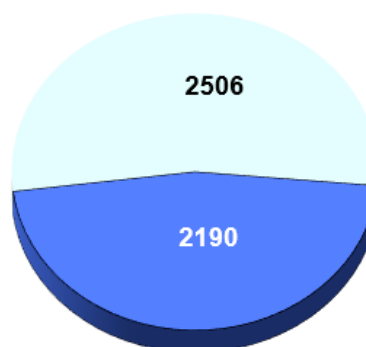
Published ISO deliverables: revisions and new

		2011	2012	2013	2014
Published International Standards	All	1065	1120	956	1072
	New	496	551	434	477
Others published ISO deliverables**	All	143	160	147	396
	New	100	130	128	181
All published ISO deliverables	All	1208	1280	1103	1468
	New	596	681	562	658
% new (all deliverables)		49%	53%	51%	45%

New work items registered in 2014



All active work items



■ Revision of Standards (all ISO deliverables) □ Pure new work items

Age of standards

The TMB is monitoring the average age of standards, noting that it is increasing from year to year (12.3 years in 2013 and 12.6 in 2014). The estimate for 2015 is an average age of 12.7-12.8.

Age of standards - Breakdown by technical sector:

Technical Sectors	Number of Published ISO Deliverables	Global average
Agriculture	1043	15.10
Basic Chemicals	1108	18.12
Basic Subjects	592	12.65
Building	915	11.46

Environment	782	10.94
Health and Medicine	1008	8.94
Information Processing, Graphics and Photograph	3882	9.53
Mechanical Engineering	5217	12.67
Non-metallic Materials	1715	11.46
Ores and Metals	943	15.84
Packaging/Distribution of Goods	231	15.43
Special Technologies	988	9.75
Not Assigned	241	11.49

New fields of work (TSPs)

At the end of this report, you will find information about new proposals. ISO/CS reads each proposal and has requested the proposer to make changes to the proposal before circulation for vote in 100% of the cases.

Conclusion for improvement area G:

The TMB has implemented a number of changes to improve the quality and market relevance of proposals for new work (e.g. need for justification statements and new review process for proposals for new TCs/PCs) and decided to implement a “spot check” system to verify the quality and market relevance of new work being developed in committees. The TMB also decided that statistics such as the number of active work items and the ratio of revisions/total number of published standards should not be KPIs and therefore not have targets. Therefore, the main things to be monitored in this section are:

1/ Age of standards:

Regarding the age of standards, the statistics show that there has been no significant change from the situation as it stood in 2013. However, following the TMB’s review of the ‘age of standards’ in the 2014 dashboard, a priority achievement was added for 2015 under TMB lead – this is **project 1.1 in the TMB action plan for 2015**. This project includes a review of the mechanism for SR, the questions and the post-review decision making process. The TMB project plan for 2016 also included a proposed PA for 2016: “2.1 Review the age of standards in the ISO portfolio and develop new mechanisms to ensure that ISO’s published standards continue to meet market needs. This should include reviewing ISO systematic review processes, questions and post-SR follow up by committees”.

2/ Errata and corrigenda

The TMB is looking at this in a TMB Task Force created in February 2015 (**TF Quality of edition**)

Improvement area I – Improve mechanism to resolve conflicts & reduce blocks

Irritant Ranking 6 (5.6 votes)

Main achievements under the LL and the TMB

- Implementation of the Code of Conduct (Living Lab Quick Win)
- ISO/IEC/ITU escalation mechanism is now in place to solve problems between the 3 organizations at the earliest possible stage
- Conflict resolution is covered in the training course for chairs and convenors, approved by TMB and being rolled out (see details under 'B')
- A key reference document laying out the different roles in ISO technical work is [My ISO Job](#). This was revised in 2014
- The [Foreword supplementary information text](#) was developed to help standards writers and users understand the application and context of ISO standards with regard to conformity assessment and within the context of Technical Barriers to Trade (TBTs) – thus helping to avoid blocks based on concerns about certification disclaimers or standards becoming TBTs.

Conclusion for improvement area I:

The TMB will survey committee leaders ahead of the December 2015 DMT meeting to determine if the Code of Conduct is found to be useful. Furthermore, the TMB will also gather best practices from Technical Programme Managers to understand what can be done to reduce or avoid blockages in the standards development process.

Improvement area C – Increase visibility, accessibility and feedback on ISO work

Irritant Ranking 7 (5.6 votes)

Main achievements:

- a) Market impact of standards;
- b) Increasing accessibility.

a) Market impact of standards

- Impact of standards in the market is one of the TMB hot topics. A small TF in the TMB tried to discuss market impact measurement at the DMT in 2013, but no clear way forward was determined
- There was a TMB pilot on 20121 Sustainable event management to use LinkedIn to gauge market impact, but the results were inconclusive. The LinkedIn community benefitted from the posts of the Committee Chair, but it did not develop into a discussion platform for users of the standard as hoped
- There are other groups on LinkedIn related to ISO Standards, for example there are a few on ISO 50001

- ISO 50001 Energy Management Standard
 - ISO 50001 Energy Management Systems Certification
 - ISO 50001 Superior Energy Performance/Global Superior Energy Performance
- A question on whether to encourage committees to start or take part in conversations such as these (LinkedIn or other internet forums) to get 'live' feedback on the impact of standards was explored by the TMB.
 - User surveys were also piloted for 11 high profile standards, where a link to the survey was included in the Foreword of the document. A total of 224 responses were received, most for ISO 21500 (project management), ISO 50001 (energy management systems) and ISO 39001 (road traffic safety management systems). This pilot is now finished. However, it remains to be decided what should be done with the results - how should the input be provided to the committee and should it also be provided to members as part of SR ballots? This is under discussion in project 1.1 of the TMB Action Plan 2015.
 - A customer survey on products and services is one of the 2015 Priority Achievements – the survey has been run and the next steps are to consolidate findings with Nielsen users survey and share with relevant bodies.

b) Increasing accessibility

- The ISO Council approved an initiative to make more ISO content available in more languages in September 2013. ISO/CS started work with CSC/SPC oversight after reviewing a project proposal with them at their January meeting. Work is ongoing and pilots with members are now starting up. Progress on this project is reported regularly.
- The role of translation on this improvement area could also be considered in the future.

Conclusion for improvement area C:

How to gather feedback on the market impact of standards has been a hot topic of the TMB for some time, but so far there have been few TMB initiatives on this. However, continuation of the committee innovation on 'user surveys' is currently under discussion in project 1.1 of the TMB Action Plan for 2015 and there is a proposed project for the TMB 2016 action plan, PA 1.1 "Explore the identification and introduction of new subjects and projects to ensure ISO's standards are global and market Relevant" in a joint group TMB/SPC.

The TMB will continue to monitor this subject and in particular the work of the Council AHG on the future of standards environment (since many ideas for gathering market feedback involve social media and other IT tools).

Improvement area D – Provide earlier consistent professional editing

Irritant Ranking 8 (3.7 votes)

Main achievements

- ISO/CS Editors were transitioned into Editorial Program Managers (EPM). This role is designed to be more committee facing and at an earlier stage - The main distinction between the EPM and the TPM role is that the EPM is focused on the document(s). Where drafting, editing or production issues are obstructing the creation of content and progress, then the EPM can help. Outward facing tasks such as Editorial training/workshops are also a key part of the job to build this knowledge directly in the committee.
- There is a priority achievement for 2015 designed to help members understand more about this EPM role and to develop it in their own organizations if they wish to. A report on the experience gained so far including any effect of on project management will be prepared under this Priority Achievement.

Conclusion for improvement area D:

Given the success of the EPM role, but the limited number of staff currently involved in it, the TMB is requesting ISO/CS to conduct an assessment of resources that could be allocated. A report will be provided at the September 2015 TMB meeting.

Improvement area E – Leverage world time-zones to enhance the progression of work

Irritant Ranking (3 votes)

Conclusion for improvement area E:

This is currently being considered in the TMB pilot project on remote participation (details under irritant H, above).

New initiatives:

- 1. Living Lab – Past, present & future, Phase 2 Focus on committee innovations**
- 2. Joined-up approach between ISO governing bodies**

1. Living Lab – Phase 2 – Focus on committee innovations

Under the [Living Lab](#), there were several categories of pilot projects run (see list below), most of them are now closed. The LL phase 1 website will be kept for information (See: <https://connect.iso.org/display/project/Living+Lab.>) but Phase 1 is now closed and a new website will be created for Phase 2, for remaining committee innovations and any new

ones added. Proposals for committee innovation projects to be piloted under the Living Lab phase 2 may be submitted by anyone participating in ISO standards development and will be assessed by a TMB TF (LL2). The TF will also review the LL2 initiatives, assess progress and determine other projects that should be considered.

Conclusion for Living lab – Past, present & future:

The Living Lab yielded many improvements to the standards development process and continues to be viewed as a tool for innovation. The TMB therefore has begun Phase 2 of the project which will allow committees and anyone participating in the standards development process to propose ideas, making them the ‘owners’ of innovation in ISO’s standards development processes.

2. Joined-up approach between ISO governing bodies

An additional initiative taken by the TMB during the course of the Strategic Plan 2011-2015 has been to increase synergies with the other ISO governing bodies – in particular with the Council Standing Committee/ Strategy and Policy Committee (CSC/SPC). A project in the area of services will be closely monitored by both groups. Reports of the ISO governance groups are now provided at each TMB meeting to further explore joint work potentials.

* * *

NEW FIELDS OF WORK

New committees

Since the last General Assembly, a total of 5 committees were created. Three of these were technical committees resulting from proposals submitted by BSI (UK), SAC (China) and SA (Australia). Two project committees were proposed as well, one by SAC (China) and one by COPOLCO. The table below provides an overview of the new committees established since the last General Assembly in 2014:

Proposal	Proposer	Result	Secretariat	Committee
TS/P 246 Forensic sciences	SA (Australia)	approved	SA (Australia)	ISO/TC 272
TS/P 247 Asset management	BSI (UK)	approved	BSI (UK)	ISO/TC 251
NWIP Guidance on unit pricing	COPOLCO	approved	SA (Australia)	ISO/PC 294
NWIP Audit data collection	SAC (China)	approved	SAC (China)	ISO/PC 295
TS/P 248 Bamboo and rattan	SAC (China)	approved	SAC (China)	ISO/TC 296

In addition to the above proposals, two proposals are currently under member body ballot (closing 2015-08-19 and 2015-10-03 respectively). Details are available in the table below.

Proposal	Proposer	Result
TS/P 250 Rare earth	SAC (China)	Pending
TS/P 251 Vape and vapour products	AFNOR (France)	Pending

One proposal under TMB vote has been deferred to the next TMB meeting:

Proposal	Proposer	Result
TS/P 249 Waste management, recycling and road operation service	DIN (Germany)	Deferred at TMB level

One proposal will be sent to the ISO member bodies for voting shortly:

Proposal	Proposer	Result
TS/P Solid recovered fuels	SFS (Finland)	n/a

ISO'S CORE BUSINESS

ITEM 9.2 Presentation of the Lawrence D. Eicher leadership award

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly is invited to express its congratulations to the 2015 recipient of the award.

Background

In 2002, Council established the Lawrence D. Eicher (LDE) award in remembrance of the late Secretary-General, Dr. Lawrence D. Eicher (who was in office for more than 15 years as Secretary-General). It is presented by the ISO President every year at the General Assembly.

The LDE award is an important means of recognizing committees who have made significant contributions and have demonstrated excellence. There are many advantages to being selected to win the award:

- Success in the competition is a way to add to the profile of the committee's work both inside and outside of the ISO community.
- The winning committee gains visibility by being featured in ISO's communication activities, which has in the past led to a number of mentions in the wider media.
- Every year, ISO members are reminded of the past recipients of the award in the working papers to the ISO General Assembly and the minutes of the ISO General Assembly serve as a permanent record of the winner.
- When presenting the award, the ISO President describes the achievements and strengths which led to the selection of the committee for the award.

The TMB has defined a broad range of criteria against which committees may be considered for this award, including: effective leadership, use of innovative approaches, effective communication, promotion of the involvement of developing countries, and proactive project management.

A call for nominations was issued in January 2015 and the nominations received were reviewed by the TMB. The selection committee, composed of a subset of TMB members, selected the winner.

The award will be presented to representatives of the 2015 winning committee under this agenda item.

The following is a list of the committees that have received this prestigious award to date:

- 2014, ISO/TC45/SC 2, Rubber and rubber products – Testing and analysis.
- 2013, ISO/TC 68, Financial services.
- 2012, ISO/TC 242, Energy management.
- 2011, ISO/TC 34, Food products.
- 2010, ISO/TC 211, Geographic information/Geomatics.
- 2009, ISO/TC 172, Optics and Photonics.
- 2008, ISO/TC 127, Earth-moving machinery.
- 2007, ISO/TC 184/SC 4, Industrial automation systems and integration/Industrial data.
- 2006, ISO/TC 67, Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries.
- 2005, ISO/TC 8, Ships and marine technology.
- 2004, ISO/TC 176/SC 2, Quality management and quality assurance/Quality systems.
- 2003, ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 29, Information technology/Coding of audio, picture, multimedia and hypermedia information.

Further information on the LDE award and previous winners is available on ISO online:

<http://www.iso.org/iso/iso-awards.htm>

WORKING WITH PARTNERS

ITEM 11 Panel discussion moderated by the Vice-President (finance) on the World Standards Cooperation (WSC), with ISO, IEC and ITU representatives

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly is asked to be ready with comments and questions for the panel discussion amongst ISO, IEC and ITU representatives.

Background

The **tripartite cooperation** between ISO, the IEC and the ITU takes place through the World Standards Cooperation (WSC), established in 2001. This also includes regular contacts between the CEOs and staff of the three organizations.

The WSC held its 14th meeting in Geneva on 12 February 2015. The membership list in 2015 and the terms of reference of the WSC are attached - see Annex. Highlights of main items discussed at the WSC meeting:

- Promotion of the international standardization system
The theme of the 2015 World Standards Day is “Standards – the world’s common language”. The WSC supported to have a video competition in place of the usual poster competition. The idea of this approach was to allow the three organizations to engage with their broad communities, particularly reaching the new generation, and to build awareness about the benefits of international standards.

ITU will take the lead on the 2016 World Standards Day, for which the WSC approved the theme: “Standards build trust”.

- Academia
A WSC Roundtable on “The Role of Standardization in Innovation and Entrepreneurship” was held at the University of Washington, Seattle, WA (USA) on 22-23 January 2015. The event brought together academics, as well as leading personalities from industry, standards developing organizations and government. There were interesting breakout sessions and plenary discussion on innovation and entrepreneurship as well as on how these topics impact academia. The roundtable was particularly valuable and made it stand out among the huge number of events that take place every year. The WSC members supported the concept of a 2016 Academia Roundtable in Asia.

The 2015 WSC Academic Day will be hosted by the Korean Agency for Technology and Standards (KATS) in Seoul on 26 August 2015, in conjunction with the International Cooperation for Education about Standardization (ICES) workshop taking place on 24-25 August. The first day of the ICES workshop will be dedicated to the presentation of Academic Papers submitted by university professors and researchers. The second day will be dedicated to the central theme workshop, “Competency Requirements and Career Development of Standards Professionals”.

- **Accessibility**
The WSC asked the three CEOs of the WSC member organizations to revisit the recommendations arising from the IEC, ISO, ITU workshop on accessibility to review their continued relevance and to determine a more proactive approach their implementation. The three CEOs recommended to review, in 2016, how the joint Guide has been implemented and how to support the further understanding of the Guide. It is recalled that last year, the three organizations approved a common policy on standardization and accessibility and also issued a common document, ISO/IEC Guide 71 / ITU-T Supplement 17 for the H-series, Guide for addressing accessibility in standards.
- **Patents policy discussions**
The WSC asked the three CEOs of the WSC member organizations to discuss the best mechanism for IEC, ISO and ITU to collaborate on issues related to the patent policy, including the transfer of patents. ITU-T has an IPR Ad-hoc group to address its own IPR issues. ISO and IEC are observers in this work. ISO, IEC and ITU continue to share a common patent policy.
- **Conformity Assessment**
A WSC Conformity Assessment workshop, led by IEC, is scheduled to take place in the second half of 2015 in Geneva with the UNECE Working Party 6 meeting to improve awareness of global Conformity Assessment.
- **Three year rolling plan for WSC activities**
Following agreement at the 2011 WSC meeting that a three-year rolling plan on joint activities should be developed, the WSC members approved the rolling plan for 2015-2017 inclusive. Activities approved were under the main headings of World Standards Day, Academia, Coordination of relations with WTO, WSC events, Conformity Assessment, Promotion, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Promotion on the use of International Standards in bilateral trade agreements, and Accessibility.

Technical collaboration between ISO, IEC and ITU

- The technical collaboration between ISO and IEC continues to be good. The chairs and secretaries of the ISO Technical Management Board (TMB) and IEC Standardization Management Board (SMB) regularly attend the meetings of the other management board to assure coordination and cooperation. As an example of the good cooperation, it is envisaged to organize a joint workshop in February 2016 between the IEC SMB and ISO TMB. The overlap concerning standards development between the two organizations is very small, well controlled, and not greater than between committees from the same organization.
- Cooperation with ITU has also increased over the past few years. ITU is now regularly invited to participate in TMB meetings to further create opportunities for dialogue between the two organizations, and cooperation is sought through participation in the relevant ISO Strategic advisory groups (such as the one on Smart Cities) or ITU. ISO's technical collaboration with ITU remains very strong in the area of ISO/IEC JTC 1 *Information technology*, where there is very good collaboration with the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T).
- ISO, IEC and ITU continue to exchange their new work item proposals on a monthly basis to increase cooperation at the earliest possible stage.

GOALS, MEMBERSHIP AND TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE IEC, ISO, AND ITU WORLD STANDARDS COOPERATION (WSC)

1 Goals

The primary functions of the WSC are:

- to strengthen and advance the voluntary consensus-based international standards system of IEC, ISO, and ITU through specific policies and cooperation, and by the sharing of information on experiences;
- to promote and increase the worldwide visibility of international consensus-based standardization and related conformity assessment matters;
- to resolve expeditiously any issue regarding cooperation in the technical work of the three organizations, if the matter has failed to be resolved in a timely manner at all lower levels of coordination.

2 WSC membership in 2015

For IEC	For ISO	For ITU
President <i>Dr Junji Nomura</i>	President <i>Dr Zhang Xiaogang</i>	Director, Telecommunication Standardization Bureau <i>Mr Chaesub Lee</i>
Immediate Past President <i>Dr. Klaus Wucherer</i>	Vice-President (policy) <i>Mr John Walter</i>	Deputy to the Director, Telecommunication Standardization Bureau <i>Mr Reinhard Scholl</i>
Vice-President and Standardization Management Board (SMB) Chairman <i>Mr James E. Matthews III</i>	Vice-President (technical management) and TMB Chair <i>Dr Elisabeth Stampfl-Blaha</i>	Chairman, Telecommunication Standardization Advisory Group (TSAG) <i>Mr Bruce Gracie</i>
General Secretary and CEO <i>Mr Frans Vreeswijk</i>	Secretary-General <i>Mr Kevin McKinley¹</i>	Chief of Study Group Department, Radiocommunication Bureau <i>Mr Colin Langtry</i>

3 Terms of reference

The WSC shall seek:

- to develop policy and strategy on the promotion of international consensus-based standards, including the guides and standards on which global conformity assessment may be based, to industry, the business community, governments, the World Trade Organization (WTO), other international organizations and users, including consumers;

¹ Acting Secretary-General as of 1 August 2015

- to develop a promotion and orientation programme aimed at educational institutions, in particular engineering schools and management schools;
- to guide the Joint Technical Advisory Board (JTAB), when needed, on technical issues of work delineation – the ITU-T1 will be invited to attend JTAB meetings;
- to address issues of common interest;
- to set up, when needed, ad hoc task forces with participation as required.

The chairmanship and the secretariat will be from the same WSC member organization, and will rotate annually.

The WSC members will report to their respective bodies on agreements reached. Approval of executive actions on such agreements and recommendations remains at the discretion of each organization.

¹ ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector

WORKING WITH PARTNERS

Item 12

Update from the WTO representative

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly is invited to comment on the address of the WTO representative and on the below report.

Introduction

Under this agenda item, a WTO representative will address the General Assembly. The ISO Central Secretariat monitors on a continual basis the WTO's developments relevant to ISO. The report given below highlights the ISO/WTO cooperation since the last ISO General Assembly in Rio de Janeiro in 2014.

1 Cooperation with the WTO Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade (WTO/TBT Committee)

a) Operation of the WTO Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards

The *WTO Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards* (Annex 3 to the *Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade*) designates the ISO/IEC Information Centre in Geneva as the channel for notifications by standardizing bodies of their acceptance of the WTO TBT Standards Code.

In accordance with the *ISO/WTO Memorandum of Understanding on a WTO Standards Information Service Operated by ISO*, information on standardizing bodies accepting the WTO TBT Standards Code is published annually in the *WTO TBT Standards Code Directory* and is updated quarterly on ISO's web site on a cost recovery basis. The 2015 edition of the *WTO TBT Standards Code Directory* was issued in July 2015. The WTO/TBT Committee appreciates the fact that the Directory is also regularly updated in the *WTO, ISO and World Trade* section of the *ISO/IEC Information Centre Web site*.

As at 1 July 2015, 174 standardizing bodies from 134 countries/customs territories and four regional standards organizations had accepted the Code, of which 127 are ISO members (105 member bodies, 19 correspondent members and 3 subscriber members). **ISO members not having yet accepted the Code are encouraged to join in line with the ISO Code of Ethics.**

b) Participation in WTO/TBT Committee meetings

ISO has the status of permanent observer on the WTO/TBT Committee and regularly provides information to the Committee on matters regarding international standardization and conformity assessment. ISO has been represented in all the WTO/TBT committee meetings held since the 2014 ISO General Assembly:

- 17-18 June 2015;

- 18-19 March 2015;
- 5-6 November 2014.

The latest communication from ISO submitted to the WTO/TBT committee during the period under consideration are attached at Annex 1.

2 Cooperation with the WTO Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures (SPS Committee)

The WTO/SPS agreement addresses measures concerning the protection of human, animal or plant life, or health, and it specifically names the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC); the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE); and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) as organizations that produce “international standards”. ISO is an observer member of the WTO/SPS Committee, provides updates and responses to questions on its standardization activities, and maintains close cooperation with the designated intergovernmental standards-setters.

ISO provided a formal communication to the WTO/SPS in July 2015 summarizing ISO's international collaboration in the food area, conformity assessment work, food safety standardization, related developing country support and capacity-building and promoting the conference and training on Using and referencing ISO and IEC standards to support public policy that will be held on 2 November in Geneva – see Annex 2.



ISO and developing countries

10 June 2015

**ISO Technical Assistance Activities and Training
Services for Developing Countries during January
2014 - March 2015**

List of acronyms and abbreviations

APDC	Action plan for Developing Countries
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
COPOLCO	ISO's Committee on Consumer Policy
COPNAT	Pan American Standards Commission
DCMAS	Network on Metrology, Accreditation and Standardization for Developing Countries
DEVCO	ISO committee on developing country matters
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit
INS	Institutional Strengthening
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITC	International Trade Center
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
Norad	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NSB	National Standardization Body
SAG	Strategic Advisory Groups
SC	Sub-committee
SECO	Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SR	Social Responsibility
TC	Technical Committee
TMB	Technical Management Board
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WG	Working Group

Table of Contents

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS 1

1 INTRODUCTION 2

2 ISO ACTION PLAN FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES 2011-2015 3

3 ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED UNDER THE ACTION PLAN..... 9

4 FUNDING SOURCES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES 9

5 PARTNERSHIPS WITH DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ... 9

1 Introduction

This brief report to the members of the WTO Technical Barriers to Trade Committee highlights the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) technical assistance activities and training services for developing countries during January 2014 – March 2015.

Because three-quarters of the 163 national standards bodies (NSBs) that make up the ISO network are from developing countries, the organization has a deep understanding of the needs of this group of countries. At the same time, the ISO standards development system can only be as strong as its members. Therefore, there is a need to ensure that the members from developing countries operate efficiently in order to play their roles effectively at the national, regional and international levels. In this way, the technical assistance provided to them by ISO also contributes to enhancing the global relevance of ISO International Standards.

ISO has been implementing technical assistance programmes targeted at its members from developing countries since the early 1980s. Aligned with the **ISO Strategic Plan 2011-2015, the ISO Action Plan for developing countries 2011-2015** provides the road map for this support

It is to be noted that the ISO list of developing countries is approved by ISO Council. The list is based on the UN list of Member States of the Group of 77 (G77) plus ISO members in the UN Eastern European Group of countries that asked to be added. ISO groups developing countries by region for 9 groups when carrying out technical assistance activities and training services.

The list of ISO's developing country members is available on ISO website (<http://www.iso.org/iso/home/about/iso-and-developing-countries/developing-countries-in-iso-by-region.htm>).

2 ISO Action Plan for developing countries 2011-2015

Implementation of the new **ISO Action Plan for developing countries 2011-2015 (APDC2)** started in 2011 with the objective of achieving the following outputs:

1. Increased participation in ISO technical work
2. Capacity built in standardization and related matters for ISO members and their stakeholders
3. Awareness improved on the role and benefits of International Standards and their use. International standards are therefore increasingly used
4. ISO members in developing countries strengthened at institutional level
5. Regional cooperation strengthened
6. Introduction of the subject of standardization as part of educational curricula initiated

The number of activities implemented by ISO for developing countries has significantly increased over the years due to additional resources made available by donors. Figures 1 and 2 below summarizes the total number of training days, total number of participants and expenditures percentage per each output of the APDC2 during the period 2011-2014.

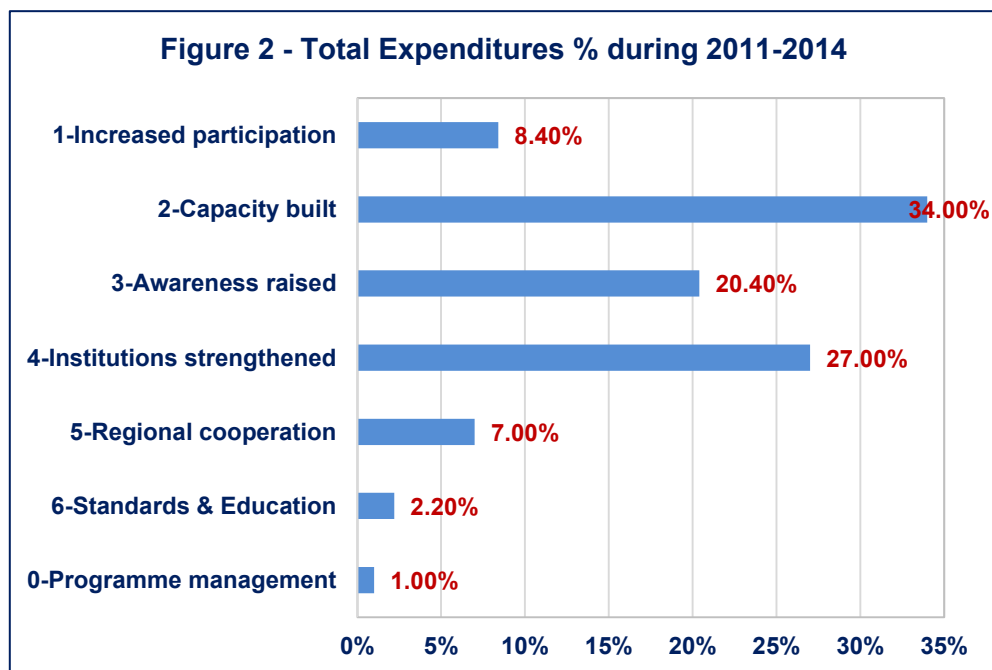
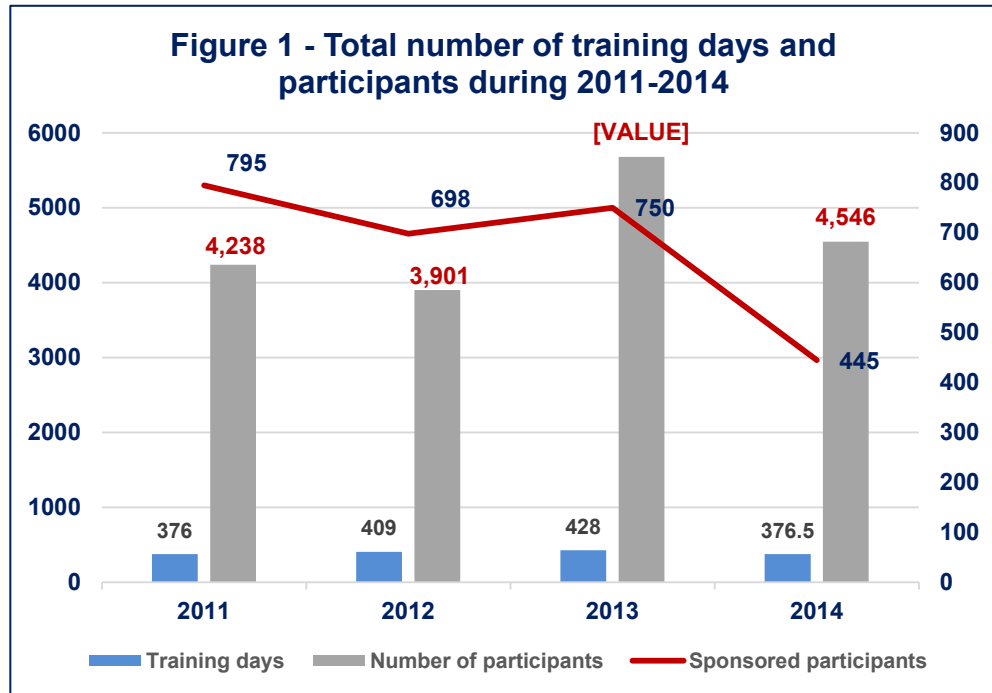


Table 1 below shows the total number of participants from ISO members that had participated in the different technical assistance and training activities at the national, regional and global levels during the period 2011-2014.

Participants - Coverage	2014	2013	2012	2011	Total	Percent
National	3 845	4 437	2 473	2 737	13 492	73%
Regional	428	908	1 014	1 205	3 555	19%
Global	273	332	414	296	1 315	7%
Total	4 546	5 677	3 901	4 238	18 362	100%

Highlights of the technical assistance activities and training services implemented during January 2014 – March 2015 under the ISO Action Plan for developing countries 2011-2015 are presented below.

Output 1 - Increased participation in ISO technical work

A) Sponsorship and physical participation

ISO supports the involvement of developing countries in the technical work performed by ISO technical committees (including project committees), subcommittees and working groups. By participating at these three levels, developing countries ensure that their interests are taken into account and, in so doing, contribute to strengthening ISO's global relevance.

ISO has revised the sponsorship programme to enhance developing country participation in ISO technical work. The new programme has been effective since January 2015. One of the key features of the new programme is that members in developing countries will be entitled to three sponsorships per calendar year to send national experts to ISO technical committee (TC), subcommittee (SC) or working group (WG) meetings, and that the sponsorship will cover both the travel and stay of the participants.

Sponsorships were provided to **100 delegates** from various developing countries to participate in ISO Technical Committees/Subcommittees/Working Groups (TCs/SCs/WGs) meetings from January 2014- March 2015.

B) More effective leadership and participation

There is a need for more effective performance in leadership and other roles dealing with standardization and the use of ISO e-tools. In response, regular training sessions were organized for members from developed and developing countries. During the period under review, four sessions of the *ISO Secretaries' Week* course were organized for ISO TC/SC secretaries, secretary support teams and WG convenors in Geneva. Also, three sessions of the *ISO Secretaries' Week* course were organized in China, Malaysia and South Africa.

The expertise in the use of IT tools developed by ISO in support of standards development and dissemination processes is strongly encouraged to enable national standards bodies to engage fully in ISO technical work. Four training courses on ***e-Services for Member Body User Administrator (MBUAs)*** were conducted from January 2014- March 2015 in different countries (Switzerland, China, Costa Rica and Kenya).

Moreover, two training courses for ISO/TC/SC chairs/convenors were conducted in South Africa and USA with 61 participants.

The total number of technical assistance activities and training services conducted for developing countries under output 1 during January 2014 – March 2015 is **42 with the participation of 436 people**.

Output 2 - Capacity built in standardization and related matters

The second key output of the Action Plan is to build the capacity of national experts and key stakeholders in good standardization practices, and to develop their skills to participate effectively in ISO technical work.

Some examples are given below on training courses and materials offered by ISO to the developing countries.

As part of the effort to encourage the wider use of ISO 26000 “Guidance on social responsibility”, ISO signed a four-year agreement with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) for the Uptake and use of ISO 26000 on Social Responsibility within the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. Countries participating in the project are Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, and Tunisia. The objective of the project is to build capacity within each of the above mentioned countries, using the NSB as the central pivot, and to create a pool of national and regional experts, who in turn can assist selected organizations to apply ISO 26000 in their operations. The project has demonstrated the value of the exchange of experience and best practices at the regional level. It continued till March 2015. External evaluators commissioned by Sida conducted a mid-term evaluation of the project and the report was published in March 2014. Currently, the total number of trainers on ISO 26000 is 120 and the total number of participating pilot organizations is 96 in 8 countries in the MENA region.

A similar project on Social Responsibility was conducted in three countries in Eastern Africa, namely Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, to assist selected pilot organizations to apply ISO 26000. This project was funded by the by the Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

In addition to the SR MENA and SR East Africa projects, the uptake of the ISO 26000 standard was further enhanced through national workshops held in some developing countries such as Ethiopia.

Also, a global workshop was held in Singapore in March 2014 on the economic benefits of standards and how to assess and quantify the impact of standards using the ISO methodology. This workshop objective was intended to assist the National Standards Bodies (who are participating in the ISO Institutional Strengthening project) to consolidate their understanding of the role of standards in development and trade, promote the application of the ISO methodology for use in designing and developing studies addressing the use and benefits of standards for future involvement in policy discussions. The workshop targeted managers from NSBs, consultants, researchers/professors from local universities with knowledge about standardization.

The total number of technical assistance activities and training services conducted for developing countries under **output 2** during January 2014 – March 2015 is **28 with the participation of 455 people**.

Output 3 - Improved awareness of the role of standardization

Building awareness on the importance of using standards in all spheres of economic activity to achieve sustainable development goals is a key element of national quality policies. It is also useful in engaging stakeholders and the ultimate users of International Standards in national and international standardization work.

In order to achieve this output, many workshops and seminars in topical areas of interest for developing countries were conducted on food safety, life cycle assessment, energy management systems, greenhouse gases, societal security, environmental footprinting, risk management, road traffic safety management, and conformity assessment standards.

Moreover, UNIDO and ISO organized a training on “Regional Trade Capacity Building for Least Developed Countries”, conducted with the support of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) and in cooperation with the Network on Metrology, Accreditation and Standardization for Developing Countries (DCMAS). The 5-day training held on March 2015 gathered 21 participants from 11 African countries, namely Burundi, Chad, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo and Uganda.

Members are encouraged to replicate such events on their own initiative so as to reach as many stakeholders and standards users as possible. Course materials can be provided by ISO Central Secretariat (ISO/CS) upon request.

The total number of technical assistance activities and training services conducted for developing countries under **output 3** during January 2014 – March 2015 is **24 with the participation of 1787 people**.

Output 4 - Institutional strengthening of members in developing countries

The objective of this output is to strengthen national standards bodies, which operate in various types of legal and institutional frameworks as well as in different business environments, in order to enhance their competence and credibility. Strong NSBs are key for ensuring adequate participation in international standardization work and for the implementation of international standards at the national level.

In April 2011, ISO launched an Institutional Strengthening project (INS) covering 13 member bodies from 9 regions. This was the first time that ISO worked with a group of ISO members to directly assess their specific needs so as to draw up a list of priority actions, which are then addressed through the delivery of ISO technical assistance.

A new project agreements were signed in 2013 between ISO and Sida. This project has institutional strengthening as the central theme and an additional 11 countries are going to be covered between 2014 and 2017. The total number of countries currently active under INS amounts to 43.

ISO/CS is working with ISO members in Canada, France and Malaysia to deliver the INS project in several of the beneficiary countries, namely Cambodia, Cameroon, Gabon, Peru, Côte d'Ivoire, Myanmar and Bhutan Senegal.

A regional training course on Good Standardization Practice (GSP) was delivered in Lithuania with the objective of benchmarking NSBs' operations with guidelines considered essential at the international level. This training was attended by 14 participants from 6 developing countries in the Central Asia & Central-Eastern Europe regions.

In addition to the above, ISO has also targeted several specific areas. Such activities address operational aspects of NSBs such as:

- Marketing, promotion and intellectual property rights, and
- Stakeholder engagement

Two regional courses on Marketing and Promotion of International Standards was held in Nairobi, Kenya, in May 2014. Another course on the same topic was delivered in Warsaw, Poland in December 2014. These trainings were attended by 46 participants from 27 developing countries.

A regional course on Stakeholder engagement was conducted in Morocco in October 2014 based on the ISO Process Evaluation Group (PEG) guidance. This course was attended by 16 participants from 7 developing countries.

The total number of technical assistance activities and training services conducted for developing countries under **output 4** during January 2014 – March 2015 is **77 with the participation of 1884 people**.

Output 5 - Increased regional cooperation

Experience has shown that, when there is good partnership and commitment, regional and sub-regional cooperation in standardization and related matters are one of the most effective channels for sharing experience, organizing training and optimizing participation in international standardization.

Regional cooperation is essential to enable developing countries to address the challenges of globalization and integrate more effectively in the multilateral trading system. In addition to the long standing relations with regional standards organizations such as Pan American Standards Commission (COPANT), formal relations have been established with sub-regional organizations, namely the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the CARICOM Regional Organization for Standards and Quality (CROSQ), the GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) Standardization Organization (GSO), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the East African Community (EAC). Many of these organizations take an active role in supporting the implementation of activities carried out under the ISO Action Plan for developing countries.

Also, regional activities targeted at chief executive officers of national standards bodies have been pursued. A CEO forum was held in Accra (Ghana) for ISO members in the Eastern-Southern & Central-Western Africa region in March 2014. The second one was held in Astana (Kazakhstan) for ISO members in the Central Asia & Central-Eastern Europe regions in August 2014. In addition to enhancing regional cooperation, these events incorporate significant discussions on strategic planning, financial management, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues and focus on case studies on best practices. The CEO forums are facilitated by the ISO Secretary-General.

The total number of technical assistance activities and training services conducted for developing countries under **output 5** during January 2014 – March 2015 is **5 with the participation of 129 people**.

Output 6 - Subject of standardization introduced in educational curricula

A regional workshop to increase the collaboration between NSBs and institutions of higher education took place in Serbia in October 2014. KATS, the ISO member for the Republic of Korea, has contributed to the content of the workshop programme, and provided funding in support of the organization of such kind of events since 2012.

With substantial input from the regional workshops, ISO/CS has prepared a guide on Good practices for collaboration between NSBs and universities. This guide is available on the ISO website.

An ISO repository of teaching materials has been created and is available on the ISO website – the repository is a list of existing teaching materials on standardization, with details of the authors and publishers, which can be used by teachers to design and deliver courses on standards matters. Also, ISO contributes to the University of Geneva Masters' programme Standardization, Social Regulation and Sustainable Development. The masters is an interdisciplinary programme including sociology, management and economics. It has been developed in partnership by the University of Geneva, ISO and SNV (the Swiss national standards body).

The 2nd edition of the ISO/DIN Essay contest for young standardizers in developing countries was launched in March 2014. The winner from Jamaica was announced at the ISO General Assembly

in Rio de Janeiro. ISO is grateful to DIN (the National Standards Body and ISO Member for Germany) for their continued support of this initiative.

The total number of technical assistance activities and training services conducted for developing countries under output 6 during January 2014 – March 2015 is **1 with the participation of 35 people**.

3 Assessment of the impact of activities implemented under the Action Plan

The number of activities implemented by ISO for developing countries has significantly increased over the years due to additional resources made available by donors. It is a requirement of both the donors and ISO that there be an evaluation as to whether the activities delivered have had a beneficial effect.

The ISO Academy is implementing an additional mechanism for assessing the impacts of its technical assistance activities for developing countries. It consists of circulating, 3 months after the event, one questionnaire to each participant having attended a regional or national activity. Once completed, and in order to validate the participants' responses, we will share the participants' feedback with the person responsible in the NSB.

The objective is to assess whether the ISO activity has had a multiplier effect at the national level and whether the NSB has undertaken steps to ensure a wider dissemination of knowledge. Overall, the survey results are very positive and follow a stable trend. In addition, the findings confirm the relevance of the technical assistance and training provided by ISO, as the results from the past surveys show a close alignment of the activities carried out with the priority needs or strategic orientation of the NSBs.

4 Funding sources of technical assistance activities

ISO Action Plan for developing countries 2011-2015 is financed through ISO member contributions to the organization's funds-in-trust, the ISO/DIN Endowment (set up by DIN, the ISO member for Germany), ISO Council and by external donations by national development agencies and government ministries. The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) is financing generously the ISO Action Plan for developing countries 2011-2015.

In addition to Sida, external donors had provided funds to support the implementation of the ISO Action Plan for developing countries including the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) and the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO). Also, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and International Trade Centre (ITC) have contributed funds to publish a number of very helpful brochures and handbooks.

Many ISO members in developed and developing countries host national and regional events organized under the ISO Action Plan. They provide assistance, not only in coordinating on-site logistics, and the participation of experts and international participants, but also help identify speakers and regional experts to add value to the events they host. Thanks to this support, an increasing number of activities have been implemented under the Action Plan.

5 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.

The cooperation takes various forms, such as reciprocal participation in meetings and increasingly, the joint implementation of technical cooperation projects. The organization with the International Trade Centre (ITC) of a series of joint workshops on Linking trade promotion organizations (TPOs) and NSBs for export success is a good example of this collaboration. A regional workshop was held in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso) in May 2015.

UNIDO and the ISO Academy organized a training course on “Regional Trade Capacity Building for Least Developed Countries”, which was hosted in Maputo, Mozambique in March 2015.

COMMUNICATION FROM ISO (REPORT OF ACTIVITIES)

The following communication, received on 19 June 2015, is being circulated at the request of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has prepared this information paper as part of ongoing updates and communication between the SPS Committee and the ISO Central Secretariat. It provides a summary of current work undertaken by ISO that may be of interest to Members of the WTO SPS Committee and is intended to support and enhance dialogue and coordination between the two organizations.

Any general information regarding the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) can be found on <http://www.iso.org/>. ISO counts more than 20,600 international standards, 227 technical committees and 500 subcommittees managing some 2,564 working groups.

1 ISO'S INTERNATIONAL STATUS

1.1. ISO has a specific status with many UN agencies, including the WHO and FAO. It is also an observer at the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment (CTE), the Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade (WTO TBT), the Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) and also at the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE). ISO entered into a liaison relationship with the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).

2 ISO STRATEGY 2016-2020

2.1. The ISO Council asked in 2013 the ISO Strategy and Policy Committee to develop the future ISO Strategic plan 2016-2020. A wide consultation was performed in 2014 among the ISO members and stakeholders, and international organizations. The final ISO Strategy 2016-2020 will be presented for approval at the ISO General Assembly in September 2015.

3 ISO ACADEMY

3.1. An "ISO Academy" has been established to strengthen and build from the work being done for developing countries under the Action Plan for Developing Countries (APDC) framework. The Academy is building on ISO's Institutional Strengthening (INS) projects conducted in over 50 countries worldwide, as well as research on the economic value of standards and links between standards, innovation and education.

3.2. The ISO Academy work plan also includes customized training and services linked with ISO projects currently being implemented under donor funding for developing countries.

3.3. The ISO Academy also manages ISO's revised sponsorship programme to further increase the participation of developing countries in the ISO technical work.

4 ISO AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

4.1. ISO/DEVCO, the policy development committee that deals specifically with the needs of developing countries in ISO, assists developing countries to focus both on acquiring world-class technological competence and on achieving a good understanding of the technical requirements underlying global trade. DEVCO's membership comprises 153 national standards institutes from industrialized as well as developing countries. (Find out more about DEVCO on <http://www.iso.org/iso/home/about/iso-and-developing-countries.htm>).

4.2. In 2014, ISO/DEVCO carried out two projects in relation to ISO 22000 technical assistance including sponsorships to technical committee meetings (see Annex 1). With the objective of improving awareness of key stakeholders in developing countries of the role of such standards in economic growth, world trade and their contribution to sustainable development, one national seminar on ISO 22000 was organized in Bolivia. Another event was organized with the objective of building capacity: a regional workshop on the Role of International Food Standards in Trade in Bangkok, Thailand, inviting other international organizations such as the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), the Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI) to participate. In addition, 14 sponsorships were provided to individuals from developing countries to attend several ISO committee meetings (in the field of *Service activities relating to drinking water supply systems and wastewater systems; Management systems for food safety; Clean cooking; Cereals and pulses; Fisheries; and Spices, culinary herbs and condiments*).

5 ISO TECHNICAL WORK UPDATES

5.1. The priority areas of mutual interest on which ISO would like to maintain and nurture dialogue with the SPS Committee are the work of ISO/TC 34 on food products and the generic work of the ISO Committee on conformity assessment (ISO/CASCO).

6 ISO'S CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

6.1. The 30th CASCO plenary was held in Geneva on 24 and 25 September 2014 and brought together 102 participants. Besides the review of the technical programme, roundtable discussions were organized to encourage interactions among the participants and collect ideas on important conformity assessment issues.

6.2. The workshop on *Conformity Assessment 2015-2020, Future Opportunities, Challenges and Priorities*, organized on 26 September, covered a wide range of issues such as food safety, the use of the CASCO Toolbox by private schemes, challenges for laboratories and the use of standards in the humanitarian sector.

6.3. Topical issues currently being addressed in ISO/CASCO:

- CASCO experts finalized an interactive online tool that introduces the basics of conformity assessment and the CASCO toolbox, explaining why and how conformity assessment can be used by regulators, providing concrete examples from various fields. The tool is publicly available on the ISO website (<http://www.iso.org/sites/cascoregulators/index.html>) and is a valuable source of information for anyone looking for practical information on conformity assessment. It has been used as reference material for training sessions organized by the ISO Academy in 2014 in Zimbabwe and Sri Lanka. The sessions were attended by regulators from the region;
- CASCO will also develop a similar deliverable addressing the concept of suppliers' declaration of conformity (SDoC). This will become an additional chapter of the CASCO online tool mentioned above;
- An educational brochure identifying what should be considered when developing personnel certification schemes will be drafted by a group of experts. The aim is to provide a resource for those developing personnel certification schemes to ensure they are aware of the requisites of ISO/IEC 17024 specific to scheme development;
- CASCO is collecting useful information to compile a FAQ document on the difference between management system and competence based standards;

- Following the development of several sectorial documents on validation and verification, CASCO will analyze the need to develop a generic document by drafting a position paper for discussion;
- A project proposal has been drafted on the organization of Stakeholder Forums on conformity assessment that will be discussed at the next CASCO Strategic Alliance and Regulatory group (STAR) meeting. These forums would allow CASCO to engage with a broad range of stakeholders on key conformity assessment matters;
- CASCO completed its seventh year of managing the ISO Survey of Certifications (<http://www.iso.org/iso/iso-survey>). The 2013 survey results show a growth in the number of certificates for the 7 standards covered by the survey;
- CASCO is coordinating with IEC and ITU the organization of WSC Workshop on conformity assessment that will be held on 1-2 December 2015, in Geneva, Switzerland. The workshop aims to inform on and explore important international conformity assessment issues and share practical experiences. Further details can be found online <http://wsccaworkshop.com/>.

6.1 ISO/CASCO membership and next plenary meeting

6.4. ISO/CASCO has 128 members, including 80 P members and 40 O members.

6.5. Two organizations have become new liaisons to CASCO in 2014, the National Conference of Standards Laboratories (NCSL International) and Quest Forum. These new liaisons will contribute to increasing the stakeholder participation in CASCO technical work. The Committee maintains liaison with 22 international organizations, including IEC.

6.6. More information about the scope, the structure and the membership as well as a quick link to the work programme of ISO/CASCO is available on the ISO website (http://www.iso.org/iso/home/standards_development/list_of_iso_technical_committees/iso_technical_committee.htm?commid=54998).

6.7. The next CASCO plenary, workshop and associated meetings will be held in April-May 2016 in Unites Arab Emirates (dates to be fixed soon).

7 ISO/TC 34 COOPERATION WITH CODEX, OIE AND OTHERS

7.1. There is a long history of collaboration between the Codex Committees and ISO/TC 34, *Food products*. ISO/TC 34 supports the establishment of an ongoing and sustainable framework for collaboration between Codex and ISO, in order to enhance the mutual coordination of work and the elimination of duplication and contradictions. This also includes interest to support any joint or collaborative communication on each others' work.

7.2. ISO's observer status to the CAC provides an opportunity for the coordination of issues related to a variety of ISO standards that are adopted and used by Codex in its work. ISO methods have been endorsed in the document "*Recommended methods of analysis and sampling*" (CODEX STAN 234-1999) which is updated each year during the CCMAS meeting.

7.3. Codex and ISO activities are complementary. Codex, as a governmental organization, prepares documents to assist governments in their statutory and regulatory work to protect their citizens from health hazards caused by food consumption. ISO, as a non-governmental organization, prepares standards in particular on test methods to assist stakeholders along the whole food chain to fulfil both the statutory and regulatory requirements, as well as the requirements of consumers of these products. ISO/TC 34 also works on how to involve more developing countries in the work.

7.4. ISO/TC 34 will continue to offer its full support and cooperation to the Commission with a view to avoiding duplication of work and will adopt, for its own documents, the conclusions of the Commission on all matters concerning food hygiene requirements.

7.5. Annex 2 lists the projects that might be of interest to the SPS committee. It is to be noted that project ISO/TS 34700 *Animal welfare management – General requirements and guidance for organizations in the food supply chain*, is developed with the participation of OIE and other international organizations and is based on OIE codes.

8 USING AND REFERENCING ISO AND IEC STANDARDS TO SUPPORT PUBLIC POLICY – CONFERENCE AND TRAINING

8.1. To learn about the many ways in which International Standards can support public policy goals, ISO, IEC and UNECE will organize a full-day conference on 2 November 2015, at the Palais des Nations, Geneva. This will be followed by a half-day training course at ISO Central Secretariat premises on 3 November.

8.2. ISO and IEC will be inviting their members (national standards bodies) and asking them to invite and bring their policymakers. UNECE will also bring in regulators. This event is back to back with the WTO TBT meeting in Geneva on 4-5 November. It is hoped to have a good mix of standardizers and policymakers.

8.3. Focus will be on how to reference standards in regulations, how standards can help implement policy commitments taken at the global level (e.g. sustainability, resilience and development goals), and much more. The event is a unique opportunity to connect national and international policymakers with standards developers, in order to share experience and best practices. To learn more on how standards can help you : "Using ISO and IEC standards to support public policy" (<http://www.iso.org/iso/PUB100358.pdf>).

9 CONCLUSION

9.1. It is recognized that the SPS Committee's Members, as governments, have the authority to regulate at the national level and that ISO, as a producer of voluntary International Standards, does not. In the framework of good regulatory practice, as promoted at international and regional levels, international standards and guides may be considered useful by regulators as effective and efficient tools to achieve important regulatory mandates, manage risk and address market confidence.

9.2. ISO considers that by using its international standards, regulatory authorities will achieve their aims in public health and safety at less cost to manufacturers and consumers. Using international standards also assists countries to meet their WTO TBT and SPS Agreement obligations.

9.3. For any further information on technical developments within ISO that have been reported in this paper, please do not hesitate to contact Mrs. Marie-Noëlle Bourquin at ISO Central Secretariat (bourquin@iso.org).

ANNEX 1

OVERVIEW OF ISO 22000 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS CARRIED OUT IN 2014

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 ISO 22000 <i>Food safety management systems</i>	La Paz, Bolivia, Plurinational State of	21-23 May 2014	48	0	Bolivia, Plurinational State of

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 the Role of International Food Standards in Trade	Bangkok, Thailand	22-23 April 2014	56	18	Bhutan; Cambodia; Fiji; Indonesia; Myanmar; Mongolia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Papua New Guinea; Philippines; Thailand; and Viet Nam
Sponsorships to plenary meeting of ISO/TC 224/WG 8 <i>Service activities relating to drinking water supply systems and wastewater systems</i>	Helsinki, Finland	2-4 June 2014		1	Kenya
Sponsorships to plenary meeting of ISO/TC 34/SC 17 <i>Management systems for food safety</i>	Copenhagen, Denmark	15-19 September 2014		8	Argentina; Bolivia, Plurinational State of; Brazil; Ethiopia; Montenegro; Nigeria; Thailand; and Zimbabwe

Title	Venue/ Host	Dates	Total participants	Sponsored participants	Beneficiary countries
Sponsorships to meeting of ISO/TC 285 <i>Clean cooking</i>	La Antigua, Guatemala	13-16 October 2014		2	Malawi, Bangladesh
Sponsorships to 37 th meeting of ISO/TC 34/SC 4, <i>Cereals and pulses</i>	Lisbon, Portugal	5-6 November 2014		1	Ethiopia
Sponsorships to meeting of ISO/TC 234 <i>Fisheries</i>	Trondheim, Norway	17-19 November 2014		1	Thailand
Sponsorships to meeting of ISO/TC 34/SC 7 <i>Spices, culinary herbs and condiments</i>	Madrid, Spain	18-20 November 2014		1	Sri Lanka

ANNEX 2

SELECTED CURRENT ISO WORK ITEMS AND PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO SPS COMMITTEE HAVING CHANGED STATUS DURING THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS (AS OF JUNE 2014)

Project number	Title	Status
ISO 22004:2014	<i>Food safety management systems - Guidance on the application of ISO 22000</i>	1 st edition published in September 2014
ISO 22000	<i>Food safety management systems - Requirements for any organization in the food chain</i>	Revision started in September 2014
ISO/TS 22002-6	<i>Prerequisite programmes on food safety - Part 6: Feed production</i>	Under development
ISO/NP 19381-1	<i>Sustainable and traceable cocoa - Part 1: Sustainability management system - Requirements</i>	Under development with CEN
ISO/NP 19381-2	<i>Sustainable and traceable cocoa - Part 2: Performance requirements</i>	Under development with CEN
ISO/NP 19381-3	<i>Sustainable and traceable cocoa - Part 3: Traceability — Requirements</i>	Under development with CEN
ISO/WD 19657	<i>Definition of criteria for a food ingredient to be considered as "natural" - Guidelines on technical definitions and criteria for natural food ingredients</i>	Under development
ISO/WD TS 34700	<i>Animal welfare management - General requirements and guidance for organizations in the food supply chain</i>	Under development (with OIE participation and based on OIE codes)
ISO/AWI 19565	<i>Minimum requirements for the certification of products from sustainable marine fishery</i>	Under development (with FAO participation)
ISO 16140-2	<i>Microbiology of the food chain - Method validation - Part 2: Protocol for the validation of alternative (proprietary) methods against a reference method</i>	Publication July 2015

LOOKING AHEAD

ITEM 13 Panel discussion moderated by the Vice-President (technical management) on standards and education

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly is asked to be ready with comments and questions for the panel discussion.

The panel discussion will be organized as follows:

- Short presentations from ISO and a number of NSBs will set the scene, providing updated information regarding new programmes and experiences.
- ISO members will be invited to comment and to contribute to the discussion highlighting important aspects derived from their experiences and identifying themes or initiatives of common interest.
- This event will also give the opportunity to share fresh information from the ICES workshop and WSC Academic Day organized in Seoul on 24-26 August 2015.

Members' attention is drawn to the publication: *Teaching standards - Good practices for collaboration between National Standards Bodies and universities*. Publication available at: http://www.iso.org/iso/teaching_standards_en - lr.pdf

LOOKING AHEAD

ITEM 14 Panel discussion moderated by the Vice-President (policy) on the ISO Strategy 2016-2020

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly is asked to be ready with comments and questions for the panel discussion.

Under this agenda item, a panel discussion chaired by the Vice-President (policy) will focus on:

- How the ISO Strategy 2016-2020 was developed
- Implementing the ISO Strategy 2016-2020.

Please note that the General Assembly will be formally asked to approve the ISO Strategy 2016-2020 under agenda item 15.1.

Background

Over the last 18 months, the ISO system has worked extensively on a new ISO Strategy for the period 2016-2020. Work started with a Council-approved consultation document that was sent to ISO members, ISO governance and technical groups, and key international and regional organizations in April 2014. ISO members were asked to consult with stakeholders in their country, and to provide ideas on a successful ISO in 2020. The responses were impressive. No less than 91 ISO members provided their feedback, along with extensive input from ISO governance groups and external organizations.

After ISO Week in Brazil in September 2014, these hundreds of pages of input were compiled, reviewed and analysed by the Vice-President (policy) and Central Secretariat and presented to the ISO Strategy and Policy Committee (CSC/SPC). The analysis showed a number themes/areas of convergence that were discussed by CSC/SPC including:

- The importance of ISO as a member-driven organization
- Building the capacity and contribution of ISO members
- ISO's core business being the development of international standards
- Engaging with business, consumers, regulators and other key stakeholders
- Being the preferred global platform
- Building effective partnerships
- Providing new products and new ways of accessing ISO standards
- Ensuring the performance and capacity of people in the ISO system
- Leveraging technology to support engagement and use of ISO standards
- Communication and ensuring the benefits of ISO's work are understood by all.

Other issues were more divergent (e.g., role and funding of the Central Secretariat; bottom-up versus top-down development of new work; ways and means to address regionalization) and required discussion and direction from CSC/SPC. Based on CSC/SPC guidance on the divergent and convergent issues a "Draft 0" of the new ISO Strategy was developed in December 2014. Since that time CSC/SPC has developed successive drafts, culminating in an ISO Council Workshop discussion in March 2015. Council completed its review and the final draft Strategy 2016-2020 was

sent to ISO members on 18 June 2015. This Final Draft is submitted for approval by the ISO General Assembly under agenda item 15.1.

Panel discussion

A General Assembly panel discussion will be moderated by the Vice-president (Policy) with ISO members and stakeholders to discuss implications of the new ISO Strategy, how it will be successfully implemented, and what metrics may be needed to measure success of the Strategy in 2020.

APPROVALS / ELECTIONS / APPOINTMENTS

ITEM 15.1 Approval of ISO Strategy 2016-2020

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly is asked to consider the final draft *ISO Strategy 2016-2020* (Annex), with a view to its approval.

Background

Under this agenda item, the General Assembly is invited to approve the ISO Strategy 2016-2020, as attached at Annex.

Please note that, under agenda item 14, there will be a panel discussion chaired by the Vice-President (policy) focusing on:

- How the ISO Strategy 2016-2020 was developed
- Implementing the ISO Strategy 2016-2020.

More background information is provided in document General Assembly 12/2015 (for agenda item 14).



ANNEX to
General Assembly 13/2015

ISO Strategy

2016-2020

16721544

FINAL DRAFT

143



Great things happen when the world agrees

ISO is an independent, non-governmental international organization with a membership of 165 national standards bodies. Through its members, it brings together experts to share knowledge and develop voluntary, consensus-based, market-relevant International Standards that support innovation and provide solutions to global challenges. ISO will make every effort to be attractive and responsive to the needs of industry, as well as those of regulators, consumers and other stakeholders.

A leader in its field and supported by a broad member base, ISO enjoys a strong governance, code of ethics and standards development process. The *ISO Strategy 2016-2020* builds on this solid foundation and will guide the organization in its decisions over the next five years.

In particular, the Strategy will help the organization respond to a future where:

- Technological, economic, legal, environmental, social and political challenges will require examination and continual improvement of the ISO system
- Stakeholder engagement and the challenges to ISO's intellectual property will continue to be both a key opportunity and risk for ISO

The Strategic Plan focuses on six strategic directions for ISO over the period 2016-2020. It is a living document where the strategic directions are adjusted as needed to reflect new assumptions. These six directions interlink and the relationship between them is represented on the following page.

The *ISO Strategy 2016-2020* also serves as the basis for the *ISO Action Plan for Developing Countries 2016-2020*, which addresses issues specific to ISO's work with developing countries.

Strategic directions

2016-2020

ISO's six strategic directions for 2016-2020 are interlinked.

ISO will “Develop high-quality standards through ISO's global membership”,

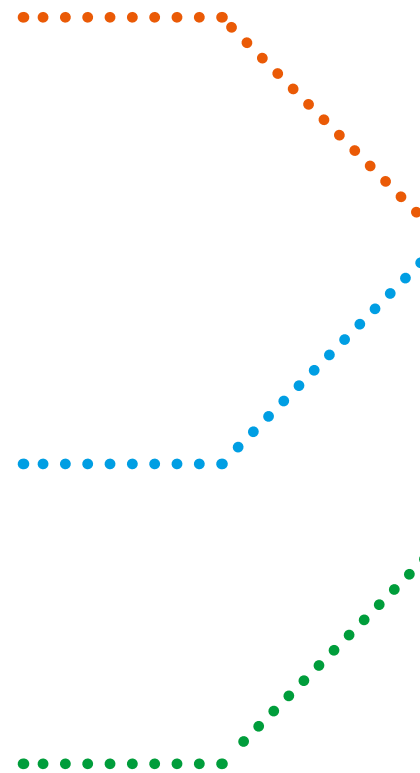
by ensuring we effectively “Engage stakeholders and partners”. A strong

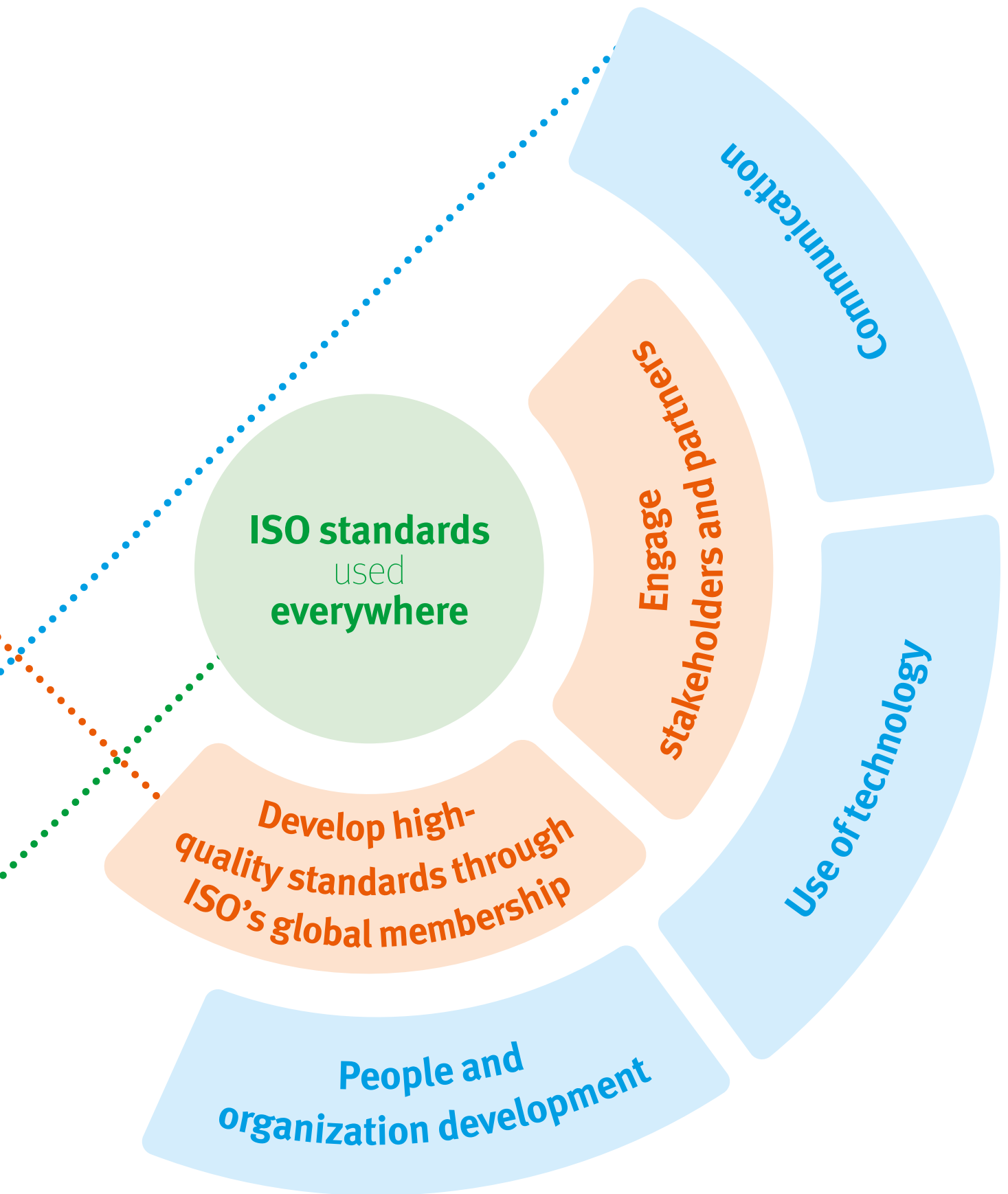
foundation in “People and organization development”, effective

“Use of technology”, and a focus on

“Communication”, will help us to achieve the ultimate objective of “ISO standards

used everywhere”.





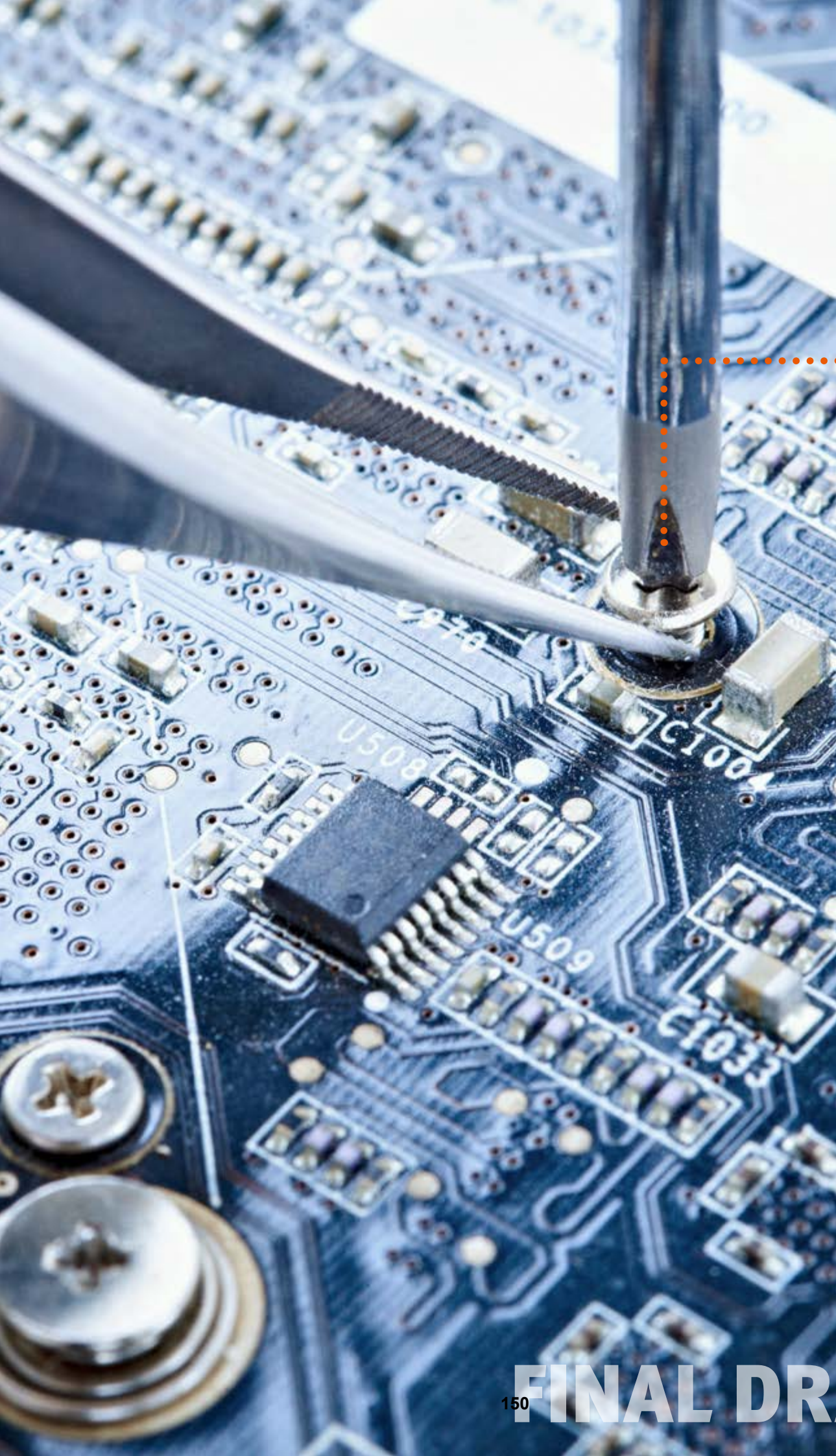


ISO standards used everywhere

ISO's goal is to produce globally relevant International Standards that are used everywhere.

For the period 2016-2020, "ISO standards used everywhere" means:

- Ensuring a coherent and credible collection of standards that are used effectively by industry and bring recognized benefits to economies
- Producing International Standards in a clear, understandable language, that are easy to read and user friendly
- Enabling ISO members to successfully reach their markets, promote the use of ISO standards, and deliver ISO content to their customers
- Increasing the uptake of standards as business performance tools
- Identifying and meeting the changing needs of customers, with a focus on how they would like to use and access ISO standards
- Developing supporting information that complements International Standards, which members can provide to their customers as and when needed
- Providing a suite of international conformity assessment standards applicable to all sectors and all types of conformity assessment that help ensure stakeholders have confidence in the implementation of standards
- Implementing intellectual property protection policies that are well understood and respected by developers and customers



Develop high-quality standards through ISO's global membership

The core strength of ISO is its decentralized, professional, member-based system for developing International Standards. It is through the national members that the organization can identify and serve the needs of markets and society, engage a broad variety of stakeholders, disseminate standards and support their implementation.

In order to ensure high-quality standards, the organization must both excel in the core business of developing standards – which includes applying good standardization practices such as those established by the World Trade Organization – and ensure it makes the most of its valuable network of national members.

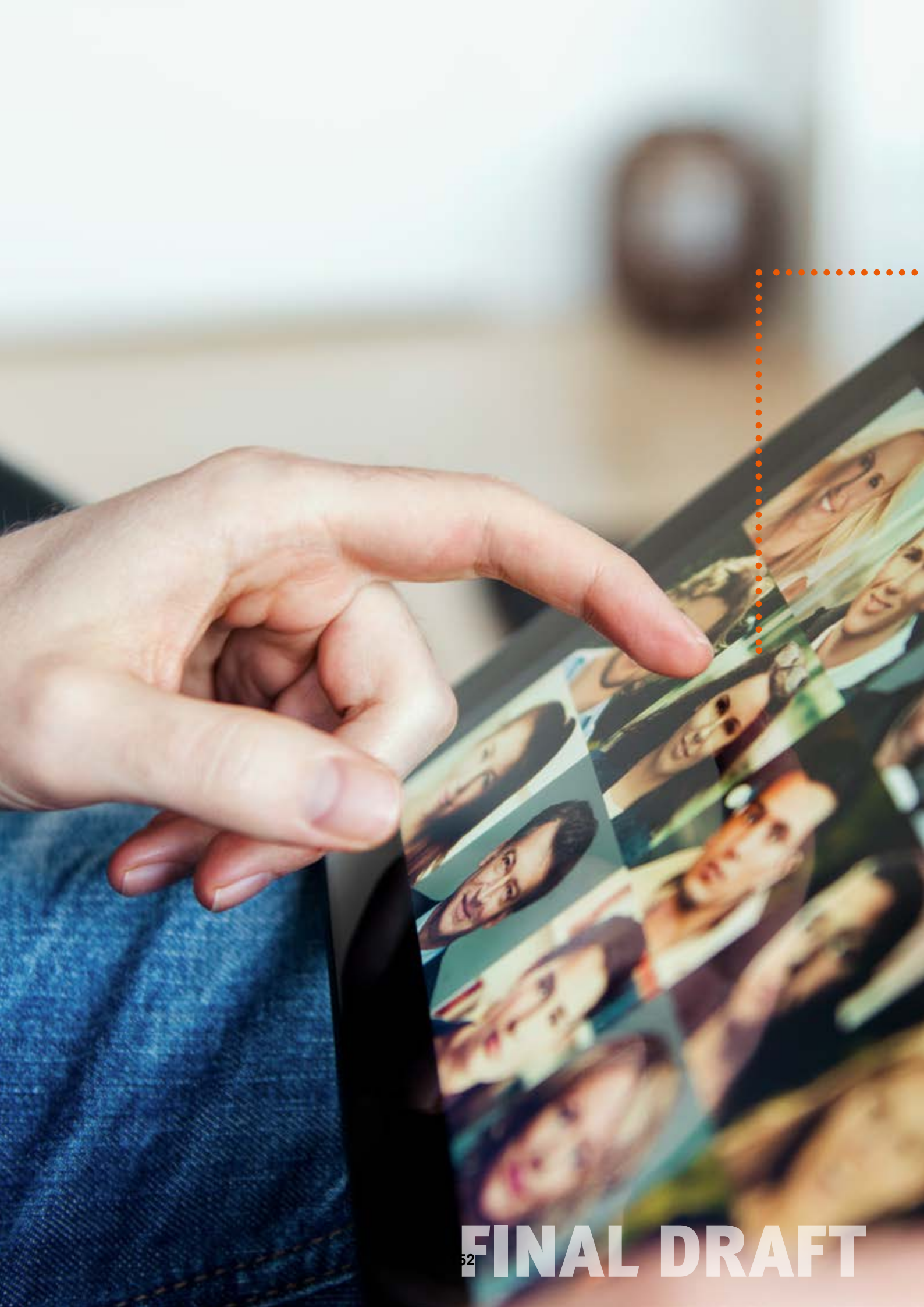
For the period 2016-2020, “develop high-quality standards through ISO's global membership” means:

EXCELLING IN THE CORE BUSINESS OF STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

- Developing market-relevant standards that address the needs of industry, regulators, consumers and other stakeholder groups
- Improving the coherence, efficiency and timeliness of standards development through good project management, technical, editorial and procedural rigour, and effective information and communication support
- Ensuring that experts continually think about the users of ISO standards
- Strengthening the ability of ISO committees and their leaders to build consensus among experts from different countries, cultures and stakeholder categories
- Considering horizontal and systems issues for the existing work programme and when developing new fields
- Sharing tools and technologies to facilitate ISO's development work

EXPLOITING THE FULL VALUE OF THE ISO MEMBER NETWORK

- Building the capacity of members to ensure they can serve their markets, from stakeholder engagement to the dissemination of standards
- Collecting, sharing and building on member best practices to drive excellence throughout the ISO system, e.g. fostering regional cooperation and improved networking among members
- Capitalizing on the relationships between members to identify new needs for standards that address market needs



52 **FINAL DRAFT**



Engage stakeholders and partners

Effective and wide-reaching stakeholder engagement is essential in order to maintain ISO's credibility and the relevance of International Standards. This means ensuring that all ISO members can successfully drive stakeholder participation in addition to effectively engaging with global and regional partners. Stakeholders must see their national members as the pathway to ISO, as organizations that engage them on important issues with other national stakeholders and connect them to the global standards debate. ISO needs to clearly show its value to stakeholders.

For the period 2016 -2020, “engage stakeholders and partners” means:

- Improving ISO member engagement with stakeholders, considering their level of development, expected performance in ISO, national strategic priorities, language and translation needs, and regional cooperation opportunities
- Strengthening the input of as many members and their stakeholders as possible in ISO's development process, including under-represented groups
- Engaging the best experts in a continually growing list of relevant subject areas that address global challenges, and make best use of this valued knowledge resource
- Promoting ISO's credibility and improving its ability to attract stakeholders, including younger-generation contributors
- Enhancing the traceability of standards and highlighting the stakeholder needs that led to their development
- Collaborating with key global and regional partner organizations with clear purpose and benefit (e.g. IEC, ITU)
- Connecting with the academic community and research centres to ensure a strong relationship between standards and innovation





People and organization development

ISO's most important resource is its member organizations and their networks of experts. ISO will therefore invest in building the capacity of all its members, both at the human and the organizational level, through learning, research and development solutions. This includes supporting the transfer of knowledge to a younger generation of experts.

For the period 2016-2020, "people and organization development" means:

- Providing capacity-building solutions for ISO members, taking account of their strategic priorities, culture and economic development
- Providing opportunities for ISO members to better define, build and lead their engagement in ISO
- Delivering customized work programmes to meet the individual and regional competency development needs of the different ISO members
- Developing partnerships and working more closely with:
 - ISO members on issues of national knowledge sharing and development
 - International and regional organizations to build capacity for the benefit of ISO members
- Implementing the *ISO Action Plan for Developing Countries 2016-2020*



Use of technology



Cutting-edge technology, shifting demographics, changing social behaviours and new collaborative work practices are creating new demands and possibilities for all organizations. It also challenges traditional notions of how we consume and use information; of publishing and copyright. The impacts of these changes are particularly profound for global, information-based businesses such as ISO. For the period 2016-2020, “use of technology” means:

- Investing in solutions that facilitate stakeholder engagement and easy access to content through ISO’s network of members, providing opportunities for said members to deliver services to stakeholders and customers in new ways
- Providing improved interfaces for data and documents, and better “end-to-end” member options for national implementations of ISO’s technology solutions
- Developing solutions that are open, adaptable and robust and reflect the reality of industry trends and technology developments
- Supporting ISO members to develop, publish, search, access, comment on, link to, use and protect ISO’s digital content





Communication

The value and impact of International Standards must be recognized by decision makers in both the public and private sector, as well as by all stakeholders and the general public. The ISO member network, supported by ISO's Central Secretariat, is key to fulfilling this aspiration. Beyond their role as national standards bodies, ISO members "are" ISO in their country and are the driving force for communicating with the various groups interested in, and affected by, standards.

For the period 2016-2020, "communication" means:

- Developing high-quality, effective and easy-to-understand communication materials in a range of media for use by ISO members
- Using media relations, communication technologies and social networking for the benefit of the ISO community
- Helping members build strong relationships with their governments, local businesses and leaders of key stakeholder groups
- Providing consistent messaging on strategic issues for ISO, including the value, benefits and impacts of International Standards
- Participating actively in key events, such as national, regional or international conferences, to help promote the use of International Standards
- Supporting an efficient communication network that fosters an up-to-date and reliable information exchange among ISO members, and effective communication with partner organizations

Great things happen when the world agrees

Ensuring success

Success depends on extensive communication and requires the development of aligned annual plans for ISO's governance groups, Central Secretariat and technical bodies. These include specific plans and actions for developing countries, ISO's technical management, and its policy work in areas such as consumers and conformity assessment.

To ensure the Strategic Plan performs as designed, appropriate central resources will be mobilized, as well as a financially viable and sustainable network of ISO members, to support the work and execute these actions. In addition, metrics will be established to measure the performance of the organization in its implementation of the Strategy.

ISO will continue to be a world leading provider of International Standards. The present ISO Strategy will serve as a guide to setting priority achievements and objectives to ensure the success of ISO into 2020 and beyond.





FINAL DRAFT

**International Organization
for Standardization**

ISO Central Secretariat
Chemin de Blandonnet 8
Case Postale 401
CH – 1214 Vernier, Geneva
Switzerland

iso.org

© ISO, 2015
All rights reserved
ISBN 978-92-67-10638-0

APPROVALS / ELECTIONS / APPOINTMENTS

ITEM 15.2 Approval of the audited financial statements of ISO Central Secretariat for the year ended 31 December 2014

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Recommend the General Assembly approve the draft resolution below:

Draft General Assembly Resolution

(Audited financial statements for the 2014 financial year)

The General Assembly

approves the audited financial statements of ISO Central Secretariat for the year ended 31 December 2014, as included in the Report of the Auditors attached at Annex 2 to document General Assembly 14/2015, noting that the audited financial statements were circulated to the ISO members on 27 March 2015 in accordance with Clause 5.1 of the *Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly*.

Background

Clause 5.1 of the *Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly* require the presentation of the audited accounts of ISO Central Secretariat for the 2014 financial year to the member bodies no later than 1 April 2015. This was done by the Secretary-General's communication posted on ISOTC server on 27 March 2015. In addition, ISO members were invited to participate in two WebEx sessions held on 29 April 2015 to answer any questions on the financial statements. The summary of the WebEx sessions is attached at Annex 1.

Article 17.7 of the *Statutes* requires that the accounts of ISO Central Secretariat shall be presented to the General Assembly for approval. The 2014 financial statements of the ISO Central Secretariat (balance sheet, revenue and expenditure accounts, cash flow statement and notes) are attached with the report of the Auditors (Annex 2).

*ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ISO CENTRAL SECRETARIAT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014*

SUMMARY OF WEBEX SESSIONS ON 29 APRIL 2015

ISO Statutes require that the annual financial statements of the ISO Central Secretariat (ISO/CS) be presented to the General Assembly for approval. In order for ISO members to ask any questions about these financial statements, two WebEx sessions were held on 29 April 2015.

The Vice-President (finance), Treasurer and Secretary-General made a presentation to ISO members focused on:

- The ISO family and linkage to financial governance, oversight and management
- Findings of the Financial Auditors
- Statements of operations for 2014 and 2013
- Cash flow statements for 2014 and 2013
- Balance sheets as of 31 December 2014 and 2013
- Closure of the books of the ISO/CS for the year 2014
- ISO Annual Report 2014

The PowerPoint presentation is available on ISO Connect at:

<https://connect.iso.org/x/1wCdAw>

A list of participants is attached at Annex.

Questions and comments

a) Statement of operations

What are the projects funded through 3rd parties?

These are mainly projects funded by donor agencies. As shown in the statement of operations, the amount on the revenue side is exactly the same as in the expenditure. The cash flow statements show that there is a decrease in 2014 compared to 2013 on the funds used for these projects. This decrease will be analysed in 2015.

b) Closure of the 2014 books

In the context of the reserve with the reduction in sources of revenue, what is the review of the ISO business model?

Council has started to review the current dissemination structure for ISO standards. The Council Standing Committee on Finance (CSC/FIN) and an ad-hoc task group under Council will make recommendations to Council in view of establishing a more robust, global (ISO members + ISO Central Secretariat) and sustainable business model, naturally in line with the applicable regulations. Council's decision will be communicated to the ISO members in due course.

c) Other

Léna Dargham (LIBNOR, Lebanon) complimented the Secretary-General for the many positive developments in ISO. The fact that ISO members were equipped with IT tools and that ISO/CS had also stable finances was an illustration these developments. She highlighted the transparent way in which the ISO/CS financial statements were presented.

Next steps

Action The annual financial statements will be presented to the General Assembly for approval at its meeting in Seoul in September 2015.

PARTICIPANTS IN WEBEX SESSIONS ON 29 APRIL 2015

At 08:00 (Geneva, GMT+02:00)

Olivier Peyrat	Vice-President (finance)
Léna Dargham	LIBNOR (Lebanon)
Rob Steele	Secretary-General
Silvia Lorente	Director, Operations
Véronique Hauguel	Team Leader, Financial Services
José Baltar	Team Leader, Governance
William Noko	Senior Assistant, Governance

At 15:00 Geneva, GMT+02:00)

Miguel Payró	Treasurer
Naima Akouri	IMANOR (Morocco)
Mansor M. Almotairi	SASO (Saudi Arabia)
Yenok Azaryan	SARM (Armenia)
Piet-Hein Daverveldt	NEN (Netherlands)
Darryl Kingston	SCC (Canada)
Jana Kocova	SOSMT (Slovakia)
Damien Nakobedetse	BBN (Burundi)
Fahrettin Önder	TSE (Turkey)
Rob Steele	Secretary-General
Silvia Lorente	Director, Operations
Véronique Hauguel	Team Leader, Financial Services
José Baltar	Team Leader, Governance
William Noko	Senior Assistant, Governance



***International Organization for
Standardization (ISO)
Geneva***

***Report of the statutory auditor
to the General Assembly
on the financial statements 2014***



Report of the statutory auditor
to the General Assembly of the
International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
Geneva

Report of the statutory auditor on the financial statements

As statutory auditor, we have audited the accompanying financial statements of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), which comprise the balance sheet, statement of operations, cash flow statement, statement of changes in funds and notes, for the year ended 31 December 2014. As permitted by Swiss GAAP RPC 21 the information in the performance report is not required to be subject to audit.

ISO Central Secretariat's responsibility

The ISO Central Secretariat is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of Swiss GAAP RPC 21, Swiss law and the association's articles of incorporation. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining an internal control system relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The ISO Central Secretariat is further responsible for selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law and Swiss Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers the internal control system relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control system. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 give a true and fair view of the financial position, the results of operations and the cash flows in accordance with Swiss GAAP FER 21 and comply with Swiss law and the association's articles of incorporation.

Report on other legal requirements

We confirm that we meet the legal requirements on licensing according to the Auditor Oversight Act (AOA) and independence (article 69b paragraph 3 CC in connection with article 728 CO) and that there are no circumstances incompatible with our independence.

In accordance with article 69b paragraph 3 CC in connection with article 728a paragraph 1 item 3 CO and Swiss Auditing Standard 890, we confirm that an internal control system exists which has been designed for the preparation of financial statements according to the instructions of the ISO Central Secretariat.

We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you be approved.

PricewaterhouseCoopers SA

Marc Secretan
Audit expert
Auditor in charge

Julien Ménoret
Audit expert

Geneva, 19 March 2015

Enclosures:

- Financial statements (balance sheet, statement of operations, cash flow statement, statement of changes in funds, notes and performance report)



Balance sheets as of 31 December 2014 and 2013

ASSETS in kCHF	Note	2014-12-31	2013-12-31
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	1	25 057	24 578
Receivables	2	1 850	1 316
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	3	934	1 461
Other receivables	4	751	789
Total current assets		28 592	28 144
Non - current assets			
Securities and investments		600	1 385
Rent guarantee for ISO Central Secretariat premises	14	2 167	0
Fixed assets	5	852	1 562
Total non - current assets		3 619	2 947
Total assets		32 211	31 091
LIABILITIES AND FUNDS			
Current liabilities			
Suppliers		1 014	1 207
Other creditors and accrued liabilities		840	500
Members' retrocessions		3 571	3 113
Subscriptions received in advance		1 689	1 444
Other revenue received in advance		4	4
Provisions	6	1 305	693
Total current liabilities		8 423	6 961
FUNDS			
Restricted funds			
Funds for Developing Countries	7	1 613	3 134
Funds for other specific projects		481	722
Total restricted funds		2 094	3 856
Unrestricted funds			
Reserves	8	3 500	2 303
General fund	8	18 194	17 971
Surplus after attribution of net result		-	-
Total unrestricted funds		21 694	20 274
Total funds		23 788	24 130
Total liabilities and funds		32 211	31 091



Statements of operations for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013

in kCHF	Note	2014	2013
REVENUE			
Membership fees		21 190	21 104
Royalties received from members selling ISO Standards		8 677	8 175
Revenue from members		29 867	29 279
Direct sales		7 326	6 277
Royalties from distributors selling ISO Standards		3 494	3 010
Cost of sales		(5 722)	(4 815)
Net sales revenues	9	5 098	4 472
Services	10	1 641	1 436
Projects funded through 3rd parties		1 892	3 011
Projects funded through ISO funding		210	552
Other revenue		3 743	4 999
Net financial income	11	201	97
TOTAL REVENUE		38 909	38 847
EXPENDITURE			
Personnel expenses	12	23 101	24 057
Office and facilities	6	3 768	2 758
Travels		709	724
IT costs		3 915	3 432
Events		669	700
Marketing and communications		724	823
Third party services		1 340	1 175
Depreciation		1 204	1 090
Operating expenditure		35 430	34 759
Projects funded through 3rd parties (3rd party expenses only)		1 892	3 011
Projects funded through ISO funding (3rd party expenses only)		210	552
Projects		2 102	3 563
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		37 532	38 322
Operating surplus		1 377	525
Allocation			(272)
Use			
Changes in restricted funds			(272)
Allocation		(1 377)	(526)
Use			273
Changes in unrestricted funds		(1 377)	(253)
Net surplus/deficit after allocations		0	0



Cash flow statements for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013

in kCHF	2014	2013
Operating surplus	1 377	525
Depreciation of fixed assets	1 204	1 090
Use from membership subscription reserve	-	(63)
Use from restricted funds	(210)	(552)
Increase (Decrease) in provisions	612	(112)
Operating surplus net of non-cash movements	2 983	888
Decrease (Increase) in receivables	(534)	479
Decrease (Increase) in prepaid expenses and accrued income	527	(332)
Decrease (Increase) in other receivables	38	(49)
Decrease (Increase) in current and deferred assets:	31	98
Increase (Decrease) in suppliers	(193)	614
Increase (Decrease) in other creditors and accrued liabilities	340	(253)
Increase (Decrease) in members' retrocession	458	(420)
Increase (Decrease) in subscriptions received in advance	245	257
Increase (Decrease) in other revenue received in advance	-	(106)
Increase (Decrease) in current liabilities:	850	92
Net cash from operating activities	3 864	1 078
Specific projects for Developing Countries		
Expenditure	(1 916)	(3 050)
Funds received	407	4 581
Increase (Decrease) in funds for specific projects	(1 509)	1 531
Purchase of fixed assets	(494)	(378)
Sale of investments	785	3 735
Rent guarantee for ISO Central Secretariat premises	(2 167)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(1 876)	3 357
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	479	5 966
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	24 578	18 612
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	25 057	24 578
Increase	479	5 966



Statement of changes in funds for the years ended 31 December 2014

in kCHF	Opening balance 2014	Allocations to restricted funds (surplus)	Contributions to restricted funds	Use from restricted funds (external costs) Note 7	Use from restricted funds (publications)	Allocation to unrestricted funds	Closing balance 2014
Funds-in-Trust from members	176		233	(133)			276
Donors contracts	2 906		174	(1 719)	(24)		1 337
ISO Development & Training projects	52			(40)		(12)	-
Total restricted funds received for specific projects for Developing Countries	3 134		407	(1 892)	(24)	(12)	1 613

in kCHF	Opening balance 2014	Allocations to restricted funds (surplus)	Use from restricted funds (external costs)	Allocation to unrestricted funds	Closing balance 2014
ISO XML external costs		88	(88)		-
Programme to encourage younger people to get engaged in ISO		46			46
Case study on the societal benefits of standards		9		(9)	-
Additional communication materials on the benefits of standards		45		(24)	21
International conference on the theme of standard benefits		50		(37)	-
Extension of the repository of teaching materials		9		(9)	-
Intellectual Property Right (IPR)		49		(49)	-
Training and growth activities		272		(12)	260
Projects for the development and promotion of ISO System		568	-	(210)	(31)
Risk management		154			154
Total restricted funds received for other specific projects		722	-	(210)	(31)

in kCHF	Opening balance 2014	Allocations to unrestricted funds (surplus)	Allocations from restricted funds	Use from unrestricted funds (expenses)	Use from unrestricted funds	Closing balance 2014
General reserve fund	17 971	223				18 194
Governance reserve	75					75
Recruitment reserve	200					200
Litigation reserve	500					500
Loss on investments reserve	1 067					1 067
Membership subscription reserve	184					184
Fiscal agreement reserve	277	523				800
Reduction in sources of revenue reserve	-	331	43			374
Foreign currency exchange reserve for members	-	300				300
Unrestricted reserves	2 303	1 154	43	-	-	3 500
Total unrestricted funds	20 274	1 377	43	-	-	21 694



Statement of changes in funds for the years ended 31 December 2013

in kCHF	Opening balance 2013	Allocations to restricted funds (surplus)	Contributions to restricted funds	Use from restricted funds (external costs) Note 7	Use from restricted funds (publications)	Closing balance 2013
Funds-in-Trust from members	147		384	(354)	(1)	176
Donors contracts	680		4 197	(1 934)	(37)	2 906
ISO Development & Training projects	776		-	(723)	(1)	52
Total restricted funds received for specific projects for Developing Countries	1 603		4 581	(3 011)	(39)	3 134

in kCHF	Opening balance 2013	Allocations to restricted funds (surplus)	Use from restricted funds (external costs)	Closing balance 2013
ISO XML external costs		453	(365)	88
Programme to encourage younger people to get engaged in ISO		50	(4)	46
Case study on the societal benefits of standards		50	(41)	9
Additional communication materials on the benefits of standards		50	(5)	45
International conference on the theme of standard benefits		50		50
Extension of the repository of teaching materials		25	(16)	9
Intellectual Property Right (IPR)		170	(121)	49
Training and growth activities		-	272	272
Projects for the development and promotion of ISO System		848	272	568
Risk management		154		154
Total restricted funds received for other specific projects		1 002	272	722

in kCHF	Opening balance 2013	Allocations to unrestricted funds (surplus)	Use from unrestricted funds (expenses)	Use from unrestricted funds	Closing balance 2013
General reserve fund	17 720	251			17 971
Governance reserve	50	25			75
Recruitment reserve	200				200
Litigation reserve	500				500
Loss on investments reserve	1 067				1 067
Membership subscription reserve	247			(63)	184
Fiscal agreement reserve	300	250	(273)		277
Unrestricted reserves	2 364	275	(273)	(63)	2 303
Total unrestricted funds	20 084	526	(273)	(63)	20 274



Notes to financial statements as of 31 December 2014 and 2013

Organisation and activity

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is an organization constituted in accordance with Article 60 of the Swiss Civil Code and is a not-for-profit organization.

ISO is the world's largest developer of voluntary International Standards. International Standards give state of the art specifications for products, services and good practice, helping to make industry more efficient and effective. Developed through global consensus, they help to break down barriers to international trade. ISO is an independent, non-governmental organization made up of members from the national standards bodies of 166 countries. A Central Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland, coordinates the system.

The funds of ISO come from the dues of the members, from the royalties and sales of publications, and from contributions to assist in the training of those who develop or use standards.

Authorization of annual financial statements

The financial statements have been recommended for approval by the Council at its meeting on 17-18 March 2015. ISO members will be asked to approve these financial statements at the General Assembly in September 2015.

Significant accounting policies

Financial statements preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Swiss Accounting and Reporting Recommendation - Swiss GAAP RPC - 21 - Accounting for charitable, social non-profit organisations as well as with Swiss GAAP FER as a whole. Furthermore, these financial statements were prepared in accordance with the provisions of commercial accounting as set out in the Swiss Code of Obligations (Art. 957 to 963b CO, effective since 1 January 2013).

The financial statements are presented in Swiss Francs, rounded to the nearest thousand.

Revenue recognition

All revenues are recorded when due and collection is confirmed, except royalties received from members, which are recognized in the period in which the royalties are received.

Expenditure recognition

Expenditure is recognized in the financial statements on an accrual basis. Contributions to third parties paid out of funds for specific projects for Developing Countries are recognized when the commitment to pay has been made.



Securities and investments

Securities and investments are recorded at market value except bonds which are recorded at their face value. Any unrealized gain or loss on the market value of securities and investments is recognized in the profit and loss account. A reserve against possible loss in the value of investments is maintained.

Fixed assets

Purchases of office equipment and IT Hardware that are greater than CHF 5 000 are capitalised and depreciated on a straight-line basis over 5 years and 3 years respectively. Purchases that are less than CHF 5 000 are expensed.

The cost of intangible assets, including information technology, software licences, data communication links, consulting, internal labour and external services directly related to the asset, are capitalised for any project with the overall cost exceeds CHF 500 000. The intangible asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over 3 years once the project becomes operational.

Due to the relocation of ISO Central Secretariat within Geneva, an exceptional depreciation has been recorded in December 2014 for office furniture and fittings not fully depreciated.

Conversion of foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities that arise in currencies other than Swiss francs are translated at rates of exchange prevailing at year-end; revenues and expenses are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing on the transaction date.

Realized and unrealized profits and losses are included in financial revenue.

Receivables

Receivables are recorded at the amount originally billed. At the end of 2014, the provision for doubtful debts was built up on a specific basis, by reviewing a schedule of outstanding receivables as at the balance sheet date. In 2013, the provision was established in accordance with Swiss law (5% for Swiss debtors, 10% for foreign debtors).

Prepaid expenses

This caption includes the prepaid expenses relating to the following accounting periods, as well as accrued income.

Provisions

Provisions are established when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment to a third party, or where it is probable that a payment will be required to settle an obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Pension plan (Provident Foundation)

ISO contributes to the costs for a pension plan for its employees. The pension obligations and plan assets are managed by a legally independent pension fund. The organization, the management and the financing of the pension plans are governed by the Swiss law (LPP) and ordinances, together with the regulations applicable to pensions in force.

**Notes to the financial statements as of 31 December 2014 and 2013****1. Cash and cash equivalents**

in kCHF	2014	2013
Cash in banks	10 041	19 564
Short-term deposits	15 016	5 014
Total cash and cash equivalents	25 057	24 578

As of 31 December 2014, there are two short term deposits of kCHF 10 002 and kCHF 5 014 with two different banks with an interest rate of 0,3% and 0,1% respectively. Both deposits can be withdrawn with 31 days' notice.

2. Receivables

in kCHF	2014	2013
Sales and copyright	952	993
Services	330	144
Sales, copyright and services	1 282	1 137
Provision for doubtful debt	(6)	(52)
Members' subscriptions	574	231
Total receivables	1 850	1 316

3. Prepaid expenses and accrued income

in kCHF	2014	2013
Prepaid maintenance	412	582
Building prepaid expenses	289	604
Other prepaid expenses	226	250
Accrued income	7	25
Total prepaid expenses and accrued income	934	1 461

4. Other receivables

in kCHF	2014	2013
Loans (to employees)	10	26
Withholding tax to be recovered	11	24
Social insurances	559	402
Credit card collections	124	217
Various advances	47	120
Total other debtors	751	789



5. Fixed Assets

The table below details the components of the fixed assets:

2014	Office Furniture Fittings	Vehicles	Sub-Total Office Furniture Fittings & Vehicles	HW Equipement	Capitalized SW costs	Sub-Total IT Fixed Assets	Grand Total
in kCHF							
Fixed assets at cost							
Opening balance at 1 January 2014	3 648	73	3 721	1 963	2 462	4 425	8 146
Additions	-	91	91	356	47	403	494
Write-offs			-	(101)	-	(101)	(101)
Disposals		(73)	(73)	(274)		(274)	(347)
Closing balance at 31 December 2014	3 648	91	3 739	1 944	2 509	4 453	8 192
Accumulated depreciation							
Opening balance at 1 January 2014	(3 236)	(72)	(3 308)	(1 729)	(1 547)	(3 276)	(6 584)
Current year depreciation	(164)	(5)	(169)	(217)	(570)	(787)	(956)
Write-offs			-	101		101	101
Disposals		73	73	274		274	347
Exceptional depreciation	(248)		(248)			-	(248)
Closing balance at 31 December 2014	(3 648)	(4)	(3 652)	(1 571)	(2 117)	(3 688)	(7 340)
Fixed assets - Net book amount at 31 December 2014	0	87	87	373	392	765	852
2013	Office Furniture Fittings	Vehicles	Sub-Total Office Furniture Fittings & Vehicles	HW Equipement	Capitalized SW costs	Sub-Total IT Fixed Assets	Grand Total
in kCHF							
Fixed assets at cost							
Opening balance at 1 January 2013	3 647	73	3 720	2 022	2 176	4 198	7 918
Additions	6		6	86	286	372	378
Write-offs	(5)		(5)	(145)	-	(145)	(150)
Closing balance at 31 December 2013	3 648	73	3 721	1 963	2 462	4 425	8 146
Accumulated depreciation							
Opening balance at 1 January 2013	(3 068)	(57)	(3 125)	(1 560)	(959)	(2 519)	(5 644)
Current year depreciation	(173)	(15)	(188)	(314)	(588)	(902)	(1 090)
Write-offs	5		5	145	-	145	150
Closing balance at 31 December 2013	(3 236)	(72)	(3 308)	(1 729)	(1 547)	(3 276)	(6 584)
Fixed assets - Net book amount at 31 December 2013	412	1	413	234	915	1 149	1 562



6. Provisions

As of 31 December 2014, the provisions represent the amount owed to ISO employees for annual leave earned but not taken. The change in the provision is recorded under personnel expenses and amounted to kCHF(88) (2013: kCHF 112) (See note 12).

A provision of kCHF 700 was recorded in 2014 for the indemnity due to the owner of the building in Voie-Creuse, in connection with the early termination of the lease. In the Statement of Operations for the year ended 31 December 2014, this has been recorded within the "Office and facilities" expenses

7. Funds received for specific projects for Developing Countries

Third party expenditure related to specific projects is recorded as an expense. This is offset by recognizing an equivalent contribution from the Funds (i.e. kCHF 1 892 in 2014; kCHF 3 011 in 2013), as income from Donors contracts from SIDA, GIZ, SECO, MFA of Finland, Funds-in-Trust and from the ISO development & training projects fund. Costs incurred by ISO/CS for specific projects for developing countries are expensed as they are incurred.

8. Unrestricted funds

Unrestricted funds are approved by Council and are not subject to externally imposed restrictions. These reserves are maintained in the interest of the long-term financial stability of the organisation. At 31 December, the reserves approved by Council include:

- Governance reserve: to be used in the event a future President of ISO is unable to obtain financial support for travel and expenses associated with his or her Presidency from elsewhere. It is not expected to be used in any particular year.
- Recruitment reserve: to be used in the recruitment of key employees in ISO Central Secretariat.
- Litigation reserve: to allow ISO to pursue or defend legal action related to protection of the ISO brand or intellectual property.
- Loss on financial investments reserve: to provide against potential reduction in the future in the market value of financial investments made from the General Fund.
- Membership subscription reserve: to cover loss against uncollectible membership fees.
- Fiscal agreement reserve: to provide for issues that might arise from the Fiscal Agreement (see Note 13).
- Reduction in sources of revenue reserve: to provide against possible future reduction in the sources of revenue available to ISO/CS
- Foreign currency exchange reserve for members: to provide an amount that could be used to assist smaller developing countries in the event of major adverse foreign currency movements

The General Fund is an unrestricted fund allocated to cover six months of cash operating expenditures.



9. Sales revenues

The table below details the components of the net sales and copyright revenue including retrocessions to members and commissions:

in kCHF	2014	2013
Mail order sales	828	801
Sales via ISO/CS webstore	6 498	5 476
Direct sales	7 326	6 277
Royalties from distributors selling ISO Standards	3 494	3 010
Retrocessions to members re. direct sales	(3 931)	(4 676)
Retrocessions to members re. royalties from distributors	(1 541)	(1 353)
Commissions and other expenses	(250)	(139)
Costs of sales	(5 722)	(6 168)
Net sales revenues	5 098	3 119

10. Services

In addition to sales activity, some services are rendered as follows:

in kCHF	2014	2013
IT services to members and CEN	861	753
IT Central Procurement Agreement for members	510	522
Cooperation with international organizations	52	54
Training	185	107
Sponsorships	33	-
Total services	1 641	1 436



11. Net financial income

The table below details the components of the gain/loss on securities and investments and of financial revenue:

in kCHF	2014	2013
Gain /(Loss) on securities and investments		
Gain on securities and investments sale	65	93
less realized losses & expenditure	(16)	(60)
less unrealized gain / (loss) on securities and investments	-	-
	49	33
Financial revenue		
Gross financial revenue	79	167
less fees & other expenses	(58)	(84)
less unrealized gain / (loss) on forex	(4)	(21)
	17	62
Other revenue		
Copyright infringement	97	-
Sales of fixed assets	38	2
	135	2
TOTAL	201	97

12. Personnel expenses

in kCHF	2014	2013
Wages	17 910	17 706
Changes in provision for annual leave	(88)	(112)
Social charges	4 391	4 536
Restructuring costs	-	952
Other expenses	888	975
Total personnel expenses	23 101	24 057

Social charges include the employer's contributions in respect of pension benefits. As of 31 December 2014, there was 131 full-time equivalent staff (2013: 138 FTE).

13. Fiscal agreement

A fiscal agreement was signed between ISO and the Swiss Confederation in July 2006. Under the agreement ISO is exempt from any taxes, including VAT for all goods purchased in Switzerland. The ISO/CS related income for non-Swiss staff employed by ISO/CS is exempt from Swiss income taxes during their period of service, provided they reside in Switzerland.

ISO requires non-Swiss staff resident in Switzerland to pay an amount equivalent to the income taxes for which they would otherwise be liable. ISO redistributes part of this amount for the benefit of all those



currently employed by making contributions to the employee pension fund and partly as a benefit to the organization. All other savings from implementation of the agreement are for the benefit of ISO.

14. Rent guarantee for ISO Central Secretariat premises

ISO Central Secretariat (ISO/CS) has established a restricted account of kCHF 2 167, representing one year's rent expense as a guarantee to the owner of premises ISO/CS will move to in early 2015. Interest of 0.05% is paid on this account

15. Guarantees not included in the balance sheet

As of 31 December 2014, there are two bank guarantees, representing three months rental expense, of kCHF 501 (2013: kCHF 501).

A court bond of BRL 120 000 was issued in 2008 (equivalent to kCHF 45) to support legal action by ISO in Brazil. The case is continuing.

16. In kind contributions (not included in the balance sheet)

As part of a pilot project, one of our members has provided physical office space and seconded a staff member to ISO/CS. We estimate this represents a contribution of kCHF 85.

17. Other commitments not included in the balance sheet

The future maturities of the operating lease and rent are as follows:

in kCHF	2014	2013
Within one year	1 671	101
In the second to fifth year inclusive	8 571	301
After the fifth year	20 926	-
Total	31 168	402

The above table summarises ISO's commitments concerning operating lease and rent. The operating leasing arrangement relate to rental of photocopiers (including the Print-on-Demand (POD) machine) on the one hand and to the office rent on the other. Commitments are calculated based on current contracts, for agreed contractual terms.

18. Audit fees

The total fees paid and accrued to the auditors for audit services and other services amount to kCHF 35 (2013: kCHF 35).



1. Purpose of the organisation

ISO (International Organization for Standardization) is, as per its Statutes updated in 2012, the world's largest developer of voluntary International Standards.

The object of the Organization is to promote the development of standardization and related activities in the world with the aim of facilitating international exchange of goods and services and developing cooperation in the spheres of intellectual, scientific, technological and economic activity.

ISO was founded in 1947 and since then has published more than 20 000 International Standards covering almost all aspects of technology and business.

2. Officers and their terms of office

The Officers of the Organization are a President (including when serving as President-elect), three Vice-Presidents (policy, finance and technical management), a Treasurer and a Secretary-General.

The President shall be elected by member bodies, either in the General Assembly or by letter ballot, and his term office of the President shall consist of one year as President-elect followed by a two-or three-year term as President.

The three Vice-Presidents shall be appointed by the General Assembly. The Vice-President, policy, is appointed for a two-year term office. The Vice-Presidents, technical management and finance, are appointed for a two-year term of office which will start in the alternate year to that of term of the Vice-President, policy.

The Treasurer shall be appointed by the Council for a three-year term and shall be eligible for a re-appointment for a second term.

The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the Council for a five-year term and shall be eligible for one further term.

On 31 December 2014, the ISO officers are:

Terry Hill	ISO President
Zhang Xiaogang	ISO President-elect
John Walter	ISO Vice-President (policy)
Elisabeth Stampfl-Blaha	ISO Vice-President (technical management)
Olivier Peyrat	ISO Vice-President (finance)
Miguel Payró	ISO Treasurer
Rob Steele	ISO Secretary-General



3. The individuals responsible for the management of the operations

The Secretary-General shall be the chief executive officer of the Organization and the head of Central Secretariat.

Composition of the senior management on 31 December 2014:

Ismail Albaidhani	Director, ISO Academy
Sophie Clivio	Director, Technical Policy
Nicolas Fleury	Director Marketing, Communication & Information
Silvia Lorente	Director, Operations
Sean MacCurtain	Director, Conformity Assessment
Kevin McKinley	Deputy Secretary-General
David Ratcliffe	Director, Information Technology and Electronic Services (ITES)
Rob Steele	Secretary-General
Trevor Vyze	Director, Standard Development Department

4. Executive scoreboard 2013 – 2014



ISO EXECUTIVE SCOREBOARD 2012-2014
t = target

1 Customers/Stakeholders	2012	2013	2014	2014 t
Members	164	164	166	163
Members upgrading category	6	4	5	6
Customer satisfaction index				
Customer satisfaction index - ISO Members	83%	85%	82%	86%
Customer satisfaction index - Standards users	76%	81%	80%	82%
Customer satisfaction index - Standards developers	75%	77%	78%	79%
Brand Awareness				
Positive opinion % vs. negative opinion %	43% vs 4%	n/a	Not available yet	n/a
# sessions on iso.org	11 989 164	12 810 222	15 087 060	14 400 000
Market penetration				
# of certificates as per ISO Survey of Certifications	1 496 927.	1 559 622	Not available yet	1 590 814



2 Financial (kCHF)	2012	2013	2014	2014 t
Revenue from members				
Membership fees	21 128	21 104	21 190	21 090
Copyright revenue from members	7 870	8 175	8 677	9 250
Total revenue from members	28 998	29 279	29 867	30 340
Sales revenues				
ISO CS Gross sales	6 551	6 277	7 326	6 525
ISO CS Net sales	2 626	2 815	3 145	3 000
Transnational distributors gross sales	3 164	3 010	3 494	4 600
Transnational distributors net sales	1 827	1 658	1 953	2 300
Other revenues (services, project funded, financial revenue)	5 334	5 095	3 944	4 346
Total Net Revenue	38 785	38 847	38 909	39 986
Total Expenditures	37 664	38 322	37 532	38 542
Operating surplus	1 121	525	1 377	1 444
3 Process	2012	2013	2014	2014 t
Standards				
New work items, all deliverables	1 583	1 829	1 852	1 500
Active work items	3 977	4 056	4 696	4 500
Standards withdrawn	45	42	60	40
Number of standards on catalogue	19 573	19 977	20 493	20 500
Revised standards/total published				
All ISO Deliverables	46.8% (599/1280)	49% (541/1103)	55% (811/1468)	1 200
ISO Standards only	50.8% (569/1120)	54.6% (522/956)	60% (590/986)	1 050
Average time of development - months				
All ISO Deliverables	34	31	30	29
ISO Standards only (includes revisions)	35	32	33	30
Standards developed within agreed timeframes (standards only, includes revisions)	66%	66%	74%	80%
Standards with no errata (standards only, includes revisions)	97.5%	98.6%	98.7%	99%
System				
Shared services revenue	1 059	1 275	1371	1 250
4 Learning and growth	2012	2013	2014	2014 t
Resources in the ISO System				
People involved in ISO System (Global Directory) excluding national committees	30 812	33 764	39 142	tbd
People involved in ISO System (Global Directory) including national committees	n/a	n/a	65 525	tbd
ISO Academy				
# of training/days	436	271	na	213
# of participants	3807	4850	na	3 982
Investment in learning and growth				
funds from donors/members/ISO/CS investment	2 569	3 011	1892	2 600
Number of leadership positions in technical groups held by developing countries	n/a	n/a	440	tbd
Number of Participating Members in technical groups from developing countries	3 686	3 941	4211	tbd

APPROVAL / ELECTIONS / APPOINTMENTS

ITEM 15.3 ISO membership fees (unit value for 2016)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Recommend the General Assembly approve the draft resolution below:

Draft General Assembly Resolution

(ISO membership fees – unit value 2016)

The General Assembly,

recalling that the number of units allocated to each member body for the 2015-2017 period was decided under its Resolution 6/2014,

approves a monetary value of CHF 5 118 for the subscription unit (same as in 2015).

Background

Under the Statutes, approval of the ISO membership fees fall under the responsibility of the General Assembly (Article 6.6).

ISO membership fees for member bodies are calculated using a unit value and allocation of the number of subscription units to each member body. The allocation of the number of subscription units is based on a formula which takes into account the economic size of the country the member represents.

At its meeting in March 2015, Council recommended that the General Assembly approves a monetary value of **CHF 5 118** for the subscription unit in 2016, the same unit value as in 2015 (Council Resolution 12/2015). The number of subscription units for the 2015-2017 period was approved by the General Assembly in 2014 (see General Assembly Resolution 6/2014 and document General Assembly 10/2014).

The value of the subscription unit each year in the 2002-2015 period is given below:

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
CHF	5 661	5 661	5 776	5 776	5 776	5 776	5 602
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
CHF	5 546	5 546	5 546	5 546	5 355	5 355	5 118

The Council's proposal aims at limiting the impact of the increase of the exchange rate of the Swiss Franc compared to other currencies (especially US Dollars and Euro).

APPROVALS / ELECTIONS / APPOINTMENTS

ITEM 15.4 Vice-President (policy) for the 2016-2017 term

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Recommend the General Assembly approve the draft resolution below:

Draft General Assembly Resolution

(Vice-President [policy] for the 2016-2017 term)

The General Assembly reappoints Mr John Walter (Canada) as Vice-President (policy) for the 2016-2017 term.

Background

The term of office of Mr John Walter, Vice-President (policy), will expire on 31 December 2015. Mr Walter is completing his first term and is eligible for a second term (Clause 4.1.2 of the *Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly*.)

The President's Committee acts as a nomination committee for the Vice-Presidents (Clause 3 of the *Rules of Procedure of Council*). At its meeting on 30 April 2015, the President's Committee recommended that the General Assembly reappoint Mr John Walter as Vice-President (policy) for the 2016-2017 term. His biography is attached at Annex.

BIOGRAPHY OF MR JOHN WALTER

Mr John Walter has been appointed ISO Vice-President (policy) for the 2014-2015 term. Since 2009, John has been Chief Executive Officer of the Standards Council of Canada (SCC), where he oversees the Canadian standardization system to promote the effective use of standards in Canada, contributing to the country's competitiveness and social well-being. John has actively participated in the ISO Technical Management Board (TMB), representing SCC, and promotes SCC's work internationally through its activities in capacity-building with the national standards bodies of developing countries. Prior to this, John was directly involved in the use and development of standards while he served as Vice President, Standards Development, of the Canadian Standards Association (CSA).

During his career, he was involved in standards from a business and industry perspective as President and CEO of the Technical Standards and Safety Authority, an NGO mandated to deliver public safety services in Ontario, Canada's largest province. While Assistant Deputy Minister at the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations in Ontario, he gained experience using standards as a regulator. John holds a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Guelph, Ontario.

APPROVALS / ELECTIONS / APPOINTMENTS

ITEM 15.5 Vice-President (technical management) for 2017-2018 term, being Vice-President elect in 2016

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Recommend the General Assembly approve the draft resolution below:

Draft General Assembly Resolution

(Vice-President [technical management] for the 2017-2018 term)

The General Assembly appoints Dr Piet-Hein Daverveldt (Netherlands) as Vice-President (technical management) for the 2017-2018 term, who shall also serve as Vice-President elect (technical management) for 2016.

Background

The term of office of Dr Elisabeth Stampfl-Blaha, Vice-President (technical management), will expire on 31 December 2016. Dr Stampfl-Blaha is completing her second term and is not eligible for a further term (Clause 4.1.2 of the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly).

In accordance with the *Statutes*¹, the term of office of the Vice-President (technical management) consists of one year as Vice-President elect (2016) followed by two years as Vice-President (2017-2018).

The President's Committee acts as a nomination committee for the Vice-Presidents (Clause 3 of the *Rules of Procedure of Council*). At its meeting on 30 April 2015, the President's Committee recommended that the General Assembly appoint Dr Piet-Hein Daverveldt as Vice-President (technical management) for the 2017-2018 term. His biography is attached at Annex.

¹ Article 13.6, amended in February 2015 under [General Assembly Resolution 11/2014](#).

BIOGRAPHY OF DR PIET-HEIN DAVERVELDT

***Dr Piet-Hein Daverveldt** is currently the Managing Director of the Netherlands Standardization Institute (NEN) and has held this position since 2012, participating in all ISO General Assemblies since then. Prior to this, he worked for 25 years at Royal Dutch Shell where he held various commercial, operational and general management positions. Piet-Hein has been active in the standardization sector over the past years. He was the NEN representative on the ISO Council from 2012 to 2013 and a member of the ISO Strategy and Policy Committee (CSC/SPC). He is Vice-President Finance at the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) since 2015 and has been a CEN Board member since 2012.*

Piet-Hein is a member of the stakeholder panel of the Dutch Accreditation Council and the Presidential Council of Austrian Standards since 2013. He is also a member of the Netherlands Academy of Technology and Innovation, AcTI, and a Head Jury member of Future Ideas. He holds a doctorate in theoretical physics from Leiden University.

APPROVALS / ELECTIONS / APPOINTMENTS

ITEM 15.6 Financial auditors for the 2016 financial year

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Recommend the General Assembly approve the draft resolution below:

Draft General Assembly Resolution

(Auditors for the 2016 financial year)

The General Assembly appoints PricewaterhouseCoopers S.A. (PwC) as auditors for the 2016 financial year.

Background

The Statutes require that the financial auditors are appointed by the General Assembly (Article 6.6).

At its meeting in September 2014, Council recommended to the General Assembly the financial auditors to be appointed for the 2015-2018 financial years subject to an annual reappointment ([Council Resolution 24/2014](#)).

APPROVAL / ELECTIONS / APPOINTMENTS

ITEM 15.7 Endorsement of ranking criteria for election to Council

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Recommend the General Assembly approve the draft resolution below:

Draft General Assembly Resolution

(Endorsement of ranking criteria for election to Council)

The General Assembly, in accordance with Clause 2.1.1 of the *Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly*,

confirming that the ranking criteria for the appointment/election of member bodies to Council should reflect the size of the economies of their countries and the degree of their involvement in ISO's technical work, both quantitatively and qualitatively,

endorses the Council decision confirming that the criteria for the appointment/election of member bodies to Council shall continue to be the following:

- number of payable units – 60% weight;
- number of TC, SC and PC secretariats – 20% weight (standby TCs/SCs not being counted),
- number of P-memberships in TC, SC and PC – 20% weight (on the understanding that Clause 1.7.5 of the ISO/IEC Directives relating to the obligations of P-members is strictly applied).

Background

In accordance with Clause 2.1.1 of the *ISO Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly*, the criteria used for the appointment/election of members to Council are established by Council and endorsed by the General Assembly. These criteria must be reviewed – and confirmed or revised – at intervals of no less than three years.

As the previous review dates back to 2012, Council undertook the review again earlier this year. The three criteria applied since 1994 for ranking member bodies within four groups are as follows:

- number of payable units – 60% weight;
- number of TC, SC and PC secretariats – 20% weight (standby TCs/SCs not being counted¹);
- number of P-memberships in TC, SC and PC – 20% weight (on the understanding that clause 1.7.5 of the *ISO/IEC Directives* relating to the obligations of P-members are strictly applied).

In previous reviews, it was generally agreed that the criteria for ranking member bodies for the election/appointment to Council should reflect the size of the economy of the countries (a key component in establishing the number of payable units) and the degree of involvement of the member bodies in ISO's technical work, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Council recommendation

At its meeting in March 2015, Council decided to confirm the criteria given above and asked the Secretary-General to submit this decision to the General Assembly for endorsement (Council Resolution 6/2015).

¹ Under its Resolution 7/2013, Council decided that twinned co-secretariats should not be counted for the election of TMB members. This Council decision has also been applied by analogy to the election of Council members (avoiding having a different number of secretariats for Council or TMB elections).