



Overview of Process for Participation in ISO

Standards Alliance National Mirror Committee Training

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AGENDA (09:15-10:00)

- About ISO
- Participation in ISO meetings
- Twinning arrangements



About us



The ISO story began in **1946** when delegates from 25 countries met at the Institute of Civil Engineers in London and decided to create a new international organization:

‘to facilitate the international coordination and unification of industrial standards’.

In February 1947 the new organization, ISO, officially began operations.



ISO is the world's largest developer and publisher of voluntary International Standards.



ISO in figures

More than:

- 165 members,
- 100 000 experts
- 238 technical committees (521 SCs)
- 19 meetings everyday
- 4700 active projects (1852 new)
- 1468 publications in 2014
- 20 493 standards in catalogue

How to make Standards ...à la ISO!

ISO in figures 2013*

Do you find your standards flop when you take them out of the oven? Don't worry, at ISO we have the solution. Over the years, we have perfected the art of baking standards, and we keep working to make the formula simpler, faster and better. This is no family secret, so here we share our standards recipe for 2013.

Ingredients

- 100 000** experts neatly divided into 3 483 technical bodies
selected from as many countries and fields of work as possible
- 164** national standards bodies
to bring the experts together
- 138** full-time staff from 19 countries, headquartered in a Central Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland
to coordinate the whole standards-making process

Instructions

- First things first, start work on 1 829 new projects
Begin early as standards, like all doughs, need time to "rise" (from several months to a few years)
- Organize 19 meetings a day (on average). By the end of the year, you should have whipped up 1 982 meetings in 48 countries
- Make sure you involve 649 international organizations for added spice and flavour

Serving suggestions

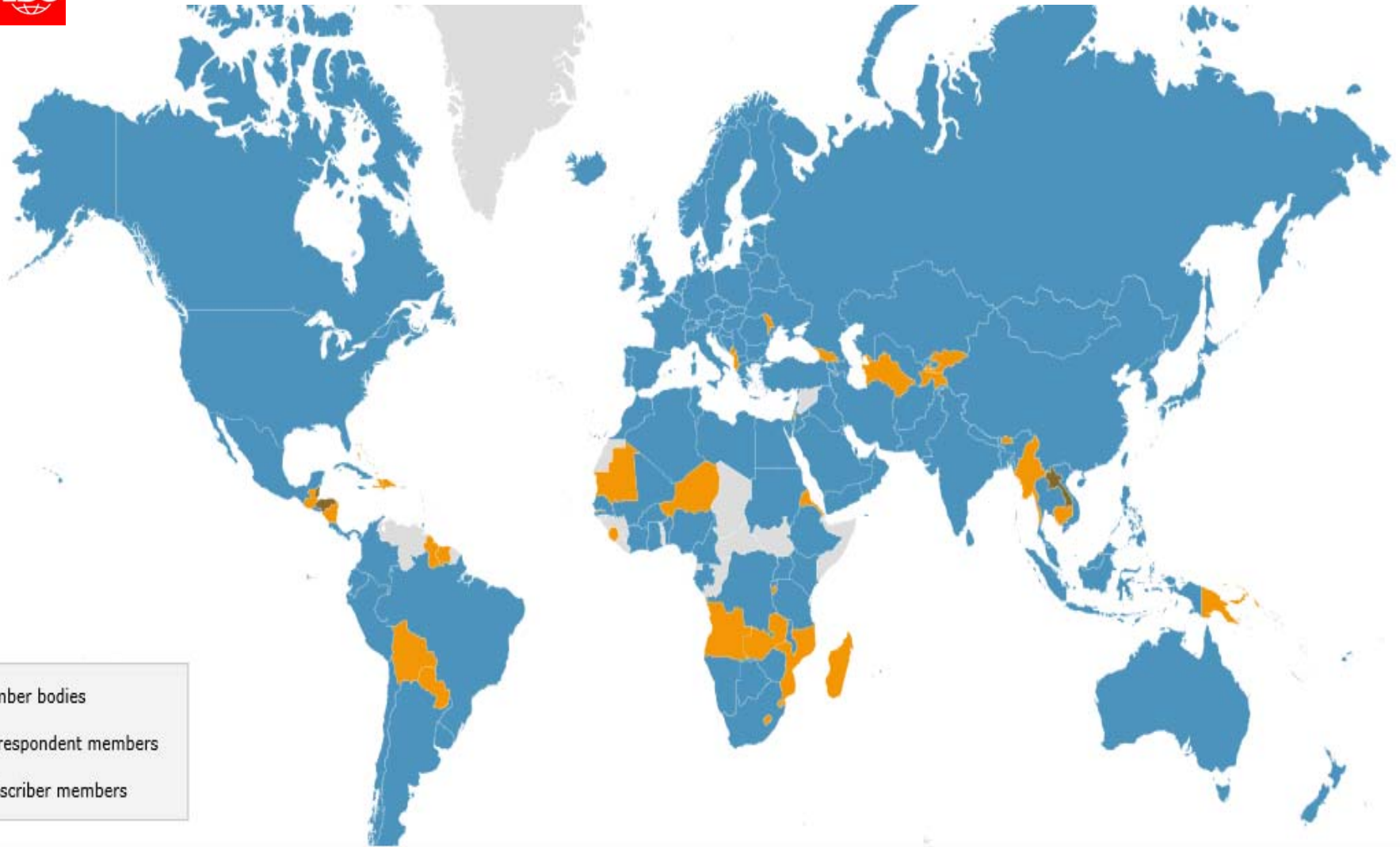
In 2013, our foolproof recipe made 1 103 standards – that's a filling of 58 793 pages!
We suggest you serve them electronically on www.iso.org/obp
The forests of the earth will thank you for it




This tested formula can be applied to all areas of work. Check out our portfolio. At the end of December 2013, we had 19 977 International Standards and standards-type documents.

Sector	Percentage
Engineering technologies	27.3%
Materials technologies	22.9%
Electronics, information technology & telecommunications	17%
Transport and distribution of goods	10.6%
Generalities, infrastructures, sciences & services	9.2%
Agriculture & food technologies	5.7%
Health, safety & environment	4.1%
Construction	2.4%
Special technologies	0.8%

* At 31 December 2013.

Bon appétit!



-  Member bodies
-  Correspondent members
-  Subscriber members



Why are we unique?

Our global network. ISO members come from virtually every country in the world.

Our brand. ISO is recognized globally and associated with confidence.

Our integrity. We have been publishing the standards the world needs since our creation in 1947. Today the ISO brand is recognized globally.

Our commitment to consensus. We work with more than 700 organizations and over 100 000 experts from different industries and sectors.

Our partnerships. We work closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). We also have a strategic partnership with the World Trade Organization (WTO) to promote free and fair trade.





How does ISO work?

ISO only develops a standard if there is a market need for it.



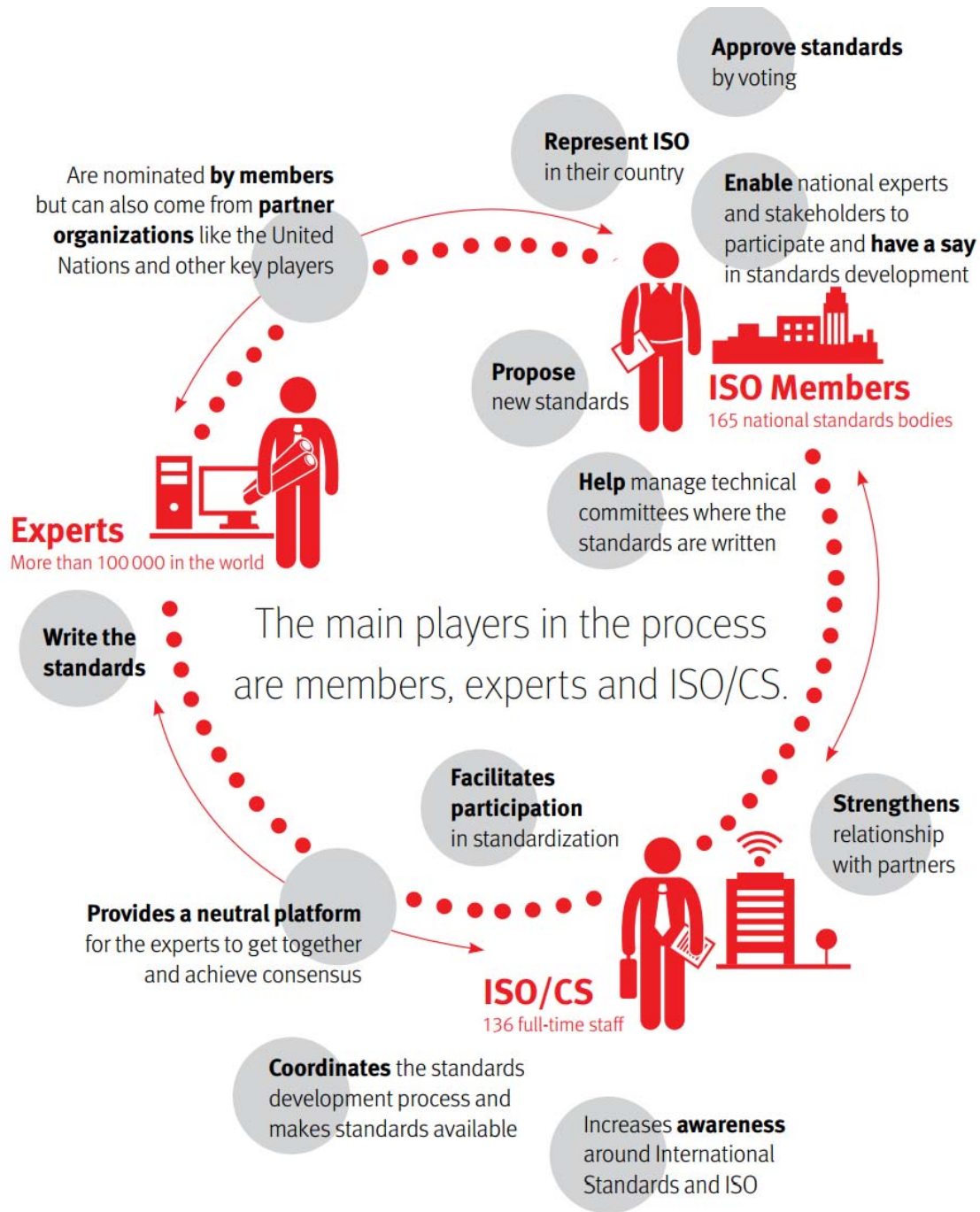
International standards are created by the people who will use and be impacted by them. We call them **EXPERTS** and they come from industry, government, consumer organizations, academia, non-governmental organizations, and more.



It is the **MEMBERS** role to identify the experts and ensure an active voice for their country.



The ISO Central Secretariat – **ISO/CS** – coordinates the development process and publishes the standards.





Participation in ISO meetings

Selection criteria

- Technical knowledge and expertise
- Member and active participant in work of NMC
- Awareness of national positions
- Time and resources (available for continuous participation)
- Sufficient language skills

Funding issues: is the process only open to those who can afford it?

- Funding mechanisms...
- Transparency





Guidance to delegates and experts 1

The NSB/NMC can provide useful guidance to its delegates and experts:

Preparation

Meeting protocol

Communication

Preparation:

- Provide training on ISO rules and procedures
- Ensure they have access to all relevant documents
- Brief delegates on national positions - including the degree of flexibility of the national position around which to negotiate (be clear about the mandate)
- If new/unexpected business is raised at the meeting, instruct delegates to defer the decision to allow for national consultation



Guidance to delegates and experts 2

Meeting protocol:

- Each delegation must nominate a head to act as the spokesperson in each meeting. This person is formally recognised to speak

Communication:

- Instruct experts to give regular progress reports to their NSB or NMC
- Instruct delegates/experts to provide a de-briefing to NSB or NMC after the meeting



Twining arrangements



Twining arrangements

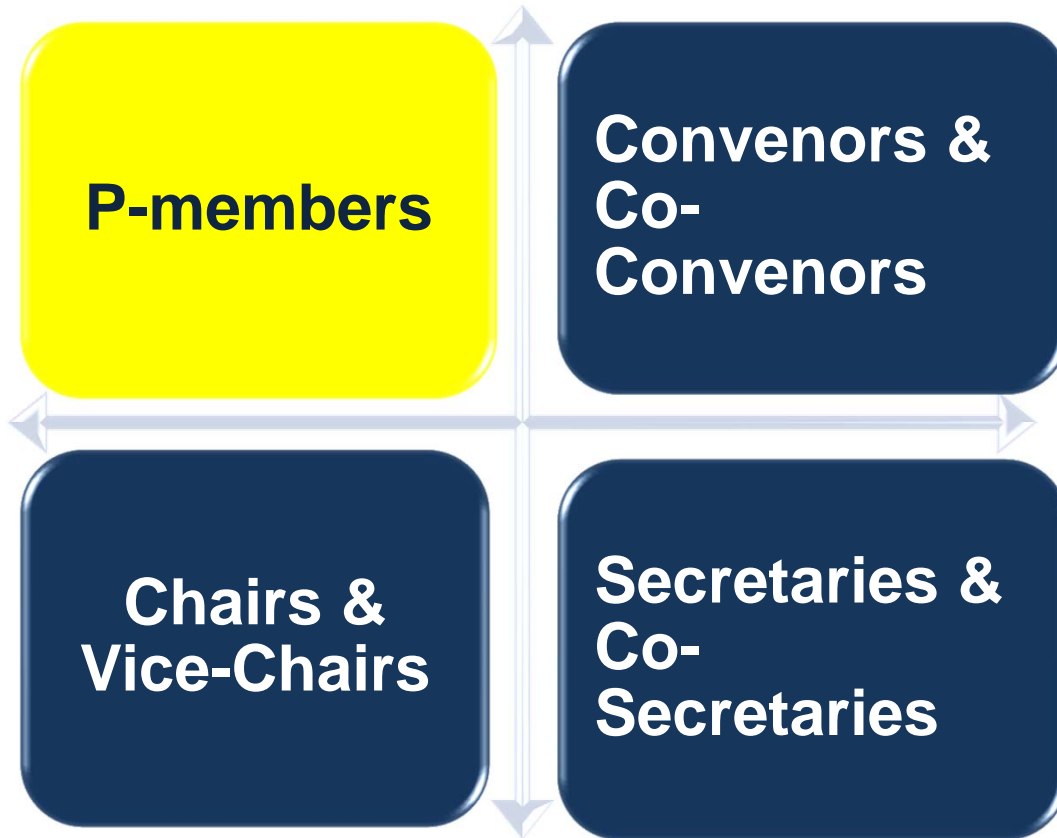
- Partnership between a developed country and a developing country
- The developed country provides training, guidance and assistance to build the capacity of the developing country partner

Aims:

- Improve participation of developing countries in ISO
- Improve standardization infrastructures and capacities of developing countries
- Promote exchanges of experience and strategic partnerships between ISO members



4 types of Twinning arrangements



The aim

- increase participation of developing countries in ISO
- improve standardization infrastructures & capacities
- promote exchange of experience
- develop long-term strategic partnerships



4 types of Twinning arrangements

Each type requires different resources and leads to the acquisition of different skills.

To learn more:

Guidance document on 'Twinning':

<http://www.iso.org/iso/PUB100341.pdf>





Any questions?

Thank you....!!!