



Use of Good Regulatory Practices in the Elaboration of Technical Regulations and Standards





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When do we need a technical regulation?

- To fulfil a legitimate objective, taking account of the risks non-fulfilment would create.
- TR shall not be more trade-restrictive than necessary.
- Legitimate objectives are, *inter alia*: national security requirements; the prevention of deceptive practices; protection of human health or safety, animal or plant life or health, or the environment.

Documents to be considered

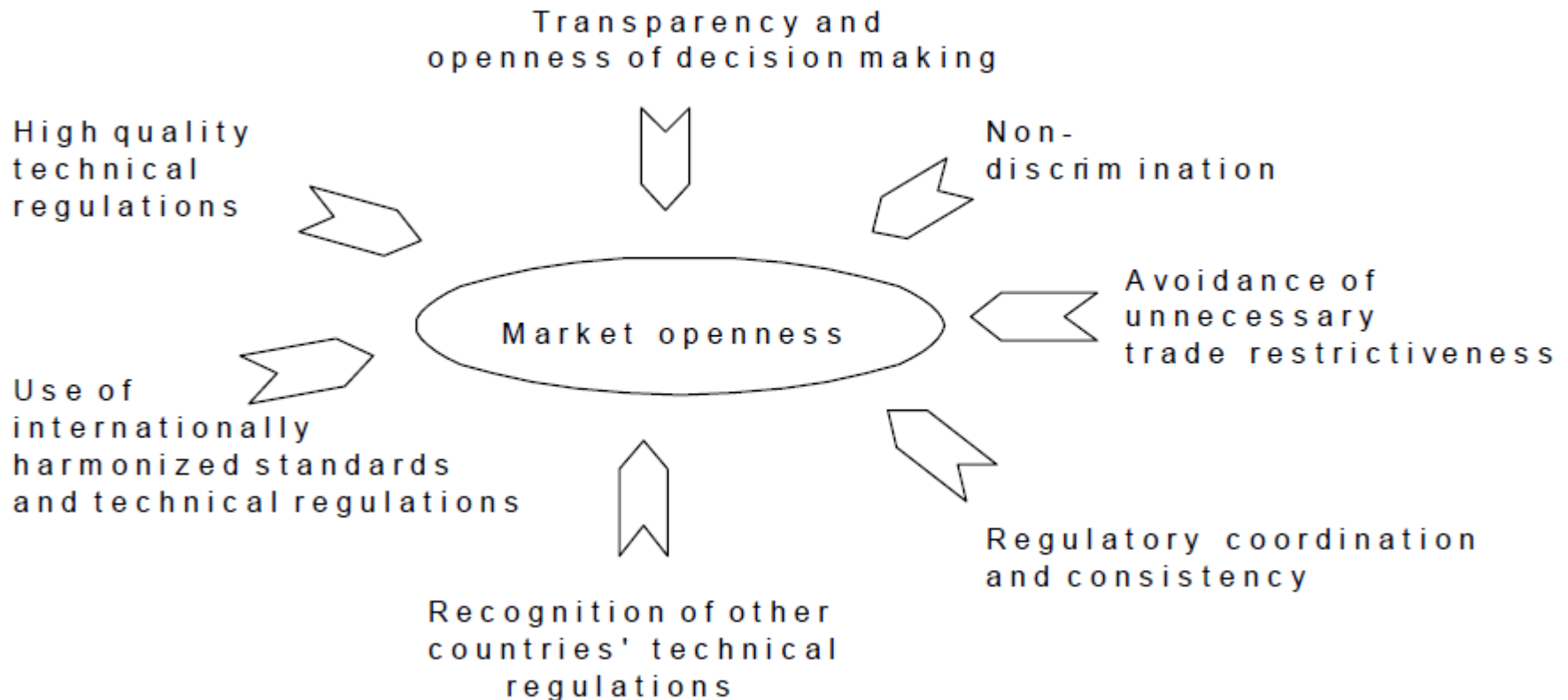
- Code of good practices for the preparation, adoption and application of standards - WTO/TBT agreement
- Chapter 9, Standards – Related measures – NAFTA
- ISO/IEC guide 2 for definitions



Structure of standards

- Objectives
- Estructure
- Content
- Added value
- Standards interpretation
- Coherency with others standards

Major principles of good regulatory practice



Source: OECD 2004, 11.



Principles of GRP

- Transparency and openness
- Non-discrimination
- Avoidance of unnecessary trade restrictiveness
- Regulatory coordination and consistency
- Recognition of other countries' technical regulations
- Use of internationally harmonized standards and technical regulations
- High Quality technical regulations

Special and differential treatment for developing countries

- Developed Countries shall take account in the preparation of technical regulations, standards and conformity assessment procedures special development, financial and trade needs of developing countries
- Adoption of certain technical regulations, standards or conformity assessment procedures aimed at indigenous technology and production methods and processes compatible with their development needs
- Consider special problems of developing countries
- Prepare international standards concerning products of special interest to developing countries
- Developed countries provide technical assistance to developing countries.