



Regional / National adoption of International Standards and Use of IS by Regulatory Authorities

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF COPANT

Standardization

Consists in developing standards that are documents established by consensus and approved by a recognized body, which provides, for common and repeated use rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at achieving the optimal level of order in a given context.



Standards

Standards are used every day by businesses, manufacturers, public bodies and other organizations as a tool for managing vital issues such as **trade, regulation, quality, health and safety, new technologies energy efficiency, environmental impact, connectivity and interoperability.**

Standards influence the daily life of every citizen as standards exist in a wide range of areas (such as construction, food, toys, buildings, machinery, healthcare, environment, services, etc.) and cover many layers (e.g. safety, management, testing, compatibility, etc.). **Different types of standards fulfil different needs.**



Production



Processing



Trading



Retailing



Consumption

Standards - Characteristics

The characteristics of a standard can give a good understanding of the nature of a standard, their value is the fact that they are:

- **Voluntary and market driven** – which means that every interested party can participate in the making of a standard and provide comments when a standard is submitted to public consultation. The decision to develop new standards is driven by market needs/requests.
- **Consensus based** – which means that all standards are subject to dialogue in order to establish general agreement characterized by the absence of sustained opposition to substantial issues by any important part of the concerned interests and by a process that involves seeking to take into account the views of all parties concerned and to reconcile any conflicting arguments. Afterward the standard goes through a formal vote procedure to get it approved.
- **Approved by a recognized body** – which means that a recognized standards body such as ISO, IEC, ITU or a national standards body has approved the document and that the document has gone through the necessary procedures, public consultations, etc.
- .

Standards - Benefits

For Society

- Reduced technical barriers to trade
- Trust in products and services
- Increased quality and safety
- Dissemination of best practices
- Economic growth

For Business

- Market penetration
- Global availability
- Increased sales
- Knowledge and sharing best practice

For Participants

- Influence on standards – being the standard setter
- Up front knowledge on coming standards Increased productivity
- Frame innovation and reduce development cost
- Improved quality/cost balance
- Deeper understanding of standards
- The networking effect – creating and maintaining contacts.

Types of Standards

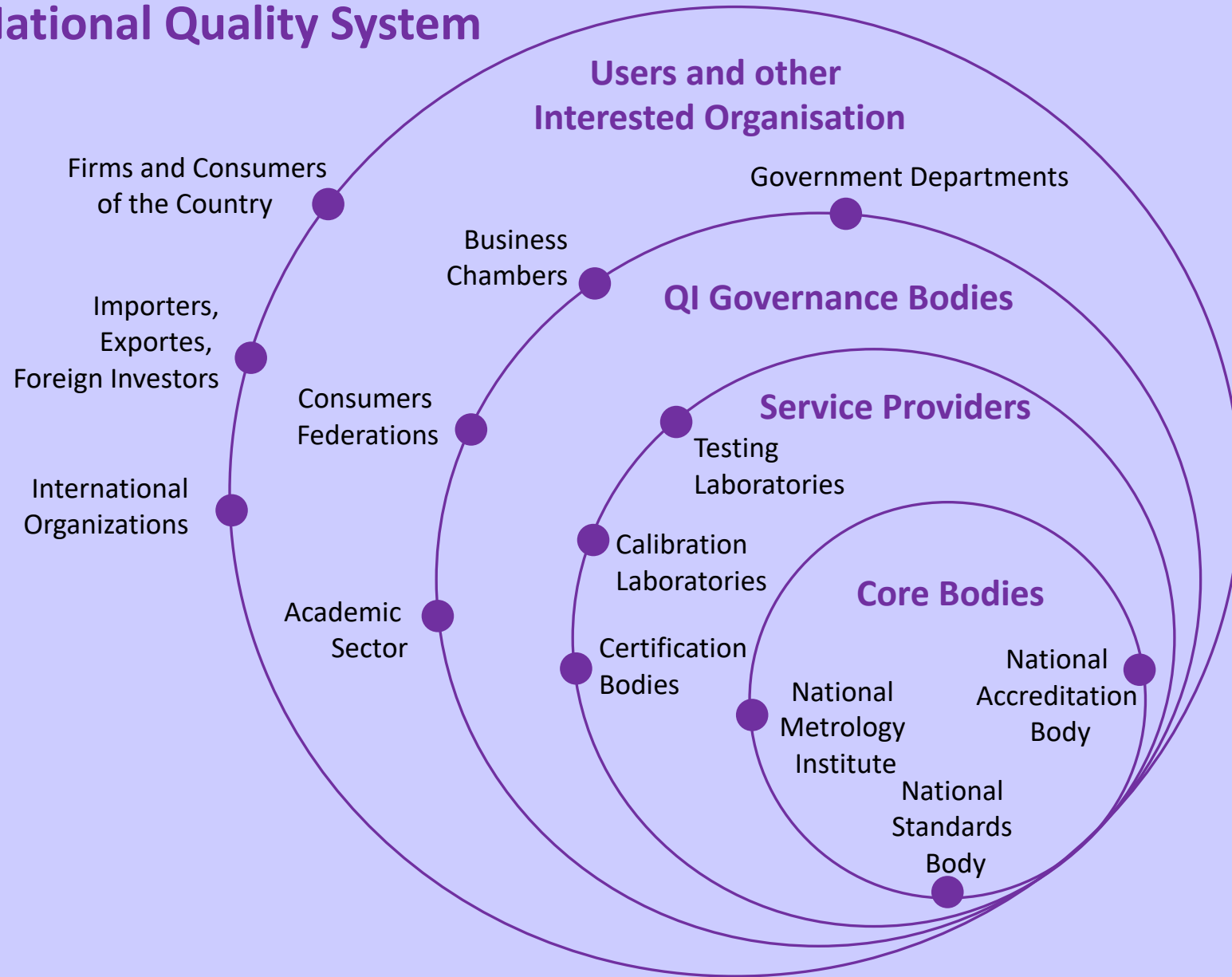
- **Dimension systems** – e.g. paper formats, threads, classification systems
- **Performance** – e.g. breaking strength, energy performance, safety, ergonomics, noise
- **Methods/testing** – e.g. test schemes, chemical analysis, documentation of performance
- **Management systems** – e.g. quality, risk, energy or environmental management
- **Symbols** – e.g. pictograms, symbols for machines
- **Terminology** – e.g. definitions of main terms within different fields
- **Products** – e.g. toys, electrical equipment, construction products
- **“Basic” standards** – e.g. SI units.

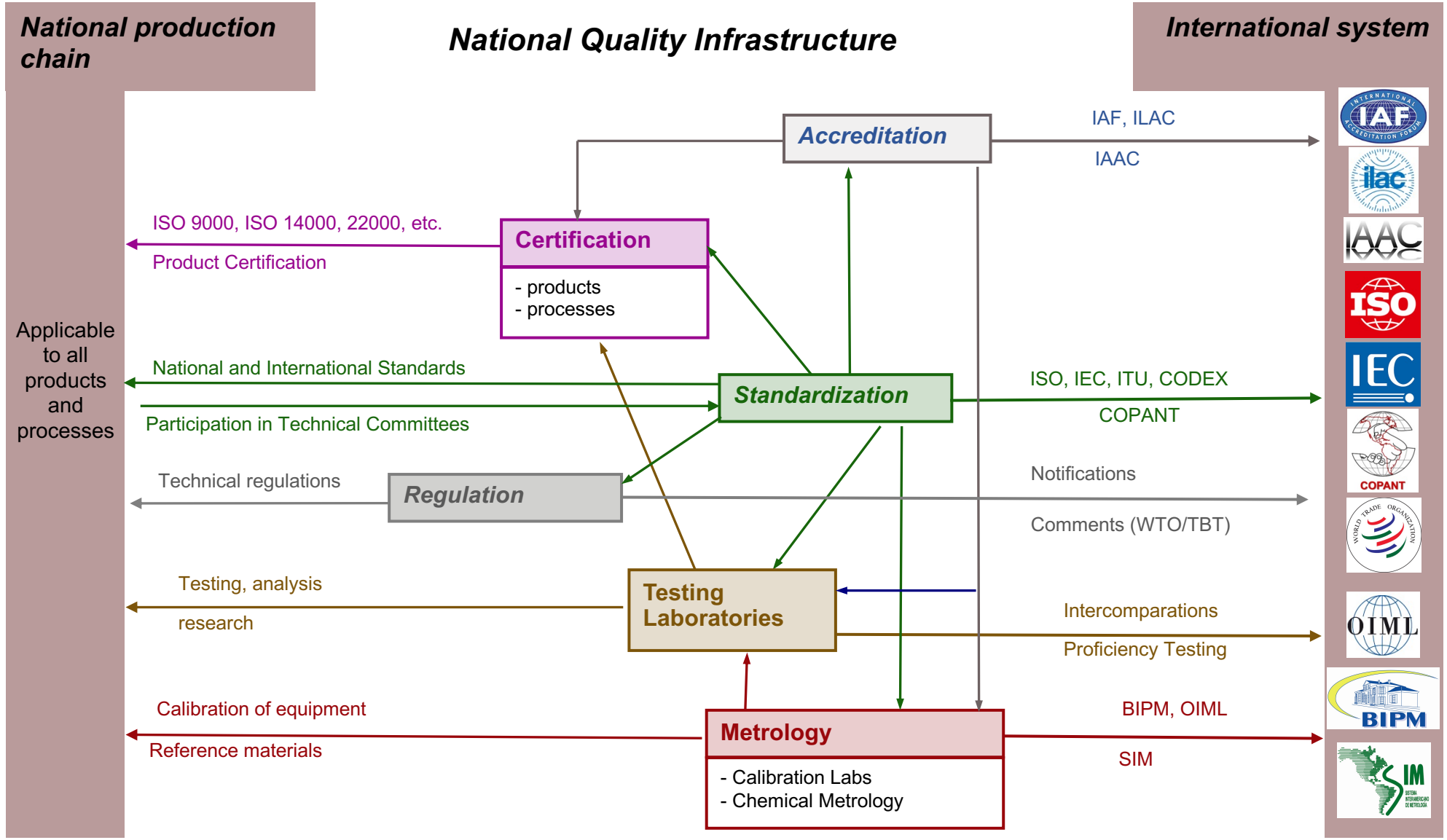
Effect and value in relation to types of standards



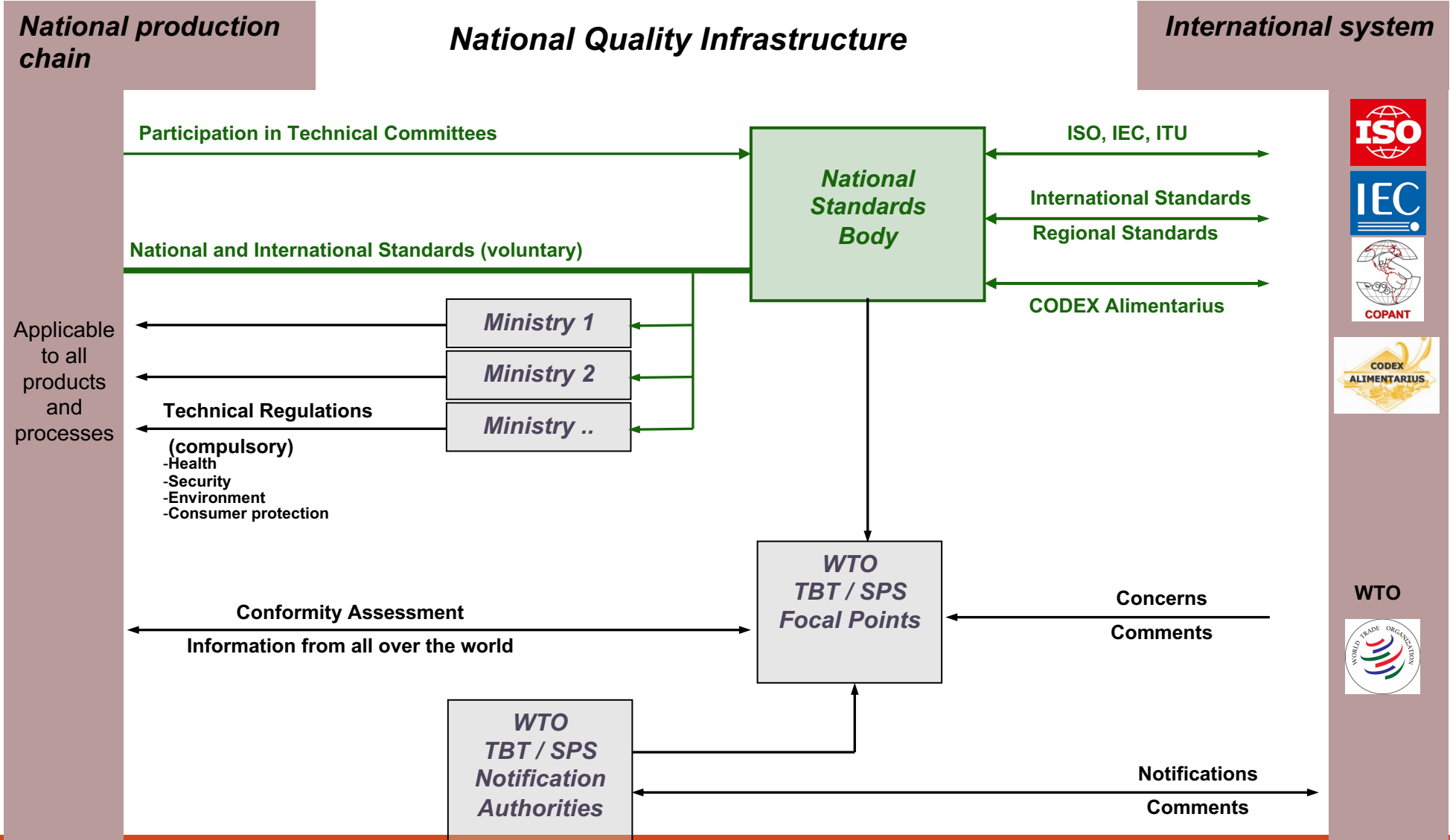
Type of standard	Technical effect and value	Economic effect and value
Terminology and symbols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarity of concepts, definitions and symbols • Common language 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced transaction costs • Networking benefits
Compatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coherent systems • Reduced number of variants • Interoperability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking benefits • Scaling opportunity • Reduced costs • Innovation
Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe products • Reduced risk • Known requirements • Confidence • Level playing field • Sharing of best practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open markets • Fewer market penetration barriers • Reduced transaction costs • Competence accumulation and dissemination of knowledge • Potential to deny market access if requirements are too strict
Measurement and test	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration and documentation of product properties • Higher precision • Comparable measurements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open markets • Fewer market penetration barriers • Reduced transaction costs • Competence accumulation and dissemination of knowledge
Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management and quality improvement • Optimization of processes • Reduced risk • Marketing opportunity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced costs • Innovation • Economic and business growth

National Quality System





STANDARDIZATION AND TECHNICAL REGULATION





About ISO

- Founded in 1947
- Independent
- Non-governmental organization
- Global network of national standards bodies
- One member per country
- ISO membership comes with **rights, benefits, obligations and good practice**

167 members

24 204 +
International Standards

135
new standards each month

More than
100 000 experts

3696
technical bodies, comprising

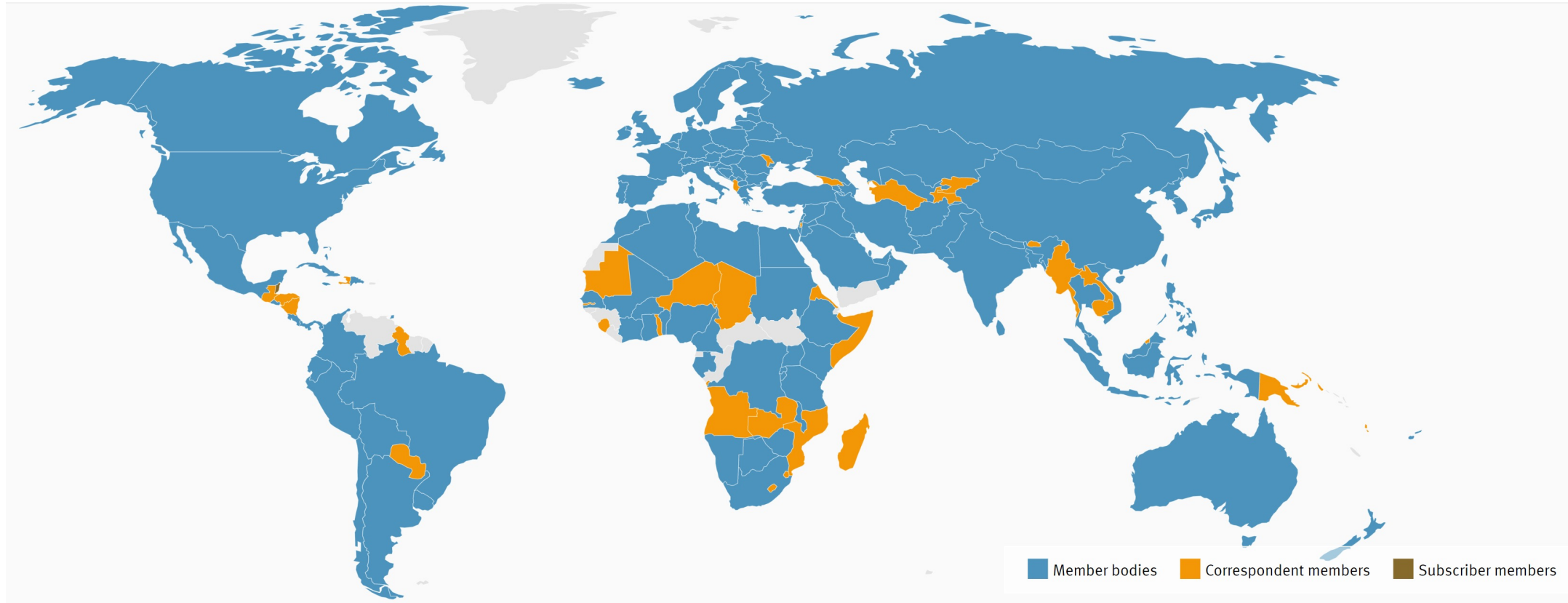
803
technical & sub committees



30 ISO meetings are held every day virtually.

All ISO governance and technical meetings planned **until 30 April 2022** must be held virtually or postponed until after that date

Members of ISO



As of February 202

124 Member Bodies
39 Correspondent Members
4 Subscriber Members



TOP 5 TECHNICAL SECTORS

% of published deliverables

- **21.4 %** Information technology, graphics and photography
- **14.9 %** Mechanical engineering
- **12.6 %** Transport
- **8.9 %** Non-metallic materials
- **6.8 %** Health, medicine and laboratory equipment



An International Standard represents the **global consensus** on the state of the art in the subject matter of the standard.

Consider that

- Participation in the development of international standards is growing in importance and it is increasingly relevant that we all contribute at the international level.
- It is essential that stakeholders are properly involved and that international standards remain relevant.
- By participating in international standardization, we are contributing to the national economy and to the elimination of non-tariff barriers to global trade.
- Participation helps to defend the country's position and interests, improving competitiveness in the international arena.





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MIEMBROS ACTIVOS *ACTIVE MEMBERS*

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MIEMBROS ADHERENTES *ADHERENT MEMBERS*

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- FONDONORMA • Venezuela
- UNE • España - *Spain*
- AFNOR • Francia - *France*
- BSI • Reino Unido – *United Kingdom*
- DIN • Alemania – *Germany*
- UNI • Italia - *Italy*
- SA • Australia
- SAC • China
- IAAC • Cooperación Interamericana de Acreditación - *Inter American Accreditation Cooperation*
- SIM • Sistema Interamericano de Metrología - *Inter American Metrology System*

ISO Guide 21-1 – Adoption of International Standards

Scope: ISO Guide 21 Part 1 provides methods for:

- Determination of the degree of correspondence between regional or national standards and relevant International Standards;
- Adoption of International Standards as regional or national standards;
- Indication of technical deviations which would facilitate immediate recognition of any deviation;
- Numbering of regional or national standards that are identical adoptions of International Standards;
- Indication of the degree of correspondence between the regional or national standard and the International Standard

Identical adoption

When:

- Identical in technical content, structure & wording
- It is an identical translation
- Minimal editorial changes (i.e. inserting a “,” in place of “.”, incorporating amendments, etc.)

Identification Code : **IDT**

Modified adoption

When:

- Deviations are identified and explained
- The adopted estándar maintains the structure
- Limited changes to structure are permitted, and such that an easy comparison is still possible
- Example: provide an alternative choice to a particular requirement to the requirement in the International Standard

Identification Code : **MOD**

Publication of an adopted standard

May include some additional content e.g.:

- Foreword, introduction
- A translation
- A different cover page / title
- Incorporate amendments (to the international publication)
- Editorial changes or technical deviations

Changes must be indicated in the introduction, preface or foreword, and, when appropriate, an annex describing any editorial changes and/or technical deviations

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Publication of an adopted standard

Numbering of identical adoptions:

- **Single numbering:** example: ISO 11814:2002 becomes XYZ ISO 11814:2002
- **Dual numbering:** national standards number is followed by the original number of the IS. Example: XYZ 87878:1998 ISO 13616:1996

Numbering of modified adoptions, shall not include the reference number of the adopted IS, only national reference number is permitted: example XYZ 12824:1997 xxx (ISO 6579:1993 modified)

GRACIAS
THANK YOU

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