

Internasjonal standardisering – utfordringer og nye muligheter

Viseadm. dir Ivar Jachwitz
Standard Norge



Internasjonale standarder er nå blitt enda viktigere

- Økonomisk vekst og velstand drives frem av økt varebytte overlandegrensene
- Tekniske spesifikasjoner er i hovedsak fjernet handelshinder for produkter – internasjonale standarder overtar
- Internasjonale standarder er grunnlag for gjensidig godkjenning av tester, sertifikater og akkreditering
- Internasjonale standarder bidrar til bedre styring for oppfyllelse av stadig flere krav for bedre helse, miljø og sikkerhet



Litt om ISO

- 148 nasjonale medlemmer hvorav 97 deltar med fulle rettigheter og ansvar
- 2 981 tekniske enheter som omfatter 188 TC-er, 546 SC-er og 2 224 WG-er
- 14 251 standarder og andre normative dokumenter er utgitt
- 995 standards publisert i 2003
- 4 169 prosjekter på ulike stadier i arbeidsprogrammet ved årsskiftet 2003/2004
- 633 nye prosjekter, 829 committee drafts og 1 820 DIS og FDIS registrert i 2003



Standarder fordelt på sektorer 2003



	DIS/FDIS		INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS			
	New	Total	New	No. of pages	Total	No. of pages
1 Generalities, infrastructures and sciences	140	165	86	3 877	1 318	42 257
2 Health, safety and environment	99	102	58	1 661	622	17 696
3 Engineering technologies	468	533	246	18 318	3 482	138 222
4 Electronics, information technology and telecommunications	261	265	170	19 958	2 200	140 234
5 Transport and distribution of goods	252	240	115	4 833	1 548	37 786
6 Agriculture and food technology	92	93	44	1 179	898	18 114
7 Materials technologies	464	439	257	8 768	3 773	84 860
8 Construction	23	65	13	529	295	8 452
9 Special technologies	21	20	6	174	115	2 810
TOTAL	1 820	1 922	995	59 298	14 251	490 431



Standards betydning for EUs indre marked

- Det indre marked – et initiativ for å skape et mer effektivt EU samtidig som hensynet til helse , sikkerhet og miljø skulle ivaretas.
- De fire friheter omfattet fri bevegelse for:
 - Varer
 - Tjenester
 - Kapital
 - Personer

Standardisering bidrar på alle områder, men er helt avgjørende for fri bevegelse for varer

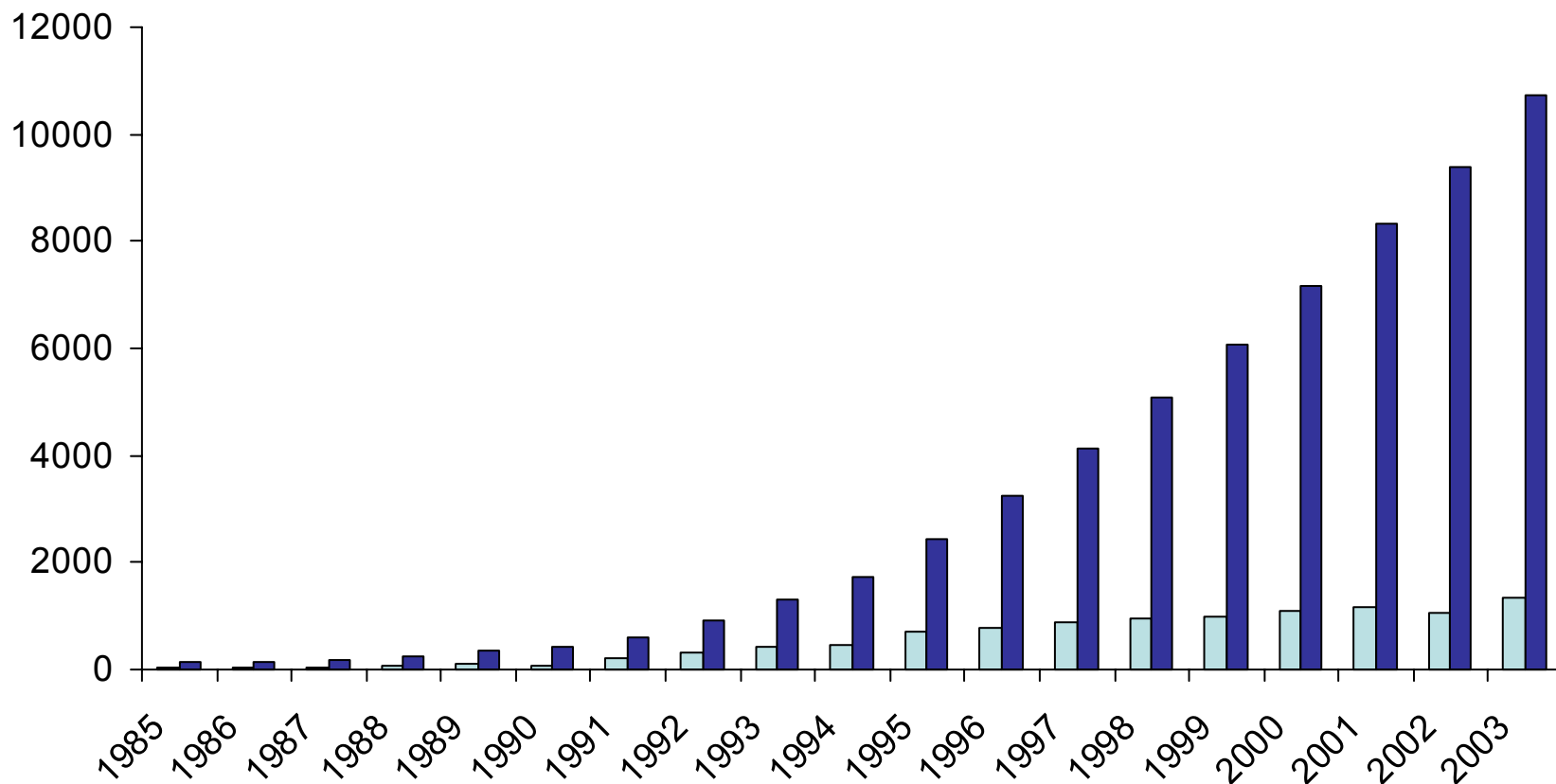


Sikring av fri vareflyt

- Nasjonale standarder skapte handelshindre
- Felleseuropeiske standarder åpnet grensene
- EU og EFTA samarbeidet om et utvidet indre marked for varer – de europeisk standardiseringsorganisasjonene fikk utfordringene
- Nye standarder for harmoniserte:
 - produktkrav
 - prøvemeter og analyser
 - prosedyrer for bedømming av overensstemmelse
 - kvalitets- og miljøstyring



CENs produksjon av europeiske standarder



■ Årlig produksjon ■ Samlet antall dokumenter

CENs arbeidsprogram på ulike områder



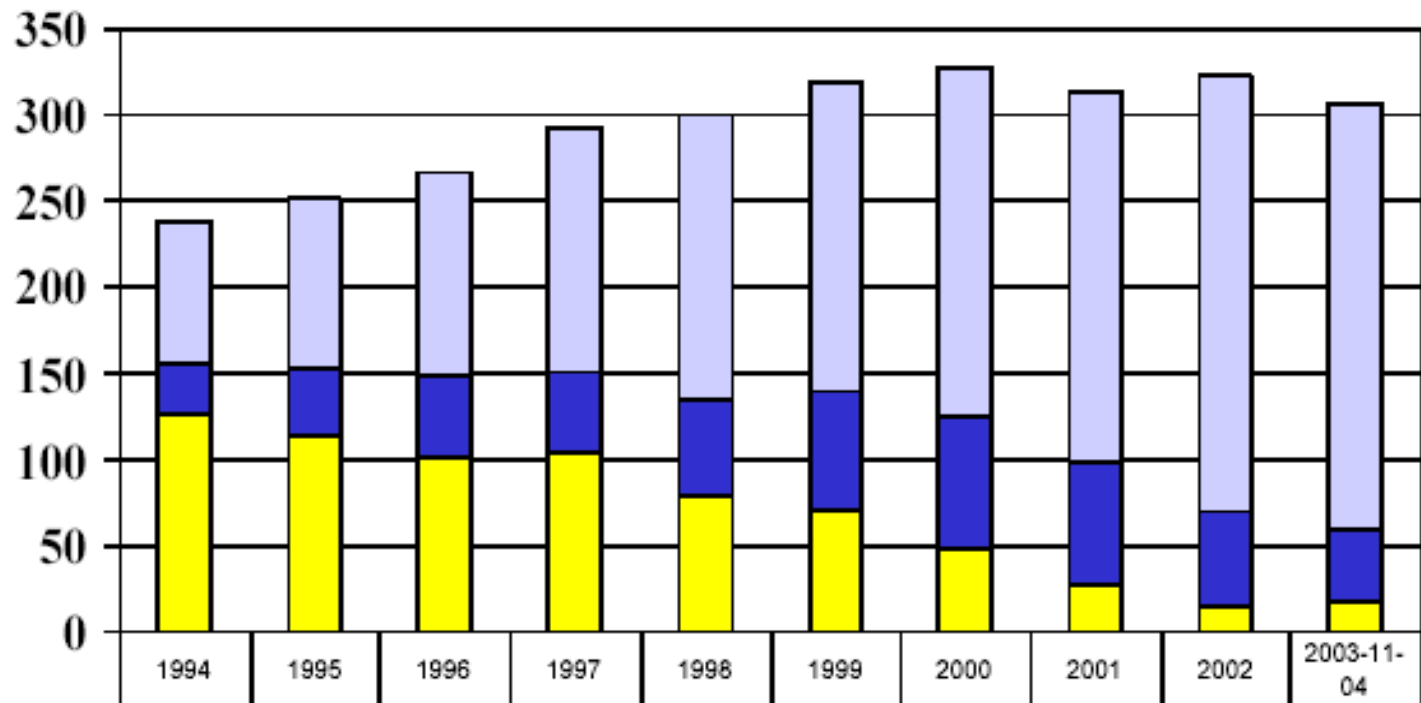
SECTORS	Published documents	% Total published documents	Active work programme	% Total Active work programme	Full work programme	Ratio Total published documents / Full work programme
Transport and packaging	1253	13,75%	1601	25,62%	2854	43,90%
Building and civil engineering	1406	15,43%	1164	18,63%	2570	54,71%
Materials - Non-metallic	716	7,86%	292	4,67%	1008	71,03%
Materials - Metallic	649	7,12%	295	4,72%	944	68,75%
Mechanical engineering - Pressure equipment, pipes, tanks and accessories	479	5,26%	294	4,71%	773	61,97%
Mechanical engineering - Machinery	432	4,74%	333	5,33%	765	56,47%
Chemistry	506	5,55%	250	4,00%	756	66,93%
Healthcare	485	5,32%	234	3,75%	719	67,45%
Health and safety	438	4,81%	269	4,31%	707	61,95%
Information society standardization system	342	3,75%	205	3,28%	547	62,52%
Household goods, sports and leisure	341	3,74%	203	3,25%	544	62,68%
Mechanical engineering - Others	328	3,60%	181	2,90%	509	64,44%

Standarder og lovgivningen

- Harmoniserte standarder leveres for bruk på de ulike direktivområder
 - 1800 standarder foreligger
 - 450 standarder er under godkjenning
 - 128 er under utarbeidelse
- per november 2003



Personlig verneutstyr

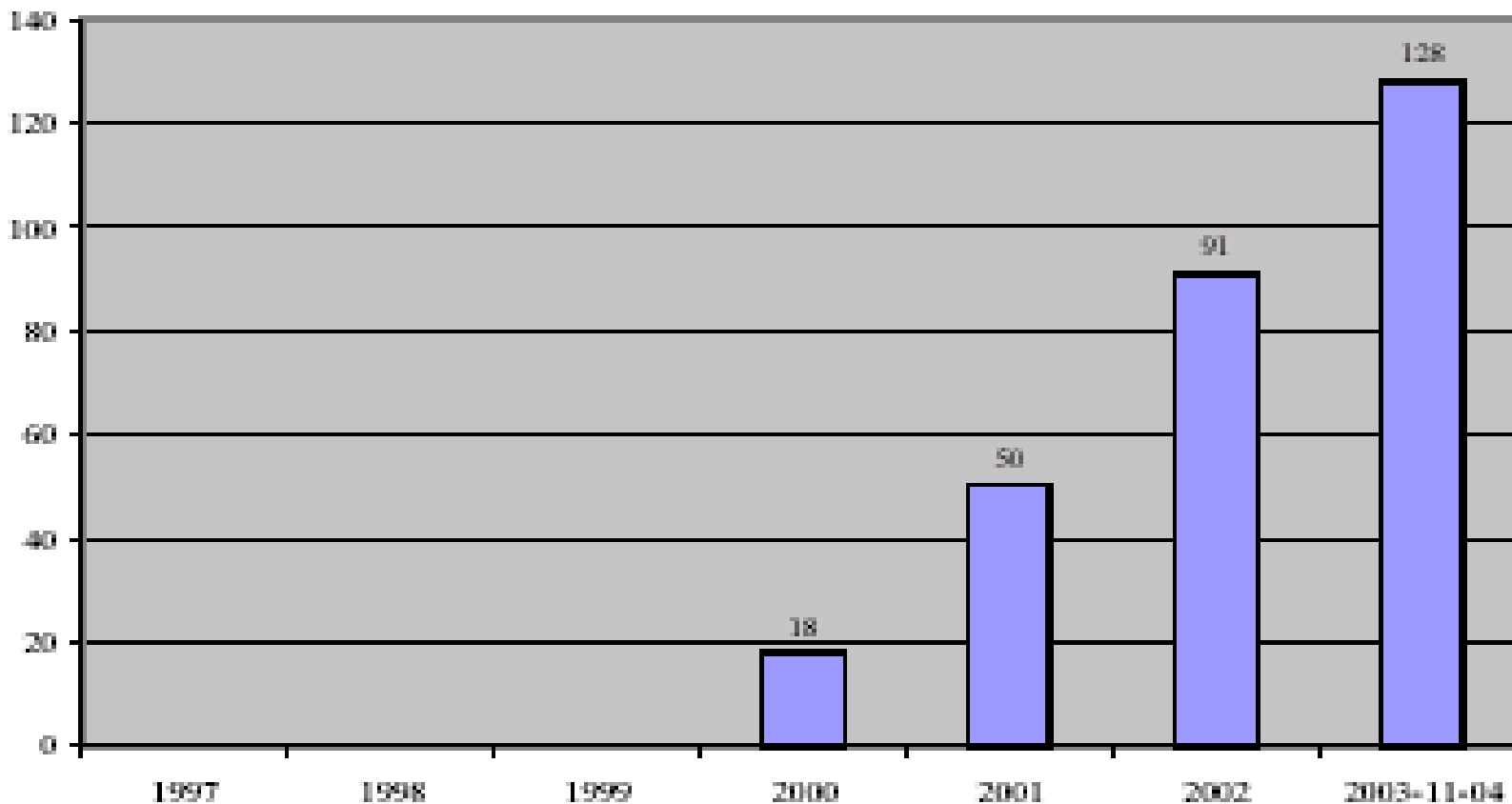


■ Ratified	82	98	118	142	165	179	202	215	253	246
■ Under approval	30	40	47	48	57	69	77	72	55	43
■ Under development	126	113	101	103	78	71	48	27	15	17



Byggevaredirektivet

(Antall standarder publisert i Official Journal)



Erfaringer fra europeisk arbeid



- Over 10 000 EN foreligger
- Ambisjonsnivået har vært betydelig, men:
 - Forsinkelser i forhold til planer
 - Uklarhet i mandater for standardiseringsarbeidet
 - Arbeidsprogrammernes vekst større enn forventet
 - Nasjonale interesseparter har fastholdt nasjonale krav
 - Industrien "kjemper" om markedsmakt
 - Konsensusbygging tar tid
 - Stort press på medlemmenes sekretariatsressurser
- CEN / ISO samarbeidet (Wien Avtalen) har fungert godt og har forhindreddobbeltarbeid (45% av EN er EN- ISO)
- "Ny metode modellen" og referanse til standarder har vakt interesse i andre regioner



ISO utfordringer og muligheter

(Strategi 2005 -2010)



- 1 Developing a consistent and multi-sector collection of globally relevant International Standards
- 2 Ensuring the involvement of stakeholders
- 3 Raising the awareness and capacity of developing countries
- 4 Being open to partnerships for the efficient development of International Standards
- 5 Promoting the use of voluntary standards as an alternative or as a support to technical regulations
- 6 Being the recognized provider of International Standards and guides relating to conformity assessment
- 7 Providing efficient procedures and tools for the development of a coherent and complete range of deliverables



1 Developing a consistent and multi-sector collection of Globally relevant International Standards



Result: Industry, public authorities, consumers and other stakeholders recognize, appreciate and rely on ISO's added value for producing International Standards and deliverables which support the global trade in products and services, cross border infrastructures and transactions, as well as the dissemination of new technologies, new business methods and good management and conformity assessment practices.

Actions

- increase and monitor the effectiveness of ISO procedures and initiatives for identifying market needs and opening new work areas;
- optimize the architecture of technical bodies (TC/SC/WG/JWG) to deal with sector, crosssector and horizontal issues;
- promote and monitor the implementation of the ISO policy on global relevance of ISO technical work and publications, so that ISO International Standards may be used as broadly as possible;
- review ISO's language policy relating to the development and publication of International Standards with a view to optimizing their quality, timeliness and dissemination.



2 Ensuring the involvement of stakeholders

Result: ISO, through its national members, its network of liaisons and partnerships, its coherent set of deliverables, its electronic accessibility and its initiatives, promotes the value of voluntary standardization, allows adequate involvement of interested and affected stakeholders in its work and processes, and thus builds the appropriate level of consensus to ensure that its deliverables are effectively used and recognized in world markets.

Actions

- monitor and facilitate the involvement of relevant and affected stakeholders at the national level, especially private sector, public sector and authorities, as well as consumer organizations;
- optimize liaisons and involvement with representative international organizations of stakeholders;



- develop mechanisms to better capture the expectations and feedback of industry stakeholders;
- determine whether IWAs (International Workshop Agreements) are an effective means to enable alternative modes of stakeholder participation in ISO and clarify the corresponding business model □
- investigate funding to support the participation of under-represented groups (e.g.consumers);
- develop and disseminate training and educational material on the nature and practice of voluntary standardization for teachers and students, participants in standardization, staff of ISO members and other standards developing organizations;
- enhance communication tools, develop initiatives and encourage studies to demonstrate and promote the economic and social benefits of voluntary standardization to political and economic leaders, higher education, standards users and the general public.



3 Raising the awareness and capacity of developing countries



Result: ISO supports and facilitates developing countries' access to world markets technical progress and sustainable development through increased awareness and participation in international standardization and related activities (e.g. conformity assessment). ISO promotes their active involvement in its work. Members from developing countries have access to tools, processes and programmes which assist them in building their capacity, participating effectively in ISO's technical work and implementing International Standards.

Actions

- promote new membership and the upgrading of existing membership, in particular from countries signatory to the World Trade Organization;
- complete the implementation of the action plan for developing countries adopted in 2003 by promoting the identification of needs and the allocation of funds, encouraging exchange of experience between ISO members and optimizing resources, e.g. through coherent regional and sub-regional cooperation;
- develop means to enable developing countries to better identify priority sectors for their economies in order to optimize their involvement in the development, adoption and implementation of International Standards.



4 Being open to partnerships for the efficient development of International Standards

Result: ISO promotes cooperation and inclusiveness that can assist in the timely delivery and efficient maintenance of a comprehensive and consistent collection of International Standards. ISO proactively pursues with IEC and ITU the convergence of policies, procedures and best practices and seeks to optimize initiatives and expert resources. ISO is also open to collaboration with international organizations and other entities with global reach engaged in standards development, where this may contribute to improving the development and dissemination of International Standards.

Actions

participate actively with IEC and ITU-T in the WSC (World Standards Cooperation) and promote its concept and actions, e.g. by improving mechanisms for coordinating technical programmes, launching joint activities, especially in areas of converging technologies and multi-disciplinary areas supported by stakeholders and seeking convergence on common policy issues;



- promote relations/interactions between IEC, ITU and ISO's Policy Development Committees (COPOLCO, CASCO and DEVCO); encourage consultations by ISO members with their IEC counterparts, when these exist in their countries, to support increased ISO/IEC collaboration and synergies as a strategic priority;
- optimize the use and effectiveness of fast track procedures in ISO;
- enter into partnerships for the development of International Standards with Standards Developing Organizations having multinational input and a global reach, respecting ISO's fundamental principles and when ISO members agree that such partnership may deliver International Standards more effectively than any of the normal ISO processes.



5 Promoting the use of voluntary standards as an alternative or as a support to technical regulations



Result: Governmental authorities are aware of the benefits and modalities of making reference to ISO International Standards in regulations or as a substitute for regulations. They participate effectively in their development, both through ISO members and through ISO's collaboration with relevant inter-governmental organizations.

Actions

- develop more systematic and proactive relations with Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) involved in the harmonization of regulations (e.g.: UN/ECE, CODEX, ILO, IMO, WHO1);
- develop material describing and encouraging modalities for using or making reference to International Standards in regulations or as an alternative to regulations;
- review the procedure for New Work Items to better identify when the deliverable may be developed and promoted for use in a regulatory context, and to adjust its development accordingly;
- to promote participation of government representatives in the standards development process through ISO members or IGOs.

6 Being the recognized provider of International Standards and guides relating to conformity assessment

Result: ISO provides a comprehensive range of standards and guides for the implementation and recognition of good conformity assessment practices, suitable for all forms of first, second or third party involvement and evaluation, widely used by suppliers, operators and accreditors and recognized by customers and public authorities. ISO is not directly involved in assessing conformity to its standards, but monitors the use of its brand name in relation to conformity assessment.

Actions

- complement and maintain a comprehensive set of voluntary standards and guides relating to conformity assessment practices and recognition;
- encourage their endorsement by IEC, ITU-T and ISO members;
- promote their use by regulators and sector initiatives when conformity assessment is involved;
- monitor references to ISO's name and act to deter inappropriate use or denigration.



7 Providing efficient procedures and tools for the development of a coherent and complete range of deliverables



Result: ISO offers a clear, comprehensive and efficient set of procedures and IT tools to support the development of a coherent and complete range of deliverables, appreciated, understood and effectively implemented by ISO members and participants in the technical work.

Actions

- clarify and possibly simplify the range of deliverables, monitor the consistency of their use across TCs and develop communication material to explain them to the market;
- effectively implement the agreed policies regarding business plans, service agreements, process tracks, review of work items and maintenance;
- consider alternative business models and procedures for emerging and fast-growing technologies;
- consolidate the development and use of shared and member-/expert-friendly IT services at all stages of the ISO standardization and standards dissemination processes, and promote their consistency with those used by member bodies;
- seek continuous improvement of collaborative arrangements and strategic relations with external providers of IT services.



De europeiske utfordringene

(CENs strategi mot 2010)



Strategiske hovedmål:

- Please the customer
- Acknowledge different sector needs
- Efficient validation of quality reference documents based on CEN values
- Achieving a coherent European position in international standardization
- Contribute to the enlargement of the European Union
- Conformity Assessment



CEN Strategi

2.1 Please the customer

- Satisfy market needs by delivering the best possible products within minimum time, as defined in the set of business plans that comprise the programme of work.
- Satisfy public needs by delivering ENs supporting the directives that define public policy and regulatory needs, consulting with the regulatory bodies on issues concerning technical regulations.
- Regularly review that the best products are being delivered at the adequate time and that they are readily accessible by the customers.
- Review and revise the processes regularly to ensure that they are best matched to market expectations for timeliness, quality and cost.
- Communicate effectively with customers and stakeholders and consult regularly to ensure their needs and expectations are clearly understood.



2.2 Acknowledge different sector needs

- Adapt working processes and structures to comply with specific sectorial needs, while maintaining core values and guaranteeing overall coherence in the system.
- Respond to the market needs of new sectors.
- Involve the key players within sectors in setting the priorities for deliverables.
- Ensure that there is a clear understanding where sectorial needs are better served by European rather than international standards, recognising that circumstances still remain which require differing national solutions.
- Foster partnerships with consortia developing PASs to provide maximum benefit for sectorial needs.



CEN Strategi (forts.)

2.3 Efficient validation of quality reference documents based on CEN values

- Provide to all European interested parties an efficient validation of quality reference documents based on our core values of openness, transparency and consensus.
- Promote to all customers the set of reference document products as solutions to market needs, providing clear differentiation between their respective characteristics.
- Have in place state of the art ICT tools, to ensure transparency and efficiency in standards making and distribution.



CEN Strategi (forts.)

- **2.4 Achieving a coherent European position in international standardization**
- Ensure that priority is given wherever appropriate to cooperation with ISO, provided that it is timely in delivery, and that international standards meet European legislative and market requirements and that non-European global players also implement these standards.
- Ensure a European platform for achieving a coherent position when appropriate at international level e.g. WTO, OECD, TABD.
- While respecting the individual responsibilities of each ISO member and the ISO constitution, ensure proper coordination of national contributions on subjects of vital European interest.
- Further develop the Vienna Agreement with ISO or other equivalent agreements as an appropriate tool.
- Achieve coherency in European standardization issues with CENELEC and ETSI, and with EC/EFTA legislative requirements.
- Develop cooperation with other regional standards bodies and with developing countries, also outside Europe, in line with European policies.



CEN Startegi (forts.)

2.5 Contribute to the enlargement of the European Union

- Assist applicant countries in adapting to the legislative framework within the Union.
- Assist their national standards bodies in the transition towards voluntary standardization.
- Achieve full membership of the NSBs of those countries included in Agenda 2000.

2.6 Conformity Assessment

- Achieve coherent approach to conformity assessment and to certification marks at European level.



Nye europeiske standardiseringsområder



Standardisering av tjenester

- Bakgrunn
 - Innenfor EU utgjør tjenestesektoren 60% av samlet arbeidsstyrke
 - Europeiske standarder anerkjennes som avgjørende for utvikling av indre marked
 - Undersøkelser innenfor EU viser en stor grad av skepsis vedrørende kjøp tjenester over landegrensene
 - Tjenestesektoren øker – Nasjonale standarder utvikles
 - Rett tid for utvikling av europeiske og internasjonale standarder



Standardisering av tjenester

- Kommisjonen ønsker å vurdere hvilken rolle standarder kan ha i utviklingen av det indre marked på tjenestesektoren (Mandat M/340)
 - Inviterer CEN, CENELEC og ETSI til utvikle et standardiseringsprogram
 - Sektorer der samhandling over grensene foregår skal prioriteres, samt områder der interessentene viser en særlig interesse for bruk av standarder
 - Nasjonale, europeiske og internasjonale initiativ skal vurderes
 - Alle leveranser skal tas i betraktning
 - Markedsbehov skal ivaretas (brukere, produksjonstid)
 - Omfatter ikke standarder som støtter opp om e-Europe



Standardisering av tjenester

- Aktiviteter i CEN i dag
 - Maintenance
 - Transport services
 - Cleaning services
 - Tourism services
 - Postal services
 - Facility management
 - Funeral services
 - Translation services
 - Healthcare services
 - Security services



Andre muligheter for standardiseringen i Europa

- Økt bruk av standarder på nye områder
- Bruk av ESO og nasjonale medlemmers kompetanse til andre reguleringsmetoder
 - Åpenhet
 - Tillit
 - Samlende arena
 - Konsensusdrevet
- Andre leveransers rolle
 - CWA (CEN Workshop agreements)
 - Technical Specification (CEN TS)
 - Technical Report (CEN TR)

