NON-TARIFF MEASURES WEEK NTMs: The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly

14-15 October 2019

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

by

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About ISO





We are an independent, non-governmental organization

We are a global network of national standards bodies with one member per country

Our job is to make International Standards

We are coordinated by a Central Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland



ISO CS's building in Geneva

What are International Standards?

- Represent global consensus on a solution to a particular issue
- Embody universally agreed procedure or practice
- Provide requirements, specifications, guidelines or characteristics to consistently ensure that materials, products, processes and services are fit for their purpose

ISO standards do NOT:

- Seek to establish, drive or motivate public policy or regulations, social or political agendas
- Set performance thresholds (these are set by policy makers/regulators according to their requirements)



Why use International Standards?

- Are developed in a multi-stakeholder environment and reflect a double layer of consensus
- Can reduce market inefficiencies and facilitate regulator compliance
- Can be used for conformity assessment to enhance confidence in products, systems, processes, services or personnel
- Offer the same level of consumer protection whether applied in a mature or evolving economy
- Are globally applicable



164 members

22000+
International Standards

300+ technical committees 100
new standards each month



The ISO system **ISO** members National standards bodies Represent ISO in their country **Experts** Around the world Write the standards Coordinates system ISO/CS Full-time staff



ISO Members





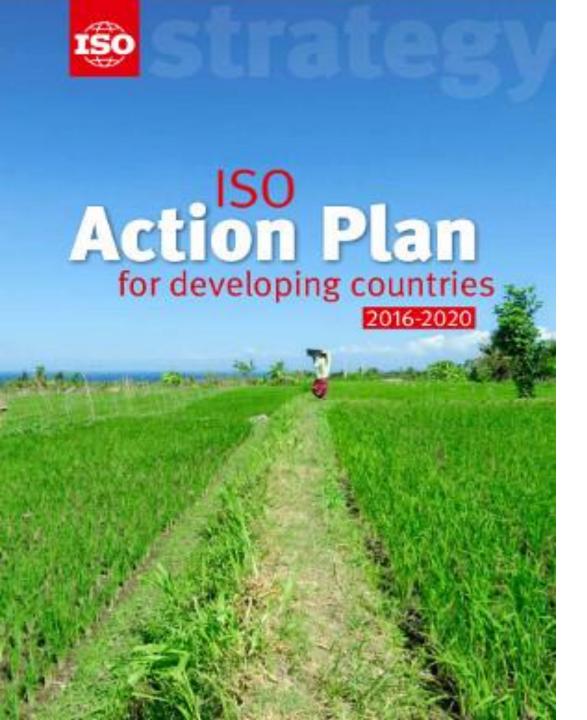
Membership Categories

- Full
- Correspondent
- Subscriber



Capacity building





Apply Good Standardization Practice

Develop National Standardization Strategies

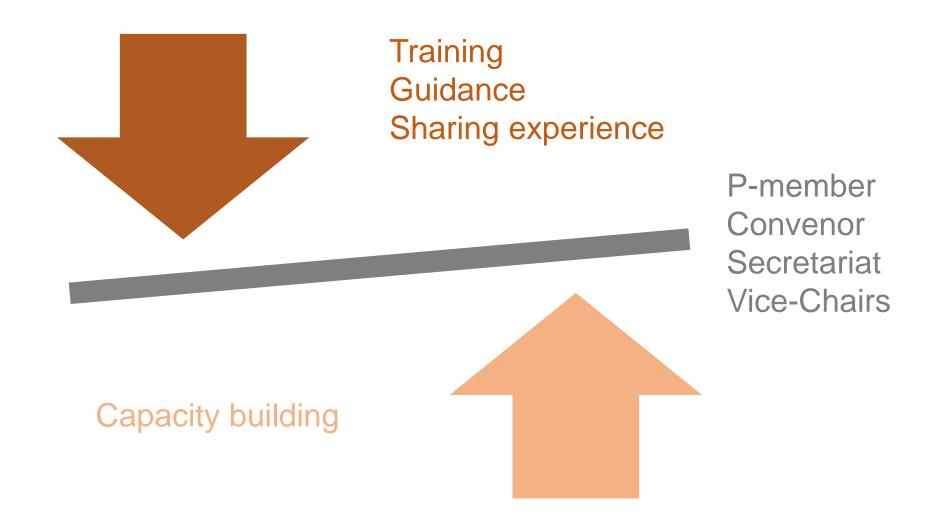
4 Objectives

Promote the use of standards: policymakers, business and other stakeholders

Effective participation in development of ISO standards



Twinning arrangements





IEC/ISO/ITU collaboration



World Standards Cooperation





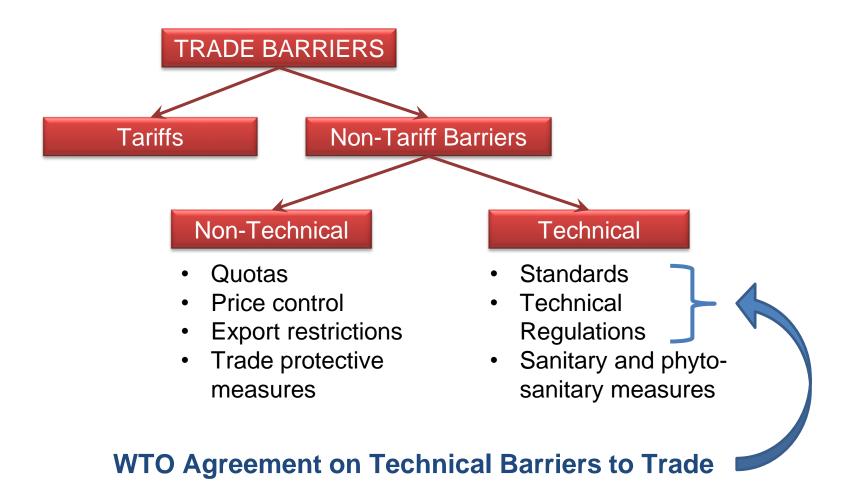


- Established in 2001
- Strengthen and advance the voluntary consensus-based International Standards system
- Collaboration on events, workshops, education, training, policies, etc.
- 14th October World Standards Day
- World Academic Day

Standards and trade



Trade barriers

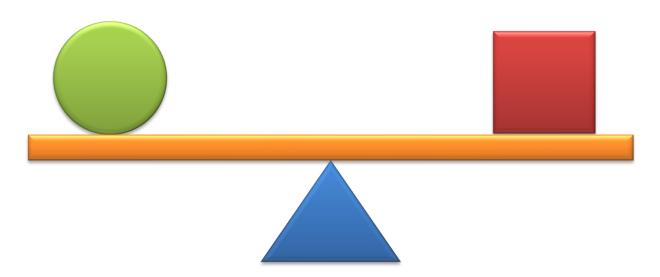




WTO TBT Agreement (1)

Seeks to ensure that technical regulations and standards do not create unnecessary obstacles to trade

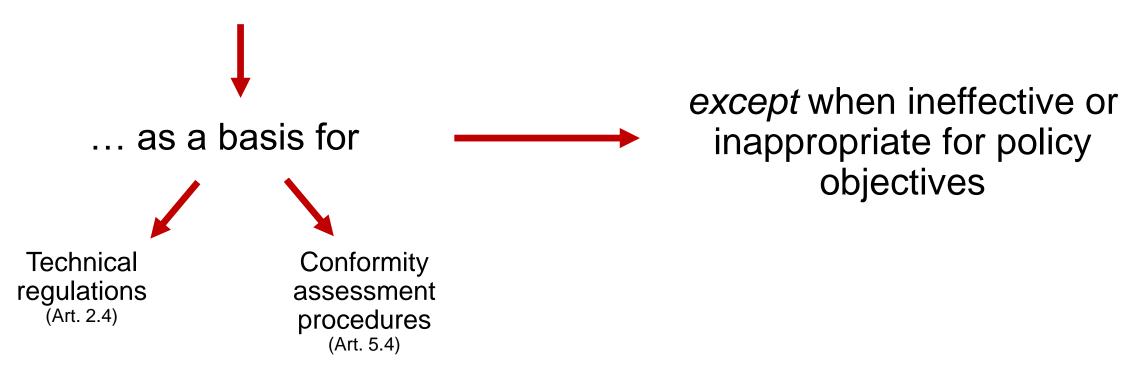
Recognizes that countries have the right to implement measures to protect human, animal or plant life and health, or the environment





WTO TBT Agreement (2)

Member shall use relevant international standards ...





WTO TBT agreement (3)

The Six Principles for the Development of International Standards

- Transparency
- Openness
- Impartiality and consensus
- Effectiveness and relevance
- Coherence
- Development dimension

ISO complies with all of these





Trade facilitation

Regulatory differences between countries is amongst the key factors in explaining trade costs related to regulations

Referencing int. standards in regulation

- Drives regulatory harmonization
- Boosts export performance
- Facilitates integration into GVCs
- Reduces testing and certification costs

Engaging policymakers



Cooperation between regulators and standardizers

The core objective:

Policy makers and regulators are enabled to select the most appropriate, effective and flexible instruments to address public policy issues





Best practice

Regulators and NSBs:

- Develop a long-term relationship and strategy
- Use tools such as MoUs
- Aim for mutual representation at each others meetings
- Ensure focused and targeted liaison in specific projects
- Consider aligning technical structures
- Avoid duplication of work

