Commonwealth Standards Network

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Standards: Development and use

Commonwealth Standards Network

Standards development: Types of standards

- Standards all have the same basic purpose of setting out agreed principles or criteria so that their users can make reliable assumptions about a particular product, service or practice. However, they can vary in two major respects:
  - the type of agreement;
  - the number of people, organizations or countries who were involved in making the agreement.
- In some standards, the type of agreement essentially amounts to advice and guidance; others are much more prescriptive and set out absolute requirements that have to be met if a user wishes to make a claim of compliance with the standard.

Standards development: Types of standards

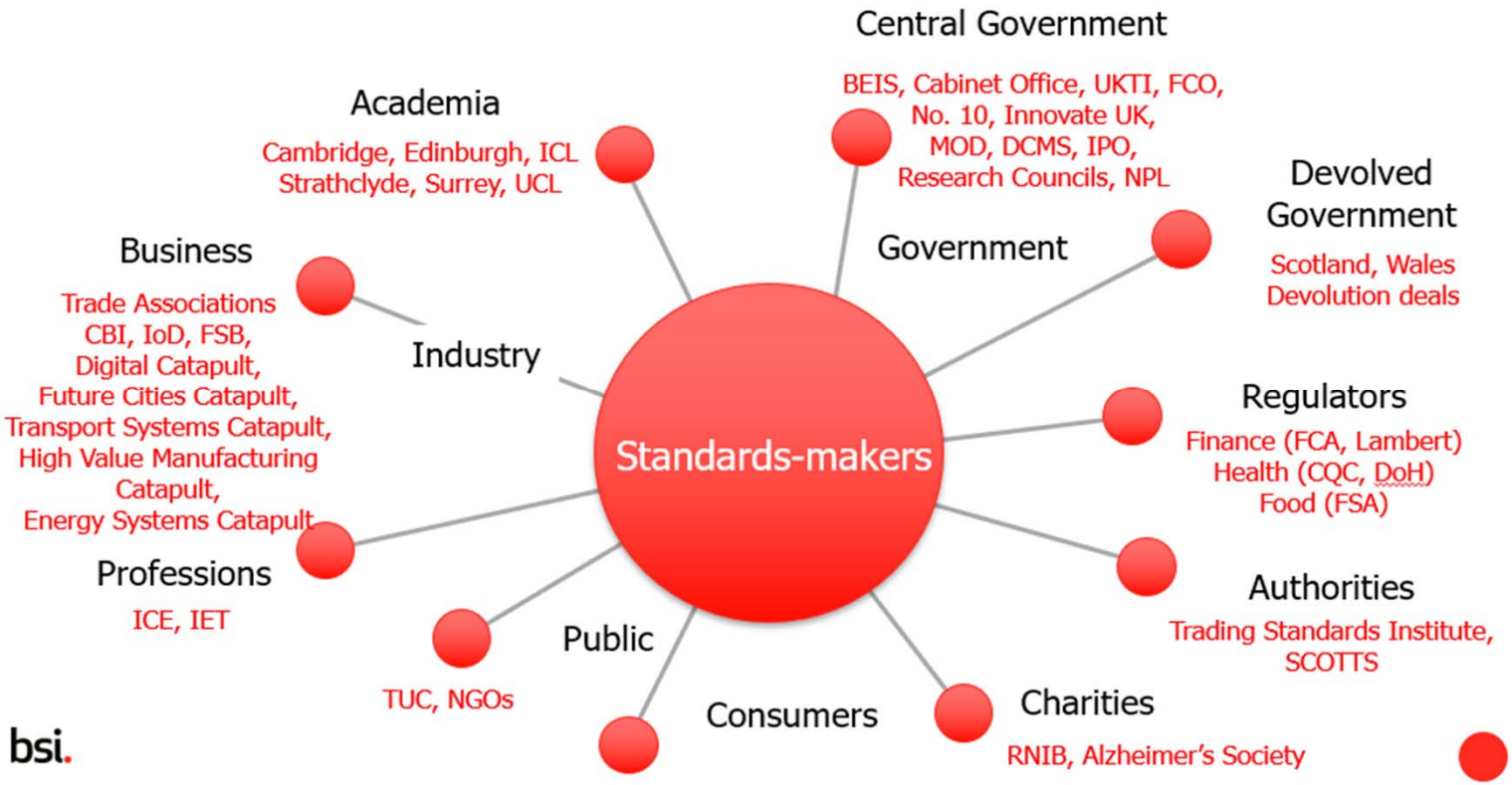
- International/European Standards (ISO, IEC,EN);
- Amendments;
- Technical Specifications (TS);
- Technical Reports (TR);
- Publicly Available Specifications (PAS);
- Work Shop Agreement (IWA/CWA);
- Guides (non-normative publications).

Standards development: Types of standards

- **Codes of practice** recommend sound good practice as currently undertaken by competent and conscientious practitioners. They are drafted to incorporate a degree of flexibility in application, whilst offering reliable indicative benchmarks. They are commonly used in the construction and civil engineering industries.
- **Methods** are also highly prescriptive, setting out an agreed way of measuring, testing or specifying what is reliably repeatable in different circumstances and places, wherever it needs to be applied.
- A **Vocabulary** is a set of terms and definitions to help harmonize the use of language in a particular subject or discipline.
- **Guides** are published to give less prescriptive advice which reflects the current thinking and practice amongst experts in a particular subject.
- Other categories of standard can be employed as necessary.

Standards development

Standards development



Standards development: ISO https://www.iso.org/developing-standards.html

- **responses to market needs:** ISO does not decide when to develop a new standard, but responds to a request from industry or other stakeholders such as consumer groups. Typically, an industry sector or group communicates the need for a standard to its national member who then contacts ISO with an NP.
- **global expert opinion:** ISO standards are developed by groups of experts from all over the world, that are part of larger groups called technical committees. These experts negotiate all aspects of the standard, including its scope, key definitions and content.
- **multi-stakeholder development:** The technical committees are made up of experts from the relevant industry, but also from consumer associations, academia, NGOs and government.
- **consensus:** Developing ISO standards is a consensus-based approach and comments from all stakeholders are taken into account.

Standards development: Good practices

ISO standards used everywhere

Develop high-quality standards through ISO's global membership

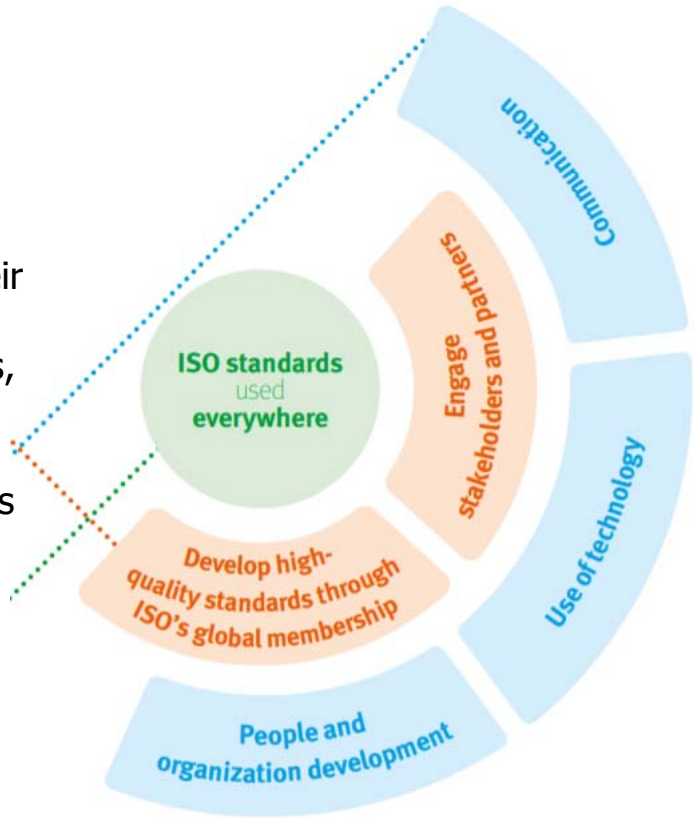
Engage stakeholders and partners

People and organization development

Use of technology

Standards development: Good practices

- ISO: collection of standards that are used effectively by industry and bring recognized benefits to economies,
- Producing International Standards in a clear, understandable language, that are easy to read and user friendly,
- Enabling ISO members to successfully reach their markets, promote the use of ISO standards, and deliver ISO content to their customers,
- Increasing the uptake of standards as business performance tools,
- Identifying and meeting the changing needs of customers,
- Developing supporting information to increase standards uptake,
- Providing a suite of international conformity assessment standards applicable to all sectors and all types of conformity assessment.



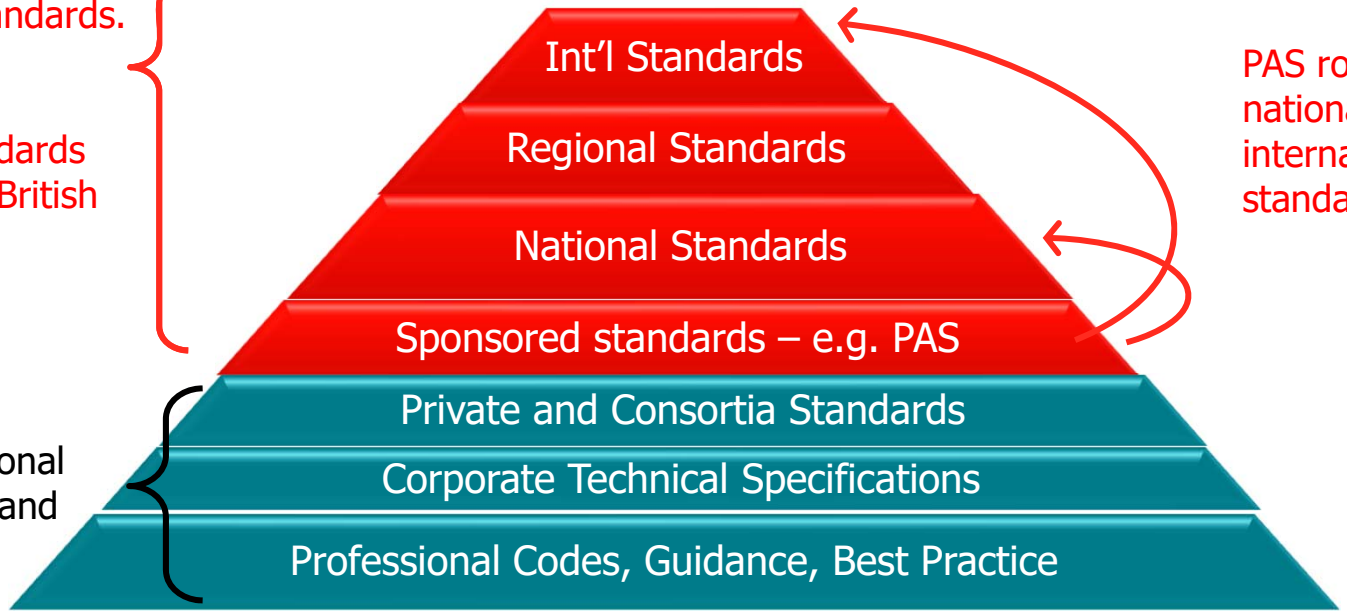
Standards development: Good practices

- Develop standards setting procedures:
  - Balanced representation;
  - Stakeholder engagement;
  - Consensus based.

Standards: Identification

BSI as NSB manages BS, EN & ISO, IEC standards.

All EN and most international standards are "adopted" as British Standards



PAS route to national and international standards

Private & professional standards, codes and guidance

Standards development: BSI

https://www.bsigroup.com/Documents/about-bsi/NSB/BSI-pocket-guide-to-standards-development-UK-EN.pdf

95% of national standards published in the UK are international or European

Standards development: BSI

https://www.bsigroup.com/Documents/about-bsi/NSB/BSI-pocket-guide-to-standards-development-UK-EN.pdf

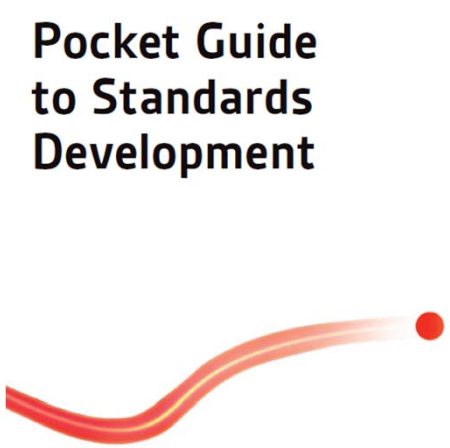
- New BSI Committee members need to:
  - Sign up to eCommittees;
  - Read BS 0;
  - Complete eLearning.
- As a Committee member they:
  - Read documents circulated to them on eCommittees;
  - Circulate the documents to their nominating organizations for comment;
  - Submit their nominating organization's comments;
  - Attend meetings and build consensus.
- Note that:
  - Conflicts of interest should be declared;
  - Confidentiality should be maintained;
  - BSI retains copyright.

Pocket Guide to Standards Development

Standards development: BSI

https://www.bsigroup.com/Documents/about-bsi/NSB/BSI-pocket-guide-to-standards-development-UK-EN.pdf

- Following successful formal approval the Standard may be implemented as a British Standard, at which point any conflicting national Standards are withdrawn.
  - This is a requirement for European Standards and optional for International Standards.
- Any information that the committee believes will support the use of an adopted Standard in the UK may be published in the National Foreword or as a National Annex.



IFAN: Benefits to participating in standardization committees:

- Influencing the contents of a standard;
- Enhancing and protecting companies' activities and products;
- Acquiring a better understanding of the stakeholders of the market (competitors, partners, customers, product or process users, authorities, laboratories….)
- Anticipating and developing future requirements of the market;
- Encouraging innovation.
  http://www.ifan.org/ifan-publications.html

IFAN: Benefits to educating stakeholders about standardization:

- IFAN, observes that while the use of standards is becoming more and more important, many companies and other stakeholders take insufficient advantage of them.
  - All levels of decision-makers in public administration and private business need to understand the economic benefits of standardization.
  - Standardization should be perceived as a strategic tool to underpin innovation, strengthen the professional performance and competitive advantage of an organization as well as drive the economy in which it operates.

IFAN: Benefits to educating stakeholders about standardization:

- Opportunities are sometimes not fully exploited due of a lack of awareness of the importance of standards, as well as insufficient ability to translate awareness into relevant actions.
- Education of employees of private and public organizations is the solution.

IFAN: Details of education needs

CEO and Senior management

Responsibilities related to standardization	Necessary knowledge	Skills
• Formulating policy and making management decisions taking into account the strategic importance of standardization to the core business • Providing evidence of its commitment to the implementation of management systems (Sustainability and social responsibility, quality, energy,...) and continually improving their effectiveness	Substantial knowledge of: • the need to comply with standards and regulation for the different marketplaces • the strategic importance of standardization committee work • the role trade associations can play in the development of standards at the international level • the role of standards in management systems and policies Good knowledge of: • why and how standardization can help sustainable development, taking into account the strategy of a company, in a changing world with limited resources Some knowledge of: • how to influence the content of the standards from the company strategy perspective • how to identify and apply regulations, standards (normative), specifications and other relevant documents for products, systems or services	• Identification of risks and opportunities • Global implementation process • External influence via lobbying

Guide 4: Revision September 2018
Corrigenda 1, December 2018

iFAN

Education and Training about Standardization

Different needs for different roles

IFAN: Details of education needs

Management Systems Compliance and Auditing [quality, environment, health and safety, risk, social responsibility, etc.]

Responsibilities related to standardization	Knowledge necessary	Skills
• Identifying the role of standards (including management systems standards) and regulations in the development of products, services, processes • Understanding the requirements of conformity assessment systems and regulations • Understanding the operation and evolution of management systems • Facilitating the implementation of any other relevant management systems standards and continuously improving their effectiveness	Substantial knowledge of: • all relevant management systems. • the content of relevant standards • the need and the value of compliance with standards in a competitive world marketplace Some knowledge of: • the value and methods of obtaining business knowledge about the development and use of standards and regulations	• Determining the quality, environment, safety, energy, sustainability and social responsibility requirements • Incorporating these requirements into the organization's management system • Determining how to organize new projects while taking into account existing management systems • Determining auditing process to ensure compliance

Guide 4: Revision September 2018
Corrigenda 1, December 2018

iFAN

Education and Training about Standardization

Different needs for different roles

IFAN: Details of education needs

Technical departments [Research and Development, Innovation, Design, etc.]

Responsibilities related to standardization	Necessary knowledge	Skills
• Applying in the development process the regulations and standards required • Influencing the contents of standards & technical regulations • Contributing to business intelligence in standardization • Supporting other departments on standardization matters	**Substantial knowledge of:** • the content of relevant standards • the need to comply with standards and regulations for different marketplaces • the interplay between innovation, intellectual property, and standards **Good knowledge of:** • the value of compliance with standards in a competitive world marketplace • why sustainable development should be taking into account in the strategy of a company in a changing world and with limited resources **Some knowledge of:** • the value and methods of obtaining business knowledge about regulation standards development and their use • how to identify and apply regulations, standards, specifications and other relevant documents for products, systems or services	• Identifying and implementing relevant standards and technical regulations • Identifying conflicts with patents and standards or gaps in existing standards • Understanding how to participate in the standardization process

Guide 4: Revision September 2018
Corrigenda 1, December 2018

iFAN

Education and Training about Standardization

Different needs for different roles

IFAN: Details of education needs

Testing and laboratories

Responsibilities related to standardization	Knowledge Necessary knowledge	Skills
• Ensuring the conformity of the products • Applying, in the testing processes and procedures, the relevant standards and regulations for products, services, processes, etc. • Identifying and ensuring conformity assessment systems and regulatory requirements are fulfilled • Facilitating the implementation of management systems and continually improving their effectiveness	Substantial knowledge of: • the content of relevant standards • the value of compliance with standards in a competitive world marketplace • compliance with standards and regulations for the different marketplaces Some knowledge of: • the value and methods of obtaining business knowledge about the development and use of standards and regulations	• Identifying and implementing relevant standards and technical regulations • Understanding how to participate in the standardization process

Guide 4: Revision September 2018
Corrigenda 1, December 2018

iFAN

Education and Training about Standardization

Different needs for different roles

IFAN: Details of education needs

Purchasing

Responsibilities related to standardization	Necessary knowledge	Skills
• Identifying regulations and standards needed for supplier selection, procurement, chain of custody and contracting processes • Integrating the strategic importance of standards when formulating policy and making management decisions • Facilitating the implementation of management systems and continually improving their effectiveness	A substantial knowledge of: • why sustainable development should be taken into account in the strategy of a company • contract law and the processes and systems that underpin contracting (ex: quality assurance, conformity assessment, chain of custody ...) Some knowledge of: • how to identify and apply regulations, standards (normative), specifications and other relevant documents for products, systems or services	• Identifying standards and regulatory requirements for suppliers

Guide 4: Revision September 2018
Corrigenda 1, December 2018

iFAN

Education and Training about Standardization

Different needs for different roles

IFAN: Details of education needs

Standardization Department

Responsibilities related to standardization	Knowledge necessary	Skills
• Defining the standardization strategy in accordance with the organization strategy • Supporting the standardization process and writing standards • Interpreting and Informing all other departments about relevant standards and regulations impacting the organization's products/markets	All knowledge listed for all other departments of the organization	• Identifying risks and opportunities of the relevant products, services and processes regarding standardization matters • Identifying relevant standards and technical regulations • Influencing the evolution of relevant standards • Monitoring standardization and technical regulations in order to understand their impact on the organization and to define actions • Developing and maintaining knowledge transfer systems • In some cases, teaching skills in standardization and standards

Guide 4: Revision September 2018
Corrigenda 1, December 2018

iFAN

Education and Training about Standardization

Different needs for different roles

IEC Academy https://www.iec.ch/academy

IEC Academy

Providing high quality training, offering webinars, eLearning, regional and national workshops to the global IEC community.

Contact IEC Academy

Reference Material

Roles & responsibilities
TC/SC officers, WG/MT convenors, PT leaders & experts

Processes & Procedures
For the development and maintenance of International Standards

eLearning

Training
IEC Central Office training activities for NCs and TC/SC chairmen and secretaries

IEC YP eLearning

IEC Young Professionals Training Course

Webinars and Training Workshops

Date	Time	Title	Location	PDF
2018-01-15	09:30-10:30	New IEC Collaboration Platform - Introduction	Play ►	3.12MB
2018-01-15	14:30-15:30	New IEC Collaboration Platform - Introduction	Play ►	
2018-01-16	09:30-10:30	Standards Development Processes	Play ►	629KB
2018-01-16	14:30-15:30	Standards Development Processes	Play ►	
2018-01-25	09:30-10:30	New IEC Collaboration Platform - Introduction	Play ►	3.12MB
2018-01-25	14:30-15:30	New IEC Collaboration Platform - Introduction	Play ►	
2018-02-20	09:30-10:30	Drafting of Standards	Play ►	1.49MB
2018-02-20	14:30-15:30	Drafting of Standards	Play ►	
2018-03-13	09:30-10:30	Conformity Assessment and Standards Development	Play ►	1.64MB
2018-03-13	14:30-15:30	Conformity Assessment and Standards Development	Play ►	
2018-04-10	09:30-10:30	Best Practices for WG Convenors and Project leaders	Play ►	2.13MB
2018-04-10	14:30-15:30	Best Practices for WG Convenors and Project leaders	Play ►	
2018-05-15	09:30-10:30	IEC Standardization Project Management System	Play ►	1.58MB
2018-05-15	14:30-15:30	IEC Standardization Project Management	Play ►	

- **Technical Committee (TC) Sub-Committee (SC)**
  - **Secretariat** (P member) appointed by TMB.
  - Secretariat appoints **Secretary** who is neutral and manages the TC/SC work.
  - Secretariat submits nominations for **Chairs** for TMB approval. The role is neutral, they help committees reach international agreement.
- **Working Group (WG)**
  - **Convenors** appointed by TC/SC. Leads the work of experts and finds consensus.
  - **WG Secretary**, supports WG/Convenor.
  - **Experts** act in a personal capacity- not as the official representative of the organization by which they are appointed.

https://www.iso.org/files/live/sites/isoorg/files/store/en/PUB100037.pdf

- The responsibilities of the **Secretariat** are as follows:
  - prepare and update working documents (prENs, CDs, CDVs, FDIS, ENs, etc.);
  - meetings (agenda, reports of WGs, all documents necessary for discussion during the meeting);
  - decisions taken and their subsequent implementation;
  - prepare meeting notes/actions;
  - strategic policy statement/business plan and regular update of programme of work;
  - reports to the Management Boards (TMB, SMB, BT);
  - documents to ISO/IEC Directives are adhered to throughout the preparation of standards.

- The responsibilities of the **Chair** are as follows:
  - Conduct meetings with a view to reaching consensus (ensure impartiality at all times);
  - Take appropriate decisions at the enquiry stage.
  - Attend the meetings of the coordination bodies such as coordination groups between TCs, advisory groups, TC special advisory (or Management) groups etc., relevant to the work of the committee;
  - Be aware of all projects in committee.

- The WG **Convenor** is expected to:
  - Manage the development of the project or maintenance of the publication;
  - Organize and chair the WG meetings;
  - Report to the TC secretary and chairman on project delays;
  - Preparation of committee drafts (CDs)/working drafts (WDs), enquiry drafts (prENs), committee drafts for vote (CDVs) and manuscripts for final draft standards;
  - Assist the TC secretary, when requested, to complete observations on comments on working documents;
  - Follow through the project until circulation of the final stages of the project.

- A **WG** comprises a number of individually appointed **Experts** brought together to deal with the specific task or tasks allocated to it.
  - The experts act in a personal capacity and not as the official representative of the organization by which they are appointed. However, it is recommended that they keep close contact with their organization (Member Body, National Committee, National Standards Body or other International Organization in liaison) in order to inform them about the progress of work.

- Benefits to **Committee members**:
  - Influence the content of standards that will support economic growth, innovation, consumer protection and safety, both nationally and internationally;
  - Network with peers;
  - Stay informed about different issues/views within the area of work;
  - Develop communication and negotiation skills;
  - Receive complimentary standards.

Standards development: ISO

https://www.iso.org/directives-and-policies.html

ISO

ISO/IEC
Directives, Part 1

Consolidated ISO Supplement —
Procedures specific to ISO

Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 1

Supplément ISO consolidé — Procédures spécifiques à l'ISO

Commonwealth Standards Network

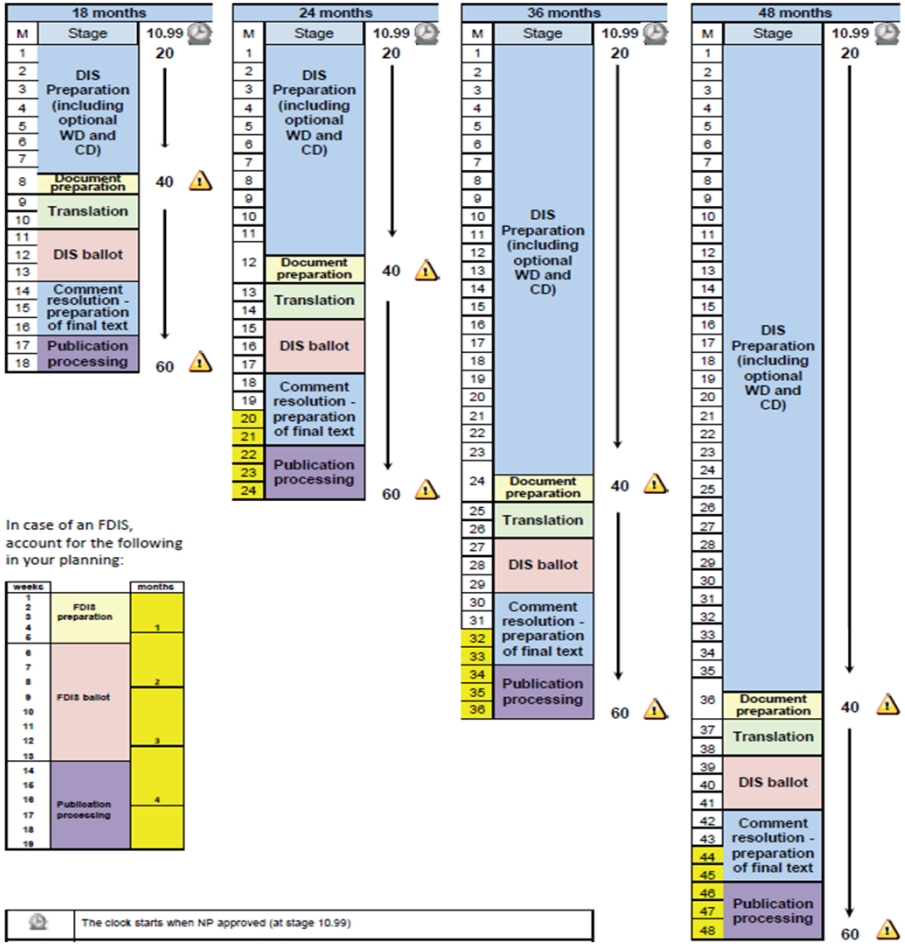
Standards: Development and use

UKaid from the British people

Standards development: ISO

https://www.iso.org/stages-and-resources-for-standards-development.html

- 18, 24, 36, 48 month development.



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Standards development: ISO https://www.iso.org/stages-and-resources-for-standards-development.html

Proposal Stage* > Preparatory stage > Committee stage > Enquiry stage* > Approval stage > Publication stage*

Proposal stage (10)

This first step is to confirm that a new International Standard in the subject area is really needed. (See the *Global relevance policy*.) A new work item proposal (NWIP) is submitted to the committee for vote using *Form 4*. The *electronic balloting portal* shall be used for the vote.

The person being nominated as *project leader* is named on the Form.

If there are possible complications around copyright, patents or conformity assessment they should be raised at this early stage.

This stage can be skipped for revisions and amendments to ISO standards that are already published (as long as the scope does not change).

Resources for Stage 10

- ISO/IEC Directives Part 1 and Consolidated ISO Supplement, section 2.3
- Form 4 - New work item proposal
- Electronic balloting portal
- Patent policy
- Conformity assessment for standards writers - Do's and don'ts
- Global relevance policy
- Vienna agreement

Standards development: ISO https://www.iso.org/stages-and-resources-for-standards-development.html

Proposal Stage* › **Preparatory stage** › Committee stage › Enquiry stage* › Approval stage › Publication stage*

Preparatory stage (20)

Usually a working group (WG) is set up by the parent committee to prepare the working draft (WD). The WG is made up of experts and a Convenor (usually the Project leader).

During this stage, experts continue to look out for issues around copyright, patents and conformity assessment.

Successive WDs can be circulated until the experts are satisfied that they have developed the best solution they can. The draft is then forwarded to the WG's parent committee who will decide which stage to go to next (Committee stage or Enquiry stage).

The ISO/TC platform can be used for sharing documents at this and other stages of standards development.

For tips on writing standards see our new document How to Write Standards.

Resources for Stage 20

- ISO TC platform
- ISO/IEC Directives Part 1 and Consolidated ISO Supplement, section 2.4
- Patent policy
- Conformity assessment for standards writers - Do's and don'ts
- How to Write Standards

Standards development: ISO https://www.iso.org/stages-and-resources-for-standards-development.html

Proposal Stage* › Preparatory stage › **Committee stage** › Enquiry stage* › Approval stage › Publication stage*

Committee stage (30)

This stage is optional. For guidance on when it can be skipped see Annex SS of the ISO/IEC Directives Part 1.

During this stage the draft from the working group is shared with the members of the parent committee.

If the committee uses this stage, the committee draft (CD) is circulated to the members of the committee who then comment and vote using the Electronic Balloting Portal. Successive CDs can be circulated until consensus is reached on the technical content.

Resources for Stage 30

- Electronic balloting portal
- Form – Limit date extension requests
- ISO/IEC Directives Part 1 and Consolidated ISO Supplement, section 2.5

Standards development: ISO https://www.iso.org/stages-and-resources-for-standards-development.html

Proposal Stage* › Preparatory stage › Committee stage › **Enquiry stage*** › Approval stage › Publication stage*

Enquiry stage (40)

The Draft International Standard (DIS) is submitted to ISO Central Secretariat by the committee secretary. It is then circulated to all ISO members who then have 12 weeks to vote and comment on it. (The submission interface should be used to submit the draft).

The DIS is approved if a two-thirds of the P-members of the TC/SC are in favor and not more than one-quarter of the total number of votes cast are negative

If the DIS is approved and no technical changes are introduced in the draft, the project goes straight to publication. However, if technical changes are introduced, FDIS stage is mandatory.

See the ISO/IEC Directives Part 1, 2.6.3 and 4 for more information.

Resources for Stage 40

- Submission Interface
- Electronic balloting portal
- Comment collation tool
- Form - Limit date extension
- ISO/IEC Directives Part 1 and Consolidated ISO Supplement, section 2.6
- Submitting drafts - requirements (PDF)

Standards development: ISO https://www.iso.org/stages-and-resources-for-standards-development.html

Proposal Stage* › Preparatory stage › Committee stage › Enquiry stage* › Approval stage › Publication stage*

Approval stage (50)

This stage will be automatically skipped if the DIS has been approved and no technical changes are introduced

However, if the draft incorporates technical changes following comments at the DIS stage (even if the DIS has been approved) the FDIS stage becomes mandatory. (See the ISO/IEC Directives Part 1, 2.6.4 for more information.)

If this stage is used, the Final Draft International Standard (FDIS) is submitted to ISO/Central Secretariat (ISO/CS) by the committee secretary. The FDIS is then circulated to all ISO member for an 8 week vote (The Submission Interface should be used when sending the draft to ISO/CS).

The standard is approved if a two-thirds majority of the P-members of the TC/SC is in favor and not more than one-quarter of the total number of votes cast are negative. (See the ISO/IEC Directives Part 1, 2.7 for more information.)

Resources for Stage 50

- Submission Interface
- Form 13 - Report of voting on ISO/DIS
- Electronic balloting portal

Standards development: ISO https://www.iso.org/stages-and-resources-for-standards-development.html

Proposal Stage* › Preparatory stage › Committee stage › Enquiry stage* › Approval stage › Publication stage*

Publication stage (60)

At this stage the secretary submits the final document for publication through the Submission Interface. But if the standard has passed through the Approval stage, the secretary may submit the project leader's responses to member body comments on the FDIS.

Only editorial corrections are made to the final text. It is published by the ISO Central Secretariat as an International Standard.

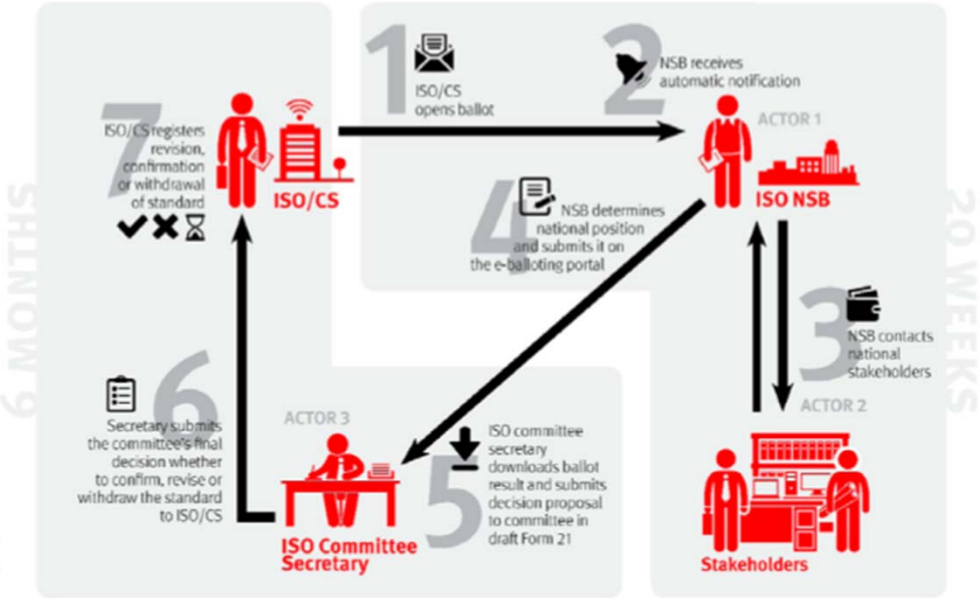
Committee secretaries and project leaders get a two-week sign off period before the standard is published

Resources for Stage 60

- ISO/IEC Directives Part 1 and Consolidated ISO Supplement, section 2.8, section 2.9 and section 2.10
- Submitting drafts - requirements (PDF)

Standards development: ISO-Systematic Review

- WTO TBT Agreement placed an obligation on ISO to ensure that the international standards develops, adopts and publishes are globally relevant – that is, the standards can be used/implemented as broadly as possible by affected industries and other stakeholders in markets around the world;
- In order to understand the global relevance of International Standards, ISO must understand where and how they are used: The Systematic Review process is ISO's main tool for collecting this information;
- Launched whenever necessary, or automatically 5 years after publication.



Standards development: ISO- Systematic Review

- **Confirm:** the standard has been adopted with or without change or is used in at least five countries, a simple majority of the P-members of the committee propose confirmation
- **Revise:** The whole standard is open for comments and the revised standard will be published as a new edition.
- **Amend:** Alters and/or adds to previously agreed technical provisions in an existing International Standard and is considered as a partial revision: the rest of the standard is not open for comments. An amendment is normally published as a separate document, the edition of the standard affected remaining in use.
- **Withdraw:** The standard does not reflect current practice or research, it is not suitable for new and existing applications (products, systems or processes), it is not compatible with current views and expectations regarding quality, safety and the environment.

Commonwealth Standards Network

UKaid from the British people

Standards: Development and use

Standards development: ISO

- Stage codes:

	00 Registration	20 Start of main action	60 Completion of main action	92 Repeat an earlier phase	93 Repeat current phase	98 Abandon	99 Proceed
00 Preliminary	00.00 Proposal for new project received	00.20 Proposal for new project under review	00.60 Close of review			00.98 Proposal for new project abandoned	00.99 Approval to ballot proposal for new project
10 Proposal	10.00 Proposal for new project registered	10.20 New project ballot initiated	10.60 Close of voting	10.92 Proposal returned to submitter for further definition		10.98 New project rejected	10.99 New project approved
20 Preparatory	20.00 New project registered in TC/SC work programme	20.20 Working draft (WD) study initiated	20.60 Close of comment period			20.98 Project deleted	20.99 WD approved for registration as CD
30 Committee	30.00 Committee draft (CD) registered	30.20 CD study/ballot initiated	30.60 Close of voting/ comment period	30.92 CD referred back to Working Group		30.98 Project deleted	30.99 CD approved for registration as DIS
40 Enquiry	40.00 DIS registered	40.20 DIS ballot initiated: 12 weeks	40.60 Close of voting	40.92 Full report circulated: DIS referred back to TC or SC	40.93 Full report circulated: decision for new DIS ballot	40.98 Project deleted	40.99 Full report circulated: DIS approved for registration as FDIS
50 Approval	50.00 Final text received or FDIS registered for formal approval	50.20 Proof sent to secretariat or FDIS ballot initiated: 8 weeks	50.60 Close of voting. Proof returned by secretariat	50.92 FDIS or proof referred back to TC or SC		50.98 Project deleted	50.99 FDIS or proof approved for publication
60 Publication	60.00 International Standard under publication		60.60 International Standard published				
90 Review		90.20 International Standard under periodical review	90.60 Close of review	90.92 International Standard to be revised	90.93 International Standard confirmed		90.99 Withdrawal of International Standard proposed by TC or SC
95 Withdrawal		95.20 Withdrawal ballot initiated	95.60 Close of voting	95.92 Decision not to withdraw International Standard			95.99 Withdrawal of International Standard

bsi.

Standards development: ISO/IEC

IEC	ISO
Documents sent to IEC Technical Officer and Assistant for circulation	Documents are uploaded on ISO Livelink
DC Draft for Comment	WD Working Draft
CDV Committee Draft for Vote	DIS Draft International Standard
SMB	TMB
Dresden Agreement	Vienna Agreement
if adopted by CENELEC →EN 60xxx	if adopted by ISO →EN ISO xxxxx
PT Project Team/MT Maintenance Team	WG Working Group
Expert Management System	ISO Global Directory

- **Twinning:** Developing countries are invited to establish P-member twinning arrangements with P-members from developed countries.
  - The developed country member will undertake to ensure that the views of the twinned P-member are communicated to and taken into consideration by the responsible ISO committee.
  - The twinned developing shall also have the status of P-member.

Standards development: ISO

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Intellectual Property Information Technology Marketing and Communication ISOlutions
Member Area

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ISO Sponsorship programme 2019: Supporting the participation of developing country members in ISO's technical work – apply now!

Created by Valentine Gottret on 2019-02-04

Did you know that the ISO member choice sponsorship programme supports developing countries to participate in 3 different technical meetings per year where they are P-member?

Apply now for your 3 available slots! For more information please click here or contact sponsorship@iso.org.

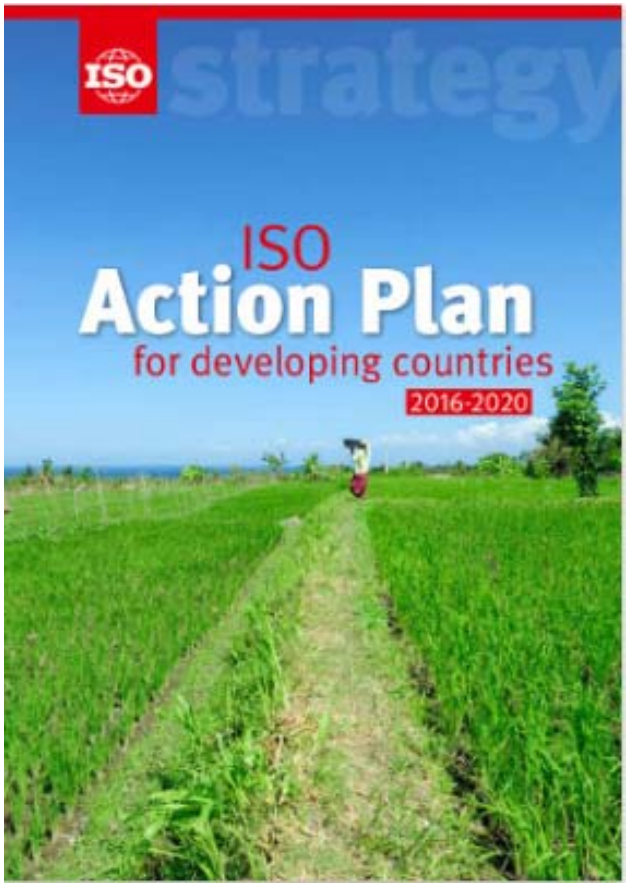
The capacity building team is looking forward to receiving your requests.

- **CASCO** develop policy on issues such as mutual recognition and acceptance of national and regional conformity assessment systems.
  - Informs stakeholders and standards' users on conformity assessment activities and procedures;
  - Holds frequent meetings both at the technical level with the working groups developing standards and at the policy level to discuss and make recommendations about conformity issues and the future orientations of the committee;
  - Holds an annual plenary and workshop, edits a newsletter, responds to queries, manages complaints and as Secretariat, acts for the service of its members.
  - Developed a toolbox: a collection of ISO/CASCO standards related to conformity assessment activities.
  - https://connect.iso.org/display/casco/Basics+about+CASCO

- **COPOLCO** is dedicated to promoting consumer participation in standardization.
  - Coordinates consumer participation in the standards development process at the international level.
  - Provides a forum to help promote knowledge and use of standards to consumers, networking for consumer representatives and delegation members;
  - Provides advice to ISO about new projects for standards that would benefit the consumer or general policy directions that ISO should take, for example, needs of the elderly and persons with disabilities.
  - https://connect.iso.org/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=4489224

- **DEVCO** is the Committee on developing country matters and is a forum for developed and developing countries to exchange views. DEVCO outputs:
  - Annual meetings;
  - Identify the standardization needs of developing countries;
  - Recommend action to help developing countries meet these needs;
  - Monitor implementation of the ISO Action Plan for developing countries;
  - Through training, DEVCO helps developing country members build their capacity and understanding of the process of standardization.
  - https://www.iso.org/devco.html

- **ISO's Action Plan** maps out how ISO aims to contribute to improving developing countries' economic growth and access to world markets and helping to achieve sustainable development.
  https://www.iso.org/publication/PUB100374.html



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