

# ISO: Processes and procedures

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### Outline of the presentation

- Background ISO
- Membership and Participation
- ISO Standard Development Procedures





# Background

#### ISO in brief

#### International Organization for standardization

- Currently 159 members
  - 110 from developing countries
- ~ 3000 Technical Committees, Subcommittees and Working Groups (12 meetings/working day)
- 100.000 experts
- Collection of 18000 approved standards.









#### **ISO's Structure**

#### **GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

- Principal officers
- Delegates of:
  - Member bodies
  - Correspondent members
  - Subscriber members

COLINCIL

CENTRAL

SECRETARIAT

# Policy development committees:

- CASCO
- COPOLCO
- DEVCO

### Council standing committees:

- Finance
- Strategy

Ad hoc advisory groups

TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT BOARD

Strategic and technical advisory groups and REMCO

Technical committees



#### Traditional standards areas in ISO

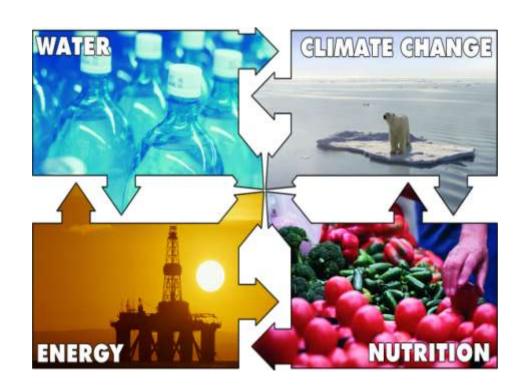
- Oil and gas
- Industrial engineering
- Automobile
- Ships and marine technology
- Building and construction





# New and Emerging areas for standardization

- Sustainability
- Energy and Climate change
- Services
- Health and safety
- Future development
  - Finance
  - Biotechnology







# Technical Work within ISO – typical organization

#### Several standards within a technical field:

- Technical Committee TC
  - Sub Committee(s) SC
    - Working Group(s) WG

#### One single standards within a technical field:

- Project Committee PC
  - Working Group(s) WG





# Membership and participation

### ISO Membership

- ISO is made up of 159 members which are divided into three categories:
  - Member bodies
  - Correspondent members
  - Subscriber members





Membership/Status	Rights/obligations
Member bodies	
Correspondent member	
Subscriber member	





Membership/Status	Rights/obligations
Member bodies	- May participate actively in any ISO committee (P-member); or
Correspondent member	
Subscriber member	





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Correspondent member	
Subscriber member	





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Correspondent member	May participate as observer in any ISO committee (O-member)
Subscriber member	May receive general information, no participation in technical work





# Rights for all ISO Member Bodies

- All national bodies irrespective of their status within a Technical Committee have the right to vote on
  - Draft International Standards (DIS)
  - Final Draft International Standards (FDIS)





### Your current status in PC 248

Country	Current Status in ISO	Current status in PC
Bangladesh	Member body	_
Cambodia	Subscriber member	_
India	Member body	-
Indonesia	Member body	P-member
Nepal	Correspondent memb.	-
Pakistan	Member body	P-member
Sri Lanka	Member body	P-member
Viet Nam	Member body	-





### Your current status in PC 248

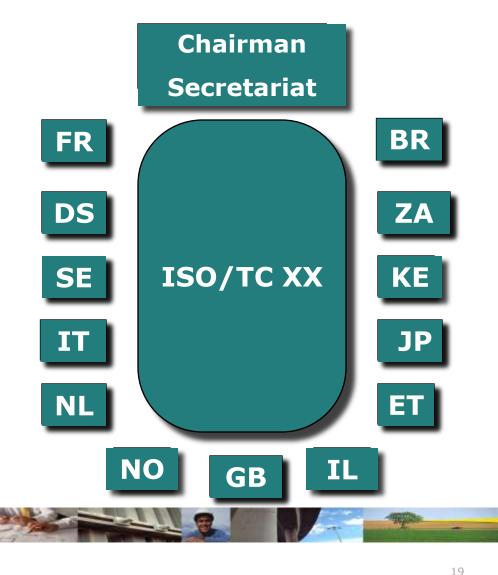
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Bangladesh	Member body	cter
Cambodia	Subscriber member 9	
India	Member both	1044
Indonesia	Member bodge	P-member
Mach	Corn Condent memb.	
Pakistan	Member body	P-memeber
Sri Lanka	Member body	P-memeber
Viet Nam	Member body	_





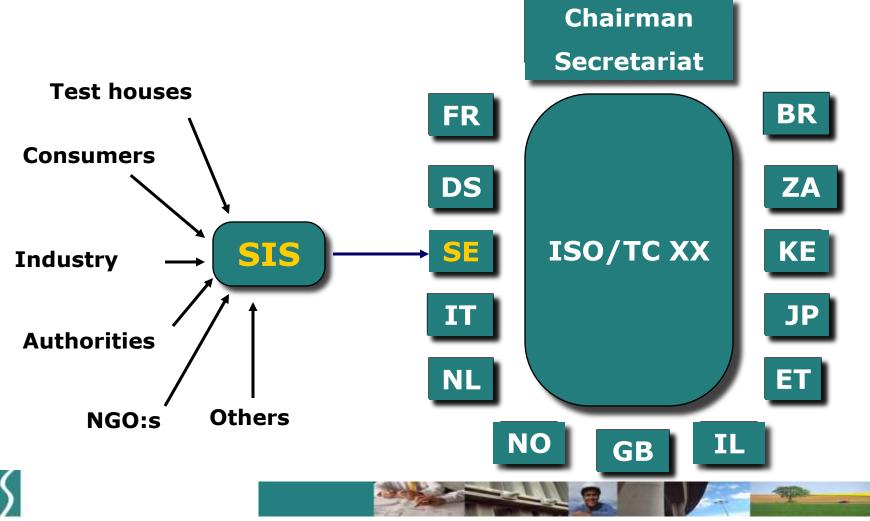
### Technical/Project committee in ISO

Consists of national delegations representing different National Standard Bodies (NSB)





# Composition of NSB Mirror Committee



# Important roles to play internationally

- Head of the National delegation (NSB)
  - represents the interests of the NSB, with the right to speak and vote on behalf of the NSB. Does not represent the national government
- Member of the NSB delegation
  - supports the head of delegation and, after permission from the head of delegation, right to speak
  - can also be an expert
- Expert in working group (WG)
  - is there in his or her own capacity as an expert, but must be aware of the national position





#### Influence

#### Formal

- written comments
- discussions
- drafting of resolutions
- voting

#### Informal

- "coffee breaks, meals and hotel bars..."
- contact with other NSB delegations
- try to find other NSBs that will support you





# Acting in Working Groups and Committee meetings

- Be well prepared!
- Focus on your priority issues
- Do not expect to get acceptance for <u>all</u> your views
- Support your allies
- Ensure that agreed topics are recorded properly
- Volunteer for the editing/resolutions committee
- Consult your National Standards Body in critical situations, e.g. important votes, opportunities to get leadership tasks





# Role of an National Standards Body (NSB)

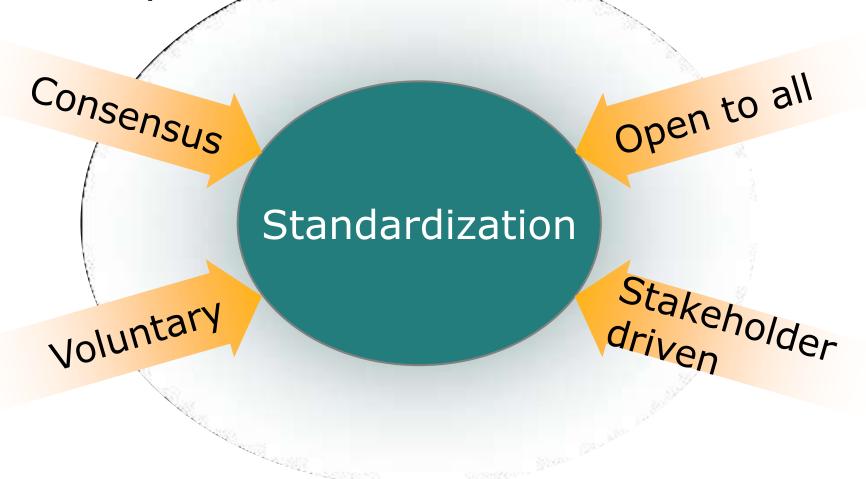
- Coordinate standardization and related activities at various levels (national, regional, international)
- Prepare and implement national standards
- Promote adoption and application of national standards
- Provide information on standards and standardization





# The ISO procedures

# Principles for ISO standardization

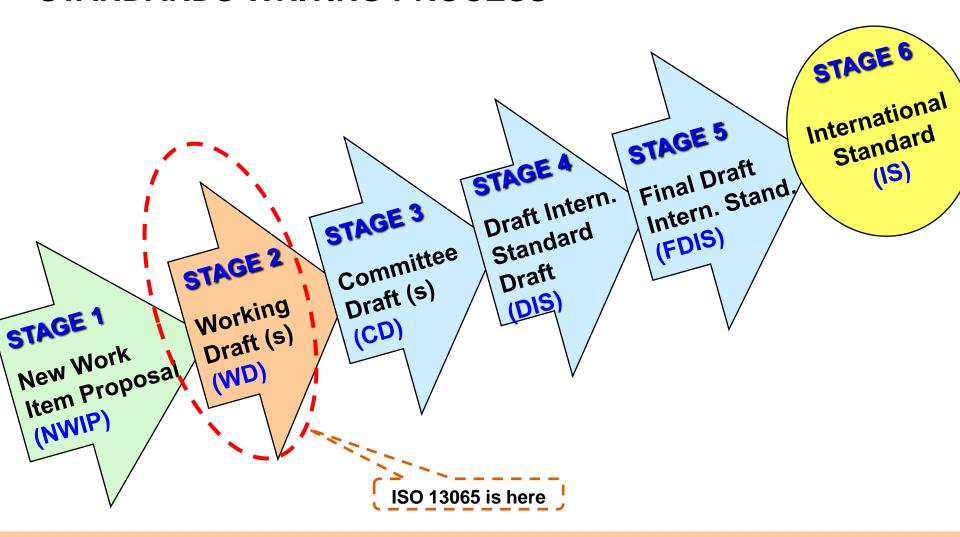




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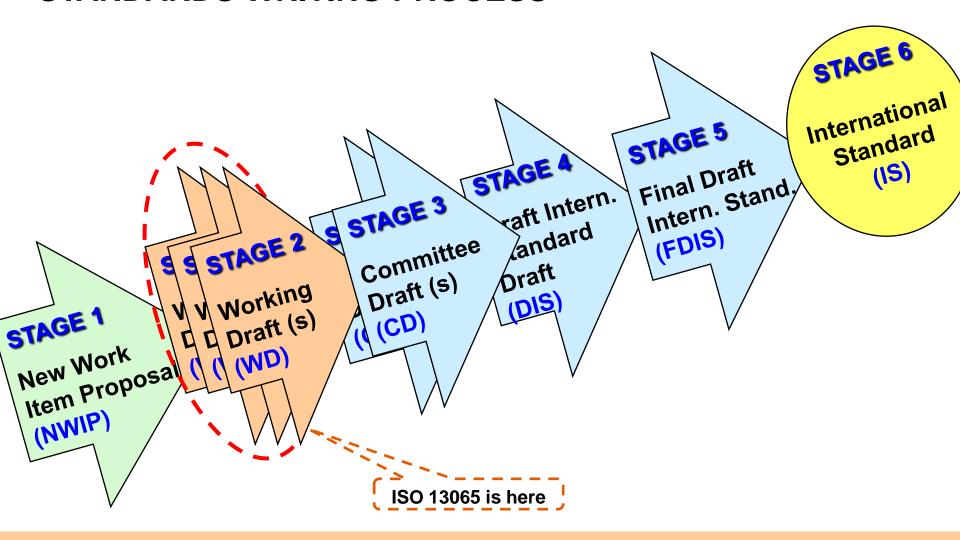
#### STANDARDS WRITING PROCESS



Stage 2: Building consensus among individual experts

**Stage 3-5: Building national consensus/vote** 

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**Stage 3-5: Building national consensus/vote** 

#### Consensus

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.

NOTE Consensus need not imply unanimity.





### The consensus building STAGES

Preliminary stage - Idea

Proposal stage - New Work Item (NWIP)

2. Preparatory stage - Working Draft (WD)

3. Committee stage - Committee Draft (CD)

4. Enquiry stage - Draft Intern. Standard (DIS)

5. Approval stage - Final Draft Int. Std. (FDIS)

6. Publication stage - International Standard (IS)





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# Stage 2: Preparatory Stage (WD)

The preparatory stage covers the preparation of a working draft (WD).

- Ends when the WD is accepted, for circulation as a CD
- Criteria for acceptance :
  - consensus among experts,
  - the convener/leadership judge when consensus has been reached.





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# Stage 3: Committee Stage (CD)

Principal stage at which comments from national bodies are taken into consideration, with a view to reaching consensus on the technical content.

- 3-month circulation to P-members and Omembers of committee for comments and/or for voting
- Criteria for approval:
  - Consensus; or
  - 2/3 majority vote of P-members





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# Stage 4: Enquiry Stage (DIS)

Document is distributed for its first full review outside its parent committee – to all ISO Member bodies.

- Distributed for DIS ballot: 5 month
- Approval criteria:
  - 2/3 of the votes cast by the P-members of the Technical Committee in favour
  - Less than ¼ of the total number of votes cast negative

Abstentions are excluded when the votes are counted, as well as negative votes not accompanied by technical reasons.





# The consensus building STAGES

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# Stage 5: Approval (FDIS) Stage

Document is distributed for its final review to all ISO Members.

- FDIS vote is 2 months YES/NO vote only!
  - No comments are expected at this stage, all views should have been taken into due account.

#### Approval criteria:

- 2/3 of the votes cast by the P-members of the Technical Committee in favour
- Less than ¼ of the total number of votes cast negative



# Timeframes for the development of IS

#### Possible alternatives

Recommended timeframe	36 months
Accelerated timeframe	24 months
Enlarged timeframe	48 months

The TC/PC has to decide at the beginning of the work which of these timeframes should apply





# Deliverables from Technical/Project Committees

ISO International Standard

ISO/TS Technical Specification

ISO/TR Technical Report

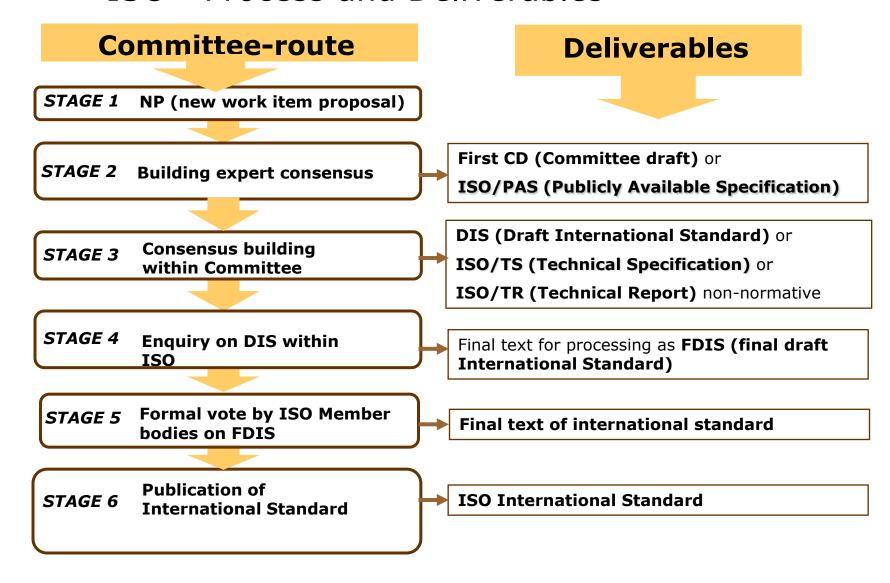
ISO/PAS
Publicly Available Specification





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#### ISO - Process and Deliverables



# Thank you for your attention!



