THIRD ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE OPERATION
OF THE AGREEMENT

Basic Document by the Secretariat

Article 15.8 of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade provides, *inter alia*, that "the Committee shall review annually the implementation and operation of this Agreement taking into account the objectives thereof".

The Committee completed the second annual review at its meeting of 20-22 October 1981. The Committee agreed that the third annual review, to be held 13 October 1982, would follow the same procedures as in previous years (TBT/M/10, paragraph 25). The present document contains all the information available for the review as of 1 August 1982. Any additional information submitted by delegations will be issued as addenda to this document.

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### 1. COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE

**Chairman:** Mr. S. Tamura (Japan) until March 1982  
Mr. K. Bergholm (Finland) from March 1982  
**Vice-Chairman:** Mr. F. Furulyas (Hungary) until March 1982  
Mr. D. Bondad (Philippines) from March 1982

#### Signatories

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#### Observers

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2. **International Organizations:**


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1. Signed (acceptance pending)

2. For procedures relating to the participation of observers, see TBT/M/2, paragraphs 4 and 5 and Annex.
2. IMPLEMENTATION AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 GENERAL

Legislative, regulatory and administrative action taken as a result of the negotiation of the Agreement or currently in existence to ensure that the provisions of the Agreement are applied. If the Agreement itself has been incorporated into domestic law, how this has been done. In other cases, content of the relevant laws, regulations, administrative orders, etc.

Argentina

The Argentine Republic has advised that it will provisionally apply the Agreement pending legislative ratification. The final stages of legislative procedures are already under way. Meanwhile, Argentina is applying the Agreement on a provisional basis.

A study is being made to try to harmonize the publication and consultation procedures for standards, as provided for in the Agreement. Information will be supplied once this is finalized.

The main standardization bodies in Argentina are, inter alia, the Department of State for Agriculture and Livestock, the Department of State for Public Health, the Department of State for Industrial Development, the National Meat Board, the National Grains Board, the National Institute for Industrial Technology (INTI) and the National Institute for Agricultural Technology (INTA).

Secretaría de Estado de Comercio y Negociaciones Económicas Internacionales – Dirección Nacional de Negociaciones Económicas Multilaterales (Department of State for Trade and International Economic Negotiations – National Directorate for Multilateral Economic Negotiations) as co-ordinating entity, will take the necessary action to ensure implementation of the Agreement, with the support of the relevant law for implementation of the Code.

In general, specifications are all of a federal character and the provinces do not usually establish their own specifications. Therefore, no conflicts develop in respect of items entering into international trade.

The following publications are relevant to the implementation in Argentina of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade:

- Decree 12,507 on marketing of tobacco.
- Decree 2,199/80 concerning dairy products.
- Law No. 18,819/70 and its implementing Decree No. 1733/70.
- Resolution I.N.V. No. 122/80 concerning exports and imports of vine products and sub-products.
- Provision I.N.V. No. 527/79 concerning aptitude analysis of imported wines.
- Circular D.N.F.V. No. 13/79 on handling of imported wines.
- Resolution No. 410/81 on certification of fine wines.
- Agriculture Food Code - Law No. 18,284 - Decree No. 2126

Information on marketing and relevant legislation:

- Law No. 52 of 1863 - adoption of the decimal metric system.
- Law No. 845 of 1877 - compulsory use of the decimal metric system.
- Decree of 29 January 1927 - implementing regulations for Laws Nos. 52 and 845.
- Decree of 15 November 1926 on verification of instruments used to analyse fat content of milk and cream.
- Resolution of 16 October 1935 and 7 June 1926, 3 June 1932 and 15 June 1927 - implementing provisions.
- Decree of 16 June 1931 and Resolutions of 24 November 1931, 9 January 1932 and 7 July 1937 on milk churns.
- Resolutions of 9 September 1926 and 6 October 1932 on requirements for applying for approval of weighing and measuring apparatus.
- Resolution of 21 October 1932 on requirements for registration of manufacturers, importers, etc.
- Laws Nos. 790 of 1876 and 12,384 of 1938 on the meter convention
- Law No. 11,228/23 on weighing machines for livestock.
- Decree No. 5,409/32 on the import of weights and measures.
- Decree No. 11,425/38 on the National Metrology Committee.

- Law No. 19,511/72, Decree No. 1,157/72 and Resolutions Nos. 5,002/74, 267/78, 2,307/80, 2,308/80, 2,374/80, and 197/81 on the Argentine Decimal Metric System (SIMELA).

Argentine Food Code - Law No. 18,284 - Decree No. 2126;

Regulations on activities to develop and apply artificial insemination methods - Law No. 20,425/73 - Decree 4678/73.

Information on industry and marketing and relevant legislation in force:

- Decrees Nos. 10,044/64, 6,714/65, and 7,937/68 - imports of artificial Portland cement.

- Laws Nos. 17,818/68 and 19,303/71 concerning legislation on narcotics and psychotropic substances.

- Law No. 19,982/72 on identification of goods.

- Decree 587/81 and the Agreement with the Argentine Institute for Rationalization of Materials (IRAM);

- Decrees 2082/80, 2181/78 and 5720/72;

- Resolution 764/80;

- Regulations for the Study of Standards and for the Operations of Technical Standards Agencies;

- Regulations governing the IRAM stamp of conformity with IRAM standards.

Information on animal health and relevant legislation:


- Resolution SEA and G 181/1978 and Resolution SEA and G No. 88/79 on "Metritis Contagiosa Equina".

- Resolution SEA and G No. 812/79 on "Anemia Infecciosa Equina".

- Resolution SEA and G No. 786/77 on "Influenza Equina".

- Decree No. 1855/78 on "Brucelosis".

- Decree No. 1321/55 on the introduction into Argentina of species and races, according to genealogical, functional and morphological antecedents.

- Regulations on activities to develop and apply artificial insemination methods - Law 20,425/73 - Decree 4678/73.
- Law No. 21,210/1975 on exports and imports of thoroughbred race horses.

- Law No. 22,375/1981 and Decree No. 473/81 concerning the equipment and functioning of slaughter-houses, processing plants and storage premises for products of animal origin.

- Decree No. 254/67 as amended by Decree No. 303/79 and Resolution SENASA No. 948/79, bringing various poultry diseases under the coverage of the general regulations on animal health policy.

- Decree No. 2216/71: Animal health - prior permit for the import of animals, crude hides and skins, semen of breeding-stock or eggs for incubation. Replacement of Article 1 of Decree No. 189/65.

**Information on fisheries:**

- Law No. 19,000/1971

- Decrees Nos. 439/71 and 440/71

- Resolutions SEIM 143/77, 144/77, 482/77 and 183/79.

**Austria**

The Agreement was ratified by Austria on 28 May 1980. No specific legislation is required for Austria to implement the Agreement. The text of the Agreement has been published in the "Federal Law Gazette" No. 325/1980; through this publication the competent ministries, agencies and institutions have been informed of its content.

The Agreement has now been approved by both chambers of the Austrian Parliament and has the effect of a national law.

The existing legislation is not in contradiction with the obligations Austria assumes under this Agreement. The Standards Act of 1971 (Federal Law Gazette No. 240) constitutes the main legal source for standards in Austria (a copy of this Act was circulated in document TBT/1/Add.17).

The following ministries, agencies and institutions will have functions under the Agreement:

(1) Technical regulations and standardization policies:

Bundesministerium für Bauten und Technik
(Federal Ministry for Construction and Engineering)
Stubenring 1

A-1010 Wien
(2) Austrian standards:

Osterreichisches Normungsinstitut
(Austrian Standards Institute)
Leopoldsgasse 4
A-1021 Wien

(3) Technical regulations for agricultural and forestry products and machines:

Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft
(Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry)
Stubenring 1-3
A-1010 Wien

(4) Health and sanitary and food technical regulations:

Bundesministerium für Gesundheit und Umweltschutz
(Federal Ministry for Health and Environmental Protection)
Stubenring 1
A-1010 Wien

For specific areas, technical regulations are also issued by other ministries.

Local government bodies have no standardization or certification functions; they are bound by the laws adopted by the national parliament.

Belgium

Parliamentary approval of the Agreement was given by the law of 30 March 1981, published in the "Moniteur belge" of 18 June 1981.

The Legislative Order of 20 September 1945 has no need to be updated to cover the Agreement's provisions. An administrative circular has been issued in relation to the implementation of the Agreement and this may at a future date be transformed into a Royal Decree.

With respect to standard the Legislative Order of 20 September 1945 is the legal basis of standardization policy in Belgium; it defines the field of action of standardization and the competence in this respect of a national body, the "Institut Belge de Normalisation" (IBN). The procedures of this Institute are perfectly adapted to putting into effect the Code's provisions.
Technical regulations and certification systems are at present under the responsibility of several administrations and bodies. A study has been undertaken with a view to harmonizing the procedure of publication and consultation with that established for standards.

Brazil

The Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade signed by Brazil on 28 December 1979 entered into force for Brazil on 1 January 1980 in accordance with Article 15.6. For technical reasons, the final approval of the Agreement has not yet been published in the Official Gazette but the Agreement is in force.

A major step as regards the development of industrial standardization and quality certification in Brazil has been the establishment of the National System of Metrology, Standardization and Industrial Quality - SINMETRO - by Law 5,966 of 11 December 1973. The System is composed of two branches, for normative and executive functions respectively.

Its main entity and normative branch is the National Council for Metrology, Standardization and Industrial Quality - CONMETRO - which operates through a Plenary and a number of Sectoral Chambers, besides its Secretariat. The Plenary includes representatives of sixteen Ministries, the National Confederation of Industry, the National Confederation of Trade, a National Institute of Standardization, a National Institute of Industrial Quality, and a representative of the consumers. As of date, CONMETRO has established five Sectoral Chambers: for Chemist Chemistry and Food Products, for Metal-Mechanics and Transportation, for Electro-Electronics and Energy, for Civil Engineering and Transportation, and for the Agro-Industry.

CONMETRO's responsibility includes, inter alia, (a) to formulate, co-ordinate and supervise policy on industrial standardization and certification of quality of industrial products; (b) to promote voluntary standardization activities; (c) to establish standards for industrial materials and products; (d) to establish criteria and procedures for certification of quality; and (e) to co-ordinate participation in international activities.

Executive functions within the System are the responsibility of the National Institute of Metrology, Standardization and Industrial Quality - INMETRO - which operates through a number of committees in charge of co-ordination of standardization activities in specific product sectors. INMETRO may request, on a case-by-case basis, authorization from CONMETRO to accredit public or private entities for carrying out activities within its area of competence.
This System's activities in the field of industrial standardization were initiated officially in 1976 and are progressing steadily. Also, studies were started in 1978 for ultimately establishing a certification of conformity with standards and technical specifications.

TBT Agreement-related activities in the agricultural and livestock sectors are the responsibility of the National Secretariat for Agricultural and Livestock Protection - SNAD - which operates through two branches: the Secretariat for Inspection of Animal Products and the Secretariat for Inspection of Vegetable Products. SNAD's responsibilities include, inter alia, standardization and classification of agricultural and livestock products, including those destined for human consumption, as laid out in Decree 69.502 of 5 November 1971: standardization of beverages (Law 5.823 of 1972) and standardization of vegetable products and by-products (Decree 82.110 of 1978).

Standardization activities are carried out by SNAD through a number of Chambers, with active participation of the private sector concerned.

Standardization activities on the part of State authorities in the agricultural and livestock sector are very limited. In any case, even if these activities are not yet covered by the Code, any non-compliance with the objectives of the Code is unlikely in practice, because standards are drawn up after consultations with foreign exporters of the product concerned. As regards private organizations, the ABNT is the only one in operation at present.

Acceptance of the Agreement will not imply any modification of Brazil's legislation nor require the adoption of specific legislation. In the area of standards, there are in Brazil a number of domestic laws which are entirely consistent with the Code. In Brazil, the activities covered by the Code are the subject of various legal instruments and each of the domestic bodies already mentioned is responsible for implementation of the legislation in its respective area. For some types of products, in particular some derived from agricultural products, standardization activities are at present within the competence of more than one domestic body.

Canada

The Agreement was signed by Canada on 17 December 1979 and came into force on 1 January 1980. Since the Canadian Government already had sufficient authority under existing legislation to meet its obligations under the Agreement, no new legislation was required to implement the Agreement.

Canadian Government departments and agencies have been provided with copies of the Agreement and advised of their obligations under it. In addition, the Treasury Board has issued an administrative policy directive prescribing practices to be followed by departments and agencies which will
ensure that they comply with the provisions of the Agreement that apply to their activities.” An Interdepartmental Committee on Standards Policy, comprising representatives of government departments and agencies engaged in activities to which the Agreement applies, has been established under the chairmanship of the Director-General, Technology Branch, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, to co-ordinate and review the implementation and administration of the Agreement.

The Canadian Government has corresponded and met with the provincial governments and with the Standards Council of Canada and its accredited standards writing organizations regarding the Agreement and has received assurances that they will endeavour to comply with the provisions that apply to their activities and to co-operate in the implementation of the Agreement. No formal agreement respecting the implementation of the Agreement has been signed with any provincial government or with any non-governmental standards writing organization.

There are five recognized standards writing organizations which have been accredited by the Standards Council of Canada. They are: Bureau de Normalisation du Québec (BNQ), Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB), Canadian Gas Association (CGA), Canadian Standards Association (CSA), and Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada (ULC). All are private organizations except for Bureau de Normalisation du Québec (BNQ), which is an agency of the Government of Québec. In general, provincial governments are not involved in the preparation of standards and technical regulations. The practices of the above-mentioned standards writing organizations with respect to using international standards, publishing notices of proposed standards and certification systems, providing information and accepting comments on proposed standards and certification systems accord with the provisions of the Agreement.

Overall responsibility for co-ordinating the implementation of the Agreement by Canada has been assigned to:

Technology Branch
Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce
235 Queen Street

Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1A 0H5

1/ The text of the directive can be consulted in the GATT secretariat, Centre William Rappard, Room 1073.
Chile

The Chilean Government signed the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade on 25 October 1979. The ratification process was completed on 12 March 1981. Prior to ratification, the Chilean Government was applying the Agreement de facto in the sense that technical regulations and standards, including packaging, marking and labelling requirements, and methods for certifying conformity with technical regulations and standards, did not constitute unnecessary obstacles to international trade.

The Chilean authorities are in the process of re-organizing standardization activities with a view to efficiently and fully implementing the Agreement and to fulfilling all of Chile's commitments under it. Following ratification, the measures taken to implement the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade are the following:

1. The information and consultation services are administered by the Ministry of Economy, Development and Reconstruction, Sub-Secretariat of the Economy, Department of Foreign Trade.

2. The technical body co-operating in matters of information and documentation on technical standards is the Instituto Nacional de Normalización [National Standardization Institute], a private foundation created by the Corporación de Fomento de la Producción [Production Development Corporation], which is directly linked to the Ministry of Economy.

3. Consultations concerning notifications by signatories of the Agreement are received through the Ministry of External Relations and subsequently forwarded to the Department of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Economy.

4. The notifications themselves, in view of the diversity of the matters dealt with, are submitted for analysis to a Working Group composed basically of the following ministries and institutions: Ministry of Economy (Department of Foreign Trade); Ministry of Agriculture (Agriculture and Stock-Farming Services); Ministry of Health; National Standardization Institute; Superintendency of Electricity Services. Steps are being taken to convert this Working Group into a Permanent Commission, which, in addition to the ministries and institutions already mentioned, would include the Ministry of External Relations, the Central Bank and the Ministry of Transport.

It is also to be noted that no changes are contemplated in the future in national legislation with a view to compatibility with the Code, since the provisions of the Agreement can be easily applied within the provisions of existing national legislation.
Denmark

The Ministry of Industry has issued instructions for the implementation of the Agreement (Circular Letter from the Ministry of Industry dated 27 June 1980). The instructions have been discussed with all relevant ministries. They were published in the Ministerial Gazette (Ministerial-tidende) Volume 6, 1980. They apply to all central government bodies. Copies have also been sent to local and regional authorities by the Ministry of the Interior. The instructions spell out the details of the Agreement and explain what tasks the agencies and organizations will have to perform. The instructions issued by the Ministry of Industry for the implementation of the Agreement apply equally to agricultural products.

In Denmark, local and regional authorities do not issue technical regulations. However, for the sake of good order, the Ministry of the Interior has informed local and regional authorities of their obligations under the Agreement (thus "taking such reasonable measures as are available" pursuant to Articles 3 and 6 of the Agreement). The Danish standards associations have the status of private bodies. Thus, the most appropriate way to "take such reasonable measures as are available" (according to Articles 4 and 8.1) and thereby to ensure their compliance with the provision of the Agreement, is to conclude an agreement with them on the matter. Agreements have been signed between the Ministry of Industry and the three existing Danish standards associations on their implementation of the Agreement at the beginning of June 1980. The Danish Government thereby assumes its full responsibility under the Agreement for the provisions relevant to the standards associations.

Egypt

European Economic Community

The Council decision of 10 December 1979 is the basic law in accordance with which the European Communities both approved and formally undertook the obligations of the Agreement. This Decision is contained in Official Journal No. L 71 of 17 March 1980.

In addition to this basic law the Communities approved on 15 January 1980 a decision to establish certain principles for the administration of the Agreement and certain rules and procedures to regulate the resort to actions in the event on non-reciprocity should this arise in the course of application of the Agreement. This decision regulates the

1 A copy is available for consultation in the Technical and other Barriers to Trade Division, Room 1073, Centre William Rappard.
important internal question of the role of the individual member States, the Commission and the Council of the European Communities in taking such action. This Decision is contained in Official Journal No. L 14 of 19 January 1980.

Finally, there is, at the moment, a proposal before the Council of Ministers, for a directive to regulate, internally, the implementation of the provisions of the Agreement on access to Community certification systems. The purpose of this Directive is to establish a procedure for the granting of Community certification to third country products. This proposal is still under examination by the Council.

Finland

The Agreement itself has been incorporated into Finnish law by a law adopted by the Parliament on 22 February 1980. It has come into force retroactively from 1 January 1980 by a Presidential Decree, given on 29 April 1980.

A decision by the Council of State (Government) concerning information, notification and enquiry point has been issued on 27 June 1980.¹ The coverage of this decision is the same as that of the Agreement.

The activities of local authorities and private organizations are fully covered in the decision of the Council of State and any relevant Finnish legislation. However, local authorities in Finland do not issue standards of any significance in international trade. As far as private organizations are concerned, the Finnish Government has drawn their attention to the need to observe the obligations of the Agreement. Control of the implementation of the Agreement in Finland:

Ministry of Trade and Industry
Aleksanterinkatu 10

00170 Helsinki 17

France

The Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade was signed by France on 17 December 1979 and entered into force on 1 January 1980.

¹ An English translation of this decision by the Council of State was circulated in document TBT/1/Add.22

For a long time past, France has been pursuing in regard to standards an outward-looking policy, a policy of participation in international activities; accordingly no specific legislative action has been necessary
for implementation of the Agreement and, moreover, the provisions of the latter are consistent with the French legislation in force. While the French Foreign Trade Ministry would be responsible for co-ordinating the implementation of the various MTN Agreements, the technical administration of this Agreement would be carried out by the Interministerial Standards Office (Commissariat à la normalisation). All the French Ministries have been informed of the obligations under the Agreement and specific instructions will be issued to them as required. Local government authorities do not carry out any activities susceptible of creating obstacles to trade.

It has so far not been considered necessary to issue a formal circular to inform ministries of their obligations under the Agreement. This has been done through inter-Ministerial meetings. The present regulations permit the French Government to meet the obligations under Article 2 of the Agreement regarding comment periods, and therefore does not need to be amended.

Germany, Federal Republic of

The Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade was signed by the Federal Republic of Germany on 17 December 1979, and entered into force in the Federal Republic of Germany on 1 January 1980; special legislative measures were not required. See notification (TBT/1/Add.8) of 16 June 1980, for the measures implemented by the European Communities. The Federal authorities have drawn the attention of all local governments, especially the Länder, and of all non-governmental bodies, especially DIN, to the obligations under the Agreement. An information system has been established between the Federal authorities and these various bodies. Information available pending the developments of the DITR will be provided by the competent authorities.

All standards issued by the German Standards Institute (DIN) are included in the DITR system and it is planned to provide the Centre in 1985 with information about all technical regulations including those issued by local or non-governmental bodies. At present the DITR data bank contains information on 27,000 technical regulations.

Greece

The Agreement is implemented in Greece under the administrative responsibility of the Ministry of Trade. The ratification process is now beginning anew after the recent elections.

Hungary


In Hungary, a number of government bodies (central government bodies in terms of the Agreement) are empowered to introduce and apply technical regulations and standards and to bring into operation certification systems. Paragraph 3, first sub-paragraph of Decree No. 37 of the Council of Ministers contains a fundamental provision to ensure implementation of the
Agreement. Under that provision, implementation of the Agreement must be ensured by the bodies so empowered within their respective spheres of activity. Whenever necessary, the Ministry of Foreign Trade co-ordinates compliance with Hungary's obligations under the Agreement.

Nevertheless, at the time of Hungary's signature of the Agreement, the legislation regarding technical regulations, standards, certification systems and current practice were already consistent, in that respect, with the principles and provisions of the Agreement, in particular with Articles 2, 5 and 7.

Decree No. 19 of 1976 of the Council of Ministers on standardization contains two sorts of standards in general. One is defined as being a standard that is mandatory. Derogation from such standards is allowed subject to special authorization. These technical standards are in fact technical regulations in terms of the Agreement. In their contract, the producer and the purchaser can derogate from the other type of standard without authorization. Such provisions must be considered as being standards within the meaning of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade.

In the field of Hungary's foreign trade, however, the provisions of the above-mentioned decree do not come into operation automatically. In the case of a Hungarian export, for example, those provisions are applicable only if the parties to the contract have specifically agreed to that effect. Under common directive 12/78/KKE.14 of the Minister for Foreign Trade and the Chairman of the Hungarian Standards Office, implementing Decree No. 19/1976/VI.12 of the Council of Ministers regarding standardization in the foreign trade field, the importers determine whether or not imported products are to be subject to Hungarian technical specifications having the character of technical regulations or standards in terms of the Agreement. Importers can derogate without any authorization from application of a Hungarian provision that is normally applicable be it a standard or a technical regulation in terms of the Agreement. A special authorization is required only in a very limited area when the derogation would concern specifications regarding human life or health, prevention of accidents at work, etc. In such cases, authorizations are granted without any difficulty provided the competent authorities are certain that application of the technical specifications of another country, instead of those of Hungary will not affect the above-mentioned interests.

There are certain technical regulations or standards which must be observed in the case of the technical specifications covered by the decree on standardization, as mentioned above and in the field indicated. In addition there are a few technical regulations incorporated in a legal provision. Such specifications are mandatory to the extent that the relevant legal provisions are also mandatory.

In Hungary, local government authorities have no rights affecting obligations under the Agreement.

All organizations dealing with standards had been informed of Hungary's obligations under the Code and procedures ensuring a prompt notification of proposed standards to GATT had been set up at the initiative of the Foreign Trade Ministry.
Ireland

Signature of the Agreement on behalf of Ireland was authorized by Government decision on 12 December 1979, following a decision of 10 December 1979 by the Council of Ministers of the European Communities which approved and formally undertook the obligations of the Agreement. This decision is contained in Official Journal No. L 71 of 17 March 1980. In addition, the European Communities approved on 15 January 1980 a decision (Official Journal No. L 14, of 19 January 1980) to establish certain principles for the administration of the Agreement and certain rules and procedures to regulate the resort to actions in the event of non-reciprocity, should this arise in the course of application of the Agreement. This decision regulates the internal question of the rôle of the individual member States, the Commission and the Council in taking such action.

As a consequence of signature on behalf of Ireland and as a result of the decisions by the Council of Ministers referred to above, the provisions and obligations of the Agreement came into effect for Ireland from 1 January 1980. There is no need for specific implementing legislation. Since Ireland is a part of the EEC, Community legislation automatically overrides national legislation.

The central co-ordinating body for implementing the Agreement is the Department of Industry, Commerce and Tourism.

Italy

Italy has accepted the Agreement without reservation. Accordingly no parliamentary approval is required.

As regards the necessary legislative texts for implementation of the Agreement, reference should be made to the measures taken by the European Communities (document TBT/1/Add.8). Practical and administrative measures have been taken by the Italian authorities in order to integrate those texts at national level and ensure their implementation.

Various government ministries have been informed of their obligations under the Code through EEC directives and through meetings among responsible officers of the ministries. Regional authorities have no competence in the area of standards and technical regulations. A full list of Italy's testing and certifying organizations will be made available.

Japan

Before Japan accepted the Agreement, it made the following Cabinet decision on 22 May 1979, as part of its government policy to open its market. This decision was taken for the purpose of improving the procedures for adopting and implementing standards and test results in line with the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade:

"Cabinet Decision

RE: Improvements of Procedures concerning Technical Regulations and Standards (hereinafter 'Standards') and Test Methods."
"As Japan's position in the international community is becoming greater than ever, it is increasingly important for Japan to seek international standardization, simplification of procedures as well as non-discriminatory application of such standards and test methods as are generally employed in various countries.

"This recognition of Japan's international rôle has been demonstrated in its efforts to work, in close co-operation with other nations, towards the conclusion of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade in the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

"Japan intends to maintain its efforts to further improve its procedures concerning adoption and modification of standards and in testing procedures concerning imported goods. Thus it is hereby resolved that efforts for procedural improvements will be made in line with the following guidelines.

"Government affiliated agencies\(^1\) will also be given guidance to this effect.

"1. When adopting or modifying standards, conformity with international standards will be sought as much as possible, while taking into account circumstances unique to Japan.

"2. When adopting or modifying standards, public notification of such intention will be made, to the extent possible, sufficiently in advance.

"3. After such notifications are made, opportunity for interested parties, whether domestic or foreign, to submit their views will be provided as much as possible, and views thus submitted will be given due consideration. For this purpose, improvements in procedures shall be facilitated where necessary.

"4. When there is sufficient ground to regard foreign test results as meeting in substance the requirements of Japanese standards, testing procedures in Japan should be simplified as much as possible."

The measures taken by Japan in this context took, most importantly, the form of a set of amendments to the Industrial Standardization Law. The amendments were promulgated on 25 April 1980, and their foremost purpose is to give foreign manufacturers access to the Japanese Industrial Standards (hereinafter called "JIS") marking system.\(^2\)

\(^1\)"Government affiliated agencies" usually means public corporations and public finance corporations with special legal status placed under governmental supervising. It does not include (préfectoral) governments.

\(^2\)The JIS marking system has been established by the Industrial Standardization Law, whereby manufacturers who are specifically permitted by the competent minister are authorized to use a JIS mark on products which meet the JIS. The system is applied to products, for which the certifications of quality by JIS is deemed particularly necessary.
A summary of the main points of the amendments is as follows:

1. The JIS marking system is now applicable to foreign manufacturers and processors under the same procedures and conditions as indicated below:

1.1 A JIS mark may be used on a product produced in a foreign factory specifically approved by the minister concerned having competence on that particular product.

1.2 In granting such approval, the competent minister shall treat the foreign factory concerned on exactly the same basis as in the case of a domestic factory producing the same product. For the examination of foreign factories applying for JIS mark certification the same criteria as used for domestic factories are applied, namely quality control methods; maintenance of production facilities and testing of equipment at an appropriate level; handling of materials and products, etc. The minister conducts examination of the foreign factory applying for the JIS mark and usually two examiners are despatched. The minister may take necessary steps for supervision of the factory approved by him, including on-the-spot inspections if required.

1.3 Importers are allowed to sell in the domestic market products bearing JIS marks produced only in factories approved by the respective competent ministers.

1.4 If the competent minister requests suspension of the use of the JIS mark, he has to inform the factory in advance giving the reasons for his decision, and must allow the factory an opportunity to present its views.

1.5 The JIS marks are always voluntary in nature. However, Japanese Industrial Standards are sometimes adopted as technical standards, such as the Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law and the Ship Safety Act and they then become mandatory.

2. Inspection of approved factories and products may be conducted by the agencies authorized to do so as follows:

2.1 The competent minister will officially announce his intention to carry out inspection of a factory producing a product bearing a JIS mark, when he considers it necessary to ensure the conformity with the JIS prescribed in respect of the product concerned because of a revision of the JIS concerned or in the light of the situation of the quality maintenance of the product. When such an announcement is made, the factory concerned shall be subject to an inspection by an agency authorized by the competent minister, which must be carried out within a prescribed period.

2.2 The competent minister may order the carrying out of an on-the-spot investigation of a factory which has refused to receive an inspection, or which is deemed, as a result of an inspection, to be producing the product concerned not in conformity with the JIS required of the product. When, as a
result of an investigation, the minister finds it necessary, he may order the factory not to sell the product with the JIS mark during a specified period, forty days at the longest, within which an appropriate administrative action is to be taken.

2.3 The competence of the minister, described in 2.1 and 2.2 above, is also applicable to any approved foreign factory, except that the limit of a specific period referred to in 2.2 above is eighty days.

3. JIS marks, or any other markings which are liable to be mistaken for a JIS mark, shall not be affixed on the products other than the designated products. This shall also be applicable with regard to products to be imported.

4. With regard to the frequency of the competent minister referring JIS to the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee for the review of their appropriateness, it is now to be once in every five years, instead of once in every three years as had been the case previously, in line with the corresponding rule of the ISO. This measure has been taken with a view to ensuring a better co-ordination between JIS and international standards.

5. The steps under 1 and 4 above were put into effect on 25 April 1980 and those under 2 and 3 above on 25 October 1980.

6. The criteria for assessing the suitability of foreign agencies authorized to carry out the inspection of foreign factories are: non-profit status, financial soundness, and technological capacity requirements. The quality and numbers of inspectors as well as the contents of testing equipments constitute technological capacity.

7. The quality control manager must have a specialized knowledge of quality control as well as practical experience of its application. Normally a level of knowledge equivalent to that offered in university courses in quality control is required.

Some of the organizations with special legal status such as the Consumer Products Safety Association develop their own standards on the basis of which safety marks are issued for specific products.

The regulation on the stability test for new drugs, which is required in making application for approval of their manufacture or importation has been amended with a view to simplifying the administrative procedures for the examination of new pharmaceutical products for which approval is sought, the relevant provisions of the Agreement being those of Articles 5.2 and 5.3. The design of stability tests for new drugs is generally neutral vis-à-vis cultural and dietary factors. Under the amendment, which was put into effect on 1 April 1980, results of a stability test conducted by a relevant body of the foreign country concerned may be accepted by the Japanese Government as data in conducting the examination. All test data and supporting documentation must be written in Japanese.
Japan took the following measures with respect to local public bodies and non-governmental organizations:

(1) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Home Affairs jointly sent a notice to local public bodies in order to ensure that they take measures similar to those adopted at central government level to ensure the implementation of the Agreement.

(2) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave notice to other ministries that they are required to give guidance to the same effect as above to non-governmental bodies within their jurisdiction.

(3) The Government published a new manual describing the content of the Agreement and the measures which should be taken by local and non-governmental bodies to make known the contents of the Agreement to all interested parties.

Based on the experience of more than one year of implementation since Japan accepted the Agreement, the Government has published a manual describing the procedures of advance notice, notification to GATT, provision of relevant documents when requested by other signatories among other things and distributed them to those ministries which establish and apply such standards, technical regulations and certification systems which are subject to the Agreement, in order to ensure smooth implementation of the Agreement including, in particular, securing of proper advance notifications.

Korea, Republic of

The Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade was signed by Korea on 3 September 1980 and entered into force for Korea on 3 October 1980 in accordance with Article 15.6.

No legislation is required for Korea to implement the Agreement in view of Article 5 of its Constitution. Also, the existing relevant laws and regulations are not inconsistent with the principles of the Agreement: technical regulations, standards and certification systems comply with the general provisions of Articles 2.5 and 7.

A Government directive has been issued on 5 December 1980 informing ministries of their obligations under the Code. A consultation point has been designated. This government will soon begin notifying proposed regulations.

Luxembourg

The Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade was signed by Luxembourg on 17 January 1979 and entered into force on 1 January 1980. Under the legislation in force, the Luxembourg Government already has sufficient authority to fulfil its obligations under the Agreement and accordingly no new legislation has been necessary to ensure implementation of the Agreement.
In general, and in the absence of a National Standards Institute, the competent authority in regard to standards is:

Inspection du Travail et des Mines
Rue des Girondins 2
Luxembourg

This body can likewise attend to any requests for consultation and acts as an enquiry point.

Netherlands

The ratification procedure as required by the Netherlands Constitution has been completed. The Parliament has approved the Agreement without debate. The Agreement entered into force for Netherlands on 17 July 1981.

The Netherlands legislation is consistent with the principles of the Agreement: technical regulations, standards and certification systems comply with the general provisions of Articles 2, 5 and 7; consequently no changes of a legislative nature had to be introduced.

The ministries involved in the implementation of this Agreement are Economic Affairs, Social Affairs, Public Health and Environmental Hygiene, Housing and Physical Planning, Agriculture and Fisheries and Transport and Public Works.

Procedures have been established for notification to the GATT of draft technical regulations for defining the competence of the ministries responsible in this field, the co-operation between the ministries and the appointment of contact persons for the publication of draft technical regulations and adopted technical regulations as well as the procedures to be followed with respect to requests for information, consultation, or comments on notifications submitted by the Netherlands or received from other signatories.

It is unlikely that local government bodies in the Netherlands will issue technical regulations which may have a significant effect on trade. Nevertheless, local government bodies have been informed of the Agreement and requested to comply with the relevant provisions in appropriate cases.

Non-governmental bodies in the field of standardization in the Netherlands are the "Nederlands Normalisatie Instituut" (NNI) and the "Nederlands Electrotechnisch Comite" (NEC). These bodies are also involved in implementing the Agreement. They have been requested to apply the relevant provisions of the Agreement. Any standards adopted by them will be published in the "Normalisatie Magazine" edited by the NNI. The private institute which co-ordinates activities in the field of certification is the "Raad voor de Certificatie" (Council of Certification). This body has authority to recognize private certification systems on the basis of fixed criteria. In the elaboration of these criteria due account will be taken of the obligations contained in Article 8 of the Agreement.
New Zealand

Measures taken to ensure the Agreement's implementation include: the circulation of the text of the Agreement in the White Paper published by the New Zealand Government on the outcome of the MTN; all government departments and other bodies associated with standards have been informed of New Zealand's accession to the Agreement and of the need to comply with its provisions.

Apart from the Department of Trade and Industry, other agencies having functions under the Agreement are:

The Standards Association of New Zealand
Private Bag
Wellington 1

Telex No: NZ 3850 SANZ

TELARC
P 0 Box 37042
Parnell
Auckland 1

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
P 0 Box 2298
Wellington

Department of Health
P 0 Box 5013
Wellington

It is not necessary in New Zealand to have recourse to a law in order to ensure the compliance of the above agencies with government orders.

Local authorities are consulted on the formulation and enforce the food hygiene regulations in New Zealand. They are involved in the drafting of building by-laws under the auspices of the Standards Association and enforce these by-laws. No measures are needed to ensure compliance with the provisions of the TBT Agreement as the standards concerned are generated from the central government and/or Standards Association of New Zealand which has close links with the Government.
Norway

The Ministry of Commerce and Shipping has the responsibility for the General Agreement and the relations to the GATT institutions and to the contracting parties. Consequently, it has also the responsibility for the Agreements resulting from the MTN. The instructions for the implementation of the TBT Agreement, dated 11 January 1980, are preliminary in the sense that the Ministry may amend them if it turns out that changes are necessary. So far, this has not been the case, and no substantial changes are foreseen. The Ministry of Municipal Affairs has informed local and regional Government bodies about the Agreement and the obligations according to Articles 3, 4, 6, etc. The Ministry of Industry has informed the non-governmental bodies, standards associations etc. concerned about the Agreement and the relevant obligations. The main elements of the instructions are the following:

(a) It is up to the issuing authority or institution to decide whether a proposed regulation or standard must be published and notified according to the Agreement or not. (See section 8.1.)

If the issuing authority finds that the proposal falls under the Agreement, it fills in the notification format and hands it over to the Ministry.

The Ministry has established close contacts with the authorities issuing regulations, in particular with those responsible for the greatest number of regulations. The aim of this co-operation is to ensure that the issuing authorities are following the Agreement.

(b) The Ministry submits the notification to the GATT secretariat. At the same time a message is sent to the Norwegian Standards Association (NSA) which takes care of publishing a notice about the proposal in its periodical ("Standardisering"). (See section 8.1.)

(c) Comments received from other parties on Norwegian notifications are sent by the Ministry to the issuing authority which will deal with the comments according to the Agreement. (See section 3.2.)

These instructions cover the agricultural sector. Separate instructions for this sector will not be issued.

There have been no problems in organizing and administering the GATT enquiry point in Norway. The Ministry of Commerce is responsible for the notifications required according to the Agreement.

The Ministry has instructed all governmental agencies to notify through the Ministry all new technical regulations or certification systems that fall under the Agreement. The governmental agencies have been instructed to provide requested documents and to answer technical questions referred to
them by the national GATT enquiry point. In fact a number of the governmental agencies involved have insisted on giving the technical details themselves to prevent misinterpretation in the national GATT enquiry point.

The tasks of the GATT enquiry point have been delegated to the Norwegian Standards Association as a part of its information activities on standards and technical regulations. The Standards Association has already years before the existence of the GATT Code included technical regulations in its data base and information service.

The enquiry point is responsible for the publication "of a notice in a publication" as required in Article 2.5.1 for technical regulations and as required in Article 4 for standards. This notice is included in the bi-monthly magazine "Standardisering". The notice is also included in a special annex containing proposal or new standards and technical regulations. This annex is issued jointly by the standards organizations of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. The magazine "Standardisering" with the annex is distributed to the embassies of the GATT signatories in Oslo.

The activities related to the fulfilment of the GATT Code are decentralized and it is therefore difficult to give an estimate of the total costs.

As mentioned the information on technical regulations and standards are given by the information service of the Norwegian Standards Association. Information may also be obtained on-line from the data base on standards and technical regulations by using key-words from the titles and the content of the documents.

All notifications from the GATT secretariat are distributed to the relevant governmental agencies. To facilitate the practical selection of the relevant governmental agency all possible agencies are listed on a form where, for each notification, the blanks are ticked off for the relevant agency. The Federation of Norwegian Industries and the Norwegian Export Council are permanent receivers of the notifications.

Requests for documentation or technical advice from other GATT enquiry points are always referred to the responsible agency. This procedure delays the answering for two to three days, but it ensures that the information given is correct. Some governmental agencies have been reluctant in answering requests. The enquiry point, however, is responsible for providing answers to the requests from the other GATT signatories.

The languages for the enquiry point are Norwegian and English, although requests for information are also accepted in French and German. Documentation is usually given in Norwegian, although short summaries may be given in English. Usually information is given free of charge, but for priced documents the same charge is applied as for Norwegian customers.
Pakistan

Pakistan authorities expect to require some time to evolve the necessary procedures and legislation for a full implementation of the Agreement. However, Pakistan already has a set of legislation bearing upon the question of standardization, among which the following:

(i) Ordinance to provide for the standardization and marking of goods by the Ministry of Industries, published in the Gazette of Pakistan (22 December 1961);


(iii) Constitution of Pakistan's Standards Institution (P.S.I.) containing resolution, memoranda of association; rules and regulations and bye-laws;


The Pakistan Standards Institute, with headquarters at Karachi, has been set up to prepare and promulgate national standards and issue licences to use certification marks for products which conform to such standards. The Institute has so far promulgated over 1,400 Pakistan standards and introduced a certification on some items of export interest. It has recently been asked to prescribe the minimum quality standards for another eight items on a compulsory basis, in consultation with the trade associations concerned. There are three classes of members of PSI: sustaining members; ordinary members; and Committee members who participate in standards-writing activities.

In addition, the Government has recently taken the following measures for the enforcement of quality control regulations:

(i) Under the Agriculture Products (Grading and Marketing) Act 1937, the Agricultural Grading and Marketing Department has so far subjected twelve commodities to compulsory quality control restriction for purpose of export and steps are underway to prescribe quality standards for all fruits and vegetables being exported from the country.

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1These documents may be consulted in the secretariat, Centre William Rappard, Room 1073.
(ii) The current Export Trade Control Order makes it incumbent on exporters to become members of any trade association or chamber, failing which their export registration will be cancelled.

(iii) A format of standard contract including provision for settlement of trade disputes has been devised and the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry has been asked to ensure that all export contracts include these conditions.

(iv) The text of the Code on Technical Barriers to Trade has been notified for compliance to the various agencies in the public or private sector.

The Ministry of Commerce is being designated as the enquiry point (see section 8.2).

The products for which Pakistan Standards Institution (PSI) certification marks are issued cover building materials, electro-technical, mechanical, food, agricultural, chemical and textile products. Not covered are agricultural produce and drugs and medicines.

In establishing Pakistan standards, the main objectives pursued are quality control of exports, protection of consumer health and safety, and national security.

In proposing Pakistan standards, first preference is given to existing international standards. Draft standards prepared are circulated to all concerned PSI Committee members for comment and then to Division Councils for adoption as Pakistan standards. To date, 1,519 Pakistan standards have been adopted by PSI; fifty-three standards relating to export, out of which thirteen also destined for the home market, have been brought under the Compulsory Certification Marks Scheme. The remaining 1,466 Pakistan standards fall under the voluntary Certification Marks Scheme.

Philippines

The Agreement was signed by the Philippines on 13 February 1981 and entered into force for the Philippines on 15 March 1981 in accordance with Article 15.6 of the Agreement. No specific legislation is required for the Philippines to implement the Agreement, copies of which have been circulated to the various government ministries involved in product standards, as well as the non-governmental agency, the Philippine Standards Association.

Existing Philippine legislation on standards is consistent with the obligations assumed by the Philippine Government under this Agreement. Republic Act No. 4109 dated 20 June 1964 constitutes the basic legal source
for standards in the Philippines. This has been subsequently amended by various laws, the latest being Executive Order No. 709 dated 29 July 1981 which converted the Philippines Bureau of Product Standards to the Product Standards Agency under the supervision and control of the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

For most products, technical regulations and certification systems are currently being administered by the Product Standards Agency and several other government agencies. A list of these agencies is given below.

Measures taken to ensure implementation of the Agreement include: the creation of an Inter-Agency Working Group on Technical Barriers to Trade composed of the different standardizing and certifying bodies in the Philippines, including the lone non-governmental standardizing body, the Philippine Standards Association; circulation of the text of the Agreement to all government ministries and related agencies; conducted meetings of the Working Group to co-ordinate all activities relating to standards and the implementation of the Agreement, particularly the dissemination of information on product notifications to private sector parties concerned.

Implementation of the Agreement has begun and has met with considerable interest from both public and private entities. As a result, it has not been necessary to issue directives to ensure implementation. It is expected that the participation of all relevant bodies will be forthcoming through the encouragement received from the enquiry point.

The list of standardizing agencies in the Philippines is as follows:

I. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES:

A. Bureau of Fiber Inspection Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administrative Order Nos.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Regulations on baling, tagging, marking, inspection, licensing, certification, weight and volume of bales, collection of fees, local transfer and foreign shipments of all Philippine commercial fibers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Official Standard for Musa Factory Waste Fiber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-A</td>
<td>Official Standard for Hand and Spindle Stripped Abaca Fiber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-1</td>
<td>Official Standard for Ramie Fermented Fiber</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Administrative Order Nos. | Title
---|---
2-2 | Official Standard for Decorticated Abaca Fiber
2-3 | Official Standard for Canton Fiber
2-4 | Official Standard for Pacol Fiber
2-5 | Official Standard for Maguey Fiber
2-6 | Official Standard for Sisal Fiber
2-7 | Official Standard for Ramie Fiber
2-8 | Official Standard for Buntal Fiber
2-9 | Official Standard for Kenaf Fiber
2-10 | Official Standard for Coir Fiber
2-11 | Official Standard for Cotton Fiber
2-12 | Official Standard for Kapok Fiber
2-13 | Official Standard for Cabo Negro or Yunot
2-14 | Official Standard for Secondary Abaca Fiber
2-15 | Official Standard for Sabahon Fiber
2-16 | Official Standard for Non-Abaca (Musa Specie) Fiber

B. Bureau of Forest Development

Administrative Order Nos. | Title
---|---
19-2 | Grading Rules for Philippine Logs
Unnumbered | Grading Rules for Sawntimber

C. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

Administrative Order No. | Title
---|---
117 | Rules and regulations governing the operation of processing plants for fish and fishery/aquatic products, and prescribing/requiring standards, quality control and inspection of processed fish and fishery/aquatic products
### D. Bureau of Plant Industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administrative Order No</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Adoption of Standards Administrative Orders Issued by the Bureau of Standards as B.P.I. Administrative Orders on Some Raw Agricultural Crops Commodities for Export</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### E. Bureau of Animal Industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administrative Order Nos.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7-2</td>
<td>Rules and regulations governing the importation, bringing, or introduction of animals into the Philippines from foreign countries, and prescribing the treatment to which they shall be subject before shipment and after their arrival in the Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Rules governing the preparation, sale, traffic in shipment and importation of viruses, serums, toxins, or analogous products intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Rules and regulations governing the manufacture, importation, labelling, advertising and sale of livestock and poultry feeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Rules and regulations governing quality standards of commercial feed ingredients</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### F. National Food Authority

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRSD-SQCD Nos.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1:1980</td>
<td>Standard Specification for Palay (Paddy), Revised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:1980</td>
<td>Standard Specification for Shelled Corn (Maize), Revised</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
G. Philippine Coconut Authority

Administrative Order No. 003

Title
Rules and regulations governing the export and export pricing, marketing, trading and distribution of copra, coconut oil and other coconut products

Circular No. 5-003-81

Title
Standards for Coconut Oil

H. Philippine Sugar Commission

Order Nos. 2

Title
Regulation on the Quality of Raw Sugar

3

Title
Amendment to Philippine Sugar Order No.2, series of 1968-69

Circular Letter No. 6

Title
Quality standards for centrifugal raw sugar

I. Philippine Tobacco Administration

Regulation No. 1

Title
Rules and regulations for the classification and grading of native leaf tobacco

J. Philippine Virginia Tobacco Administration

Presidential Decree No. 1481

Title
Governing and regulating trading of locally grown Virginia leaf tobacco
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulation Nos.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unnumbered</td>
<td>Rules and regulations implementing Presidential Decree No. 1481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unnumbered</td>
<td>Rules and regulations governing trading of locally grown Burley leaf tobacco</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

K. Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulation No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rules and regulations governing the importation, manufacture, formulation, repacking, distribution, delivery, sale, storage and use of pesticides</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

L. Philippine Bureau of Standards¹

M. Food and Drug Administration¹

N. National Cottage Industries Development Authority¹

II. NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES:

A. Philippine Standards Association¹

Romania

Having been accepted in Romania by Decree of the Council of State, the Agreement has become an integral part of Romania's legislation. Accordingly, there is no need to draw up supplementary regulations for ministries in order to ensure that the provisions of the Agreement are observed. The Romanian legislation in force on standards does not contain any provisions or rules contrary to those of the Agreement, so that there is no need to draw up special regulations for its application.

Under the Decree of the Council of State accepting the Agreement, the Ministry of External Trade and International Economic Co-operation is responsible for its implementation.

¹Regulations to be submitted later
The matters covered by the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade are enforced by the following legislation:

- The Decree of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania No. 317 of 14 October 1980, published in the Official Bulletin of the Socialist Republic of Romania No. 85 of 18 October 1980, regarding the acceptance by Romania of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade on the basis of which the text of this Agreement was incorporated in the Romanian legislation. The text of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade was also published in the Official Bulletin of the Socialist Republic of Romania No. 85 of 18 October 1980.

- The Decision of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania No. 1899/1960 regarding the State activity for standardization, published in the Collection of Decisions and Dispositions of the Council of Ministers No. 1 of January 1961. This Decision establishes, in Article 2 in particular, that all technical requirements set forth in State standards are mandatory.

- The Law on the Quality of Goods and Services No. 7 of 1 July 1977, published in the Official Bulletin of the Socialist Republic of Romania No. 63 of 9 July 1977. This law sets product quality at the level of State policy. Inter alia, the law defines:
  - basic conditions and normative technical documents for determining the quality of products;
  - responsibilities of ministers and economic units and of their personnel in ensuring product quality;
  - duties and responsibilities of persons responsible for technical verification of quality, and of the State Inspectorate General for product quality control;
  - material responsibility for infringement of standards and regulations on the quality of products and services.

As regards certification of the quality of products, the law establishes in Article 49 that products may only be delivered if accompanied by certificates of quality and guarantee, analysis reports or other quality certification documents issued by the manufacturing units and by the technical and material supply centres, and bearing the signature of the head
of unit and the head of the Quality Control Department who is appointed with the approval of the State Inspectorate General for product quality control. The laboratories which carry out analysis and tests that are the basis for certification of compliance with technical documentation are accredited, by law, by the State Inspectorate General for product quality control. The content and form of quality certification documents are determined by the Central Office of the producing unit with the approval of the State Inspectorate General for product quality control. Confirmation of the quality of products sold to the population is in the form of guarantee certificates, in the case of long-life products, or quality certification documents issued by the producer upon wholesale delivery to the marketing unit, in the case of other products.

The State Inspectorate General for product quality control operates its own central laboratory for physical and chemical verification (LARX) which issues official reports for product quality certification. The latter are issued under the same conditions for Romanian producers and foreign exporters.

Singapore

No special legislation is required in Singapore to implement the Agreement. All relevant government departments and regulatory authorities have been provided with copies of the Agreement and have been informed accordingly of their obligations under it.

The department responsible for co-ordinating the implementation and administration of the Agreement as well as for notifying the Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade is:

Department of Trade
201 World Trade Centre
Maritime Square
0409 Singapore

Singapore will notify the GATT secretariat as and when there is a proposal to introduce a new technical regulation or rule of certification systems.
The specific authorities responsible for standardization, certification and implementation of government technical regulations are outlined below.

**Standards and certification**

Standardization and certification are undertaken by the Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research (SISIR). All standards prepared are not mandatory except those which are incorporated into the technical regulations of the regulatory authorities for public health and safety.

Prior to a standard being endorsed as a Singapore standard by the Singapore Standards Council, a one-month period is normally given for public comments. In special cases this comment period may be extended to three months.

Public comment is sought subsequent to the completion of the draft. Comments would be considered and a final draft prepared and submitted to the Council for endorsement.

The Institute operates several voluntary quality certification schemes which are open to both local and imported products.

**Technical regulations**

Enforcement of government regulations relating to electrical safety of specific products is the responsibility of the Public Utilities Board (PUB). Before a regulation is endorsed, a six-month advance notice is given to the manufacturers and traders in order for them to adapt to, and comply with, the revised technical requirements. The notice is issued subsequent to the endorsement of a standard and announcement of the need for compulsory compliance.

The six-month period refers to the minimum period between adoption and enforcement.

Enforcement of regulations relating to processed foods is the responsibility of the Ministry of the Environment.

Enforcement of regulations relating to fish, meat, fruits and vegetables is the responsibility of Primary Production Department (PPD).

Some of the other government agencies also responsible for enforcing technical regulations are as follows:

(a) Ministry of Communication - Registry of Vehicles;

(b) Ministry of Health;
Spain

As a result of ratification of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade by the Spanish legislature, the Agreement has become a domestic legal norm.

All the ministerial services concerned have taken cognizance of the text of the Agreement and are represented in the Sub-Group on Technical Barriers to Trade established within the framework of the Inter-Ministerial Commission for the GATT Multilateral Trade Negotiations, and which has begun its work.

Since the foregoing, and independently, an Inter-Ministerial Commission on Standardization and Certification has been established in the Cabinet Office and a representative of that body will be among the members of the Sub-Group on Technical Barriers to Trade mentioned above.

Sweden

The Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade was ratified by the Swedish Parliament on 19 December 1979 (Government Bill 1979/80:24). The Agreement entered into force on 1 January 1980, in relation to Sweden.

In order to ensure the proper implementation of the Agreement the following actions have been undertaken in Sweden:

1. An amendment to the ordinance regarding the obligation of authorities to inform the Board of Commerce of certain regulations, etc., (SFS 1973:233, amendment SFS 1979:1209) has been issued. The amended ordinance applies to technical regulations as well as to certification systems. It states that an authority intending to issue regulations or guidelines regarding the technical construction, quality, marking, testing or approval of goods subject to international trade, irrespective of whether these are in a draft stage or have already been implemented, should inform the Board of Commerce about the matter well in advance before the authority concerned makes a decision on the matter. The expression "subject to international trade" has, however, not been quantified. Consequently, the Board is able to act, if necessary, irrespective of whether the regulation etc. is of considerable or
minor importance for the trade. The expression "of considerable importance" is intended to reflect the expression "significant effect on trade" appearing in Article 2:5 of the Agreement. In urgent cases the information may be given at the latest when the authority has decided on the matter. If it can be expected that such regulations or guidelines are of considerable importance for the trade between Sweden and other countries, the authority concerned should consult with the Board of Commerce before making any decision, unless there are particular reasons not to apply such a procedure.

The above-mentioned ordinance does also apply to local authorities. The Swedish Standards Institution follows the activities of private organizations with respect to the Agreement. Standardizing activities are mainly conducted by special standards organizations. These organizations are non-governmental.

2. The Government issued a second ordinance in which the Board of Commerce was instructed to, after consultations with the authority concerned, publish a notice in a publication, notify other parties of the Agreement through the GATT secretariat and fulfil the obligations as enquiry point for all questions concerning standards in Sweden (SFS 1973:610, amendment SFS 1980:56).

Switzerland

The Agreement was signed by Switzerland on 17 December 1979 and entered into force on 1 January 1980. The two Chambers of the Swiss Parliament adopted the Agreement by Federal Order at their December 1979 sessions. Accordingly, the Agreement has force of law in Switzerland. The text of the Federal Order is identical to that of the Agreement and has been published in the "Feuille fédérale suisse" (Official Gazette) (FF 1979 III 303-305) as well as in the "Recueil des lois fédérales" (legislative series) (RO 1979 2361-2386).

On 8 July 1981, the Federal Council approved on Ordinance on administration of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade, whereby the function of a standards secretariat is assigned to the Federal Office for External Economic Affairs. In the main, this Ordinance, which entered into force on 1 August 1981, defines the tasks of the secretariat, including, in particular, responsibility for exchanging information between Switzerland and other countries. The Ordinance was published in the "Recueil des lois fédérales" (RS 632.232) and in the "Feuille officielle suisse du commerce" (Swiss Official Trade Gazette) of 7 August 1981.

Switzerland has no need to issue any other regulations or administrative guidance to implement the Agreement. Local and cantonal governments have practically no standardizing activity of any significance for international trade. They have nonetheless been informed of the provisions of the Agreement through the parliamentary procedures completed in 1979 and through publication of the text of the Agreement itself and direct administrative contacts. As far as private standardizing activities are concerned, over 85 per cent of these are undertaken by the Swiss...
Association for Standardization, whose standards are based almost exclusively on international standards.

Certifying activities of the Federal Government are limited to electrical products; local governments have practically no such activities and there are none in the private sector.

Tunisia

The national bodies engaged in standardizing activities in Tunisia are the following:

- Directorate-General of Industry, Directorate of the Environment, Standardization and Quality Control (address: The Casbah, telephone no. 26.00.72).

- National Standardization Committee, chaired by the Head of the National Industrial Research Commission (CNEI), created by an Order of the Prime Minister in 1978, for the purposes of:
  - co-ordination of the activities of the Technical Committees for Standardization,
  - approval of draft standards prepared by the Technical Committees,
  - all matters relating to standardization.

There are five Technical Committees for Standardization:

1. Technical Committee for Standardization of Food Products, chaired by the Higher Nutrition Institute,

2. Technical Committee for Standardization of the Mechanical and Electrical Industries, chaired by the Directorate-General of Industry,

3. Technical Committee for Standardization of the Chemical Industries, chaired by the Central Pharmacy of Tunisia,

4. Technical Committee for Standardization of Construction Materials, chaired by the Technical Centre for the Development of Construction (Ministry of Equipment),

5. Technical Committee for Standardization of Hides, Leather and Footwear, chaired by the National Leather and Footwear Committee.

United Kingdom

to regulate internally access to Community certification systems under the provisions of the Agreement.

The Agreement has full effect in United Kingdom law by virtue of an Order (SI 1980/191) made under Section 1 (3) of the European Communities Act, 1972.

British standardization activities have been steadily adapted to international practice. Main responsibility for private activities is in the hands of the British Standards Institute (BSI) which is in close contact with the government. No specific measures have been required to ensure compliance with the Agreement. The Ministry of Trade takes the lead on giving guidance on any issues which may arise in this connection.

United Kingdom on behalf of Hong Kong

No legislation is required for Hong Kong to implement the Agreement. All government departments responsible for the operation of technical regulations or standards and certification systems have been provided with copies of the Agreement and have been informed of the need to comply with its provisions. Hong Kong does not have, nor is it contemplating, the introduction of a national system of technical regulations or standards and certification requirements for products that would significantly affect the trade of other parties. There are nevertheless certain indigenous measures which have been taken for the purposes mentioned in the latter part of Article 2.2 of the Agreement and which are embodied in the various chapters of the law of Hong Kong. There are nine relevant ordinances concerning building, dangerous drugs, dangerous goods, radiation, pharmaceuticals and poisons, road traffic, telecommunications, food hygiene, alcohol and hydrocarbons. The application of the technical regulations or standards and certification requirements embodied in these ordinances is non-discriminatory and in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement.

Responsibility for the adoption and operation of technical regulations, standards and certification systems lies fully in the hands of the Government. There is only one government body responsible for such action and no non-governmental bodies have been given such powers. As a result, the provisions of Articles 3, 4, 6 and 8 of the Agreement are not pertinent to the Hong Kong situation.

Internal measures taken within government departments are sufficient to ensure adequate implementation of the Agreement. All the necessary measures for this purpose have already been taken. As to the future, authority to adopt new standards will continue to lie solely in the hands of the Government, which will remain in a position to ensure continuous implementation of the Agreement without any need for changes in existing legislation.

United States

The legal basis on which the Agreement is being implemented in the United States is Title IV of the Trade Agreements Act 1979 (Public Law 96-39). A copy of Title IV, as well as a copy of the United States Administration's Statement of Administrative Action, which sets forth a
detailed plan by the United States Executive Branch for implementing Title IV has been forwarded to the Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade.

The Departments of Commerce and Agriculture issued notices in the Federal Register on 10 November 1980 and 15 December 1980, respectively, to announce the initiation of Technical Offices to implement Title IV of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979.

One of the most important functions of the Technical Offices is to disseminate information on foreign proposed standards and certification systems to United States federal, state and local agencies, and the private sector. The Technical Offices will also encourage better United States representation in international standardizing activities.

On 15-16 October 1980 the Department of Commerce sponsored a conference on international standardization at which many of the issues raised by Section 4.13 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 were discussed in a public forum. The results of the conference are published by the Department of Commerce.

In addition to the Office of the United States Trade Representative, the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture are the federal agencies primarily responsible for US implementation of the Agreement. Offices within these Departments charged with implementation responsibilities are:

Office of Product Standards Policy
Room 3154, Building 225
National Bureau of Standards
US Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C.20234

Office of Multilateral Affairs
US Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration
Herbert C. Hoover Building, Room 3515
Washington, D.C. 20230

Technical Office,
Room 5530
International Trade Policy
Foreign Agricultural Service
US Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

State and local government and private activities

The United States has been extremely open in providing information on its implementation and administration of the Standards Code. For example,
although the Code only requires to bring actions vis-à-vis state and local governments and the private sector to the attention of the Committee, the United States has gone beyond this requirement. In this regard, it might be noted that Section 403 in Title IV of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 states that "The President shall take such reasonable measures as may be available to promote the observance by State agencies and private persons ..." of the procedures and provisions of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979. This language corresponds to the language in the Code itself which states that "Parties shall take such reasonable measures as may be available to them to ensure that local government and non-governmental bodies within their territories comply with the provisions of ..." the Code.

Additionally, Section 403 states that "It is the sense of the Congress that no State agency and no private person should engage in any standards-related activity that creates unnecessary obstacles to the foreign commerce of the United States". As the United States Senate Finance Committee notes on page 154 of its official report on the Trade Agreements Act:

"Under the Agreement, the United States has undertaken an obligation to take all reasonable measures available to it to ensure compliance by its non-central governmental bodies. The committee expects good faith efforts to be made to fulfil this obligation.

"The Committee is cognizant of the fact that the Agreement does not exempt the trade restrictive standards-related activities of non-central governmental bodies although such bodies are not bound directly. In the event that such a non-Federal standard, test method or certification system is found by the Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade to be an unnecessary obstacle to trade in violation of the Agreement, there is existing legal authority under its power to regulate inter-state and foreign commerce to obtain a modification if the Executive decides to seek a change. Therefore, no additional authority is needed or created in Title IV to enable the Federal Government to fulfil its agreement obligations with respect to non-central governmental bodies."

The Federal Government has already taken measures to encourage the compliance of State agencies and private persons. For example, the Office of the United States Trade Representative in Washington has circulated a letter to the Governors of the fifty states, signed by the United States Trade Representative, informing the state Governors of the obligations of the Standards Code. The Department of Agriculture, also, is directly co-operating with state departments of agriculture. The Department of Commerce has published a pamphlet summarizing the provisions of the Standards Code and the relevant portions of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 and is distributing this pamphlet as widely as possible to State agencies and private organizations. The Department of Commerce also sponsored a "Conference on International
Standardization Issues" which was attended by representatives from dozens of United States private standards and certification bodies. Furthermore, the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture have issued a set of Voluntary Guidelines for State agencies and private persons on procedures that might be used in developing and promulgating standards that will comply with the provisions of the Standards Code.

The major United States private standards-setting organizations use completely open procedures; in this regard, they normally allow sixty days for comments. All fifty states give the public notice of their proposed regulations and allow for comments. The length of comment periods, however, do vary greatly from state to state. The Voluntary Guidelines recommends that state government comment periods be at least forty-five days.

United States private certification bodies, such as Underwriters Laboratories, use mailing lists to inform the public of proposed changes in regulations or proposed certification systems. These mailing lists are completely open; any interested party can request to be placed on them. Comments are always solicited and the average comment period is sixty days.

The Office of the United States Trade Representative is presently preparing a regulation under Section 422 of Title IV of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, that will specify the procedures that should be used when a foreign country complains to the United States Government about an alleged violation of the Standards Code. In this regard, the United States Trade Representative, under sub-title C, Section 421-424 of Title IV of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, is to receive representations alleging that a standards-related activity in the United States is violating the obligations of the United States under the Code. No entity other than a Code signatory, or a foreign country that is not a Code signatory but is found to extend equivalent rights and privileges to the United States, may make such a representation. After receiving a complaint from a Code signatory, the United States Trade Representative is directed to take appropriate steps to achieve a mutually satisfactory solution with the concerned parties.

The United States enquiry point, in the National Bureau of Standards, maintains a reference collection which includes over 240,000 standards, specifications, test methods, codes and recommended practices. This reference material includes standards issued by United States government agencies, State governments, United States private organizations and associations and foreign national and international standardizing bodies. The enquiry point will develop the capability to respond to all requests for United States federal and State regulations, and for United States private standards and specifications.

When foreign requests for copies of United States proposed mandatory regulations were first received by the enquiry point, they were answered in seven to ten working days. Procedures have since been accelerated and the
enquiry point is now responding to foreign requests for copies of United States proposed regulations in one to two working days.

The United States enquiry point in the National Bureau of Standards has been regularly notifying the GATT secretariat of United States proposed mandatory regulations. Most federal agencies provide for an average comment period of sixty days. One or two particular agencies have often had comment periods of less than sixty days. United States federal agencies, however, are allowed to use less than sixty-day comment periods when there are legitimate reasons for doing so.

**Yugoslavia**

Yugoslavia has accepted the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade on 16 September 1980, subject to ratification. The ratification procedure is in course.

No additional laws or regulations have been issued with respect to the Agreement, due to the fact that the existing legislation enables full implementation of the Agreement. However, local and regional authorities responsible for standardization and technical regulations on local and regional levels have been informed about the Agreement and of their obligations under it.
2.2 CONSULTATION POINTS

Name and address of the agency with which to get in touch if consultations are to be requested under Article 14.

Argentina

Mission permanente de la République Argentine auprès des organisations internationales
Division économique
Rue de la Servette 93
1202 Genève
ou:

Secretaría de Estado de Comercio y Negociaciones Económicas Internacionales
Dirección Nacional de Negociaciones Económicas Multilaterales
( Department of State for Trade and International Economic Negotiations)
Av. Julio A. Roca 651 - 50 piso

Buenos Aires

Austria

Bundesministerium für Handel Gewerbe und Industrie
(Federal Ministry for Trade, Commerce and Industry)
Abteilung II/7
Stubenring 1-3
A-1010 Wien

Belgium

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
(Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Rue Quatre-Bras 2
1000 Bruxelles
Brazil

Divisao de Politica Comercial
(Trade Policy Division)
Sala 536 - (TBT Enquiry Point)
Ministério das Relações Exteriores
(Ministry of External Affairs)

Brasilia

or:

Permanent Delegation of Brazil
Rue Antoine Carteret 33
1202 Genève

Canada

Commercial and General Economic Policy Division
Department of External Affairs
Lester B. Pearson Building

Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1A 0G2

Chile

Delegación Permanente de Chile
Case postale 221
(Permanent Mission of Chile)
1211 Genève 19
Suisse

Denmark

Udenrigsministeriet
(Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Asiatisk Plads 2

DK-1448 Copenhagen K
Denmark

Egypt
European Economic Community

Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities
Rue de Vermont 37-39
1211 Genève 20

Finland

Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Department of Foreign Trade
Hallituskatu 3 B
00170 Helsinki 17

France

Commissariat à la Normalisation
(Interministerial Standards Office)
10, cité Vaneau
75007 Paris

Germany, Federal Republic of

Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft
(Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs)
Villemombler Str. 76
D 5300 Bonn 1

Greece

Hungary

Mission permanente de la Hongrie auprès de
l'Office des Nations Unies et des autres
Organisations internationales à Genève
Section commerciale
Chemin des Mines 2
1202 Genève
Télex: 23750
Ireland

International Trade Division
Department of Industry, Commerce and Tourism
Kildare Street

Dublin 2

Requests for consultations may be channelled through:

La Mission permanente de l'Irlande
Chemin du Champ d'Anier 17-19
Case postale 144

1211 Genève 19

Italy

Ministero dell'Industria Commercio e Artigianato
Direzione Generale Produzione Industriale
Ispettorato Tecnico dell'Industria
(Ministry of Industry, Trade and Handicrafts
Directorate-General for Industrial Production
Technical Inspectorate for Industry)
Via Molise

2 - 00100 Roma

Telex: 610154

Copy to:

Permanent Mission of Italy
Chemin de l'Impératrice 10
CH-1292 Chambésy

Genève

Japan

First International Organization Division
Economic Affairs Bureau
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Kasumijaseki 2-2-1
Chiyoda Ku

Tokyo

Telephone: 03(580)3311
Korea, Republic of

Requests for consultation should be addressed to the enquiry points indicated in Section 8.2 below.

Luxembourg

Inspection du Travail et des Mines
(Inspectorate of Labour and Mines)
Rue des Girondins 2

Luxembourg

Netherlands

Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
Rue de Moillebeau 56
1211 Genève 19

New Zealand

The Department of Trade and Industry
Private Bag

Wellington
New Zealand

or:

Permanent Delegation of New Zealand
Chemín du Petit-Saconnex 28A
1209 Genève

Norway

Ministry of Commerce and Shipping
PO Box 8113 Dep.
Fr. Nansens plass 4

Oslo 1
Pakistan
Mr. Fasihuddin
Economic Consultant
Ministry of Commerce
Government of Pakistan
Islamabad
Telephone: 20852
International + 925120852
Telex: COMDN PK-5859

Philippines

Romania
Ministry of Foreign Trade and International
Economic Cooperation
Agreement and Legal Department
Bulevardul Republicii No. 14
Bucharest 7000
Telex: 10-553

Rwanda

Singapore
Department of Trade
201 World Trade Centre
Maritime Square
Singapore 0409
Spain

Ministerio de Economía y Comercio
Subdirección General de Política Comercial Multilateral
(Sub-Directorate General for Multilateral Trade Policy
of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Trade)
Paseo de la Castellana No. 162
Madrid 16

Telephone:  458.00.16 )
            458.86.64 )
            458.60.04 ) (extensions 1936, 1941) 27701 )
            458.00.34 )
            458.00.85 )

Telex:  45082 )
        43399 )

Sweden

Utrikes och Handelsdepartementen
Ministries for Foreign Affairs
    and Commerce

S-103 33 Stockholm

preferably through:

Swedish Permanent Delegation
Rue de Varembe 9-11, CP-190

1211 Geneve

Switzerland

Office fédéral des affaires économiques extérieures
(Federal Bureau of External Economic Affairs)
Palais fédéral est

3003 Berne

Tunisia

United Kingdom

United Kingdom Mission
Rue de Vermont 37-39

1211 Genève 20
United Kingdom on behalf of Hong Kong

Trade, Industry and Customs Department
Ocean Centre
Canton Road

Kowloon
Hong Kong

United States

The Office of the United States Trade Representative
Executive Office of the President
600 17th Street, N.W.,

Washington D.C. 20506

Yugoslavia

Savenzni zavod za standardizaciju
(Yugoslav Institution for Standardization)
Slobodana Penezica - Krcuna 35

11000 Beograd

Telephone: 644-066
International + 3811 644-066
Telex: 12089 YUJUS
2.3 PANELISTS

Name(s) of one or two governmental experts whom Parties would be willing to make available for work on panels set up under the Agreement (Annex 3, paragraph 1).

Argentina

In view of the variety of problems that might be involved in dispute settlement, the Argentine authorities are prepared to make one or more qualified persons available on an ad hoc basis, upon request.

Austria

In view of the variety of problems that might be involved in dispute settlement, the Austrian authorities are prepared to make persons available on an ad hoc basis, upon request.

Belgium

Mr. H. van Houtte

Chile

Mr. A. Jara

Denmark

Mrs. K. Andreasen

Finland

Ms. B. Widing
Mr. A. Kuosmanen

France

Mr. E. Robin
Mr. P. Rolland

Germany, Federal Republic of

Mr. H. von Massow

Hungary

Mr. P. Naray

Ireland

Mr. R. Long

Italy

Mr. P. Cavanna
Japan
 Mr. M. Ikeda
 Mr. K. Shinzuki

Korea, Republic of
 Mr. Choi, Kwang-Jung  
   (for industrial standards)
 Dr. Kim, Hi-Kap  
   (for agricultural standards)

Netherlands
 Mr. J.M. Wintermans

Norway
 Mr. E. Selmer
 Mr. H. Boyum
 Mr. K. Berger

Romania
 Mr. A. Cordasevscki
 Mrs. M. Marinescu

Spain
 Dr. M.A. Diaz Mier
 Dr. F. Gutierrez Morales

Sweden
 Mr. B. Agild

Switzerland
 Mr. E. Contestabile
 Mr. O. Zosso

United Kingdom
 Mr. J.S. Linton
 Mr. R.J. Meadway

United Kingdom on behalf of Hong Kong
 Mr. D.M. McPhail

United States
 Mr. D. Abelson
 Mr. A. Stoler
3. NOTIFICATION

3.1 GENERAL

The present section includes information on notifications made by signatories of the Agreement from its entry into force on 1 January 1980 until 1 August 1982.

The following provisions of the Agreement relate to notification: Articles 2.5.2, 2.6.1, 7.3.2, 7.4.1 and, in cases of urgency set out in those Articles, Articles 3.1, 4.1, 8.1 and 9.2.

The Committee has adopted a revised format and guidelines for notifications (TBT/M/7, paragraphs 23-28 and TBT/W/35). As from 17 August 1981, signatories of the Agreement began to notify in accordance with this revised format and guidelines and the secretariat has issued all notifications received on and after that date in the new format.

At its seventh meeting, the Committee agreed to

(a) urge all signatories to make notifications where this is called for under the Agreement.

(b) request signatories to transmit the text of their notifications to the secretariat rapidly, e.g. by telex, and

(c) formally request the secretariat to ensure that notifications are processed within three working days and that the attention of developing signatories is drawn to notifications of interest to them within the same time limit, (TBT/M/7, para. 29).

At its eighth meeting, the Committee

(1) recommended that Parties give, as a rule, sympathetic consideration to requests for extension of the comment period when necessary to overcome delays in obtaining documentation relevant to proposed technical regulations, standards or certification systems.

(2) agreed that:
(a) Any request for documentation should be processed if possible within five working days. If a delay in supplying the documentation requested is foreseen, this should be acknowledged to the requestor;

(b) Requests for documentation should contain all the elements permitting the identification of the documents and in particular, the GATT notification number (TBT/Notif...) to which the requests refer. The same information should appear on the documents supplied in response to such requests.
(3) decided that:
(a) When a translation of a relevant document exists, this fact shall be indicated on the GATT notification form next to the title of the document. If only a translated summary exists, the fact that such a summary is available shall be similarly indicated;
(b) Upon receipt of a request for documents, any translated summaries that exist in the language of the requestor or, as the case may be, in a GATT working language, shall be automatically sent with the original of the documents requested.
(c) Parties shall indicate under point 11 of the GATT notification form the exact address of the body responsible for supplying the relevant documents if that body is not the enquiry point.

From 1 January 1980 to 1 August 1982, 545 notifications have been made by twenty signatories out of thirty-four. The total number of notifications made by each is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>1981</th>
<th>1982 (up to 1 August)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EEC</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>Spain</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
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<td>Switzerland</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>157</td>
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<td>130</td>
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The distribution of notifications under the relevant articles of the Agreement is as follows:

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<thead>
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<th>Article</th>
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<th>1982</th>
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<td>Article 2.5.2</td>
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<td>Article 2.6.1</td>
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<td>26</td>
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<td>49</td>
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<td>Article 7.3.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Article 7.4.1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 2.5.2 and 7.3.2</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 4.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Products covered by the notifications can be classified under the following broad categories:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCCN Chapter Heading</th>
<th>CCCN Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>agricultural products and food stuffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>live animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>meat and edible meat offals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>dairy products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>raw materials of animal origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>edible vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>fruit and nuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>cereals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>oil seeds and oleaginous fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>meat preparations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>cereal, flour or starch preparations, pastry, cooks' products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>fruit and vegetable preparations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>miscellaneous edible preparations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>beverages, spirits and vinegar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>prepared animal fodder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>tobacco and cigaretes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>industrial products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>gypsum, cement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>mineral fuel, mineral oils and products of their distillation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>inorganic chemicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>organic chemicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>pharmaceutical products including medicaments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>fertilizers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>paints and varnishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
glues  
explosives, pyrotechnic articles  
miscellaneous chemical products  
artificial resins and plastic materials and articles thereof  
sawn wood  
articles of cork  
cotton  
carpets, mats  
articles of apparel and clothing  
footwear  
articles of cement, asbestos  
glass containers  
precious metals  
iron and steel and articles thereof  
articles of copper  
articles of aluminium  
articles of tin  
tools of base metal  
machinery and mechanical appliances  
electrical machinery and equipment  
motor vehicles, motor cycles and cycles and parts thereof  
ships boats and floating structures  
measuring, checking, precision, medical and surgical instruments and apparatus  
furniture and parts thereof  
toys and sports requisites  
antique articles

The objective and rationale of proposed or adopted technical regulations, standards and rules of certification systems notified to date are mainly:

Protection of human health (allergenic, toxic, carcinogenic, corrosive substances, radiation exposure, etc.)
Protection of animal health
Protection of plants and endangered species

Protection of human safety (general, workers' or infants')
Fire defence

Motor vehicle safety (occupational safety, road safety, crashworthiness)
Air navigation safety
Safety of life at sea
Safe transport of hazardous substances

Prevent interference to radio frequency services use and sharing

Protection of the environment (water protection, air pollution, noise impact, radiation exposure etc.)

Energy conservation
Consumer protection information (classification, packaging, marking, labelling and advertising)

Ensuring efficacy, maintaining and improving quality standard, design and operation requirements, testing control and inspections

Six notifications in 1980, ten notifications in 1981 and six notifications in 1982 indicated that the technical regulations and rules of certification systems were based on relevant international standards.

3.2 COMMENT PERIOD

3.2.1 Expected length of time to be allowed for presentation of comments in writing on technical regulations, standards or rules of certification systems (Articles 2.5.4, 2.5.5, 2.6.3, 7.3.4 and 7.4.3).

The Committee has recommended a minimum period of six weeks for comments (TBT/W/35, page 5).

Argentina

Once the study mentioned in section 2.1 is finalized and the internal bodies concerned are consulted, information will be provided on the expected lengths of time to be allowed for presentation of comments in writing on the matters referred to in this section, with due regard for the length of time recommended by the Committee.

Austria

The length of time allowed for presentation of comments is six weeks.

Belgium

Comments on draft standards can generally be presented within a period of three months.

Brazil

The length of time normally allowed for receiving comments on draft national standards prepared by ABNT is approximately eight weeks.

Canada

The time allowed for comment on proposed Federal Government technical regulations varies from a minimum of sixty days to six months or more. The time allowed by the standards writing organizations for comment on proposed standards and certification systems varies from a minimum of thirty days to an unlimited period.
Chile

The internal measures necessary for implementation of the Agreement, following ratification, will determine the period allowed for presenting comments, taking into account the Committee's recommendation.

Denmark

No general time-limit can be set for the presentation of comments. The principle is to allow as long a time-limit as possible. Whenever possible a precise time-limit will be indicated in the notifications. Any comments presented within a reasonable time will be taken into account to the maximum extent possible.

Egypt

European Economic Community

Generally speaking the time expected to allow for making comments on Community regulations will be two to four months depending on the Community procedures invoked.

Finland

At least six weeks.

France

In view of the diversity of texts envisaged (technical regulations or standards), there is no uniform period for presenting written comments. In general, however, a period of two to three months will probably be allowed.

Germany, Federal Republic of

Owing to the differences in character of the respective technical regulations, standards or certification systems and in the practice of various authorities there is no uniform time frame on the submission of written comments. As a rule, two months are likely to be available for commenting regulations of Federal departments and authorities and up to four months for DIN standards, for instance.

Greece
Hungary

Thirty to ninety days; as a rule, sixty days are allowed.

Ireland

Generally speaking two months will be allowed for presentation of comments.

Italy

The length of time allowed for presentation of comments in writing on technical regulations, standards or rules of certification systems can vary from two to three months, depending on the subject.

Japan

Regarding the comment period, the Japanese Government would follow the recommendation of the Committee as far as possible. Continuous efforts will be made to allow sufficient time for comments relating to notifications.

Korea, Republic of

There is no fixed time-limit. Any comment presented within a reasonable time will be duly taken into account.

Luxembourg

Netherlands

Notifications through the GATT secretariat will be made in conformity with the format recommended by the Committee. The delay for comments to be made will be adapted to whatever consensus may emerge in the Committee, but should in the Netherlands view be in general not less than six weeks.

New Zealand

A minimum period of three weeks (more usually at least one month) is allowed for the receipt of comments. The time available for comments from overseas is the same as that available to parties commenting in New Zealand.

The Health Department and Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries envisage no difficulties in extending the existing time-limit for comments on notifications to six weeks. The Standards Association allows up to three months for comments on notifications.
Norway

The Norwegian authorities have accepted the Committee's recommendation of a minimum period of six weeks for presenting comments, and will allow such a period whenever possible.

Pakistan

Philippines

Romania

In order to present comments in writing, a reasonable time is allowed, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 2.5.4, 2.5.5 and 7.3.4 of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade.

In accordance with Article 13 of Order No. 1899/1960 of the Council of Ministers, draft standards must be sent for comments at least fifteen days before the time-limit set for their approval.

Rwanda

Singapore

Prior to a standard being endorsed as a Singapore standard by the Singapore Standards Council, a one-month period is normally given for public comments. In special cases this comment period may be extended to three months.

Before a technical regulation relating to electrical safety of specific products is enforced, a six-month advance notice is given to the manufacturers and traders to comply. The six-month period refers to the minimum period between adoption and enforcement.

Spain

There is no time-limit under the existing Spanish legislation. In future, the Spanish Government will follow the Committee's recommendations to the fullest extent possible.

Sweden

No specific length of time for presentation of comments in writing on technical regulations etc. has been established. Whenever possible the recommended period of six weeks for presentation of comments will be respected.
Switzerland

As a general rule, six weeks.

Tunisia

United Kingdom

Generally speaking two or three months.

United Kingdom on behalf of Hong Kong

The time allowed for presentation of comments in writing on technical regulations or standards and rules of certification systems varies from two to twelve months.

United States

The Federal Government generally allows the public at least sixty days to comment on proposed regulations (Articles 2.5.4, 2.5.5, 2.6.3, 7.3.4 and 7.4.3).

State governments typically provide for public comment periods of ten to thirty days (Article 3.1). For example:

- California - approximately thirty days (depends upon the issue)
- New York - thirty days
- Texas - thirty days
- Pennsylvania - approximately thirty days (depends upon the issue)
- Illinois - fourteen days
- Florida - fourteen days
- Wisconsin - ten days before an automatic public hearing

The United States Private Sector National Standards Organization, ANSI, normally allows sixty days for comments on their proposed standards (Article 4.1).

Yugoslavia

At least ninety-days period is provided for comments on proposed standards (in accordance with Articles 2.5.4, 2.5.5 and 2.6.3 of the Agreement).
3.2.2 LENGTH OF TIME ACTUALLY ALLOWED FOR PRESENTATION OF COMMENTS

The Committee has recommended six weeks as a suggested minimum length of time to be allowed for the presentation of comments. For purposes of the present notification procedures six weeks are equivalent to 45 calendar days. The comment period has varied from signatory to signatory, from a minimum of 3 calendar days after the date of issue of the notification by the secretariat to a maximum of 8 months. Signatories have allowed an average of 40 calendar days in 1980, 46 calendar days in 1981 and 43 calendar days in 1982 for comments. The breakdown by signatory is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>1981</th>
<th>1982 (as of 1 August 1982)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>n.s.</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EEC</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany, Fed. Rep.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1980, the comment period had lapsed for 7 notifications and 22 notifications had not indicated a comment period. In 1981 the comment period had lapsed for 12 notifications and 22 notifications had not indicated a comment period. In 1982 the number of notifications that have not indicated a comment period is 13.

1 It is to be noted that simple averages often conceal wide variations in the length of comment period for individual countries. Moreover, a few instances of very short or very long comment periods can affect the average length calculated over the full range of notifications for a country.
4. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT

Details of technical assistance offered through multilateral channels have been published in documents TBT/W/28 and Supplement 1. This section contains information on technical assistance reported by individual signatories of the Agreement.

Austria

Austria has received no request for technical assistance and special and differential treatment.

Brazil

As regards other signatory countries, Brazil has already had recourse to Article 11 of the Agreement and has requested from Japan a technical assistance programme covering standardization, industrial quality and metrology. The Brazilian Government hopes that this technical assistance can be furnished by Japan.

Canada

The Standards Council of Canada, with financial assistance from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), arranged a four-week seminar in May/June 1980 for a number of invited participants from Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Singapore. The purpose of the seminar was to assist participants to find solutions to standardization problems in their own countries by demonstrating how standards are prepared and applied in Canada. In 1982, a seminar was held in Kingston, Jamaica, under the sponsorship of the Caribbean Common Market Standards Council and with the financial support of the Canadian International Development Agency and the Commonwealth Science Council. The seminar was organized and managed by a Canadian company specializing in standards work and was directed to assisting Guyana and the less developed countries of the Caribbean basin to strengthen their capabilities in standards-related activities.

Chile

The Chilean Government has received from the secretariat continuing and appropriate technical assistance, in connection with the list of products of particular interest to Chile, regarding which it has received notifications from other signatories.

European Economic Community

The EEC is offering technical assistance in the field of export promotion to both associated and non-associated developing countries. Proposals for assistance should be formulated by the interested countries themselves and they will be examined in the light of their feasibility and of available financing.
France

The principal official bodies in regard to metrology, standards and quality control for industrial products have jointly set up the Inter-Laboratory Centre for Studies and Realization (CERLAB) to better satisfy requests received from abroad for technical assistance, advice, training and services. Trainees from many countries have already attended study sessions in the various member organizations that make up CERLAB and experts from those organizations have been sent abroad for counselling sessions.

The French private sector furnishes technical assistance in various forms and through various ways; by way of example, the "Association Française de Normalisation" (AFNOR) (French Standards Association), an association under private law concerned with standards, has for a number of years been pursuing an international co-operation policy with developing countries.

This co-operation takes various forms that can be grouped in three main areas:

Documentation: AFNOR communicates French standards to its correspondents in developing countries, and replies to any requests received for information on French standards and technical regulations.

Training: AFNOR organizes training courses on standardization, certification and quality control. A study session organized from 4 May to 5 June 1981 was attended by seventeen participants from fifteen countries (Algeria, Brazil, China, Dominican Republic, Greece, Indonesia, Mexico, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey and Venezuela).

In addition, AFNOR is visited by many officers or engineers from standards organizations of developing countries seeking information on national and international activities (on average seventy each year).

Advice on standards and quality control: AFNOR sends experts for short or long missions at the request of developing countries wishing to set up or develop a standards structure or to organize a product certification system (testing procedures and laboratories). In 1980 AFNOR organized twenty co-operation missions to developing countries.

Germany, Federal Republic of

In 1981 the Deutsche Stiftung fiir Internationale Entwicklung (German Foundation for International Development) in Berlin held a seminar for trade experts from developing countries on the results of the Tokyo Round (MTN). Activities at the seminar focussed on the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade and the special benefits it holds for developing countries.

Details of the services available from CERLAB are given in a CERLAB leaflet which the French delegation has communicated to the secretariat in English and French. These documents may be consulted at the Centre William Rappard, Office 1073.
The German Standards Institute - a private institute - has for many years provided technical assistance to developing countries.

Training: DIN assists developing countries in the setting up of standardization institutes of their own mainly by making available standardization experts for short- and long-term periods.

Furthermore, education programmes are organized either by enabling experts to make studies at the DIN in Berlin or by holding training seminars in developing countries.

Documentation: Other DIN activities of interest to developing countries include mainly the translation of selected DIN standards into the English language (3,000 DIN standards in all are currently available in English). The DIN supplies regularly to fifty-one institutes in thirty-eight developing countries the German and English versions of DIN standards recently published.

Greece

The Agreement's provisions on technical assistance will be applied in accordance with the provisions of Greece's treaty of accession with the European Communities, including the provisions on the transitional period.

Hungary

In the framework of co-operation programmes providing for scientific and technological assistance to developing countries, Hungary has granted technical assistance in spheres defined by Article 11 to certain countries non-signatories of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade.

Japan

Concerning technical assistance to developing countries in the fields of standardization, testing and certification system, Japan has undertaken programmes such as acceptance of trainees and despatch of experts. Details of such activities, which Japan intends to further promote in the future, are as follows:

(a) Japan has accepted trainees from more than ten countries including Korea, the Philippines, and Singapore. The training courses, which lasted one to six months, covered such areas as quality control, industrial standardization, import and export food inspection.

(b) Upon requests from developing countries, Japan has despatched experts in the fields of quality control, standardization, metrology and so on.

(c) As part of Japan's activities under the Pacific Area Standards Congress (PASC), it organized seminars in Singapore and Hong Kong concerning the situation of standardization of energy conservation in Japan and the revision of the Industrial Standardization Law in order to meet the obligation under the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (focussing, in particular, on the revision which
enabled foreign manufacturers to apply for the Japanese Industrial Standards marking system. Japan has held seminars of this kind in other member countries of PASC in 1981.

Netherlands

The Netherlands University Foundation for International Co-operation (NUFFIC) has published a leaflet: "Basic Data on International Courses offered in the Netherlands (1980/81)" which contains a survey of the international courses held each year in English. Most of these courses have been specially organized for post-graduate candidates from developing countries (ISO Bulletin, November 1979).

New Zealand

New Zealand's national standards organization has provided technical assistance to a number of countries in the South Pacific and its staff has taken part in training programmes for Asian countries. Assistance has also been offered to China. The accreditation body (TELAR) is planning assistance to Hong Kong in the area of laboratory accreditation.

Norway

Norwegian authorities have not received any request for technical assistance.

Sweden

SIS, the Swedish Standards Institution, through its affiliated company SIS Service AB, SISSAB, is prepared to carry out consulting and training activities in standardization and related fields (quality control, metrology, certification) with particular emphasis on the needs of developing countries.

Swedish experts on standardization have served in Ethiopia and Thailand, and since 1979 a project funded by SIDA, the Swedish International Development Authority, for assisting with building up the Tanzania Bureau of Standards, TBS, is progressing satisfactorily through the work of Swedish experts stationed at TBS. SISSAB also participates in ISO seminars on standardization in a number of developing countries. Furthermore, SISSAB will provide regular training courses in standardization and related fields in Sweden or abroad.

Switzerland

Any requests for technical assistance would be examined by the enquiry point and, according to the case, transmitted to the appropriate body.

United Kingdom

The National Weights and Measures Laboratory of the Department of Trade receives numerous requests every year for training courses. To meet demand, it has provided a course on Weights and Measures in April 1981. The course, lasting five weeks, was highly successful and was repeated later in 1981.
It is expected that it will be offered again either once or twice, depending on demand, in 1982.

A separate course, lasting five-and-a-half weeks, was provided by the British Standards Institute in July 1981 on the organization of standards work. It is proposed to offer the course again in either 1982 or 1983.

**United Kingdom on behalf of Hong Kong**

Hong Kong has not received or been granted any technical assistance under the Agreement.

**United States**

The United States Government, through the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) participates in a wide range of technical assistance activities. For example, NBS is involved in bilateral co-operative efforts (under special funding arrangements) with Israel, Yugoslavia, Poland, India, Spain, Pakistan and Egypt, including the exchange of standards and carrying out of specific research projects and technical evaluations. NBS has also been involved in specific technical assistance programmes, including: Protocol on Co-operation in the fields of metrology and standards with the State Bureau of Metrology of the People's Republic of China, exchange of scientific co-operation under a Memorandum of Cooperation between NBS and the USSR Academy of Sciences; assistance to Egypt to develop its institutional infrastructure for metrology, standardization and quality control; assistance to the Korean Standards Research Institute; and providing opportunities for Mexican scientists to work in NBS laboratories.

NBS maintains a "Guest Worker Programme" under which faculty and graduate student scientists and engineers from foreign universities may be invited or permitted to undertake a technical project using the Bureau's equipment and facilities in both Washington and Boulder, Colorado. In a typical year, NBS hosts approximately sixty-five guest workers.

In the recent past, NBS has held workshops and training courses in the United States on standardization and measurement services which were attended by standards officials from forty-four developing countries; has held several international seminars in the United States to provide a forum on topics of metrology and standardization in less developed countries, and has sponsored regional seminars on special topics related to standards and metrology in Bolivia, Singapore and Korea. Upon request, NBS has aided ten developing countries in conducting surveys on standardization and measurement services.

In addition to the activities of the National Bureau of Standards, other United States Federal Government agencies provide a variety of technical assistance. The Federal Aviation Administration, in the United States Department of Transportation, has developed Model Civil Air Regulations that are made available to any country with a need for such assistance. Thus far, the Model Regulations have been sent to Chile, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Jordan, South Korea, Mexico, New Guinea, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The United States Environmental Protection Agency has provided a range of technical assistance and information on environmental regulations and standards. Working through the
Pan-American Health Organization, assistance has been provided to Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela; and through UNIDO to Yugoslavia. Technical assistance has also been provided directly to the People's Republic of China, India, Kuwait, Portugal, Spain and Thailand. EPA also makes a range of experts available to collaborate with the World Health Organization (WHO) in the revision of the international standards for drinking water. The Food and Drug Administration, in the United States Department of Health and Human Services, provides training in the areas of biologics, food sanitation control, drug analysis and techniques, pesticide analysis, food micology, animal study inspection and microbiology and chemical analysis of foods. Thus far, training has been provided to Australia, Brazil, the Republic of China (Taiwan), the People’s Republic of China, Egypt, India, Iraq, Japan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland and Thailand.

The United States Trade Representative has solicited information from all relevant Federal Government agencies regarding their technical assistance programs and is compiling.

United States private sector provides technical assistance in several ways and through various means: for instance, the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) – a private sector United States standards developer – provides each year to a university in a developing country a complete set of its standards, representing an extensive body of technology. Such gifts have recently gone to Zaire and Venezuela. In addition, in response to a recent request from UNIDO, ASTM located experts in the iron and steel field for the Government of Brazil.

Yugoslavia

Yugoslavía is ready, if requested, to advise developing countries on standardization matters and grant them technical assistance on mutually agreed terms.
5. DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

One Party has requested consultations under Articles 14.1 and 14.2 of the Agreement: the request was not accepted by the Party to whom it had been addressed (TBT/M/3, TBT/M/4, TBT/Spec/4 and 5).

One delegation requested the Committee to investigate a matter under Article 14.4 of the Agreement. The Chairman of the Committee noted that there was a consensus to take up the matter in the Committee with a view to determining whether the Committee was competent to deal with it. When the matter came under discussion, a number of delegations made statements on this question. The Committee took note of the statements that had been made.

Upon the request of one Party, consultations were held under Article 14.1 during the first half of 1982. The initiating Party has not viewed it necessary as yet to initiate further Article 14 actions regarding the matter in question.
6. ACCESSION AND RESERVATIONS

6.1 Accession

At its meeting of June 1980, the Committee adopted procedures for the accession of non-contracting parties (TBT/M/3, paragraphs 26-28 and Annex II).

6.1.1. Tunisia

On 9 October 1980, Tunisia deposited with the secretariat an instrument of acceptance under Article 15.2 of the Agreement. At its fifth meeting, held on 4-6 November 1980, the Committee noted that this acceptance would become effective when the terms referred to in that paragraph had been agreed.

At its sixth meeting, held on 4-5 February 1981, the Committee agreed to the terms of acceptance of Tunisia, which are set out in document TBT/W/21. Tunisia became a Party to the Agreement on 17 February 1981.

6.1.2. Bulgaria

On 10 July 1980, the delegation of Bulgaria informed the Chairman that Bulgaria wished to start negotiations for accession to the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade under Article 15.3 of the Agreement.

At its fourth meeting, held on 22 July 1980, the Committee noted the statement by the delegation of Bulgaria circulated in document TBT/2 of July 1980. At its fifth meeting, held on 4-6 November 1980, the Committee established a Working Party to examine Bulgaria's request. The terms of reference and the composition of the Working Party are set out in document TBT/4.

The Working Party has held seven meetings, on 16 January, 6 March, 3 April, 20-21 May, 10 June, 10 July and 19 October 1981 respectively. The Chairman of the Working Party has presented three progress reports to the Committee on his own responsibility. These were circulated as documents TBT/5, TBT/7 and TBT/9. At its eighth meeting, on 20-22 October 1981, the Committee noted that further consultations would be held and that the Working Party would meet again when there was a real possibility that an agreed decision on the terms of accession of Bulgaria could be reached. The Committee agreed to meet again, in normal or special session, when the report by the Working Party is presented to it.

6.2 Reservations

No signatory has requested a reservation under Article 15.5 of the Agreement.
7. THE USE OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS; PARTICIPATION IN REGIONAL STANDARDIZING BODIES OR INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS

Argentina

Argentinian specifications are generally based on international standards. Argentina is a member of the Pan-American Technical Standards Commission (COPANT), through the Argentinian Institute for Rationalization of Materials (IRAM).

The Argentine Republic is also a member of the Codex Alimentarius Co-ordinating Committee for Latin America together with other countries in the area: Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela. The principal functions of this Committee are:

- to define the region's problems and needs in regard to foodstuff standards and inspection of foodstuffs;
- to foster a stronger infrastructure for foodstuff inspection;
- to recommend to the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission the establishment of world standards for production of interest to the region, in particular products for which in the view of the Committee there is a potential international market;
- to establish regional standards for foodstuffs that move exclusively, or virtually exclusively, in intraregional trade;
- to indicate to the above-mentioned Commission any aspects of its work that are of particular importance for the region;
- to promote co-ordination of all work undertaken within the region by international, governmental or non-governmental organizations in regard to regional foodstuff standards;
- to carry out a general co-ordinating function for the region and any other functions entrusted to it by the above-mentioned Commission.

Austria

Austria participates in several international and regional standards organizations such as ISO, the Codex Alimentarius Commission and CENELEC. International standards are incorporated into national legislation whenever this can be done without difficulty.

Belgium
Brazil

The adoption of standards and technical regulations is proceeding gradually in Brazil, as is activity in regard to certification. In some product sectors, these activities are further advanced than in others. From the overall aspect and considering the stage of development of these activities, Brazilian standards and regulations have followed the relevant international standards. The situation in regard to rules of certification is currently under study.

Canada

Canada participates extensively in international standardization work through membership in, inter alia, the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the International Organization for Standardization, and the International Electrotechnical Commission. Relevant international standards prepared by these organizations are taken into consideration, and are used in part or in whole where appropriate, when new standards are prepared or existing standards are revised by standards writing organizations in Canada. Furthermore, international standards issued by the ISO and the IEC are now examined on a regular basis by the Standards Council of Canada, and international standards issued by the Codex Alimentarius Commission are similarly examined by the Federal Department of National Health and Welfare, to determine the extent to which they could be adopted for use in Canada.

Chile

In Chile there are no mandatory standards for foreign trade, since the use of both national and international standards is voluntary. In general, it may be said that as the National Standardization Institute is a member of certain international and regional standardization organizations, it furnishes, through its documentation centre, information on international standards to the various national (both public and private) institutions, which ultimately decide whether or not to adopt the standards proposed.

The National Standardization Institute, as such, is a member of the International Standardization Organization (ISO) and of the Pan-American Technical Standards Commission (COPANT), but the Institute's participation in such bodies is autonomous and in no case intended to assume official representation of Chile.

Denmark

Egypt

European Economic Community
Finland

Finland is a member of all the main international standardizing bodies such as ISO, IEC and FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission.

France

France has for a long time been participating actively in international standardization efforts.

Germany, Federal Republic of

Through its national standards organization DIN Deutsches Institut für Normung e.V. the Federal Republic of Germany has for a long time been actively involved in the activities of the ISO and the IEC on the international level and of the CEN and CENELEC on the regional level. DIN also contributes to the international harmonized system of quality assessment for electronic components of IEC and ILAC. Similarly, ISO and IEC standards have since been included in the standards code of the DIN.

Greece

The act establishing the Hellenic Standards Organization provided that the Greek standards should follow international norms. Presently 90 per cent of all Greek standards are ISO and IEC standards. The Hellenic Standards Organization is a member of CEN since 1979 and of CENELEC since 1980. Since 1978 it is also participating in the work of the International Commission for Conformity Certification of Electric Equipment.

Hungary

Hungary has been participating for a long time in international standardization activities. Hungary is a member of the main international standardizing bodies, such as the ISO, IEC and the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

In conformity with the Hungarian legislation, the competent standardizing bodies, when preparing standards and technical regulations, should take into account the relevant international standards and use them as a basis, as appropriate.

Hungary participates in CMEA standardization activities in full conformity with the commitments of Article 2.9.

When Hungary accepts the introduction of a standard drawn up within the framework of CMEA, a Hungarian standard has to be established.

When a CMEA standard is introduced in Hungary, obligations under Article 2 are fulfilled in the same way as in the case of other Hungarian standards.

No differentiation is made in the application of standards, technical regulations or certification systems depending on the origin of products.
Ireland

Italy

Japan

When adopting or modifying standards, conformity with international standards will be sought as much as possible, while taking into account circumstances unique to Japan. (Cabinet decision, see page 15 of TBT/6)

In the use of international standards, each concerned Ministry makes efforts to satisfy the requirements of Article 2.2 of the Agreement.

Japan participates actively in the international quality assessment system for electronic components of the IEC. (See TBT/W/8/Add.1)

Korea

Luxembourg

Netherlands

The Netherlands participates actively in the work of the international standardizing bodies, ISO and IEC and in the work of the two regional standards bodies, CEN and CENELEC. The Netherlands also participate in the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission and in the activities of ILAC.

New Zealand

New Zealand is an active member of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, and the Food Standards Committee (a committee set up to advise the Minister of Health on New Zealand food law) is currently reviewing Codex standards with a view to incorporating them into New Zealand legislation as far as is appropriate. New Zealand has recently accepted Codex limits for pesticide residues in food (the Food and Drug Regulations 1973, Amendment No. 4). New Zealand belongs to the International Plant Protection Convention administered by FAO and the International Organization for Epizootics which
attempt to prevent the spread of animal and plant diseases with an agreed framework for international trade in plants and animals and in the field of industrial standards. New Zealand actively participates in the ISO, IEC, ISONET and is also a member of ILAC.

Norway

Norwegian authorities are not engaged themselves in drawing standards. Regulations are, however, often based upon internationally accepted standards. As to standards in general, they are issued by the NSA and by the Norwegian Electrotechnical Committee which are working in close contact with the respective international standards organizations. The standards issued by the Norwegian organizations will, therefore, in practice be the result of international co-operation.

Pakistan

Pakistan standards are based on ISO standards.

Philippines

Romania

Rwanda

Singapore

In principle, ISO, IEC and other international standards are used as a basis for the preparation of Singapore Standards.

Spain

Spain has been participating for a long time past in international standardization activities. A good part of its standards and regulations have been based on and are incorporated in those drawn up by institutions such as ISO, EEC, Codex Alimentarius, etc.
Sweden

Swedish national standards are to a large extent based on international standards. The Central Government Bodies have been urged by the government through the Swedish Board of Commerce to prepare their regulations on the ECE recommendations on standardizing policies (ECE/STAND/17), i.a. its recommendations concerning the methods of reference to standards.

Proposals for new technical regulations as well as adopted regulations are reported by Central Government bodies to the Swedish Board of Commerce. In total about 520 adopted technical regulations were reported to the Board during the period 1974-1981. References to standards were made in 147 of these regulations. Totally there were references to more than 590 standards of which approximately 325 were references to international or foreign national standards or Swedish standards with substantially the same content as corresponding international standards.

The Swedish National Standards Bodies participate actively in the work of ISO and IEC and are also members of the European standards organizations CEN and CENELEC. In 1980/81 about 350 Swedish delegates participated in 170 ISO-meetings and about 400 Swedish experts attended 244 IEC-meetings.

Within CEN Sweden participated in 17 of a total of 82 meetings in 1981 and Swedish authorities were represented in 4 of these meetings. Officials from Swedish authorities participated in 10 of the CENELEC meetings in 1981 and the number of meetings with Swedish participation were 35 of a total number of meetings of 48.

The Swedish Standards Institution also participates together with other Nordic Standards Bodies i.a. in the Nordic scheme for certification of conformity of products with standards.

Switzerland

Swiss technical regulations and standards are very largely based on international standards. Switzerland participates, inter alia, in the work of ISO, IEC, the Codex Alimentarius Commission, CEN, CENELEC and ECE/UN.

Tunisia

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom has for many years participated actively in the work of the international standardizing bodies, ISO and IEC. Unless there are overriding reasons why this is impracticable, the national standards body (BSI) adopts and publishes as British Standards all those international (ISO and IEC) standards in favour of which positive votes were returned. The United Kingdom also participates in the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.
BSI is the national member of the two European standards bodies, CEN and (as sponsor of the British Electrotechnical Committee) CENELEC. It abides by the rules for adoption of European standards and harmonization documents set out in the articles of association of these two bodies.

**United Kingdom on behalf of Hong Kong**

Hong Kong has participated in two regional standardizing bodies, as follows:

(i) Intergovernmental meeting of heads of standards institutions in the region.

The meeting was convened by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) to reactivate standardization activities in the region in the light of their growing importance in international trade. It was participated in by representatives from countries of the ESCAP Region and UN bodies and non-governmental organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and World Health Organization (WHO), the International Organization of Consumers Union (IOCU), International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).

The meeting has been convened only once in November 1980 and at that meeting participants strongly recommended initiation of a programme of co-operation among member countries in the field of standardization, quality control and metrology through:

(a) exchange of literature on national standards, draft standards, report, bulletins and other materials;

(b) institution of training programmes for international participation;

(c) publication of useful guides to promote the adoption of suitable in-plant systems of quality control;

(d) adoption of appropriate international standards;

(e) harmonisation of national standards which are different from each other;

(f) initiation of new projects for development of standardization activities for meeting regional needs;

(g) development of intercountry arrangements for standardization and certification activities; and

(h) active participation in the work of ISO and IEC for development of international standards on items of specific interest to the region.
(ii) Pacific Area Standards Congress

The Congress was participated in by national standards organizations geographically located on the Pacific Rim and international organizations such as ISO and IEC.

The Congress was established with the following objectives:

(a) to exchange information and views and initiate necessary actions to help ensure that international standardization activities are properly co-ordinated on a consensus basis to meet world needs and foster international trade and commerce;

(b) to provide a geographically convenient forum for the countries of the Pacific area to develop recommendations for communication to the international standards bodies, particularly ISO and IEC;

(c) to form a consultative liaison with the international standards bodies to help them meet world needs in standardization through communication of recommendations of PASC members;

(d) to examine future requirements in international standardization and the changes in the current international structure that may be necessary to meet these requirements.

United States

Section 402 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 requires that each United States Government Federal agency, in developing standards, shall take into consideration international standards and shall, if appropriate, base the standards on international standards. The reasons for which the basing of a standard on an international standard may not be appropriate include: (1) national security requirements, (2) the prevention of deceptive practices, (3) the protection of human health or safety, animal or plant life or health, or the environment, (4) fundamental climatic or other geographical factors, and (5) fundamental technological problems.

The major regional standardizing bodies in which the United States Government participates are the standards activities of the OECD and the UNECE. The Department of Commerce is presently compiling a list of all international and regional standardizing and certifying bodies in which the United States participates. Information on United States participation in international and regional standards organizations has never been culled together into one source before the initiation of Technical Offices to implement the Standards Code. The Technical Offices in Commerce and Agriculture will, therefore, help to keep United States Government agencies and United States private standards organizations informed and aware of international standards development.

Yugoslavia
8. TRANSPARENCY

8.1 PUBLICATION

Names of the publications used to announce that work is proceeding on draft technical regulations or standards and rules of certification systems and those in which the texts of technical regulations and standards or rules of certification systems are published (Articles 2.5.1, 2.7, 3.1, 4.1, 7.3.1, 7.5, 8.1 and 9.2);

Argentina

All acts of the National Government, whether in the form of laws, decrees, regulations, etc., are published by the Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. As to acts of the provincial governments and of non-governmental institutions, information will be given along with the results of the study mentioned in section 2.1.

Austria

Advance information that work is proceeding on draft technical regulations or governmental standards and rules for governmental certification systems will be published in the "Wiener Zeitung" and in the "Amtliche Nachrichten des Bundesministeriums für soziale Verwaltung und des Bundesministeriums für Gesundheit und Umweltschutz". The texts of these regulations, standards and certification systems are published in the Federal Law Gazette. Advance information on and the text of non-governmental standards and rules for non-governmental certification systems are published by the relevant standardizing and certifying bodies; in particular standards for the industrial sector as well as advance notice is published in "ONORM", the publication of the "Österreichisches Normungsinstitut". Proposed rules of certification systems are published in the "Wiener Zeitung" as well as in various regional newspapers.

Belgium

Publication of a Belgian standard which is to be established be preceded by a public enquiry procedure on a draft standard. The enquiry is announced in the Moniteur Belge, the I.B.N. Revue and the technical press; establishment of standards is announced in the same publication.

The I.B.N. also publishes Belgian standards which include the texts of international and foreign standards. The texts of draft standards and standards can be obtained from the I.B.N.

Technical regulations and certification systems are published in full in the Moniteur Belge.

Brazil

The Brazilian Association for Standardization (ABNT), a private entity is required to publish all national standards in force, and since November 1979 has started to publish proposed national standards under study for certain industrial products. It is expected that in the near future this new activity will reach a stage where it covers the whole spectrum of
national standards. As of now, only the Electric and Electronics Sector Committee of ABNT already publishes notices of standards under study. At the present juncture, the activities of the Brazilian Association for Standardization (ABNT) are more intensive in certain product sectors than in others, because they are the consequence of requests addressed to it by entities interested in certain sectors or individual products. In this connection, it should be mentioned that all standards drawn up by the ABNT and by INMETRO are sent regularly to member countries of ISO and ISE for the information of the entities concerned. No notices of draft standards prepared by SNAD are published, as previous knowledge by the private entities concerned is always assured.

Notices published by ABNT appear in the "Diario Oficial". Those published by the Electric and Electronics Sector Committee appear in "Boletín Informativo C.B.-3-Cobei". Resulting national standards are published in "Diario Oficial".

Standards in regard to agricultural products and animal husbandry are normally drawn up by entities in the Ministry of Agriculture (SNAB and SANB). Notices of initiation of studies and final formulation in regard to agricultural products and livestock are published by the information offices of the private entities having a direct interest in the product concerned. For the moment, there is no publication furnishing information on all activities in regard to the agricultural sector and animal husbandry. In addition, technical regulations become applicable after a legal instrument has been signed by the Minister for Agriculture and published in the Official Gazette.

Canada

Notices of proposed federal government technical regulations and certification systems are published in the Canada Gazette Part I and a minimum period of sixty days is allowed for comments. The texts of newly-adopted federal technical regulations and certification systems are published in the Canada Gazette Part II. The texts of the newly-adopted federal statutes are published in the Canada Gazette Part III.

Each provincial government publishes the texts of new statutes and regulations in its Provincial Gazette.

Notices of standards and certification systems proposed by non-governmental bodies are published in the following publications:

1. CSA Information Update, issued by the Canadian Standards Association;
2. Quarterly Journal of the Canadian General Standards Board;
3. Standards Report issued by the Canadian Gas Association;
4. ULC News, issued by Underwriters Laboratories of Canada.
Chile

In Chile, the institution specialized in the development and adoption of standards is the International Standardization Institute (INN), which prepares and approves technical standards. Subsequently, the standards approved by the Institute are submitted for consideration to the ministries and institutions concerned to be declared official or mandatory, as the case may be. Standards which are declared official are published in the Official Gazette, like other technical regulations generally designed to meet health requirements. Proposed technical regulations are also published in the Official Gazette. These regulations are not issued by INN but rather by the Ministry of Agriculture or the Ministry of Health.

Apart from the Official Gazette as a source of publication of standards, INN has a Documentation Centre which provides information on the various standards published internally as well as international standards originated either by organizations or by countries. For Chilean regulations not issued by INN, any person or body desiring information may apply to the body which issued or approved them.

Denmark

Notices on draft technical regulations or standards and certification arrangements will be published in "Standard Nyt" which is a publication issued regularly by the Danish Standards Association.

Egypt

European Economic Community

Notices of preparation of Community Standards or technical regulations in accordance with Articles 2.5.1 and 7.3.1 shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Communities. The texts of those Standards or technical regulations when adopted will also be published in the Official Journal in accordance with Articles 2.7 and 7.5.

Finland

The publication for advance information shall be Virallinen Lehti (The Official Gazette of Finland). The texts for technical regulations, governmental standards and rules for governmental certification systems are published in the Finnish Code of Statutes or in the Code of Statutes of the relevant governmental body. Non-governmental standards and rules for non-governmental certification systems are published in the publications of the relevant standardizing and certification bodies. Detailed information about these publications shall be provided by the national enquiry point.

France

Notices concerning draft technical regulations under the responsibility of a government body will be published in the Journal Officiel de la République Française (official gazette) or in the official bulletins of the ministerial departments concerned.
Notices concerning draft standards drawn up by the "Association Française de Normalisation" (AFNOR) (French Standards Association) or under its auspices, and subjected to public enquiry, are published in *Enjeux*, the monthly periodical of the French standards authority.

Notices of the preparation of rules for certification systems will be published in different places depending on the system in question.

Germany, Federal Republic of

Depending on their legal character and importance, technical regulations, standards of certification systems adopted by Federal authorities are promulgated by:

- The Bundesgesetzblatt (Federal Gazette)
- The Bundesanzeiger (Federal Information Bulletin) or the various information bulletins published by Federal departments.

Technical regulations, standards or certification systems in the stage of preparation are, in general, published by the prints of the Deutsche Bundestag and the Deutsche Bundesrat; these prints are easily obtainable for everyone. Inasmuch as participation by the legislative bodies is not required, a pertinent reference is to be made in the information bulletins of the Federal departments.

All standards in the field of voluntary*standardization, either adopted or in preparation, are published by "DIN-Mitteilungen plus Elektronorm, Zentralorgan der deutschen Normung" including the supplement "DIN-Normenanzeiger".

Greece

Greek standards, which are drawn up in co-operation with interested social groups, are published in official and other journals.

Hungary

Draft technical regulations, standards and certification systems will be announced in the following publications: Szabványügyi Ertesítô (Standardization Journal) and the official periodicals of the government bodies for the various economic sectors (Ipari, Közlöny, Mezőgazdasági és Elelmézesügyi Minisztériumi Ertesítô, Egészségügyi Közlöny).

After adoption, the texts will be published in the "Szabványügyi Ertesítô, in the above-mentioned periodicals and, where a technical regulation is incorporated in a law or decree, it will be published in the "Magyar Közlöny" (Official Gazette).

Ireland

Notice of proposed technical regulations will be published in the national daily papers (i.e. the Irish Press, Irish Independent, Irish Times and Cork Examiner) and/or Iris Oifigiúil, which is the official gazette. Notice of proposed standards will be published in "Technology Ireland".
Italy

Technical regulations and standards (which are in course of definition or which may be adopted) will be announced in the Gazzetta Ufficiale della Repubblica Italiana (Part I or II) (official gazette). The Ministry of Industry, Trade and Crafts - Directorate General for Industrial Production - Office of the Technical Inspector for Industry (Ministero Industria Commercio e Artigianato - Direzione Generale della Produzione Industriale - Ufficio dell'Ispettorato Tecnico dell'Industria - Via Molise, 2 - ROMA) will have particular responsibility for such a publication.

Japan

Notice of proposed standards, technical regulations and certification systems by central government bodies is as a rule published in the "International Trade Bulletin" of JETRO (Articles 2.5.1 and 7.3.1). Adopted standards, technical regulations and certification systems by central government bodies are published as a rule in the official government publication "KAMPO" (Articles 2.7 and 7.5). Some other publications such as "The Pharmaceutical Affairs Bulletin" are exceptionally used for notices.

Korea, Republic of

A quarterly publication entitled "Standardization and Quality Control" of the Korean Standard Association (for industrial products), or a daily publication entitled "Trade News" of Korean Traders' Association (for agricultural and fishery products) gives notice regarding draft technical regulations on standards and certification systems, depending upon the classification of the subject products.

The regulations or standards and certification systems are to be published in "Kwan-Po" (official gazette). Detailed information of technical specification of each standard is provided by the Industrial Advancement Administration or the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery upon request.

Luxembourg

In the absence of national standards in Luxembourg, the foreign standards of the country producing a machine or installations are applied. In these circumstances, no publicity is necessary.

Netherlands

Notice of proposed governmental standards, technical regulations and certification systems will be given in the "Nederlandse Staatscourant". Once they have been adopted the texts are published in the "Staatsblad Van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden".

New Zealand

The "New Zealand Gazette" is the main source of information for standards in the health, agriculture and industrial fields. Thus proposed new industrial and agricultural standards drafts for comments are notified in the Gazette.
The Health Department will notify in the Gazette proposed new technical regulations. They expect that the first of these notifications, the Food Additives Notice, will shortly appear in the Gazette. Health are prepared to accept comments from code signatories and will consider these comments before finalizing the regulations. Because of the length of many of these regulations Health do not intend to publish the draft technical regulations in full. Copies of the text of the regulations will be made available on request to interested parties.

The Food Standards Committee circulates proposed changes in food legislation to all embassies of signatories of the Agreement.

**Norway**

Notice regarding draft governmental technical regulations or standards will be published in "Standardisering" which is the publication of the Norwegian Standards Association. A more elaborate note will be submitted to GATT under the notification procedure.

When the regulations have been finalized and accepted, they are published in the Norwegian Law Gazette in their entirety. A short notice will also be published in "Standardisering".

Technical regulations and standards issued by local and regional authorities, will be dealt with in the same manner as far as the Agreement is applicable.

Notice regarding standards issued by non-governmental organizations will be published in "Standardisering", both at the draft stage and as accepted.

The Norwegian Standards Association (NSF), the enquiry point in Norway, issues yearly a catalogue listing Norwegian technical regulations, related to the distribution and use of industrial and commercial products in Norway. The titles of the regulations are given in both Norwegian and English versions. The information contained in the catalogue is also available from the data base of the NSF. The NSF will, upon request, submit a copy of the catalogue to interested delegations.

The catalogue does not contain regulations concerning food control. Regulations in this field are published in a separate catalogue which will be available from the Board of Food Control, Ministry of Social Affairs, P.O. Box 8128, Dep., Oslo 1.

NSF issues yearly a catalogue of Norwegian standards.

The Norwegian IEC member body, Norsk Elektroteknisk Komité, issues a corresponding catalogue of Norwegian electrotechnical norms.

The Norwegian Standards Association has published a brochure on the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade. The contents of the brochure are in all essentials consistent with the guidelines upon which the Committee agreed at its tenth meeting on 26 and 27 May 1982. The brochure has been given a wide distribution, including Ministries and governmental agencies
issuing technical regulation, the Federation of Norwegian Industries, the Export Council of Norway, testing laboratories and institution etc.

The Standards Association has also, in cooperation with the Government Information Service, carried out an advertisement campaign, promoting the use of the Agreement to get information on foreign technical regulations and standards. The advertisements have appeared in most of the Norwegian technical and economical magazines and periodicals.

Pakistan

Philippines

Romania

The information regarding the State norms is published in the "Romanian Standardization Journal", published by the Romanian Institute for Standardization. In the text of each norm reference is made to its correspondence with the ISO international norm. The Romanian State norms are supplied to the ISO central Secretariat as well as to the member States of this organization. These norms are also published in the Romanian language by the "Technical Publishing House", Bucharest and can be ordered through "ILEXIM - Import-Export Department for Press", address: Strada 13 Decembrie No. 3, P.O. Box 136-137, telex 11-226.

The technical regulations and certification systems are published in the Official Bulletin of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Rwanda

Singapore

The regulatory authorities publish notices of proposed regulations or rules of certification in the Singapore Government Gazette and foreigners can purchase copies of this quite easily. Press releases to the public through the local newspapers are also used.

Prior to a standard being endorsed, notice of the period for public comments is published in the press. Advance notice of the enforcement of government regulations relating to electrical safety of specific products is published in the press. Regulations adopted are notified in the Government Gazette. The effective date of operation of legislation relating to the enforcement of regulations on processed foods is notified in the Government Gazette. The intention to introduce the legislation is published in the press well in advance of the effective date of operation. Any new legislation adopted on enforcement of regulations relating to fish, meat, fruit and vegetables is notified in the Gazette and the public is informed through the press in advance.
Spain

All ministerial orders and technical regulations are published in the "Boletín Oficial de Estado" (Gaceta de Madrid) the Official Gazette of Spain.

All draft standards and amendments thereto are published in the "Boletín de la Normalización Española", calle Zurbano 46, Madrid 10.

Sweden

Notices concerning proposed technical regulations or standards which may have a significant effect on trade and proposals to introduce certification systems will be published in the periodical "Standard", issued by the Swedish Standards Institution and available on subscription from national standards bodies or directly from SIS, Box 3295, S-103 66 Stockholm.

Once adopted technical regulations and certification systems are published in the code of regulations issued by the relevant body. National Standards are published by the Swedish Standards Institution and other standards by the relevant body.

Switzerland

Technical regulations and governmental certification systems are published in the "Recueil des lois fédérales".

Standards drawn up by private associations or organizations are announced in the bulletin of the "Association suisse de Normalisation" (Swiss Standards Association). The text of such standards may be obtained from the "Association suisse de Normalisation" (SNV), Kirchenweg 4, 8032 Zurich. Standards in respect of electrical products are also announced in the bulletin of the "Association suisse des Electriciens" (Swiss Electricians' Association).

Tunisia

United Kingdom

Notices of proposed governmental technical regulations and standards and both governmental and non-governmental certification systems are published in "British Business", Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU.

Notices of non-governmental standards are published in "BSI News", 101 Pentonville Road, London N1 9ND.

United Kingdom on behalf of Hong Kong

Notices of proposed technical regulations or standards and rules of certification systems and texts of technical regulations or standards and rules of certification systems are published in the weekly Hong Kong Government Gazette.
United States

Notices of proposed United States Federal Government technical regulations, standards or rules of certification systems (Articles 2.5.1 and 7.3.1) are published in the Federal Register under the heading - Notices of Proposed Regulations. Texts of technical regulations and standards or rules of certification systems (Articles 2.7 and 7.5) are also published in the Federal Register under the heading - Final Rules and Regulations.

Notices of proposed State government technical regulations, standards or rules of certification systems (Articles 3.1 and 8.1) and texts of final standards or rules of certification systems (Articles 3.1 and 8.1) are typically published in State registers or State administrative codes.

For example:
- California - Administrative Code
- New York - Codes, Rules and Regulations of New York State
- Texas, Texas Register or Texas Administrative Code
- Pennsylvania - Pennsylvania Bulletin
- Illinois - Illinois Register
- Florida - Florida Administrative Weekly Register
- Wisconsin - Wisconsin Administrative Register

The vast majority of notices of United States non-governmental (private sector) proposed technical regulations and standards (Article 4.1) appear in two publications:

Standards Action, published by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), and Standardization News, published by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). Notifications of the publication of final texts of private sector standards (Article 4.1) also appear in these two journals. Final texts of standards are available from these organizations. Non-governmental certification bodies (Article 8.1) use a mailing list to inform the public of proposed changes in rules of certification systems. These mailing lists are open to all interested parties. Final texts are printed in a variety of publications and are also available from the certification body.

Yugoslavia

4. Notices of proposed Yugoslav national standards and technical regulations as well as rules of certification systems are published in:

JUS - informacije
Slobodana Penezića - Krcuna 35

11000 Beograd
Pob. 933
Yugoslavia (cont'd)

Texts of final rules of certification systems and technical regulations are published in:

SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ
(Official Gazette of SFRY)
Jovana Ristića 1

11000 Beograd
Pob. 226

Official notification on the date of entering into force of a standard as well as other relevant information are published in the same publication, while the text of the standard is available on request from:

SAVEZNI ZAVOD STANDARDIZACIJU
Slobodana Penezića - Krcuna 35

11000 Beograd
Pob. 933
8.2 INFORMATION

Name, address, telex and telephone numbers of the enquiry point(s) foreseen in Article 10 of the Agreement, and any specific information concerning its (their) operation.

Argentina

Ministerio de Comercio e Intereses Maritimos
Subsecretaria de Negociaciones Comerciales Internacionales
(Ministry of Trade and Maritime Interests
Division of International Trade Negotiations)
Av. Julio A. Roca 651
1322 Buenos Aires

Telephone: 34-6826
: International + 54 1 34 6826

Telex: 1622
17065
18055

Austria

(a) For technical regulations and certification systems:

Bundesministerium für Handel, Gewerbe und Industrie
(Federal Ministry for Trade, Commerce and Industry)
Abteilung II/7
Stubenring 1-3
A-1010 Wien

Telephone: (0222) 7500/Ext. 5238
: International + 43 222 7500/Ext. 5238

Telex: 111780 regeb a
111145 regeb a

(b) For non-governmental standards:

Osterreichisches Normungsinstitut
(Austrian Standards Institute)
P.O.B. 130
A-1021 Wien

Telephone: (0222) 33 55 19
: International + 43 222 33 55 19

Telex: Austrianorm 75960
Belgium

CIBELNOR
Centre d'Information belge sur les normes et les règlements techniques
(Belgian Information Centre on Standards and Technical Regulations)
Secretariat: Institut belge de Normalisation (IBN)
(Belgian Standards Institute)
Avenue de la Brabançonne, 29
B 1040 Bruxelles

Telephone: 02/734.92.05
Telex: 23877 BENOR.

Brazil

Divisao de Politica Comercial
Sala 536 - (TBT Enquiry Point)
Ministerio das Relacoes Exteriores
(Trade Policy Division, Ministry of External Affairs)
Palacio Itamaraty
Fifth Floor

Brasilia

Telephone: 226.09.62
: International + 55 226 09 62

Telex:

61-13 11
61-13 19

Canada

Standards Information Service
Standards Council of Canada
Sparks Street 350

Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 7S8

Telephone: (613) 238-3222
: International + 1 613 238 3222

Telex: 053-4403
Chile

Ministerio de Economía, Fomento y Reconstrucción
Subsecretaría de Economía
Departamento de Comercio Exterior
(Ministry of the Economy, Development and Reconstruction,
Sub-secretariat of the Economy,
Department of Foreign Trade)

To be contacted through:

(I) Permanent Mission of Chile
Case Postale 221
1211 Genève 19
Telephone: 34 51 30
: International + 41 22 345130
Telex: 22142

(II) Dirección de Asuntos Económicos Multilaterales
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
(Directorate General for International Economic
Relations and Treaties
Ministry of External Relations)
Bandera 52 3er Piso
Santiago
Chile
Telephone: 71 11 42
: International + 56 2 71 11 42
Telex: 94642

Denmark

Dansk Standardiseringsraad
(Danish Standards Association)
Aurehojvej 12
Postbox 77
DK-2900 Hellerup
Telephone: (01) 62 93 15
: International + 45 2 62 93 15
Telex: 15615 Dansta DK
Telegram: Danskstandard

The enquiry point will computerize all Danish technical regulations and
standards. This will take place gradually and probably be completed by the
end of 1982, thereby improving the services of the enquiry point.
Egypt

European Economic Community

(a) For industrial products:

Division F 1
Directorate-General for Industrial Affairs
Commission of the European Communities
Fourth Floor
Room 35
Rond Point Schuman 6

1040 Bruxelles

Telephone: 235.55.14
: International + 32 235.55.14

Telex: 21877 COMEU-B

(b) For agricultural products:

Directorate H
Directorate-General for Agriculture
Commission of the European Communities
Bâtiment Berlaymont
5th floor
Room 85
Rue de Loi 200

1049 Bruxelles

Telephone: 235.68.27
: International + 32 235.68.27

Telex: 21877 COMEU-B

Finland

Suomen Standardisoimisliitto
(Finnish Standards Association)
P.O. Box 205

SF-00121 Helsinki 12

Telephone: (90) 645 601
: International + 358 0 645 601

Telex: 122303 stand sf

Telegram: finnstandard
France

Centre d'Information sur les Normes et Règlements techniques (CINORTECH)
(Information Centre on Standards and Technical Regulations)
Association française de Normalisation (AFNOR)
(French Standard Association)
Tour Europe CEDEX 07
92080 Paris La Défense

Telephone: (1)778 13 26 (4417 and 4428)
: International: 331 778 13 26 (4417 and 4428)

Telex: 611974 AFNOR F
(address care of CINORTECH)

The centre will be developed gradually; at present, nevertheless, information can already be obtained from it on all standards drawn up by AFNOR and on a large number of technical regulations and certification systems.

Germany, Federal Republic of

Deutches Informationszentrum für technische Regeln (DITR)
(German Information Centre for Technical Regulations)
Postfach 11 07, Burggrafenstr. 4-10
D 1000 Berlin 30

Telephone: 030 (Berlin)/2601-600
: International + 49 30 2601 600

Telex: 185 269 (DITR-(D)
Cable: deutschnormen berlin

The DITR is being established by DIN, the German Standards Institute, in co-operation with the Federal Government. This body is the central point to which to address all questions concerning technical rules in the Federal Republic of Germany.

It is planned to enable the Centre in 1985 to provide information about all technical rules (including standards, technical regulations and certification systems) valid in the Federal Republic of Germany, irrespective of whether the technical rules have been issued by federal local authorities or by non-governmental bodies. At present the computer-aided DITR databank comprises information about 27,000 technical rules either in force or in the draft stage. The enquiry point can be reached by letter, cable, telex or telephone.

Greece
Hungary

Magyar Szabvanyugyi Hivatal  
(Hungarian Standards Office)  
Ulloi ut 25  
1450 Budapest  

Telephone: 183-011  
: International + 36 1 183 011  

Telex: 035/225723

Ireland

(a) For technical regulations and certification systems:

GATT Section  
International Trade Division  
Department of Industry, Commerce and Tourism  
Kildare Street  
Dublin 2  

Telephone: 78 94 11  
: International + 35 31 78 94 11  

Telex: 24651

(b) For standards:

The Institute for Industrial Research and Standards  
Ballymun  
Dublin 9  

Telephone: 37 01 01  
: International + 35 31 37 01 01  

Telex: 25449

Italy

Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche  
Servizio Transferimento Innovazione - Norme tecniche  
(Innovations Transfer Service - Technical standards,  
National Research Council)  
Via Nizza  
128-00100 Roma  

Telephone: (06) 49931  
: International + 39 6 499 31  

Telex: 612322
Japan

(a) Standards Information Service
First International Organizations Division
Economic Affairs Bureau
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2-2-1
Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku

Tokyo
Telephone: 03(580)3311
: International: 81 3 580 3311
Telex: C. J22350
A. GAIMU A-B J22350

(b) Standards Information Service
Information Service Department
Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)
2-2-5
Toranomon, Minato-ku

Tokyo
Telephone: 03(582)5511
: International: 81 3 582 5511
Telex: C. J24378
A. JETRO A-B J24378

In relation to the services of these two bodies, a Standards Agreement Office has been established in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA).

Enquiries can be made in a GATT language.

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1 Standards Information Service at MOFA mainly handles enquiries in the fields of drugs, cosmetics, medical devices, foodstuffs, food additives, telecommunications facilities, motor vehicles, ships, aircraft and railway equipment (excluding enquiries concerning Japanese Industrial Standards (JIS) which will be handled by JETRO).

2 Standards Information Service at JETRO mainly handles enquiries in the fields of electric equipment, gas appliances, measurement scales, foodstuffs, food additives, etc. Those enquiries concerning JIS on medical devices, motor vehicles, ships, aircraft and railway equipment are to be handled by JETRO.
Korea, Republic of

(a) For industrial products

Bureau of Standards
Office of Industrial Advancement
Administration
Youngdungpo-dong 94-267
Youngdungpo-Ku
Seoul

Telephone: 633-9559
: International + 82 2 633 9559

Telex: (No telex)

(b) For agricultural products:

Division of Inspection Management
National Agricultural Products
 Inspection Office
Kwanhun-dong chongro-ku 117-2
Seoul

Telephone: 700-4518
: International + 82 2 700 4518

Telex: (No telex)

(c) For fishery products:

National Fishery Inspection Office
Central Fishery Products Inspection Station
Wonnam-dong, chongro-ku 203
Seoul

Telephone: 762-9214
: International + 82 2 762 9214

Telex: (No telex)

Luxembourg

Inspection du Travail et des Mines
(Inspectorate of Labour and Mines)
Rue des Girondins 2

Telephone: 44 37 37
: International + 352 44 37 37

Telex: (No telex)
Netherlands

(a) Enquiry point mentioned in Article 10, paragraph 1.

Dienst voor Economische Voorlichting en Exportbevordering
Afdeling Overheidsmaatregelen
(The Service for Economic Information and Export Promotion,
Government Regulations Division)
Bezuidenhoutseweg 151
2594 AG The Hague

Telephone: (070) 79 89 11
International + 31 70 79 89 11
Telex: 31099

(b) Enquiry point mentioned in Article 10, paragraph 2:

Nederlands Normalisatie Instituut (NNI)
(Netherlands Standardization Institute)
Kalfjeslaan, 2
2623 AA Delft

Telephone: (015) 611061
International + 31 15 61 10 61
Telex: 38144

New Zealand

(a) The Department of Trade and Industry
Private Bag
Wellington

Telephone: WN 720 030
International + 64 4 720 030
Telex: WN 315 30

(b) For industrial standards:

Standards Association of New Zealand
Private Bag
Wellington

Telephone: WN 842 108
International + 64 4 842 108
Telex: NZ 3850 SANZ
Norway

Norges Standardiseringsforbund
(Norwegian Standards Association)
Haakon VII's Gate 2
N-Oslo 1

Telephone:  (02) 41 68 20
Telex: 19050 nsf n

Telephone:  (02) 41 68 20
International + 47 2 41 68 20

Telex: 19050 nsf n

Information is also available on-line Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Pakistan

Mr. Fasihuddin, Economic Consultant
Ministry of Commerce
Government of Pakistan
Islamabad

Telephone:  208 52
Telex:  COMDN PAK-5859

International + 92 51 208 52

Philippines

(a) Principal

Product Standards Agency
(formerly Philippine Bureau of Standards)
Ministry of Trade and Industry
3rd floor, LSL Building
Buendia Avenue Extension 361
Makati, Metro Manila

Manila
Philippines

telex: 63285
22604
45555
Philippines (cont'd)

(b) Alternate

National GATT Secretariat
Tariff Commission

Office address: 5th floor,
Philippine Heart Center for Asia Building
East Avenue, Diliman
Quezon City, Metro Manila
or: P.O. Box 2479,

Manila

Telex: 42032 TOWMED PM

Romania

Romanian Institute for Standardization
Roma Street No. 24, Sector I

Bucharest 7000

Telephone: 33 20 66

Telex: 11-312

Rwanda

Singapore

(a) For standardization and certification undertaken by the Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research (SISIR):

Singapore Institute of Standards
and Industrial Research (SISIR)
River Valley Road 179

Singapore 0617

Telephone: 3360 933
International + 65 33 60 933

Telex: (No telex)
Singapore (cont'd)

(b) For technical regulations relating to electrical safety of specific products:

The Public Utilities Board
PUB Building
Somerset Road

Singapore 0923

Telephone: 235 88 88
             International + 65 235 88 88

Telex: (no telex)

(c) For technical regulations relating to processed foods:

Ministry of the Environment
Princess House
Alexandra Road

Singapore 0315

Telephone: 635111
             International + 65 635 111

Telex: MOERS 34365

(d) For technical regulations relating to fish, meat, fruits and vegetables:

Primary Production Department
National Development Building
Maxwell Road

Singapore 0106

Telephone: 222 12 11
             International + 65 222 12 11

Telex: AGRIVET
Spain

(a) Ministerio de Economía y Comercio
Subdirección General de Política Comercial Multilateral
(Sub-Directorate General for Multilateral Trade Policy of the
Ministry of Economic Affairs and Trade)
Paseo de la Castellana No. 162

Madrid 16
Telephone: 458.00.16 )
458.86.64 )
458.60.04 ) (extensions 1936, 1941)
458.00.34 )
458.00.85 )

International + prefix 341

Telex: 45082 )
        27701 ) (POLCO E)
        43399 )

(b) Enquiry Point with regard to Spanish national standards:

Instituto Nacional de Racionalización y Normalización
(National Institute for Rationalization and Standardization)
Calle Zurbano No. 46

Madrid 10
Telephone: 410.49.61

International + 34 1 410 49 61

Telex: 46545-UNOR-E

At some future date the Institute plans to computerize all
information on technical regulations and ministerial orders
containing technical specifications.

Sweden

(a) Enquiry point with regard to Article 10.1:

Kommerskollegium
(Swedish Board of Commerce)
GATT Enquiry Point
Box 1209
S-111 82 Stockholm
Telephone: 08-22 36 00

International + 46 8 22 36 00
Sweden (cont'd)

Telex: 11835 komkol S
Telegram: tradeboard, Stockholm

(b) Enquiry point with regard to Article 10.2:

Standardiseringskommissionen i Sverige
(Swedish Standards Institution)
SIS
Enquiry Services
Box 3295
S-103 66 Stockholm

Telephone: 08-23 04 00 International + 46 8 23 04 00
Telex: 17453 SIS-S
Telegram: Standardis, Stockholm

Switzerland

Secrétariat des Normes
(Standards Secretariat)
Office Fédéral des Affaires Economiques Extérieures
(Federal Bureau of External Economic Affairs)
Palais Fédéral Est
3003 Berne

Telephone: 031/61 23 09 International + 41 31 61 23 09
Telex: 33151 EDA/CH

Tunisia

United Kingdom

(a) Certification Systems and Governmental Standards:

Metrology, Quality Assurance, Safety and Standards Division
Branch I (A) Department of Trade
Millbank Tower
Millbank
London SW1P 4Q4

Telephone: 01-211 3460/3363 International + 44 1 211 3460/3363
Telex: 8811074 (DTHQ)
United Kingdom (cont'd)

(b) Non-Governmental Standards:

British Standards Institution
Mrs. M.A.L. Brown
Central Enquiries Section
Park Street 2
London W1A 2BS
Telephone: 01-629 9000
Telex: 266933 (BSILON G)

United Kingdom on behalf of Hong Kong

Trade, Industry and Customs Department
Ocean Centre
Canton Road
Kowloon
Hong Kong
Telephone: 3-7222216 (Assistant Commissioner of the
Industrial Support and Liaison Division)
International + 852 3-7222216
Telex: HX 75126

United States

Standards Code and Information Center
Office of Product Standards Policy
National Bureau of Standards
Room B 166
Technology Building
Washington D.C. 20234
Telephone: (301) 921-2092
Telex: 898493 GARG

The United States enquiry point, in the National Bureau of Standards, maintains a reference collection which includes over 240,000 standards, specifications, test methods, codes and recommended practices. This reference material includes standards issued by United States government agencies, State governments, United States private organizations and associations and foreign national and international standardizing bodies. The enquiry point will develop the capability to respond to all requests for United States federal and State regulations, and for United States private standards and specifications.
Yugoslavia

Savezni zavod za standardizaciju
(Yugoslav Institution for Standardization)
Slobodana Penezića – Krcuna 35

11000 Beograd

Telephone: 644-066
Telex: 12089 YUJUS

International + 38 11 644 066
9. TESTING PROCEDURES AND ACCEPTANCE OF TEST RESULTS

Canada

For many years, the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) which is the largest certification organization in Canada has used the services of the British Standards Institution (BSI) in England, NV Tot Keuring van Electrotechnische Materialen (KEMA) in the Netherlands and the Japan Machinery and Metal Inspection Institute (JMI) in Japan to test, on behalf of the CSA, foreign products for which certification has been sought by a manufacturer, thus eliminating the need to ship products to Canada for testing. Recently, the CSA arranged with the Japan Electrical Testing Laboratory (JET) to test certain electrical products on behalf of JET in order to facilitate their entry into the Japanese market.

Chile

As regards the certification system established by Decree Law No. 2699, published in the Official Gazette of 5 July 1979, and its implementing regulations adopted by Supreme Decree No. 209 of 14 April 1980, published in the Official Gazette of 6 May 1980, the system is characterized by simplicity in its application, since the Law provides that a physical or juridical person that wishes to engage in activities for certification of the quality of export products may enrol in a Register kept by the Ministry of Economy - which constitutes sufficient authorization to operate. The public sector may carry out the same activities if those concerned so request.

It should also be noted that INN has adopted a system for qualifying physical or juridical persons to carry out quality certification operations which comply with ISO rules.

France

France has recently taken initiatives in the field of mutual recognition of tests. The French mark of conformity with French standards, i.e. the mark "NF", covering more than sixty categories of industrial products has been open to foreign producers for several years.

The possibility of establishment of arrangements to permit foreign suppliers to conduct tests in their native territories to obtain "NF" marks can be envisaged for certain products in the framework of specific arrangements which in France have a non-governmental character.

Japan

The Japanese Government initiated an "open-market policy" on 21 January 1981, one aspect of which was the improvement of testing procedures.
Japan and the United States

The "Joint Statement on Standards, Testing and Certification Activities" (7 December 1979) by the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States states, inter alia:

"1. It is important for the two countries to agree on mutually acceptable arrangements for the acceptance of test data from the exporting country in selected product sectors, with the objective of achieving reciprocity in this area between Japan and the United States. To that end, the Governments of Japan and the United States will begin, as soon as possible, consultations to implement this principle.

"2. The "acceptance of test data" is to include the acceptance of test results, certificates or marks of conformity issued by relevant bodies in the territory of either country, or the reliance upon self-certification by producers in the territory of either country, with the proviso that the practices employed in the territory of the exporting country are considered in the importing country to provide a sufficient means of determining conformity with relevant standards.

"3. The administrative procedures and test methods for products submitted by suppliers from the exporting country to approval agencies for determination of conformity with standards are to be no less favourable than corresponding procedures and methods for like products in a comparable situation submitted by domestic suppliers. Direct access, including the right of direct application, to approval agencies, should be granted to suppliers from the exporting country, as well as to domestic suppliers. It is recognized that for reasons of accountability, the importing country may require that in place of a supplier in the exporting country, a representative in the importing country file the formal application.

"4. All product testing organizations within Japan and the United States should, upon request from the producer or his representative, provide:

(a) Information regarding specific test procedures followed;
(b) The standards against which the products are tested; and
(c) In instances in which the submitted products have been found unacceptable, wherever appropriate and possible, a clear indication of the requirements of the applicable standards that the product failed to meet and of the parameters of the product that failed to meet the applicable standards. In instances where test results are in dispute, any producer or his representative submitting a product to a testing organization for certification should be permitted to observe retesting of his product, whenever possible.
5. Readily accessible and expeditious appeals procedures within testing organizations, approval agencies, or other agencies as appropriate, should be available to suppliers in the exporting country or their representatives as well as to domestic suppliers, who wish to appeal the decisions of these bodies.

6. Once a product has been approved to a basic set of specifications, the approval process for that product with minor changes in its specifications, should be more expeditious than the approval process for a new product with the same set of specifications. Additional testing, required on a product for minor specification changes, should be limited to that necessary to assure that the product, as changed, also meets appropriate standards. . . .

New Zealand

The Testing Laboratory Registration Council of New Zealand operating under the Testing Laboratory Registration Act of 1972 provides for testing laboratories of assessed competence to endorse their test reports in the name of the Council. Such endorsed reports have enjoyed wide acceptance in Australia through the informal mutual recognition of the New Zealand and Australia testing laboratory accreditation programmes.

To widen and strengthen the mutual acceptance of test results by New Zealand and Australian authorities a formal agreement between TELARC (Testing Laboratory Registration Council of New Zealand) and NATA (National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia) has been concluded which took effect on 1 January 1982. The provisions of this agreement, inter alia, are:

1. Recognize the accreditation of a testing laboratory by the other organization as being equivalent to an accreditation by its own organization except where it shall be mutually agreed that such equivalence does not exist.

2. Accept for its own purposes, endorsed test reports issued by a laboratory accredited by the other organization on the same basis as it accepts endorsed test reports from its own accredited laboratories.

3. Recommend to other organizations and persons in Australia, in New Zealand, and elsewhere that they recognize the accreditation granted by both organizations to laboratories as equivalent and that they accept endorsed test reports issued under either accreditation programme.

4. Maintain records of the terms of registration of laboratories accredited by each organization and make this information generally available when requested.

5. Collaborate in the development and adoption of criteria for accreditation of testing laboratories to ensure that harmony between the two accreditation systems is maintained.
"6. Collaborate in the development and adoption of laboratory examination methods and in particular, where practicable, co-operate in the conduct of proficiency testing programmes.

"7. Co-operate in promoting the development and adoption of laboratory accreditation principles internationally and in the development of international standards relating to laboratory accreditation."

The acceptance of TELARC endorsed test reports by authorities in countries other than Australia is confined to particular instances each being separately negotiated.

TELARC has resolved to accept for its own purposes test reports issued by laboratories operating under the accreditation of the Danish National Testing Board and the British Calibration Service.

TELARC is desirous of entering into mutual recognition agreements with the testing laboratory accreditation agencies of other countries in order to foster the mutual acceptance of test data.

Norway

Norwegian participation and activity in this field is explained in documents TBT/W/30 and Corr.1 and Corr.2. There is nothing to be added to the explanation given in these documents.

Sweden

1. In 1974 the Swedish Parliament laid down that all safety testing demanded by the national authorities - official testing - is to be carried out by national testing agencies only. The Centre for Testing, which is a part of the National Testing Institute, is responsible for the organization of official testing carried out in Sweden and has ultimate responsibility for ensuring that the national testing agencies operate in an expert and impartial way. According to this system the following bodies have been appointed to carry out official testing in Sweden: the Swedish Motor Vehicle Inspection Company carries out the periodical motor vehicle inspection and has also the responsibility for registration inspection, trailer coupling inspection and suitability inspection. The Swedish Plant Inspectorate is responsible for all statutory inspection of pressure vessels and lifting devices. Swedish Institute for Testing and Approval of Electrical Equipment (SEMKO) is the national testing agency for testing of electrical equipment designed for use in homes, offices, shops, schools and assembly rooms. The National Machinery Institute acts as the national testing agency for mechanical excavators, tractor diggers and track cabs. The National Testing Institute itself acts as a national testing agency for, inter alia, wooden material, dangerous goods, heating equipment, gold, silver and platinum articles and volume/mass measurement equipment. The Central Laboratory of the National Corporation of Swedish Pharmacies carries out the official testing of contraceptives. The Swedish Road Safety Office is responsible for testing of inertia brakes for trailers.
2.1 On an international level various Swedish competent authorities and testing bodies participate in international schemes for mutual recognition of test results and inspections established by the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) in the following product areas: pressure vessels (National Board of Occupational Safety and Health, the Swedish Plant Inspectorate, the National Testing Institute, Bureau Veritas and Lloyds Register of Shipping); ship's equipment (National Board of Shipping and Navigation); gas appliances (Swedish Gas Association and the National Testing Institute); agricultural machines and tractors (National Board of Occupational Safety and Health and Swedish Road Safety Office); heating equipment (the National Testing Institute). Sweden is also a participant to the Convention on Control and Marking of Articles of Precious Metals (where the National Testing Institute is the competent authority) and the Convention for Mutual Recognition of Inspections in respect of the manufacture of pharmaceutical products (the National Board of Health and Welfare).

2.2 In the electrotechnical field SEMKO participates in extensive international co-operation with the aim to facilitate national approval by making use of tests made in other countries, e.g. in the International Commission for Conformity Certification of Electric Equipment (CEE), the CB System, the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC). Within the Nordic area there is extensive testing co-operation between Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The so-called Copenhagen procedures also give non-Nordic manufacturers access to the Nordic systems. About 25 per cent of the matters handled by SEMKO fall within the scope of these various international agreements.