INDIVIDUAL STANDARDIZING AND CERTIFYING BODIES

Note by the Secretariat

1. At its meeting of 20-22 October 1981, the Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade agreed that the secretariat should prepare a paper giving factual information on major standards-writing and certifying bodies in the territories of signatories (TBT/M/8, paragraph 57).

2. On 11 December 1981, the secretariat addressed a letter to all signatories requesting assistance in collecting information to be included in the paper and suggesting relevant points to be covered. The descriptions of individual bodies in this paper are based on the replies received and, where necessary, on information available from other sources. The present document includes information on individual bodies in Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Norway, Philippines, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United Kingdom on behalf of Hong Kong, United States. Information on other signatories will be circulated as addenda to this document.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## Denmark

- Danish Electrotechnical Committee (DEK) 4
- Danish Society of Chemical, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (DIF) 6
- Danish Standards Association (DS) 8

## Finland

- Finnish Standards Association (SFS) 10

## France

- French Standards Association (AFNOR) 13
- French Association for Footwear Research and Promotion (AFPAC) 17
- Plastic Research Centre (CEMP) 19
- Wood Technical Centre (CTB) 21
- National Testing Laboratory (LNE) 23
- General Office for Building Construction and Public Works (OGBTP) 25

## Germany, (Federal Republic of)

- German Standards Institute 27

## Italy

- Italian National Association for Standardization (UNI) 30
- Italian Electrotechnical Committee (CEI) 31
- Italian Institute of Marks of Quality 32
- Italian Experimental Electrotechnical Centre (CESI) 33

## Norway

- Veritas 34
- Control Council for Products of Concrete (KR) 39
- Norwegian Building Institute (NBI) 41
- Norwegian Council for Building Standardization (NBR) 42
- Norwegian Electrotechnical Committee (NEK) 44
- Norwegian Board for Testing and Approval of Electrical Equipment (NEMKO) 46
- Norwegian Glue-lam Control 48
- Norwegian Standards Association (NSF) 50
- Norwegian Engineering Industries Standardization Centre (NVS) 52
PHILIPPINES

Philippines Standards Association (PHILSA) 54

SWITZERLAND

Swiss Standardization Association (SNV) 56

UNITED KINGDOM

British Standards Institution (BSI) 59

UNITED KINGDOM ON BEHALF OF HONG KONG

UNITED STATES

American National Standards Institute (ANSI) 64
American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) 65
Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers (AHAM) 66
Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) 67
Underwriters Laboratories (UL) 68
American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) 70
Country: Denmark

1. **Name:** Dansk Elektroteknisk Komite (DEK)
   Danish Electrotechnical Committee.

2. **Date established:** 1908.

3. **Membership:** Independent institution.

4. **Organizational structure and management:**
   - Council
   - Board of members/President and Vice-president
   - Secretariat/Director.

5. **Financing:** Combination of private means, public means and sales revenues.

6. **Activities:**
   (a) Standards-writing and certification.
   (b) DEK publishes its own standards together with IEC-standards and CENELEC-ENs and -HDs.
   (c) DEK has no power of enforcement for technical regulations.
   (d) Member of
      - International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)
      - European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC)
   (f) The annual report of DEK.

7. **Fields of standardization:**
   (a) Standardization in the fields of electrical and electronic engineering.
   (b) 1980: adopted 17 IEC-standards
       3 own standards
       all CENELEC-ENs and -HDs.
   1981: adopted 71 IEC-standards
       12 own standards
       all CENELEC-ENs and -HDs.

8. **Fields of certification:**
   Electronic components.
9. Status of publications:
   All IEC-standards.
   All CENELEC-ENs and -HDs.
   All CECC-publications (CENELEC ELECTRONIC COMPONENT COMMITTEE).
   The above-mentioned documents are voluntary standards/publications or standards/publications used as bases for government regulations.
Country: Denmark

1. **Name:** Dansk Ingeniørforening  
   **Translation:** Danish Society of Chemical, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers  
   **Abbreviation:** DIF.

2. **Date established:** 1892.

3. **Membership:** Masters and Bachelors of Science in Civil and Structural Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering.

4. **Organizational structure and management:**  
   In 1969 the growth in the volume of work made it necessary for DIF to assign the preparation of codes of practice to a separate organization, and thus to appoint a Codes of Practice Committee, answering to the Technical Council and Executive Committee, to supervise the work. President for the Codes of Practice Committee is MSc (CivEng) Bent Kold Larsen. The Committee numbers eight members and has a Codes of Practice Department affiliated to it and based at Ingeniørhuset, Copenhagen. Head of Department is MSc (CivEng) Jørgen Jacob Jensen.

5. **Financing:** The budget for the codes of practice organization as a whole runs to approximately DKr 2.5 million. 70 per cent of this is covered by the Ministry of Housing, while 25 per cent comes from the sales of codes of practice. DIF defrays the final 5 per cent by means of grant.

6. **Activities:**  
   (a) Standards-writing;  
   (b) Only our own standards;  
   (c) DIF has no powers of enforcement, but quite a number of its codes of practice are adopted by the Ministry of Housing;  
   (d) None;  
   (f) See attached leaflet: "Codes of Practice since 1893".
7. **Fields of standardization:**
   
   (a) Structural design, water analysis, water-, sewage- and ventilation- arrangements, Chemical engineering, Electrical engineering;  
   (b) Five.

8. **Fields of certification:**
   
   None.

9. **Status of publications:**
   
   All our standards are voluntary, and some of them are used as basis for government regulations. Total number of publications at present in force are approximately seventy.
Country: Denmark

1. **Name:** Dansk Standardiseringsrad, The Danish Standards Association, DS.

2. **Date established:** 29 January 1926.

3. **Membership:** One organization, independent and non-governmental.

4. **Organizational structure and management:**
   
   DS is managed by a Board of Representatives - at present forty-eight members, an Executive Committee - seven members, and a Director. The members of the Board of Representatives are appointed for a period of three years. The Board of Representatives appoint a President and a Vice-President. The Vice-President must be member of the Board of Representatives, whereas the President is ex-officio member.

5. **Financing:**
   
   The sources of revenue are a combination of government grants, sales of publications, certification and testing and voluntarily private contributions from large independent firms and industrial organizations.

6. **Activities:**
   
   (a) Standards-writing and certification;
   (b) We publish our own standards and others (from Danish Electrotechnical Committee and from Danish Society of Chemical, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers);
   (d) Membership in ISO - The International Organization for Standardization - and CEN - The European Committee for Standardization;
   (f) Annual Review, (Standard Nyt).

7. **Fields of standardization:**
   
   (a) Thirteen Technical Divisions:
   - Basic concepts (principles) and verification techniques;
   - Basic product standards and standard mechanical components;
   - Metallic materials including welding and protection against corrosion by metallic coatings;
7. Fields of standardization: (cont'd)
- Chemical products and related industries excluding textiles;
- Mechanical, finished products;
- Consumer questions (including textile standardization and other product groups);
- Transportation, distribution of goods and packing;
- Office technique and electronic data processing;
- Agriculture including equipment;
- Building;
- Hospital equipment and medical devices;
- Gas and oil fuel using equipment;
- Safety and environment.
(b) 1980: 167 standards and 289 draft standards
1981: 222 standards and 197 draft standards.

8. Fields of certification:
- safety helmets and motorists helmets;
- ladders;
- fire doors;
- plastic tubes;
- pallets;
- safety footwear;
- safe storage-units;
- portable fire extinguishers.

9. Status of publications:
(a) Voluntarily standards;
(b) Standards used as basis for government regulations.
The exact number of those standards is not yet known, but
will, of course, be available as soon as the centre is
completely established.
Country: Finland

1. Name: Suomen Standardisoimisliitto, Finnish Standards Association (SFS).

2. Date established: 1947 (1924).

3. Membership: Total 35 of which 9 are government agencies, 13 organizations and associations of industry, 13 other organizations and associations (associations having mostly individual members, research centres etc.).

4. Organizational structure and management:
   See the enclosed organization chart.

5. Financing: 70 per cent from sales revenues, 25 per cent government grants, 1 per cent membership and 3 per cent certification fees, 1 per cent other sources.

6. Activities: (a) Both; (b) Only its own standards; (c) No; (d) ISO, IEC, CEN, CENELEC; (e) The Finnish GATT Enquiry Point; (f) SFS-Tiedotus, Virallinen lehti.

7. Fields of standardization:
   (a) "All" areas of work; (b) 265 in 1980 and 233 in 1981.

8. Fields of certification:
   - Pipes and fittings (plastic, asbestos-cement, grey-iron);
   - Rubber joint rings for water mains;
   - Doors and windows;
   - Building boards (fibre, wood particle);
   - Wooden pallets;
   - Protective equipment (helmets, safety footwear);
   - Bicycles, pedestrian reflectors;
   - Road vehicles (safety glass, view mirrors);
   - Medicine cupboards;
   - Storage units.
9. Status of publications:
   (a) About 2,500;
   (b) About 300;
   (c) None;
   (d) About 20 handbooks
SFS ORGANIZATION CHART

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
of SFS-members (35)

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD

TECHNICAL BOARD

TECHNICAL CO-ORDINATING GROUP

OFFICE of SFS
40 persons

STANDARDS WRITING BODIES (32)

COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE
Country: France

1. **Name:** French Standards Association (Association Française de Normalisation - AFNOR).

2. **Date established:** 22 June 1926.

3. **Membership:** AFNOR is a private-law association established under the Law of 1 July 1901. It has 6,300 members (firms, social and trade associations, professionals, etc.).

4. **Organizational structure and management:** Except for some special points, AFNOR's constitution comes under private law. Its Executive Board is chaired by an economist or an industrialist, but the members of the Board are appointed by Decree, after nomination by the Association.

5. **Financing:** AFNOR's budget for 1980 amounted to F 98,850,000, broken down as follows:
   - Government subsidy: F 37,655,000, or 38 per cent of the budget;
   - Sales: F 26,700,000, or 27 per cent of the budget;
   - "NF" marks: F 5,100,000, or 5 per cent of the budget;
   - Membership fees and subscriptions: F 8,630,000, or 9 per cent of the budget;
   - Other resources: F 20,765,000, or 21 per cent of the budget.

6. **Activities:** (a) AFNOR engages in both standards-writing and certification.
   (b) AFNOR publishes only its own standards: standards on paper or microfiches, collections of standards, technical and pedagogical works, studies and NOREX monographs.
6. **Activities:** (cont'd)
   
   (c) Only standards which are "officially approved" by Ministerial Order published in the Journal Officiel are compulsory for a part of government procurement (of 10,836 French standards, only 3,742 are official by approved standards). Of these official standards, about a hundred are made compulsory for all, by Decree, in particular for reasons of safety.
   
   All other standards (i.e. 7,094) are legally voluntary, even for government procurement;
   
   (d) AFNOR is a member of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the European Committee for Standardization (CEN);
   
   (e) AFNOR is responsible for managing CINORTECH, the central information point for standards and technical regulations under Article 10 of the Standards Code;
   
   (f) AFNOR publishes a monthly periodical ENJEUX describing the main activities of the month (inter alia, list of standards published, and of draft standards submitted for public comment, in an appropriate section entitled l'Officiel de la Normalisation Française).

7. **Fields of standardization:**

   (a) Metallurgy; quarries, ceramics, glass, refractory products, wood, cork; electricity; housekeeping, hotel industry, furnishings, installa-tions; machinery; railways; textiles and leathers; handling of goods; naval construction and industry; banking, securities, insurance; aviation and space; fuels; building construction and civil engineering; paper and cardboard, graphic technology; motor vehicles, motor cycles and bicycles; miscellaneous industries (optics, photography, motion pictures, acoustics, lighting, games and sports, fire-fighting and rescue equipment, prevention, protection and safety, watches and clocks, medical and surgical products); chemical industries; materials and equipment used in agriculture; agricultural, fishing, and food-industry products; basic and general standards; administration, trade, documentation, data-processing;
   
   (b) 1980: 900 standards published  
       1981: 1,000 standards published.
8. **Fields of certification:**
   ("NF Mark")
   - Building construction (main fabric);
   - Equipment for industry and building construction;
   - Domestic appliances.

9. **Status of publications:**
   Different statuses of standards:
   - Official Standards approved by Ministerial Order;
   - Registered Standards, registered by a decision of the Director-General of AFNOR, which are voluntary standards;
   - Experimental Standards, published by a decision of the Director-General of AFNOR and simply suggested to users without submission for public comment.
## STATUS OF PUBLICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Officially Approved Standards</th>
<th>Registered Standards</th>
<th>Experimental Standards</th>
<th>FD</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banking, securities, insurance</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Paper and cardboard, graphic technology</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>21</td>
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<td>Administration, trade, documentation, data processing</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Materials and equipment used in agriculture</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>Housekeeping, hotel industry, furnishings, installations</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Handling of goods</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>293</td>
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<td>Basic standards, general standards</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>39</td>
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<td>Quarries, ceramics, glass, refractory products, wood, cork</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Fuels</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>52</td>
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<td>Agricultural, fishing and food-industry products</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>99</td>
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<td>Building construction and civil engineering</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>33</td>
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<td>Motor vehicles, motor cycles, bicycles</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>59</td>
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<td>Railways</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>56</td>
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<td>Naval construction and industry</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>434</td>
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<tr>
<td>Textiles and leathers</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>482</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous industries</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>583</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aviation and space</td>
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<td>679</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Metallurgy</td>
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<td>621</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>1040</td>
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<td>Chemical industries</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>622</td>
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<td>118</td>
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<td>Machinery</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>1088</td>
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<td>3742</td>
<td>5467</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Country: France

1. **Name:** French Association for Footwear Research and Promotion (Association française pour l'étude et la promotion de la chaussure-(AFPAC)).

2. **Date established:** 1978.

3. **Membership:** The Association consists of two founding members (a technical centre and a testing organization), as well as other members representing, in limited number, manufacturers, distributors and consumers.

4. **Organizational structure and management:**
   The Association is administered by an Executive Board consisting of representatives of the founding members (1), manufacturers (2), distributors (1) and consumers (1). The Board elects one of its members as Chairman.

5. **Financing:**
   - Membership fees;
   - Certification fees.

6. **Activities:**
   (a) AFPAC engages only in certification;
   (b) It publishes neither standards nor technical regulations;
   (c) It has no powers of enforcement for technical regulations;
   (d) It is not a member of international or regional standardization or certification bodies;
   (e) It has no functions related to the implementation of GATT's Standards Code;
   (f) To the Administration's knowledge, it has so far not been possible for the Association to publish reports on its activities in a periodical.

7. **Fields of standardization:**
   Does not apply.
8. **Fields of certification:**

   Footwear.

9. **Status of publications:**

   (a) No standards;
   (b) and (c) As the Association is not authorized to publish standards or technical regulations, the question does not seem relevant;
   (d) Technical specifications required for its certifications.
Country: France

1. **Name**: Plastics Research Centre (Centre d'étude des matières plastiques—(CEMP)).

2. **Date established**: 1943.

3. **Membership**: As CEMP is neither an association nor a co-operative, the question does not seem relevant.

4. **Organizational structure and management**: CEMP is administered by a director assisted by an Executive Board, which is composed of representatives of plastics producers and processors. The Executive Board elects one of its members as Chairman.

5. **Financing**: It is financed by subscriptions from firms and research, and by testing and certification fees.

6. **Activities**: (a) CEMP engages in both standards-writing and certification; (b) It does not publish technical regulations, but submits draft standards to AFNOR for adoption; (c) It has no powers of enforcement for technical regulations; (d) It is not a member of international or regional standardization or certification bodies; (e) It has no functions related to the implementation of GATT's Standards Code; (f) To the Administration's knowledge, it has so far not been possible for CEMP to publish reports of its activities in a periodical.

7. **Fields of standardization**: (a) Plastics and their uses; PVC pipes and tubes; (b) The number of draft standards transmitted to AFNOR in 1980-1981 for approval was six.
8. **Fields of certification:**
   - Plastic film;
   - Plastic products of current consumption.

9. **Status of publications:**
   (a) No standards;
   (b) As CEMP does not publish standards, the question does not seem relevant;
   (c) As it is not authorized to publish technical regulations, the question does not seem relevant;
   (d) It publishes the technical specifications required for its certifications.
Country: France

1. **Name:** Wood Technical Centre (Centre technique du bois (CTB)).

2. **Date established:** 1952.

3. **Membership:** As CTB is neither an association nor a co-operative, the question does not seem relevant.

4. **Organizational structure and management:**
   CTB is administered by an Executive Board, which appoints a Director-General, to whom it delegates all the authority needed to manage the Centre. The members of the Board are nominated by trade associations in accordance with a scheme of distribution laid down in its constitution, and appointed by the Ministers of Industry and Agriculture. In addition to representatives of those two Ministers, they comprise representatives of company heads, employees, teachers, distributors and users in the field of Sylviculture, exploitation of forests, sawmills and timber industries.
   The Executive Board elects a Chairman from among its members.

5. **Financing:** It is financed by a contribution from the industries concerned, and from testing and certification fees, technical assistance, vocational training and the sale of brochures.

6. **Activities:**
   (a) CTB is engaged in standards-writing and certification;
   (b) It does not publish technical regulations, but submits draft standards to AFNOR for adoption;
   (c) It has no powers of enforcement for technical regulations;
   (d) It is not a member of international or regional standardization or certification bodies;
   (e) It has no functions related to the implementation of GATT's Standards Code;
   (f) To the Administration's knowledge, it has so far not been possible for CTB to publish reports on its activities in a periodical.
7. **Fields of standardization:**
   (a) Wood and its uses (in particular in furniture and building construction);
   (b) The number of draft standards transmitted to AFNOR for approval in 1980-1981 was twenty.

8. **Fields of certification:**
   Wood and its uses (in particular furniture and building construction).

9. **Status of publications:**
   (a) No standards;
   (b) As CTB does not publish standards, the question does not seem relevant;
   (c) As it is not authorized to publish technical regulations, the question does not seem relevant;
   (d) CTB issues three periodicals and a publication whenever justified by a particular subject. It also publishes the technical specifications required for its certifications.
Country: France

1. Name: National Testing Laboratory (Laboratoire national d'essais—LNE).

2. Date established: 1901.

3. Membership: As LNE is neither an association nor a co-operative, the question does not seem relevant.

4. Organizational structure and management:
   LNE is a public industrial and commercial institution, administered by a Board consisting of representatives of the Administration, industry, consumer organizations, the staff of the institution and qualified personalities. An Executive Board discusses and decides on the work of the laboratory. The Director-General of the laboratory, appointed by the Administration, represents the laboratory in all of its public and commercial activities and manages its services.

5. Financing: Its resources are mainly derived from remuneration for services rendered (tests, check-ups, certification fees, expertise, study and research contracts ...). It receives operating and capital-equipment subsidies from public funds.

6. Activities: (a) LNE deals with certification but not standards-writing;
   (b) It publishes neither standards nor technical regulations;
   (c) It has no powers of enforcement for technical regulations;
   (d) It is not a member of international or regional standardization or certification bodies;
   (e) It has no functions related to the implementation of GATT's Standards Code;
   (f) To the Administration's knowledge, it has so far not been possible for LNE to publish reports on its activities in a periodical.
7. **Fields of standardization:**
   
   Does not apply.

8. **Fields of certification:**
   
   LNE issues certifications in the field of packaging.

9. **Status of publications:**

   (a) No standards;

   (b) and (c) As LNE is not authorized to publish standards and technical regulations, the question does not seem relevant;

   (d) LNE publishes the technical specifications required for its certifications.

*       *       *       *
Country: France

1. **Name:** General Office for Building Construction and Public Works (Office général du batiment et des travaux publics—(OGBTP)).

2. **Date established:** 1918.

3. **Membership:** The members are bodies representing architects and firms in the building construction and public works field.

4. **Organizational structure and management:**
   OGBTP is administered by an Executive Board consisting of representatives of architects and firms.

5. **Financing:** Membership and certification fees.

6. **Activities:**
   (a) OGBTP engages only in certification;
   (b) It publishes neither standards nor technical regulations;
   (c) It has no powers of enforcement for technical regulations;
   (d) It is not a member of international or regional standardization or certification bodies;
   (e) It has no functions related to the implementation of GATT's Standards Code;
   (f) To the Administration's knowledge, it has so far not been possible for OGBTP to publish reports on its activities in a periodical.

7. **Fields of standardization:**
   Does not apply.

8. **Fields of certification:**
   The products concerned are protective equipment for workers on work-sites (safety boots and shoes, protective helmets, safety nets, scaffolding ...).
9. Status of publications:
   (a) No standards;
   (b) and (c) As OGBTP is not authorized to publish standards and technical regulations, the questions do not seem relevant;
   (d) Technical specifications required for its certifications.
Country: Federal Republic of Germany

1. **Name:** DIN Deutsches Institut fur Normung (DIN) (German Standards Institute)

2. **Date established:**
   Founded in 1917 in Berlin, from 1917 until 1936 "Normenausschuss der Deutschen Industrie e.V." (Standards Committee of the German Industry, Reg. Soc.) from 1926 until 1975 "Deutscher Normenausschuss e.V." (DNA) (German Standards Institution, Reg. Soc.) since 1975 " DIN Deutsches Institut fur Normung e.V." (German Standards Institute, Reg. Soc).

3. **Membership:** See 4 below

4. **Organizational structure and management:**
   The DIN Deutsches Institut fur Normung e.V. (German Standards Institute) consists of 120 Standards Committees having a total of 3900 Working Committees. The interested parties must be represented on the various committees in appropriate proportions. Foreigners are also allowed to participate in the Working Committees provided they are represented on the German market by production or sale. The first step in any standardization activity is the request for a standard. Everyone is entitled to request DIN to draw up a standard. This request will then be dealt with by the relevant Working Committee in regard to its acceptance or rejection. If a request is accepted a draft standard will be passed and published by DIN after careful deliberation. Comments on a draft standard may be made by everybody. The Working Committee meets again to discuss the comments and consults important objectors. After thorough discussion of all comments and any other matters, the final standard is passed and published by DIN. If the Working Committee considers it necessary, a second draft standard can be submitted to the public for comments.

5. **Financing:** The work of the Working Committees is done by unpaid contributors and it is organized and coordinated by DIN employees. The unpaid contributors are specialists from the interested parties (e.g. manufacturers, trade, science, government, consumers).
6. Activities: The DIN Deutsches Institut für Normung e.V. (German Standards Institute head office in Berlin (West) distributes DIN Standards as a cooperative effort of all interested parties (manufacturers, commerce, science, consumers and government). DIN itself is a non-governmental organization but a registered society. The standardization work is carried out by 120 standards committees and about 3900 working committees. After presenting Draft Standards to the public and their formal checking by the Office for the Examination of Standards, the results are incorporated into the German Standards Work as DIN Standards (at the present time there are about 22000 DIN Standards and Draft Standards). The DIN catalogue, which is published every year, gives an overall view of all existing DIN Standards and Draft Standards. DIN has concluded contracts with several standardizing bodies in the country in order to avoid contradictions and overlapping in setting up technical rules. In a contract between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and DIN agreement was reached in 1975 on the following points, among others. The Federal Government recognizes DIN as being the standards organization responsible for the Federal territory and Berlin (West) as well as being the national organization for standardization in international standards organization. DIN undertakes to keep the general public's interests in mind when drawing up standards. The working results of DIN and a further 30 technical and scientific institutions are published and distributed by Beuth Verlag, Berlin which also falls under the non-profitmaking charter of DIN.

7. Fields of standardization:
DIN Standards help in rationalization, quality assurance, safety and understanding in the fields of industry, technology, science, administration and public affairs. DIN is the body authorized to act as the national representative in international activities in the field of standardization in ISO (International Organization for Standardization), in IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) and in the European standardization committees.

8. Fields of certification:
The legally protected mark of the registered society DIN is the symbol of the cooperative work of DIN. It may, under certain conditions, be used for the marking of standardized articles. The DIN Control and Supervisory mark, which is also legally protected is conferred on articles which have been checked by independent testing institutes for conformance with DIN Standards. These articles are regularly checked for continued conformance.
9. **Status of publications:**

(a) Information on DIN work is published in *DIN-Mitteilungen* (monthly);

(b) DIN Standards are not obligatory, their application is left to everyone's discretion. However, there are several DIN Standards (e.g. in the building industry and in the field of safety at work) to which reference is made in the legislation of the Federal Republic of Germany and its Lander (states) in such a way that they become legally binding.
Country: Italy

1. **Name:** Italian National Association for Standardization (UNI).

2. **Date established:** 26 January 1953.

3. **Membership:** Scientific associations and industries.

4. **Organizational structure and management:**
   - President, Board of Directors, Technical Committee,
   - Assistant President; Chairman and Director-General:
   - Dr. Ing. Bocalli Franco.

5. **Financing:** From membership fees and sale of "Standards".

6. **Activities:**
   - (a) The organization deals with standardization;
   - (b) Its own standards;
   - (c) No;
   - (d) It is a member of ISO and CEN;
   - (e) Yes, indirectly;
   - (f) UNI publishes "Standardization", Italian National Association for Standardization, 20123 Milan, Piazza Diaz 2.

7. **Fields of standardization:**
   - (a) Issues standards concerning the industrial sectors of mechanical engineering, building construction, textiles, dynamics;
   - (b) 1980 - 274 standards
   - 1981 - 270 standards.

8. **Fields of certification:**

9. **Status of publications:**
   - (a) All;
   - (b) 10.
Country: Italy

1. Name: Italian Electrotechnical Committee - CEI.

2. Date established: 11 December 1964.

3. Membership: Italian Electrotechnical and Electronics Association (AEI); National Electrical Energy Association (ENEL); National Association of Electronics and Electrical Industries (ANIE); Ministries of the Interior, of Industry, Trade and Crafts, of Public Works, of Scientific Research, of Defence, of Transport and Civil Aviation, of Merchant Marine, of Posts and Telecommunications, of Labour and Social Security, National Research Council, scientific associations, firms in this sector.

4. Organizational structure and management:
   General Meeting, Board, President; Secretary-General: Dr. Ing. Emilio Camagni.

5. Financing: Membership fees and income from sale of publications.

6. Activities: (a) The body deals with standardization;
   (b) Its own;
   (c) No;
   (d) IEC, CENELEC, VIE;
   (e) Yes, indirectly;
   (f) CEI Chronicle, published by CEI, Milan, Viale Monza 259.

7. Fields of standardization:
   (a) Issues standards concerning the technical and electronics sectors;
   (b) 90.

8. Fields of certification:

9. Status of publications:
   (a) All;
   (b) 41.
Country: Italy

1. **Name:** Italian Institute of Marks of Quality.

2. **Date established:** 22 May 1969.

3. **Membership:**

4. **Organized structure and management:**
   - President, Board of Directors; Director-General: Dr. Ing. Belassi Restelli.

5. **Financing:** Income from certifications.

6. **Activities:**
   - (a) The body deals with certifications;
   - (c) No;
   - (e) No.

7. **Fields of standardization:**

8. **Fields of certification:**
   - Wiring, low-voltage appliances and equipment, low-voltage protective appliances, lighting appliances, electric and gas appliances, electric meters, condensers, electronic devices, high-fidelity equipment, electronic components.

9. **Status of publications:**
Country: Italy

1. Name: Italian Experimental Electrotechnical Centre - CESI.

2. Date established: 21 March 1956.


4. Organizational structure and management:
   Board of Directors; Director-General:
   Ing. Giorgio Catenacci.

5. Financing: Income from tests and studies.

6. Activities:

7. Fields of standardization:

8. Fields of certification:
   Electrical testing of industrial products, particularly electric-power distribution products.

9. Status of publications:
Country: Norway

1. **Name:**
   Det norske Veritas (abbreviation Veritas) is an independent Foundation with the object of safeguarding life at sea and ashore.

2. **Established:**
   The Foundation was established in 1978 as a direct continuation of the association Det norske Veritas which was established in 1864. The seat of the Foundation is in Bærum near Oslo in Norway.

4. **Organizational structure and management:**
   Det norske Veritas has approximately 2500 employees located in 260 offices in 104 different countries. The Foundation's highest authority is the Council. The Council may consist of up to 64 members. The Council elects the Board. The Board consists of 8 members. The Board elects the Managing Director. Mr. Egil Abrahamsen has been the Managing Director of Det norske Veritas since 1964.

   Det norske Veritas operates several committees:
   - The Control Committee
   - The British Committee
   - The Greek Committee
   - The Japanese Technical Committee
   - Advisory Committee on Offshore Technology
   - The Scandinavian Technical Committee
   - Det norske Veritas' Small Craft Committee

5. **Financing**
   The Foundation is an independent self-owned organization. The Foundation is financed mainly by certification fees and ship classification fees.
6. Activities: Classification and certification work according to Veritas
Rules, see Field of Standardization below.

Certification work on behalf of national authorities.

7. Field of
Standardization:
Veritas has developed following set of Rules, Guidelines,
Classification Notes and Certification Notes.

Rules: The Rules are the requirements decided by the Board of
Veritas, to be used for classification or certification.

The following Rules have been prepared:

- Rules for Classification of Steel Ships.
- Rules for the Design, Construction and Inspection of

Appendices:
A - Environmental Conditions
B - Loads
C - Steel Structures
D - Concrete Structures
E - Hydrostatic Stability and Anchoring
F - Foundations
G - Dynamic Analysis
H - Marine Operations (not yet in print)
I - In-Service Inspection
J - Documentation

- Rules for the Design, Construction and Inspection of
- Rules for the Building and Classification of Wooden
  Vessels, 1970.
  Norwegian edition.
  English translation available.
- Rules for Certification of Freight Containers, 1981.
- Rules for the Construction and Certification of Boats,
  1981.
  Norwegian and English editions.
- Tentative Rules for the Construction and Classification of Ferrocement Vessels, 1974.
  Norwegian edition only.
- Tentative Rules for the Construction and Classification of Light Craft with Length less than 90 Metres made of Steel or Aluminium Alloy, 1972.
  Norwegian and English editions.
- Rules for Classification of Mobile Offshore Units, 1981.
- Tentative Rules for the Construction and Classification of Submersibles, 1974.

**Guidelines:**
Guidelines give information and advice on technical and formal matters related to the design, building, operating, maintenance and repair of vessels and other objects, as well as the services rendered by the Foundation in this connection. Aspects concerning classification may be included.

The following Guidelines have been prepared:


**Classification Notes:**
Classification Notes give practical information on classification of ships and other objects. Examples of design solutions, calculation methods, specifications of test procedures, quality assurance and quality control systems as well as acceptable repair methods for some components are given as interpretations of the more general rule requirements.
The following Classification Notes have been prepared:


8. Fields of Certification:

Certification Notes contain principles, accept criteria and practical information related to the Foundation's consideration of objects, in connection with issuance of certificates or declarations, which are not necessarily related to classification.

The following Certification notes have been prepared:

Series No. 1 Quality Assurance Systems.

- Quality Assurance System Requirements for the Manufacturing/Fabrication Phase (November 1979).
Series No. 2 Approval Schemes.


- Certification Scheme Based on Type Approval (July 1981).

- Type Approval of Instrumentation and Automation Equipment (January 1982).

Series No. 3 Marine Operations.


- Declarations on Lay-up of Ships (April 1976).


9. **Status of publications**: All above publications are voluntary standards enforced by Veritas itself when requested.
1. **Name:**

KONTROLLRÅDET FOR BETONGPRODUKTER (KR)
CONTROL COUNCIL FOR PRODUCTS OF CONCRETE)

2. **Date established:**

1968.

3. **Membership:**

Kontrollrådet (KR) is a semi-govermental, non-profit and independent body.

According to governmental regulations for manufacture of precast concrete products and ready mixed concrete, almost all production of concrete and concrete products is subject to a mandatory plant certification and external control.

The authority to implement the objectives of these governmental regulations is delegated to Kontrollrådet.

Hence almost all manufacturers of precast concrete products and ready mixed concrete are mandatory members of Kontrollrådet.

4. **Organizational structure and management:**

The council is the highest authority of the organization and has 7 members appointed by the following institutions:

- Ministry of Municipal and Labour Affairs 1.
- The Federation of Municipal Authorities 1.
- The Norwegian Concrete Society 1.
- The Certified Testing Laboratories 1.
- The Norwegian Precast Concrete Federation 2.
- The Ready Mixed Concrete Association 1.

In case of disagreements between Kontrollrådet and a manufacture there is a special procedure for forwarding complaints to Ministry.

The Secretariat carries out the daily responsibilities and the decisions made by the council. Covering all Norway the secretariat has by today five plant inspectors (chartered engineers) a chief engineer (the chief executive) and secretarial staff.
As the control and Certification scheme covers mostly all concrete products - Kontrollrådet is organized with product groups. Each product group has an advisory committee to assist the secretariat on technical matters.

5. Financing:
The activity is financed by governmental grants (20%) and membership fees (80%).

6. Activities:
   a) Quality control and plant certification within the precast concrete industry
   b) Publishes only its own technical regulations and specifications.
   c) Only authority to enforce regulations concerning own field of activity
   d) No formal membership in other standardization or certification bodies. However informal collaboration with the similar control-bodies of the other Nordic countries
   e) No function related to implementation of the Standards Code
   f) o "Kontrollrådets Bestemmelser" (The Regulations for Quality Control and Plant Certification)
      o Annual Reports
      o List of certified Plants.

7. Fields of standardization:
   a) Mainly Precast concrete Products and ready mixed concrete.
      Also related areas like steel reinforcement, rubber sealing rings for concrete pipe etc.
      Revised Regulations issued 1981.

8. Fields of certification:
   Same as 7 a).

9. Status of publication:
   a) None
   b and c) "Technical Regulations" are enforced by the body and are also used as a basis for governmental regulations.
Country: Norway

1. Name: Norwegian Building Research Institute
   NBI

2. Date of establishment: 1953

3. Membership International Council for Building Research
   Studies and Documentation - CIB

4. Organisational structure and management:
   Board: Seven members
   Management: Director Sven Erik Lundby
               Deputy director H.P. Sundh
   Responsible officer for certification of prefabricated building
   elements: Trond O. Ramstad

5. Financing: Government grants: 40%
               Contract work, sales revenues: 60%
               Total budget 1982: NOK 42 mill.

6. Activities:
   (a) Certification
   (b) NBI publish only its own recommendations,
       no standards or regulations
   (c) None
   (d) None
   (e) Publishing of data sheets concerning recommended
       construction practice, a.o. to satisfy performance
       requirements in the national building codes and
       regulations
   (f) NBI Annual Reports

7. Fields of standardization:
   (a) Building design construction and management
   (b) None

8. Fields of certification:
   Certification of prefabricated building element systems,
   on behalf of the Ministry for Municipality and Labour
   Affairs (Mandatory certification)

9. Status of publications:
   None Standards og Regulations
Country: Norway

1. **Name:** Norges Byggestandardiseringsråd, Norwegian Council for Building Standardization, NBR.

2. **Date established:** 1964.

3. **Membership:** 51 organizations, associations, public institutes and government agencies have a right to appoint members of the Council.

4. **Organizational structure and management:**
   NBR is an independent members organization. The organization is governed by a Council. The Executive Committee is responsible for the day-to-day activities. The Executive Committee consists of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, and seven committee members. The Chairman is appointed by the Ministry of Local Government and Labour. The Vice-Chairman and three committee members are elected by the Council. One member is appointed by the Norwegian Standards Association (NSF) and one by the Norwegian Building Research Institute. The Executive Director of the organization is also a member, and one is elected by the employees of the organization.

   The day-to-day administration of the Council's business is done by the Executive Director.

5. **Financing:** Mainly government grants.

6. **Activities:**
   (a) Standards-writing body;
   (b) NBR does not publish the standards. All Norwegian Standards are published by Norwegian Standards Association (NSF);
   (c) No;
   (d) NBR, as a member of NSF, is acting in ISO and CEN formally as the building division of NSF (although NBR is an independent body). NBR is a member of the Standardization Co-operation called INSTA;
   (e) Apart from our Annual Reports - which are written in Norwegian only - we have no collected information on activities of NBR.
7. **Fields of standardization:**
   (a) All aspects of building and civil engineering;
   (b) In 1980 NBR submitted 47 Draft Norwegian Standards, 36 Draft Norwegian Standards were adopted;
   (c) In 1981 NBR submitted 18 Draft Norwegian Standards, 38 Draft Norwegian Standards and another 6 proposals for alterations and amendments in existing Norwegian Standards were adopted.

8. **Fields of certification:**

9. **Status of publications:**
   The use of Norwegian Standard is in principle voluntary.
   
   (a) Prior to 31 December 1981 there were 264 Norwegian Standards for building and civil engineering;
   (b) The Building Regulations have a general reference to Norwegian Standards.
   In addition 25 Norwegian Standards are mentioned by name.
Country: Norway

1. **Name:**
   NORWEGIAN ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMITTEE (NEK)
   (NORSK ELEKTROTEKNISK KOMITE)

2. **Date established:**
   1912.

4. **Organizational structure and management:**
   Independent institution with 14 corporate members and 450 appointed committee experts from manufacturers, users, governmental agencies, research and educational institutions, consulting establishments etc.

   The corporate members are the following:
   - Association of Norwegian Electrical Engineers
   - Association of Norwegian Electrical Industries
   - Association of Norwegian Electricity Supply Undertakings
   - Association of Norwegian Electronics Industries
   - Federation of Norwegian Industries
   - Industrial Association for Electrotechniques and Automation
   - Norwegian Board for Testing and Approval of Electrical Equipment
   - Norwegian Broadcasting
   - Norwegian Institute of Technology (University of Trondheim)
   - Norwegian Research Institute of Electricity Supply
   - Norwegian Standards Association
   - Norwegian Telecommunication Administration
   - Norwegian Veritas
   - Norwegian Water Resources and Electricity Board.

   The corporate members have voting rights and are building through appointed representatives the supreme organ of NEK, called the Council.

   The Board of Directors is limited to ten members, elected by the Council for a term of three years. The President and the Vice-President are members of the Board of Directors, but are separately elected. The State is represented on the Board.

   The Board is responsible for the technical, economic and administrative matters, which are conducted within the framework given by the Council.

   NEK has a permanent Secretariat located in Oslo, headed by a Director who is responsible to the Board.

5. **Financing:**
   Sales revenue, governmental grants and member-organizations' contributions.

6. **Activities:**
   Prepares and publishes Norwegian Electrotechnical Norms (NEN), and represents Norwegian interests within international and regional bodies for electrotechnical standardization, in particular as the Norwegian member body in the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC).

   Collaborates with the Norwegian Board for Testing and Approval of Electrical Equipment (NEMKO) and the Norwegian Standards Association (NSF), as well as the Norwegian Electricity Authorities.

7. **Fields of standardization:**
   The entire field of electrotechnology, dealing in particular with designations, terms and definitions, dimensions, quality requirements, recommendations for design, testing and use of material and equipment. Included are also graphical symbols for diagrams and equipment, letter symbols for quantities and units etc.

   The number of standards adopted during 1980-1981 was approximately 70.
**Fields of certification:** Electronic components of assessed quality (being the Norwegian member body of the CECC and IECQ systems).

**Status of publications:** Voluntary standards, except for a number of safety standards which are rendered compulsory by the Electricity Directorate of the Norwegian Water Resources and Electricity Board (NVE).
Country: Norway


2. Date established: 1933.

3. Membership: The NEMKO members are:
   - El-grossistforeningen - Association of Electrical Wholesalers and Agents;
   - Elektroinstallatørene Landsforbund (EIL) - Association of Electrical Contractors;
   - Forbruker- og administrasjonsdepartementet - Ministry of Consumer Affairs and Government Administration;
   - Landforeningen for Elektroteknisk Industri (LEI) - Association of Norwegian Electrical Industries;
   - Norges vassdrags- og elektrisitetsvesen (NVE) - Norwegian Water Resources and Electricity Board;
   - Norsk Brannvern Forening - Norwegian Association of Fire Prevention;
   - Norsk Elektriker- og Kraftstasjonsforbund (NEKF) - Norwegian Union of Electricians and Power Station Workers;
   - Norske Elektrisitetsverkers Forening (NEVF) - Association of Norwegian Electricity Supply Undertakings;
   - Norske Elektroleverandørers Landsforbund (NEL) - Association of Norwegian Producers and Importers of Electric Household Equipment;
   - Teledirektoratet - The Norwegian Telecommunications Administration.

4. Organizational structure and management:
   NEMKO is organized as a private institution.
   NEMKO's administrative management consists of a council and a board, with a Managing Director as the day-to-day organizer.
   The decision whether approval shall be granted or not is taken by an independent Approval Board which has the following seven members, appointed by the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy:
   - Norges vassdrags- og elektrisitetsvesen (NVE) - Norwegian Water Resources and Electricity Board;
   - Norske Elektrisitetsverkers Forening (NEVF) - Association of Norwegian Electricity Supply Undertakings;
   - Landsforeningen for Elektroteknisk Industri (LEI) - Association of Norwegian Electrical Industries;
Elgrossistforeningen -
Association of Electrical Wholesalers and Agents.

Norsk Elektriker- og Kraftstanjonsforbund (NEKF) -
Norwegian Union of Electricans and Power Station Workers.

Elektroinstallatørenes Landsforbund (EIL) -
Association of Electrical Contractors.

Norges Elektriske Materiellkontroll (NEMKO) -
Norwegian Board for Testing and Approval of Electrical Equipment.

Equipment liable to control and for which approval is mandatory, must be tested in accordance with specifications approved by the authorities. The procedure is given in detail in a separate publication: "Handling of Applicants".

5. Financing:
From fees on sale of approved equipment and testing fees.

6. Activities:
- Testing and approval of electrical equipment on behalf of the governmental authorities.
- Surveillance testing of samples taken from the market.
- Consultative assistance to manufacturers.
- Standards writing and publishing of test specifications.
- Member of the International Commission for Conformity Certification of Electrical Equipment, CEE. NEMKO's specifications are mainly in accordance with the CEE specifications. (IEC endorsed standards).
- Member of Technical Committees and sub-committees of the International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC.
- NEMKO's representatives take part in the work within the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization, CENELEC.

7. Fields of standardization:
Standards and specifications for electrical equipment subject to compulsory control by NEMKO, comprising about 160 different specifications.

Number of specifications drafted and adopted in 1981: 15.

8. Fields of certification:
In general electrical equipment for domestic use, but in some cases also other equipment as electro-medical equipment, some accessories for use in industrial plants etc.

9. Status of publications:
Compulsory test specifications decided by the governmental authorities i.e. The Royal Ministry of Petroleum and Energy.

Other brochures "List of specifications for electrical equipment" together with "Equipment subject to control" covers the subject in detail.
1. **Name:**

The Norwegian Glue-lam Control
(Norsk Limtrekontroll)

2. **Date established:**

1962

3. **Organizational structure and management:**

A control board of three persons, one appointed by The Royal Ministry of Local Government and Labour, one by The Norwegian Association of Consulting Engineers and one from the authorized producers.

The secretariate is located to The Norwegian Institute of Wood Working and Wood Technology. The same organization takes care of the control work.

The Norwegian Glue-lam Control is associated to similar organizations in Denmark, Finland and Sweden through The Nordic Glue-lam Association.

4. **Financing:**

The total expenditures are settled between the approved producers.

5. **Activities:**

Establishing voluntary standards and rules for making glued, laminated timber and fingerjointed timber for construction purposes. The organization also takes care of the control work to see if the producers live up to the rules and regulations and within the existing standards.

6. **Fields of Standardization:**

The field of standardization is limited to the two activities mentioned, namely fingerjointing and glue-lam production. As for the later, a standard was made for grading the lamellas to be used. Further, the production conditions for making glue-lam are laid down and will shortly be issued as a Norwegian Standard. - Regulations as to the approvement of glues used for making glue-lam and fingerjoints have been made, as well as rules for making fingerjoints.

7. **Fields of Certification:**

Authorizing producers of glue-lam and fingerjointed structural timber. Approving glues for the mentioned products.
9. **Status of publications:** Voluntary standards. Those concerning glue-lam are common Nordic. The rules for making fingerjointed structural timber are practically identical to the "ECE recommended standard for finger-jointing in structural coniferous sawn timber" issued by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.
Country: Norway


2. Date established: 1923.

3. Membership: Independent institution with 178 members from larger organizations, industries, ministries, governmental and municipal agencies.

4. Organizational structure and management:
   The members constitute the Council which yearly elects the President and Vice-President of the Council and nine members of the Board of Directors. The Government is represented on the Board of Directors.

   NSF has a permanent secretariat located in Oslo, headed by a Director who is responsible to the Board.

5. Financing: The financing is by sales revenue, governmental grants, membership and certification fees.


7. Fields of standardization:
   Fields of standardizations are documentation, information, chemistry, water and air analysis, safety equipment, hospital and medical equipment, refrigeration, agriculture, office equipment and services, accounting and banking, packaging, textiles and SI-units.

   In 1981 there were published 222 new Norwegian Standards and the total number is 2,264.
8. **Fields of certification:**

Fields of certifications are fire hoses, sound-insulating doors, burglar-proof doors, glassfibre reinforced tanks, plastic pipes, safes, protective helmets, protective shoes, and hearing protection.

9. **Status of publications:**

The main part of the standards produced by NSF are voluntary standards. Standards for agriculture are made compulsory by the Ministry of Agriculture for Norwegian produce. Safety standards are made compulsory by the Directorate of labour inspection.
Country: Norway

1. Name: Norsk Verkstedsindustriens Standardiseringscentral (NVS) - Norwegian Engineering Industries Standardization Centre.

2. Date established: 1962.

3. Membership: Association with members from larger organizations and industries.

4. Organizational structure and management:
   The Board: (a) 4 members from the Federation of Norwegian Engineering Industries (MVL);
   (b) 1 member from industry outside MVL;
   (c) 1 member from Department of Industry;
   (d) The Director.

   For (a) Appointed by MVL;
   (b) Elected among the members;
   (c) Appointed by the Department;
   (d) Employee-relations.

   Executive Officer (Director) H.T. Romstad.

5. Financing: Industrial block grant (MVL membership) approximately 44 per cent, governmental grant approximately 42 per cent, other membership fees approximately 13 per cent, sales revenues 1 per cent.

6. Activities: (a) Standards writing;
   (b) Publish some technical non-standards, book and booklets;
   (f) Annual report.

7. Fields of standardization:
   (a) Engineering industries and related fields such as metals, gears, testing, corrosion, profiles, etc.
   (b) 1980-81: Standards drafted: 96.

8. Fields of certification:
   Not engaged in certification.
9. Status of publications:

(a) Voluntary standards published by NSF, annual number approximately 75;
(b) Safety standards are made compulsory by the Directorate of labour inspection (pressure vessels, cranes, etc.), annual number approximately one;
(c) None;
(d) Factual information on the use of metal products, etc., books, booklets, two a year.
Country: Philippines

1. **Name**: Philippine Standards Association, Inc. (PHILSA)

2. **Date established**: 1955

3. **Membership**: There are four kinds of members: sustaining (industrial or commercial corporations) institutional (educational institutions, technical organizations or government agencies interested in standardization), individual members (regular with right to vote, or student) and life (individual member for at least five years who has paid a special fee).

4. **Organizational structure and management**: PHILSA is a private, non-profit agency approved by manufacturers and producers which undertakes standardization of commodities. Its main governing body is the Board of Directors (11) elected by the members of the Association. Other bodies are an Advisory Council (5 members), a Review Council (6 members), and Technical Committees dealing with specific industries and/or products. The principal officer of the Association is the President, Mr. Pedro Ma. Carino.

5. **Financing**: Entrance fees and annual dues payable by members, fees for technical services, sales of publications, for affixing the seal of the Association and for other services. The Association may also receive donations.

6. **Activities**: The purposes of PHILSA are as follows:

   (a) To prepare and promote the general adoption of standards, specifications and codes relating to materials, commodities, structures, practices, methods, operations, performances, quality, dimensions and other standardization matters, and from time to time, if necessary, to revise, alter, and amend the same;

   (b) To coordinate the efforts of producers and consumers for the improvement of industrial products, materials, appliances, handicrafts, processes and methods of manufacture;

   (c) To recommend the enactment and/or promulgation of such laws of the Government and to take other appropriate and concrete steps as will be protective, beneficial, or wholesome to local industries, or which would enable the Association to carry out its objectives;

   (d) To register in the name of the Association a Seal or Stamp and to affix or authorize the affixing of such Seal or Stamp to materials requiring such to enforce and protect the use of the same, and to oppose any proceeding or application which may directly or indirectly prejudice the interests of the Association;

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1The text of the Amended By-Laws of the Association is available for consultation in the GATT secretariat, Centre William Rappard, Room 1073.
6. **Activities (cont'd)**

   (e) To establish, subscribe to, promote, affiliate with or support any other national or international association, society, institution or company, whether incorporated or not, whose objectives are, in whole or in part, similar to those of the Association;

   (f) To prepare, collect, publish and circulate standards, specifications and codes, statistics and other data or information relative to standardization in furtherance of the knowledge and use thereof;

   (g) To assist financially or otherwise, existing institutions, public or private, capable of undertaking scientific research and other activities related to standardization; and

   (h) To possess and exercise all powers, rights and privileges necessary and/or incidental to the purposes of the Association.

7. **Fields of standardization:**
   Any products assigned by the Products Standards Agency.

8. **Fields of certification:**
   A Seal or Stamp of the Association is used for certification purposes with respect to any material requiring approval or enforcement and protection of their use.

9. **Status of publications:**

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The text of the Amended By-laws of the Association is available for consultation in the GATT secretariat, Centre William Rappard, Room 1073.
Country: Switzerland

1. **Name:** Swiss Standardization Association.
   Schweizerische Normen-Vereinigung (SNV) - Association suisse de normalisation.

2. **Date established:** 1919.

3. **Membership:**
   - Government bodies: 31
   - Private associations: 83
   - Firms: 200.
   (as at 31 March 1981)

4. **Organizational structure:**
   The SNV is constituted as a private non-profit association under Swiss law and is managed by a Board of Directors responsible to the General Meeting.

5. **Financing:**
   Membership fees and sale of publications; no government subsidy.

6. **Activities:**
   (a) The SNV and its organs deal exclusively with standardization.
   (b) The SNV publishes the Recueil suisse des normes, which is a collection of the standards published by the bodies responsible for the various standardization sectors (see Annex). Private standards whose application in Switzerland is under consideration are - prior to their approval - opened for investigation in the official bulletin of the SNV.
   (c) The SNV and its organs do not have any powers of enforcement for their standards.
   (d) The SNV is a member of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the European Committee for Standardization (CEN). In the electrotechnical field, Swiss interests in international organizations are represented by the Association suisse des électriciens (ASE) (Swiss Electrotechnical Association).
   (e) The SNV is the information point for private standards under Article 10 of the Standards Code.
   (f) "SN Bulletin", official organ of the SNV. Separate annual report.
7. Fields of standardization:
   (a) - Construction, civil engineering
   - Chemicals
   - Electrotechnical field and electronics
   - Mechanical engineering
   - Road construction and traffic techniques
   - Watchmaking
   - Interdisciplinary sector
   (b) In 1980, the SNV and its organs published 176 new or revised standards; these include 120 international or foreign standards recommended for adoption.

8. Fields of certification:
The SNV and its organs do not employ any system of certification. On the other hand, certain ASE standards serve as the basis for the compulsory testing of electrical appliances and equipment in accordance with the Ordinance on Strong-Current Installations.

9. Status of publications: (as at 31 December 1981)
   (a) Voluntary standards
      (including 640 ASE standards) 3,172
   (b) Standards used in compulsory testing for electrical safety 125
**ANNEX**

**Organizational Chart of the SNV**

- **SNV**
  - General Meeting
  - Assemblée générale
  - Board of Directors
  - Comité directeur
  - Secretariat
  - Secretariat

- **ISO**
- **CEI**
- **CEN**
- **CENELEC**

Bodies responsible for various sectors and the interdisciplinary standards sector

**Abbreviations**

- **SNV** Association Suisse de Normalisation
- **ISO** Organisation Internationale de Normalisation
- **CEI** Commission Electrotechnique Internationale
- **CEN** Comité Européen de Normalisation
- **CENELEC** Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
- **INB** Secteur interdisciplinaire de normalisation
- **VSM** Société Suisse des Constructeurs de Machines
- **SIA** Société suisse des ingénieurs et des architectes
- **BCI** Industrie chimique bâloise
- **NIHS** Chambre Suisse de l'Horlogerie
- **VSS** Union des professionnels suisses de la route
- **SEV/ASE** Association Suisse des Electriciens
Country: United Kingdom

1. Name: British Standards Institution (BSI) (BSI)

2. Date of establishment: 1901

3. Membership:

There are two types of membership - Subscribing members and Committee members.

a) Subscribing members. Any person of whatever nationality and any Body wherever constituted formed or incorporated shall be qualified for election as a Subscribing member. There are currently 15,400 subscribing members.

b) Committee members. Committee members are any persons serving on the Board, Councils or Committees of BSI. They include some subscribing members and representatives from government departments, industry, trade associations and consumer organizations. There are currently 30,000 committee members.

4. Organizational structure and management.

See extract from BS 0 attached at Annex 1.

5. Financing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales revenue</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government grant</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership subscription</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certification, approval, testing</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Help to Exporters</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Activities

a) Both

b) BSI only publishes its own standards.

c) BSI has no power or duty of enforcement as regards standards referred to in government regulations (the term "regulation" is normally taken as referring to provisions made under statute). BSI's enforcement powers are limited to preventing abuse of the Kitemark, which is the Institution's registered certification trade mark.

d) BSI is a member of ISO, IEC, CEN and CENELEC.

c) BSI acts as the GATT enquiry point for standards related enquiries but not for queries on regulations or certification matters.

f) BSI Annual Report, BSI Yearbook, BSI News.

7. a) See extract from Yearbook attached at Annex 2.

b) Total number of BSs to date = 8270; total published in 1980/81 = 729.

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1This document is available for consultation in the GATT secretariat, Centre William Rappard, Room 1073.
8. **Fields of certification**

See extract from the Buyers Guide attached at Annex 3.

9. **Status of publications**

There are currently 8270 British Standards the majority of which are voluntary. However some 300 BSs are called up in government regulations. We do not have a breakdown of standards by subject area.

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1This document is available for consultation in the GATT secretariat, Centre William Rappard, Room 1073.
MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

Under the Director General's Committee (OC/35), the work of the Institution is organized through four management divisions:

(a) Standards Division;

(b) Quality Assurance Division, comprising those activities governed by the Quality Assurance Council;

(c) Information Services, Marketing and Resources Division, responsible for the and library activities, sales, subscriptions, printing, central marketing policies, promotion and design, and for property and personnel planning;

(d) Public Affairs Division, responsible for overall policy matters, BSI's constitutional and legal framework, public relations, educational work and the administration of the British Standards Society.

Supporting functions are grouped together as Financial, Computer and Management Services.

The departmental structure of BSI is shown in figure 2.
THE MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE OF BSI

DIRECTOR GENERAL'S COMMITTEE

STANDARDS DIVISION

- Standards Division Office (information, translation, enquiries)
- Standards Editing and Processing

QUALITY ASSURANCE DIVISION

- Certification and Assessment
- Test House
- Inspectorate

PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIVISION

- Secretariat (international relations, national policy and administration, legal matters, consumer affairs)
- Public Relations (education, British Standards Society, house journals, press office)

INFORMATION SERVICES, MARKETING AND RESOURCES DIVISION

- Printing
- Sales
- Subscriptions
- Marketing, Promotion
- Design
- Technical Help to Exporters, Library Services
- Property and Personnel

FINANCIAL, COMPUTER AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES

- Financial Policy
- Computer Services
- Management Services
Country: United Kingdom on behalf of Hong Kong

There are no non-governmental bodies in Hong Kong which set standards for products being imported into Hong Kong. The responsibility for the adoption of local standards and certification systems lies completely with the Hong Kong Government.

There are non-governmental certifying bodies operating in Hong Kong but the function of these bodies is only to certify that products being exported from Hong Kong meet the standards requirements of the export markets involved. These bodies who are involved only in export orientated activities could not therefore constitute a technical barrier to goods being imported into Hong Kong.
Country: United States

1. **Name:** American National Standards Institute, Inc. (ANSI).

2. **Date established:** 1918.

3. **Membership:** 220 standards developing organizations and over 1,000 private companies.

4. **Organizational structure and management:**
   ANSI is governed by a Board of Directors. Its programs are carried out by councils, boards and committees. Membership is open to any interested party, domestic or foreign.

5. **Financing:** Major sources of ANSI income are membership dues and revenue from the sale of publications.

6. **Activities:** ANSI, a private, non-governmental organization, is the coordinator of voluntary standards activities in the United States and the agency that approves standards as American national standards. It also serves as the coordinator and manager of U.S. participation in the work of non-governmental international standards organizations and the clearinghouse for information on voluntary national and international standards.

7. **Fields of standardization:**

8. **Fields of certification:**

9. **Publications:**
   - Annual Catalog of American National Standards and Periodic Supplements
   - Standards Action, biweekly publication of proposed ANSI standards
   - ANSI Reporter, biweekly newsletter on national and international standards-related activities
   - and American National Standards.
Country: United States

1. Name: American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME).

2. Date established:

3. Membership: Membership in ASME, a non-governmental body, is open to all domestic and foreign individuals whose educational requirements and/or professional qualifications satisfy the requirements for one of the several membership grades. Grades of membership include: Fellow, member, associate member, executive affiliate, affiliate and student.

4. Organizational structure and management: ASME develops codes and standards by committees which operate under procedures accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

5. Financing: Financial support of ASME's codes and standards writing activity is derived from the sale of codes and standards. No financial assistance from corporate or government bodies is accepted.

6. Activities: ASME develops, promulgates and administers codes, standards and accreditation programs.

7. Fields of standardization: Mechanical engineering and the allied arts and sciences.

8. Fields of certification:

9. Status of publications: There are currently over 600 codes and standards available from ASME, covering such areas as: elevators, plumbing, threads, boilers, pressure vessels, nuclear power plants, machine tools, piping, fasteners and keys, cranes and hoists, drafting and performance testing.
Country: United States

1. **Name:** Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers (AHAM)

2. **Date established:**

3. **Membership:** U.S. manufacturers of home appliances, both major and portable; overseas manufacturers of both major and portable appliances who market these products in the U.S.; and associates, manufacturers of products used in the function of major or portable appliances and manufacturers of components and/or materials used in the manufacture of these appliances.

4. **Organizational structure and management:**

   Operating rules are set down in a publication titled "Policy and Procedures governing Technical Standards" which establishes procedures whereby members of AHAM (through its various engineering committees and boards up through the board of directors) approve standards. AHAM standards are developed through a consensus procedure acceptable to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) where they are approved by all nationally interested parties, and thereafter recognized as American national standards.

5. **Financing:**

6. **Activities:** AHAM, a non-governmental body, develops American national performance standards for home appliances.

7. **Fields of standardization:**

   Performance standards for some 30 major and portable appliances have been recognized and published as American national standards and some 20 are under development.

8. **Fields of certification:**

   AHAM verifies or rerates manufacturer's certifications on room air conditioners, refrigerators and freezers, dehumidifiers and humidifiers which are tested according to the applicable AHAM/American national standard.

9. **Status of publications:**

   American national performance standards for major and portable appliances and certification directories of AHAM certified products.
Country: United States

1. **Name:** Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE).

2. **Date established:**

3. **Membership:** 39,000 members from over 80 countries.

4. **Organizational structure and management:**
   SAE is divided into 53 local sections, and has over 139 student branches and clubs.

5. **Financing:**

6. **Activities:** SAE, a non-governmental body, develops standards, specifications and test methods related to transportation technology. It sponsors meetings, seminars, conferences and continuing education programs in the field of automotive engineering.

7. **Fields of standardization:**
   Transportation technology.

8. **Fields of certification:**

9. **Status of publications:**
   Automotive Engineering, a monthly periodical; The SAE Handbook, an annual automotive engineering reference work of ground vehicle standards; SAE standards, specifications and test methods.
Country: United States

1. **Name:** Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL).

2. **Date established:** 1894

3. **Membership:** UL has several membership categories: standards experts, consumers, public utilities officials, public safety authorities, government representatives (state and federal), and insurance representatives. Manufacturers are not eligible for membership. Membership is open to qualified foreign or domestic individuals.

4. **Organizational structure and management:**
   UL's trustees are elected by the corporate members. They must be associated with one of the following categories: insurance industry, consumer interest, governmental body or agency, education, public safety body or expert, standardization expert, public utility, or at large. The corporate members of UL are drawn from the same categories, in addition to the officers of the corporation. Manufacturers or vendors of products subject to UL coverage are not eligible for membership.

5. **Financing:** UL's financial support comes from those who contract with UL to conduct engineering evaluations of their products and provide follow-up inspection services.

6. **Activities:** UL is a non-governmental not-for-profit organization. UL establishes, maintains and operates facilities for the evaluation of products and technologies to determine that their design and performance provides for reduction of the risk of injury to persons and damage to property incident to their use. It establishes through contractual arrangements with manufacturers for UL's audit of production to assure continuous conformance of the products and technologies with applicable requirements. UL's services are uniformly available throughout the United States and in 57 foreign countries.

7. **Fields of standardization:**
   UL develops and promulgates standards to serve its evaluation purpose.

8. **Fields of certification:**
   UL identifies evaluated products and technologies through a system of marking that permits their recognition by consumers, authorities having jurisdiction, and others.
9. Status of publications:

Standards for Safety, a biannual catalog of UL standards which lists published and proposed standards; UL Trends, a monthly newsletter of UL activities; Lab Data, a quarterly technical and informational publication; Consumer Advisory Council Bulletin; and UL Product directories on building materials, fire protection equipment, fire resistance, recognized component, electrical appliance and utilization equipment, electrical construction materials, hazardous location equipment, general information from electrical construction materials and hazardous location equipment, marine products, automotive, burglary protection and mechanical equipment, and gas and oil equipment.
1. **Name:** American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM).

2. **Date established:**

3. **Membership:** Individual and organizational membership is open to all interested and knowledgeable parties, whether domestic or foreign.

4. **Organizational structure and management:**
   ASTM is governed by a Board of Directors. Its membership is drawn from all parties of interest. ASTM standards are developed in its technical committees, which are open to participation from all interested parties, domestic or foreign. Presently ASTM has in its jurisdiction approximately 6,700 standards.

5. **Financing:** Approximately 90 per cent of ASTM income is derived from the sale of ASTM publications. It receives no government funding.

6. **Activities:** ASTM is a management system for the development of voluntary full consensus standards. ASTM provides a legal, administrative and publications forum within which all interested and affected parties (producers, users, ultimate consumers and government and academia) can meet on a common ground to write standards which will best meet the needs of all concerned.

7. **Fields of standardization:**
   Materials, products, systems and services.

8. **Fields of certification:**

9. **Status of publications:**
   ASTM Book of Standards, an annual listing of all ASTM standards (48 volumes); Standardization News, monthly magazine; special technical publications, symposia and related publications; standards adjuncts; reference radiographs; data series; and the following journals: Journal of Testing and Evaluation; Cement, Concrete and Aggregate, Geotechnical Testing Journal; Composites Technology Review; and Journal of Forensic Sciences.