Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade

INDIVIDUAL STANDARDIZING AND CERTIFYING BODIES

Note by the Secretariat

Addendum

The present document includes information on individual standardizing and certifying bodies in Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Romania, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, and Yugoslavia.
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Country: AUSTRIA

1. **Body:** OESTERREICHISCHES NORMUNGSINSTITUT (ON) (Austrian Standards Institute)

2. **Date established:** 1920

3. **Membership:**
   Representatives of national and economic administration of the federal government and the provinces, of independent economic bodies and of professional organizations interested in standardization and representing the interests of producers and consumers.

4. **Organizational structure and management:**
   ON is a non-profit organization incorporated by public law.

5. **Financing:**
   About one half of total resources come from the sale of publications and over one third from the sale of other services. The balance originates from subscriptions of members, certification and testing and a small (less than 10 per cent) government subsidy.

6. **Activities:**
   Standards-writing and certification, publications and educational and promotional activities. ON is empowered to grant the title "ONORM" or a corresponding label to indicate that a product has been manufactured in keeping with an applicable ON standard.

7. **Fields of standardization:**
   Ores and metals, mechanical engineering, building and construction, electrotechnology, health and medical equipment, non-metallic materials, chemical and allied industries, special technologies.

8. **Fields of certification:**
   Applies to all ONORM standards.

9. **Status of publications:**
   Most ONORM standards are voluntary. However, they can become mandatory in toto or in part by acts of parliament or decree.
Country: BELGIUM

1. **Body:** INSTITUT BELGE DE NORMALISATION (IBN) (Belgian Standardization Institute)

2. **Date established:** 1946

3. **Membership:**

4. **Organizational structure and management:**
   IBN is a non-profit association under government supervision as a body established in the public interest.

5. **Financing:**
   About one-third of total funds is raised through the sale of publications (30 per cent), certification and testing, one-fourth comes from subscriptions of members and 40 per cent in the form of a government subsidy.

6. **Activities:**
   Elaboration of standards, certification, publications and training and promotion.

7. **Fields of standardization:**
   Mechanical engineering, building and construction, chemical and allied industries, electrotechnology, non-metallic materials, ores and metals, health and medical equipment, and agriculture.

8. **Fields of certification:**

9. **Status of publications:**
   Almost all IBN standards are voluntary.
Country: BRAZIL

1. **Body:** ASSOCIACAO BRASILEIRA DE NORMAS TECNICAS (ABNT)  
   (Brazilian Association for Standardization)

2. **Date established:** 1940

3. **Membership:**

4. **Organizational structure and management:**
   ABNT is a private entity granted official recognition by a government authority.

5. **Financing:**
   Subscriptions account for about half of revenues, certification and testing for a quarter, publications and other services and government funds (5 per cent) for the balance.

6. **Activities:**
   Preparation of standards, certification, publications and training-promotion. ABNT is required to publish all national standards in force and has started to publish proposed national standards in the electric and electronics fields.

7. **Fields of standardization:**

8. **Fields of certification:**

9. **Status of publications:**
   All ABNT standards are voluntary.
1. Name:
   a) Canadian Gas Association
   b) Association Canadienne du Gaz
   c) CGA

2. Date of Establishment:
   1907 (Standardization activities began in the mid 1950's)

3. Membership:
   Over 650 corporate and individual members involved in the production,
   transmission and distribution of natural gas, as well as pipeline contractors,
   engineering firms, and manufacturers of gas burning equipment, appliances
   and accessories.

4. Organizational Structure:
   a) Board of Directors (24 members)
   b) Executive Committee (8 members)
   c) Officers:
      Chairman
      Vice-Chairman (2)
      President
      Vice-President (4)
      The president is the senior administrative officer of the Association
   d) Staff:
      Total staff of 84 of whom approximately 43 are involved with
      standardization, testing and certification activities.

5. Financing:
   Membership Fees
   Testing and Certification Fees
   Sale of Standards

6. Activities:
   a) Standards writing, testing and certification
   b) CGA publishes and sells only its own standards
   c) CGA has no power to enforce technical regulations
   d) CGA is not a member of any international or regional
      standardization or certification body
   e) CGA has no function with respect to implementation
      of the Standards Code except with respect to its own activities
   f) CGA Annual Report
      CGA Standards Report
      CGA Directory of Fuel Burning Appliances and Accessories
7. Fields of Standardization:
   a) Gas fired equipment, accessories and associated equipment
      Container assemblies for liquid petroleum gas
      Gas pipeline systems (joint interest with CSA: responsibility for
      secretariat and publication of standards is with CSA)
      Hose, couplings and valves for application with gas fired equipment
      Liquid petroleum gas torches
      Pigtails, expansion coils and flexible hose connections for liquid
      petroleum gas
      Pressure regulating valves for liquid petroleum gas
      Safety relief valves for propane containers
      Valves for liquid petroleum gas
      Propane Fuel Dispensers
      Propane Fuel Systems for use on Highway Vehicles
      Compressed Natural Gas Fuel Systems for use on Highway Vehicles
   b) Ten (10) New Editions of Standards, 2 Preliminary Standards and 2
      New Editions of Installation Codes were issued in 1980/81

8. Fields of Certification:
   The Canadian Gas Association (CGA) operates certification programs
   concerning the safety and performance of products and systems in the
   following subject areas:
   a) Gas-fired appliances and equipment
   b) Appliances and equipment utilizing solid fuels, liquid fuels or
      electricity, where the components of these energies are complementary
      to gaseous fuel components in the same product, i.e. products which
      are operated by two forms of energy in combination, gas and one other
   c) Appliances and equipment utilizing solid fuel, liquid fuels or
      electricity where the equipment utilizing these energies is inter-
      changeable with or complementary to the equipment utilizing gaseous
      fuel in a product line
   d) Appliances and equipment utilizing, servicing or supplying steam
      and/or hot water which are part of a product line identified in a,
      b, or c above.
   e) Accessories and components associated with a, b, c and d above,
      including electrical accessories and components associated with
      a, b, c and d above for specific certification applications
   f) Accessories and components used in the control, supply and conveyance
      of gaseous fuel.
9. Status of Publications:

a) 84 standards have been issued in the following areas:
- Food Processing and Food Refrigeration Equipment
- Domestic and Commercial Heating Equipment and Air Conditioning
- Large Input Commercial and Industrial Equipment
- Domestic and Commercial Water Heaters and Boilers
- Incineration
- Accessories
- Laundry Equipment
- Hose, Couplings and Assemblies
- Valves, Manual
- Portable Type Camping Equipment
- Industrial Engines and Fuel Systems
- Installation Codes for Natural Gas and Propane Burning Equipment
- Installation Code for Digester Gas Systems
- Natural Gas and Propane Fuel Systems for Highway Vehicles

b) All CGA Standards are either used as the basis for technical regulations or are referenced in technical regulations.

c) CGA does not enforce technical regulations.

1. Name:
   a) Canadian General Standards Board
   b) Office des normes générales du Canada
   c) CGSB

2. Date of Establishment:
   1934

3. Membership:
   CGSB is part of the Department of Supply and Services, Government of Canada. The Board has seventeen members, who are appointed by the Minister of Supply and Services. They are drawn from federal government departments (4), provincial government departments (3), municipalities (3), national associations (6) and independent individuals (1).

4. Organizational Structure:
   a) The Canadian General Standards Board (17 members)
      Executive Committee
      Standing Committee on Standardization
      Standing Committee on Qualification/Certification
   b) Officers:
      Chairman
      Executive Director
   c) Staff:
      49

5. Financing:
   a) Fees for standards development
   b) Sale of standards
   c) Fees for qualification/certification listing services

6. Activities:
   a) Standards writing and qualification/certification listing services
   b) CGSB publishes only its own standards
   c) CGSB has no power to enforce technical regulations
   d) CGSB is not a member of any international or regional standardization or certification body
   e) CGSB has no function related to the implementation of the Standards Code, except with respect to its own activities
   f) Canadian General Standards Board: Role and Operations
      Canadian General Standards Board: The Year in Review
      Canadian General Standards Board: Quarterly Journal
7. **Fields of Standardization:**

   a) Abrasives, Coated
       Acoustical Materials
       Adhesives
       Asbestos-Cement Products
       Bedding
       Blood Grouping Reagents
       Brushes, Brooms and Mops
       Canning Jar Lids
       Canvas Equipment
       Carpets and Drapes
       Chemicals
       Clothing
       Containers, Household and Commercial Utility
       Cordage
       Corrosion Prevention
       Decalcomanias and Prefabricated Markings
       Doors
       Drafting and Graphic Arts Material and Equipment
       Drugs: Manufacture, Control and Distribution
       Equipment, Major Kitchen
       Fencing, Industrial and Residential
       Fiberboard, Wood (Hardboard)
       Filling Materials, Textile Related
       Filters, Air
       Fire-Fighting Chemicals
       Fishing Gear
       Flooring
       Foods
       Forms, Printed Stationery
       Framing Members, Steel
       Fuels, Solid
       Furniture, Furnishings and Related Items
       Garment Sizes
       Gauges Pressure
       Glass and Glazing
       Graphic Arts Terminology
       Hardware, Builders Finishing
       Hearing Aids
       Humane Animal Traps
       Identification of Canadian Made Products
       Insulation, Thermal
       Interpretation Systems, Simultaneous
       Law Enforcement Equipment
       Leather
       Life Jackets and Personal Flotation Devices
Lighters
Luggage
Masonry Water Repellants
Matches
Measuring Devices, Household
Microfilming
Office Equipment and Machinery
Office Supplies
Optical Supplies
Packaging and Packaging Materials
Paints, Pigments and Related Commodities
Paper Products
Petroleum and Associated Products
Pharmaceutical Products
Pipe Joints
Plastics
Posts, Adjustable, Steel
Printing and Bookbinding Supplies
Refractories
Road Materials, Bituminous
Roof Coverings, Nonbituminous Organic
Rubber Products
Safety of Toys
Screens, Window
Sealants, Building
Siding for Building Construction, Metal and Vinyl
Sieves, Testing
Signage
Skylights
Sleeping Bags
Soaps and Detergents
Stitches, Seams and Stitching
Surgical Dressings
Surgical Instruments
Survival Equipment
Syringes, and Needles, Hypodermic
Testing, Nondestructive
Textiles
Textiles, Care Labelling
Thermometers
Tile, Ceramic
Tools, Cutting
Tools, Hand
Tools (Pneumatic), Portable Power
Trade Documents
Upholstery Fabrics
Utensils, Kitchen, Institution and Domestic
Vapor Barrier Materials for Building Construction
Waterproofing Building Construction, Bituminous Materials
Waxes and Polishes
Windows
X-Ray Films
b) 40 new standards and 250 new editions of standards, amendments and test methods were issued in 1980/81

8. Fields of Certification:

- Builders Finishing Hardware
- Insulation Contractors
- Janitorial Supplies
- Insulating Glass Units
- Paint and Protective Coatings
- Thermal Insulation

9. Status of Publications:

a) 1800 standards have been published by CGSB
b) an unknown number of CGSB standards are referenced in technical regulations
c) CGSB does not enforce any technical regulations

CGSB standards related to building construction (approx. 450) are listed in the "Buildcore Index", a publication of Buildcore Construction Information/Canada, 1 Sparks Ave., Willowdale, Ontario. M2H 2W1
Country: CANADA

1. Name:
   a) Canadian Standards Association
   b) Association Canadienne de Normalisation
   c) CSA

2. Date of Establishment:
   1919

3. Membership:
   a) Committee member - (5978)
   b) Sustaining member - an individual, partnership, company, government
      or municipal department or agency, public utility, industrial or
      technical association. (2130)
   c) Associate member
   d) Honorary member

4. Organizational Structure:
   a) Board of Directors consisting of:
      (i) 16 voting members of the Association who are
      elected by the members of the Association;
      (ii) 8 persons who are appointed by the Board of Directors;
      (iii) the President and the immediate Past Chairman of the Board,
      unless the immediate Past Chairman of the Board is a director by
      virtue of his appointment or election under (i) and (ii) above.
   b) Executive Committee consisting of 5-7 members of the Board of Directors
   c) Officers:
      Chairman of the Board
      Vice-Chairman
      President
      Corporate Secretary
      The President is the Chief Operating Office of the
      Association and has full authority to manage and direct the business
      and affairs of the Association and to employ and discharge agents and
      employees of the Association.
   d) Staff: more than 600 located in the Rexdale (Toronto) headquarters and
      in regional offices located in Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Ottawa
      and Montreal.

5. Financing:
   a) Testing, Inspection and Certification Charges
   b) Sustaining Membership Fees
   c) Sale of standards
6. **Activities:**

   a) Standards writing, testing, inspection and certification
   b) CSA publishes and sells only its own standards
   c) CSA has no power to enforce technical regulations
   d) CSA is not a member of any international or regional standardization or certification body
   e) CSA has no functions related to the implementation of the Standards Code, except with respect to its own activities
   f) CSA - Information Update
      CSA - Standards Canada
      CSA - The Consumer
      Standards Forum

7. **Fields of Standardization:**

   a) Abbreviations, Definitions and Symbols/Metric System
      Assurance Sciences
      Automotive Safety
      Building Materials and Products
      Canadian Electrical Code - Part I, Inside Wiring Rules
      Canadian Electrical Code - Part II, Construction and Test Standards
      Canadian Electrical Code - Part III, Outside Wiring Rules
      Computers, Information Processing and Office Machines
      Concrete
      Electrical and Mechanical Mines Safety
      Electrical Engineering
      Electromagnetic Interference Compatibility
      Environmental Protection
      Ferrous Metals
      Fire Safety and Fuel Burning Equipment
      Forest Products
      Health Care Technology
      Industrialized Building Construction
      Lifting, Hoisting and Related Devices
      Masonry
      Materials Handling
      Mechanical and General Engineering Work
      Nuclear Power
      Occupational Protective Equipment and Products
      Occupational Safety Codes
      Performance of Electrical Products
      Photography
      Pipeline Systems and Materials
      Plumbing Products and Materials
      Solar Energy
      Sports and Recreational Equipment
      Structures (Design)
      Welding

   b) 46 new standards, 46 new editions of standards and 36 French editions of standards were published in 1980/81
8. **Fields of Certification:**

- Electrical Equipment
- Building Products and Structures
- Fuel Burning and Handling Equipment
- Health Care Technology
- Occupational Health and Safety Products
- Plumbing Products
- Recreational Safety Equipment

9. **Status of Publications:**

a) 960 standards have been issued by the CSA

b) Approximately 500 CSA standards are referenced directly or indirectly in technical regulations

c) CSA does not enforce any technical regulations

1. **Name:**
   
a) Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada  
b) Laboratoires des assureurs du Canada  
c) ULC

2. **Date of Establishment:**  
   
1920

3. **Membership:**  
   
Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada is a not-for-profit Corporation  
with Membership taken from the Members of the Insurers' Advisory  
Organization. Such Membership is derived from a broad cross-section  
of the fire and casualty insurance companies operating in Canada  
currently numbering 58 companies.

4. **Organizational Structure:**  
   
a) The Membership of ULC meets annually at which time a Board of  
   Directors of eleven persons is elected to oversee the affairs  
of the Corporation.  

b) The officers of ULC currently consist of the Chairman, two  
   Vice-Chairmen, (who are elected from among the Directors), the  
   President, the Vice-President, the Secretary and the Treasurer.  

c) The President is the chief administrative officer of the Corporation.  

d) The staff, presently numbering in the order of 100, is substantially  
   located at the head office and testing station in Scarborough,  
   Ontario. ULC also maintains inspection centres at Montreal, Vancouver  
   and Winnipeg.

5. **Financing:**  
   
ULC is a completely self-supporting organization with revenue for its  
operations being substantially derived from fees billed to those making  
application for examination, test, report and listing (certification)  
of their products, and the service charges related to the associated  
follow-up programmes. Some revenue is also obtained from the sale of  
ULC publications.

6. **Activities:**  
   
a) ULC maintains and operates laboratories and a certification service  
   for the examination, testing and classification of devices, con­  
   structions, materials, systems and services to determine their  
   relation to life, fire and property hazards.
ULC also develops and publishes standards, classifications and specifications for products and services having a bearing on fire, accident, or property hazards.

b) ULC publishes and sells only its own standards.

c) ULC has no power to enforce technical regulations.

d) ULC is not a member of any international or regional standardization or certification body.

e) ULC has no function related to the implementation of the Standards Code, except with respect to its own activities.

f) Information covering the various services provided by ULC and the various devices, constructions, materials, systems and services which are the subjects of ULC Certification Programmes, is contained in the ULC List of Equipment and Materials currently published in two volumes, respectively entitled Volume I "General" and Volume II "Building Construction".

General information covering ULC activities including the status of ULC Standards is published periodically in the ULC "News".

7. Fields of Standardization:

a) ULC is recognized under the National Standards System as having primary interest in the broad subject area of fire hazard, fire protection and associated life safety related to product use or application in a system. Specific subject areas include:

1. Fire Hazard, fire protection and associated life safety of building materials, products and constructions.

2. Flammability of liquids and materials.


4. Fire extinguishers and fire extinguishing systems.

5. Fire fighting equipment and apparatus.

6. Fire ladders.

7. Fire alarm equipment and systems.

8. Stationary storage containers for flammable liquids.

10. Cargo tanks and associated components and systems for use with flammable liquid tank vehicles.

11. Fireplaces and fireplace stoves for solid fuels.

12. Gas vents and factory-built chimneys.


14. Burglary protection equipment systems and services.

b) During the period 1980-1981 ULC published 16 New Standards, 10 Revised Standards and 2 Preliminary Standards. In addition approximately 65 drafts of new standards or revisions to standards were prepared.

8. Fields of Certification:

The broad field of ULC Certification activities is concerned with the testing and classification of devices, constructions, materials and systems to determine their relation to life, fire and property hazards. Specific subject areas include:

1. Mechanical Equipment

Pertaining to the mechanical strength and operation of equipment with regard to possibility of personal injury and, where appropriate, electrical fire and shock hazard.

2. Automotive Equipment

Pertaining to motor vehicle systems or components with regard to fire hazard.

3. Burglary Protection Equipment

Pertaining to products, systems and services with respect to protection afforded against burglary, robbery or theft.

4. Hazardous Location Equipment

Pertaining to the safety of operation of electrical equipment having a fire protection or fire prevention application and intended for use in specific hazardous locations as defined in the Canadian Electrical Code.

5. Fire Protection Equipment

Pertaining to products, systems and services relating to the prevention, detection, control and extinguishment of fire.
6. **Fuel-Burning and Flammable Liquids and Gases Equipment**

Pertaining to equipment for use with gases, petroleum base liquids or solid fuels, with reference to potential fire hazards.

7. **Liquids and Materials Classified as to Fire Hazard**

Pertaining to flashpoint (closed cup).

8. **Equipment and Materials for Building Construction and Furnishings**

Pertaining to products and systems with respect to behaviour under fire exposure conditions.

9. **Status of Publications:**

   a) ULC has published a total of some 130 standards, preliminary standards and guides all covering topics associated with ULC certification programmes.

   b) A number of ULC standards are referenced in the National Building Code of Canada (24) and the National Fire Code of Canada (9). ULC standards are also referenced in documents which provide a basis for enforifiable regulations such as; the Ontario Building Code (13) and building codes of other Provinces; the Ontario Gasoline Handling Act (10) and the Ontario Energy Act (27) and similar documents from other Provinces.

   c) ULC does not enforce any technical regulations.

Country: CHILE

1. **Body:** INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE NORMALIZACION (INN)  
   (National Standardization Institute)

2. **Date established:** 1973 (successor to National Institute of Technological Research and Standardization established in 1944)

3. **Membership:**

4. **Organizational structure and management:**  
   INN is a private body granted official government recognition.

5. **Financing:**  
   Government funds make up about 85 per cent of financial resources, the balance being split between income from publications (10 per cent) and from other services (5 per cent).

6. **Activities:**  
   Coordinate the work of scientific and technical laboratories. Preparation of standards, publication, metrology, education and promotion.

7. **Fields of standardization:**

8. **Fields of certification:**

9. **Status of publications:**  
   About two-thirds of INN standards are voluntary.
Country: GREECE

1. **Body:** HELLENIC ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION (ELOT)

2. **Date established:** 1976

3. **Membership:**

4. **Organizational structure and management:**
   ELOT is the sole authorized body for standardization in Greece. It is a non-profit independent organization granted official recognition by the government.

5. **Financing:**
   Government funds and sales of publications (6 per cent of total).

6. **Activities:**
   Formulate, publish and distribute standards on products, materials and services (including agricultural products); ELOT may establish agencies for the study of standardization subjects. Certification and testing and publication, education and promotion are the other main activities of ELOT.

7. **Fields of standardization:**
   Chemical and allied industries, ores and metals, health and medical equipment.

8. **Fields of certification:**

9. **Status of publications:**
   All ELOT standards are voluntary.
Country: HUNGARY

1. Body: MAGYAR SZABVANYUGYI HIVATAL (MSZH) (Hungarian Standards Office)

2. Date established: 1951

3. Membership:

4. Organizational structure and management:
   Government department. The Office is administered by a president appointed
   by the Government.

5. Financing:
   Two-thirds government, one-third sales of publications and other services.

6. Activities:
   Standards-writing and publication, quality control services, education and
   promotion.

7. Fields of standardization:
   Main fields are mechanical engineering, ores, metals and non-metallic
   minerals, chemical and allied industries, building and construction and
   electrotechnology.

8. Fields of certification:

9. Status of publications:
   All MSZH standards are mandatory.
Country: JAPAN

1. **Body**: JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS COMMITTEE (JISC)

2. **Date established**: 1949

3. **Membership**: Two hundred and forty members or less appointed by MITI, from among persons of learning and experience and officials of government agencies concerned, on the recommendation of the Ministers concerned. There are also associate members and technical experts of the Committee. Members of technical committees represent producers, dealers, consumers and academic circles.

4. **Organizational structure and management**:
   The Committee elects a chairman from among its members. The administrative affairs of JISC are handled by the Agency for Industrial Science and Technology. JISC is composed of a General Assembly, a Standards Council, 29 Divisional Councils and over 1,000 Technical Committees. After authorization by the Standards Council, draft standards are submitted to the competent Minister for approval and establishment. Original draft standards may also be submitted by any interested person for consideration by JISC.

5. **Financing**:
   Government.

6. **Activities**:
   Drafting of JIS (Japanese Industrial Standards), for approval by competent Ministers, either directly or through private organizations assigned by the Standards Department of the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology (MITI).

7. **Fields of standardization**:
   Main fields are: chemical engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, shipbuilding, civil engineering and architecture, non-ferrous and ferrous materials and metallurgy, automotive engineering, domestic wares, ceramics. Medicines, agricultural chemicals and chemical fertilizers are not covered by JIS.

8. **Fields of certification**:
   The designation of products eligible for JIS marking is made by the competent Ministers after consultation of JISC.

9. **Status of publications**:
   Publication of JIS standards is entrusted to the Japanese Standards Association (JAS), a non-profit foundation set up for the promotion of industrial standardization. JIS standards are voluntary, except as regards products designated for JIS marking. JAS publishes two monthly magazines of information on JIS and foreign (including international) standards: "Standardization and Quality Control" and "Standardization Journal". Compilation of existing JIS standards appear in General Catalogue of JIS, JIS Yearbook, JIS Handbooks, JIS Terminology, JIS Application Guidebooks, IE Services and Guidebooks on science and technology.
Country: NETHERLANDS

1. **Body:** NEDERLANDS NORMALISATIE-INSTITUUT (NNI)  
   (Netherlands Standards Institute)

2. **Date established:** 1959

3. **Membership:**

4. **Organizational structure and management:**
   The NNI is a private organization.

5. **Financing:**
   Sales of publications account for about half of resources, subscriptions for a third, and government funds for a fifth.

6. **Activities:**
   Standards-writing and publication; training and promotion.

7. **Fields of standardization:**

8. **Fields of certification:**

9. **Status of publications:**
   NNI standards are published in "Normalisatie Magazine". With rare exceptions, all NNI standards are voluntary.
Country: NEW ZEALAND

1. **Body:** STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND (SANZ)

2. **Date established:**
   SANZ was established in 1965 to replace the New Zealand Standards Institute which was set up in 1932.

3. **Membership:**
   Contributing organizations to the SANZ Committee system include Central Government Departments, local Government, semi-Government Departments, industry and trade groups, educations bodies and design professions.

4. **Organizational structure and management:**
   Governed by a Standards Council which is independent of government but assisted with finance from the Department of Trade and Industry.

5. **Financing:**
   Government grant 45 per cent, subscription 12 per cent, publications 35 per cent, certification testing 4 per cent and other services 4 per cent.

6. **Activities:**
   (a) SANZ is concerned with both standards-writing and certification.
   (b) SANZ publishes only its own standards and miscellaneous publications (MPs)
   (c) SANZ recommends to Government Departments who enforce standards and cite them as necessary.
   (d) Membership is taken up with ISO, IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission), PASC (Pacific Area Standards Congress). Liaison with TELARC (Testing Laboratory Accreditation Council of New Zealand), ILAC (International Laboratory Accreditation Council).
   (e) SANZ agrees to use international standards as the basis of New Zealand standards; whenever appropriate to write performance standards instead of design and descriptive standards; to identify parts of drafts which differ from relevant international standards and to give equal consideration to comments on drafts from other signatory countries.
   (f) Reports on the activities on SANZ can be found in the SANZ Annual Report to Parliament (G15) issued in July each year, the Standards Magazine issued monthly, and several brochures.
7. **Fields of standardization:**

(a) Areas of work

(b) Number of standards drafted or adopted 1980-81

8. **Fields of certification:**

A list of products licensed to carry the Standards Mark is included in the New Zealand Buyers Guide 1981

9. **Status of publications:**

(a) **Voluntary Standards** - All permissive standards are specifications, but they may specify a code of practice, a means of compliance, a method of test or a level of performance. Apart from New Zealand standards, there are overseas standards either adopted with or without amendment and declared as New Zealand standards, or overseas standards endorsed as suitable for use in New Zealand.

(b) **Standards Used As Bases For Government Regulations** - A few standards are cited by Government regulations. One is NZS 4218P: 1977 Minimum thermal insulation requirements for residential buildings. The Model General Bylaws (NZS 9201) and the Building Bylaws (NZS 1900) are adopted by individual local authorities when required.

(c) **Technical Regulations Enforced by SANZ** - None.

(d) **Other** - Miscellaneous publications which include reports and similar informative documents not suitable for formal declaration as standards.

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1. A table on organizational structure is available for reference in the Technical and Other Barriers to Trade Division (Office No.1073)

2. A list of SANZ Sectional Committees is available for reference in the GATT secretariat

3. A number of standards drafted for year ended 31 March 1981 is available for reference in the GATT secretariat

4. Available for consultation in the GATT secretariat
Country: PAKISTAN

1. **Body**: PAKISTAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION (PSI)

2. **Date established**: 1950

3. **Membership**:
   There are three classes of members: (a) sustaining members, including governments (central, local, and of participating countries) organizations and firms and professional scientific, etc. institutions; (b) ordinary members, i.e. individuals interested in standardization; (c) Committee members, serving on the General Council or a Committee of PSI and not representing membership of categories (a) or (b).

4. **Organizational structure and management**:
   PSI is a registered private organization. It is managed by a General Council whose members are elected or nominated for 3 years, and which appoints an Executive Committee to deal with day-to-day affairs, a Finance Committee, Divisions dealing with groups of industries and directed by Division Councils. The Director of PSI acts as Secretary of the General Council and other Committees.

5. **Financing**:
   Subscriptions and contributions and sales of publications account for about 10 per cent of financing, other services for a quarter and government grants for two-thirds of the total.

6. **Activities**:
   Standards-writing and publication, certification, quality control services and testing facilities.

7. **Fields of standardization**:
   Chemical and allied industries, agriculture, building and construction, electrotechnology and miscellaneous other.

8. **Fields of certification**:
   A Standard Mark of PSI is delivered to licence applicants for certifying conformity with PSI standards.

9. **Status of publications**:
   Most PSI standards are voluntary (95 per cent).
Country: ROMANIA

1. **Body:** INSTITUTUL ROMAN DE STANDARDIZARE (IRS) (Romanian Standardization Institute)

2. **Date established:** 1970

3. **Membership:**

4. **Organizational structure and management:**
   IRS is an autonomous body reporting to the National Council for Science and Technology. It functions as a specialized State agency.

5. **Financing:**
   Government

6. **Activities:**
   Coordination of national standardization activities. Establishes in final form draft standards developed by Government ministries and other bodies. Also prepares IRS standards.

7. **Fields of standardization:**
   Mechanical engineering, chemical and allied industries, electrotechnology, building and construction, ores and metals and agriculture are the main fields in which IRS has published standards.

8. **Fields of certification:**

9. **Status of publications:**
   IRS standards are mandatory.
## Country: Singapore

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information Required</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Name in national language, translation in one of the</td>
<td>Singapore Institute of Standards and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GATT languages and abbreviation</td>
<td>Industrial Research (SISIR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Date of establishment</td>
<td>January 1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Membership: number and types of organisations,</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>associations, government, agencies, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Organisational structure and management: main</td>
<td>1) Organizational structure is given in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>executive organs, responsible officers, responsibilities,</td>
<td>Appendix I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and appointment procedures</td>
<td>2) Appointment procedures are as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i) Chairman and Board of Management are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>appointed by the Minister for Trade and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii) All other officers are appointed by the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Financing: whether from sales revenues; government</td>
<td>Financing is as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grants, membership and certification fees, other sources,</td>
<td>i) Revenue from technical services, projects,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or a combination of these</td>
<td>technical information services, sales of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>standards, certification fees, training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>courses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii) Government grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iii) Foreign grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Activities:</td>
<td>Both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) whether standards-writing or certification or both</td>
<td>Publishes only its own standards. The</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) whether the body publishes only its own standards and/</td>
<td>standards are voluntary but become mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or technical regulations or also those of other bodies</td>
<td>when adopted by other government bodies for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) whether the body has any powers of enforcement for</td>
<td>implementation of their regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>technical regulations adopted by it or by other bodies</td>
<td>SISIR's activities are all voluntary</td>
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<tr>
<td>or agencies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Information Required</td>
<td>Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
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<tr>
<td>d) membership in international or regional standardization or certification bodies</td>
<td>ISO, IEC and Codex Alimentarius Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) functions, if any, related to the implementation of the Standards Code</td>
<td>SISIR is the enquiry point on national standardization and certification activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) names of publications where reports on the activities of the body can be found</td>
<td>SISIR annual report, Standards Council annual report and Technocom (a technical newsletter of SISIR)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Fields of standardization:
   a) areas of work, eg. documentation, water and air analysis, office equipment and services, packaging, textiles, SI-units, etc.
   b) number of standards and/or regulations drafted or adopted in 1980-1981

8. Fields of certification:
   main product groups covered

9. Status of publications:
   number of publications broken down by type, including as far as possible the main areas of work or product groups:
   a) voluntary standards
   b) standards used as bases for government regulations
   c) technical regulations enforced by the body itself
   d) other

   1980 - 18 standards and codes of practice were completed
   1981 - 24 standards and codes of practice were completed

   Building materials and metal products; electrical and electronic products; plastic, paints, pottery and soap products; food and consumer products

   ) See Appendix II
   )
   ) Nil
   )
   )
### Appendix II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field of Standardization</th>
<th>Number of standards so far published</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Voluntary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consumer products</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paper and pulps</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td>43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Metallurgical</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mechanical</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electrotechnical</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telecommunication</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemical</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plastics</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basic standards</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Country: SPAIN

1. **Body:** INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE RECIONALIZACION Y NORMALIZACION (IRANOR) (National Institute for Rationalization and Standardization)

2. **Date established:** 1946

3. **Membership:**

4. **Organizational structure and management:** IRANOR has the status of an organization incorporated by public law.

5. **Financing:** Seventy per cent of revenue are from government, about one fifth from sale of publications and the balance from subscriptions (3 per cent), certification fees (1 per cent) and other services.

6. **Activities:** Standards-writing and publication, certification, testing and promotion.

7. **Fields of standardization:** Mechanical engineering, ores and metals, non-metallic materials, agriculture, electrotechnology, chemical and allied industries, building and construction, special technologies, health and medical equipment, distribution of goods.

8. **Fields of certification:**

9. **Status of publications:** Most IRANOR standards are voluntary (96 per cent).
Country: Sweden

Information on Swedish National Standards Bodies - IVA

Name and date of establishment

1. Ingenjörsvetenskapsakademien (abbreviated IVA)
   The Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences (est. 1919)

Membership

The following independent commissions are active in the field:

a. Hiss- och Krankommissionen
   The Hoist and Elevator Commission (est. 1951)

b. Pålkommissionen
   The Piling Commission (est. 1959)

c. Transportforskningskommissionen
   The Transportation Research Commission (est. 1959)

d. Svetskommissionen
   The Welding Commission (est. 1931)

e. Tryckkärlskommissionen
   The Pressure Vessel Commission (est. 1944)

Organizational structure and management, financing activities, fields of standardization and certification, status of publications

a. The Hoist and Elevator Commission

The Commission has about 110 members: companies, post authorities etc. The work is performed in separate committees and working groups and is mainly financed by membership fees. The main task for the commission is to promote the development and establishment of standards and rules for the construction of hoists, elevators and other types of hoists. During 1980 and 1981 the Commission has among others revised the standards for electrical equipment for cranes and worked out new standards for overload equipment for cranes, steel construction standards for cranes (standards for design, production, installation and inspection), recommendations for inspection and rejection of steel cables and the embedment of metal in steel cables.
b. The Piling Commission

The Commission consist of representives for governmental and local authorities and institutes as well as private companies. The task of the Commission is to perform research and provide information on the construction and driving of piles. This includes recommendations for testpiling and loading. The work is performed in 13 working groups and during 1980 and 1981 has been presented in 6 publications.

c. The Transport Research Commission

The aim of the work of the Transport Research Commission is to promote the efficient use of transportation in society especially in industry. The work mainly deals with transportation research and very little includes standards and certifying questions.

d. The Welding Commission

The work of the Welding Commission is mainly oriented towards the development of practical inspection methods, rules for design and construction, safety rules and the promotion research and education.

Authorities, institutes and private companies are members of the Commission. The total number of members is about 100. The Commission is responsible for the Swedish representation in ISO/TC 44 Welding.

e. The Pressure Vessel Commission

The Pressure Vessel Commission has about 140 members companies as well institutes and governmental authorities. The main task for the Commission is to work out standards in the pressure vessel area.
Country: Sweden

Information on Swedish National Standards Bodies - SIS

1. Name:

SIS - Standardiseringskommissionen i Sverige (abbreviated SIS in English: The Swedish Standards Institution)

2. Date of establishment:

1922

3. Membership:

29 member organizations (in industry and commerce, branch associations and other institutions in society).

4. Organizational structure and management

Organizational structure and management: SIS is the coordinating body for national standardization in Sweden. Divisions may be affiliated to SIS; such divisions are, by agreement with SIS, in charge of defined technical areas.

SIS is an association and the terms of its Charter are laid down by the Swedish Government. The members consist of organizations in industry and commerce, branch associations and other institutions in society.

The highest decision-making body is the General Council which, at present, has 65 permanent members - representatives for the 29 member organizations and government departments, authorities and public utilities.

The activity of the Institution is led by an Executive Board - of 14 persons - and the managing director. SIS has a central office with some 80 employees. The chairman of the Executive Board is appointed by the Government.

The Technical Board of SIS is the body within the organization which approves all Swedish standards. There are about 12 members who represent divisions, other standardization bodies who closely follow the work of SIS and special expertise.

The standardization work is decentralized and is carried on in close cooperation with the branches of industry concerned by the following four divisions:

The Swedish Building Standards Institution (BST);
The Swedish Metals Standards Institution (MNSC);
The Swedish Electrotechnical Commission (SEK); and
The Swedish Mechanical Standards Institution.
The names of the divisions indicate which specialized area each of them is responsible for.

Standards within such fields as are not covered by divisions are handled by the SIS standardization group which is designated SIS-STG and corresponds to a division.

The divisions and the standardization group all work independently with the preparation of standard proposals and drafts - both Swedish and international - within their respective areas.

Each division is an independent organization which is responsible for standardization work within its own special branch, and is under the management of a council of an executive board consisting of representatives of the interested parties.

These interested parties are; branch organizations, industry and commerce, companies, public utilities and authorities. Each division has its own office and is led by a managing director.

The Swedish Building Standards Institution (BST) which was formed in 1942 is the Swedish central body for national and international standardization in the building industry. The decision-making body is the Council and an Executive Board.

The task of BST is to produce Swedish standards which can contribute to increased rationalization, in the widest meaning, in the building industry, by means of coordination, variety reduction and the more effective utilization of resources in the fields of planning, production and maintenance.

The Swedish Metals Standards Institution (MNC) was formed in 1947 and is the division for metallic materials. The highest decision-making body is the Executive Board, the members of which are appointed by five member organizations.

Sweden has participated in international standardization work since 1907 when the Swedish Electrotechnical Commission (SEK) was formed. In 1937 this was combined with the Electrical Standardization Committee (ESK) which had been formed in 1919 to be responsible for national Swedish standardization work in electricity and its applications.

SEK is affiliated to SIS as its division for standardization in electrotechnology; it is also the Swedish national committee of the IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) and CENELEC (Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique). The highest decision-making body is the General Council.
The Swedish Mechanical Standards Institution (SMS) started its activity in 1919 and has been since 1975 an independent organization. Previously it was a department in the Swedish Association of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Industries. SMS is the division for mechanical engineering. The highest decision-making bodies are the General Council, the Executive Board and the Technical Main Committee.

Standardization work outside the divisions is dealt with by SIS-STG. The group was formed in 1978 by combining a number of standard committees which during a period of years had been set up by the Executive Board of SIS. These were amalgamated into an organizational unit of SIS. The decision-making bodies of SIS-STG are the Executive Board (Group Executive Board) as well as the Main Committees for defined standardization areas. The Group Executive Board is appointed by the Executive Board of SIS, who also decides when new main committees are set up.

5 Financing:

SIS and its divisions are financed from three main sources. The total budget of the five organizations - SIS and its four divisions - is (1981) more than 50 million Swedish kronor (SEK). About 50 per cent of the total comes from private industry, 30 per cent from the government, and 20 per cent from the sales of standards and other publications.

6 Activities:

(a) Standards-writing as well as certification.
(b) All Swedish standards approved by the Technical Board of SIS are published by SIS.
(c) No power of enforcement for technical regulations.
(d) SIS is the Swedish member of ISO and CEN and SEK is the Swedish member of IEC and CENELEC.

SIS and its four divisions are all members of INSTA (INTernordic STandardization) which is an organization for cooperation between the Nordic standards bodies. It tries to work for national standards with an identical technical content for the Nordic countries and works for a joint Nordic attitude within the international organizations. However INSTA does not try to produce Nordic standards.

(e) SIS with its divisions is functioning as enquiry point in accordance with Article 10.2 of the Agreement.
SIS is also publishing notices for the Board of Commerce concerning proposed technical regulations and standards in accordance with Article 2.5.1 and 4.1.

Reports on the activities of SIS and its divisions can be found in the journal "STANDARD" published monthly by SIS. In addition SIS is publishing its Annual Report (Verksamhetsberättelse) and its Annual Directory (Standardkalendern).

7 Fields of standardization:

(a) See answer to 3 above.

(b) Number of standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1980</th>
<th>1981</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drafted</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adopted</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 Fields of certification:

Examples of products which can be SIS-marked:

- Portable fire extinguishers
- Steel doors
- Certain other building products
- Consignment notes
- Loading pallets
- Plastic tube components
- Identity cards

9 Status of publications:

(a) The number of Swedish standards per December 25, 1981: 5,643. Application of Swedish standards as such is always voluntary.

(b) During the period 1974 - 1980 120 technical regulations enforced by governmental agencies have made references to 521 Swedish standards.

(c) None.
Country: YUGOSLAVIA

1. **Body:** JUGOSLOVENSKI ZAVOD ZA STANDARDIZACIJU (JZS) (Yugoslav Institution for Standardization)

2. **Date established:** 1946

3. **Membership:**

4. **Organizational structure and management:**
   Government department.

5. **Financing:**
   Government.

6. **Activities:**
   Standards-writing and publication and certification.

7. **Fields of standardization:**
   Mechanical engineering, ores and metals, chemical and allied industries, agriculture, electrotechnology, distribution, building and construction.

8. **Fields of certification:**

9. **Status of publications:**
   About 95 per cent of JZS standards are mandatory.