

## International Update

International and regional items of interest for October 2016 are as follows:

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1. WTO members debated new proposals to ease global flow of services [More>>](#)
2. WTO launched 2016 World Trade Report on levelling the trading field for SMEs [More>>](#)
3. German Pre-G20 Standardisation Conference was held on 6-7 October in Berlin [More>>](#)
4. The 2016 SME Competitiveness Outlook report—Meeting the Standard for Trade—is launched [More>>](#)

ISO items of interest for October 2016 are as follows:

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1. ISO and ASTM International unveiled framework for creating global additive manufacturing standards [More>>](#)
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6. ISO 37001 *Anti-bribery management systems—Requirements with guidance for use* is now published [More>>](#)

IEC items of interest for October 2016 are as follows:

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1. IEC 80<sup>th</sup> General Meeting was held on 10 October in Frankfurt [More>>](#)
2. 34<sup>th</sup> Lord Kelvin Award was awarded to Mr. Uwe Kampet of BSH Home Appliances [More>>](#)
3. World Standards Day—Standards build trust—14 October 2016 [More>>](#)
4. Landmark agreement signed between IEC and CENELEC in Frankfurt [More>>](#)
5. Proposal for a new Systems Committee (SyC) on *Low Voltage Direct Current and Low Voltage Direct Current for Electricity Access* [More>>](#)
6. Proposal for a new technical committee on *Wearable Electronic Devices and Technologies* [More>>](#)

**\*\* For further information about any article please email: [mail@standards.org.au](mailto:mail@standards.org.au)**

## International

### 1. WTO members debated new proposals to ease global flow of services

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A meeting of the Working Party on Domestic Regulation was held on 6 October 2016. WTO members welcomed efforts to reinvigorate services negotiations by discussing two new proposals—on a trade facilitation agreement for services and on new disciplines for measures relating to the licensing and qualification of services suppliers.

Proposal for a trade facilitation agreement for services is a new proposal by India for an agreement to ease global services trade, with the aim of reducing bottlenecks that services and services suppliers face. These include high fees, opaque and cumbersome procedures and complex requirements for licensing and movement of persons. The proposal builds upon the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) in goods, which aims to streamline customs procedures as a means of cutting the time and cost involved in moving goods across borders. Many members expressed interest in the proposal and invited India to provide more details.

The proposed agreement would set provisions on all four modes of services supply of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). For services supplied through “mode 3” (a foreign company setting up subsidiaries or branches to provide services in another country), it suggests streamlining the setting up of businesses through a “single window”. For the cross-border movement of services suppliers (known as “mode 4”), it suggests simplifying work permit and visa procedures and ensuring that measures relating to taxation, fees and social security contributions do not unfairly disadvantage foreign service suppliers.

Proposal on domestic regulation in services is another proposal by eight members to simplify the way members handle the authorization processes for the licensing and qualification requirements of services suppliers. This includes the use of a single window, accepting electronic applications, and ensuring that application fees are reasonable and do not in themselves restrict the supply of a service.

Australia said this proposal would be complemented by further proposals on how licensing procedures and qualification requirements should be handled.

The Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) Group requested that they be exempt from taking on any new obligations and several developing countries highlighted the importance of special provisions for all developing countries.

Members also discussed e-commerce and reducing barriers to services suppliers seeking to access foreign markets in a meeting of the Trade in Services Council on 7 October.

Proposals for seminars on e-commerce and mode proposed to hold a workshop in the Council for Trade in Services on the services-related aspects of e-commerce. For some, the priority would be to help developing countries to enhance their understanding of and participation in e-commerce.

WTO members have renewed their commitment not to impose customs duties on e-commerce transmissions at each Ministerial Conference. Ministers last extended the moratorium at the Nairobi Ministerial Conference in December 2015.

## 2. WTO launched 2016 World Trade Report on levelling the trading field for SMEs

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Reduced trade barriers, improved transportation links, information technology and the emergence of global value chains give small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) the potential to become successful global traders, according to the WTO's flagship report launched on 27 September at the WTO Public Forum.

Director-General Roberto Azevêdo delivered the opening remarks at the report launch. He said: "SMEs are responsible for the largest share of employment opportunities in most economies—over 90% in some countries. And they are big employers of women and young people. In developing countries, for example, one in three SMEs is owned by women. By enhancing SMEs' opportunities in the global economy, we can help improve the lives of many individuals and communities. If we are to ensure that the global trading system is truly inclusive for SMEs, we must look at the challenges that they face to join trading flows and look at how we can tackle them."

The Report was launched at a plenary session of the Forum where the panelists discussed the findings of the Report and how SMEs can participate more actively in world trade. Today's increasingly interconnected global economy is transforming what is traded and who is trading, says the Report. Participation in international trade, once exclusive, can progressively become more inclusive.

The Report looks at how the international trade landscape is changing for SMEs, where new opportunities are opening up and old challenges remain, and what the multilateral trading system does and can do to encourage more widespread and inclusive SME participation in global markets.

This Report also finds that small businesses continue to face disproportionate barriers to trade and highlights the scope for coherent national and international policy actions that would enhance the ability of SMEs to participate in world markets more effectively. It underlines that participation in trade has an important role to play in helping SMEs become more productive and grow. For open trade and global integration to fully benefit everyone, it is crucial to ensure that all firms—not just large corporations—can succeed in today's global marketplace.

The World Trade Report is the WTO's flagship annual publication. It aims to deepen understanding about trends in trade, trade policy issues and the multilateral trading system.

## 3. German Pre-G20 Standardisation Conference was held in Berlin

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German Pre-G20 Standardisation Conference –Standards Boost the Digital World—was held in Berlin Germany on 6 and 7 October 2016. The event was conducted jointly by the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, the German Institute for Standardization and the German Commission for information technology in DIN and VDE.

The purpose of this conference was to prepare and to discuss issues of potential relevance for the German G20 presidency in 2016. The delegates compared existing standardization initiatives within the G20 community, and identified common ground and opportunities and potentials for cooperation in international standardization with experts from governments and standards organizations.

Standards Australia participated on the panel at the conference focused on industry 4.0 smart manufacturing. The panel acknowledged that for successful Industry 4.0 there is a need for:

- standards to consolidate at an international level;
- efficient collaboration between international standardisation organisations;
- a worldwide accepted reference model enriched by open source reference implementation;
- a network of test centres for access to SMEs; and
- standardisation to be taken into account from the very beginning.

All results of the workshops will serve as inputs for the German G20 presidency in the appropriate forums. More details can be found on the event website: <https://www.bmwi-registrierung.de/GPG20SC/>.

#### 4. 2016 SME Competitiveness Outlook report

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The International Trade Centre (ITC), a development agency that supports the internationalization of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) has launched the 2016 SME Competitiveness Outlook Report. This year's theme is meeting the standard for trade, with a focus on how SMEs can increase their chances to connect to international value chains and consumers in a socially and environmentally sustainable manner.

This year's report emphasizes on the major impact that standards and regulations bring to SME competitiveness. The report combines data analysis, academic insights, thought leader opinions and case studies to provide guidance for policymakers, business managers and standard setters. It contains:

- Governance insights for voluntary sustainability standards;
- New evidence on how standards and regulations affect trade and business performance;
- Guidance for SMEs on how to select and implement standards and regulations;
- A policy action plan to strengthen SMEs' ability to meet standards and regulations.

Established in 1964, the International Trade Centre (ITC) is the joint agency of the World Trade Organization and the United Nations. The agency enables SMEs in developing and transition economies to become more competitive and connect to international markets for trade and investment, thus raising incomes and creating job opportunities, especially for women, young people, and poor communities.

The complete report can be accessed at here: <http://www.intracen.org/uploadedFiles/SMECO2016.pdf>

## ISO

### 1. ISO and ASTM International unveiled framework for creating global additive manufacturing standards

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ISO and ASTM International have jointly crafted the Additive Manufacturing Standards Development Structure, a framework which will help meet the needs for new technical standards in this fast-growing field. Additive manufacturing (AM), also known as 3D printing, is the process of joining materials layer upon layer, as opposed to "subtractive manufacturing" methods such as machining.

The new structure will help:

- guide the work of global experts and standards development organizations involved in AM standardization;
- identify standards-related gaps and needs in the AM industry;
- prevent overlap and duplicative efforts in AM standards development;
- ensure cohesion among AM standards;
- prioritize AM standards areas; and
- improve usability and acceptance among the AM community, including manufacturers, entrepreneurs, consumers, and others.

Based on this structure, standards can be developed at three levels:

- general standards (e.g., concepts, common requirements, guides, safety);
- standards for broad categories of materials (e.g. metal powders) or processes (e.g. powder bed fusion); and,
- specialized standards for a specific material (e.g. aluminum alloy powders), process (e.g. material extrusion with ABS), or application (e.g., aerospace, medical, automotive).

"This structure will help experts worldwide interact in a more streamlined and meaningful way, leading to the integration and application of new technologies at an accelerated rate," said Carl Dekker, president of MET-L-FLO Inc., and chair of ASTM International's committee on additive manufacturing technologies (F42). "In the future, we could see even more benefits, such as uniform workforce training and a stronger ability to focus on constant quality improvement rather than potential confusion surrounding specifications."

This structure was jointly approved by F42 and ISO/TC 261 after a July meeting in Tokyo. This reflects progress under the Partner Standards Developing Organization agreement signed five years ago between the two globally-respected standards development organizations. In creating this document, both groups reviewed past, existing, and planned standards development efforts.

The new structure does not confine the scope of work for any standards organization but provides a framework in which the majority of standards needs can be met. A companion guidance document is also being developed to accompany this structure.

This framework is part of the Partner Standards Development Organization (PSDO) cooperation agreement that was approved in 2011 by the respective governing bodies of ISO and ASTM in consultation with the ISO national member body where ASTM has its legal seat (ANSI).

Australia do not currently participate in the work of this committee, for further information please email: [mail@standards.org.au](mailto:mail@standards.org.au).

## 2. New proposal to establish an ISO TC: Medicinal plants (TS/P 264)

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A proposal to establish a new ISO technical committee on Medicinal plants has been submitted to ISO by ISIRI (The Islamic Republic of Iran). The scope of this technical committee is as follows:

*Standardization in the field of medicinal plants as well as medicinal plants propagation materials, in particular terminology, sampling, test methods and analysis, product specifications, safety and quality requirements for packaging, storage and transportation. Medicinal plants substances with regard to safety and quality such as content of active material, values for physical, chemical specifications and microbial contaminants, chemical residues and heavy metals etc., must be based on recognized international standards or deliverables and should be laid down in written form.*

Excluded from its scope are products covered by ISO/TC 54 Essential oils, ISO/TC 245 Traditional Chinese Medicine and ISO/TC 215 Health Informatics.

Standards Australia will be consulting with stakeholders on this proposal. For more information or to make a submission please contact Adam.Stingemore@standards.org.au by 10 January 2017.

## 3. ISO/CD 41001 Facilities management

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In this rapidly evolving world of facilities management, a new ISO management system standard will be more than welcome. As the common language for facilities management, ISO 41001 *Facilities management—Management systems—Requirements with guidance for use*, is currently under development and has reached Committee Draft stage.

As the newest professional discipline in business and real-estate sectors, facilities management bespeaks a clear need for organizations to improve their compliance and operational efficiencies. While facilities management is currently one of the fastest-growing professional and operational disciplines worldwide, it suffers from a general lack of knowledge and awareness; thus a framework that articulates “what it is” would be extremely beneficial to emerging markets.

The new management system standard ISO 41001, *Facilities management – Management systems – Requirements with guidance for use*, intends to further increase awareness and support the development, implementation and maintenance of effective facilities management regimes in all sectors of industry and commerce worldwide.

ISO 41001 is about recognizing the scope of responsibilities and creating a management structure and resource appropriate to the needs of the organization. Its main focus is to provide a framework and criteria against which facilities management teams can be measured as being “fit for purpose” for the organizations that they serve.

The future standard will enable a continuity of language and set a benchmark in terms of the management approach, while providing emerging markets with a template on which to build and develop a facilities management regime.

“The development of such a standard is a first for the discipline and something that is generating a fair degree of interest internationally,” explained Mitchell. “ISO/TC 267 has been able to work together to form strong consensus across the 30+ countries that are currently members, which is globally relevant for the facilities management industry.”

ISO 41001 will enable the supply side of organizations to acquire certification as a market differentiator and help private- and public-sector organizations set the benchmarks they expect their supply partners to adhere to. This, ultimately, will be to the advantage of all parties. Its publication is expected for 2018.

Australia are currently active participants in the work of this committee, for further information please email: mail@standards.org.au.

#### 4. ISO 34101 series on Sustainable and traceable cocoa beans

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As the demand for cocoa and chocolate rises, as seen over the last few years, so has the need to address many of the challenges faced by cocoa farmers in order to improve their livelihoods and that of their families. ISO 34101 series, Sustainable and traceable cocoa beans, a new series of standards under development that aims to support cocoa farmers to produce sustainably has just reached a crucial stage in its development.

There are a number of initiatives to assist farmers to be sustainable, with much of the cocoa sector agreeing to increase its use of sustainable cocoa over the coming years. This has created the need for harmonized initiatives, uniform procedures and consensus on what sustainability in this sector really means, to improve common understanding and to create a level playing field.

The ISO 34101 series of standards, Sustainable and traceable cocoa beans, will specify requirements for a management system for the farming of cocoa beans, making production more sustainable. It features a dynamic farm development plan, using a stepwise approach.

The draft versions were developed in a multi-stakeholder process with input from major players in the cocoa supply chain, with ISO members from cocoa-producing and cocoa-consuming countries leading the project, and with participation and support from large organizations in the sector such as CAOBISCO, European Cocoa Association (ECA), European Federation of Food, Agriculture and Tourism Trade Unions (EFFAT), Federation of Cocoa Commerce (FCC), International CoCocoa Farmers Organization (ICCF), International Cocoa Initiative (ICI), ISEAL Alliance, Solidaridad Network Foundation and World Cocoa Foundation (WCF).

The series is designed to be used by all those involved in the cocoa supply chain from the farmers to the purchasers of cocoa, to other organizations involved in the sector; and aims to implement good agricultural practices, protect the environment, and improve the social conditions and livelihoods of farmers. All this can make cocoa farming more attractive to young people, which is important as the average age of farmers has risen rapidly in the main cocoa-producing regions over the last few decades.

Parts one, two and three of the series have just reached Draft International Standard (DIS) stage, or public enquiry stage, meaning anyone interested can submit feedback on the drafts which will be considered before final publication in 2017.

Australia do not currently participate in the work of this committee, for further information please email: [mail@standards.org.au](mailto:mail@standards.org.au).

## 5. An international workshop on using ISO 26000

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ISO will hold an International Workshop Agreement (IWA) meeting on Using ISO 26000 *Guidance on social responsibility in management systems* on 9-10 March 2017 at the Swedish Standards Institute (SIS).

Ahead of the workshop, two information meetings via WebEx (2016-10-28 and 2016-12-09) as well as a preparatory meeting (2016-11-21) will be organized. A second IWA is also planned in April 2017 and the tentative dates are 27-28 April 2017.

This IWA aims to:

- enable businesses and organizations to benefit from using ISO 26000 guidance on social responsibility in their existing management systems;
- promote ISO 26000 among management system standards users and promote the use of management systems to users of ISO 26000.

For more information please contact [Varant.Meguerditchian@standards.org.au](mailto:Varant.Meguerditchian@standards.org.au).

[An IWA is an ISO document produced through workshop meeting(s) and not through the technical committee process. Any interested party can propose an IWA and can participate in developing one. An ISO member body will be assigned to organize and run the workshop meeting(s) resulting in the IWA. Market players and other stakeholders directly participate in IWA and do not have to go through a national delegation. An IWA can be produced on any subject.]

## 6. ISO 37001 Anti-bribery management systems—Requirements with guidance for use

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ISO 37001 *Anti-bribery management systems—Requirements with guidance for use* is now published. It intends to help organizations implement an anti-bribery management system to fight bribery and promote an ethical business culture.

ISO 37001:2016 specifies requirements and provides guidance for establishing, implementing, maintaining, reviewing and improving an anti-bribery management system. The system can be stand-alone or can be integrated into an overall management system. ISO 37001:2016 addresses the following in relation to the organization's activities:

- bribery in the public, private and not-for-profit sectors;
- bribery by the organization;
- bribery by the organization's personnel acting on the organization's behalf or for its benefit;
- bribery by the organization's business associates acting on the organization's behalf or for its benefit;
- bribery of the organization;
- bribery of the organization's personnel in relation to the organization's activities;
- bribery of the organization's business associates in relation to the organization's activities;
- direct and indirect bribery (e.g. a bribe offered or accepted through or by a third party).

The requirements of ISO 37001:2016 are generic and are intended to be applicable to all organizations (or parts of an organization), regardless of type, size and nature of activity, and whether in the public, private or not-for-profit sectors.



## IEC

### 1. IEC 80<sup>th</sup> General Meeting Frankfurt

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The IEC 80<sup>th</sup> General Meeting was held from 10 to 14 October 2016. More than 3,500 experts from over 70 countries gathered together to discuss and develop the technical foundation for innovation and sustainability.

IEC General Secretary and CEO, Frans Vreeswijk said, "The IEC has been connecting communities since its foundation in 1906. Stakeholders from every industrialized and most developed countries actively support the IEC. Germany and other countries that participate in the IEC use IEC International Standards as a strategic tool to grow their exports and stay competitive in the world market."

"Technology and consequently standardization work is entering a new era, as data and digitalization are fundamentally changing how communication occurs and how people work. Systems of increasing complexity require large integrated technology solutions. In addition, the rise of global value chains has fragmented production processes. Products are no longer "made in a country"; they are "made in the world".

In electrotechnology, harmonized technical rules are more important today than ever before. Electrical and electronic goods represent 17.7% of all goods traded globally. The IEC brings together 98% world population and 96% of world energy generation. Via its global, neutral and independent platform, the work of the IEC enables international cooperation and helps to level the playing field.

Today the IEC brings people within highly competitive industries to the table and they work together to help address global challenges such as climate change, universal energy access, digitalization of manufacturing and cybersecurity threats. The topics for the 80<sup>th</sup> IEC General Meeting ranged from Industry 4.0, Renewable Energies, microgrids, cybersecurity, digitilization, wearables and Smart Energy.

### 2. The 34<sup>th</sup> Lord Kelvin Award

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The 34<sup>th</sup> IEC Lord Kelvin Award, the highest global prize in electrotechnology, was awarded to Uwe Kampet at the IEC General Meeting in Frankfurt. Mr Kampet currently occupies the position of Senior Expert Technical Regulation and Standardization at BSH Home Appliances and has been active in the IEC for nearly 20 years. This honours Mr Kampet's outstanding commitment to the mission of the IEC and long-term contribution to increasing safety as well as enabling the technical harmonization that underpins global trade.

Under his leadership as Chair of CISPR F from 2004 to 2015, he helped shape EMC International Standards covering the broad range of lighting products, household appliances, power tools, etc. Thanks to his tireless leadership efforts, CISPR F Standards have been nationally and regionally implemented without modifications. CISPR F is a good example for how IEC work facilitates global trade with an ultimate goal of "one Standard accepted everywhere".

Kampet was also instrumental in establishing broad cooperation between his Committee and other important organizations, like ITU and the International Amateur Radio Union. As the German CAB member, Uwe Kampet contributes extensively to the IEC Conformity Assessment Board. He initiated the conformity assessment systems approach and is now the convener for the CAB working group on developing new business for the IEC Conformity Assessment Systems.

### 3. World Standards Day 2016

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Each year on 14 October, the members of the IEC, ISO and ITU celebrate World Standards Day, which is a means of paying tribute to the collaborative efforts of the thousands of experts worldwide who develop the voluntary technical agreements that are published as international standards.

The theme of World Standards Day 2016 was 'Standards build trust'. Standards connect us with reliable modes of communication, codes of practice and trusted frameworks for cooperation. Introducing common interpretations on reciprocal sides of a communication or transaction, standards are essential to mutually beneficial trade and resource efficient international commerce.

Social interaction relies on common respect for fundamental sets of norms, concepts or meanings – international standards codify these norms to ensure that they are accessible to all. A product or service conforming to an international standard is imbued with a trusted symbol of quality, safety or compatibility.

Standards speak to the diversity of our interconnected world, introducing uniformity at the interfaces where we need to be certain that we are speaking on the same terms.

### 4. Landmark agreement between IEC and CENELEC

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During the annual IEC General Meeting in Frankfurt, the IEC, which publishes the large majority of International Standards for electrical and electronic devices and systems, and CENELEC, its counterpart at the European level, have signed an agreement that will increase the harmonization between International and European standards.

This agreement will benefit the European electrical and electronic industry, which will find it easier to export to markets around the world, many of which rely on IEC International Standards, as well as manufacturers from other countries who will be able to export assemblies and products more easily into the European market.

Around 80% of all European electrotechnical standards are identical to or based on IEC International Standards. This level was achieved through the Dresden Agreement which was signed in 1996 between both organizations.

However, a lot has changed since then – global trade in electrical and electronic devices has accelerated and differences between products have become a lot smaller. The new Frankfurt Agreement takes these changes into account, and aims to bring the ratio of harmonization between International and European standards up to an even higher level.

Under the Frankfurt Agreement, the primacy of electrotechnical standardization at the international level in the IEC will be reinforced. This avoids duplication of efforts and helps make best use of European and IEC experts.

Also new is the fact that CENELEC will start including the IEC acronym in the designation of all European standards that are identical to IEC International Standards to increase transparency and facilitate content traceability.

## 5. Proposal for a new Systems Committee (SyC) on Low Voltage Direct Current and Low Voltage Direct Current for Electricity Access

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A proposal for a new Systems Committee (SyC) on *Low Voltage Direct Current and Low Voltage Direct Current for Electricity Access* has been submitted by Systems Evaluation Group SEG 4 *Low Voltage Direct Current Applications, Distribution and Safety for use in Developed and Developing Economies*.

The scope of this new SyC is

- to provide systems level standardization, coordination and guidance in the areas of LVDC and LVDC for Electricity Access;
- to widely consult within the IEC community and the broader stakeholder community to provide overall systems level value, support and guidance to the TCs and other standards development groups, both inside and outside the IEC; and
- to bring urgency to development of standards for Electricity Access enabling inclusive development of all communities.

Standards Australia will be consulting with stakeholders on this proposal. For more information or to make a submission please contact [Jonathan.Avery@standards.org.au](mailto:Jonathan.Avery@standards.org.au) by 21 December 2016.

## 6. Proposal for a new technical committee on *Wearable Electronic Devices and Technologies*

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A proposal for a new technical committee on *Wearable Electronic Devices and Technologies* has been submitted by Korean National Committee. The scope of this technical committee is as follows:

Standardization in the field of wearable electronic devices and technologies which include patchable materials and devices, implantable materials and devices, edible materials and devices, and electronic textile materials and devices.

Excluded from its scope is Standardization for specific items in the field of the following IEC TCs: TC 47, TC 62, TC 100, TC 108, TC 110, TC 119, SyC AAL and relevant areas of JTC 1

Standards Australia will be consulting with stakeholders on this proposal. For more information or to make a submission please contact [Jonathan.Avery@standards.org.au](mailto:Jonathan.Avery@standards.org.au) by 21 December 2016.