

## [New Proposals for International Standardisation for October 2018](#)

1. A New Field of Technical Activity – Sharing Economy [More>>](#)

## [International and regional items of interest for October 2018 are as follows:](#)

1. Standards Australia participates in World Trade Organization Public Forum 2018 [More>>](#)
2. Australia accepted as new party to government procurement pact [More>>](#)
3. WTO Report 2018 highlights transformative impact of digital technologies on trade [More>>](#)
4. WTO downgrades outlook for global trade as risks accumulate [More>>](#)

## [ISO items of interest for October ISO 2018 are as follows:](#)

1. ISO General Assembly 2018 – what does it mean for Standards Australia? [More>>](#)
2. Feeding the world with ISO standards on World Food Day [More>>](#)
3. Establishment of Technical Committee ISO/TC 322 – Sustainable Finance [More>>](#)
4. Establishment of Technical Committee ISO/TC 323 – Circular Economy [More>>](#)
5. New standard in the cookstoves series just published [More>>](#)
6. AOAC and ISO announce cooperation agreement [More>>](#)
7. World Standards Day 2018 puts the spotlight on the Fourth Industrial Revolution [More>>](#)

## [IEC items of interest for October 2018 are as follows:](#)

1. Getting the packaging right [More>>](#)
2. IEC-IEEE-KATS Challenge awards first place prize to paper addressing standardization in a smart era [More>>](#)
3. Australians recognised for exceptional contributions with 1906 Award [More>>](#)
4. IEC General Meeting 2018 officially opens Monday October 22 2018 [More>>](#)
5. Smart Cities responding to global challenges [More>>](#)

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

## New Proposals

### 1. A New Field of Technical Activity – Circular Economy

ISO has received a New Field of Technical Activity Proposal from the Japanese National Standards Body (JISC) to **Form a new Technical Committee in the field of Sharing Economy**.

The scope of the new committee is proposed to be:

*Standardization in the field of sharing economy.*

*Excluded: Technical aspects of information security or risk management guidelines already covered by ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC27 and ISO/TC 262, respectively.*

The proposed work programme for the field of activity consists of five components in the following order of priority:

1. Standard for terminology
2. Standard for operation and management of sharing economy platform
3. Guidance for implementation

Standards Australia will be consulting with stakeholders for this proposal. For more information on the proposal, or to make a submission, please contact the Stakeholder Engagement Team at [sem@standards.org.au](mailto:sem@standards.org.au) by Friday 2 November 2018.

## International

### 1. [Standards Australia participates in World Trade Organization Public Forum](#)

Lucy Chalmers, International Engagement Manager at Standards Australia, attended this year's World Trade Organization Public Forum in Geneva, Switzerland, from 2-4 October 2018. Here's what she had to say about the event:

This year I had the pleasure of being able to attend the World Trade Organization's (WTO) annual Public Forum in Geneva. The Forum is the few days of the year that the world's leading organisation for trade management, negotiations and governance, opens its doors to the public. This year the theme of the event was 'Trade 2030' discussing all things trade in 12 years' time. The WTO believes the trade of 2030 will be driven by digital technologies, inclusivity and determined to provide sustainable solutions for the future. The Forum used a series of open sessions across three days to ask the question *'Is the global trade that we have today, equipped for the future?'*

The sessions are proposed and delivered by stakeholder groups involved in trade from all over the world. This included the Australian government and Australian academics, the WTO, the World Economic Forum, the United Nations, the International Chamber of Commerce, Governments of developed and developing countries, and many more. The sessions I attended varied immensely, primarily addressing current and future global issues such as climate change, sustainability, trade for developing countries, and engaging with micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). Some of the key sessions included:

- Trade and climate change: can we create a mutually sustainable framework?
- Market access strategies and technology: monitoring non-tariff barriers
- Enabling global MSMEs: technical assistance & capacity building to address needs
- Trade and poverty reduction: new evidences of impact on developing countries
- Digital trade and cyber security: catalysts for development
- Disrupting the gender digital divide: what is the role for international trade policy?

Overall, the Forum had exceptional attendance and participation. Attendees were inquisitive and knowledgeable, challenging panelists in a positive manner and supporting the agenda to strive for sustainable and inclusive trade in the future. With live translation services in a range of languages, the Forum appealed to a wide audience of individuals, organisations and countries willing to learn about trade and share their own experiences. My only two negative perceptions were that the Forum was exceptionally European focused and driven, and that although standards were raised a couple of times, there was definitely an opportunity for them to be a feature in more discussions!

To find out more, please feel free to email International Engagement Manager, Lucy Chalmers, at [lucy.chalmers@standards.org.au](mailto:lucy.chalmers@standards.org.au)

More information on the Forum can be found in media from the World Trade Organization: [Public forum explores new ways to achieve inclusive trade in era of technological revolution](#)

[High-level panel highlights potential of e-commerce as driver for growth and inclusion](#)

## 2. Australia accepted as new party to government procurement pact

On 17 October 2018, parties to the WTO plurilateral Government Procurement Agreement (GPA) unanimously approved a decision to welcome Australia as the 48th WTO member to be covered by the Agreement. Australia will officially become a GPA party 30 days after submitting its Instrument of Accession to the WTO's Director-General.

Australia will accede to the Agreement based on the terms set out in its final market access offer, which all GPA parties approved. This outlines to what extent Australia commits to opening its government procurement market to the current GPA parties. Preliminary calculations suggest that Australia's overall government procurement markets are worth AUD 110 billion (USD 78 billion), meaning that Australia's accession will add significantly to the current USD 1.7 trillion worth of government procurement covered by the Agreement.

Australia will submit its Instrument of Accession within a period of one year following the Committee's decision, after having ratified the decision domestically. Australia initiated negotiations to join the Agreement three years ago, in September 2015.

Echoing the GPA parties in congratulating Australia for "its patience and perseverance through this long road", the Chairman of the GPA Committee, Carlos Vanderloo from Canada, said: "This is a major achievement for Australia, for the GPA Committee and for the WTO. It adds value to and strengthens the GPA, while also sending a strong signal to current accession candidates. We have shown that we can get the job done and that we are pragmatic and result-oriented."

Australia's Ambassador Frances Lisson said: "This is a positive outcome for Australia, for the GPA parties and for the multilateral trading system. We thank all GPA parties for their active and constructive engagement and support. Our final market access offer is commercially meaningful and ambitious. It provides a comprehensive coverage of entities at the central and sub-central levels of government, including all major government agencies, and represents one of the best levels of services coverage among GPA parties."

WTO Director-General Roberto Azevêdo, commenting on the Committee's decision, said that it "very clearly demonstrates Australia's strong commitment to the multilateral system and to trade liberalization". "The decision shows that the Committee is working hard to expand the benefits of the GPA, including enhanced transparency in government procurement, to broader membership. Australia's accession should be an inspiration for all other members who wish to join the GPA," he added.

The GPA aims to open up, in a reciprocal manner and to the extent agreed between WTO members, government procurement markets to foreign competition, and make government procurement more transparent. It provides legal guarantees of non-discrimination for the products, services or suppliers of GPA parties in procurement covered by the Agreement. The GPA is a plurilateral agreement — potentially open to all WTO members and binding only the parties to the Agreement. Currently, 47 WTO members (including the EU and its 28 member states) are bound by the Agreement.

### **Progress on the United Kingdom's GPA accession**

At the meeting, GPA parties reviewed the UK's revised market access offer as part of its bid to join the GPA in its own right after its departure from the European Union. All GPA parties that spoke

expressed a clear desire that the UK continue to participate in the Agreement in a seamless manner post-Brexit, on terms that are mutually acceptable.

The UK made clear that it intends to update its proposed GPA schedules of commitments within three months of their coming into effect, using the procedures set out in the Agreement. Many parties said they can already approve, in principle, the UK's accession (in some cases subject to related conditions). Others called on the UK to provide further clarity on its eventual coverage and/or to address other concerns before the accession can be concluded. The UK's accession will be further considered at the Committee's end-of-year formal meeting, scheduled for 27 November.

Under negotiation is a government procurement market worth at least GBP 67 billion (USD 88 billion), the UK said at the Committee's meeting in June (based on 2013 figures).

The UK launched its GPA negotiations in June by submitting to parties an initial market access offer and replies to a checklist on its national government procurement legislation. As an EU member, the UK has been participating in the GPA for over 20 years.

### **Other accession bids**

GPA parties reviewed the accession bids of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan.

### **Other negotiations**

Other countries with currently pending accession negotiations include Albania, Georgia, Jordan and Oman. In addition, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Saudi Arabia and Seychelles have GPA-related commitments in their respective Protocols of accession to the WTO, which they negotiated with WTO members before their WTO entry.

### **Outreach**

The WTO Secretariat reported on various workshops it held across several continents on trade and government procurement, including for some WTO members having expressed potential interest in joining the GPA.

### **Implementation of the revised GPA**

Parties welcomed an update by Switzerland, which stated that its Parliament is completing necessary internal steps prior to submission of its Instrument of Acceptance of the revised GPA.

Switzerland is the last party yet to implement the revised GPA, which was adopted in 2012 and entered into force in April 2014. The Chair called on Switzerland to finalize the procedures "as soon as can be managed".

### **Work programmes**

The Chair reported "good progress" on the work carried out by members on various agreed work programmes:

- small and medium-sized enterprises: members continue to work on a possible draft list of best practices to be circulated within the Committee;
- collecting statistics: work is continuing on improving members' understanding of methodologies to collect data on procurement covered by the GPA;

- sustainability: members are reviewing a WTO Secretariat draft report based on an outline provided by the parties and summarizing past work of the GPA parties.

#### **Next**

The final 2018 meeting of the GPA Committee is scheduled for 27 November 2018.

Source: [https://www.wto.org/english/news\\_e/news18\\_e/gpro\\_17oct18\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news18_e/gpro_17oct18_e.htm)

### 3. [World Trade Report 2018 highlights transformative impact of digital technologies on trade](#)

The 2018 edition of the WTO's flagship publication, the World Trade Report, finds that digital technologies — namely the Internet of Things, artificial intelligence, 3D printing and Blockchain — will have a profound impact on global trade, adding up to 34 percentage points to trade growth by 2030 thanks to lower costs and higher productivity. However, they could also create a challenging environment for those seeking to keep up with the latest innovations. The Report was launched 3 October at the WTO Public Forum.

The report shows that digital technologies are likely to further reduce trade costs and boost trade significantly, especially in services and for developing countries. Global trade is projected to grow by an additional 2 percentage points annually between 2016 and 2030 as a result of digitalization, falling trade costs and the increased use of services. This corresponds with a 31-34 percentage point higher trade growth over 15 years.

The share of services in global trade is projected to grow from 21 per cent in 2016 to 25 per cent in 2030. The report also finds that the reduction in trade costs could be especially beneficial for micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs) and firms from developing countries, provided they have the ability to keep up with the adoption of digital technologies. In the best scenario, developing and least-developed economies' share in global trade is predicted to grow to 57 per cent by 2030, from 46 per cent in 2015, whereas if they cannot keep up, this share is predicted to rise to 51 per cent.

The report discusses how digital technologies can unlock savings, such as through better route planning, autonomous driving and smart inventories made possible by artificial intelligence and robotics. Blockchain solutions — a system of decentralized, digital transactions — can reduce time spent on customs compliance and logistics. The Internet of Things, the networking and processing capabilities of everyday objects, can help to improve operational efficiency through better preventative maintenance of machinery and products. These technologies can therefore reduce transportation and storage costs, which represent a major share of overall trade costs.

Digital technologies can also significantly affect what the world trades. For example, remote controlled robotics have led to revolutionary advances in trade in services and the emergence of new services such as telesurgery. Enhanced technological capacities which allow faster and simpler processing of traded products could also foster trade in time-sensitive, certification-intensive and contract-intensive goods.

The report argues that new technologies are likely to change the established ways the world trades, with comparative advantages predicted to change across economies. AI, 3D printing and advanced robotics could reduce the role of labour as a source of comparative advantage, while factors such as the quality of digital infrastructure and market size as well as institutional and regulatory determinants of comparative advantage, including intellectual property protection, might become more relevant. 3D printing, furthermore, may to some extent reduce the need for outsourced assembly, the number of production steps and other factors related to global value chains.

The report identifies certain areas which may warrant international cooperation. These include key initiatives being undertaken by multilateral organizations such as facilitating a favourable legal and regulatory framework, competition-related issues, intellectual property rules, supporting MSMEs, promoting digital inclusion, and addressing challenges related to trade facilitation and infrastructure for information communication technology. The report concludes that, overall, the expansion of digital trade holds the potential to generate considerable benefits if it takes place under conditions that adequately address important public policy challenges. Issues concerning inclusiveness, privacy protection and cybersecurity are likely to figure prominently in debates on the future governance of digital trade.

The report can be downloaded from the WTO website and printed copies are available through the WTO Online Bookshop.

The report also features for the first time opinion pieces from external contributors who provide their own perspectives on the future of world trade.

### **Launch of the World Trade Report**

At the launch of the World Trade Report, panelists debated what the future of trade would look like in the face of upheavals brought on by digital technologies. Some panelists questioned whether services would indeed take up a larger share of trade and whether developing and least developed countries (LDCs) would truly benefit from the projected trade growth. All panelists nevertheless agreed that digital technologies pose challenges to global trade regulation and that governments must work hard for coordinated solutions.

“Trade and technology are closely interlinked — and they always have been. From the invention of the wheel, to the railways, to the advent of containerization, technology has shaped the way we trade. Today this phenomenon is accelerating as never before. We are living through an era of unprecedented technological change. Some call it the 4th Industrial Revolution; others the New Industrial Revolution or even the New Digital Revolution. But the common theme is clear — this is a revolution. These technologies are reshaping the economy before our eyes,” WTO Director-General Roberto Azevêdo said at the launch.

“These technologies are becoming ubiquitous. Increasingly they are shaping every element of the economy and every element of our lives. We can't simply leave our future to chance, or simply trust it only to market forces. We have a duty to make this technological revolution work for everyone. So we can't shy away from this debate,” DG Azevêdo said.

WTO Chief Economist Robert Koopman provided a summary of the Report. He encouraged WTO members to take a close look at the section on how to prepare for the technology-induced reshaping of trade and reflect on how they would want to take related discussions in the WTO forward. The rapid development of digital technologies that are making use of the internet is expected to transform the world economy more deeply than other technologies have before, Mr Koopman said.

Caroline Freund, World Bank Director for Macroeconomics, Trade and Investment Climate, said she was optimistic of strong trade growth in the future given that the world had already seen hyperglobalization in the mid-1990s and early 2000s alongside the rise of the internet and mobile computing. However, history has also shown other things to be “remarkably consistent”, she said, citing the stagnant share of services in global trade, the continued importance of geographical distance in determining trade patterns, and the lagging share LDCs have of world trade. More data, particularly on services, would be helpful in charting the future of trade, she said. Governments, she added, would do well to look at new areas of trade such as e-commerce, investment and MSMEs instead of the traditional “smokestack” industries of the past.

Susan Lund, McKinsey Global Institute Partner, stated a similar view that technology could have an “ambiguous impact”, specifically in terms of developing countries' participation in world trade. Digital technologies such as robotics could replace manufacturing workers and allow businesses to keep their factories closer to the end-consumer. Business process outsourcing located in developing countries, such as back office operations like call centres and data entry, could be taken over by automation and artificial intelligence.

Abdoullah Cisse of Carapaces Stratégies & Conformités highlighted the situation in Africa where a large number of people are still not connected to the internet. For him, it is important that digital technologies are used to bridge development gaps among economies instead of widening the divide. Mr Cisse also drew attention to issues of data ownership and environmental impacts that stem from new digital technologies, which the other panellists likewise raised.

“The future is hard to predict. There's optimism generally on the panel and in our report but there are different emphases on where the optimism will make its way into economic activities,” Mr Koopman said in closing the discussion. “There is a challenge for our governments to come together and have a serious discussion on this fundamentally important economic phenomenon that's going to change how we live.”

Source: [https://www.wto.org/english/news\\_e/news18\\_e/wtr\\_03oct18\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news18_e/wtr_03oct18_e.htm)

#### 4. [WTO downgrades outlook for global trade as risks accumulate](#)

Escalating trade tensions and tighter credit market conditions in important markets will slow trade growth for the rest of this year and in 2019, WTO economists expect.

Trade will continue to expand but at a more moderate pace than previously forecast. The WTO anticipates growth in merchandise trade volume of 3.9% in 2018, with trade expansion slowing further to 3.7% in 2019. The new forecast for 2018 is below the WTO's 12 April estimate of 4.4% but falls within the 3.1% to 5.5% growth range indicated at that time. Trade growth in 2018 is now most likely to fall within a range from 3.4% to 4.4%.

Some of the downside risks identified in the April press release have since materialized, most notably a rise in actual and proposed trade measures targeting a variety of exports from large economies. The direct economic effects of these measures have been modest to date but the uncertainty they generate may already be having an impact through reduced investment spending.

Monetary policy tightening in developed economies has also contributed to volatility in exchange rates and may continue to do so in the coming months.

WTO Director General Roberto Azevêdo said: “While trade growth remains strong, this downgrade reflects the heightened tensions that we are seeing between major trading partners. More than ever, it is critical for governments to work through their differences and show restraint. The WTO will continue to support those efforts and ensure that trade remains a driver of better living standards, growth and job creation around the globe.”

The updated trade forecast is based on expectations of world real GDP growth at market exchange rates of 3.1% in 2018 and 2.9% in 2019. This implies a ratio of trade growth to GDP growth of 1.3 in both years.

Trade policy measures are far from the only risk to the forecast. Developing and emerging economies could experience capital outflows and financial contagion as developed countries raise interest rates, with negative consequences for trade. Geopolitical tensions could threaten resource supplies and upset production networks in certain regions. Finally, structural factors such as the rebalancing of the Chinese economy away from investment and toward consumption are still present and could weigh on import demand due to the high import content of investment. Overall, risks to the forecast are considerable and heavily weighted to the downside.

Source: [https://www.wto.org/english/news\\_e/pres18\\_e/pr822\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres18_e/pr822_e.htm)

## ISO

### 1. [ISO General Assembly 2018 – what does it mean for Standards Australia?](#)

This year, six Standards Australia staff members travelled to Geneva, Switzerland, to participate in and contribute to the annual ISO General Assembly.

This year the theme of the ISO GA was International Standards > Advancing the Global Agenda. The theme was strengthened by the attendance and leadership that was provided by the United Nations and the focus on how International Standards can help to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The week provided many opportunities for collaboration, information sharing and innovation among colleagues from all over the world.

The Standards Australia team also attended a number of governance meetings such as ISO President's Committee and ISO Council, ISO Technical Management Board, ISO Developing Countries Committee and ISO/IEC Guide 59 Task Force. The governance meetings provide a great opportunity for Australia to take a leadership position in the future of ISO and to ensure that the Australian perspective is heard at a senior level.

The ISO GA week provides many opportunities for bilateral meetings between National Standards Bodies, briefings for current international projects led by SA, networking and relationship building. It is a great opportunity to meet with peers face to face and build awareness of the work that Standards Australia is leading.

This year there was news shared about the recently formed Commonwealth Standards Network and some shared disappointment that the Regional Engagement Initiative based in Singapore would not be made permanent. The team participated in discussions about the ISO Financial Model review, foundational standards, and shared the exciting work of the [Standards Australia incubator](#) in an interactive booth for all 600+ participants to visit.

Standards Australia looks forward to carrying forward many of the relationships established and strengthened over the week, and following the progression of initiatives that were launched and advanced over the ISO GA week.

For more information, visit the General Assembly website: <https://ga2018.iso.org/welcome.html>

### 2. [Feeding the world with ISO standards on World Food Day](#)

Zero Hunger is one of the ambitious United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the theme of this year's World Food Day. ISO International Standards are stepping up to the plate by demonstrating that they are valuable tools in achieving it.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 815 million people in the world go to bed hungry while 1.9 billion people are overweight. Yet achieving a world with

zero hunger by 2030 is not only possible, it is the theme of this year's FAO World Food Day, celebrated annually on 16 October.

ISO has more than 1600 International Standards for the food production sector that directly help to end world hunger by creating confidence in food products, improving agricultural methods and promoting sustainable and ethical purchasing. These include nearly 850 standards from one of ISO's most established technical committees, ISO/TC 34, Food products, encompassing everything from animal welfare to food products, such as cereals and milk, and ingredients testing. It is also responsible for the ISO 22000 series on food safety management that covers standards related to food manufacturing, farming, packaging, catering and animal foodstuffs and feed production.

The key to sustainable food systems is ensuring the livelihoods of everyone in the food supply chain and ISO is currently working on a number of standards that do just that. A case in point, the upcoming ISO 34101 series on sustainable and traceable cocoa beans is intended to facilitate effective agricultural practices that also protect the environment and improve the social conditions of the 14 million smallholder cocoa farmers in developing countries.

Also in the pipeline is technical specification ISO/TS 26030, a food-sector application of ISO 26000, one of the world's most referenced International Standards for social responsibility. It will give guidance on how to integrate the core issues of social responsibility into the food chain, thereby contributing to many of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by providing recommendations to businesses on how they can operate in an ethical, transparent and sustainable way.

To learn more about how ISO International Standards can help feed the world, see the ISO page dedicated to the Sustainable Development Goals.

Source: <https://www.iso.org/news/ref2334.html>

### 3. Establishment of Technical Committee ISO/TC 322 – Sustainable Finance

The ISO Technical Management Board (ISO TMB) adopted Resolution 102/2018, establishing the new Technical Committee ISO/TC 322 – Sustainable Finance.

The new Technical Committee will have the following provisional title and scope:

**Title:** Sustainable Finance

**Scope:** Standardization in the field of Sustainable Finance

The programme of work will promote the integration of sustainability considerations and environmental, social and governance (ESG) practices into institutional investment decision-making and wider finance management. It will ultimately look to support the alignment of the global financial system with sustainable development goals.

The secretariat of the new TC has been allocated to BSI, the United Kingdom.

Australia has not nominated to be a member of ISO/TC 322. If you would like any further information please contact the Stakeholder Engagement Team at [sem@standards.org.au](mailto:sem@standards.org.au).

#### 4. [Establishment of Technical Committee ISO/TC 323 – Circular Economy](#)

The ISO Technical Management Board (ISO TMB) adopted Resolution 105/2018, establishing the new Technical Committee ISO/TC 323 – Circular Economy.

The new Technical Committee will have the following provisional title and scope:

**Title:** Circular Economy

**Scope:** Standardization in the field of Circular economy to develop requirements, frameworks, guidance and supporting tools related to the implementation of circular economy projects.

The proposed deliverables will apply to any organization or group of organizations wishing to implement circular economy projects, such as commercial organizations, public services and not-for-profit organizations.

Excluded: specification of particular aspects of circular economy already covered by existing TCs, such as ecodesign, life cycle assessment in ISO/TC 207 Environmental management and sustainable procurement (ISO 20400: 2017 – Sustainable procurement — Guidance).

Note: the TC will contribute to sustainable development and especially to the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

The secretariat of the new TC has been allocated to AFNOR, France.

Australia has nominated to be an Observer member of ISO/TC 323. If you are interested in this technical committee or finding out more about this line of work, please contact the stakeholder engagement team at [sem@standards.org.au](mailto:sem@standards.org.au).

#### 5. [New standard in the cookstoves series just published](#)

Polluting stoves and open fires kill millions every year. A new standard dedicated to clean and safe cookstoves has just been published, providing a valuable platform for the industry to grow.

Some four million people die prematurely each year thanks to polluting stoves using kerosene or solid fuels such as coal. Respiratory diseases, heart disease and stroke are just some of the killers that result, not to mention the danger to women and children in less secure environments while gathering fuel.

To try and combat this, the United Nations Foundation launched the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, with whom ISO has been collaborating to develop standards that will help drive the market for safe and efficient cooking solutions.

The result, so far, is three documents dedicated to testing protocols and laboratory measurement procedures to assess the performance of cookstoves under controlled laboratory conditions, with others in development.

Technical report ISO/TR 19867-3, *Clean cookstoves and clean cooking solutions – Harmonized laboratory test protocols – Part 3: Voluntary performance targets for cookstoves based on laboratory testing*, provides voluntary performance targets for cookstoves used for small-scale household applications. It supplements ISO 19867-1, *Clean cookstoves and clean cooking solutions – Harmonized laboratory test protocols – Part 1: Standard test sequence for emissions and performance, safety and durability*. The two documents join ISO/TR 21276, *Clean cookstoves and clean cooking solutions – Vocabulary*, a technical report on terminology which was published earlier this year.

Ranyee Chiang, Chair of the ISO committee that developed the standards and former Director of Standards, Technology and Fuels at the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, said this latest addition, ISO 19867-3, will provide a common way of measuring the potential performance of cookstoves and how laboratory test results can be interpreted.

“These voluntary performance targets for cookstoves will thus facilitate international trade in household energy technologies and fuels, as well as driving improvements in technology quality and performance,” she said.

“In this way, they support the development of the industry for cookstoves, fuels, and other clean cooking solutions, so we can make progress on this important issue that impacts millions of people and the environment.”

ISO 19867-1, ISO/TR 19867-3 and ISO/TR 21276 were developed by ISO technical committee ISO/TC 285, Clean cookstoves and clean cooking solutions, comprised of some of the world’s leading specialists from the clean cookstoves and fuels sector, with special expertise on testing, design, business and policy.

The committee is jointly led by ANSI, (United State), and KEBS, (Kenya), with a strong involvement from other developing countries for whom clean cookstoves are most relevant.

Standards Australia is a Participating Member of ISO/TC 285 with National Mirror Committee EE-003 *Clean Cook Stoves*. For more information or to get involved, please contact Stakeholder Engagement Manager Simona Tomevska, at [simona.tomevska@standards.org.au](mailto:simona.tomevska@standards.org.au)

Source: <https://www.iso.org/news/ref2335.html>

## 6. [AOAC and ISO announce cooperation agreement](#)

Washington, DC, 22 October 2018: AOAC INTERNATIONAL (AOAC) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) announce that they have entered into a cooperation

agreement for the joint development and approval of common standards and methods. The partnership significantly increases the global relevance and impact of AOAC/ISO standards and methods.

“The AOAC and ISO partnership broadens global acceptance of standards and methods, benefitting all stakeholders and consumers,” said Brad Goskowicz, CEO of Microbiologics, Inc. and President of AOAC INTERNATIONAL. “AOAC and ISO’s commitment and global leadership pave the way for methods to ultimately advance to the Codex method process for consideration as International Standards.”

ISO Secretary-General Sergio Mujica added, “ISO’s partnerships with other relevant organizations are extremely important, as we believe that the best way to meet market needs and provide global solutions is by bringing together the world’s best experts. This agreement will therefore benefit the industry through the joint development of standards that are globally accepted and recognized by Codex. We look forward to collaborating further with AOAC via this agreement to produce effective International Standards.”

Under the new agreement, signed on 18 October 2018, during the American National Standards Institute’s (ANSI – ISO’s member for the USA) World Standards Week in Washington, DC, AOAC and ISO can participate in each other’s work, whereby experts from each organization can serve on the other organization’s working groups. The partnership allows for joint development and approval of standards, which involves establishing working groups comprising AOAC and ISO experts to develop draft common standards. The standards would then be subject to parallel approval processes for AOAC and ISO. The resulting standards will be published by both organizations.

The AOAC/ISO partnership is entering its sixth year. The original cooperation agreement, signed on 18 June 2012, focused on milk and milk products and resulted in 12 joint AOAC/ISO methods adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission as International Standards (vitamin B12, myo-inositol, chromium/molybdenum/selenium, nucleotides, vitamins A and E, fatty acid profile, iodine, pantothenic acid, vitamin C, biotin, chloride, vitamin). These methods help ensure that the nutrient content of infant formula conforms to its declarations worldwide.

“The outcome of the AOAC/ISO collaboration from 2012 was impressive with the joint development of multiple standards in the area of nutrients in infant formula and adult nutritionals,” said Erik Konings of Nestlé Research Center. “Harmonization of analytical standards by AOAC and ISO increases the global relevance of these methods. The AOAC/ISO methods adopted by Codex demonstrate compliance to Codex standards and will facilitate trade, which benefits all stakeholders, including consumers.”

The new five-year agreement extends the purview from milk and milk products to include projects in the scope of ISO technical committee ISO/TC 34, Food products. “With successes in detection of pesticide residues in soft drinks (India), sodium fluoroacetate in infant formula (New Zealand), and current work on BPA in beverages, veterinary drug residues, sugar analysis, allergens and more, AOAC continues to prove that it is a valuable partner and solutions provider in tackling industry and trade issues, food safety and regulatory compliance,” says AOAC Executive Director David B. Schmidt. “Leveraging the success of the original cooperation agreement with ISO, we look forward to working together to harmonize optimal global standards for a new range of food products.”

Future priorities for AOAC/ISO standards development are to be determined and may include more work on nutrient analysis, as well as expanding to contaminants, adulterants and pesticide residues.

As a leader in analytical excellence, AOAC INTERNATIONAL advances food safety, food integrity and public health by bringing together members, organizations and experts dedicated to developing and validating standards, methods, and technologies of global relevance.

Source: <https://www.iso.org/news/ref2339.html>

## 7. World Standards Day 2018 puts the spotlight on the Fourth Industrial Revolution

We are living in a digital age where the traditional boundaries between the physical and virtual spheres are becoming increasingly blurred. This has given rise to the Fourth Industrial Revolution, which is characterized by disruptive technologies such as artificial intelligence, robotics, nanotechnology and the Internet of Things. On World Standards Day, we highlight the crucial role of International Standards.

The Fourth Industrial Revolution affects almost every industry in every country as innovative cyber-physical systems evolve. The convergence of technologies holds immense opportunities, but also presents an array of ethical, economic and scientific challenges. The rapid pace of change has no historical precedent and society cannot help but question the issues related to long-term sustainability.

International Standards can help shape our future. Not only do standards support the development of tailor-made solutions for all industries, they are also the tools to spread best practices, knowledge and innovation globally. International Standards have always had a pivotal role in enabling the smooth adoption of technologies.

In the same way that standards were crucial during the First Industrial Revolution, supporting the specialized mass production of manufactured goods, they will continue to play a critical role in this new era. Standards will ensure compatibility and interoperability around the globe, helping society to adopt technologies seamlessly as they emerge in the future.

That's why today, 14 October, we dedicate World Standards Day to "International Standards and the Fourth Industrial Revolution". Each year, under the banner of the World Standards Cooperation (WSC), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) joins ISO and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in celebrating the collaborative efforts of the thousands of experts worldwide who develop International Standards.

For a message from ISO Secretary General, Sergio Mujica, visit:

<https://www.iso.org/news/ref2333.html>

## IEC

### 1. [Getting the packaging right](#)

Packaging has come a very long way since its humble beginnings of gourds and clay pots. These days, the world of packaging is much more complex, needing to be safe and sustainable whilst appealing and functional. An International Guide has just been revised to help organizations ensure their packaging meets growing consumer needs.

Some things never change. Did you know that the humble glass bottle – now making a comeback, thanks to its facility for recycling – was first commercialized by the ancient Egyptians some 3500 years ago? About 1300 years later the Chinese gave us paper, but it wasn't until the 19th century that branding started appearing on packaging, leading to bar codes, nutrition facts and a whole lot more.

These days, packaging must not only conform to legal requirements, it needs to appeal to consumers as well, helping them make informed choices.

ISO/IEC Guide 41, Packaging – Recommendations for addressing consumer needs provides guidance to product designers, manufacturers, regulators, and others involved in decision making regarding packaging – including standards developers.

Christine Heemsker, co-convenor of the ISO working group that developed the standard and Chair of the Consumer and Public Interest Network of BSI, ISO's member for the UK said the newly revised version features more detailed information on risk assessment, vulnerable consumers' needs, cost reduction, use of resources, suitability for intended purpose, and recycling.

"Consumers will directly benefit from industry use of the revised guide, with safer, more appropriate and informative packaging," she said.

Fellow convenor, Sandra Herrera, standards specialist at ICONTEC, ISO's member for Colombia agrees.

"ISO/IEC Guide 41 will optimize product packaging, by providing international best practice and guidance on everything from ensuring the packaging protects the product effectively, to labelling information and environmental impact, such as reuse and recycling."

ISO/IEC Guide 41, Packaging – Recommendations for addressing consumer needs was developed by ISO/COPOLCO, ISO's committee on consumer policy.

Standards Australia is a Participating Member of ISO COPOLCO with CMC *ISO COPOLCO Mirror Committee*. For more information or to get involved in this committee, please contact the Stakeholder Engagement Team at [sem@standards.org.au](mailto:sem@standards.org.au)

Source: <https://www.iec.ch/newslog/2018/nr0818.htm>

## [2. IEC-IEEE-KATS Challenge awards first place prize to paper addressing standardization in a smart era](#)

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) together with IEEE and the Korean Agency for Technology and Standards (KATS), has announced the winners of the IEC -IEEE- KATS Challenge. This year, the Challenge awarded prizes for the best academic publications analysing the future role of standardization and conformity assessment.

The development of technology is currently characterized by the interdependence and complexity of systems as well as the rapid pace of innovation. From autonomous vehicles to smart manufacturing and digital transformation, technology is driven by interconnected systems rather than stand-alone products. Within this context, the IEC, IEEE and KATS invited interested academics and engineers to provide their perspectives on how these developments challenge the future of standardization. The contest was open to participants from 30 November 2017 until April 30th 2018.

The IEC – IEEE - KATS Challenge first place prize has been awarded to Doyoung Eom together with Heejin Lee from Yonsei University in South Korea and Dong-hyu Kim from the University of Glasgow for their paper entitled New Rules for Standard-Setting and New Roles of Standardization Bodies in the era of IoT. In this paper, the authors outline how so-called ‘standard-clashes’ are no longer between those in the same industry but instead between different industry sectors. They provide case studies in the areas of electrical vehicle charging and connected car communication systems.

The second place prize has been awarded to Kai Jakobs from RWTH Aachen University in Germany for his paper on smart standardization. Jakobs outlines the difficulty of standardization for ‘smart’ systems such as smart cities and proposes the establishment of a ‘smart’ system single sign-on (SSO).

Three prizes have been awarded for the third place. Kanika Singh and Hoseong Daniel Lee from the American Bureau of Shipping detail the need for electrical measurement data management standards in the oil and gas industries. Daniel Masso-Aguado and Luis Diaz-Balteiro from the Universidad Politecnica de Madrid explore the implementation of a synthetic index to measure the degree of standardization in a given country. Yongrae Cho, Hyunjun Park and Eunji Mok from the Science and Technology Policy Institute together with Jeongno Lee from the Korea Electronics Technology Institute identify knowledge and technology flows between standard making communities and how they can be used to indicate industry changes.

The winners will present their papers during the Standards Education Convention on 22-23 October that will take place alongside the IEC General Meeting in Busan, Korea. An official award ceremony will be held on 26 October during the IEC Council Open Session. Winners will receive a monetary prize (USD 20 000 for first place, USD 15 000 the second place and USD 6 000 each for third place) which has been financed by the KATS sponsorship programme. Award winners have been selected based on the quality of the analysis and the originality of the research.

“The IEC congratulates this year’s winners of the IEC – IEEE – KATS Challenge. We were impressed by the high calibre of the submissions received and the creativity and insight of all participants. We hope to stimulate further academic debate on the challenges of standardization and the importance of standardization in helping to meet global challenges”, said Jan-Henrik Tiedemann, IEC Academy Manager.

With the IEC – IEEE – KATS Challenge, the IEC seeks to strengthen the link between the standardization and academic communities. Recognizing the unique perspective provided by

academics, the IEC will continue to support projects that can stimulate debate and bring new insight on the development and impact of international standards.

The IEC also provides tools to help professionals continue their learning through high quality training, webinars, and regional/national workshops for the global IEC community. For further information, please visit <https://www.iec.ch/academy/>.

Source: <https://www.iec.ch/newslog/2018/nr0918.htm>

### 3. [Australians recognised for exceptional contributions with 1906 Award](#)

The IEC has recognised three Australians with the presentation of a 1906 Award. The 1906 Award was created in 2004 by the IEC Executive Committee (ExCo), commemorating the IEC's year of foundation and is used to honour IEC experts around the world, whose work is fundamental to the IEC. The Award also recognises exceptional and recent achievement – a project or other specific contribution – related to the activities of the IEC and which contributes in a significant way to advance the work of the Commission.

Two Australia's received the Award at the Australian National Committee of the IEC meeting on 3 October 2018, and one received their Award at the IEC/TC 106 meeting in Stockholm in September 2018. The following Australian experts received awards;

<b>Alex Baitch</b>	For his valuable technical contribution in IEC/TC 8 working groups and in his role of liaison officer.
<b>Andrew West</b>	For his long-term engagement in telecontrol standardization (IEC/TC 57/WG 3).
<b>Desmond Ward</b>	For his secretarial support, technical writing and leadership of IEC/TC 106/MT 3 from 2015, resulting in the delivery of IEC 62232 Ed.2 in 2017, which is a critical element of IEC/TC 106's strategic business plan in preparation for 5G mobile technologies. Mr Ward's leadership and dedication, including significant time with stakeholders, ensured that this important standard provides global consistency for base station assessments in the lead up to 5G deployment.

For the full list of Award recipients, please visit [https://www.iec.ch/about/awards/1906/1906\\_recipients\\_2018.htm](https://www.iec.ch/about/awards/1906/1906_recipients_2018.htm)

#### 4. [IEC General Meeting 2018 officially opens Monday October 22 2018](#)

South Korea's President Moon Jae-in has welcomed IEC delegates to Busan. "At this General Meeting, I hope to gather insights into the role and contribution of standardization in responding to the Fourth Industrial Revolution," he said.

Earlier, IEC President James Shannon officially opened the event, which is being attended by more than 3300 delegates from many of the IEC's 171 member countries. Mr. Shannon said the IEC was committed to finding solutions to the challenges of the 21st century.

The theme of the 82nd General Meeting—smart cities and sustainable societies—makes Busan a particularly apt venue. Earlier this year, the Korean government announced the creation of an eco-friendly waterfront with an intelligent water circulation system would make Busan one of the country's first smart cities.

The General Meeting consists of the meetings for the Standardization Management Board (SMB) and Conformity Assessment Board (CAB) as well as the Council Board and Council Open session. Technical committees are convening, while specific workshops have been developed for the Young Professionals and IEC Affiliate countries, among others.

In addition, the Market Strategy Board is organizing a seminar on artificial intelligence. This year, an IEC Regulator Forum is taking place on 23 to 24 October which will bring together around 150 regulators and industry experts to discuss how the IEC can provide support to regulators as they address the challenges and opportunities with renewable energy.

Alongside the General Meeting, IEC City Exhibition is taking place from 21 to 26 October. This exhibition showcases cutting edge technologies and standardization activities from over 30 exhibitors representing some of the key industry leaders in Korea.

It will include technical seminars on topic such as smart cities, automation and conformity assessment. The exhibition will also host the Standards Education Convention which will present global best practices in standards education carried out by universities and standardization organizations.

At the Convention, the winners of the IEC-IEEE-KATS Academic Challenge will present their papers. Award ceremonies for the Thomas Edison and Lord Kelvin prizes are also taking place.

The General Meeting is hosted by the IEC National Committee of South Korea, the Korean Agency for Technology and Standards (KATS). This is the second IEC General Meeting that KATS has hosted.

Source: <https://blog.iec.ch/2018/10/iec-general-meeting-2018-officially-opens-2/>

#### 5. [Smart Cities responding to global challenges](#)

Gennaro Ruggiero, responsible for Systems work at the IEC, participated in a panel discussion on smart cities during Open Innovations, an international forum held each year in Moscow.

Vladimir Yakushev, the Ministry of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation and other key global figures from the energy industry and the smart cities landscape, participated to the event. Gennaro's contribution highlighted the important role of International Standards to guarantee the functionality of smart cities and how smart grids can address future energy challenges.

### **No electricity – no smart city**

We are all familiar with the notion of smart cities and smart communities. What is less obvious is that all of them depend on electricity and hardware such as computers, sensors or displays to move people and things, collect data, exchange and share information. Electric power allows a city to function and provide services to ensure the safety, security, comfort and well-being of its citizens. Without electricity, it is simply not possible to build an efficient urban infrastructure.

Cities are giant systems with countless subsystems. An adequate and efficient supply of electricity is the bedrock of all city systems from clean public transportation and smart mobility, to lighting, water management, financial and administrative transactions, safety and waste management. All these can be seen as separate parts but they only work together well if they are properly interrelated.

The IEC provides the majority of the International Standards needed to safely interconnect and automate much of the city infrastructure that uses electricity and contains electronics. They cover all forms of energy generation and distribution.

The IEC has recently started to examine the operation of smart cities as a whole which has resulted in the establishment of a group dedicated to the standardisation in this area. With a system approach, it is possible to apply a holistic, iterative discovery process to the problems that need to be resolved. It allows for the integration of engineering as well as social and human aspects to bring about solutions that are adaptable, elegant and effective.

### **International Standards necessary to resolve energy challenges**

The demand for energy is growing fast, and for electricity even faster. Current energy production methods are unsustainable in terms of resources and the environment.

The IEC believes that smart electrification and smart grids will be one of the most significant factors to address the energy challenge. The IEC is in a unique position with its global scope, technical competency and ability to bring together all relevant stakeholders. We serve as a technical facilitator, enabling the preparation of system architectures in all areas where a common lead is needed for the global roll-out of technology-based solutions. In the area of energy, the IEC can help provide solutions to increase the energy efficiency of electrical and electronic systems and products, ensure their safety and guarantee their environmental soundness.

### **Bringing renewable energy into smart cities**

The use of renewable energy in cities of the future will require a rethinking of the way we currently understand energy and electricity distribution. Incorporating renewable energy sources in the electric grid, alongside traditional energy sources, will require greater flexibility.

The reduction of cost of energy from renewable sources as well as the increased efficiency of power storage and supply units is among the key drivers of rethinking the energy distribution.

The dominance of alternating current (AC) over direct current (DC), especially in the “last mile” of the public power distribution network where low voltage is required has begun to be questioned. Many renewable energy sources generate direct current which is also the mode in which operate almost all electronic devices as well as an increasing number of appliances.

LVDC (low voltage direct current) is attracting broad interest today as it could reduce infrastructure and operation costs. The IEC is following closely these new trends and scoping the need for standardisation.

Source: <https://blog.iec.ch/2018/10/smart-cities-responding-to-global-challenges/>