

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

RESTRICTED

TBT/6/Suppl.1
1 October 1981

Special Distribution

Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade

SECOND ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE OPERATION OF THE AGREEMENT

Basic Document by the Secretariat

Supplement

1. The First Annual Review of the implementation and operation of the Agreement as called for in Article 15.8, was completed by the Committee at its meeting of 4-5 February 1981. The results of the Review were incorporated in TBT/6. The Committee agreed that the Second Annual Review, to be held on 20-23 October 1981, should cover the same items as the first Review (TBT/M/6, paragraph 28).

2. On the basis of the supplementary information and corrections supplied by signatories since the last Annual Review, the secretariat has prepared the present document which supplements TBT/6. In addition, it has circulated the following documents which replace certain sections of TBT/6.

- 2.1 "List of Persons Available to Serve on Panels" TBT/W/25/Rev.2
- 2.2 "Notification Procedures" TBT/W/37
- 2.3 "Technical Assistance to Developing Countries" TBT/W/28 and Suppl.1
- 2.4 "National Enquiry Points" TBT/W/31/Rev.1

3. The relevant sections of the document TBT/6 are supplemented or replaced as follows:

- Section 1 Composition of the Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade
 (TBT/6/Suppl.1, page 3)
- Section 2 Implementation and Administration
 - 2.1 General (TBT/6/Suppl.1, pages 4-19)
 - 2.2 Consultation points (No addition or corrections to the information
 included in TBT/6, pages 32-38)
 - 2.3 Panelists (TBT/W/25/Rev.2)

- Section 3 Notification
 - 3.1 General (TBT/W/37; TBT/8)
 - 3.2 Comment period
 - 3.2.1 Expected length of time to be allowed for presentation of comments (No addition or corrections to the information included in TBT/6, pages 42-48)
 - 3.2.2 Length of time actually allowed for comments (TBT/W/37)
- Section 4 Technical assistance and special and differential treatment (TBT/W/28 and Suppl.1)
- Section 5 Dispute settlement (No addition or corrections to information included in TBT/6, page 52)
- Section 6 Accession and reservations
 - 6.1 Accession (No addition or corrections to the information included in TBT/6, page 53)
 - 6.2 Reservations (No addition to the information included in TBT/6, page 53)
- Section 7 The use of international standards; participation in regional standardizing bodies or international and regional certification systems (TBT/6/Suppl.1, pages 20-22)
- Section 8 Transparency
 - 8.1 Publication (TBT/6/Suppl.1, pages 23-26)
 - 8.2 Information (TBT/W/31/Rev.1)
- Section 9 Testing procedures and acceptance of test results (TBT/6/Suppl.1, pages 27-29)

1. COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE

Chairman: Mr. S. Tamura (Japan)
Vice-Chairman: Mr. F. Furulyas (Hungary)

Signatories

Argentina ¹	Luxembourg
Austria	Netherlands
Belgium	New Zealand
Brazil	Norway
Canada	Pakistan
Chile	Philippines
Denmark	Romania
European Economic Community	Singapore
Finland	Spain
France	Sweden
Germany, Federal Republic of	Switzerland
Greece	Tunisia
Hungary	United Kingdom
Ireland	Hong Kong
Italy	United States
Japan	Yugoslavia
Korea, Republic of	

Observers²

1. Governments:

Australia	India	Portugal
Bangladesh	Indonesia	Senegal
Bulgaria	Israel	Sri Lanka
Colombia	Ivory Coast	Tanzania
Cuba	Malaysia	Thailand
Czechoslovakia	Malta	Trinidad and Tobago
Ecuador	Mexico	Turkey
Egypt	Nigeria	Zaire
Gabon	Peru	
Ghana	Poland	

2. International Organizations:

IMF, UNCTAD, ISO, IEC, FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission.

¹ Signed (acceptance pending)

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

2. IMPLEMENTATION AND ADMINISTRATION

2.1 GENERAL

Brazil

The last paragraph of the section on Brazil on page 8 of the document TBT/6 should be replaced to read:

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

Chile

After having signed the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade on 25 October 1979, the Chilean Government presented the text for the ratification process under the Constitution and the relevant supplementary legislation.

The following formalities had been completed up to 5 February 1981:

- (a) The text of the Agreement was submitted for consideration by Legislative Committee No. 1 of the Government, together with a technical and legal report prepared by the Ministry of External Relations (Directorate General for International Economic Relations and Treaties Department).

Chile (cont'd)

- (b) Legislative Committee No. 1 examined the Agreement and made a first report which was presented to the Ministry of External Relations for an opinion.
- (c) The report was returned to Legislative Committee No. 1 without any comments as to the substance.
- (d) The Legislative Committee prepared its final report which was submitted to the Government for a definitive decision.

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

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

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

Chile (cont'd)

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

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

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

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

Japan

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

"Cabinet Decision

RE: Improvement of Procedures concerning Technical Regulations and Standards (hereinafter 'Standards') and Test Methods.

"As Japan's position in the international community is becoming greater than ever, it is increasingly important for Japan to seek international standardization, simplification of procedures as well as non-discriminatory application of such standards and test methods as are generally employed in various countries.

Japan (cont'd)

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

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

"Government affiliated agencies¹ will also be given guidance to this effect.

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

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

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

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

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

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

²The JIS marking system has been established by the Industrial Standardization Law, whereby manufacturers who are specifically permitted by the competent minister are authorized to use a JIS mark on products which meet the JIS. The system is applied to products, for which the certification of quality by JIS is deemed particularly necessary.

Japan (cont'd)

A summary of the main points of the amendments is as follows:

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

- 1.1 A JIS mark may be used on a product produced in a foreign factory specifically approved by the minister concerned having competence on that particular product.
- 1.2 In granting such approval, the competent minister shall treat the foreign factory concerned on exactly the same basis as in the case of a domestic factory producing the same product. For the examination of foreign factories applying for JIS mark certification the same criteria used as for domestic factories namely quality control methods; maintenance of production facilities and testing of equipment at an appropriate level; handling of materials and products, etc. The minister conducts examination of the foreign factory applying for the JIS mark and usually two examiners are despatched. The minister may take necessary steps for supervision of the factory approved by him, including on-the-spot inspections if required.
- 1.3 Importers are allowed to sell in the domestic market products bearing JIS marks produced only in factories approved by the respective competent ministers.
- 1.4 If the competent minister requests suspension of the use of the JIS mark, he has to inform the factory in advance giving the reasons for his decision, and must allow the factory an opportunity to present its views.
- 1.5 The JIS marks are always voluntary in nature. However, Japanese Industrial Standards are sometimes adopted as technical standards, such as the Electrical Appliance and Material Control Law and the Ship Safety Act and they then become mandatory.

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

- 2.1 The competent minister will officially announce his intention to carry out inspection of a factory producing a product bearing a JIS mark, when he considers it necessary to ensure the conformity with the JIS prescribed in respect of the

Japan (cont'd)

product concerned because of a revision of the JIS concerned or in the light of the situation of the quality maintenance of the product. When such an announcement is made, the factory concerned shall be subject to an inspection by an agency authorized by the competent minister, which must be carried out within a prescribed period.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Japan (cont'd)

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

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

8. Japan took the following measures with respect to local public bodies and non-governmental organizations:

- (1) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Home Affairs jointly sent a notice to local public bodies in order to ensure that they take measures similar to those adopted at central government level to ensure the implementation of the Agreement.
- (2) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave notice to other ministries that they are required to give guidance to the same effect as above to non-governmental bodies within their jurisdiction.
- (3) The government published a new manual describing the content of the Agreement and the measures which should be taken by local and non-governmental bodies to make known the contents of the Agreement to all interested parties.

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

Luxembourg

The Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade was signed by Luxembourg on 17 January 1979 and entered into force on 1 January 1980. Under the legislation in force, the Luxembourg Government already had sufficient authority to fulfil its obligations under the Agreement and accordingly no new legislation has been necessary to ensure implementation of the Agreement.

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

In general, and in the absence of a National Standards Institute, the competent authority in regard to standards is:

Inspection du Travail et des Mines
Rue des Girondins 2

Luxembourg

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

Netherlands

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

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

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

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

New Zealand (cont'd)

Ministry of Agriculture and
Fisheries
P.O. Box 2298

(Technical regulations for animals
and animal remedies, agricultural
chemicals and plants)

Wellington
New Zealand

Department of Health
P.O. Box 5013

(Standards for labelling, packaging
and composition of food, medicines,
toxic substances and poisons)

Wellington
New Zealand

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

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

Norway

The following paragraphs should be added to supplement the information included in Section 2.1 of the document TBT/6 under the heading "2. Implementation and Administration - 2.1 General":

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pakistan

The delegation of Pakistan has provided the secretariat with copies of laws and regulations governing standardization and certification activities in Pakistan, as follows¹:

- (a) Ordinance to provide for the standardization and marking of goods by the Ministry of Industries, published in the Gazette of Pakistan (22 December 1961);
- (b) The Pakistan Standards Institute (certification marks) Rules and Regulations published in the Official Gazette on 6 July 1962 and 10 August 1962 respectively;
- (c) Constitution of Pakistan's Standards Institution (P.S.I.) containing: resolution, memoranda of association, rules and regulations and bye-laws.

Singapore

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

¹These documents may be consulted in the secretariat, Centre William Rappard, Room 1073.

Singapore (cont'd)

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

Department of Trade
201 World Trade Centre
Maritime Square

0409 Singapore

Singapore will notify the GATT secretariat as and when there is a proposal to introduce a new technical regulation or rule of certification systems.

The specific authorities responsible for standardization, certification and implementation of government technical regulations are outlined below.

Standards and certification

Standardization and certification are undertaken by the Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research (SISIR). All standards prepared are not mandatory except those which are incorporated into the technical regulations of the regulatory authorities for public health and safety. Prior to a standard being endorsed as a Singapore standard by the Singapore Standards Council, a three-month period is given for public comments.

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

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

Technical regulations

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

Singapore (cont'd)

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

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

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

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

- (a) Ministry of Communication - Registry of Vehicles;
- (b) Ministry of Health;
- (c) Ministry of Labour - Factory Inspectorate;
- (d) Ministry of National Development - Building and Development Control Division;
- (e) Ministry of the Environment - Sewerage Department.

Spain

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

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

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

Switzerland

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

Switzerland (cont'd)

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

Switzerland has no need to issue any other regulations or administrative guidance to implement the Agreement. Local and cantonal governments have practically no standardizing activity of any significance for international trade. They have nonetheless been informed of the provisions of the Agreement through the parliamentary procedures completed in 1979 and through publication of the text of the Agreement itself and direct administrative contacts. As far as private standardizing activities are concerned, over 85 per cent of these are undertaken by the Swiss Association for Standardization, whose standards are based almost exclusively on international standards. Certifying activities of the Federal Government are limited to electrical products; local governments have practically no such activities and there are none in the private sector.

Tunisia

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

- Directorate-General of Industry, Directorate of the Environment, Standardization and Quality Control (address: The Casbah, telephone No. 26.00.72).
- National Standardization Committee, chaired by the Head of the National Industrial Research Commission (CNEI), created by an Order of the Prime Minister in 1978, for the purposes of:
 - co-ordination of the activities of the Technical Committees for Standardization,
 - approval of draft standards prepared by the Technical Committees,
 - all matters relating to standardization.

Tunisia (cont'd)

There are five Technical Committees for Standardization:

1. Technical Committee for Standardization of Food Products, chaired by the Higher Nutrition Institute,
2. Technical Committee for Standardization of the Mechanical and Electrical Industries, chaired by the Directorate-General of Industry,
3. Technical Committee for Standardization of the Chemical Industries, chaired by the Central Pharmacy of Tunisia,
4. Technical Committee for Standardization of Construction Materials, chaired by the Technical Centre for the Development of Construction (Ministry of Equipment),
5. Technical Committee for Standardization of Hides, Leather and Footwear, chaired by the National Leather and Footwear Committee.

United States

The following paragraphs should be added to supplement the information included in Section 2.1 of the document TBT/6 under the heading "2. Implementation and Administration - 2.1 General":

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

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

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

7. THE USE OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS; PARTICIPATION
IN REGIONAL STANDARDIZING BODIES OR INTERNATIONAL
AND REGIONAL CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS

Argentina

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

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

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

Chile

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

Chile (cont'd)

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

Japan

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

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

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

Hungary

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

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

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

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

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

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

Norway

Norwegian authorities are not engaged themselves in drawing standards but participate in national and international standardization. In general Norwegian authorities which issue technical regulations follow nationally and internationally accepted standards. As to standards in general, they are issued by the NSA and by the Norwegian Electrotechnical Committee which are working in close contact with the respective international standards organizations. The standards issued by the Norwegian organizations will, therefore, in practice be the result of international co-operation. Deviations exist, but these are as a rule due to climatic and geographic conditions that require special solutions.

Sweden

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

In the technical regulations that have been reported to the Swedish Board of Commerce during the period 1974-1980, in total about 440 technical regulations, references to standards were made in 120 regulations. Totally there were references to more than 500 standards of which nearly 300 were substantially the same as existing relevant international or foreign national standards.

The Swedish National Standard Bodies participate actively in the work of ISO and IEC and are also members of the European standards organizations CEN and CENELEC. In 1979/1980 about 500 Swedish delegates participated in 206 ISO-meetings and about 400 Swedish experts attended 214 IEC-meetings.

Within CEN Sweden participated in thirteen of a total of sixty-four meetings in 1980 and Swedish authorities were represented in five of these meetings. Officials from Swedish authorities participated in ten of the CENELEC meetings in 1980 and the number of meetings with Swedish participation were thirty four of a total number of meetings of forty five.

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

8. TRANSPARENCY

8.1 PUBLICATION

Canada

Notices of proposed federal technical regulations and certification systems are published in the Canada Gazette Part I. In the past, the time allowed for comments has varied from thirty to ninety days; in the future, a minimum period of sixty days will be allowed for comments. The texts of newly-adopted federal technical regulations and certification systems are published in the Canada Gazette Part II. The texts of the newly-adopted federal statutes are published in the Canada Gazette Part III.

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

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

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

Chile

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

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

Hungary

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

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

Japan

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

New Zealand

The "New Zealand Gazette" is the main source of information for standards in the health, agriculture and industrial fields. Thus proposed new industrial and agricultural standards drafts for comments are notified in the Gazette.

The Health Department will notify in the Gazette proposed new technical regulations. They expect that the first of these notifications, the Food Additives Notice, will shortly appear in the Gazette. Health are prepared to accept comments from code signatories and will consider these comments before finalizing the regulations. Because of the length of many of these regulations Health do not intend to publish the draft technical regulations in full. Copies of the text of the regulations will be made available on request to interested parties.

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

6. ACCESSION AND RESERVATIONS

6.1 Accession

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

6.1.1. Tunisia

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

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

6.1.2. Bulgaria

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

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

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

6.2 Reservations

No signatory has requested a reservation under Article 15.5 of the Agreement.

7. THE USE OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS; PARTICIPATION
IN REGIONAL STANDARDIZING BODIES OR INTERNATIONAL
AND REGIONAL CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS

Argentina

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

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

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

Austria

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

Belgium

Brazil

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

Canada

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

Chile

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

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

Denmark

Egypt

European Economic Community

Finland

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

France

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

Germany, Federal Republic of

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

Greece

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

Hungary

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ireland

Italy

Japan

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

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

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

Korea

Luxembourg

Netherlands

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

New Zealand

New Zealand is an active member of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, and the Food Standards Committee (a committee set up to advise the Minister of Health on New Zealand food law) is currently reviewing Codex standards with a view to incorporating them into New Zealand legislation as far as is appropriate. New Zealand has recently accepted Codex limits for pesticide residues in food (the Food and Drug Regulations 1973, Amendment No. 4). New Zealand belongs to the International Plant Protection Convention administered by FAO and the International Organization for Epizootics which

attempt to prevent the spread of animal and plant diseases with an agreed framework for international trade in plants and animals and in the field of industrial standards. New Zealand actively participates in the ISO, IEC, ISONET and is also a member of ILAC.

Norway

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

Pakistan

Pakistan standards are based on ISO standards.

Philippines

Romania

Rwanda

Singapore

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

Spain

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

Sweden

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

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

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

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

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

Switzerland

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

Tunisia

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom has for many years participated actively in the work of the international standardizing bodies, ISO and IEC. Unless there are overriding reasons why this is impracticable, the national standards body (BSI) adopts and publishes as British Standards all those international (ISO and IEC) standards in favour of which positive votes were returned. The United Kingdom also participates in the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

BSI is the national member of the two European standards bodies, CEN and (as sponsor of the British Electrotechnical Committee) CENELEC. It abides by the rules for adoption of European standards and harmonization documents set out in the articles of association of these two bodies.

United Kingdom on behalf of Hong Kong

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

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

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

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

- (a) exchange of literature on national standards, draft standards, report, bulletins and other materials;
- (b) institution of training programmes for international participation;
- (c) publication of useful guides to promote the adoption of suitable in-plant systems of quality control;
- (d) adoption of appropriate international standards;
- (e) harmonisation of national standards which are different from each other;
- (f) initiation of new projects for development of standardization activities for meeting regional needs;
- (g) development of intercountry arrangements for standardization and certification activities; and
- (h) active participation in the work of ISO and IEC for development of international standards on items of specific interest to the region.

(ii) Pacific Area Standards Congress

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

The Congress was established with the following objectives:

- (a) to exchange information and views and initiate necessary actions to help ensure that international standardization activities are properly co-ordinated on a consensus basis to meet world needs and foster international trade and commerce;
- (b) to provide a geographically convenient forum for the countries of the Pacific area to develop recommendations for communication to the international standards bodies, particularly ISO and IEC;
- (c) to form a consultative liaison with the international standards bodies to help them meet world needs in standardization through communication of recommendations of PASC members;
- (d) to examine future requirements in international standardization and the changes in the current international structure that may be necessary to meet these requirements.

United States

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

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

Yugoslavia

8. TRANSPARENCY

8.1 PUBLICATION

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

Argentina

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

Austria

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

Belgium

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

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

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

Brazil

The Brazilian Association for Standardization (ABNT), a private entity is required to publish all national standards in force, and since November 1979 has started to publish proposed national standards under study for certain industrial products. It is expected that in the near future this new activity will reach a stage where it covers the whole spectrum of

national standards. As of now, only the Electric and Electronics Sector Committee of ABNT already publishes notices of standards under study. At the present juncture, the activities of the Brazilian Association for Standardization (ABNT) are more intensive in certain product sectors than in others, because they are the consequence of requests addressed to it by entities interested in certain sectors or individual products. In this connection, it should be mentioned that all standards drawn up by the ABNT and by INMETRO are sent regularly to member countries of ISO and ISE for the information of the entities concerned. No notices of draft standards prepared by SNAD are published, as previous knowledge by the private entities concerned is always assured.

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

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

Canada

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

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

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

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

Chile

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

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

Denmark

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

Egypt

European Economic Community

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

Finland

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

France

Notices concerning draft technical regulations under the responsibility of a government body will be published in the Journal Officiel de la République Française (official gazette) or in the official bulletins of the ministerial departments concerned.

Notices concerning draft standards drawn up by the "Association Française de Normalisation" (AFNOR) (French Standards Association) or under its auspices, and subjected to public enquiry, are published in Enjeux, the monthly periodical of the French standards authority.

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

Germany, Federal Republic of

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

The Bundesgesetzblatt (Federal Gazette)

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

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

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

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

Hungary

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

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

Ireland

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

Italy

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

Japan

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

Korea, Republic of

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

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

Luxembourg

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

Netherlands

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

New Zealand

The "New Zealand Gazette" is the main source of information for standards in the health, agriculture and industrial fields. Thus proposed new industrial and agricultural standards drafts for comments are notified in the Gazette.

The Health Department will notify in the Gazette proposed new technical regulations. They expect that the first of these notifications, the Food Additives Notice, will shortly appear in the Gazette. Health are prepared to accept comments from code signatories and will consider these comments before finalizing the regulations. Because of the length of many of these regulations Health do not intend to publish the draft technical regulations in full. Copies of the text of the regulations will be made available on request to interested parties.

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

Norway

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

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

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

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

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

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

NSF issues yearly a catalogue of Norwegian standards.

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

The Norwegian Standards Association has published a brochure on the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade. The contents of the brochure are in all essentials consistent with the guidelines upon which the Committee agreed at its tenth meeting on 26 and 27 May 1982. The brochure has been given a wide distribution, including Ministries and governmental agencies

issuing technical regulation, the Federation of Norwegian Industries, the Export Council of Norway, testing laboratories and institution etc.

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

Pakistan

Philippines

Romania

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

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

Rwanda

Singapore

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

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

Spain

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

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

Sweden

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

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

Switzerland

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

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

Tunisia

United Kingdom

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

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

United Kingdom on behalf of Hong Kong

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

United States

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

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

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

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

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

Yugoslavia

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

JUS - informacije
Slobodana Penezića - Krcuna 35

11000 Beograd
Pob. 933

Yugoslavia (cont'd)

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

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

11000 Beograd
Pob. 226

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

SAVEZNI ZAVOD STANDARDIZACIJU
Slobodana Penezića - Krcuna 35

11000 Beograd
Pob. 933

8.2 INFORMATION

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

Argentina

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

1322 Buenos Aires

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

Telex: 1622
17065
18055

Austria

(a) For technical regulations and certification systems:

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

A-1010 Wein

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

Telex: 111780 regeb a
111145 regeb a

(b) For non-governmental standards:

Osterreichisches Normungsinstitut
(Austrian Standards Institute)
P.O.B. 130

A-1021 Wien

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

Telex: Austrianorm 75960

Belgium

CIBELNOR
Centre d'Information belge sur les normes et les règlements
techniques
(Belgian Information Centre on Standards and Technical
Regulations)

Secretariat: Institut belge de Normalisation (IBN)
(Belgian Standards Institute)
Avenue de la Brabançonne, 29

B 1040 Bruxelles

Telephone: 02/734.92.05
Telex: 23877 BENOR.

Brazil

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

Brasilia

Telephone: 226.09.62
: International + 55 226 09 62

Telex: 61-13 11
61-13 19

Canada

Standards Information Service
Standards Council of Canada
Sparks Street 350

Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 7S8

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

Telex: 053-4403

Chile

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

To be contacted through:

- (I) Permanent Mission of Chile
Case Postale 221

1211 Genève 19

Telephone: 34 51 30
: International + 41 22 345130

Telex: 22142

- (II) Dirección de Asuntos Económicos Multilaterales
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
(Directorate General for International Economic
Relations and Treaties
Ministry of External Relations)
Bandera 52 3er Piso

Santiago
Chile

Telephone: 71 11 42
: International + 56 2 71 11 42

Telex: 94642

Denmark

Dansk Standardiseringsraad
(Danish Standards Association)
Aurehojvej 12
Postbox 77

DK-2900 Hellerup

Telephone: (01) 62 93 15
: International + 45 2 62 93 15

Telex: 15615 Dansta DK

Telegram: Danskstandard

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

Egypt

European Economic Community

(a) For industrial products:

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

1040 Bruxelles

Telephone: 235.55.14
: International + 32 235.55.14

Telex: 21877 COMEU-B

(b) For agricultural products:

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

1049 Bruxelles

Telephone: 235.68.27
: International + 32 235.68.27

Telex: 21877 COMEU-B

Finland

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

SF-00121 Helsinki 12

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

Telex: 122303 stand sf

Telegram: finnstandard

France

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

92080 Paris La Défense

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

Telex: 611974 AFNOR F

(address care of CINORTECH)

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

Germany, Federal Republic of

Deutsches Informationszentrum für technische Regeln (DITR)
(German Information Centre for Technical Regulations)
Postfach 11 07, Burggrafenstr. 4-10

D 1000 Berlin 30

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

Telex: 185 269 (DITR-(D))

Cable: deutschnormen berlin

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

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

Greece

Hungary

Magyar Szabványügyi Hivatal
(Hungarian Standards Office)
Ulloi ut 25

1450 Budapest

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

Telex: 035/225723

Ireland

(a) For technical regulations and certification systems:

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

Dublin 2

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

Telex: 24651

(b) For standards:

The Institute for Industrial Research and Standards
Ballymun

Dublin 9

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

Telex: 25449

Italy

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

128-00100 Roma

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

Telex: 612322

Japan

- (a) Standards Information Service¹
First International Organizations Division
Economic Affairs Bureau
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2-2-1
Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku

Tokyo

Telephone: 03(580)3311
: International: 81 3 580 3311

Telex: C. J22350
A. GAIMU A-B J22350

- (b) Standards Information Service²
Information Service Department
Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)
2-2-5
Toranomom, Minato-ku

Tokyo

Telephone: 03(582)5511
: International: 81 3 582 5511

Telex: C. J24378
A. JETRO A-B J24378

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

Enquiries can be made in a GATT language.

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

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

Korea, Republic of

(a) For industrial products

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

Seoul

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

Telex: (No telex)

(b) For agricultural products:

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

Seoul

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

Telex: (No telex)

(c) For fishery products:

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

Seoul

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

Telex: (No telex)

Luxembourg

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

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

Telex: (No telex)

Netherlands

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

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

2594 AG The Hague

Telephone: (070) 79 89 11

International + 31 70 79 89 11

Telex: 31099

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

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

2623 AA Delft

Telephone: (015) 611061

International + 31 15 61 10 61

Telex:

38144

New Zealand

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

Wellington

Telephone: WN 720 030

International + 64 4 720 030

Telex: WN 315 30

- (b) For industrial standards:

Standards Association of New Zealand
Private Bag

Wellington

Telephone: WN 842 108

International + 64 4 842 108

Telex:

NZ 3850 SANZ

Norway

Norges Standardiseringsforbund
(Norwegian Standards Association)
Haakon VII's Gate 2

N-Oslo 1

Telephone: (02) 41 68 20

International + 47 2 41 68 20

Telex: 19050 nsf n

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

Pakistan

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

Telephone: 208 52

International + 92 51 208 52

Telex: COMDN PAK-5859

Philippines

(a) Principal

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

Manila
Philippines

telex: 63285
22604
45555

Philippines (cont'd)

(b) Alternate

National GATT Secretariat
Tariff Commission

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

Manila

Telex: 42032 TOWMED PM

Romania

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

Bucharest 7000

Telephone: 33 20 66

Telex: 11-312

Rwanda

Singapore

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

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

Singapore 0617

Telephone: 3360 933
International + 65 33 60 933

Telex: (No telex)

Singapore (cont'd)

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

The Public Utilities Board
PUB Building
Somerset Road

Singapore 0923

Telephone: 235 88 88
International + 65 235 88 88

Telex: (no telex)

- (c) For technical regulations relating to processed foods:

Ministry of the Environment
Princess House
Alexandra Road

Singapore 0315

Telephone: 635111
International + 65 635 111

Telex: MOERS 34365

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

Primary Production Department
National Development Building
Maxwell Road

Singapore 0106

Telephone: 222 12 11
International + 65 222 12 11

Telex: AGRIVET

Spain

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

Madrid 16

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

International + prefix 341

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

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

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

Madrid 10

Telephone: 410.49.61
International + 34 1 410 49 61

Telex: 46545-UNOR-E

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

Sweden

- (a) Enquiry point with regard to Article 10.1:

Kommerskollegium
(Swedish Board of Commerce)
GATT Enquiry Point
Box 1209

S-111 82 Stockholm

Telephone: 08-22 36 00
International + 46 8 22 36 00

Sweden (cont'd)

Telex: 11835 komkol S

Telegram: tradeboard, Stockholm

(b) Enquiry point with regard to Article 10.2:

Standardiseringskommissionen i Sverige
(Swedish Standards Institution)
SIS
Enquiry Services
Box 3295

S-103 66 Stockholm

Telephone: 08-23 04 00

International + 46 8 23 04 00

Telex:

17453 SIS-S

Telegram:

Standardis, Stockholm

Switzerland

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

3003 Berne

Telephone: 031/61 23 09

International + 41 31 61 23 09

Telex: 33151 EDA/CH

Tunisia

United Kingdom

(a) Certification Systems and Governmental Standards:

Metrology, Quality Assurance, Safety and Standards Division
Branch 1 (A) Department of Trade
Millbank Tower
Millbank

London SW1P 4Q4

Telephone: 01-211 3460/3363

International + 44 1 211 3460/3363

Telex: 8811074 (DTHQ)

United Kingdom (cont'd)

(b) Non-Governmental Standards:

British Standards Institution
Mrs. M.A.L. Brown
Central Enquiries Section
Park Street 2

London W1A 2BS

Telephone: 01-629 9000

International + 44 1 629 9000

Telex:

266933 (BSILON G)

United Kingdom on behalf of Hong Kong

Trade, Industry and Customs Department
Ocean Centre
Canton Road

Kowloon
Hong Kong

Telephone: 3-7222216 (Assistant Commissioner of the
Industrial Support and Liaison Division)
International + 852 3-7222216

Telex:

HX 75126

United States

Standards Code and Information Center
Office of Product Standards Policy
National Bureau of Standards
Room B 166
Technology Building

Washington D.C. 20234

Telephone: (301) 921-2092

International + 1 301 921 2092

Telex:

898493 GARG

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

Yugoslavia

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

11000 Beograd

Telephone: 644-066

International + 38 11 644 066

Telex: 12089 YUJUS

9. TESTING PROCEDURES AND ACCEPTANCE OF
TEST RESULTS

Canada

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

Chile

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

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

France

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

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

Japan

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

Japan and the United States

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) Information regarding specific test procedures followed;
- (b) The standards against which the products are tested; and
- (c) In instances in which the submitted products have been found unacceptable, wherever appropriate and possible, a clear indication of the requirements of the applicable standards that the product failed to meet and of the parameters of the product that failed to meet the applicable standards. In instances where test results are in dispute, any producer or his representative submitting a product to a testing organization for certification should be permitted to observe retesting of his product, whenever possible.

"5. Readily accessible and expeditious appeals procedures within testing organizations, approval agencies, or other agencies as appropriate, should be available to suppliers in the exporting country or their representatives as well as to domestic suppliers, who wish to appeal the decisions of these bodies.

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

New Zealand

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

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

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

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

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

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

"5. Collaborate in the development and adoption of criteria for accreditation of testing laboratories to ensure that harmony between the two accreditation systems is maintained.

"6. Collaborate in the development and adoption of laboratory examination methods and in particular, where practicable, co-operate in the conduct of proficiency testing programmes.

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

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

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

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

Norway

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

Sweden

1. In 1974 the Swedish Parliament laid down that all safety testing demanded by the national authorities - official testing - is to be carried out by national testing agencies only. The Centre for Testing, which is a part of the National Testing Institute, is responsible for the organization of official testing carried out in Sweden and has ultimate responsibility for ensuring that the national testing agencies operate in an expert and impartial way. According to this system the following bodies have been appointed to carry out official testing in Sweden: the Swedish Motor Vehicle Inspection Company carries out the periodical motor vehicle inspection and has also the responsibility for registration inspection, trailer coupling inspection and suitability inspection. The Swedish Plant Inspectorate is responsible for all statutory inspection of pressure vessels and lifting devices. Swedish Institute for Testing and Approval of Electrical Equipment (SEMKO) is the national testing agency for testing of electrical equipment designed for use in homes, offices, shops, schools and assembly rooms. The National Machinery Institute acts as the national testing agency for mechanical excavators, tractor diggers and track cabs. The National Testing Institute itself acts as a national testing agency for, inter alia, wooden material, dangerous goods, heating equipment, gold, silver and platinum articles and volume/mass measurement equipment. The Central Laboratory of the National Corporation of Swedish Pharmacies carries out the official testing of contraceptives. The Swedish Road Safety Office is responsible for testing of inertia brakes for trailers.

2.1 On an international level various Swedish competent authorities and testing bodies participate in international schemes for mutual recognition of test results and inspections established by the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) in the following product areas: pressure vessels (National Board of Occupational Safety and Health, the Swedish Plant Inspectorate, the National Testing Institute, Bureau Veritas and Lloyds Register of Shipping); ship's equipment (National Board of Shipping and Navigation); gas appliances (Swedish Gas Association and the National Testing Institute); agricultural machines and tractors (National Board of Occupational Safety and Health and Swedish Road Safety Office); heating equipment (the National Testing Institute). Sweden is also a participant to the Convention on Control and Marking of Articles of Precious Metals (where the National Testing Institute is the competent authority) and the Convention for Mutual Recognition of Inspections in respect of the manufacture of pharmaceutical products (the National Board of Health and Welfare).

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