

# How SC 4 standards can be improved for use in emerging markets & developing countries

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Presented at the ISO TC 92 SC 4 WG 1 Meeting at  
IBS-Institut für Brandschutztechnik und Sicherheitsforschung  
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# Aim of Presentation

- Present ideas toward accomplishing new SC 4 objective
  - *"useful and practical for end users";*
  - *"can be applied worldwide irrespective of the degree of experience in and implementation of FSE".*
- Summarize ISO conference & workshop that included useful information on how ISO standards can be used
- Present specific proposals for revision/development of SC 4 standards & other activities to accomplish objective

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# ISO's Outreach Activities

- ISO & WTO promoting use of ISO standards around the globe, specifically in developing countries
- *"Using and referencing ISO and IEC standards to support public policy and regulation"*, Conference and training, November 2015, Geneva, Switzerland
- 260 delegates from 65 countries attended
- Presentations from authorities, WTO, major TCs/industry
- Significant attendance from developing countries

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# Standards for a better world



For more about ISO's work programme as it affects consumers, see the ISO Directory for consumer interest participation: [www.iso.org/GOPOOLCO\\_interest](http://www.iso.org/GOPOOLCO_interest)  
 \* In collaboration with IEC.

ISO Form - 011184-01

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Designed by Alberto Rossi

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## Standards vs Regulations

- Standard - Document approved by a recognized body, e.g. ISO, compliance is not mandatory
- Regulation – Document that lays down requirements by a national authority, compliance is mandatory. Sovereign decision of state
- Most countries set forth regulations that reference standards, most efficient regulation in today's world



## Benefits of using and referencing standards

International Standards:

- Are developed in a **multi-stakeholder environment** and reflect a **double layer of consensus** (between the technical experts and also between countries)
- Allow products to be supplied and used across different markets, reducing market inefficiencies and **facilitating regulator compliance**
- Can be used for **conformity assessment** to enhance confidence in products, systems , processes, services or personnel
- Offer the same level of **consumer protection** whether applied in a mature or evolving economy
- Are **globally applicable**



## How International Standards are used in governance and regulation

### Legislative actions

- Laws (or Acts of Parliament)
- Technical regulations (which support the requirements of laws)
- Other actions include rules, notices, orders, determinations, and warrants.

### Non-legislative actions

- Funding priorities
- Incentive systems
- Awareness campaigns
- Public procurement
- Codes of conduct

The International Standards developed by the IEC and ISO are voluntary

The tables above show examples of the types of legislative and non-legislative actions that International Standards can support.



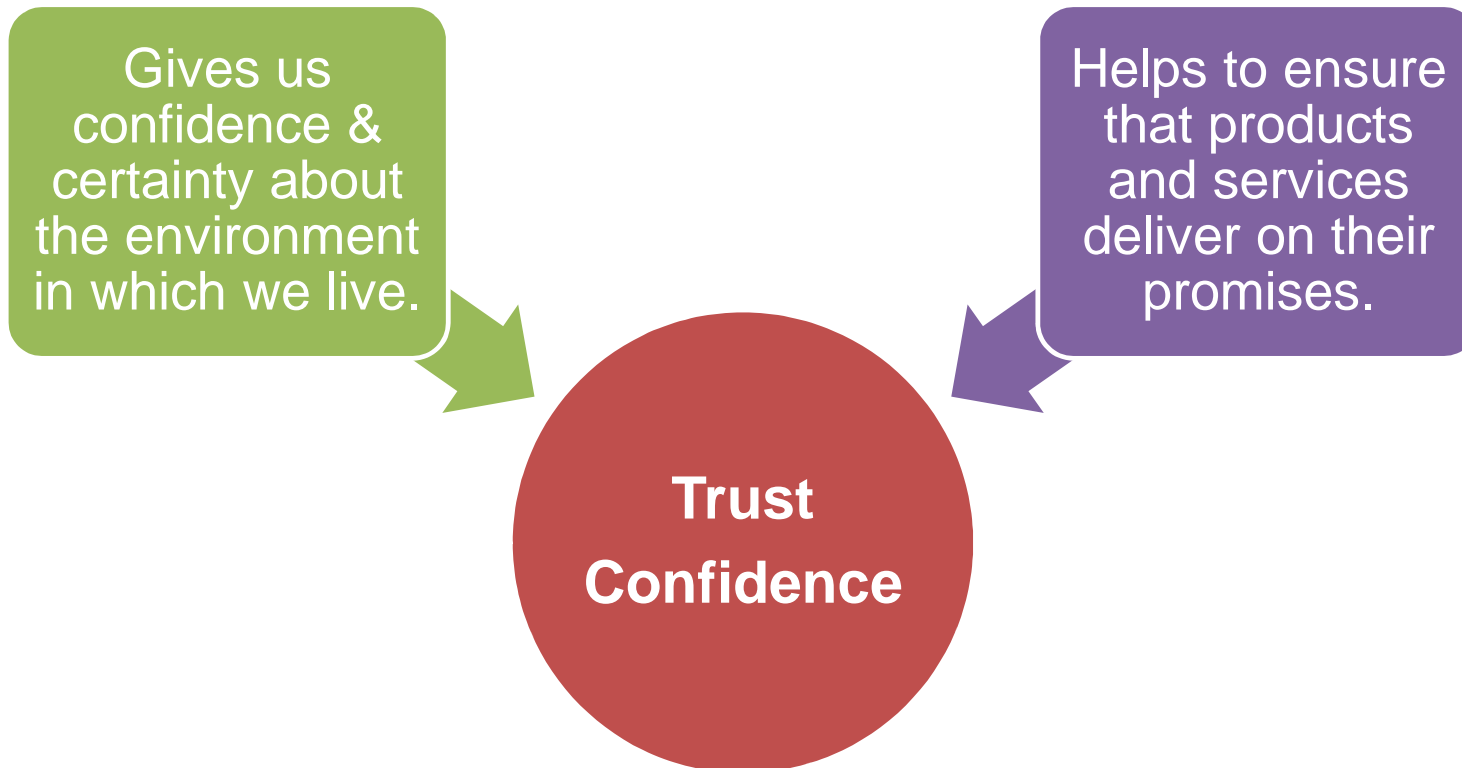
## Considerations for policy makers when referencing standards in regulations

- Should the use of the standard be mandatory (providing the only solution) or voluntary (providing one possible solution)?
- What level of checks should be put in place to ensure the standard is suitable for the intended use and addresses all needs?
- Will the reference be to the whole standard or selected parts (only to certain clauses and sub-clauses)?
- How will the regulation be kept up-to-date if the standard is revised?





# Conformity assessment





# Conformity assessment

**demonstration** that specified requirements relating to a product, process, system, person or body are fulfilled.

(ISO/IEC 17000, Clause 2.1)



# Conformity assessment techniques



## Testing

determination of one or more characteristics of an object of conformity assessment, according to a procedure.



## Evaluation

the process of **gathering evidence** about whether a product, process or service meets specified requirements. It is also sometimes used in the context of person certification.



## Inspection

can include a visual examination, measurement or testing of physical items based on the **professional judgment** of the inspection bodies' personnel.



## Examination

often used interchangeably to cover a number of techniques, but is used in a more specific way for certifying the **competence of a persons**.



## Auditing

an audit is a systematic, independent and documented process for obtaining audit evidence and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which the audit criteria are fulfilled.

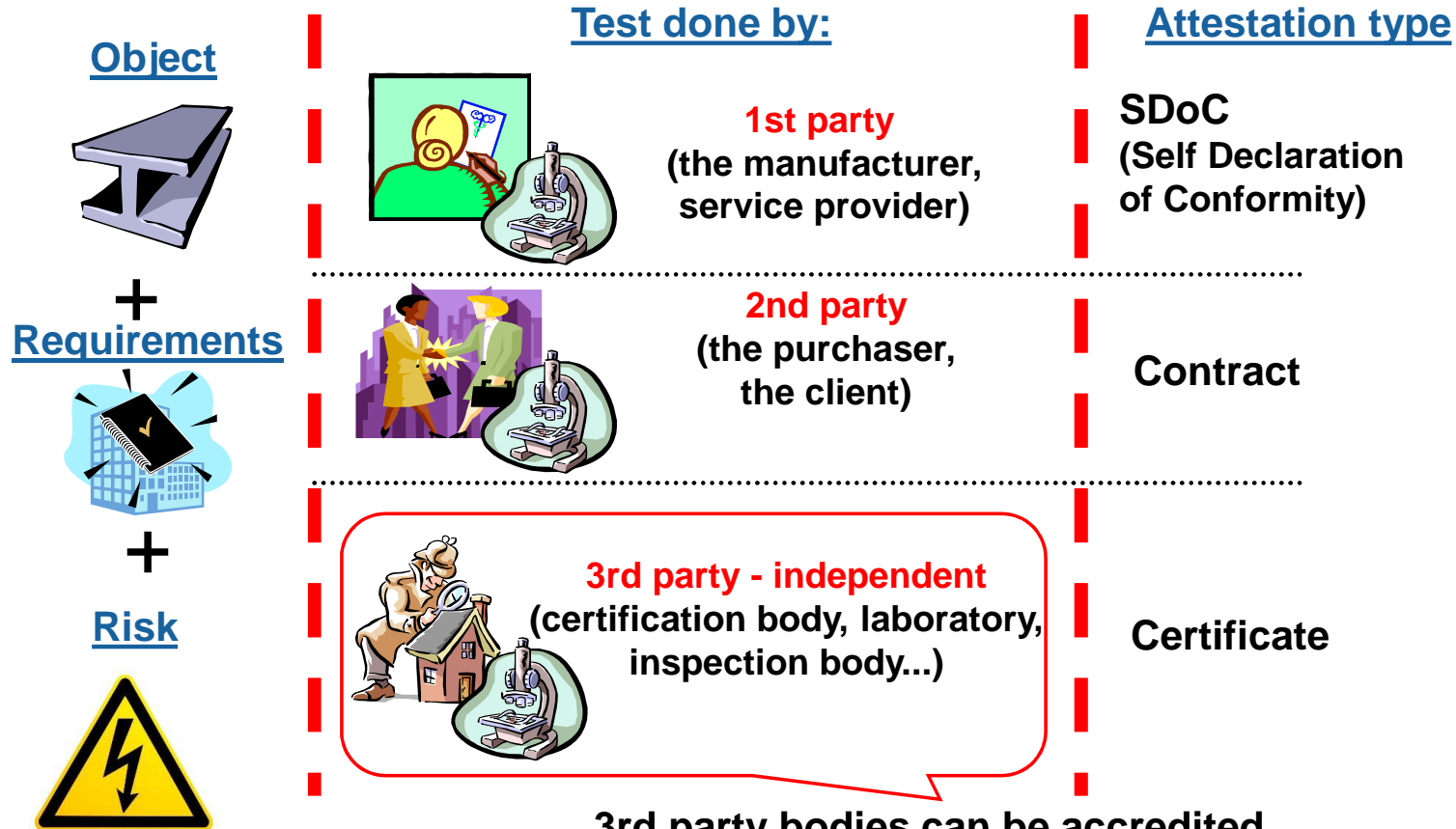


## Assessment

process of determining whether an organization fulfils requirements related to its **technical competence**. Assessments are carried out during accreditation and peer assessment.



# Conformity assessment claims



3rd party bodies can be accredited.  
Accreditation bodies are assessed by their peers



## United Nations – Geneva Site of Conference



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## Offices of ISO Central Secretariat Site of Training



# Current Practices of Fire Safety

- Product performance fire standards
  - Combustibility/Flammability
  - Resistance to fire
  - Effects of fire effluents/tenability
- Prescriptive regulations for fire safety of built environment, specifically building safety
- Performance-based approaches used in many countries

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# Key to Successful SC 4 Standards

- Standards must have clear criteria for conformity assessment
- Clear and simple criteria most important in developing countries where “*degree of experience in and implementation of FSE*” is limited
- Clear criteria available in product performance standards
- Options for conformity assessment available for FSE standards

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# Options for Conformity Assessment

- Current FSE standards specify a procedure (process) that shall be followed for P-B FSD
- No calculation methods specified or criteria set for the performance level of the P-B FSD
- Possible to set clear criteria for “quick calculation methods” for specific applications, e.g. WG 9 project

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# Proposals to Improve Conformity Assessment of SC 4 Standards

- I. Conduct research of ISO methods & other major ISO “process” standards to improve current SC 4 standards
- II. Develop standard based on use of “quick calculation methods” in which clear criteria for conformity assessment may be established (WG 9 project ongoing)

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# Role of ISO Delegates

- ISO delegates come to ISO committees with interests of their member bodies and their own organizations
- ISO is an international organization with the mission of facilitating global trade in a fair manner
- 80 % of ISO members are from developing countries
- Role of ISO delegates key to ISO's mission to support emerging markets & developing countries

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# Aspirations of Developing Nations

- Developing countries aspire for the prosperity and safety achieved in developed nations
- Keeping in mind ISO's mission & role important in normal committee work and in development of international standards

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# Workshop for Emerging Markets & Developing Countries

- Propose SC 4 conduct workshop in 2017:
  - Invite attendees from emerging markets & developing countries
  - Provide summary of TC 92 fire safety standards
  - Develop brochure on SC 4 standards for attendees
  - Provide informative sessions on SC 4 FSE standards
  - Invite attendees to present papers on their use of FSE
  - Conduct breakout discussions on needs for FSE standards

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# Workshop – Cont'd

- Coordinate with WG 1 survey in preparation
- Benefits of workshop:
  - Transfer information to attendees
  - Promote ISO SC 4 standards
  - Collect information on needs to improve SC 4 standards
- Develop workshop summary document to guide further revisions/developments of SC 4 FSE standards

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# Questions

- Comments and discussion
- Thank you
  
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