

A Brief Overview of Global Standardization Systems



Why are we here?







"The absence of internationally-recognized clean cookstove standards and limited in-country testing capabilities has hampered efforts to scale up adoption rates"

Igniting Change: A Strategy for Universal Adoption of Clean Cookstoves and Fuels



Definitions







Standards

Voluntary technical specifications for products or services

Technical Regulations

Mandatory technical specifications, which may include particular standards or conformity assessment procedures

Conformity Assessment

 Processes and systems used to verify the compliance of a product, person, process or system to either a standard or a regulation (e.g., testing, inspection, certification, etc.)



Common Drivers for the Use of Standards

Market

Governments (national or local)

Donors

- •Retailers may demand that their suppliers use specific standards
- •Consumers may only buy a product that meets specific standards
- Use of specific standards may be written into contracts

- •Standards may be referenced in regulation
- •Standards may referenced in government procurement bids
- Use of standards may be tied to government subsidies or incentives

•Donor programs may call for use of specific standards











Organizations

- Treaty organizations WHO, CODEX, ITU, UN, etc.
- Non-treaty organizations ISO, IEC, etc.
- Standards Developing Organizations (SDOs) ASTM, ASME, IEEE, etc.
- National Standards Bodies (NSBs) SAC, BIS, BSN, etc.
- Informal "consortia" W3C, "Lima Consensus," etc.

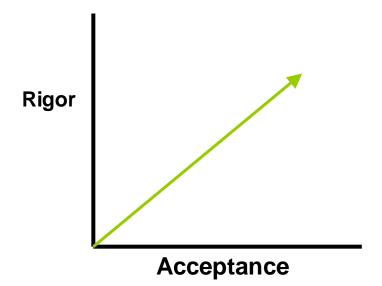
Participants

- Industry
- Government
- Academia
- Consumer and environmental interests
- And other affected stakeholders



Rigor and Acceptance

- Different organizations have different processes with varying degrees of rigor
- More rigorous processes generally require more time and resources than less rigorous processes
- More rigorous processes are generally more widely accepted than less rigorous processes



Rigor and Acceptance (2)







- ANSI was engaged by PCIA and the Alliance to identify the standards development process with the optimal balance of rigor vs. acceptance for the cookstoves community
- ANSI conducted outreach interviews with National Standards Bodies (NSBs) and other organizations in countries with significantly impacted populations and/or with existing national cookstoves standards or programs
- Based on feedback provided by ANSI, PCIA and the Alliance decided to pursue standards development through the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
- The ISO International Workshop Agreement (IWA) was identified as a mechanism to help codify an "interim" cookstove standard



National Standards Bodies (NSBs)







ISO is a network of NSBs from 161 countries. NSB responsibilities in ISO include:

- Coordinating with stakeholders in their countries to develop national positions
- Determining in which technical committees their country will participate
- Developing national voting positions
- Determining which ISO standards will be adopted by their county
- Many NSBs have other responsibilities in their own countries, such as:
 - National policies for standardization
 - Developing national standards
 - Developing national technical regulations
 - Implementing national testing, certification or accreditation programs
- NSBs can be governmental, quasi-governmental or private-sector organizations



















for more information

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What benefits do you see for the household energy community in reaching out to this new stakeholder group?

