

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Compendium of Legal Instruments, Norms and Standards

2015

Environment

Transport

Statistics

Economic Cooperation and Integration

Sustainable Energy

Trade

Forestry and Timber

Housing and Land Management

Population



UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

***COMPENDIUM OF
LEGAL INSTRUMENTS,
NORMS AND STANDARDS***

2015



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Table of contents

	<u>Pages</u>
Foreword	v
Subprogramme 1. Environment	1-2
Subprogramme 2. Transport	3-9
Subprogramme 3. Statistics	10-12
Subprogramme 4. Economic Cooperation and Integration.....	13
Subprogramme 5. Sustainable Energy	14-15
Subprogramme 6. Trade	16-26
Trade Facilitation.....	16-22
Agricultural Quality Standards.....	23
Regulatory Cooperation and Standardization Policies	24-26
Subprogramme 7. Forestry and Timber.....	27
Subprogramme 8. Housing, Land Management and Population...	28-30
Housing and Land Management	28-29
Population.....	30
Annexes.....	31-43
I. Vehicle Regulations.....	31-39
II. Agricultural Quality Standards.....	40-43

Foreword

Everybody stands to gain when countries adopt common international legal instruments and standards and harmonize their technical regulations. Consumers can be confident that they are buying products that live up to guaranteed quality standards. Citizens can more easily trade and travel across borders. Companies can more efficiently innovate, invest and streamline their production and sales when they no longer have to adapt to a multitude of national rules and regulations. International trade is facilitated when sellers and buyers use common classifications, documents and trade procedures.

International legally binding conventions can help to protect common goods such as water resources or to avoid air pollution. National legislative and regulatory work is simplified and accelerated when reference can be made to internationally agreed documents. Indeed, when countries develop and share common norms, standards and conventions, it facilitates their cooperation and connectivity, and this can pave the way for progress and peaceful coexistence.

Member countries of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) realized this from the outset. Their common efforts, now for nearly seventy years, have resulted in a wealth of conventions, harmonized technical regulations, norms and standards. Virtually all of the Commission's subsidiary bodies have contributed in one way or another to their elaboration. I thank all Government officials and experts who have participated in the work on developing and updating these instruments for their dedication and commitment through the years.

Studies have shown that many of UNECE's agreements on technical and/or procedural harmonization are being effectively implemented. The attached list of conventions, norms and standards, which have been negotiated under the auspices of the UNECE, has been compiled in order to facilitate wider access to this valuable body of information.



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Subprogramme 1. Environment

Since 1979, 16 international legally binding instruments – 5 conventions and 11 protocols¹, have been developed within UNECE on air pollution, environmental impact assessment, industrial accidents, transboundary waters and public participation. These treaties, which are important elements of a common European legal framework, are concrete and effective instruments to bridge the former dividing line between East and West and to integrate countries with economies in transition into a pan-European legal and economic space.

Environmental conventions and protocols

1. Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, done at Geneva, on 13 November 1979

There are eight Protocols to the 1979 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution.

- Protocol on Long-term Financing of the Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP), done at Geneva, on 28 September 1984
- Protocol on the Reduction of Sulphur Emissions or their Transboundary Fluxes by at least 30 per cent, done at Helsinki, on 8 July 1985
- Protocol Concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or their Transboundary Fluxes, done at Sofia, on 31 October 1988
- Protocol Concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or their Transboundary Fluxes, done at Geneva, on 18 November 1991
- Protocol on Further Reduction of Sulphur Emissions, done at Oslo, on 14 June 1994
- Protocol on Heavy Metals, done at Aarhus, Denmark, on 24 June 1998
- Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants, done at Aarhus, Denmark, on 24 June 1998
- Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone (Gothenburg Protocol), done at Gothenburg, Sweden, on 30 November 1999²

¹ A twelfth Protocol – the Protocol on Civil Liability and Compensation for Damage Caused by the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents on Transboundary Waters – was adopted in Kyiv on 21 May 2003 but is not yet in force. The Protocol is a joint instrument of the [Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes](#) and the [Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents](#).

² The Gothenburg Protocol and the Protocol on Heavy Metals were amended in 2012; the Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants was amended in 2009. The amended Protocols are not yet in force.

2. Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, done at Espoo, Finland, on 25 February 1991 (in force since 10 September 1997)³
 - Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment, done at Kyiv, on 21 May 2003 (in force since 11 July 2010)
3. Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents, done at Helsinki, on 17 March 1992 (entered into force on 19 April 2000)⁴
 - Protocol on Civil Liability and Compensation for Damage Caused by the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents on Transboundary Waters, done at Kyiv, on 21 May 2003 (not yet in force)
4. Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, done at Helsinki, on 17 March 1992⁵
 - Protocol on Water and Health, done at London, on 17 June 1999
 - Protocol on Civil Liability and Compensation for Damage Caused by the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents on Transboundary Waters, done at Kyiv, on 21 May 2003 (not yet in force)
5. Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, done at Aarhus, Denmark, on 25 June 1998 (entered into force on 30 October 2001)⁶
 - Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers, done at Kyiv, on 21 May 2003 (entered into force on 8 October 2009)

Website: <http://www.unece.org/env/environment-conventions.html>

³ The first amendment to the Espoo Convention opening the Convention to accession by any United Nations Member State not member of the UNECE was adopted in 2001 and entered into force on 26 August 2014; the second amendment to the Convention introducing inter alia the requirement for review of compliance and a revised list of activities (appendix I) was adopted in 2004 and as of 1 January 2015 eight ratifications were missing for it to enter into force.

⁴ Annex I of the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents setting out hazardous substances for the purpose of defining hazardous activities has been amended on 19 March 2008, and 4 December 2014. The amendment adopted by the Conference of the Parties in December 2014 is expected to enter into force in 2015.

⁵ The Water Convention was amended to open it to all Member States of the United Nations; the amendment entered into force in 2013.

⁶ Parties to the Aarhus Convention adopted in 2005 an amendment to the Convention on genetically modified organisms. As of 19 November 2014, five ratifications are missing for the amendment to enter into force.

Subprogramme 2. Transport

The UNECE has established 57 transport agreements and conventions which are negotiated by government representatives and become legally binding for countries which ratify or accede to them. These agreements and conventions create international safety and environmental standards and regulations for transport and for motor vehicles and their trailers, harmonize national regulations, make border crossings less complicated, and provide for the development of coherent infrastructure networks for road, rail and inland waterway transport.

Legal instruments by category

Transport Infrastructures

The development of infrastructures leading to an integrated European transport system is a major priority for UNECE. The foundations have been laid in three international agreements negotiated in UNECE and constantly kept under review. The European Agreement on Main International Traffic Arteries (AGR) defines the "E" road network of routes of strategic importance for international traffic flows and sets the standards to which they should conform. The European Agreement on Main International Railway Lines (AGC) identifies rail routes of international importance and their technical characteristics. The encouragement of transport using one type of equipment – container for example – but combining the advantages of road, rail, inland waterway or maritime modes of transport is another priority field of activity for the Committee. The European Agreement on Important International Combined Transport Lines and Related Installations (AGTC) creates a plan for the development of international combined transport infrastructure and services on the basis of an international network and generally accepted infrastructure and operational standards. The European Agreement on Main Inland Waterways of International Importance (AGN) of 1996 is due to complete the range of international instruments dealing with the development of transport infrastructure.

1. Declaration on the Construction of Main International Traffic Arteries, of 16 September 1950
2. European Agreement on Main International Traffic Arteries (AGR), of 15 November 1975
3. European Agreement on Main International Railway Lines (AGC), of 31 May 1985
4. European Agreement on Important International Combined Transport Lines and Related Installations (AGTC), of 1 February 1991
5. Protocol on Combined Transport on Inland Waterways to the European Agreement on Important International Combined Transport Lines and Related Installations (AGTC) of 1991, of 17 January 1997
6. European Agreement on Main Inland Waterways of International Importance (AGN), of 19 January 1996

Road Traffic and Road Signs and Signals

The UNECE drew up the worldwide Conventions on Road Traffic and on Road Signs and Signals of 1968 and the European Agreements supplementing them.

7. Convention on Road Traffic, of 19 September 1949
8. Convention on Road Traffic, of 8 November 1968
9. Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, of 19 September 1949
10. Convention on Road Signs and Signals, of 8 November 1968
11. European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic (1968), of 1 May 1971
12. European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals (1968), of 1 May 1971
13. European Agreement on the Application of Article 23 of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic concerning the Dimensions and Weights of Vehicles Permitted to Travel on Certain Roads of the Contracting Parties, of 16 September 1950
14. European Agreement supplementing the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the 1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, of 16 September 1950
15. European Agreement on Road Markings, of 13 December 1957
16. Protocol on Road Markings, Additional to the European Agreement supplementing the Convention on Road Signs and Signals, of 1 March 1973
17. Agreement on Minimum Requirements for the Issue and Validity of Driving Permits (APC), of 1 April 1975

In addition to the above-mentioned instruments, two new documents are now available:

- Consolidated Resolution on Road Traffic (R.E.1) which is aimed at supplementing the Convention on Road Traffic, 1968 and the European Agreement of 1971. It addresses subjects not covered therein, or in any detail, and supplements some provisions with the aim of highlighting best practices in road safety intervention.
- Consolidated Resolution on Road Signs and Signals (R.E.2). It reviews this fundamental area and makes provisions for road signs and signals that are in line with the requirements of ever growing motorization.

Motor Vehicles and their Trailers

The Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Technical Prescriptions for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or be used on Wheeled Vehicles and the Conditions for Reciprocal Recognition of Approvals Granted on the Basis of these Prescriptions, concluded on 20 March 1958 (see item 18 below), in short, the 1958 Agreement, establishes the uniform requirements to which nearly every component of road-using vehicles should conform. 132 Regulations have been annexed to the Agreement since its entry into force in 1959 (see **list of Vehicle Regulations in Annex I**), two more Regulations entered into force in July 2014, raising the total number of Regulations to 134. Furthermore, two new Regulations were adopted in November 2014 and are expected to enter into force in the middle of 2015. These Regulations provide for equal safety requirements and set environmental protection and energy saving criteria for Governments and vehicle manufactures in the territories of 51 Contracting Parties to the 1958 Agreement, including 41 UNECE countries, as well as the European Union, Japan, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, Tunisia and Egypt.

The Agreement concerning the Establishing of Global Technical Regulations for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or be used on Wheeled Vehicles, concluded on 13 November 1998, in short, the 1998 Agreement, (see item 20 below) provides Governments with a legal framework and procedures for the adoption of global technical regulations (gtrs) applicable to road vehicles, their equipments and parts, with a view to the improvement of their safety, environmental protection, energy efficiency and anti-theft performance. The Agreement is intended to have parallel technical provisions to those of the 1958 Agreement. To date, Australia, Azerbaijan, Canada, China, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, European Union are Contracting Parties to the 1998 Agreement, which entered into force on 25 August 2000. Sixteen Global Technical Regulations have been included in the Global Registry (**see list of gtrs in Annex I**).

The Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions for Periodical Technical Inspections of Wheeled Vehicles and the Reciprocal Recognition of such Inspections, concluded on 13 November 1997, in short the 1997 Agreement, (see item 19 below) provides the legal framework and procedures for the adoption of uniform rules for carrying out technical inspections of vehicles in use and for the reciprocal recognition of the certificates of such inspections. Twelve countries are Parties to the 1997 Agreement, which entered into force on 27 January 2001. Seventeen countries are signatories pending ratification. Two Rules have been annexed to the Agreement (**see list of Rules in Annex I**).

18. Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Technical Prescriptions for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or be used on Wheeled Vehicles and the Conditions for Reciprocal Recognition of Approvals Granted on the Basis of these Prescriptions, of 20 March 1958
19. Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions for Periodical Technical Inspections of Wheeled Vehicles and the Reciprocal Recognition of such Inspections, of 13 November 1997

20. Agreement concerning the Establishing of Global Technical Regulations for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or be used on Wheeled Vehicles, of 25 June 1998

In addition to the above-mentioned instruments, the three following resolutions supplement them:

- Consolidated Resolution on the Construction of Vehicles (R.E.3)
- Special Resolution No. 1 (S.R.1) concerning the common definitions of vehicle categories, masses and dimensions
- Mutual Resolution No. 1 (M.R.1) of the 1958 and 1998 Agreements

Other Legal Instruments related to Road Transport

(a) Working Conditions

21. European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles engaged in International Road Transport (AETR), of 1 July 1970

(b) Taxation

22. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic, of 18 May 1956
23. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles engaged in International Passenger Transport, of 14 December 1956
24. Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles engaged in International Goods Transport, of 14 December 1956

(c) Private Law

25. Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR), of 19 May 1956
26. Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR), of 5 July 1978
27. Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road concerning the electronic consignment note (e-CMR), of 20 February 2008
28. Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Road (CVR), of 1 March 1973
29. Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Road (CVR), of 5 July 1978

(d) Economic Regulations

30. General Agreement on Economic Regulations for International Road Transport, of 17 March 1954

Inland Navigation

31. Convention relating to the Unification of Certain Rules concerning Collisions in Inland Navigation, of 15 March 1960
32. Convention on the Registration of Inland Navigation Vessels, of 25 January 1965
33. Convention on the Measurement of Inland Navigation Vessels, of 15 February 1966
34. Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Inland Navigation Vessels (CLN), of 1 March 1973
35. Protocol to the Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Inland Navigation Vessels (CLN), of 5 July 1978
36. Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Inland Waterway (CVN), of 6 February 1976
37. Protocol to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Inland Waterway (CVN), of 5 July 1978

In addition to the above-mentioned instruments establishing legal norms, there exist also a number of well-established recommendations in the field of inland navigation. These are, in particular:

- European Code for Inland Waterways (CEVNI) and Signs and Signals on Inland Waterways (SIGNI) containing rules of the road and signs and signals on inland waterways;
- Recommendations on Technical Requirements for Inland Navigation Vessels. The Recommendations lay down detailed requirements relating to the construction, inspection and issuance of certificates to inland navigation vessels;
- Resolution No. 40 on International Certificate for Operators of Pleasure Craft. The Resolution prescribes minimum requirements for examination and certification of pleasure navigation craft operators with a view to providing them with international certificates of competence recognized in UNECE member countries other than their own.

The above documents are used by UNECE member Governments for the development of their national legislation on relevant questions.

Border Crossing Facilitation

One of the UNECE's most valuable contributions to the rapid international movement of goods is the TIR Convention. Under the TIR system no frontier checks of the goods transported are made between the Customs offices of departure and arrival. Originally drawn up for European road transport, the TIR Convention has been adopted by many countries in other continents, most notably in the Middle East, Africa and Latin America.

38. Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, signed in New York on 4 June 1954
39. Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, relating to the importation of tourist publicity documents and material, signed in New York on 4 June 1954
40. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles, signed in New York on 4 June 1954
41. Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (**TIR Convention**), of 15 January 1959
42. Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (**TIR Convention**), of 14 November 1975
43. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and Pleasure Boats, of 18 May 1956
44. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles, of 18 May 1956
45. International Convention to Facilitate the Crossing of Frontiers for Passengers and Baggage carried by Rail, of 10 January 1952
46. International Convention to Facilitate the Crossing of Frontiers for Goods Carried by Rail, of 10 January 1952
47. Customs Convention concerning Spare Parts Used for Repairing Europ Wagons, of 15 January 1958
48. Customs Convention on Containers, of 18 May 1956
49. Customs Convention on Containers, of 2 December 1972
50. European Convention on Customs Treatment of Pallets Used in International Transport, of 9 December 1960
51. International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods, of 21 October 1982

52. Convention on Customs Treatment of Pool Containers Used in International Transport, of 21 January 1994

Transport of Dangerous Goods

Recommendations covering the transport of dangerous goods, including hazardous wastes and substances, are issued and regularly revised by the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods of the United Nations Economic and Social Council which has its secretariat in UNECE. These recommendations serve as the basis for many national regulations as well as for international instruments covering the transport of dangerous goods by sea, air, rail, road and inland waterways all over the world. Amongst these, those listed below have also been developed and are regularly updated by UNECE.

53. European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (**ADR**), of 30 September 1957
54. Protocol amending article 1 (a), article 14 (1) and article 14 (3) (b) of the European Agreement of 30 September 1957 concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (**ADR**), of 28 October 1993
55. Convention on Civil Liability for Damage caused during Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road, Rail and Inland Navigation Vessels (**CRTD**), of 10 October 1989
56. European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterway (**ADN**), of 25 May 2000

Transport of Perishable Foodstuffs

57. Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be Used for such Carriage (**ATP**), of 1 September 1970

Website: <http://www.unece.org/trans/conventn/legalinst.html>

Subprogramme 3. Statistics

The UNECE Conference of European Statisticians (CES) has been involved in setting statistical norms and standards since the Conference was established. Its main objective is to improve official statistics and their comparability, promote close coordination of international statistical activities, respond to any emerging needs for international statistical cooperation, and develop and adopt statistical standards in the UNECE region. The work builds on the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, a standard that was first adopted by UNECE in 1992, and globally by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 1994. These principles are considered a basic framework which all statistical activities developed by national and international organizations must follow in recognizing official statistics as a public good. On 29 January 2014, the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/68/261 on the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics at its sixty-eighth annual session.

The Conference of European Statisticians has enhanced its role as the principal forum for the coordination of official statistical work throughout Europe and North America. CES has a leading role in international work for a strategic change in statistical production. CES adopted a vision for modernizing official statistics in 2011 and a strategy to implement that vision in 2012. The CES High-level Group for the Modernization of Statistical Production and Services, consisting of Chiefs of national and international statistical organizations, is leading the way forward. A number of standards for statistical production have been developed under the CES to support countries in the midst of the ongoing data revolution.

One of the tools for coordination of statistical work in the ECE region is the Database of International Statistical Activities (DISA). The Database includes information about the statistical work carried out by over 30 international organizations active in the UNECE region, including the United Nations Statistical Division, FAO, ILO, IMF, UNESCO, World Bank, WHO, WTO, Eurostat, OECD, CIS Statistics Committee and others. UNECE has been maintaining this information tool since 1993. The database is available on the Internet (www.unece.org/disa).

Standards and Models for statistical production, approved by the Conference of European Statisticians

The following are the most recent international standards, including the related vision and strategy, approved by CES:

1. Generic Statistical Business Process Model (2014)
2. Generic Statistical Information Model (2013)
3. Common Statistical Production Architecture (2013)
4. Strategy to implement the vision for development of business architecture in statistics (2012)

5. Vision for strategic developments in business architecture in statistics (adopted by CES in 2011)
6. Common Metadata Framework (2006)

Statistical Recommendations, Guidelines and Classifications endorsed by the Conference of European Statisticians

The following are the most recent international standards that have been endorsed by CES:

1. General: Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2014, by the Economic and Social Council in 2013, by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 1994, by UNECE in 1992 and by CES in 1991)
2. Conference of European Statisticians' Recommendations on Climate Change-Related Statistics (2014)
3. Indicators of Gender Equality (2014)
4. Conference of European Statisticians' Recommendations on Measuring Sustainable Development (2013)
5. Guidelines for Harmonizing Time Use Surveys (2013)
6. Principles and Framework for an International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes (2012)
7. Analysis of International Migration Estimates Using Different Length of Stay Definitions (2012)
8. Making Data Meaningful. Part 4: A Guide to Improving Statistical Literacy (2012)
9. Guide on the Impact of Globalization on National Accounts (2011)
10. An update of the Canberra Group Handbook on Measuring Household Income (2011)
11. Making Data Meaningful. Part 3: A Guide to Communicating with the Media (2011)
12. Updated Classification of International Statistical Activities, used in the Database of International Statistical Activities (DISA) (2010)
13. Developing Gender Statistics: A Practical Tool (2010)
14. Measurement of Different Emerging Forms of Households and Families (2010)
15. Potential Indicators for Measurement of Quality of Employment (2010)
16. Principles on Confidentiality and Privacy Aspects of Statistical Data Integration (2009)

17. Guidelines on the Use and Dissemination of Data on International Immigration, to facilitate their use to improve emigration data of sending countries (2009)
18. Making Data Meaningful. Part 2: A Guide to Presenting Statistics (2008)
19. Population and housing censuses: Conference of European Statisticians' Recommendations for the 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing (UNECE recommendations were also drawn up for the 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000 rounds of censuses) (2006, prepared jointly with EU)
20. Managing Statistical Confidentiality and Microdata Access. Principles and Guidelines of Good Practice (2006)
21. The Wye Group Handbook – Rural Households' Livelihood and Well-Being (2006)
22. Revision of Classification Systems Used in Transport Statistics (NST 2000) (2006)
23. Statistical Data Editing. Volume 3. Impact on Data Quality (2006)
24. Making Data Meaningful: A Guide to Writing Stories About Numbers (2005)
25. Consumer Price Index Manual. Theory and Practice (2004, prepared jointly with ILO, IMF, OECD, Eurostat and the World Bank)
26. Communicating with the Media: a Guide for Statistical Organizations (2004)
27. Recommendations on Formats Relevant to the Downloading of Statistical Data from the Internet (2001)
28. Glossary of Terms on Statistical Data Editing (2000)
29. Guidelines for Statistical Metadata on the Internet (2000)
30. Terminology on Statistical Metadata (2000)

Website: <http://www.unece.org/stats/>

Subprogramme 4. Economic Cooperation and Integration

Public-Private Partnerships

The UNECE Team of Specialists on Public-Private Partnerships currently prepares best practices and standards, including model contracts for specific infrastructure sectors and subsectors. These documents will be able to be downloaded from the UNECE website and will not be issued as publications for sale. The topics of the standards include:

1. Zero Tolerance to Corruption in PPP Procurement (2015) – in preparation
2. PPPs in Health Policy (2015) – in preparation

The Team of Specialists has also contributed to the following publications:

1. A Comparative Review of PPP Legal Provisions in CIS Countries (2015) – in preparation
2. A Guidebook on Promoting Good Governance in Public-Private Partnerships (2008)

Website: <http://www.unece.org/ceci/ppp.html>

Subprogramme 5. Sustainable Energy

Over the last two decades, the UNECE Committee on Sustainable Energy has developed a number of international agreements, basically classifications and codifications in the field of coal and gas. The current programme is now being enlarged by initiating new normative projects related to the harmonization of national and regional regulations and specifications in the field of energy and environment, energy use and equipment and energy efficiency.

International Classifications

1. The United Nations Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources 2009 (UNFC-2009) is a universally acceptable and internationally applicable scheme for the classification and reporting of fossil energy and mineral reserves and resources and is currently the only classification in the world to do so. It applies to all extractive activities, including coal, oil, gas and uranium. UNFC-2009 provides a single framework on which to build international energy and mineral studies, analyse government resource management policies, plan industrial processes and allocate capital efficiently. By covering all extractive activities, UNFC-2009 captures the common principles and provides a tool for consistent reporting for these activities, regardless of the commodity. Importantly, it paves the way for improved global communications which will aid stability and security of supplies, governed by fewer and more widely understood rules and guidelines. This normative document has been approved by ECOSOC and recommended for worldwide implementation. Following the completion in 2013 of the generic specifications (rules of application) and commodity-specific specifications for petroleum and solid minerals, UNFC-2009 is now operational. The specifications ensure an appropriate level of consistency in the reporting of reserve and resource estimates under the system. Work is underway to broaden application of UNFC-2009 to renewable energy resources and injection projects, in particular to the storage of carbon dioxide.
2. The International Codification System for Low-grade Coal Utilization (2002) is a helpful tool for coal users in selecting different types of solid fuels and optimizing the combustion process in thermal power sector.
3. The UNECE International Codification System for Medium and High Rank Coals (1988) is a useful instrument to assist in characterizing coals involved in the international trade of coal.
4. The UNECE Uniform Code of Draught Survey and Equipment Specifications for Determining the Weight of Bulk Coal Cargoes (1992) harmonizes procedures and practices in the international seaborne coal trade.
5. The International Classification of Dynamic Phenomena in Mines (1994) helps managers and researchers engaged in mine safety to forecast and prevent the gas dynamic phenomena in underground coal mines.

6. The UNECE International Classification System of In-Seam Coals (1998) determines the procedure of some geological operations related to coal seam evaluation.
7. The Glossary of Natural Gas Reserves (1996) serves to enhance communication and understanding of terms and definitions related to gas exploration, exploitation and economics.
8. Harmonization of Energy Efficiency Standards and Labelling Systems helps to promote energy-efficient technology in households and services and enhance technology transfer to economies in transition. Work is underway to develop best practice guidance, as appropriate, across the range of energy efficiency topics (standards), labelling/testing, subsidies (monitoring, reporting, lifting), tariffs, market design, market access, network issues, investment finance, research and development, and capacity building.
9. Best Practice Guidance for Effective Methane Drainage and Use in Coal Mines (2010) provides guidance to mine owners and operators, government regulators, and policymakers in the design and implementation of safe, effective methane capture and control in underground coal mines. It encourages safer mining practices to reduce fatalities, injuries, and property losses associated with methane. An important co-benefit of effective methane drainage at coal mines is to allow for the recovery of methane to optimize the use of otherwise-wasted energy resources. Thus, an important motivation behind the development of this guidance document is to facilitate and encourage the utilization and abatement of coal mine methane (CMM) to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Ultimately, adoption of these practices will help to enhance the sustainability and long-term financial position of coal mines globally by:
 - Striving to achieve a goal of zero fatalities, injuries, and property losses;
 - Demonstrating the global coal industry's commitment to mine safety, climate change mitigation, corporate social responsibility, and good citizenship;
 - Establishing a global dialogue on CMM capture and use;
 - Creating critical linkages among coal industry, government, and regulatory officials;
 - Incorporating effective CMM capture as a part of an effective risk management portfolio.

The guidance document is not a comprehensive, prescriptive approach and hence might not adequately account for site-specific conditions, geology, and mining practices. Rather, it represents a broad set of principles that can be adapted as appropriate to individual circumstances. The technologies for implementing these principles evolve and improve over time. International industry best practices are outlined in this document as resources.

10. Work is underway to develop best practice guidance to support the use and installation of renewable energy technologies.
11. In the area of natural gas, activities have started to develop best practice guidance to reduce leaks in the gas value chain, to enhance the role of liquefied natural gas (LNG), and to use natural gas to significantly increase the uptake of renewable energy in the UNECE region.
12. Work is additionally underway to develop best practice guidance to support the effective operation of fossil fuel-fired thermal power plants.

Subprogramme 6. Trade

TRADE FACILITATION

As the international focal point for trade facilitation standards and recommendations, UNECE develops instruments to reduce, harmonize and automate procedures and paperwork in international trade. This work is supported by the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT). UN/CEFACT additionally develops and maintains the only international standard for electronic data interchange (UN/EDIFACT – United Nations Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport). This standard is used to exchange structured information between computers and is critical to the implementation of management techniques such as just-in-time manufacturing.

UNECE Trade Facilitation Recommendations – Summary Description

The full text of these recommendations can be found on the UN/CEFACT web page at: http://www.unece.org/cefact/recommendations/rec_index.htm

1. United Nations Layout Key for Trade Documents

Provides an international basis for the standardization of documents used in international trade and transport, including the visual representation of such documents. The United Nations Layout Key is intended particularly to serve as a basis for designing aligned series of forms employing a master document in a reprographic one-run method of document preparation; it can also be used to develop screen layouts for the visual display of computerized information.

3. ISO Country Code for Representation of Names of Countries

Known as the “ISO ALPHA-2 Country Code,” for use in representing the names of countries, dependencies, and other areas of special geopolitical interest for purposes of international trade whenever there is a need for a coded alphabetical designation.

4. National Trade Facilitation Bodies

Recommends that Governments establish and support national trade facilitation bodies with balanced private and public sector participation in order to identify issues affecting the cost and efficiency of their country’s international trade; develop measures to reduce the cost and improve the efficiency of international trade; assist in the implementation of those measures; provide a national focal point for the collection and dissemination of information on best practices in international trade facilitation; and participate in international efforts to improve trade facilitation and efficiency.

5. Abbreviations of INCOTERMS

Proposes abbreviations of the International Chamber of Commerce’s trade terms, known as INCOTERMS, for acceptance and use by Governments and international organizations whenever these terms are referred to in abbreviated form, including electronic data transmission and processing.

- 6. Aligned Invoice Layout Key for International Trade**
Applies to the design of commercial invoices for international trade in goods. The layout key can also be used as a basis for designing invoices in other instances. Invoices based on this Recommendation are intended – to the extent possible – to present the required data in such a way that the invoice could complement or in certain cases replace existing documents (e.g. Customs invoices, consular invoices, declarations of origin, etc.).
- 7. Numerical Representation of Dates, Time and Periods of Time**
Establishes a method for a standardized and unambiguous all-numerical designation of a given: date, time of day and period of time. It applies to all cases where these data are presented as separate entries in numerical form but not when they are part of a plain language text.
- 8. Unique Identification Code Methodology – UNIC**
The Unique Identification Code Methodology is a unique referencing system for use between parties as a means of referring to a trade transaction and/or consignment. The objective is to reduce the number and different styles of references.
- 9. Alphabetic Code for the Representation of Currencies**
Encourages the use of the three-letter alphabetic codes of International Standard ISO 4217, “Codes for the representation of currencies and funds”, for application in international trade and their use in commercial transactions when currencies are expressed in coded or abbreviated form. The code is designed to be equally suitable for automated or manual applications.
- 10. Codes for the Identification of Ships**
Recommends that participants in international trade, including ship owners, port authorities and other parties involved in maritime transport of goods, use the International Maritime Organization's Ship Identification Number Scheme for the unique identification of ships; and recommends to use only the final seven characters of the IMO number in EDI applications.
- 11. Documentary Aspects of the International Transport of Dangerous Goods**
Sets forth actions to harmonize information requirements and to simplify documentary procedures for the transport of dangerous goods in order to decrease complexity and increase accuracy and efficiency.
- 12. Measures to Facilitate Maritime Transport Documents Procedures**
This Recommendation aims at the simplification, rationalization and harmonization of procedures and documents used to evidence the contract of carriage in maritime transport.
- 13. Facilitation of Identified Legal Problems in Import Clearance Procedures**
This Recommendation proposes solutions to various problems related to import clearance procedures.
- 14. Authentication of Trade Documents**
Seeks to encourage the use of electronic data transfer in international trade by recommending that Governments review national and international requirements for signatures on trade documents in order to eliminate the need for paper-based documents by meeting the

requirement for manual-ink signatures through authentication methods that can be electronically transmitted. It also recommends examining business processes to identify where signature may be eliminated and for those processes where this is not possible, to pursue the electronic transfer of trade data and the adoption of authentication methods other than the manual-ink signature.

15. Simpler Shipping Marks

Describes a simple and standardized approach to identify cargo in order to reduce costs, mistakes, confusion and shipment delays. The Standard Shipping Mark established in this Recommendation should be used for marking on packages moved internationally by all modes of transport, for reproduction in related documents, and for data elements in trade data interchange.

16. UN/LOCODE – Code for Trade and Transport Locations

Recommends a five-character code for representing the names of locations of interest to international trade, such as ports, airports, inland freight terminals, and other locations which are used for goods movements associated with trade (for example locations where Customs clearance of goods can take place) and whose names need to be represented unambiguously in data interchange between participants in international trade. The UN/LOCODE's code list currently contains some 100,000 codes for locations around the world. Existing codes can be reviewed and new codes submitted through the UN/LOCODE web page at: <http://www.unece.org/cefact/locode/welcome.htm>

17. PAYTERMS – Abbreviations for Terms of Payment

Provides abbreviations for certain terms of payment, referred to as "PAYTERMS", for use in international trade transactions as appropriate. The "PAYTERMS" apply to commercial transactions relating to the provision of goods and/or services.

18. Facilitation Measures Related to International Trade Procedures

Outlines a series of measures related to the movement of goods, presented in groups covering different phases of a common international trade transaction, which on their own would not justify an independent formal recommendation, but which Governments should consider implementing. Each section describes the application area, outlines the procedures and documents covered, and describes the particular problems for which facilitation measures are provided.

19. Codes for Modes of Transport

Establishes a one-digit numerical code for representing transport modes and provides for a second digit for subdivisions which might be required. This Recommendation applies to all cases where mode of transport is represented in coded form in international trade documents and where a simple code structure suffices.

20. Codes for Units of Measure used in International Trade

Provides three character alphabetic and alphanumeric codes for representing units of measurement for length, area, volume/capacity, mass (weight), time, and other quantities used in international trade. The codes are intended for use in manual and/or automated systems for the exchange of information between participants in international trade.

- 21. Codes for Passengers, Types of Cargo, Packages and Packaging Materials**

Presents the lists of coded representations of passengers, types of cargo, packages and packaging materials' names used in international trade.
- 22. Layout Key for Standard Consignment Instructions**

Presents a layout key, based on the United Nations Layout Key for Trade Documents, for the design of Standard Consignment Instructions intended to convey instructions from either a seller/consignor or a buyer/consignee to a freight forwarder, carrier or his agent, or other provider of service, enabling the movement of goods and associated activities. This Recommendation is relevant to the movement and handling of goods, Customs, distribution of documents, allocation of charges and special instructions.
- 23. Freight Cost Code - FCC**

Provides a naming system to be used for the establishment of harmonized descriptions of freight costs and other charges related to the international movement of goods. It also specifies an unambiguous coded representation of those descriptions. This Recommendation applies in all cases where descriptions of freight costs and other charges have to be stated in plain language or in coded form in trade data interchange, be it in paper documents or by electronic means.
- 24. Trade and Transport Status Codes**

Provides Transport Status Codes to satisfy requirements for exchanging coded information about the status of consignments, goods or means of transport at a certain time or place in the transport chain. Representation of transport status codes can be given in plain language or in coded form. The codes provided for in this Recommendation are intended for use in manual and/or automated systems for the exchange of information between all participants in international trade.
- 25. Use of the UN/EDIFACT Standard**

Recommends coordinated action by Governments to promote UN/EDIFACT as the single international standard for electronic interchange of data (EDI) between public administrations and private companies of all economic sectors worldwide. There are currently over 200 UN/EDIFACT messages available for the exchange of data between organizations that can be found through the UNECE website at: <http://www.unece.org/trade/untdid/welcome.htm>
- 26. The Commercial Use of Interchange Agreements for Electronic Data Interchange**

Promotes the use of interchange agreements between commercial parties using Electronic Data Interchange in connection with international commercial transactions. The Recommendation includes a Model Interchange Agreement for international use. Though designed for bilateral agreements between two trading partners, the Model Interchange Agreement, with adjustments, can be implemented in multilateral relationships such as in a trade community or association.
- 27. Preshipment Inspection**

UN/CEFACT undertook to produce a recommendation discouraging the practice of preshipment inspections (PSI) in general while supporting the WTO instrument regarding preshipment inspections where such inspections are considered necessary as an interim measure.

28. Codes for Types of Means of Transport

This Recommendation establishes a common code list for the identification of the type of means of transport. It has particular relevance to transport organizations and providers, Customs and other authorities, statistical offices, forwarders, shippers, consignees and other parties concerned with transport.

31. Electronic Commerce Agreement

UN/CEFACT is proposing with this Recommendation a model for a contractual approach of electronic commerce operations. This approach takes into consideration the need for a framework of basic provisions to be agreed by business entities combined with the flexibility required to conduct day-to-day commercial transactions.

32. E-Commerce Self-Regulatory Instruments (Codes of Conduct)

This Recommendation emphasizes the need for the development, support and promulgation of voluntary codes of conduct for electronic business so as to support the development of international trade, and calls on governments to promote and facilitate the development of relevant self-regulation instruments, national and international accreditation schemes, codes of conduct and trustmark schemes.

33. Single Window Recommendation

This Recommendation responds to the need to harmonize and simplify the exchange of information between government and trade. It encourages Governments and those involved in international trade and transport to establish a 'Single Window' facility for lodging standardized information and documents to fulfil all import, export and transit-related regulatory requirements. Such a facility can simplify and expedite information flows between trade and government and can lead to better harmonization of data across governmental systems, bringing gains to all parties involved in cross-border trade. The Recommendation indicates how authorities and agencies involved in a 'Single Window' facility can coordinate their inspections and controls and provide facilities for payment of relevant duties, taxes and fees, thereby increasing efficiency and reducing the administrative overheads associated with international trade.

34. Data Simplification and Standardization for International Trade

It recommends a simple four-stage process to achieve a national simplified and standardized dataset to meet government information requirements. The recommendation adds to the suite of products offered by UN/CEFACT to assist with the establishment of a Single Window.

35. Establishing a legal framework for international trade Single Window

This Recommendation responds to the stakeholder request to provide advice and guidance in the form of a Checklist of the common legal issues encountered when introducing a Single Window facility. The Recommendation is applicable to each of the different models of Single Windows described in Recommendation 33. However, the more complex a Single Window solution is, the more urgent is the need to consider legal aspects for the planning, implementation and operation of a Single Window facility. The Recommendation reflects general legal concerns, drawing on the experience from the Single Windows models documented in the United Nations Single Window Repository as well as experiences from diverse Single Window development efforts around the world.

UNECE Trade Data Elements Directory (TDED)

The standard data elements included in the Directory are intended to facilitate interchange of data in international trade. These standard data elements can be used with any method of data interchange, on paper documents as well as with other means of data communication; they can be selected for transmission one by one, or used within a particular system of interchange rules, e.g. the United Nations syntax rules for Electronic Data Interchange For Administration, Commerce and Transport (UN/EDIFACT) developed within UNECE and published as International Standard ISO 9735. Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 of the Directory constitute International Standard ISO 7372.

Website: <http://www.unece.org/tradewelcome/areas-of-work/un-centre-for-trade-facilitation-and-e-business-uncefact/outputs/standards/untded-iso73722005.html>

UN/CEFACT Technical Specifications

The United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business has prepared a number of Technical Specifications:

Business Requirements Specifications aim at standardizing business processes, business transactions and information entities used by industries in a supply chain. A business process is the detailed description of the way trading partners intend to play their respective roles, establish business relations and share responsibilities to interact efficiently with the support of their respective information systems. Each business transaction is realized by an exchange of business documents (also called messages). The business documents are composed of Business Information Entities (BIE), which are preferably taken from libraries of reusable business information entities.

Website: http://www.unece.org/cefact/brs/brs_index.htm

The UN/CEFACT **Core Components Technical Specification** is an approach to information interoperability between applications in the e-business arena. Traditionally, standards for the exchange of business data have been focused on static message definitions that have not enabled a sufficient degree of interoperability or flexibility. A more flexible and interoperable way of standardizing Business Semantics is required. The UN/CEFACT Core Component solution described in this specification presents a methodology for developing a common set of semantic building blocks that represent the general types of business data in use today and provide for the creation of new business vocabularies and the restructuring of existing business vocabularies.

Website: http://www.unece.org/cefact/codesfortrade/ccts_index.html

Core Components developed using the Core Components Technical Specification can be found in a UN/CEFACT database. The **Core Component Library** is available at the UN/CEFACT webpage.

Website: http://www.unece.org/cefact/codesfortrade/unccl/ccl_index.html

The UN/CEFACT **Modelling Methodology** (UMM) is a Unified Modelling Language (UML) approach to designing the business services that each business partner must provide in order to collaborate. It provides the business justification for the service to be implemented in a service-

oriented architecture (SOA). The steps for implementing UMM and the resulting artefacts are explained in the UMM description on the UN/CEFACT website.

Website: http://www.unece.org/cefact/umm/umm_index.htm

AGRICULTURAL QUALITY STANDARDS

UNECE through its Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards (WP.7) and its specialized sections, develops internationally agreed commercial quality standards for agricultural produce, helps with their interpretation and promotes their practical application. The standards are based on existing national standards and industry and trade practices. They are reviewed and amended on a regular basis and new standards are developed as required. In this process, UNECE cooperates with the secretariat of the World Trade Organization (WTO) to ensure that the standard-setting process is consistent with WTO rules, as well as with standard-setting bodies, such as the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission to avoid duplication of work and divergence in standards.

UNECE harmonizes the application of its standards internationally by developing and disseminating interpretative and explanatory material also in collaboration with the OECD Scheme for the Application of International Standards for Fruit and Vegetables which prepares explanatory brochures to interpret UNECE Standards. In addition, UNECE defines and promotes uniform quality-control procedures and the use of the model quality-conformity certificates by cooperating with governmental, intergovernmental and other organizations implementing standards to achieve uniformity of inspection methods and comparability of results.

UNECE regularly organizes seminars, workshops and training courses for governments and the private sector to help them develop standards and establish legal and technical infrastructure for their application in practice. In view of the global character of commercial agricultural quality standards, any member of the United Nations or of one of its specialized agencies can participate, on an equal footing, in the activities of the Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards.

Today, close to 100 standards have been adopted for the purpose of facilitating international trade (see **List of agricultural quality standards in Annex II**). In 2014, the Working Party adopted the “Geneva Understanding” which replaces the Geneva Protocol on Standardization of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables and Dry and Dried Fruit and sets a new basis for this work for the years to come. UNECE’s international commercial quality standards cover a wide range of perishable products, including fresh fruit and vegetables, dry and dried produce, seed potatoes, eggs and egg products, meat and cut flowers.

Website: <http://www.unece.org/trade/agr/welcome.htm>

REGULATORY COOPERATION AND STANDARDIZATION POLICIES

The UNECE Working Party on Regulatory Cooperation and Standardization Policies (WP.6) is a forum for dialogue among regulators and policymakers. Its broad mandate includes technical regulations, standardization, conformity assessment, metrology, market surveillance and risk management.

Recent accidents in mines, offshore facilities, plants and installations have resulted in loss of human and animal life, unprecedented environmental degradation and economic damage. At the same time, dangerous products – i.e. hazardous toys, counterfeit pharmaceuticals, contaminated milk – have put consumers at risk. Unsafe and unscrupulous production methods also weaken compliant producers that are unable to compete against the proliferation of cheap and low-quality goods.

The Working Party aims at promoting regulatory policies to protect the health and safety of consumers and workers, and preserve our natural environment, without creating unnecessary barriers to trade. To contribute to this goal, it develops recommendations, and undertakes sectoral initiatives and capacity-building activities.

The recommendations and best practices are voluntary but are widely used by public authorities. In particular, they have been referenced as best practice by the WTO Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade and by the European Union. They have formed the basis of regulatory cooperation in the Commonwealth of Independent States and in the Eurasian Economic Commission. Since 1970, 16 Recommendations have been adopted.

The Recommendations are practical tools, developed by authorities and experts and of immediate use in regulatory practice.

Recommendation D – last revised in 2013 – encourages authorities to use international, regional and national standards in regulatory and policy work whenever possible and sets out various practical methods for referencing standards in technical regulations.

Recommendation L enshrines the “International Model”, which is a set of tools that countries can use to approximate technical regulations in specific sectors. The Working Party has taken the lead to implement this Recommendation by fostering “sectoral initiatives” to develop common regulatory frameworks in the areas of telecom, earth-moving machinery, equipment for explosive environments, and pipeline safety. Texts related to these sectoral initiatives are constantly kept up to date on the website at www.unece.org/trade/wp6/SectoralInitiatives/START/START.html.

Recommendations M and N compile best practice in the area of enforcement. In all UNECE markets, non-compliant products are on the rise; but competent authorities and consumer associations are severely underfunded. For these reasons, action to ensure that regulations are enforced is of paramount importance.

The Working Party has published a glossary of terms related to market surveillance activities (ECE/TRADE/389), and has developed a database gathering information on market surveillance authorities, their mandate, their legislative references, and their sector of activity (www.unece.org/tradewelcome/areas-of-work/working-party-on-regulatory-cooperation-and-standardization-policies-wp6/areas-of-work/tradewp6marketsurveillance/database-on-market-surveillance.html).

Recommendations P and R offer guidance on how risk-management tools can be used in order to better prioritize standardization and regulatory work, make better informed choices between regulatory alternatives and better manage regulatory crises. They also advise authorities on how risk management tools can form the basis for regulatory cooperation work. Best practice developed by the Working Party in this area has also been published in the volume *Risk Management in Regulatory Frameworks: Towards a Better Management of Risks* (ECE/TRADE/390).

Reinforcing regulatory and enforcement authorities is a key priority in promoting safer production methods and more sustainable consumption patterns. An important prerequisite is for the staff of these bodies to be knowledgeable and aware of standards and related issues. At its 2012 session, the Working Party adopted Recommendation I. This Recommendation encourages authorities – where feasible and where the legal framework permits – to further promote the inclusion of standards as a subject in the curricula of universities and research centres. A collection of 15 “educational modules” – including teaching materials ready to be used by teachers and students at the universities or other academic institutions – is currently being developed to assist in vocational education and support the introduction or further development of the subject of standardization in universities. The Working Party has also organized several workshops and awareness-raising events at the request of national authorities or regional groupings to share best practice in its areas of work.

Recommendations to UNECE Governments on Standardization Policies

The Recommendations have been compiled in a single publication (ECE/TRADE/378) available at www.unece.org/trade/wp6/Recommendations/trd-378_ENG.pdf

- A. Further Developments in International Cooperation on Technical Harmonization and Standardization Policies
- B. Coordination of Technical Regulations and Standardization
- C. International Harmonization of Standards and Technical Regulations
- D. Reference to Standards
- E. Treatment of Imported Products, Processes and Services
- F. Creation and Promotion of International Agreements on Conformity Assessment
- G. Acceptance of Conformity Assessment Results
- H. Presentation of UNECE Recommended Standards and Harmonized Technical Regulations

- I. Methodological Studies and Education
- J. Definitions
- K. Metrological Assurance of Conformity Assessment and Testing
- L. International Model for Technical Harmonization Based on Good Regulatory Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Technical Regulations via the Use of International Standards
- M. Use of Market Surveillance Infrastructure as a Complementary Means to Protect Consumers and Users against Counterfeit Goods
- N. Good Market Surveillance Policies and Practices
- P. Crisis Management within a Regulatory Framework
- R. Managing Risk in Regulatory Frameworks

Website: <http://www.unece.org/trade/wp6/welcome.html>

Subprogramme 7. Forestry and Timber

The UNECE Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry (COFFI), formerly known as Timber Committee, provides member countries, with information and services that feed into their policy and decision-making process as regards their forest and forest industry sector, including the trade and use of forest products. The following standardization activities have been carried out by the Committee to facilitate international trade of forest products.

1. Rovaniemi Action Plan for the Forest Sector in a Green Economy, adopted by COFFI in Rovaniemi, Finland in 2013.
2. The UNECE recommended standard on Stress Grading (amendment of the 1982 standard) and Finger Jointing of Coniferous Sawn Timber, done at Geneva, October 1988; (this standard was submitted to ISO TC 165, Timber Structures, and partially adopted as an ISO standard).
3. General Conditions for the Export and Import of Hardwood Logs and Sawn Hardwood from the Temperate Zone, done at Geneva, November 1961.
4. General Conditions for Export and Import of Sawn Softwood, done at Geneva, October 1956.

The COFFI, with its partners in FAO and other organizations, plays a major role in harmonizing the terminology used for analysis and statistics worldwide. For instance, the terminologies and classifications developed by UNECE (in cooperation with others) on forest products and the forest resource are used in practically all international analyses of developments, and are drawn on by international multisectoral classifications.

Website: <http://www.unece.org/forests>

Subprogramme 8. Housing, Land Management and Population

HOUSING AND LAND MANAGEMENT

The UNECE Committee on Housing and Land Management and its Working Party on Land Administration have been involved in the development of policy guidelines and recommendations to address major challenges in the region in such areas as social housing, spatial planning, improvement of urban environmental performance and energy efficiency in housing, modernization of cadastre and registration systems as well as the creation of sustainable real estate markets. Despite their non-legally binding nature, such guidelines and recommendations contribute to improved policy harmonization amongst government agencies in UNECE member States, provide guidance for establishing more efficient legal and institutional frameworks for policies on housing and advocate coordination of efforts to address major related challenges in the region.

The following are the policy guidelines and recommendations approved by the Committee on Housing and Land Management and the Working Party on Land Administration:

1. Social Housing in the UNECE Region: Models, Trends and Challenges (2015) – in print
2. Survey on Land Administration Systems (2014)
3. Good Practices for Energy-Efficient Housing in the UNECE Region (2014)
4. Green Homes: Towards Energy-Efficient Housing in the UNECE Region (2012 reprint)
5. National Action Plan of Montenegro for Energy Efficiency Measures in the Residential Sector (March 2012)
6. Climate Neutral Cities: How to make cities less energy and carbon intensive and more resilient to climatic challenges (2011)
7. Study on the Challenges of Fraud to Land Administration Institutions (2011)
8. Policy Framework for Sustainable Real Estate Markets: Principles and Guidance for the Development of a Country's Real Estate Sector (2010)
9. Action Plan for Energy-Efficient Housing in the UNECE Region (2010)
10. The Relationship between Population and Housing (2010)
11. Self-Made Cities (2009)

12. Guidance and Good Practice for the Application of Fees and Charges for Real Property Cadastre and Registration Services (2009)
13. Spatial Planning – Key Instrument for Development and Effective Governance with Special Reference to Countries in Transition (2008)
14. Guidelines on Social Housing: Principles and Examples (2006)
15. Housing Finance Systems for Countries in Transition: Principles and Examples (2005)
16. Land Administration in the UNECE Region: Development Trends and Main Principles (2005)
17. Social and Economic Benefits of Good Land Administration, 2nd edition (January 2005)
18. ECE Guidelines on Real Property Units and Identifiers (2004)
19. Restrictions on Ownership, Leasing, Transfer and Financing of Land and Real Properties in Europe and North America (2003)
20. Guidelines on Condominium Ownership of Housing for Countries in Transition (2003)
21. Land (Real Estate) Mass Valuation Systems for Taxation Purposes in Europe (2001)

Website: <http://www.unece.org/hlm/welcome.html>

POPULATION

The UNECE Working Group on Ageing has been engaged in developing the guidelines and policy recommendations to address the population ageing issues in the UNECE member States. Though non-legally binding, these instruments provide guidance and help to harmonize policy measures for addressing challenges and opportunities of population ageing in the region.

The following are policy guidelines on population ageing:

1. Road map on Mainstreaming Ageing in Georgia (2015) – in print
2. Series of Policy Briefs on Ageing with good practice examples (issues 1-14, 2009-2014)
3. 2012 Vienna Ministerial Declaration – Ensuring a Society for All Ages: Promoting quality of life and active ageing (2012)
4. Road Map for Mainstreaming Ageing: Republic of Moldova (2012)
5. Road Map for Mainstreaming Ageing in Armenia (2011)
6. León Ministerial Declaration – A Society for All Ages: Challenges and Opportunities (2007)
7. Regional Implementation Strategy for the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (2002)

Website: <http://www.unece.org/pau/welcome.html>

Annex I**VEHICLE REGULATIONS*****Regulations Adopted under the Agreement concerning the Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts of 20 March 1958***

<i>Regulation No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
1	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing-beam and/or a driving-beam and equipped with filament lamps of categories R ₂ and/or HS ₁
2	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of incandescent electric lamps for headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing-beam or a driving-beam or both
3	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflecting devices for power-driven vehicles and their trailers
4	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of devices for the illumination of rear registration plates of power-driven vehicles and their trailers
5	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicle's "sealed beam" headlamps (SB) emitting a European asymmetrical passing-beam or a driving-beam or both
6	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of direction indicators for power-driven vehicles and their trailers
7	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front and rear position lamps, stop-lamps and end-outline marker lamps for motor vehicles (except motor cycles) and their trailers
8	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing-beam or a driving-beam or both and equipped with halogen filament lamps (H ₁ , H ₂ , H ₃ , HB ₃ , HB ₄ , H ₇ , H ₈ , H ₉ , HIR ₁ , HIR ₂ and/or H ₁₁)
9	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of category L ₂ , L ₄ and L ₅ vehicles with regard to noise
10	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to electromagnetic compatibility
11	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to door latches and door retention components
12	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the driver against the steering mechanism in the event of impact
13	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories M, N and O with regard to braking
13-H	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars with regard to braking
14	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to safety-belt anchorages, ISOFIX anchorages systems, ISOFIX top tether anchorages and i-Size seating positions

<i>Regulation No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
15	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles equipped with a positive-ignition engine or with a compression-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine – method of measuring the power of positive-ignition engines – method of measuring the fuel consumption of vehicles
16	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Safety-belts, restraint systems, child restraint systems and ISOFIX child restraint systems for occupants of power-driven vehicles II. Vehicles equipped with safety-belts, safety-belt reminder, restraint systems, child restraint systems, ISOFIX child restraint systems and i-Size child restraint systems
17	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the seats, their anchorages and any head restraints
18	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to their protection against unauthorized use
19	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicle front fog lamps
20	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing-beam or a driving-beam or both and equipped with halogen filament lamps (H ₄ lamps)
21	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their interior fittings
22	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of protective helmets and their visors for drivers and passengers of motor cycles and mopeds
23	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of reversing and manoeuvring lamps for power-driven vehicles and their trailers
24	Uniform provisions concerning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The approval of compression ignition (C.I.) engines with regard to the emission of visible pollutants II. The approval of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of C.I. engines of an approved type III. The approval of motor vehicles equipped with C.I. engines with regard to the emission of visible pollutants by the engine IV. The measurement of power of C.I. engine
25	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of head restraints (headrests), whether or not incorporated in vehicle seats
26	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their external projections
27	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of advance-warning triangles
28	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of audible warning devices and of motor vehicles with regard to their audible signals
29	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants of the cab of a commercial vehicle
30	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers

<i>Regulation No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
31	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicle's halogen sealed-beam headlamps (HSB) emitting a European asymmetrical passing-beam or a driving-beam or both
32	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a rear-end collision
33	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the behaviour of the structure of the impacted vehicle in a head-on collision
34	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the prevention of fire risks
35	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the arrangement of foot controls
36	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to their general construction
37	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of filament lamps for use in approved lamp units of power-driven vehicles and of their trailers
38	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear fog lamps for power-driven vehicles and their trailers
39	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the speedometer equipment including its installation
40	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine
41	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycles with regard to noise
42	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their front and rear protective devices (bumpers, etc.)
43	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of safety glazing materials and their installation on vehicles
44	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles ("Child Restraint Systems")
45	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamp cleaners, and of power-driven vehicles with regard to headlamp cleaners
46	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of devices for indirect vision and of motor vehicles with regard to the installation of these devices
47	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mopeds equipped with a positive-ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants by the engine
48	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices
49	Uniform provisions concerning the measures to be taken against the emission of gaseous and particulate pollutants from compression-ignition engines and positive-ignition engines for use in vehicles
50	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of front position lamps, rear position lamps, stop lamps, direction indicators and rear-registration-plate illuminating devices for vehicles of category L

<i>Regulation No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
51	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles having at least four wheels with regard to their noise emissions
52	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of M ₂ and M ₃ small capacity vehicles with regard to their general construction
53	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of category L ₃ vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices
54	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers
55	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of mechanical coupling components of combinations of vehicles
56	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds and vehicles treated as such
57	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for motor cycles and vehicles treated as such
58	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Rear underrun protective devices (RUPDs) II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of an RUPD of an approved type III. Vehicles with regard to their rear underrun protection (RUP)
59	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement silencing systems
60	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of two-wheeled motor cycles and mopeds with regard to driver-operated controls including the identification of controls, tell-tales and indicators
61	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of commercial vehicles with regard to their external projections forward of the cab's rear panel
62	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles with handlebars with regard to their protection against unauthorized use
63	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of two-wheeled mopeds with regard to noise
64	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their equipment which may include: a temporary use spare unit, run flat tyres and/or a run flat-system, and/or a tyre pressure monitoring system
65	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of special warning lamps for power-driven vehicles and their trailers
66	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of large passenger vehicles with regard to the strength of their superstructure
67	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Specific equipment of vehicles of category M and N using liquefied petroleum gases in their propulsion system II. Vehicles of category M and N fitted with specific equipment for the use of liquefied petroleum gases in their propulsion system with regard to the installation of such equipment
68	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles including pure electric vehicles with regard to the measurement of the maximum speed

<i>Regulation No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
69	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for slow-moving vehicles (by construction) and their trailers
70	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear marking plates for heavy and long vehicles
71	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural tractors with regard to the driver's field of vision
72	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor cycle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing-beam and a driving-beam and equipped with halogen lamps (HS ₁ lamps)
73	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: I. Vehicles with regard to their lateral protection devices (LPD) II. Lateral protection devices (LPD) III. Vehicles with regard to the installation of LPD of an approved type according to Part II of this Regulation
74	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of category L ₁ vehicles with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices
75	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for motor cycles and mopeds
76	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of headlamps for mopeds emitting a driving-beam and a passing-beam
77	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of parking lamps for power-driven vehicles
78	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories L ₁ , L ₂ , L ₃ , L ₄ and L ₅ with regard to braking
79	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to steering equipment
80	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of seats of large passenger vehicles and of these vehicles with regard to the strength of the seats and their anchorages
81	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of rear-view mirrors of two-wheeled power-driven vehicles with or without side car, with regard to the mounting of rear-view mirrors on handlebars
82	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of moped headlamps equipped with filament halogen lamps (HS ₂)
83	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the emission of pollutants according to engine fuel requirements
84	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of power-driven vehicles equipped with internal combustion engines with regard to the measurement of fuel consumption
85	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of internal combustion engines or electric drive trains intended for the propulsion of motor vehicles of categories M and N with regard to the measurement of the net power and the maximum 30 minutes power of electric drive trains
86	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of agricultural or forestry tractors with regard to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices

<i>Regulation No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
87	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of daytime running lamps for power-driven vehicles
88	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retroreflective tyres for two-wheeled vehicles
89	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Vehicles with regard to limitation of their maximum speed or their adjustable speed limitation function II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of a speed limiting device (SLD) or adjustable speed limitation device (ASLD) of an approved type III. Speed limitation devices (SLD)) and adjustable speed limitation device (ASLD)
90	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement brake lining assemblies, drum-brake linings and discs and drums for power-driven vehicles and their trailers
91	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of side-marker lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers
92	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of non-original replacement exhaust silencing systems (RESS) for motorcycles, mopeds and three-wheeled vehicles
93	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Front underrun protective devices (FUPDs) II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of an FUPD of an approved type III. Vehicles with regard to their front underrun protection (FUP)
94	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a frontal collision
95	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the protection of the occupants in the event of a lateral collision
96	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of compression ignition (C.I.) engines to be installed in agricultural and forestry tractors and in non-road mobile machinery with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine
97	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicle alarm systems (VAS) and of motor vehicles with regard to their alarm systems (AS)
98	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps equipped with gas-discharge light sources
99	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of gas-discharge light sources for use in approved gas-discharge lamp units of power-driven vehicles
100	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to specific requirements for the electric power train
101	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of passenger cars powered by an internal combustion engine only, or powered by a hybrid electric power train with regard to the measurement of the emission of carbon dioxide and fuel consumption and/or the measurement of electric energy consumption and electric range, and of categories M ₁ and N ₁ vehicles powered by an electric power train only with regard to the measurement of electric energy consumption and electric range
102	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. A close-coupling device (CCD) II. Vehicles with regard to the fitting of an approved type of CCD

<i>Regulation No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
103	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of replacement pollution control devices for power-driven vehicles contents
104	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of retro-reflective markings for vehicles of category M, N and O
105	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles intended for the carriage of dangerous goods with regard to their specific construction features
106	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of pneumatic tyres for agricultural vehicles and their trailers
107	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of category M ₂ or M ₃ vehicles with regard to their general construction
108	Uniform provisions concerning the approval for the production of retreaded pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles and their trailers
109	Uniform provisions concerning the approval for the production of retreaded pneumatic tyres for commercial vehicles and their trailers
110	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Specific components of motor vehicles using compressed natural gas (CNG) and/or liquefied natural gas (LNG) in their propulsion system II. Vehicles with regard to the installation of specific components of an approved type for the use of compressed natural gas (CNG) and/or liquefied natural gas (LNG) in their propulsion system
111	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of tank vehicles of categories N and O with regard to rollover stability
112	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting an asymmetrical passing-beam or a driving-beam or both and equipped with filament lamps and/or light-emitting diode (LED) modules
113	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicle headlamps emitting a symmetrical passing-beam or a driving-beam or both and equipped with filament, gas-discharge light sources or LED modules
114	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. An airbag module for a replacement airbag system II. A replacement steering wheel equipped with an airbag module of an approved type III. A replacement airbag system other than that installed in a steering wheel
115	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Specific LPG (liquefied petroleum gases) retrofit systems to be installed in motor vehicles for the use of LPG in their propulsion system II. Specific CNG (compressed natural gas) retrofit systems to be installed in motor vehicles for the use of CNG in their propulsion system
116	Uniform provisions concerning the protection of motor vehicles against unauthorized use
117	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of tyres with regard to rolling sound emissions and/or to adhesion on wet surfaces and/or to rolling resistance
118	Uniform technical prescriptions concerning the burning behaviour and/or the capability to repel fuel or lubricant of materials used in the construction of certain categories of motor vehicles

<i>Regulation No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
119	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of cornering lamps for power-driven vehicles
120	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of internal combustion engines to be installed in agricultural and forestry tractors and in non-road mobile machinery, with regard to the measurement of the net power, net torque and specific fuel consumption
121	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to the location and identification of hand controls, tell-tales and indicators
122	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles of categories M, N and O with regard to their heating systems
123	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of adaptive front-lighting systems (AFS) for motor vehicles
124	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of wheels for passenger cars and their trailers
125	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to the forward field of vision of the motor vehicle driver
126	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of partitioning systems to protect passengers against displaced luggage, supplied as non-original vehicle equipment
127	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to their pedestrian safety performance
128	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of light emitting diode (LED) light sources for use in approved lamp units on power-driven vehicles and their trailers
129	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of Enhanced Child Restraint Systems used on board of motor vehicles (ECRS)
130	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to the Lane Departure Warning System (LDWS)
131	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to the Advanced Emergency Braking Systems (AEBS)
132	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of Retrofit Emission Control Devices (REC) for heavy duty vehicles, agricultural and forestry tractors and non-road mobile machinery equipped with compression ignition engines
133	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles with regard to their reusability, recyclability and recoverability
[134]	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of motor vehicles and their components with regard to the safety-related performance of hydrogen-fuelled vehicles (HFCV)
[135]	Uniform provisions concerning the approval of vehicles with regard to their Pole Side Impact performance (PSI)

Website: <http://www.unece.org/trans/main/wp29/wp29regs.html>

Global Technical Regulations adopted under the Agreement concerning the Establishing of Global Technical Regulations for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or be used on Wheeled Vehicles, of 13 November 1998

<i>gtr No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
1	Door locks and door retention components
2	Measurement procedure for two-wheeled motorcycles equipped with a positive or compression ignition engine with regard to the emission of gaseous pollutants, CO ₂ emissions and fuel consumption
3	Motorcycle brake systems
4	Test procedure for compression-ignition (C.I.) engines and positive-ignition (P.I.) engines fuelled with natural gas (NG) or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) with regard to the emission of pollutants
5	Technical requirements for on-board diagnostic systems (OBD) for road vehicles
6	Safety glazing materials for motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment
7	Head restraints
8	Electronic stability control systems
9	Pedestrian safety
10	Off-cycle emissions
11	Test procedure for compression-ignition engines to be installed in agricultural and forestry tractors and in non-road mobile machinery with regard to the emissions of pollutants by the engine
12	Location, identification and operation of motorcycle controls, tell-tales and indicators
13	Hydrogen and fuel cell vehicles (HFCV)
14	Pole Side impact (PSI)
15	Worldwide harmonized Light vehicle Test Procedures (WLTP)
16	Tyres

Website: http://www.unece.org/trans/main/wp29/wp29wgs/wp29gen/wp29glob_registry.html

Rules adopted under the Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions for Periodical Technical Inspections of Wheeled Vehicles and the Reciprocal Recognition of such Inspection, of 13 November 1997

<i>Rule No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
Rule No. 1	Uniform provisions for periodical technical inspections of wheeled vehicles with regard to the protection of the environment
Rule No. 2	Uniform provisions for periodical technical inspections of wheeled vehicles with regard to their roadworthiness

Website: http://www.unece.org/wp29/wp29wgs/wp29gen/wp291997_rules.html

Annex II**AGRICULTURAL QUALITY STANDARDS***Fresh Fruit and Vegetables*

Product	FFV	Published	Last revised
Annonas	47	1994	2010
Apples	50	1960	2014
Apricots	02	1961	2014
Artichokes	03	1962	2010
Asparagus	04	1963	2010
Aubergines	05	1970	2010
Avocados	42	1986	2010
Beans	06	1962	2010
Berry fruits	57	2010	-
Broccoli	48	1994	2010
Brussels sprouts	08	1964	2010
Headed cabbages	09	1964	2012
Carrots	10	1962	2010
Cauliflowers	11	1961	2010
Ceps	54	2007	2010
Chanterelles	55	2009	2014
Cherries	13	1962	2010
Chicory (Witloof)	38	1962	2014
Chilli peppers	61	2013	-
Chinese cabbages	44	1991	2014
Citrus fruit	14	1963	2012
Courgettes	41	1988	2010
Cucumbers	15	1964	2010
Cultivated mushrooms	24	1970	2012
Fennel	16	1969	2013
Fresh figs	17	1979	2014
Garlic	18	1966	2011
Kiwifruit	46	1988	2010
Leafy vegetables	58	2010	2012
Leeks	21	1970	2012
Lettuce and endives	22	1961	2012
Mangoes	45	1988	2012
Melons	23	1975	2012
Onions	25	1961	2010

Product	FFV	Published	Last revised
Peaches and nectarines	26	1961	2010
Pears	51	1960	2013
Peas	27	1962	2010
Pineapples	49	2003	2012
Plums	29	1961	2014
Potatoes, early and ware	52	2006	2011
Quince	62	2014	-
Ribbed celery	12	1964	2010
Rhubarb	40	1970	2010
Root and tubercle vegetables	59	2010	-
Shallots	56	2010	2013
Strawberries	35	1962	2010
Sweet chestnuts	39	1983	2010
Sweet peppers	28	1969	2010
Table grapes	19	1961	2010
Tomatoes	36	1961	2012
Truffles	53	2006	2010
Watermelons	37	1964	2012

Dry and Dried Produce

Product	DDP	Published	Last revised
Almond kernels	06	1986	1991, 2003
Almonds, inshell	18	2007	-
Blanched almond kernels	21	2009	-
Apples, dried	16	1998	2012
Apricots, dried	15	1996	-
Brazil nuts, inshell	26	2013	-
Brazil nut kernels	27	2013	-
Cashew kernels	17	1999	2013
Chilli peppers, whole dried	24	2013	-
Dates	08	1987	2010
Figs, dried	14	1996	2004
Grapes, dried	11	1992	-
Hazelnuts, inshell	03	1970	2007
Hazelnut kernels	04	1970	2010
Macademia kernels	23	2010	2011
Macademia nuts, inshell	22	2010	-
Mangoes, dried	25	2013	-

Product	DDP	Published	Last revised
Peaches, dried	20	2008	-
Pears, dried	13	1996	2012
Pineapples, dried	28	2014	-
Pine nut kernels	12	1993	2002 (new annex), 2013
Pistachio kernels and peeled pistachio kernels	10	1990	2010
Pistachio nuts, inshell	09	1990	2004/2014
Prunes	07	1988	2003
Tomatoes, dried	19	2007	
Walnut kernels	02	1983	2001/2002 (new annex)
Walnuts, inshell	01	1970	2002 (rev. and new annex) 2010 (list of defined mixtures of varieties), 2013, 2014

Potatoes

Product	Number	Published	Last revised
Seed potatoes	S-1	1961	2014

Meat

Product	Number	Published	Last revised
Bovine meat – carcasses and cuts	ECE/TRADE/326/Rev.1	2000	2012, 2014
Caprine meat – carcasses and cuts		2007	
Chicken meat – carcasses and parts	ECE/TRADE/355/Rev.1	2007	2012, 2013
Deer meat – carcasses and parts		2013	
Duck meat – carcasses and parts		2008	
Edible meat co-products		2008	
Goose meat – carcasses and parts		2011	
Horse meat – carcasses and parts		2011	
Llama/alpaca meat – carcasses and cuts	ECE/TRADE/368	2008	
Ovine meat – carcasses and cuts	ECE/TRADE/308/Rev.1	2007	2012, 2013
Porcine meat – carcasses and cuts	ECE/TRADE/369/Rev.1	1998	2008, 2013
Processed poultry meat		2014	
Rabbit meat – carcasses and cuts		2013	
Retail meat cuts		2013	

Turkey meat – carcasses and parts	ECE/TRADE/358/Rev.1	2006	2009, 2012, 2013
Veal meat – carcasses and parts		2011	

Eggs

Product	Number	Published	Last revised
Edible hen eggs-in-shell	Egg-1	1976	1994/2010
Hen egg products for use in the food industry	Egg-2	1986	1994/2010

Cut Flowers

Product	Number	Published	Last revised
Cut flowers	H-1	1980	1994
Cut foliage	H-2	1980	1994
Fresh cut unifloral roses	H-3	1980	1994
Cut unifloral carnations	H-4	1980	1994
Multi-floral carnations	H-5	1982	1994
Chrysanthemums	H-6	1982	1994
Gladioli	H-7	1982	1994
Strelitzias	H-8	1982	1994

Website: <http://www.unece.org/trade/agr/welcome.htm>

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