



**International Organization
for Standardization**

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International Standards and sustainable forestry

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Voluntary standardization contributes to

- Transfer of technology and dissemination of innovation
- Relations between economic actors and interoperability
- Market access for products and services
- Optimization of infrastructures and networks
- Improvement of quality, safety, environment and health
- Dissemination of good management and business practices
- Assessment and demonstration of conformity
- Achievement of regulatory objectives

An increasing demand for International Standards

- Globalization of trade in products and services
- Global supply chain
- Broadening of procurement and investment
- Public demand for consumer and environmental protection
- International solidarity to face terrorism, epidemics and natural disasters and climate change
- Pervasive information and communication technologies
- As a complement to technical regulations ...

In support of a sustainable world development

An evolving political framework for technical harmonization

- WTO context: TBT, SPS and GATS (services) agreements
- Development of bi- and multi-lateral trade agreements
- Good regulatory practices, public governance and reference to consensus standards
- Global companies
- Major emerging economies: China, India, Brazil,...
- Increasing impact of NGOs and civil society

The ISO system

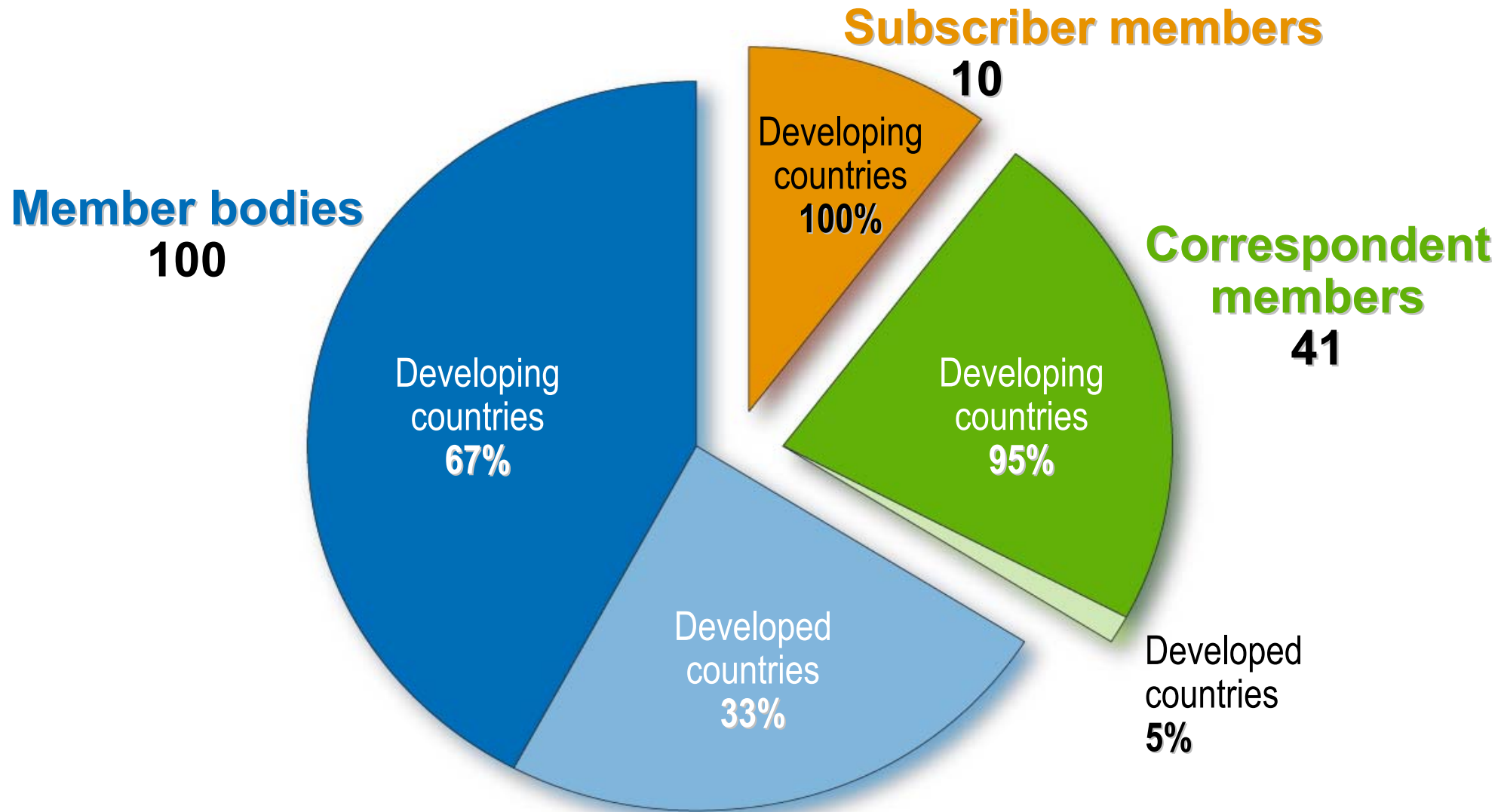
156 national members

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- IT tools
 - Standards development procedures
 - Consensus building
 - Dissemination

177 active TCs
3 000 technical bodies
50 000 experts

Central Secretariat
in Geneva
150 staff

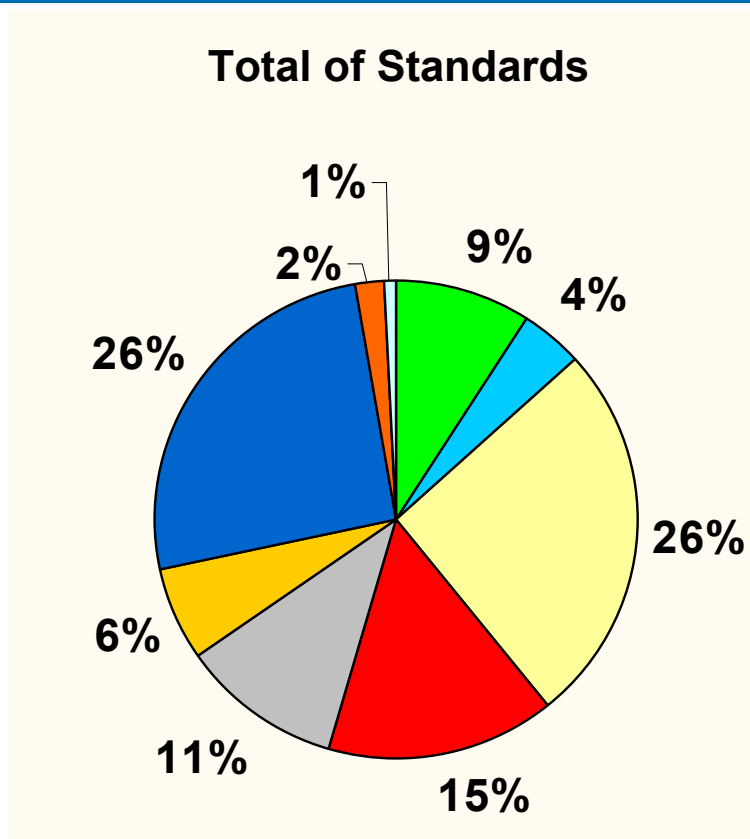
Developing countries in ISO



ISO and the international scene

- WTO: observer status and collaboration
- UN and UN agencies: CODEX, ILO, IMO, ITC, UN/ECE, UNIDO, WHO, WTO-OMT, FAO
- 580 liaisons with international organizations in technical work
- Links with six regional bodies (ACCSQ, AIDMO, ARSO, CEN, COPANT, EASC) and PASC
- Economic actors: CI, IAF, ICC, IFAN, ILAC, WBCSD, WEF

Overview of ISO's Technical Programme



- Generalities, infra-structures and sciences
 - Health, safety and environment
 - Engineering technologies
 - Electronics, information technology and telecommunications
 - Transport and distribution of goods
 - Agriculture and food technology
 - Materials technologies
 - Construction
 - Special technologies
- (at 1st January 2005)

- Currently more than 15 000 standards in catalogue
- Approximately 4 000 active standards development projects

Strategic Plan 2005-2010

1. Developing a consistent multi-sector collection of globally relevant International Standards
2. Ensuring the involvement of stakeholders
3. Being open to partnerships for the efficient development of International Standards
4. Raising awareness and capacity in developing countries

Strategic Plan 2005-2010 (cont.)

5. ***Promoting the use of International Standards as a substitute or support to technical regulations***
6. Being the neutral provider of a complete range of IS and guides for conformity assessment
7. Providing efficient procedures and tools for the development of a coherent and complete range of deliverables

ISO work related to sustainable forestry

- ISO/TC 207, *Environmental management*
 - ISO 14001:2004 *Environmental management systems — Requirements with guidance for use*
 - ISO 14004:2004 *Environmental management systems — General guidelines on principles, systems and support techniques*
 - ISO TR 14061:1998 *Information to assist forestry organizations in the use of Environmental Management System standards ISO 14001 and ISO 14004*
- ISO/218, *Timber*
 - Terms, definitions, classifications, methods of sampling and testing for timber and timber products
- ISO member national standards
- Government interest in international sustainable forestry standardization

Thank you for your attention



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