Discovering Planet ISO

ISO Annual Report 2006

ISO
and international standardization

ISO is the International Organization for Standardization. It has a membership of 156* national standards institutes from countries large and small, industrialized and developing, in all regions of the world. ISO develops voluntary technical standards which add value to all types of business operations. They contribute to the dissemination of technology and making the development, manufacturing and supply of products and services more efficient, safer and cleaner. They make trade between countries easier and fairer. ISO standards also safeguard users and consumers, and make many aspects of their lives simpler.

ISO develops only those standards that are required by the market. This work is carried out by experts coming from the industrial, technical and business sectors which have asked for the standards, and which subsequently put them to use. These experts may be joined by others with relevant knowledge, such as representatives of government agencies, consumer organizations, academia and testing laboratories.

Published under the designation of International Standards, ISO standards represent an international consensus on the state of the art in the technology or good practice concerned.

*As of May 2007.

Contents

Discovering Planet ISO

For decades, engineers around the world have recognized the contribution of ISO standards to solving technical problems. In recent years, a broader community encompassing business, government and international organizations has become increasingly aware of how much more the big, wide world of ISO standards has to offer.

ISO International Standards as a whole constitute a toolbox for economic growth, the environmental integrity of the planet and societal equity – in other words, for all three dimensions of sustainable development. The ISO Annual Report 2006 *explores these dimensions of "Planet ISO", mainly via a selection of the record 1388 International Standards and standards-type documents published by ISO in 2006.*

ISO and the economic dimension

In the economic dimension, ISO standards for products, services, materials, systems and good practice promote efficiency and effectiveness, the facilitation of trade and the dissemination of new technologies.

Innovation and standardization

ISO President **Prof. Masami Tanaka** underlined the link between standardization and innovation in his Comment in the February 2006 issue of *ISO Focus* magazine: "ISO's speciality is developing standards that provide the link between creative potential (great ideas) and tackling problems (practical implementation)…ISO standards help great ideas to survive the contact with practical realities and support their growth to maturity as manufacturable and marketable products."

An international event organized in 2006 by the World Standards Co-operation (WSC), the coordination

entity formed by ISO and its partners the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to give a strategic focus to their cooperation, reinforced the linkage between standardization and new technologies.

• Digital home

The WSC workshop on "Digital technologies in the home" in Geneva, Switzerland, in February 2006, discussed the implications of rapidly growing household connectivity, with more and more electronic devices and networks within the home distributing and using digital information and media. The key conclusion of the workshop was that, given the various technologies involved, International Standards enable the interoperability and security needed to bring value and versatility to consumers, making possible the use of diverse products, services and sources and accelerating market development.
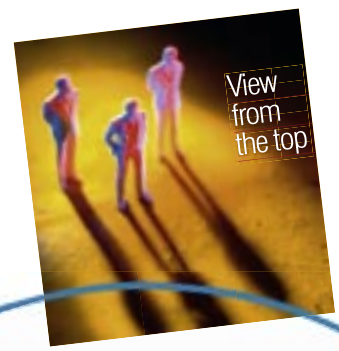
All-time records

By the end of 2006, ISO had published a total of **16 455** International Standards and standards-type documents. In fact, 2006 saw an all-time record production of **1 388** ISO standards published, compared to **889** in 2002. In addition, the time taken to develop an ISO standard was brought down in 2006 to **2,8** years, compared to **4,2** years in 2001.

ICT highlights

The ubiquity of information and communication technologies (ICT) is reflected in the fact that ICT standards now represent some 12 % of ISO's annual production. The following examples of standards in this field published by ISO (and IEC) in 2006 serve to emphasize the wide scope of its ICT work:

- **ISO/IEC 18043** gives guidance on the detection of intrusions in computer systems;

- **ISO/IEC 19770-1** benchmarks the provision of software asset management;

- **ISO 21188** provides guidelines to ensure the security of financial transactions on the Internet.

Global relevance

The global relevance of ISO's management system standards and their capacity to benefit the very largest and the very smallest organizations in both public and private sectors were demonstrated in 2006 by the achievements of three highly contrasted users.

Photo : IATA

The *Aviation Safety organization of the USA's Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)* achieved certification to ISO 9001:2000 of a single quality management system covering a total of 6 242 employees at its headquarters in Washington DC, nine regional offices and 125 field offices in the United States, Belgium, China, Germany, Singapore and the United Kingdom.

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DP World became the first global marine terminal operator to achieve certification to ISO/PAS 28000:2005, *Specification for security management systems for the supply chain.* The certification covers both the corporate headquarters in Dubai, the United Arab Emirates, and the DP World-managed

Djibouti Container Terminal. DP World, which is wholly owned by the Government of Dubai, aims to roll out ISO/PAS 28000 throughout its global network spanning 51 terminals in 24 countries, located on five continents and employing around 34 000 people.

Bramfood Manufacturers and Distributors, a Canadian small business employing 20 people, became one of the first North American companies to be certified to ISO 22000:2005, *Food*

safety management systems – Requirements for any organization in the food chain.

Commenting on the achievements of the three organizations, ISO Secretary-General *Alan Bryden* said: "Ensuring the global relevance of ISO standards is one of our strategic objectives. The World Standards Day 2006 message on 14 October, with the theme 'Big benefits for small business', emphasized that International Standards need to provide benefits for small businesses just as they do for global enterprises, governments and society at large. As these recent examples show, ISO is achieving its strategic goal, as well as delivering on its promises to stakeholders."

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Jim Owens, *Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Caterpillar Inc.*, in an interview for *ISO Focus* said that International Standards bring a great many benefits to new technology: "Standards help to establish acceptance criteria and test methods for the introduction of new technology. Particularly in the safety area, International Standards provide performance criteria that can be used as a baseline for adopting new innovations and technology."

As the world's leading manufacturer of construction and mining equipment, diesel and natural gas engines and industrial gas turbines, with 300 facilities in more than 40 countries, Caterpillar is committed to developing and promoting ISO standards. Jim Owens stated: "It is not economical to develop products to meet different requirements in each country. Thus, the ISO standards are very valuable for promoting global requirements to minimize the time and costs of developing and testing new products."

Good practice

An important aspect of ISO's work relates to requirements or guidance for good practice of various types.

• Increasing confidence

Hundreds of thousands of organizations worldwide, their customers, consumers and regulatory authorities stand to benefit from an ISO/IEC standard published in 2006 and designed to increase confidence in management system certification.

Measuring up

ISO/IEC 17021:2006, *Conformity assessment – Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems*, places rigorous requirements for competence and impartiality on the bodies that offer audit and certification to standards like ISO 9001:2000 (quality management) and ISO 14001:2004 (environmental management), as well as new management standards for food safety (ISO 22000), information security (ISO/IEC 27001:2005) and supply chain security (ISO/PAS 28000:2005), and to any others that may be developed.

• Secure supply chains

ISO/PAS 28003 was published as an addition to ISO's series of documents for supply chain security management systems. It provides the requirements for ensuring that the bodies which carry out certification of these systems perform their work competently and reliably. The aim is to give confidence to private sector and governmental customers who require suppliers such as air, sea, road and rail transporters to implement security management systems and to have them independently audited and certified.

• For the record

An example of good managerial practice published in 2006 was ISO 23081-1, giving principles for records management processes. It shows how organizations can reap the benefits of conducting their business in an orderly, efficient and accountable manner, by creating and maintaining reliable records, and protecting their integrity as long as is required.

View from the top
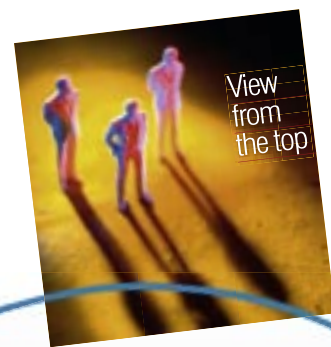
ISO, in collaboration with its partner, the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), has a prolific output of ICT standards. The vital question is whether these standards are relevant to users' requirements.

The head of one of the world's leading ICT companies who was interviewed by *ISO Focus* was unequivocal in his answer. "Standards are the engine enabling our industry to develop software in a low-risk, cost-effective manner," said **Shantanu Narayen**, *President and Chief Operating Officer of Adobe*, one of the world's largest and fastest growing software companies and creator of PDF (Portable Document Format) – file formats for the exchange and storage of documents specified in a series of ISO standards.

"Even more important," he continued, "standards help business and government by promoting software interoperability, reducing technology complexity, streamlining adherence to regulations, and helping ensure that customers, partners, and employees can exchange information securely and productively."

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• *Market research services*

Market research is now a global industry and the cross-border trade in this activity will be facilitated by ISO 20252 which standardizes the requirements for market research worldwide, encouraging consistency and transparency in the way surveys are carried out and confidence in their results and in their providers. ISO 20252 harmonizes at the international level the requirements of the various national standards and industry codes that already exist for the sector. Potential users include companies, governments, research institutes, consumer associations, universities, and marketing and advertising agencies.

ISO and the environmental dimension

ISO's 2006 total of 16 455 International Standards included more than 560 comprising a complete offering for the environmental dimension :

• standards that provide sampling, testing and analytical methods to deal with specific environmental challenges such as the monitoring of aspects like the quality of air, water and soil. These standards provide business and government with scientifically valid data on the environmental effects of economic activity ;

• standards that fuse environmental and economic goals by encouraging the inclusion of environmental aspects in product design ; and

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- the holistic ISO 14000 family which includes tools for environmental management, supporting greenhouse gas reduction, environmental labelling, environmental performance, life cycle analysis and auditing.

ISO's standards serve the progress of sustainable development by encouraging efficiency and effectiveness, optimizing the use of the planet's resources.

Climate change

Among the hundreds of ISO standards published in 2006 were three that crystallized the evolution of ISO as an organization whose work has global implications.

With climate change recognized as one of the greatest challenges facing the international community, the publication in 2006 of the three ISO 14064 standards for supporting greenhouse gas reduction schemes and emissions trading underlined ISO's ability to develop practical tools to address such challenges.

ISO 14064-1 *Greenhouse gases* – Part 1 : *Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals*

ISO 14064-2 *Greenhouse gases* – Part 2 : *Specification with guidance at the project level for quantification, monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emission reductions or removal enhancements*

ISO 14064-3 *Greenhouse gases* – Part 3 : *Specification with guidance for the validation and verification of greenhouse gas assertions*

Climate warming is responsible for breaking up glaciers in Antarctica.

ISO Secretary-General **Alan Bryden** commented : "Claims made about reductions of the greenhouse gas emissions widely held responsible for climate change may have political and financial implications, in addition to environmental and technical ones. Ensuring the credibility of these claims is thus vital."

10th anniversary of ISO 14001

The ISO 14064 standards were among the latest in the ISO 14000 family of standards for environmental management of which the best-known standard, ISO 14001, celebrated its 10th anniversary in 2006. In just a decade, ISO 14001 has become the international benchmark for environmental management systems. Implemented in 138 countries, ISO 14001 is thoroughly integrated with the global economy.

1996

2006

Sustainable consumption

2006 was a particularly rich year for ISO's environmental portfolio. In addition to ISO 14064, a number of new standards were added to the ISO 14000 family, including ones which showed that ISO is attuned to the expectations of consumers and other stakeholders.

In May 2006, the ISO Committee for consumer policy, COPOLCO, held a workshop in Kuala Lumpur hosted by the Department of Stand-

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ards Malaysia (DSM) and the Malaysian Association of Standards Users on the theme of "How can environmental standards help promote sustainable consumption?"

• *Environmental labelling*

In the view of many workshop speakers and participants, a wide range of stakeholders, including regulators, industry, consumer groups, environmental NGOs and other concerned stakeholders, stand to win from the implementation of the ISO environmental labelling and other ISO standards which promote sustainable production and consumption.

At the COPOLCO event, from left: **Ms. Jai Ok Kim**, *Chair of ISO/COPOLCO;* **Ms. Mariani Mohammad**, *Director General, Department of Standards Malaysia;* *Honourable Professor* **Mohd Ruddin Abdul Ghani**, *Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, Malaysia;* **Mr. Alan Bryden**, *ISO Secretary-General.*

The workshop participants heard that environmental labelling is becoming a key trade issue, often determining whether products will be accepted in an importing country. The ISO suite of environmental labelling standards can provide benchmarks to ensure that consumers are not mislead about environmental benefits claimed on labels.

These standards were expanded in 2006 with the publication of ISO 14025, *Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental*

ISO 14064 and the complementary ISO 14065 (then under development – published in 2007) were praised by **Richard Kinley**, *Deputy Executive Secretary of the United Nation's Climate Change Secretariat*, who stated in a Guest View for *ISO Focus* magazine: "ISO is making an important contribution to climate protection."

declarations – Principles and procedures. Its implementation enables purchasers to make comparisons between the environmental impacts of products fulfilling the same function and will thus encourage improvement of environmental performance.

• *Life cycle assessment*

New editions of ISO 14040 and ISO 14044 were published. ISO 14040 defines the principles and

framework for life cycle assessment (LCA), while ISO 14044 defines requirements and provides guidelines. LCA evaluates a product's environmental impact over its entire life, identifying opportunities for improvement, from design and production to use and disposal, thereby increasing the efficient use of resources and decreasing liabilities.

• *Environmental communication*

ISO 14063 was published to give guidelines for environmental communication, which is becoming an increasingly important activity for organizations, large and small, due to increased public awareness, interest and concern, and environmental regulatory agencies' expectations.

Organizations as diverse as the US Army and the National Health Service in the United Kingdom implement environmental programmes that include environmental communication components.

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At the end of 2006, ISO had an all-time record membership of the national standards institutes of 158 countries, of which 122 were developing countries. Of these, the African membership had significantly increased to 37 countries.
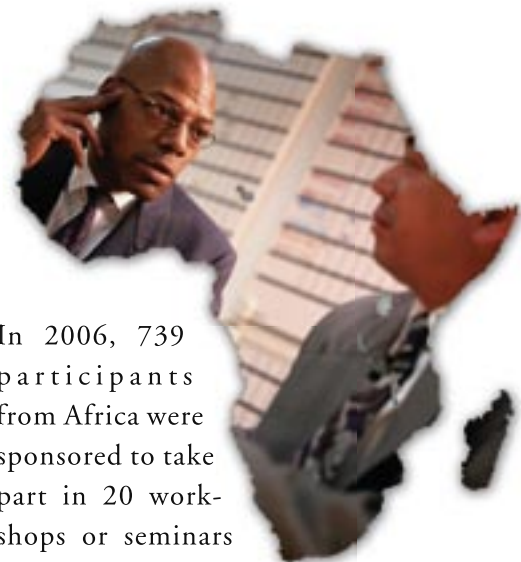

ISO and the societal dimension

In the societal dimension, ISO standards make positive contributions relating to health, safety and security. This area includes the ongoing development of ISO 26000 which gives guidance for social responsibility, and ISO's development initiatives, such as the *ISO Five-Year Action Plan for Developing Countries.*

ISO and Africa

ISO's development initiatives, like its standards, are worldwide in scope. In 2006, ISO's links with the African continent were among those with a high profile.

In 2006, 739 participants from Africa were sponsored to take part in 20 workshops or seminars organized by ISO and its partners, illustrating the particular attention given to Africa.

A highlight in this strategic dynamic was the 17th Conference of African Ministers of Industry (CAMI 17), held in Cairo, Egypt. The Conference Declaration and Recommendations in the CAMI 17 Report recognize that African standardization and a conformity assessment infrastructure are keys to improving the performance of the region's industry in order to access export markets and to develop African internal trade.

At the conference, ISO Secretary-General *Alan Bryden* underlined ISO's reinforced cooperation with development agencies such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the International Trade Centre (ITC). He also emphasized the collaboration with the African Regional Standardization Organi-

Standards and conformity assessment were high on the agenda at the 17th Conference of African Ministers of Industry in Cairo, Egypt, in June 2006.

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zation (ARSO) and the connections established with the African Union Commission and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

Societal security

In May, some 70 delegates from 30 countries, including 12 developing countries, attended the first meeting in Stockholm, Sweden, of ISO technical committee ISO/TC 223 since its scope was expanded following recommendations by ISO's Strategic Group on Security and under its new name of *Societal security*. The mission of ISO/TC 223 is to develop International Standards or other ISO deliverables that will improve preparedness for major disasters, whether natural or man-made, coordination during the crisis and reconstruction and remedial action afterwards.

Health and safety

The programme for the 29th ISO General Assembly, which was held in Ottawa, Canada, in September, hosted by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC), included a public forum where Canadian industry, healthcare organizations and government representatives discussed some of the most persistent healthcare challenges facing the world today and how International Standards can help address them.

The aftermath of Hurricane Katrina in Gulfport, Mississippi, USA. ISO/TC 223 is developing standards to improve the preparedness for and response to such disasters. Photo : Rick Earls.

• *Radiation risks*

Among notable safety and health-related standards published in 2006 was ISO 20553 for the early assessment of radiation risks to workers. Occupational exposure to ionizing radiation can occur in a range of industries, including mining and milling, in medical institutions, educational and research establishments and nuclear fuel cycle facilities. A monitoring programme plays a key role in minimizing the risks. ISO 20553 offers guidance for deciding whether a monitoring programme is required and how it should be designed, established and maintained.

• *Genetically modified organisms*

Knowing if a product contains material derived from genetically modified organisms and, if so, in what quantities, is a concern for many consumers, businesses and legislators. ISO 24276, which gives general requirements for identifying and quantifying genetically modified materials in foods, promises to bring transparency to this issue.

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OPEN SESSION
Canada 2006

HEALTHCARE
Global challenges and opportunities for International Standards

14 September 2006
Ottawa

ISO's remarkable men and women

Inside story of an ISO meeting

An average of eight ISO technical meetings are taking place every working day somewhere in the world. *ISO Management Systems* magazine highlighted one of them, the June 2006 meeting in Tralee, Ireland, of ISO/TC 176, *Quality management and quality assurance,* SC 2, *Quality systems,* to bring a standards' development meeting to life.

ISO/TC 176/SC 2 experts take time out to relax after several days of meetings. Photo: Macmonagle.com

"ISO standards don't just happen," said the report. "They take people, processes and resources to develop. And it's something of a paradox that although the result is a technical document, bringing together all these elements to make something happen is a very human story."

Oil and gas committee honoured

The remarkable contribution of the men and women participating in the ISO technical committee that develops International Standards for the oil and gas industry were honoured with the *Lawrence D. Eicher Leadership Award* at the 29th ISO General Assembly. ISO President **Prof. Masami Tanaka** presented the prestigious award to ISO/TC 67, *Materials, equip-*

ment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries, for excellence in creative and innovative standards development.

The American Petroleum Institute (API) holds the secretariat of the technical committee on behalf of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The technical committee, in which more than 50 countries are currently represented, with over 1 000 experts participating in its work, was responsible at the time of the award for the development of more than 120 International Standards comprising 12 000 pages since 1998.

*ISO/TC 67 Chair **Cheryl Stark** (left) receives the Lawrence D. Eicher Leadership Award on behalf of the committee from ISO President **Prof. Masami Tanaka**.*

A force for peace

Because standards are by and large technical documents, it is all too easy to ignore the very human activity of distilling international excellence and reaching consensus on what constitutes the state of the art – and the contribution of the remarkable men and women that do this work.

As one of the former leaders of ISO/TC 207, *Environmental management,* has remarked: "I have not only observed great technical competence at work, but also people from more than 80 countries coming together around a common goal, and in so doing achieving a level of cultural understanding and appreciation of differences that is perhaps the ultimate contribution of ISO/TC 207 to our world."

These remarks can be transposed to ISO's technical committees as a whole. They underline that the development of ISO standards brings together people from widely varying backgrounds who nevertheless learn to work together to achieve a common goal. In other words, beyond the actual standards being developed, the activity of international standardization is a force for peace.

Planet ISO is well worth discovering for its positive contributions to Planet Earth.

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Portfolio of ISO standards and draft International Standards by technical sector at the end of 2006

International Standards

- 24,7 %
- 5,9 %
- 2,0 %
- 0,8 %
- 10,9 %
- 8,7 %
- 15,8 %
- 4,0 %
- 27,2 %

Legend

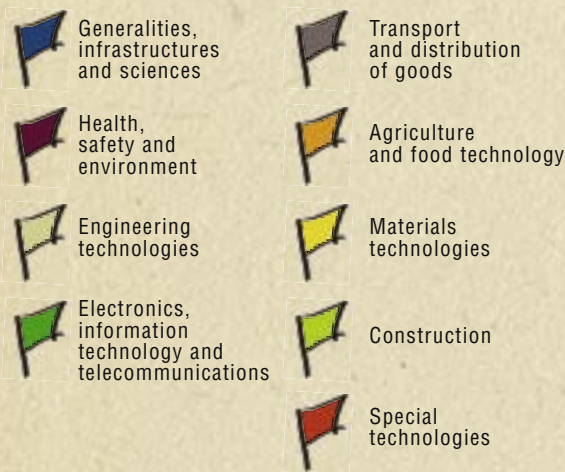|	
Generalities, infrastructures and sciences	Transport and distribution of goods
Health, safety and environment	Agriculture and food technology
Engineering technologies	Materials technologies
Electronics, information technology and telecommunications	Construction
	Special technologies
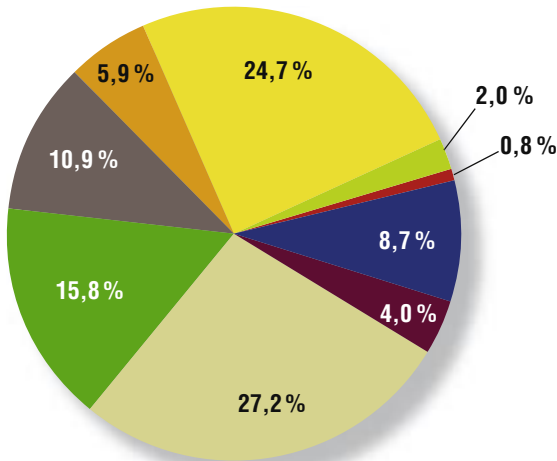
Draft International Standards/ Final draft International Standards

- 4,9 %
- 21,5 %
- 2,8 %
- 1,3 %
- 10,9 %
- 10,3 %
- 14,3 %
- 5,3 %
- 28,7 %
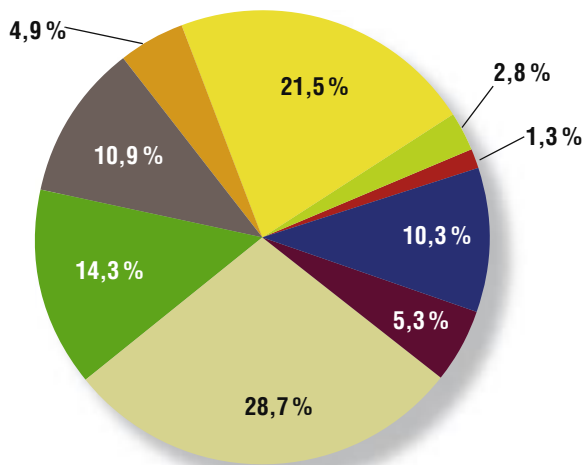
Annual production

Standards published

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
889	995	1247	1240	1388
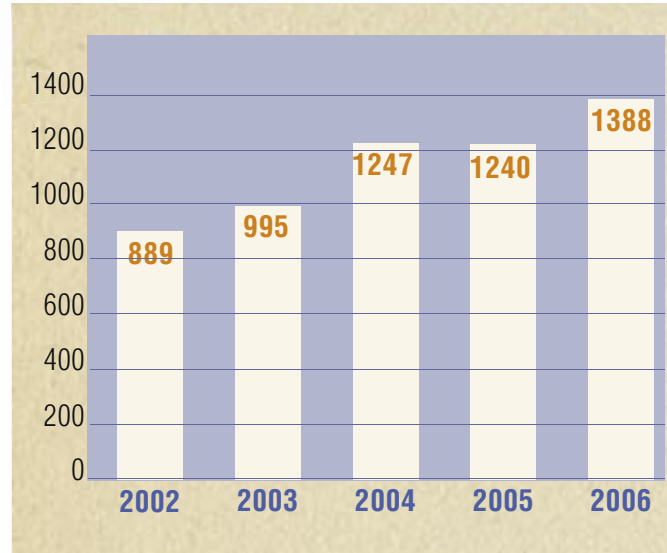
1 388 new and revised International Standards in 2006.

ISO's total portfolio at the end of 2006 : **16 455** International Standards.

Number of pages

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
41112	59 298	59 527	61 296	68 146
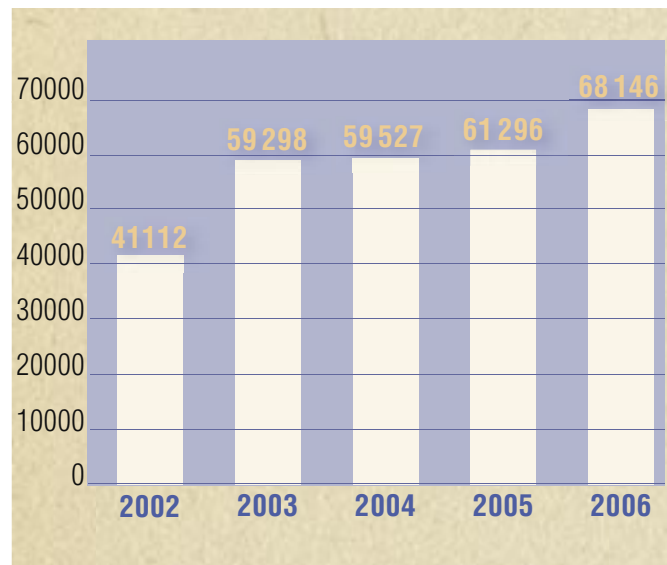
68 146 pages in 2006. ISO's total output of pages at the end of 2006 : **620 768** pages in English and French (terminology is also often provided in other languages).

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ISO structure

Policy Development Committees (PDCs)

Conformity assessment (CASCO)

Consumer policy (COPOLCO)

Developing country matters (DEVCO)

Council Standing Committees

Finance

Strategy

Ad Hoc Advisory Groups

General Assembly

Annual business meeting

All ISO members

COUNCIL*

Organizational governance

Principal officers and 18 elected members

Central Secretariat

Member services

Secretariats for General Assembly, Council, PDCs and Technical Management Board

Support services for technical committees and subcommittees

Publications

Information and promotion

Training

Action Plan for developing countries

Technical Management Board

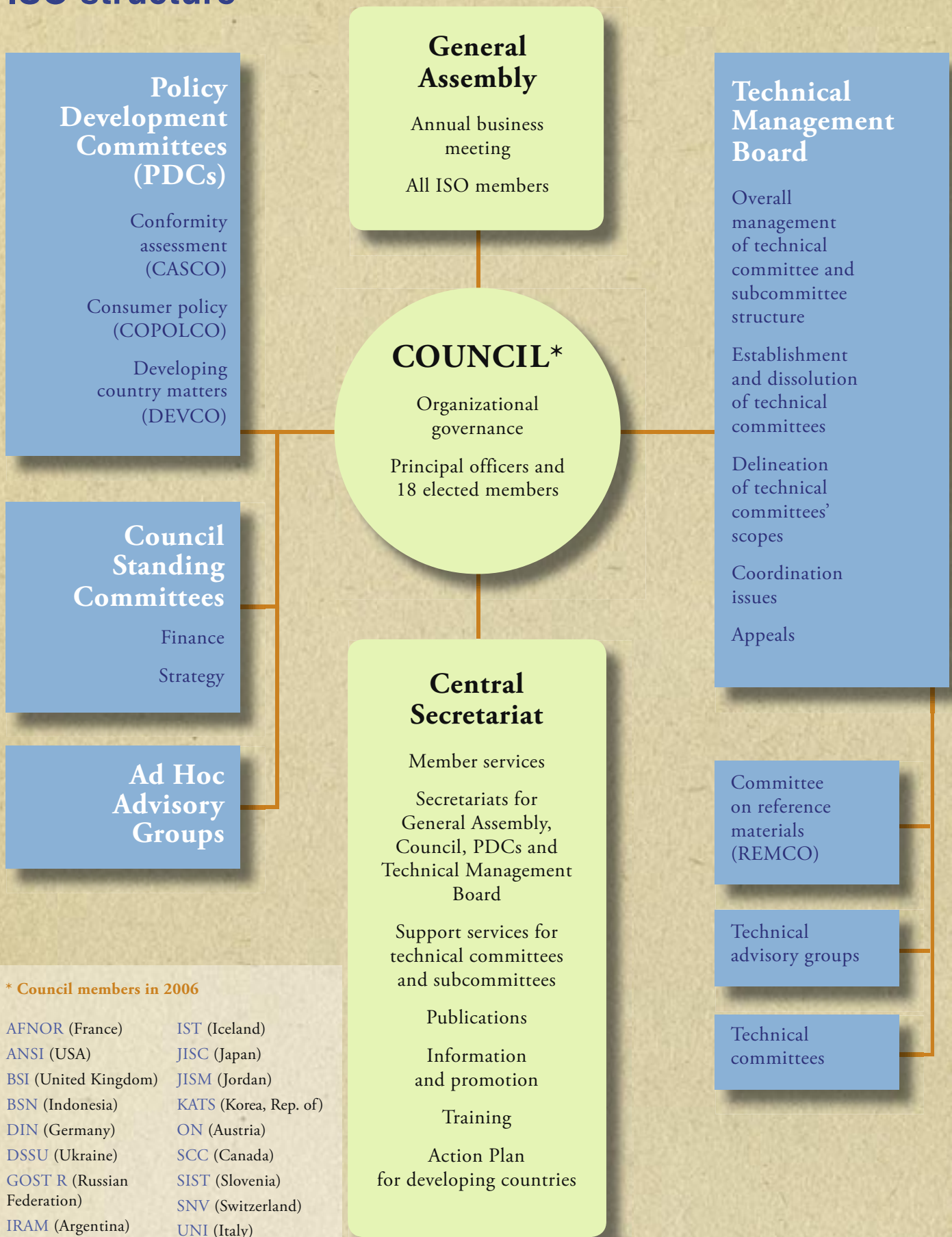Overall management of technical committee and subcommittee structure

Establishment and dissolution of technical committees

Delineation of technical committees' scopes

Coordination issues

Appeals

Committee on reference materials (REMCO)

Technical advisory groups

Technical committees

* Council members in 2006

AFNOR (France)	IST (Iceland)
ANSI (USA)	JISC (Japan)
BSI (United Kingdom)	JISM (Jordan)
BSN (Indonesia)	KATS (Korea, Rep. of)
DIN (Germany)	ON (Austria)
DSSU (Ukraine)	SCC (Canada)
GOST R (Russian Federation)	SIST (Slovenia)
IRAM (Argentina)	SNV (Switzerland)
ISIRI (Iran, Islamic Rep. of)	UNI (Italy)

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Principal officers

Masami Tanaka
ISO President
Japan

*M*asami Tanaka has been elected ISO President for a two-year term as of 1 January 2005. Prof. Tanaka is currently Director General of the Japan Chemical Industry Association (JCIA). He has been very active – at the international and national levels – in standardization and in regard to a number of priorities in the chemical industry, both in the governmental sphere and in the private sector. Prof. Tanaka is engaged in close and extensive contacts with international organizations such as OECD, UNEP and ILO, in his capacity as Board Member of the International Council of Chemical Industry Associations (ICCA) and through his participation in the Nippon Keidanren (the Japan Business Federation). Within the latter, he serves as Councillor and, at the same time, as a member of the Committee on Trade and Investment and on BIAC JAPAN (Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD). He has an academic background in chemical engineering and philosophy.

George Arnold
Vice-President (policy)
USA

*G*eorge Arnold has been appointed ISO Vice-President (policy) for the 2006-2007 term. He was Chairman of the ANSI Board of Directors in 2003-
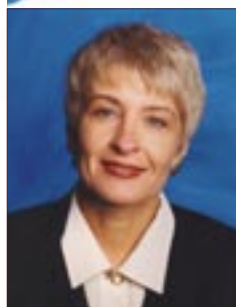
2005 after having served as Vice-Chairman, and has held several positions as a leader and active member of numerous ANSI committees. From the time that he joined AT&T Bell Laboratories in 1973, Dr. Arnold has held a wide range of technical and managerial assignments in research and development. From 1996 to 2001, he was Vice-President of Standards and Intellectual Property at Lucent Technologies; and then served until 2006 as Senior Advisor to the company's executive leadership on standards strategy and intellectual property. He is currently Deputy Director, Technology Services at the US National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Dr. Arnold is also President of the IEEE Standards Association 2007-2008. He has been involved in the US-Europe Trans-Atlantic Business Dialogue (TABD). He has an academic background in engineering and applied sciences.

Ziva Patir
Vice-President (technical management)
Israel

*Z*iva Patir has been re-appointed ISO Vice-President (technical management) for the 2006-2007 term. As such, she also fills the position of Chair of the Technical Management Board. Since June 1996, she has been Director General of the Standards Institution of Israel (SII) which she joined in 1976 as Chief Standardization Officer and later held the position of Director of the Quality and Certification Division for 10 years. She is currently a Member of the Board of the Israel Institute for Management and a Member of the Board of the University of Haifa. In addition, Mrs. Patir is President of the Israeli chapter of the International Women's Forum and past President of the Israel Society for Quality.

Antoine Fatio
Treasurer
Switzerland

*A*ntoine Fatio has been re-appointed ISO Treasurer for the 2005-2007 term. He was in 2005-2006 a Partner at Quest Partners, a Swiss firm active in advice and investment in Private Equity; and he is currently Director General of Money Express SA, a firm specialized in public financing. Mr. Fatio has a broad experience in marketing, business development and finance which he has acquired by holding managerial positions in several corporations, both in Switzerland and the USA. He has an academic background in electrical engineering (BS) and in Business Management (MBA).

Alan Bryden
Secretary-General

*A*lan Bryden took up the post of Secretary-General on 1 March 2003. In October 1999, he was appointed Director General of the French national standards body, AFNOR. Between 1981 and 1999, Mr. Bryden was Director General of the French national metrology and testing laboratory (LNE). During that period, he founded Eurolab (European Federation of Measurement, Testing and Analytical Laboratories) and served as its first President from 1990 to 1996. He also chaired the Laboratories Committee of ILAC (International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation). He began his career in metrology, notably with the USA's National Bureau of Standards (today the National Institute of Standards and Technology) and has a strong background in the fields of quality and the rational use of energy. He was Vice-President of the first Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade in GATT (now WTO).

Membership

*A*t the end of 2006, ISO's worldwide membership comprised the principal standards organizations of 158 countries.

Of these, 103 were member bodies, which are entitled to participate and exercise full voting rights within ISO.

ISO also counted 46 correspondent members. These are usually organizations in countries that do not yet have a fully developed national standards activity. Correspondent members do not take an active part in ISO's technical work and have no voting rights, but are entitled to attend meetings as observers and to be kept fully informed about the work of interest to them.

In addition, ISO had nine subscriber members. These are from countries with very small economies. They pay reduced membership fees that nevertheless allow them to be in contact with international standardization.

Member bodies

A Algeria (IANOR) • Argentina (IRAM) • Armenia (SARM) • Australia (SA) • Austria (ON) • Azerbaijan (AZSTAND) • **B** Bahrain (BSMD) • Bangladesh (BSTI) • Barbados (BNSI) • Belarus (BELST) • Belgium (IBN) • Bosnia and Herzegovina (BASMP) • Botswana (BOBS) • Brazil (ABNT) • Bulgaria (BDS) • **C** Canada (SCC) • Chile (INN) • China (SAC) • Colombia (ICONTEC) • Congo, the Democratic Republic of the (OCC) • Costa Rica (INTECO) • Côte d'Ivoire (CODINORM) • Croatia (HZN) • Cuba (NC) • Cyprus (CYS) • Czech Republic (CNI) • **D** Denmark (DS) • **E** Ecuador (INEN) • Egypt (EOS) • Ethiopia (QSAE) • **F** Fiji (FTSQCO) • Finland (SFS) •

France (AFNOR) • **G** Germany (DIN) • Ghana (GSB) • Greece (ELOT) • **H** Hungary (MSZT) • **I** Iceland (IST) • India (BIS) • Indonesia (BSN) • Iran, Islamic Republic of (ISIRI) • Iraq (COSQC) • Ireland (NSAI) • Israel (SII) • Italy (UNI) • **J** Jamaica (JBS) • Japan (JISC) • Jordan (JISM) • **K** Kazakhstan (KAZMEMST) • Kenya (KEBS) • Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (CSK) • Korea, Republic of (KATS) • Kuwait (KOWSMD) • **L** Lebanon (LIBNOR) • Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (LNCSM) • Luxembourg (SEE) • **M** Malaysia (DSM) • Malta (MSA) • Mauritius (MSB) • Mexico (DGN) • Mongolia (MASM) • Morocco (SNIMA) • **N** Netherlands (NEN) • New Zealand (SNZ) • Nigeria (SON) • Norway (SN) • **O** Oman (DGSM) • **P** Pakistan (PSQCA) • Panama (COPANIT) • Philippines (BPS) • Poland (PKN) • Portugal (IPQ) • **Q** Qatar (QS) • **R** Romania (ASRO) • Russian Federation (GOST R) • **S** Saint Lucia (SLBS) • Saudi Arabia (SASO) • Serbia (ISS) • Singapore (SPRING SG) • Slovakia (SUTN) • Slovenia (SIST) • South Africa (SABS) • Spain (AENOR) • Sri Lanka (SLSI) • Sudan (SSMO) • Sweden (SIS) • Switzerland (SNV) • Syrian Arab Republic (SASMO) • **T** Tanzania, United Republic of (TBS) • Thailand (TISI) • The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (ISRM) • Trinidad and Tobago (TTBS) • Tunisia (INNORPI) • Turkey (TSE) • **U** Ukraine (DSSU) • United Arab Emirates (ESMA) • United Kingdom (BSI) • Uruguay (UNIT) • USA (ANSI) • Uzbekistan (UZSTANDARD) • **V** Venezuela (FONDONORMA) • Viet Nam (TCVN) • **Z** Zimbabwe (SAZ).

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Correspondent members

A Afghanistan (ANSA) • Albania (DPS) • Angola (IANORQ) B Benin (CEBENOR) • Bhutan (SQCA) • Bolivia (IBNORCA) • Brunei Darussalam (CPRU) • Burkina Faso (FASONORM) C Cameroon (CDNQ) D Dominican Republic (DIGENOR) E El Salvador (CONACYT) • Eritrea (ESI) • Estonia (EVS) G Georgia (GEOSTM) • Guatemala (COGUANOR) • Guinea (INNM) • Guinea-Bissau (DSNPQ) H Hong Kong, China (ITCHKSAR) K Kyrgyzstan (KYRGYZST) L Latvia (LVS) • Lithuania (LST) M Macau, China (CPTTM) • Madagascar (BNM) • Malawi (MBS) • Mali (MLIDNI) • Moldova, Republic of (MOLDST) • Mozambique (INNOQ) • Myanmar (MSTRD) N Namibia (NSIQO) • Nepal (NBSM) • Nicaragua (DTNM) • Niger (DNQM) P Palestine (PSI) • Papua New Guinea (NISIT) • Paraguay (INTN) • Peru (INDECOPI) R Rwanda (RBS) S Senegal (ASN) • Seychelles (SBS) • Swaziland (SQAS) T Tajikistan (TJKSTN) • Togo (CSN) • Turkmenistan (MSST) U Uganda (UNBS) Y Yemen (YSMO) Z Zambia (ZABS).

Subscriber members

A Antigua and Barbuda (ABBS) B Burundi (BBN) C Cambodia (ISC) D Dominica (DBOS) G Grenada (GDBS) • Guyana (GNBS) H Honduras (COHCIT) L Lesotho (LSQAS) S Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (SVGBS)

ISO member bodies' contribution to the standards process

(2006-12-31) Members	Number of secretariats (TC/SC)	Number of convenorships (WG)
ABNT (Brazil)	2	7
AENOR (Spain)	11	10
AFNOR (France)	77	175
ANSI (USA)	124	473
BIS (India)	8	5
BOBS (Botswana)	1	–
BSI (United Kingdom)	92	335
CNI (Czech Republic)	1	2
DGN (Mexico)	–	1
DIN (Germany)	128	367
DS (Denmark)	7	25
DSM (Malaysia)	4	5
DSSU (Ukraine)	1	1
ELOT (Greece)	1	1
EOS (Egypt)	–	2
GOST R (Russian Fed.)	12	10
IBN (Belgium)	4	29
ICONTEC (Colombia)	1	3
IPQ (Portugal)	2	8
IRAM (Argentina)	0	1
ISIRI (Islamic Rep. of Iran)	3	2
JBS (Jamaica)	1	–
JISC (Japan)	49	140
KATS (Republic of Korea)	13	14
MSZT (Hungary)	0	1
NEN (Netherlands)	19	73
NSAI (Ireland)	–	4
ON (Austria)	3	7
PKN (Poland)	5	2
SA (Australia)	18	70
SABS (South Africa)	9	5
SAC (China)	12	20
SCC (Canada)	21	79
SFS (Finland)	3	14
SII (Israel)	2	3
SIS (Sweden)	23	124
SN (Norway)	16	41
SNV (Switzerland)	20	31
SNZ (New Zealand)	1	1
SPRING SG (Singapore)	–	4
SUTN (Slovakia)	1	–
TISI (Thailand)	–	1
TSE (Turkey)	2	–
UNI (Italy)	16	41

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Financial statements

Balance sheet on 31 December 2006

		2006	2005	2004
		kCHF	kCHF	kCHF
ASSETS	Fixed assets:			
	Installations and equipment	2'730	1'140	806
	Long-term assets:			
	Securities	6'181	6'551	5'713
	DIN endowment	479	730	743
		6'660	7'281	6'456
	Current and liquid assets:			
	Short-term bank deposits	10'000	8'079	2'795
	Debtors	2'136	1'372	1'806
	Prepaid expenses and income	895	414	795
	Liquid assets	1'723	1'245	2'918
		14'754	11'110	8'314
TOTAL ASSETS		24'144	19'531	15'576
LIABILITIES	General fund*	12'791	10'364	9'869
	Reserves and provisions	5'279	3'954	1'258
	Funds received for specific projects	1'617	1'499	1'513
	Current and deferred liabilities:			
	Suppliers and other creditors	1'721	1'509	1'238
	Subscriptions received in advance	594	721	724
	Creditors	2'142	1'484	974
		4'457	3'714	2'936
TOTAL LIABILITIES		24'144	19'531	15'576

* After allocation of net result.

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Revenue and expenditure on 31 December 2006

		2006	2005	2004
		kCHF	kCHF	kCHF
REVENUE	Membership subscriptions	19'982	19'876	19'052
	Sales of publications and magazines	3'753	3'492	3'190
	Royalties on copyright	8'079	7'127	5'640
	Contributions for Developing Countries	928	546	337
	Other services and financial income	1'503	1'389	931
TOTAL REVENUE		**34'245**	**32'430**	**29'150**
EXPENDITURE	Salaries and social charges	22'049	21'444	21'646
	Other operating expenses	7'791	7'271	5'299
	Amortization	658	555	883
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		**30'498**	**29'270**	**27'828**
RESULT BEFORE PROVISIONS		**3'747**	**3'160**	**1'322**
(ALLOCATION TO) / DISSOLUTION FROM PROVISIONS		(1'320)	(2'665)	(268)
NET RESULT		**2'427**	**495**	**1'054**

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