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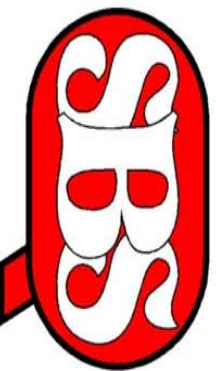
Standard

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World
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Day

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Seychelles Bureau
of Standards

**Seychelles - Accessing the world
through International Standards**

International standards – Creating confidence globally



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In today's world we need to have a high level of expectation that things will work the way we expect them to work.

We expect that when we pick up the phone we will be able to instantly connect to any other phone on the planet. We expect to be able to connect to the Internet and be provided with news and information... instantly. When we fall ill, we rely on the healthcare equipment used to treat us. When we drive our cars, we have confidence that the engine management, steering and braking, and child safety systems are reliable. We expect to be protected against electrical power failure and the harmful effects of pollution.

International standards give us this confidence globally. Indeed one of the key objectives of standardization is to provide this confidence. Systems, products and services perform as we expect them to because of the essential features specified in international standards.

International standards for products and services underpin quality, ecology, safety, reliability, interoperability, efficiency and effectiveness. They do all of this while giving manufacturers confidence in their ability to reach out to global markets safe in the knowledge that their product will perform globally.

Interoperability creates economies of scale and ensures users can obtain equal service wherever they travel. So international standards benefit consumers, manufacturers and service providers alike. Importantly, in developing countries this accelerates the deployment of new products and services and encourages economic development.

International standards create this confidence by being developed in an environment of openness and transparency, where every stakeholder can contribute.

It is the stated aim of the World Standards Cooperation (WSC) partners – International Electro Technical Commission (IEC), International Standards Organisation (ISO) and International Telecommunication (ITU) – to facilitate and augment this confidence globally, so as to connect the world with international standards.



The Confidence Business

From medicine to food to chemicals, thousands of products are introduced every day on the market worldwide, for professional use or personal consumption. Are they safe, can we trust them and how to minimize the risks? Here are some examples of where and how ISO standards can help increase confidence in the supply chain.

A health check-up

There are an estimated 1.5 million different medical devices available worldwide and thousands of new and innovative medical devices are introduced in the market every year. Are they safe?

ISO 14155:2011, *Clinical investigation of medical devices for human subjects – Good clinical practice*, addresses good clinical practice for the design, conduct, recording and reporting of clinical investigations carried out on human subjects to assess the safety or performance of medical devices for regulatory and other purposes.

With the globalization of trade, symbols are frequently used to convey information that is essential for the safe and proper use of medical devices. ISO 15223-2:2010, *Medical devices – Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling, and information to be supplied – Part 2 : Symbol develop-*



ment, selection and validation, proposes a methodology for the development and presentation of symbols related to medical devices which can be understood independently of language.

It includes methods for validating those candidate symbols being proposed for inclusion in ISO 15223-1:2007, *Medical devices – Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling and information to be supplied – Part 1 : General requirements*.

Ensuring that health products are sterile can be crucial to the safety of patients. ISO 20857:2010, *Sterilization of health care products – Dry heat – Requirements for the development, validation and routine control of a sterilization process for medical devices*, helps manufacturers, laboratories, regulators and healthcare practitioners worldwide to promote good sterilization practices in order to prevent infection and promote patient health. The standard applies both to reusable healthcare products that are reprocessed by healthcare providers and to single-use products that are sterilized as part of the manufacturing process and are shipped in a sterile state. It helps decrease the probability that patients using healthcare products will be exposed to potentially pathogenic microorganisms.

Safety in the workplace

Ship recycling contributes to sustainable development and is the most environmentally friendly way of disposing of ships with virtually every part of the hull and machinery capable of being re-used. However, many reports have targeted bad working practices and negative environmental impacts and shipyard workers have an elevated risk of developing an asbestos-related disease, especially in recycling activities.

ISO has published two specifications on ship recycling management that help to increase the safety of workers and protection of the environment : ISO 30006:2010, *Ship recycling management systems – Diagrams to show the location of hazardous materials onboard ships*, and ISO 30007:2010, *Ships and marine technology – Measures to prevent asbestos emission and exposure during ship recycling*. They provide guidance for the preparation of ships for recycling and also help to minimize the use of potentially hazardous materials and waste generation during a ship's operating life.

Many workers are indeed exposed, often in varying degrees and circumstances, to ionizing radiation. The application of ISO 27048:2011, *Radiation protection – Dose assessment for the monitoring of workers for internal radiation exposure*, helps optimize individual monitoring and protection of workers exposed to radiation and contributes to more reliable and consistent results when measuring internal doses of radioactive substances. It will also provide the technical basis for reinforcing regulation in this field worldwide.

Pesticides are commonly used in farming against pests, diseases and weeds. Depending on the toxicity and the use scenario, they pose health risks if users do not wear adequate protective clothing. ISO 27065:2011, *Protective clothing – Performance requirements for protective clothing worn by operators applying liquid pesticides*, addresses the protection of farmers and workers mainly during the application phase of pesticides, i.e. the work phase where most operator contamination occurs. It helps farmers and agricultural workers to reduce job-related risks when using liquid pesticides.

From farm to fork

One weak link can result in unsafe food that is dangerous to health – and when this happens, the hazards to consumers can be serious and the cost to food chain suppliers considerable. As food safety hazards can enter the food chain at any stage, adequate control throughout is essential. Food safety is a joint responsibility of all the actors in the food chain and requires their combined efforts. ISO 22000:2005, *Food safety management systems – Requirements for any organization in the food chain*, provides a framework of internationally harmonized requirements for the global approach that is needed. ISO 22000 is therefore designed to allow all types of organization within the food chain to implement a food safety management system. These range from feed producers, primary producers, food manufacturers, transport and storage operators and subcontractors to retail and food service outlets – together with related organizations such as producers of equipment, packaging material, cleaning agents, additives and ingredients. ISO 22000:2005 is the first in a family of standards that includes :

- ISO/TS 22004:2005, *Food safety management systems – Guidance on the application of ISO 22000:2005*
- ISO/TS 22003:2007, *Food safety management systems – Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of food safety management systems*
- ISO 22005:2007, *Traceability in the feed and food chain – General principles and basic requirements for system design and implementation*
- ISO 22006:2009, *Quality management systems – Guidelines for the application of ISO 9001:2008 to crop production*.

Supply chain

As security hazards can enter the supply chain at any stage, adequate control throughout is essential. Security is the joint responsibility of all the actors in the supply chain and requires their combined efforts. The ISO 28000 series of International Standards on supply chain security management systems helps to reduce risks to people and cargo within the supply chain.

The standards address potential security issues at all stages of the supply process, thus targeting threats such as terrorism, fraud and piracy. The standards can be applied by organizations of all sizes involved in manufacturing, service, storage or transportation by air, rail, road and sea at any stage of the production or supply process.

The following standards are part of the series:

- ISO 28000:2007, *Specification for security management systems for the supply chain*
- ISO 28001:2007, *Security management systems for the supply chain – Best practices for implementing supply chain security, assessments and plans – Requirements and guidance*
- ISO 28002:2011, *Security management systems for the supply chain – Development of resilience in the supply chain – Requirements with guidance for use*
- ISO 28003:2007, *Security management systems for the supply chain – Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of supply chain security management systems*
- ISO 28004:2007, *Security management systems for the supply chain – Guidelines for the implementation of ISO 28000*.

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