

Annual Report 2001



The Environment
and Standards

Close together





Reputation

ISO is acquiring a new public image and reputation. The implications of this evolution were explored at the groundbreaking first ISO Networking Conference in November 2001, in Prague, Czech Republic, which brought together information, marketing, communication and training professionals from the national standards institutes that make up ISO's membership.

In business, reputation can trigger the decision to buy. In ISO's context, the organization's reputation can encourage "buy in" to the ISO system, increasing ISO's influence through its recognition as a key player by international institutions and business organizations, and bringing new customers for its standards-development services. 2001 was rich in examples.

- developing a free and fair global trading system;
- supporting the efforts of developing countries to participate in this system;
- improving the environmental performance of organizations and combating climate change;
- facilitating new, value-adding business and technological developments, and
- ensuring that the interests of diverse stakeholder groups, from industry to government to consumers, the elderly and the disabled are taken into account.



The ISO brand

ISO was established in 1947 as a framework for harmonizing the engineering standards of industrialized countries. Today, "ISO" has evolved into an internationally recognized brand name. While ISO standards continue to provide solutions to technical problems in an impressive variety of specific business sectors, they are also increasingly appreciated as force multipliers in broader economic and social issues, including the following:

A warm welcome to Sydney and Australia from the Chairman of Standards Australia, from a youth envoy to the 2001 Centenary of the Federation of Australia and the Deputy Lord Mayor of Sydney. The ISO President welcomed ISO members from around the world to the 24th General Assembly, meeting in Australia for the first time. "It is an honour to be a part of the Centenary events, as the country commemorates 100 years as a Commonwealth," he said.

From left to right: Mr. Ross Wraight, CEO of Standards Australia and ISO Vice-President (technical management); Mr. George Edwards, Chairman, Standards Australia; Mr. Mario Cortopassi, ISO President; Ms. Hayley Eves, youth envoy to the Centenary of the Federation of Australia; Dr. Lawrence D. Eicher, ISO Secretary-General and Ms. Lucy Turnbull, Deputy Lord Mayor of Sydney.



ISO and the global trading system

Throughout 2001, ISO President, Mr. Mario Cortopassi, hammered out his belief in the need for increased efforts to harmonize and promote a global conformity assessment framework that would make a reality of his “1-1-1 dream”: “One standard, one test of conformity, one certification – accepted everywhere.”

He said that in this respect, ISO was on the same wavelength as the WTO. “During the World Trade Organization’s Second Triennial Review of the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade, ISO was able to demonstrate that it implements fully all six principles developed by the TBT Committee for international standardizing bodies.”

“Continued efforts will be made by ISO to strengthen the partnership with the WTO, as well as with other institutions, and to work with national public authorities and international organizations to support the evolution of the standards and conformity assessment infrastructure needed by the global market.”

Evidence of ISO’s strong partnership with the WTO came at the ISO General Assembly in Sydney, Australia. In a video presentation to ISO’s members, WTO Director-General, Mr. Mike Moore, recognized the significant contribution of ISO towards facilitating international trade and avoiding technical barriers.

The programme of the General Assembly, which was hosted by Standards Australia, included two special sessions on climate change and risk management, illustrating ISO’s concern with global issues.

ISO and developing countries

One of the six principles of the WTO/TBT Committee stipulates concrete action to help developing countries take part in the development of International Standards. This is hardly a new concern for ISO since its Committee on developing country matters (DEVCO), the first of its kind established by an international standardization organization, celebrated its 40th anniversary in 2001.



The ISO Programme for Developing Countries for 2001-2003 devotes special attention to enhancing the information and communication technology (ICT) capabilities of ISO’s developing country members, with an emphasis on the training of trainers.

DEVCO’s membership has grown from a handful to the standards institutes of more than 100 countries, both developing and developed – a measure of ISO’s efforts to assist developing country members to establish and upgrade their standards infrastructures in order to facilitate their participation in international trade and integration with the global economy.

DEVCO draws up three-year plans that include training, manuals, seminars,

sponsorships, fellowships and other activities. The Programme for 2001-2003 devotes special attention to enhancing the information and communication technology (ICT) capabilities of ISO's developing country members, with an emphasis on the training of trainers. Countries which benefited in 2001 were Egypt, Ethiopia, Jordan, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia.

Another initiative launched in 2001 was the ISO Task Force, established by the ISO Technical Management Board (TMB) and including DEVCO representatives, to increase the participation of developing countries in the organization's standards-development work. "With the globalization of the world economy, it is paramount that the developing countries contribute in a major way to the writing, implementation and application of International Standards if we want to have a fair and open world trade," the Task Force Chairman, Mr. Fabio Tobón, commented.

As part of its efforts to assist developing countries, ISO also collaborates with other international organizations, as it did during 2001 within the framework of the Mediterranean 2000 Project, which is intended to stimulate the growth and competitiveness of small and medium sized enterprises of developing countries in the Mediterranean Basin and the Horn of Africa. ISO participates in this project with

four other international agencies: the ILO (International Labour Office), the ITC (International Trade Centre), UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) and UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization).

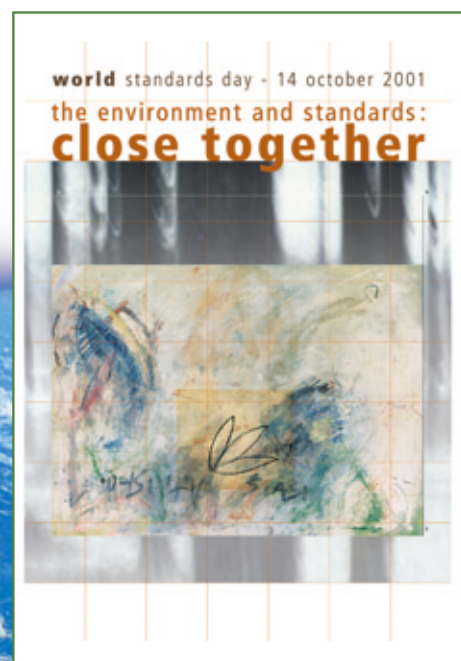


ISO, the environment and climate change

The theme of World Standards Day 2001 was "The environment and standards – close together." For ISO, the relationship goes back 30 years, during which a wide-ranging environmental portfolio has been developed of standardized sampling, testing and analytical methods to deal with specific challenges such as the quality of air, water and soil, and road vehicle exhaust emissions.

To complement these specific tools, ISO in 1996 published the first standards in the ISO 14000 series of environmental management system (EMS) standards, which offers a strategic approach. The ISO 14000 standards provide a structure,

The 2001 World Standards Day poster was designed by the Brazilian painter and art teacher Carla Fatio.





International Standards writers must carefully consider the interactions between industry, government and society.



a methodology and practical tools to help organizations of all types, in both public and private sectors, to reduce the negative impacts of their activities on the environment and continually to improve their environmental performance. The 10th cycle of *The ISO Survey of ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 certificates* indicated that the initial global adoption of ISO 14001 is if anything higher than that experienced by its quality management predecessor, ISO 9000.

ISO 14001, which contains the requirements for an EMS and against which the system can be audited and certified, is by far the best known standard developed by ISO/TC 207. However, the ISO 14000 family currently comprises 20 standards. The basic philosophy is that the EMS is of central importance to an organization and that the other standards are intended to support specific elements of the organization's environmental policy. To help users understand the different standards and thereby get the best use out of them, ISO in 2001 published an updated and improved edition of its successful Manual 10, *Environmental management and ISO 14000*.

A newcomer to the ISO 14000 family in 2001 was ISO 14015, *Environmental assessment of sites and organizations*. The need to assess the environmental consequences of business activities is

increasingly frequent in a variety of situations, including compliance with legislation, reducing pollution, improving environmental performance, risk assessment, obtaining loans and insurance, property evaluations and during acquisitions and mergers. ISO 14015 will therefore facilitate a whole range of business transactions, while supporting due care of the environment.

The scope of ISO's environmental standardization has made it an indispensable participant in international efforts to deal with climate change. The TMB has established the Ad Hoc Group on Climate Change (AHGCC) specifically to act as a focal point for ISO's interactions with the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the IEA (International Energy Agency)/OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) Climate Technology Initiative (CTI).

The AHGCC has compiled a preliminary database of ISO standards considered potentially applicable to climate change. The database includes reference to 17 technical committees and 37 subcommittees/working groups whose work has potential for climate change-related applications. One of the current ongoing focuses is the evaluation of ISO's potential role in developing standardized approaches to establishing greenhouse gas baselines, monitoring, measurement and verification.



ISO standards at the cutting edge

Intelligent transport systems – standards pave the route ahead

ISO continues through different initiatives to improve the interface of its standards-development programmes with the market requirements of specific business sectors. In 2001, ISO had a significant success in this area with the conference, “Intelligent Transport Systems – The Road to Future Standards”, organized by ISO and its partners IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) and ITU (International Telecommunication Union).

The realization is growing that standardization at early stages of new business and technological developments – such as Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) – can add value and create “a bigger cake” for all by a “forward deployment” of compatibility and interoperability, even among competing products, with benefits for vendors and customers alike.



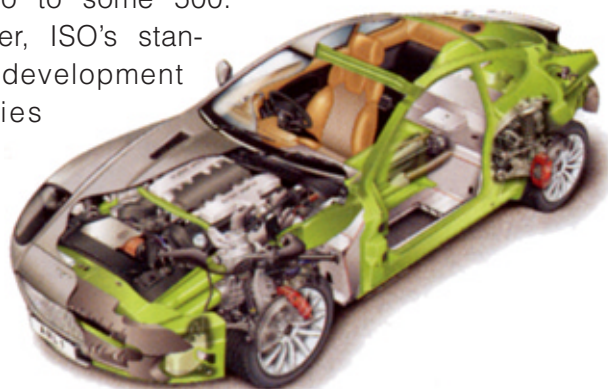
The ITS conference was attended by some 80 experts from private sector corporations such as Motorola, Siemens, and General Motors and, from the public sector, representatives of governmental organizations such as the United States Department of Transportation, the European Commission and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN/ECE). The discussions which resulted from this high-level participation

helped bring out some of the common objectives, as well as the differing perspectives, underlying ITS standardization efforts in the US, Europe and Japan.

“ISO could act as the driver for the ITS standardization process with a view to creating consensus between the public, enterprises and administrations,” concluded Dr. Gerd Teepe, Head of Motorola Automotive Systems Architecture Laboratory. “Driving this process is a difficult task and a body like ISO is suited to take the initiative to move the process and maintain the speed of the process.”

Automotive sector – complete package of standards

In 2001, ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, delivered a “bumper production” of more than 50 standards, bringing its total portfolio to some 500. However, ISO’s standards-development activities



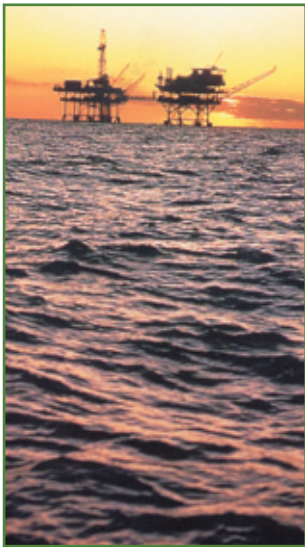
to meet automotive industry requirements span the work of several other ISO technical committees. This illustrates one of the value-adding strongpoints of the ISO system: its ability to produce a complete package of standards for specific business sectors.

Standards for the automotive sector have contributed to making vehicles that are safer, quieter, pollute less and use less fuel. In addition, new standards which are drafted at the new product development stage can also help to close the communication loop between manufacturers and regulators, with economic benefits for the former, and public health and safety benefits for the latter.



Oil and gas industry – partnership delivers reduced costs and increased safety

Another example of successful collaboration between ISO and an industry sector was highlighted in 2001 by the launching of the International Association



of Oil and Gas Producers (OGP) newsletter, *International Standards Bulletin*, to promote worldwide use of ISO and IEC standards for the sector. ISO/TC 67, *Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum and natural gas industries*, already had more than 70 standards in its portfolio by the end of 2001.

It is expected that the standards will be implemented widely in oil and gas provinces throughout the world, replacing existing industry standards, national standards and company specifications.

“For industry, they will reduce costs and delivery time and facilitate trade across national borders,” the OGP stated in its bulletin. “For regulatory authorities, the standards offer support for goal-setting and functional regulations, while achieving higher levels of safety through better design.”

Gas cylinders – new standard facilitates growth of innovatory transport market

The use of compressed natural gas (CNG) as a vehicle fuel is rapidly increasing worldwide both for economic reasons and to reduce air pollution. The growing market for CNG vehicles presents the high pressure gas cylinder industry with a new challenge – how to make vehicle cylinders that are lighter, cheaper and safer than industrial cylinder designs.

To meet the challenge, ISO/TC 58, *Gas cylinders*, undertook the development of

ISO 11439, which is based on 20 years of experience during which significant advances have been made in the quality of materials and production systems, including computerized manufacturing and non-destructive testing technology. The result is a standard which ensures the safety and performance parameters of CNG cylinders for the automotive market without prescribing how manufacturers should design them. This promotes the growth of CNG as a vehicle fuel, while encouraging innovation and healthy competition between manufacturers, to the benefit of users.

Cleaner, fuel-efficient energy given boost by new gas turbine standard

Rapidly advancing gas turbine technology has produced fuel-saving improvements coupled with significant reductions in exhaust emissions, making gas turbines an attractive source of energy. The new version of ISO 3977, a standard for the procurement of gas turbines, will facilitate their proliferation. The concept of the standard, developed by ISO/TC 192, is not to tell industry how to design a gas turbine, but to specify the features that most customers expect from a power plant, thus providing a framework for discussion between manufacturer and client.

Increased security through reliable identification controls

Airline security is just one of the applications to which personal identification based on biometric mechanisms is being applied. Such mechanisms – which include iris scanning, finger imaging and facial recognition – measure physiological and/or behavioural characteristics to verify the identity of an individual. ISO/IEC 7816-11, *Identification cards, Integrated circuit cards with contacts – Personal verification through biometric methods*, is being



developed by ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, as an application-independent standard defining inter-industry commands and inter-industry data objects suitable for various kinds of applications using biometric user verification.

Traceability of animals through electronic identification

The ravages of livestock disease and exposés of the illicit trade in domestic animals have highlighted the advantages of identification and traceability.

However, with four billion livestock and 200 million pets in the world, the size of the potential problem is enormous. ISO 11784, *Radio frequency identification of animals – Code structure*, facilitates one solution: that of electronic identification.

Electronic transponders containing a unique “life number” are injected painlessly into animals at an early stage. From that moment on, the animal can be identified automatically from a distance using radio-frequency signals to interrogate and respond. ISO 11784, developed by ISO/TC 23, details the structure of the 64-bit code for electronic animal identification.

Protecting machine operators in the textile industry

ISO 9902 provides a comprehensive noise test code for textile machinery, some types of which, with heavy components moving back and forwards at high speeds, generate high noise levels. The code, developed by ISO/TC 72, ensures the repeatability of noise emission testing. Its use will enable manufacturers to declare the noise levels emitted by their machines, machine users to verify the manufacturers' claims, and also allow an estimation of noise exposure in the workplace.

Keeping shipboard management systems 'ship shape'

New information technology-based shipboard management systems are being deployed continually. This can create separate “islands of information” with interoperability problems when the systems come from different vendors, each with their own databases and protocols.

ISO 15849, *Ships and marine technology – Guidelines for implementation of a fleet management system network*, clears the fog by providing users – ship owners and operators – with a set of principles for shipboard management systems or fleet management system networks that can be applied to the various functions, regardless of the particular technology being employed. The standard, which is the work of ISO/TC 8, will allow ship owners to maintain their systems through rapid changes of technology, allowing them to add new functions without the need to replace the entire system.



Making sure the message is the right one

If a picture is worth a thousand words, it is also open to a thousand interpretations. That may be acceptable where art is concerned, but when a graphical symbol intended to convey, for example, safety-related information does not get the right message across, then the consequences could be serious.



To deal with this problem, ISO/TC 145 has developed ISO 9186, *Graphical symbols – Test methods for judged comprehensibility and for comprehension*. The standard proposes a protocol consisting of two tests: a comprehensibility judgement test and a comprehension test. This method can be used to determine which symbols are best suited to communicate effectively the intended message.

Last...but not least

ISO 9000, the series of management system standards largely responsible for adding a business dimension to ISO's reputation, continued in 2001 to provide a platform for new developments. ISO 15161, *Guidelines on the application of ISO 9001:2000 for the food and drink industry*, and IWA 1, *Quality Management Systems – Guidelines for process improvements in health service organizations*, have generated a steady stream of enquiries from the moment they were published, indicating that in developing them, ISO had successfully identified real market needs.



“IWA” stands for “International Workshop Agreement”, one of several new alternatives offered by ISO to developing International Standards for cases where swift development and publication takes priority.

Another eagerly awaited standard which was published in 2001 as a draft is ISO 19011, *Guidelines for quality and/or environmental management systems auditing*. Benefiting from the considerable body of experience that has built up on the auditing of ISO management systems, the standard will replace six existing ones in the ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 families. It will help user organizations to optimize their management systems, facilitate the integration of quality and environmental management and, in allowing single audits of both systems, will save money and decrease disruption of work units being audited.

ISO's two current families of management system standards are used worldwide by organizations of all types and sizes. In 2001, ISO published criteria for evaluating requests for new management standards: ISO/Guide 72, *Guidelines for the justification and development of management system standards*.

The document provides guidance for assessing the need for new management system standards and the economic and societal costs of their implementation. It also gives guidance on the process of justifying and approving new standards projects in order to enhance well-informed decision-making.

Guide 72 is intended to improve the interface between standards-developing committees and the market sectors they serve, as well as to make the optimal use of resources by developing only those management system standards for which there is a clear market requirement.





2001 saw the launching by ISO of a new colour magazine, *ISO Management Systems – The International Review of ISO 9000 and ISO 14000*, to replace *ISO 9000 + ISO 14000 News*.

It appears six times a year in English, French and Spanish editions.





ISO and its stakeholders

The voice of the consumer

The primary input to most ISO standards comes from the business sectors which require them and which bear the cost of their development by providing experts to participate in that development. However, with many ISO standards affecting society as a whole, the organization is keen to encourage greater input to standards development from other stakeholder groups, such as consumer associations. In this respect, ISO's consumer policy committee, COPOLCO, is very active in developing and communicating guidance on the standardization needs of consumers.

It was COPOLCO that identified the need for future International Standards for services, which account for the major portion of GDP in many countries and are increasingly important in world trade. While national and regional service standards abound, service standardization at the international level has not taken off. Undaunted, COPOLCO held a workshop in 2001 in Oslo, Norway, to examine the hurdles and identify practical steps for overcoming them. To be continued...

Following preliminary work by COPOLCO, ISO and its partner IEC published Guide 71, *Guidelines for standards developers to address the needs of older persons and persons with disabilities*.

"The increasing prevalence and complexity of technology in everyday life presents both opportunities and challenges," said Prof. Makoto Kikuchi, Chairman of ISO's ad hoc technical advisory group on the elderly and people with disabilities. "If older persons and people with disabilities are going to be able to participate in society on equal terms, we have to improve the accessibility of products, services and environments..."

"Manufacturers are going to find that the guide will help them to design and produce more products and services that more people can use, at little or no extra cost. For older persons and people with disabilities, this guide should help by the effect it has on the standards developed."



Further proof of COPOLCO's awareness of consumer preoccupations, social issues and the potential of ISO standards to make a positive difference came in 2001 with the launching of a feasibility study on standards for corporate social responsibility.

Commented Dr. Nils Ringstedt, Chairman of COPOLCO: "An increasing number of consumers are expressing



their concern regarding the social integrity of corporations in their operations in the global market-place. In this field, ISO International Standards could play a useful role in laying out guidelines, or looking at specific areas where defining conduct could be helpful.”

The voice of the user

The theme of the 10th conference of the International Federation of Standards Users (IFAN), held in September 2001 in Berlin, Germany, was, “World trade and standardization”. Among items discussed were the results of a study published by DIN, the German Institute for Standardization, which confirmed industry’s wide use and acceptance of International Standards. According to the study’s findings, 84 % of companies surveyed use European and International Standards as part of their export strategy.

The conference participants agreed that, when widely adopted, standards are an effective tool of world trade. A single and coherent set of standards promotes market efficiency and expansion, fosters international trade, encourages competition and lowers barriers to market entry, diffuses new technologies, protects consumers against unsafe or substandard products and, especially in electronics and information technology, ensures interoperability among products. In general, harmonized standards open up new markets for export-oriented sectors of industry, help technological change and make a great contribution to economic growth.

One of the conference speakers, Mr. Neil Reeve, of the Shell oil company, presenting his vision of the future of standardization, predicted that “the biggest value of the ISO system is the migration towards ‘one global standard’ for the thousands of product standards that the world needs”.



ISO: the path forward

In 2001, ISO approved its Strategic Plan for the years 2002-2004, committing itself to the following five major strategies:

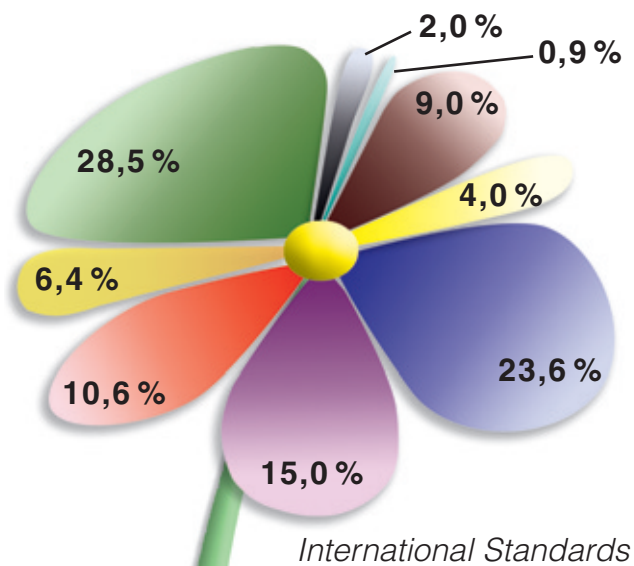


ISO President, Mr. Mario Cortopassi, gave his reading of where the organization stands today: “ISO standards have become an inescapable frame of reference for all types of business activity. By applying ISO’s core values and principles of voluntary implementation of standards, consensus, openness, transparency of procedures and broadest representation of national interests, the organization has achieved a remarkable level of institutional recognition in its half-century of existence.”

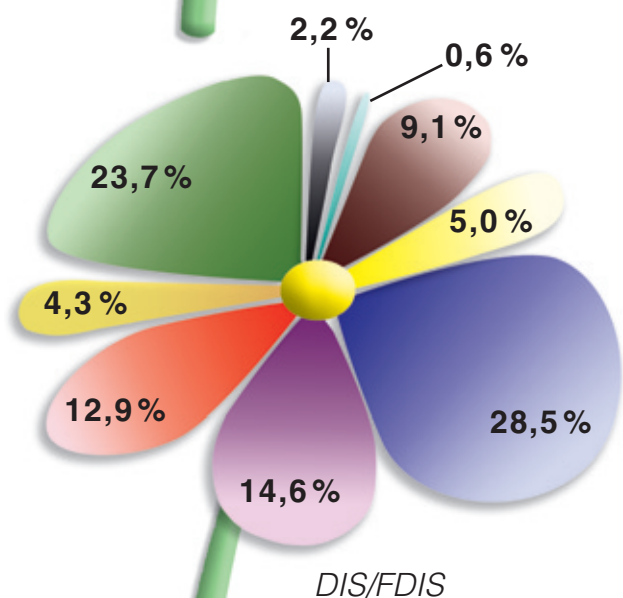
“On the threshold of the 21st century, the prevailing economic and social trends offer great opportunities for ISO to build and strengthen its position as the leading international standardization body in the world.”












Portfolio of ISO standards and draft International Standards by technical sector as of end 2001



International Standards

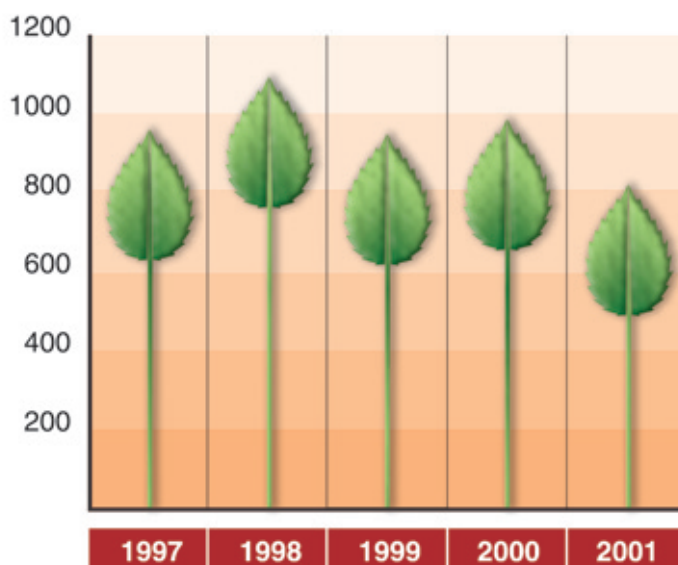


DIS/FDIS

-  Engineering technologies
-  Materials technologies
-  Health, safety and environment
-  Agriculture and food technology
-  Generalities, infrastructures and sciences
-  Transport and distribution of goods
-  Special technologies
-  Electronics, information technology and telecommunications
-  Construction

Annual production

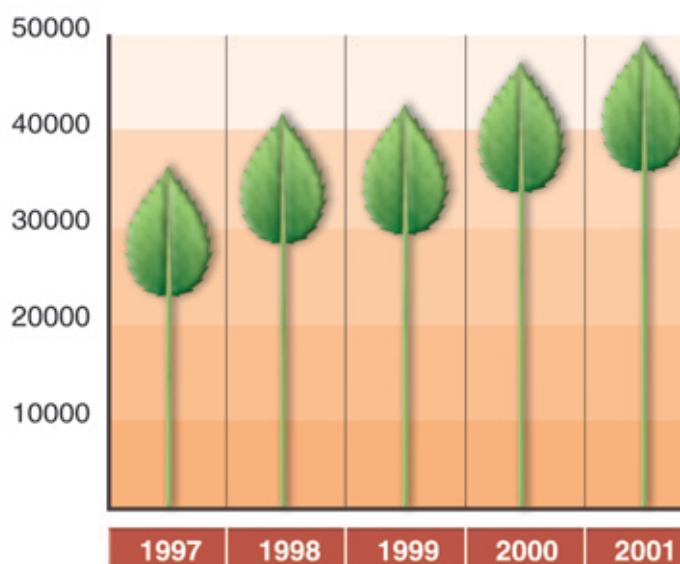
Standards published



813 new and revised International Standards in 2001

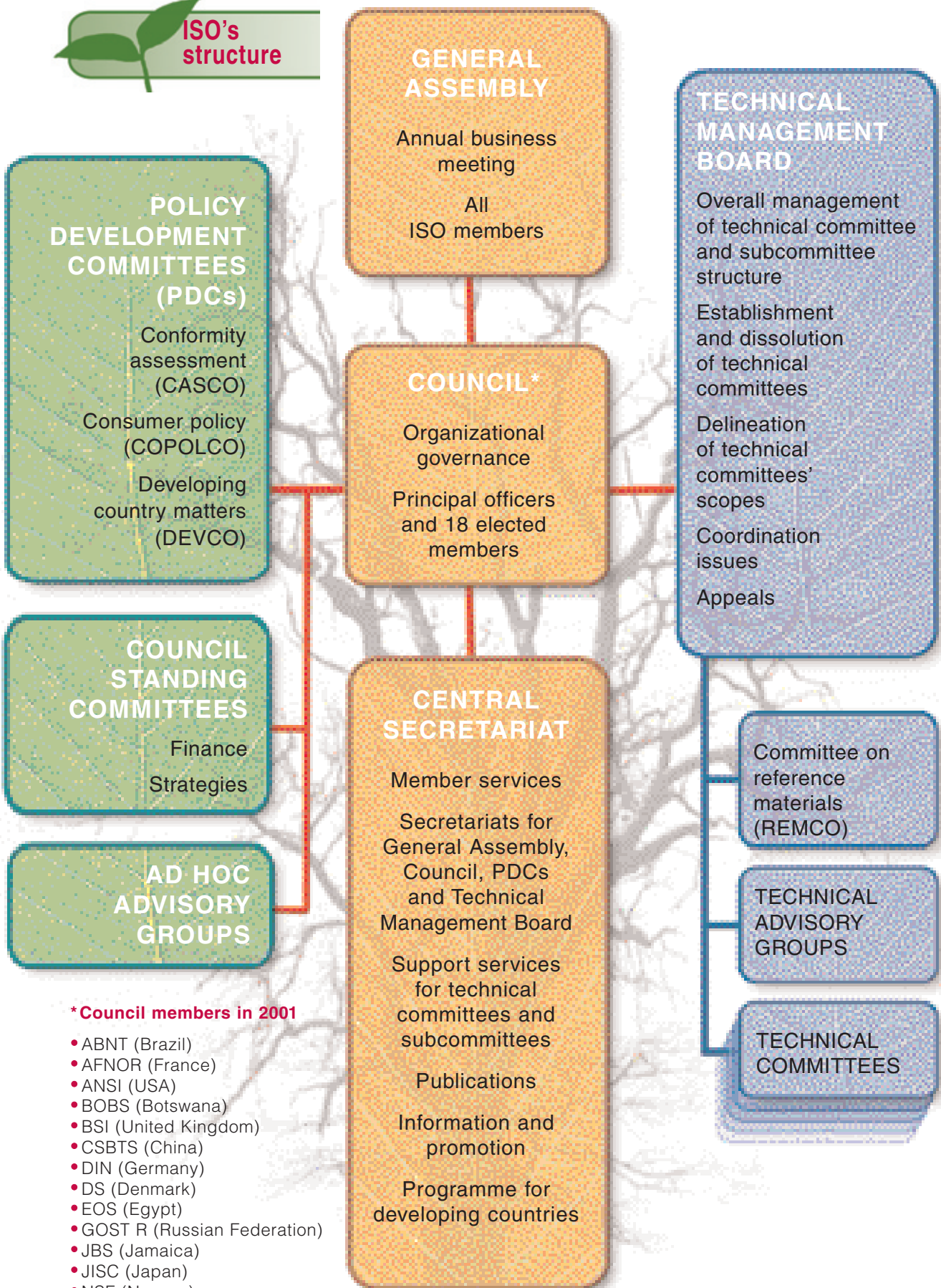
ISO's total portfolio as of end 2001 :
13 544 International Standards

Number of pages



49 795 pages in 2001

ISO's total output of pages as of end 2001 :
430 608 pages in English and French (terminology is also often provided in other languages).



*** Council members in 2001**

- ABNT (Brazil)
- AFNOR (France)
- ANSI (USA)
- BOBS (Botswana)
- BSI (United Kingdom)
- CSBTS (China)
- DIN (Germany)
- DS (Denmark)
- EOS (Egypt)
- GOST R (Russian Federation)
- JBS (Jamaica)
- JISC (Japan)
- NSF (Norway)
- SASO (Saudi Arabia)
- SII (Israel)
- SNZ (New Zealand)
- TCVN (Viet Nam)
- UNI (Italy)



Principal officers

has been elected ISO President for a two-year term as from 1 January 2001. A trained chemist, he is a successful industrialist in the textile and synthetic fibre industries. As a professional acting on projects and production, Mr. Cortopassi has been a member of many technological, industrial and business groups, having also chaired some

Mario Cortopassi

President – Brazil

of them. He has been actively involved in standardization over a period of 30 years.



Akira Aoki

Vice-President (policy) – Japan

has been re-appointed as ISO Vice-President (policy) for a second term of office, 2000-2001. He is Chairman of the JISC Council for ISO and Executive Advisor to the Japanese Standards Association (JSA). He served as Chairman of the ISO Technical Committee on steel from 1981 to 1995; since 1986, he has been very active serving as representative of the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

(JISC) on ISO governance bodies and managerial ad hoc groups. Mr. Aoki has made many contributions to the research and industrial standardization activities in the Japanese iron and steel industry; he worked for more than 30 years for the Nippon Steel Corporation in managerial positions and has honorary permanent membership in the Japan Iron and Steel Institute.



Ross Wraight

Vice-President (technical management) – Australia

has been appointed as Vice-President (technical management) for the 2000-2001 term. As such, he also fills the position of Chairman of the Technical Management Board. He has been Chief Executive and Managing Director of Standards Australia International since February 1996. Before joining SAI, he held positions in business, banking and public

services in Australia for over 25 years, serving in particular as a corporate and economic advisor, as well as in health services management at metropolitan and state levels. He is currently a member of the board of Quality Assurance Services, of AQQA Ltd.- London (UK), and of Loomis Saylas Australia.



Pierre Amsler

Treasurer – Switzerland

has been re-appointed as ISO Treasurer for a second term of office, 1999-2001. He is currently President of Amsler & Bombeli S.A., a civil engineering and geotechnics firm, which he founded in Geneva in 1979. Mr. Amsler has a strong background in engineering, which he acquired both in Switzerland and abroad, as well as broad experience in executive-level management.



Lawrence D. Eicher

Secretary-General

has held this post since 1986, having joined ISO in 1980 as Assistant Secretary-General. Prior to this he held executive-level positions in the USA at the National Bureau of Standards, now the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), including Director of the Office of Engineering Standards. He has a broad background in academia and in research, specializing in physical chemistry.





Membership

At the end of 2001, ISO's worldwide membership comprised the principal standards organizations of 141 countries.

Of these, 92 were member bodies, which are entitled to participate and exercise full voting rights within ISO.

ISO also counted 37 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 12 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

Algeria (IANOR)  **A**rgentina (IRAM)  **A**rmenia (SARM) 
Australia (SAI)  **A**ustria (ON) 
 **B**angladesh (BSTI) 
Barbados (BNSI)  **B**elarus (BELST)  **B**elgium (IBN) 
Bosnia and Herzegovina (BASMP)  **B**otswana (BOBS) 
Brazil (ABNT)  **B**ulgaria (BDS)  **C**anada (SCC)  **C**hile (INN) 
 **C**hina (CSBTS)  **C**olombia (ICONTEC)  **C**osta Rica (INTECO) 
 **C**roatia (DZNM)  **C**uba (NC) 
 **C**yprus (CYS)  **C**zech Republic (CSNI) 
 **D**enmark (DS)  **E**cuator (INEN) 
Egypt (EOS)  **E**thiopia (QSAE) 
Finland (SFS)  **F**rance (AFNOR) 
Germany (DIN)  **G**hana (GSB) 
Greece (ELOT)  **H**ungary (MSZT) 

Iceland (IST)  **I**ndia (BIS) 
Indonesia (BSN)  **I**ran, Islamic Republic of (ISIRI) 
 **I**reland (NSAI)  **I**srael (SII) 
Italy (UNI)  **J**amaica (JBS) 
Japan (JISC)  **K**azakhstan (KAZMEMST)  **K**enya (KEBS) 
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (CSK)  **K**orea, Republic of (KATS) 
 **K**uwait (KOWSMD)  **L**ibyan Arab Jamahiriya (LNCMSM) 
Luxembourg (SEE)  **M**alaysia (DSM) 
 **M**alta (MSA)  **M**auritius (MSB) 
 **M**exico (DGN)  **M**ongolia (MNCSM) 
 **M**orocco (SNIMA)  **N**etherlands (NEN)  **N**ew Zealand (SNZ) 
Nigeria (SON)  **N**orway (NSF) 
Pakistan (PSQCA)  **P**anama (COPANIT) 
 **P**hilippines (BPS)  **P**oland (PKN) 
 **P**ortugal (IPQ)  **R**omania (ASRO) 
 **R**ussian Federation (GOST R) 
Saudi Arabia (SASO)  **S**ingapore (PSB)  **S**lovakia (SUTN) 
Slovenia (SIST)  **S**outh Africa (SABS) 
 **S**pain (AENOR)  **S**ri Lanka (SLSI) 
 **S**weden (SIS)  **S**witzerland (SNV) 
 **S**yrian Arab Republic (SASMO) 
Tanzania, United Republic of (TBS) 
Thailand (TISI)  **T**he Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (ZSM) 
 **T**rinidad and Tobago (TTBS) 
Tunisia (INNORPI)  **T**urkey (TSE) 
Ukkraine (DSTU)  **U**nited Arab Emirates (SSUAE)  **U**nited Kingdom (BSI)  **U**ruguay (UNIT)  **U**SA (ANSI) 
 **U**zbekistan (UZGOST) 
Venezuela (FONDONORMA)
Viet Nam (TCVN) **Y**ugoslavia (SZS)
 Zimbabwe (SAZ)





Correspondent members

- A**lbania (DPS)  **A**zerbaijan (AZGOST)  **B**ahrain (BSMD) 
-  **B**olivia (IBNORCA) 
- Brunei Darussalam (CPRU) 
-  **C**ameroon (CCNQ) 
- Congo, the Democratic Republic of (OCC) 
- Côte d'Ivoire (CODINORM) 
-  **E**i Salvador (CONACYT) 
-  **E**stonia (EVS)  **G**uatemala (COGUANOR) 
-  **H**onduras (COHCIT) 
-  Hong Kong, China (ITCHK SAR) 
- J**ordan (JISM)  **K**yrgyzstan (KYRGYZST) 
-  **L**atvia (LVS) 
- Lebanon (LIBNOR)  **L**ithuania (LST) 
-  **M**acau, China (CPTTM) 
- Madagascar (BNM)  **M**alawi (MBS) 
-  **M**oldova, Republic of (MOLDST) 
- Mozambique (INNOQ)  **N**amibia (NSIQO) 
-  **N**epal (NBSM) 
- Nicaragua (DTNM)  **O**man (DGSM) 
-  **P**apua New Guinea (NISIT) 
- Paraguay (INTN)  **P**eru (INDECOPI) 
-  **Q**atar (QS)  **R**wanda (ORN) 
- S**aint Lucia (SLBS)  **S**eychelles (SBS) 
-  **S**udan (SSMO) 
- T**urkmenistan (MSIT)  **U**ganda (UNBS) 



Subscriber members

- B**enin (CEBENOR) 
- Burkina Faso (FASONORM) 
-  **C**ambodia (ISC) 
- Comoros (CSNQ) 
- D**ominica (DBOS) 
- Dominican Republic (DIGENOR) 
-  **F**iji (FTSQCO) 
-  **G**renada (GDBS) 
- Guyana (GNBS)  **L**esotho (LSQAS) 
-  **M**ali (MLIDNI) 
- P**alestine (PASI) 

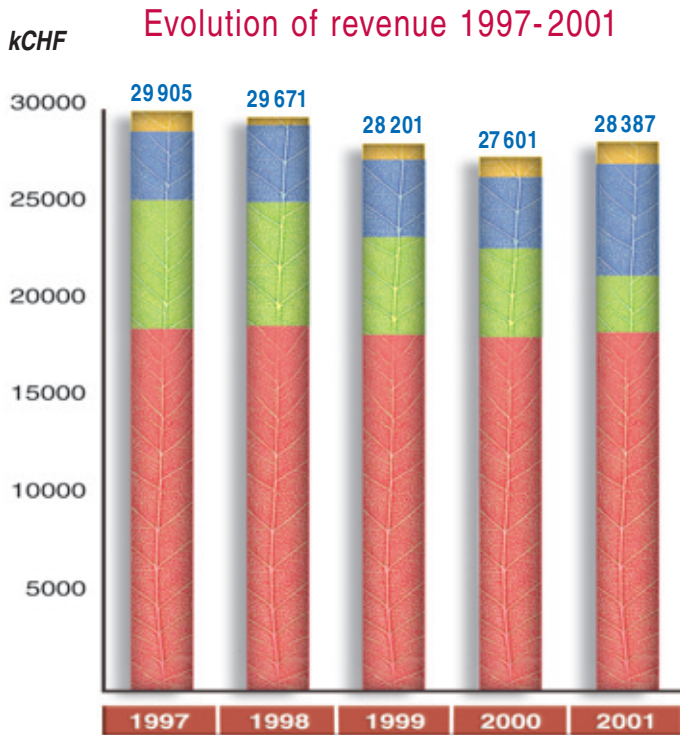
ISO member bodies' contribution to the standards process

| Member body | Number of secretariats (TC/SC) | Number of convenor-ships (WG) |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ABNT (Brazil) | 4 | 5 |
| AENOR (Spain) | 8 | 6 |
| AFNOR (France) | 85 | 188 |
| ANSI (USA) | 136 | 471 |
| ASRO (Romania) | 1 | – |
| BIS (India) | 8 | 3 |
| BSI (United Kingdom) | 106 | 328 |
| CSBTS (China) | 6 | 13 |
| CSNI (Czech Republic) | 1 | 2 |
| DIN (Germany) | 124 | 360 |
| DS (Denmark) | 8 | 33 |
| DSM (Malaysia) | 2 | 2 |
| ELOT (Greece) | 1 | 2 |
| GOST R (Russian Federation) | 15 | 11 |
| IBN (Belgium) | 4 | 27 |
| ICONTEC (Colombia) | 1 | 1 |
| IPQ (Portugal) | 3 | 8 |
| ISIRI (Iran, Islamic Rep. of) | 3 | 2 |
| JISC (Japan) | 36 | 110 |
| KATS (Republic of Korea) | 5 | 4 |
| MSZT (Hungary) | 1 | 1 |
| NEN (Netherlands) | 19 | 72 |
| NSAI (Ireland) | – | 5 |
| NSF (Norway) | 19 | 35 |
| ON (Austria) | 3 | 9 |
| PKN (Poland) | 5 | 4 |
| PSB (Singapore) | – | 2 |
| SABS (South Africa) | 7 | 1 |
| SAI (Australia) | 15 | 48 |
| SCC (Canada) | 21 | 64 |
| SFS (Finland) | 3 | 10 |
| SII (Israel) | 3 | 2 |
| SIS (Sweden) | 28 | 100 |
| SNV (Switzerland) | 20 | 33 |
| SNZ (New Zealand) | 2 | 3 |
| SUTN (Slovakia) | 1 | – |
| TISI (Thailand) | – | 2 |
| TSE (Turkey) | 3 | – |
| UNI (Italy) | 17 | 35 |

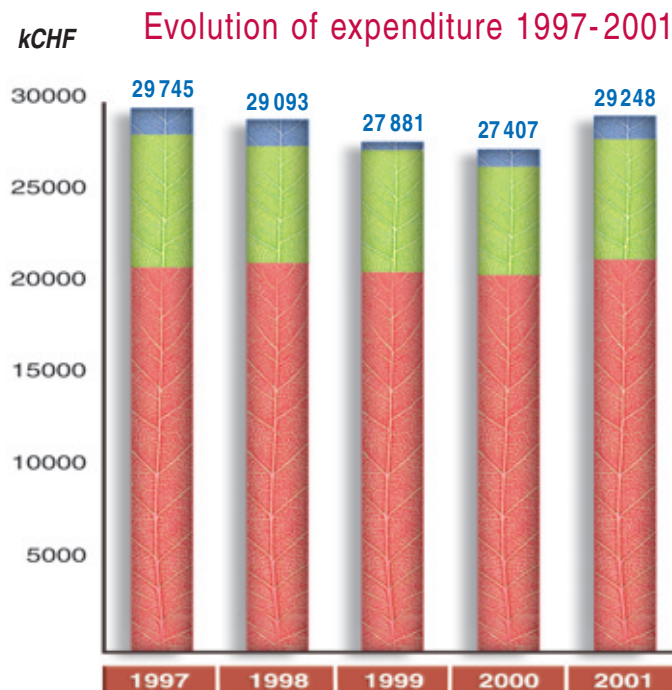




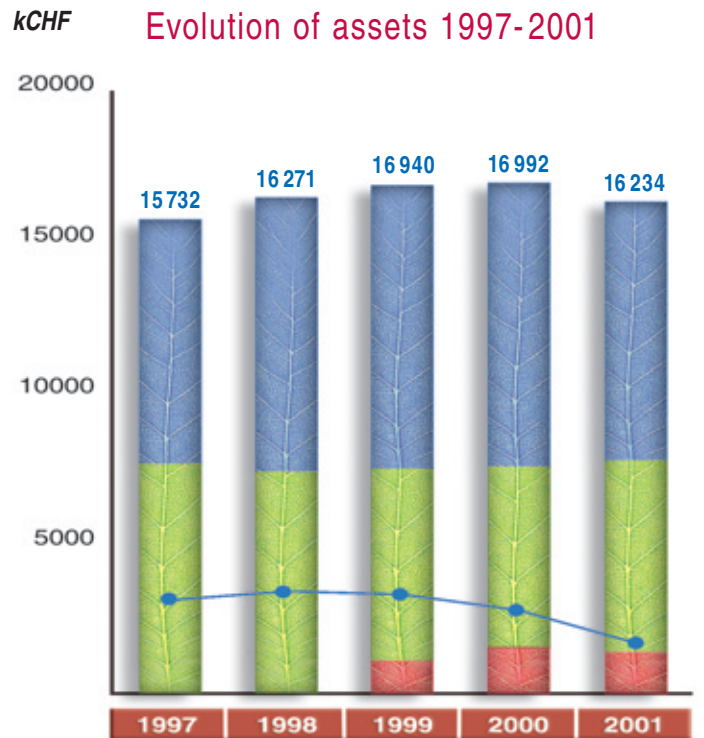
Financial statement



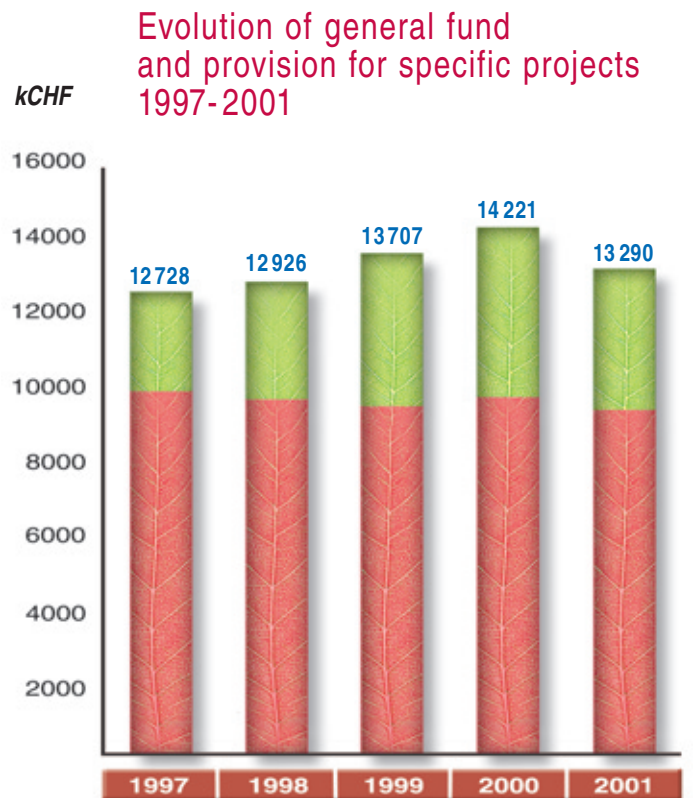
- Other services
- Royalties
- Sales of publications
- Membership subscriptions



- *New amortization policy applied in 1999
- Investments*
 - Consumables
 - Salaries



- Liquid and current assets
- Long term assets
- Fixed assets
- Liabilities



- Provisions for specific projects
- General fund

