

A Review of U.S. Participation in International Standards Activities

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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Gaithersburg, MD 20899

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**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, C. William Verity, *Secretary*
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, Ernest Ambler, *Director***

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Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Abstract.....	3
1. Introduction.....	3
2. Background of Study.....	5
2.1 NBS Responsibilities Regarding Representation of U.S. Interests in International Standards Organizations.....	6
3. Role of International Standards.....	6
3.1 Impacts on Trade.....	6
3.2 The Politics of International Standardization.....	7
4. Trends in U.S. International Trade.....	7
5. International Standardization Organizations.....	8
5.1 Historical Perspective.....	8
5.2 The International Organization for Standardization (ISO).....	9
5.3 The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).....	12
5.4 Relationship Between ISO and IEC.....	12
5.5 Official Languages.....	13
5.6 Other International Standardization Organizations.....	14
6. GATT Standards Code.....	14
7. Developing Countries and International Standardization Activities.....	15
8. U.S. Member Bodies in ISO and IEC.....	16
8.1 ISO Participation.....	17

8.2 IEC Participation.....	18
9. U.S. Adoption of International Standards.....	19
9.1 Foreign Use of U.S. Standards.....	21
10. Summary of U.S. Participation in ISO and IEC.....	21
10.1 ISO Participation.....	21
10.2 IEC Participation.....	23
10.3 Comparison of Trade Data with U.S. Participation in ISO/IEC.....	24
10.4 Major Product Group Trade Performance and U.S. Participation in ISO/IEC.....	25
11. Findings and Conclusions.....	37
Appendix.....	42
Bibliography.....	66

A REVIEW OF U.S. PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ACTIVITIES

Abstract

This report describes the role of international standards, their increasingly significant importance in world trade, and the extent of past and current U.S. participation in the two major international standardization bodies; ISO and IEC. The degree of U.S. participation covers the 20 year period 1966 - 1986. A coarse analysis of data indicates some correlation between U.S. participation and recent export performance for several major product categories.

1. Introduction

"American Industry's lack of participation in helping chart the future course of global standardization may be costing the nation valuable trade dollars that otherwise might wipe out the balance of payments problem. For a leading industrial nation to refrain from participating in global standards work is to state to the rest of the world that either we don't think the items involved are important, or we think we have a design or production method which is superior to everyone else's. We know that neither of these statements is universally true. If we do not become more sensitive to trends and if we are not able to respond quickly, we are inviting serious problems for our economy."

The above excerpt is from a speech given at an International Panel on Global Standardization in April 1964 by J. Herbert Hollomon, the then Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Science and Technology. Dr. Hollomon's warning has become in many ways a self-fulfilling prophecy. Over the past 23 years the United States has become increasingly dependent on international trade, but has suffered competitively in the world economy. Our trade balance has turned strongly negative, adversely affecting many of our Nation's industries.

Although there are many and diverse reasons for this decline, U.S. concerns about improving its level of involvement in international standardization activities are as significant today as they apparently were in 1964. On May 5, 1987, the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) and the Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration co-sponsored a Conference on

Standards and Trade in Washington, D.C.¹ The conference objective was to identify how the United States can increase exports by eliminating technical barriers to trade and promote wider international acceptance of standards based on American technology. Government officials underscored the need to strengthen our trade position, especially by participating in the international standards arena, and warned that our domestic standards will not continue to be accepted worldwide. Conference participants identified a number of standards-related actions that should be addressed to improve the country's trade balance. High on the final agenda were several recommendations for private sector strategies to achieve more effective representation by the United States in organizations that develop international standards.

One of the Administration's major current goals is to "increase America's competitiveness in the world economy." One Department of Commerce subgoal for achieving this national priority is "increasing the acceptance of international technical standards based on U.S. technology."

A report² released in August 1987 by the National Academy of Engineering warns that the Nation's scientists and engineers are dangerously unaware of advanced technological developments in other countries and implicates American corporations and universities in the loss of international competitiveness of U.S. industry. The report was prepared for the National Science Foundation (NSF) by a panel of experts from government, industry and academia. It presents ten principal recommendations for improved U.S. efforts to advance its national welfare in a technologically integrated world economy. International standardization participation and the potential benefits to be derived therefrom are the focus of one of these principal recommendations, as follows:

"NSF and other concerned agencies should identify the potential benefits from more assertive and better coordinated U.S. participation in international standards development and in international engineering organizations."

¹ Proceedings of Conference on Standards and Trade (NBSIR 87-3573), Walter G. Leight, Editor; National Bureau of Standards, Gaithersburg, MD 20899; June 1987.

² Strengthening U.S. Engineering Through International Cooperation: Some Recommendations for Action; National Academy of Engineering, Washington, D.C., 1987.

An earlier NBS report³ described the results of a limited study to assess the extent to which U.S. industry profits by virtue of participation in standards committee activities of international standardization organizations. Although no quantifiable benefits were identified, the results suggested that planned industry activities in international standardization programs are an effective means of producing real economies or for increasing trade. The intangible benefits from active participation--i.e., enhanced markets, informed readiness and economies in operation--were substantial and could only be achieved via continuing (stable) representation on appropriate international groups by committed industry experts.

This report presents historical information on the extent of U.S. participation and leadership roles (or lack thereof) in the two primary voluntary international standardization bodies, perspectives on the organizations involved, the present role of international standards in world trade, and recommendations for enhancing the U.S. position in international standardization activities and in world trade.

2. Background of Study

U.S. participation in non-treaty international standardization activities is voluntary. Direct involvement and payment of the associated expenses depend upon the perceived interests of the industries that may be affected by resultant standards. Consequently, some U.S. companies and industries have been very active in international standards-making committees, while others have not participated at all. The objective of this study was to collect, analyze and present data that might summarize on a gross basis the extent of past and present U.S. participation in the activities of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) over the 20-year period from 1966 through 1986. The information was developed to assess how U.S. involvement and future leadership activities should perhaps be modified to reflect the nation's productive capacity and market size and to strengthen the U.S. position in the world economy.

The following sections describe NBS responsibilities, the significance of international standards in world trade, background on the major standardizing bodies and how the U.S. is organized and represented in those bodies. Separate sections briefly describe the GATT Standards Code and the activities of

³ Benefits Perceived by U.S. Industry From Participating in International Standards Activities (NBSIR 84-2886), Patrick W. Cooke, National Bureau of Standards, Gaithersburg, MD 20899, September 1984.

developing countries with regard to the influence of international standards. A review of U.S. participation levels in ISO and IEC over the 20-year period 1966-1986 is summarized and a comparison of U.S. exports with U.S. participation in ISO and IEC is analyzed in the last section of the report.

2.1 NBS Responsibilities Regarding Representation of U.S. Interests in International Standards Organizations

Title IV (on standards) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, under Section 413, directs the Secretaries of Commerce and Agriculture to keep informed of the adequacy of representation in international standards-related activities and to identify those activities that might substantially affect the commerce of the United States.

Title IV also specifies that the United States should be represented in non-treaty or private international standards organizations (e.g., ISO and IEC) by a recognized "organization member." The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) is the U.S. member body in ISO and IEC. If the Secretary of Commerce or Agriculture is informed by any interested party or determines that U.S. interests are not adequately represented, the cognizant Secretary is to notify the appropriate organization. If, after 90 days, that organization demonstrates its willingness and ability to adequately represent U.S. interests, the Secretary will take no further action. Otherwise, the Secretary is to arrange to provide for adequate representation of U.S. interests through the appropriate organization member. There are no guidelines or definitions given for what is deemed to be "adequate" representation of U.S. interests.

The Office of the NBS Associate Director for Industry and Standards (ADIS) has been assigned responsibility for carrying out several Title IV functions, including the monitoring of adequacy of representation of U.S. interests in international standards activities, particularly with regard to the potential impact on international trade.

3. Role of International Standards

3.1 Impacts of Trade

International standards are more important today than ever before. In the international marketplace, standards developed through voluntary processes are highly desirable because they represent a broad-based consensus of all interested parties--producers (exporters), users (importers), governments, ultimate consumers and academia. Those nations that actively participate in developing international standards may be able to influence the provisions to favor products which they produce or which they prefer for their own particular national or common-market

benefits. Since trading countries competing in the global marketplace are inclined to be aggressive in exploiting every opportunity to favor their products via the standards development process, it seems imperative that the United States also participate vigorously in international standardization activities if it intends to maintain existing trade outlets and find new markets. In terms of economic development, market size, and access to that market, the United States ranks in the forefront among the world's industrialized nations. But in the areas of export of manufactured goods and the resulting trade balances, the United States has not kept pace with other developed countries, and is further threatened by newly industrializing countries (NIC's). Much of the reason for this decline in U.S. exports has been attributed to economic factors (i.e., the strength of the U.S. dollar vs. other currencies, the lure of low-cost labor, and government subsidies overseas), but some of the loss may well be due to limited participation and a decline of U.S. influence in the development of international standards.

3.2 The Politics of International Standardization

International trade has become an increasingly important factor in the growth of the world economy. The negotiation and adoption of technical standards for all classes of products and services takes on many roles in the global arena - much more than the mere documentation of technical criteria to facilitate the exchange of goods and services among nations. These roles can take such forms as formation of economic and political coalitions among nations and regions, market segmentation among major producers, and even social change among different cultures. National and regional groups have competing interests, and they intervene or use regulations and standards for political purposes. This is particularly true with respect to advancing new technologies. Standards can be invoked to act as non-tariff barriers, protecting one country's industry or new technology from other countries'. Differences in technical standards can be effectively manipulated by governments to segment markets.

The object of international standardization and related activities is to facilitate international exchange of goods and services, and to promote cooperation in the sphere of intellectual, scientific, technological and economic activities.

4. Trends in U.S. International Trade

International trade activity has grown steadily in importance (to the U.S. economy) since World War II. However, domestic production and the fraction of that production which was exported both peaked in 1980 and declined steadily until the very recent past.

The U.S. trade balance for goods and services was positive during most years in the last two decades. Small negative balances in 1977 and 1978 were primarily related to strong growth of the U.S. economy and large increases in the price of imported oil. However, the U.S. trade balance improved and provided a peak surplus of \$28 billion in 1981. Since then, the trade balance has declined rapidly, becoming negative in 1983 and reaching a deficit of \$64 billion in 1984.

In 1985 the United States registered a record trade deficit of \$148.5 billion, and in 1986, for the fourth consecutive year, our trade deficit set a record at or near \$170 billion. The United States continues to be by far the largest international trader; however, the U.S. share of total world trade has been declining since 1980 even though a strong U.S. dollar biases dollar-denominated measurements upward. In 1985, the U.S. share of total world merchandise exports in dollar terms edged down to 11.4 percent from 11.5 percent the previous year and after a high of 18.0 percent in 1960 (see Figure 1 in Appendix). At the same time the U.S. share of world imports continued to increase, reaching 17.6 percent in 1985, following 17.1 percent in 1984, as indicated in Figure 1.⁴

The dollar value of U.S. exports declined by 2.2 percent in 1985, to a level 8.8 percent lower than the 1981 peak. Measured in local currencies, West German exports increased over the same period about 35 percent and Japan's about 25 percent (see Figure 2). Nevertheless, the U.S. total in terms of dollars is still about 20 percent greater than those of West Germany and Japan though the gap has been narrowing rapidly. Figure 3 indicates that at \$375 billion, U.S. imports were 128 percent larger than those of West Germany, which still is the second-ranking world importer, and 177 percent larger than those of third-ranking Japan.

5. International Standardization Organizations (Non-Treaty Organizations)

5.1 Historical Perspective

International standardization started 80 years ago in the electrotechnical field. While some attempts were made in the 1930's to develop international standards in other fields, it was not until the Forties that significant efforts were devoted to international standardization. During the Fifties and Sixties, international standards work was devoted almost entirely to the development of international agreements on standards of a basic

⁴ "United States Trade Performance in 1985 and Outlook," U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, October 1986.

nature, with all other standardization remaining at the national level. Those early international standards efforts primarily addressed issues for harmonizing internationally the most fundamental procedures and requirements of a technical nature (e.g., interchangeability, vocabularies, standards for units and symbols, etc.). These activities made a strong contribution to the technical rationalization needed for an extension of international commerce. In the late Sixties and Seventies, growing emphasis was placed on using international standards instead of national standards. Adoption of the GATT Standards Code in 1979 reflected wide acceptance of the concept of relying on international standards for all classes of finished products, materials, and even services (e.g., banking).

In the international standards arena, there are two primary private sector standards development organizations: ISO and IEC. Together, ISO and IEC form the world's largest nongovernmental open forum for voluntary industrial and technical collaboration at the international level.

5.2 The International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

ISO, the largest international standards body, was established in 1947, with an initial membership of 27 national standards institutes. The present ISO is comprised of standards bodies of 89 countries, 74 of which are participating member bodies and 15 are represented by correspondent members (see listing in Table 1 in Appendix). The scope of ISO covers standardization in all fields except electrical and electronic standards, which are the responsibility of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). The broad range of subjects addressed by ISO ranges from screw threads to solar energy.

ISO work is carried out through some 2400 technical groups: 164 Technical Committees (TC's), 645 Subcommittees (SC's), and 1536 Working Groups (WG's), which has resulted in the publication of over 6000 ISO standards to date. See Table 2 for the title, number designation, and year of establishment for each ISO Technical Committee (TC).

More than 70% of the ISO member bodies⁵ are governmental institutions or organizations incorporated by national law. The remainder are non-governmental standards organizations. ANSI, the U.S. member body to ISO, is one of the few private sector member bodies. The U.S. is the only major industrialized nation that has not taken action to provide for government representation in the affairs of ISO. The U.S. system is unique regarding international standards policy--in our pluralistic society, private sector organizations represent U.S. interests in many non-treaty international bodies, including ISO and IEC.

In such matters as budgets, sources of financial support and functional responsibilities, the national member bodies differ significantly. Annual budgets of ISO member bodies range from less than 1 million to more than 60 million Swiss francs. In many countries, such as Japan, Mexico, Korea and most of the Eastern Bloc (Poland, Yugoslavia, and USSR), the ISO (and IEC) member bodies are fully financed by their central governments. In Canada and in most countries in Western Europe and South America, the national members receive a portion of financial support, ranging from 15% to 90%, from the central government, with the remainder from subscriptions, sales of publications, certification fees, etc. The U.S. Federal Government provides no funding to ANSI for its domestic or international standardization activities. ANSI's sources for funds include publication sales, subscription and membership fees and donations. Travel and other expenses for delegates from other countries are generally paid by governmental institutions or organizations incorporated by national law (e.g., BSI in the United Kingdom or AFNOR in France), whereas ANSI does not pay such expenses for U.S. delegates to international standards committee meetings.

Tradition, the level of industrialization, the political and legal system, and other factors shape national standardization policies and activities and account for the marked differences in the approach and organizational settings from country to country.

5 A "member body" of ISO is the national body "most representative of standardization in its country." Member bodies are entitled to participate and exercise full voting rights on any technical committee of ISO, are eligible for Council membership and have seats in the General Assembly. A "correspondent member" is normally an organization in a developing country which does not yet have its own national standards body or may not have the resources to participate. Correspondent members do not take an active part in the technical work nor can they vote, but are entitled to be kept fully informed about the work of interest to them. They may attend the General Assembly as observers. Nearly all the present correspondent members are governmental institutions.

The responsibilities of national standards bodies also differ from country to country. For example, metrology is regarded as a part of standardization in 37 countries with ISO member bodies, while this activity is the responsibility of other institutions in other countries. Likewise, certification and quality control are primary tasks within many national standards bodies, but not others. Table 3 in the Appendix compares information on budgets, resources, and responsibilities for the top 10 U.S. trading partners which have ISO member bodies.

The ISO Central Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland, helps to coordinate ISO operations, administers voting and approval procedures, and publishes international standards.

Any member body that wishes to participate in the work of any of the 164 Technical Committees may do so. Member organizations which decide to take an active part in the work of a Technical Committee or Sub-Committee are known as "P" (participating) members of that committee or sub-committee; they have an obligation to participate in meetings and to vote. One of the P-members is designated to act as the secretariat of the committee or sub-committee. Those nations that wish only to be kept informed of the work of a Technical Committee or sub-committee are called "O" (observer) members. They have the right to attend meetings as observers, but not to vote. A request to study a technical subject may be initiated by one or more member bodies or by an organization outside ISO. If at least five members are willing to take an active part, a new technical committee will be formed.

Technical specifications for proposed standards are generally developed by Working Groups (WG), which are given responsibility for specific issues. The Working Group's conclusions are presented to the Subcommittee (SC) in a Draft Proposal (DP). If approved by the Subcommittee, the DP becomes a Draft International Standard (DIS) for ballot by the Technical Committee (TC) with overall responsibility for the subject area. If the ballot is successful, the DIS is then published as an International Standard carrying the same number originally assigned to the DP. Although approval by a TC need not be unanimous, every effort is made to resolve any negative votes. If more than two negative votes remain, it is unlikely that the DIS will be adopted as an International Standard.⁶ Each ISO International Standard lists the countries that have approved or disapproved. The entire balloting process often takes anywhere

⁶ When the subject in question is still under technical development or where for any other reason there is the possibility of an agreement at some time in the future, the TC may decide that the publication of a Technical Report would be more appropriate.

from 18 to 36 months. Several ballots may be taken at the DP and DIS level before agreement is reached.

5.3 The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)

IEC, also based in Geneva, Switzerland, was formed in 1906. The present IEC is composed of 42 National Committees whose countries collectively represent some 80% of the world's population that produces and consumes 95% of electric energy (see listing in Table 1 in Appendix). The objective of IEC is to promote international cooperation on all questions of standardization in the fields of electrical and electronic engineering. The member "national committees" are required to be as representative as possible of all electrical-related interests in their countries: manufacturers, users, governmental authorities, educational and professional bodies. They are composed of delegates from the various organizations that deal with electrical standardization at the national level. Most committees are recognized and supported by their governments.

The U.S. participates in IEC through the U.S. National Committee of IEC, which is administered by ANSI.

For countries where no National Committee has yet been established, the IEC operates a Registered Subscribers' Scheme. This enables subscribers, such as electric power supply companies, manufacturing enterprises, telecommunication authorities and national standards bodies, to keep abreast of developments in international electrotechnical standardization without participating as voting members.

The work of the IEC is carried out by 80 Technical Committees and 124 Sub-Committees, each responsible for developing standards for a well-defined sector of technology (e.g., TC 64D on Electromedical Equipment). The current committees span a wide range of electrotechnical sectors. (See Table 4 for the title and number designation of each IEC Technical Committee (TC) and Sub-Committee (SC).)

Some 1800 international standards have been developed by IEC. The growth in the cumulative number of IEC standards published and available during the period 1966 through 1986 is shown graphically in Figure 7.

5.4 Relationship Between ISO and IEC

ISO and IEC have a formal agreement establishing a non-duplicative and cooperative relationship between the two organizations. In accordance with this agreement, the two organizations complement each other in the field of international standardization.

Questions related to international standardization in the electrical and electronic engineering fields are the responsibility of IEC; other subject areas are the responsibility of ISO. In matters of international standardization not related to any particular technology, ISO undertakes the work in consultation with IEC to safeguard any electrotechnical interests which may be involved. To ensure the necessary technical coordination, ISO and IEC have established a joint ISO/IEC Technical Programming Committee. Various liaisons have been established between individual ISO and IEC technical Committees.

The two organizations have significantly different structures and operational procedures, some due to historical developments and the normal segmenting of major engineering disciplines, along with a measure of organizational independence.

IEC has substantially fewer members than ISO. Whereas IEC essentially comprises the industrialized and newly industrializing countries, a number of lesser developed countries belong to ISO even though they may seldom participate in specialized technical work. (See Table 1, which lists each country's membership status.)

As for working procedures, the two organizations distribute tasks differently between the official staffs in Geneva and the secretariats of technical committees and subcommittees. ISO committee secretariats do most of their own work (e.g., distribution of documents, preparation of minutes of meetings, duplicating, etc.) during the deliberative stages of standards development. IEC secretariats rely heavily on the Central Office staff in Geneva for such support.

ISO and IEC have recently undertaken new proposals to harmonize their procedures and methods of work. Some of the new ISO/IEC harmonized procedures were approved during 1987.

5.5 Official Languages

The official languages of ISO and IEC are English, French, and Russian. Documents are developed and distributed in both English and French. TC and SC meetings may be conducted in both English and French; WG meetings generally are not bilingual. The member body for the USSR provides all interpretation and translation into or from the Russian language.

5.6 Other International Standardization Organizations

In addition to ISO and IEC, more than 165 other international organizations develop and publish international standards⁷. Standards are also developed and issued by private regional organizations. International and regional standards organizations adopt their own membership rules, which may or may not permit representation by or from the United States.

About 25 international treaty organizations are concerned with standards, two of which are of primary importance in world trade.

- o The Treaty of the Meter, adopted in 1875, harmonizes measurement standards among virtually all developed nations. This treaty provides for the establishment and maintenance of a permanent International Bureau of Weights of Measures (located near Paris, France), under the control of an international committee elected by the General Conference on Weights and Measures.
- o The International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML) is an intergovernmental organization, created in 1955, with the main scope of harmonizing and coordinating on the international level the administrative and technical regulations on measurements and measuring instruments issued in various countries.

6. GATT Standards Code

Differences between nations' standards, product testing and approval procedures, and certification systems often hinder the free flow of goods in international commerce. In 1979, as part of the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade --"The Standards Code"-- was concluded, the first international agreement recognizing the importance of standards-related activities in international trade. The Code is designed to eliminate the use of standards and certification systems as barriers to international trade by establishing a framework of common rules. It does not attempt to create standards for individual products, nor to set up specific testing and certification systems. The Code does promote the adoption of relevant international standards as a basis for new national standards and encourages signatories to participate in international standardization organizations with a view towards harmonizing technical regulations of the signatory countries. The Code does not restrict a nation's right to adopt standards or certification systems which are necessary to protect human,

⁷ NBS Special Publication SP-649, "Directory of International and Regional Organizations Conducting Standards-Related Activities," April 1983.

animal or plant life or health, or the environment; or to prevent the use of deceptive practices.

Each GATT Standards Code signatory must notify the GATT Secretariat of any draft mandatory standard or certification system that might have a significant impact on trade, allow for a comment period on the proposal, and take those comments into account. Each signatory must also establish an inquiry point to respond to inquiries from other signatories concerning standards and certification systems in effect. Most important, signatories are prohibited from adopting standards or certification systems that discriminate against foreign products. Table 1 lists the countries that have signed the GATT Standards Code.

The Code applies to both agricultural and industrial products. It does not apply to standards involving services, technical specifications included in government procurement contracts, nor standards established by private companies for their own use. The Code encourages, but does not require, signatories to enter into arrangements for the mutual acceptance of test data.

7. Developing Countries and International Standardization Activities

In recent years, more and more countries have engaged in the work of international standardization. When ISO started in 1947, approximately 80% of the 26 member bodies were from the industrialized countries of the world. Even today, the ISO and IEC technical work is based almost exclusively on the experience and knowledge of industrialized countries, and will probably remain that way in the future. But more and more developing countries have an interest in ISO and IEC; these countries now actually constitute the majority (65% counting correspondent members) of the ISO membership. (See Table 1 for listing by country groups.)

The contributions of developing countries to the technical work of ISO and IEC may be limited, but these countries are greatly interested in the resultant international standards as they become available. Standards represent a politically and economically neutral transfer of technology of significant importance to them. This is a primary reason why developing countries adopt international standards. Developing countries lack the industrial and economic infrastructure needed to establish their own standards development system, so they look to ISO/IEC to broaden their limited industrial and technological base in their evolving international trade activities.

The emergence of developing countries illustrates the interrelationship of international standards activities and trade opportunities. Industrialized countries, primarily those in Western Europe, have recognized the direct relationship between

their export trade and the standards developed or adopted in developing countries. Many European nations have moved quickly to help standards-making bodies of other nations develop their standards and standards-related activities. In the process, they have provided a bias favoring their own economic position. In a recent report⁸, an official of the Brazilian Technical Standards Association (ABNT) indicated that Brazil maintains close working relationships with the French and German national standards organizations: France and Germany are the most active of all nations in both ISO and IEC. If U.S. interests are not adequately represented in international standardization forums, then there is great danger that specifications written for procurements by developing nations will be less favorable to the U.S. in rapidly growing markets. This concern becomes more significant as the world economy encourages a progressively protectionist attitude toward trade matters.

The GATT Standards Code provides for technical assistance to be given by industrialized member bodies to other Code signatories upon mutually agreed terms and conditions. Such assistance may consist, for example, of advice on how to establish a national standards institute or a product certification system. Recognizing that developing countries may face institutional or infrastructural problems in preparing and applying technical regulations, standards, test methods, and certification systems, the Code provides for special and differential treatment for developing countries. Developing countries that wish to join the Code may even request specific, time-limited exceptions from certain Code requirements.

8. U.S. Member Bodies in ISO and IEC

The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the United States National Committee of the International Electrotechnical Commission (USNC/IEC) are the U.S. members of ISO and IEC. Technically, the USNC is an independent organization; however, it is attached to ANSI through its Electrical and Electronics Standards Board. ANSI was formed in 1918 and evolved through many forms until it adopted its present form and name in 1969.

ANSI is a private sector non-profit federation (chartered in the State of New York) of some 240 technical, professional and trade organizations interested in standards. Standards developed by these organizations are designated as national or "American National Standards" after ANSI determines that they have been

⁸ "Standards Writing in Brazil" by Alberto Cotrim; *ASTM Standardization News*, January, 1987, p. 42.

approved in accordance with its consensus procedures⁹. Thus ANSI acts as a coordinating agency for voluntary standardization activities in the U.S. For example, a product standard developed by members of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, a standard reflecting producer needs and interests, can be processed through ANSI procedures, which require that the views of consumers and users are considered.

At international standards committee meetings, important decisions are made affecting the characteristics (e.g., acceptance criteria, test methods, design and/or performance, interchangeability, etc.) of many products or technologies. In these deliberations, delegations from most other countries, represent their governments' official positions and negotiate accordingly. The U.S. delegates have no official government standing, but generally represent public interest views.

8.1 ISO Participation

ANSI coordinates U.S. participation in ISO Technical Committees through technical advisory groups--TAGs--which are administered by trade associations, technical or professional societies, or government agencies. TAGs develop technical positions and assume responsibility for selecting qualified people to represent U.S. interests at international standardization meetings. ANSI establishes the TAG usually naming as a technical advisory group the committee or organization that is developing parallel domestic standards: that group directly represents the materially affected U.S. interests and possesses the required technical expertise. ANSI generally appoints the secretariat or sponsor of the national standards-developing group as the TAG administrator.

For example: committees of the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) that develop domestic standards for internal combustion engines, hydraulic braking systems, and other equipment serve as U.S. technical advisory groups for the ISO technical committee on road vehicles and its many subcommittees. SAE administers the TAG with its own staff.

ANSI Accredited Committee X3 on Information Processing Systems is the U.S. TAG for ISO Technical Committee 97, which is producing international standards for information processing. The Computer

⁹ Summary data reported in NBS Special Publication 681, "Standards Activities of Organizations in the United States," August 1984, indicates that "....as of 1983 approximately 420 non-governmental organizations maintained an estimated 32,000 U.S. voluntary standards. Of this amount, approximately 8,500 standards or 25% of all the non-governmental standards have been processed through ANSI to be designated as "ANS" or American National Standards."

and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association (CBEMA), secretariat of the X3 Committee, is the TAG administrator.

Federal agencies administer some technical advisory groups. Thus, the U.S. Geological Survey supervises the development of the U.S. viewpoint for ISO work on measurement of liquid flow in open channels. The National Bureau of Standards administers the TAG for a subcommittee of the ISO committee on industrial automation systems.

ANSI provides technical advisory groups with:

- o criteria and procedures to guide them in their operations and in reaching consensus on positions for international standards activities;
- o advice from staff and communication on those ISO technical committee and subcommittee matters on which the Institute needs the TAG's recommendations; and
- o guidance from ANSI standards boards on coordination between parallel national and ISO international standards.

8.2 IEC Participation

The U.S. National Committee of IEC (USNC/IEC) manages U.S. participation in the technical work of the International Electrotechnical Commission. It takes part in the Commission's entire technical program and holds secretariats of some thirty technical committees and subgroups. Among them are committees that develop international recommendations for solar photovoltaic energy systems; safety of data processing equipment and office machines; cables, wires, and waveguides for telecommunication equipment; and safety of household and similar electrical appliances.

The USNC appoints a technical advisor and a technical advisory group to develop the U.S. viewpoint for the work of each IEC committee and subcommittee. Advisors are drawn from U.S. professional/technical societies, trade associations, companies, government agencies, and testing laboratories concerned with the development of national electrotechnical standards. The technical advisor develops the U.S. position on IEC committee matters by consulting with the advisory group. The technical advisor is also responsible for having the U.S. position presented to the appropriate IEC Technical Committee, hence must select knowledgeable delegates and assure that financial support is available for attending IEC meetings. Delegates are selected from U.S. professional/technical societies, trade associations, industrial companies, government agencies and testing

laboratories that are also involved in the development of national electrotechnical standards.

ANSI provides secretariat services to the USNC, its Executive Committee, technical advisors, and technical advisory groups.

9. U.S. Adoption of International Standards

Through 1987, ISO had published some 6400 standards¹⁰ and IEC had published an additional 1800 standards.¹¹ Similar numbers of proposed standards are in various stages of development within each organization.

A large and growing number of ISO and IEC standards are being adopted directly by many countries as national standards. In accordance with ISO/IEC Guide 3, these are "identical standards" and are identified by the basic international standards number, e.g., BIS-ISO 3506 or DIN/IEC 383. It is difficult to obtain authoritative information on the extent of direct adoption by various countries, but at a 1986 conference on implementing international standards¹² the scale of adoption in selected European countries was reported as follows:

¹⁰ As of July 1987, 6401 ISO standards were published per the 1987 ISO Catalogue, p. III.

¹¹ Per information provided by IEC and ANSI.

¹² Presentation by Gerald A. Price "Implementing International Standards on a Regional Basis;" Joint Standards Engineering Society (SES) and International Federation for the Application of Standards (IFAN) Conference; Philadelphia, October 1986.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Portion of Total National Standards Identical To International Standards</u> ¹³
Denmark	43%
France	37%
Netherlands	22%
United Kingdom	16%
Germany (FRG)	5%

Only 15 of the approximately 8500 American National Standards have the designation "ANSI/ISO" to indicate identity with the corresponding international standard. These are in the area of photography and micrographics, and are for the most part U.S. standards that were proposed and subsequently approved as ISO standards. In photographic products, film speeds have been designated as "ISO speed" in place of "ASA speed" since 1982 when the ANSI standard was adopted by ISO (i.e., ANSI/ISO 2240-1982). (See Table 5 for list of ANSI/ISO standards.)

Some countries, such as the U.K., identify degrees of conformity between their national standards and the corresponding international standard. The British Standards Institution designates conforming standards as "identical," "technically equivalent" or "related." At a recent GATT Standards Code Committee meeting (October, 1987) it was reported that approximately 40% of Chinese standards are based on international standards.

National differences can affect the degree of direct adoption of international standards. Different cultures and philosophical traditions and approaches to safety or to regulation may affect the degree of harmonization among national, multi-national, regional and international standards. The differing characteristics of electric current and nominal supply voltages prohibit direct adoption in the U.S. of many IEC Standards which are based on European frequency (50 cycles vs. U.S. 60 cycles) and voltages (120/240 volts vs. U.S. 110-225 volts). Obviously, the U.S. was not persuasive enough in the development of these IEC standards to have the international standards incorporate or even "accommodate" standard U.S. electrical current characteristics. In the area of product performance, however,

13 It should be pointed out that some international standards are endorsed as national standards as they stand, while others are translated for publication as national standards. As a result, equivalent texts are often available in two or more other languages. ISO standards are always published in both English and French and may be endorsed without change to become an AFNOR (France), DIN (Germany) or SFS (Finland) standard.

there is opportunity for greater harmonization. Also in the areas of new technology, the opportunities are greater.

9.1 Foreign Use of U.S. Standards

The standards of several U.S. organizations are used extensively by traders in other countries and in many cases have become "de facto" international standards. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) codes and standards, particularly the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, enjoy broad recognition and acceptance around the world. ASTM, the largest U.S. standards-writing organization, which concentrates heavily in the areas of petroleum, metals, coal, concrete and plastics, is also recognized worldwide for the high quality of its standards for test methods and material specifications. Many ASTM standards, especially for petroleum products and plastics, have formed the basis for standards issued by promulgated by ISO and regional standards bodies. In 1982, ASTM commissioned a study conducted by Humberside College in Hull, England, to examine the role that standards play in international trade, particularly from the users' perspective.¹⁴ That study concluded that, in the five countries surveyed, ASTM standards were either the standards of choice or second only to the national standards.

10. Summary of U.S. Participation in ISO and IEC

10.1 ISO Participation

In 1966, the U.S. held ISO secretariats on ten of the 118 technical committees that then existed. These secretariats were as follows:

TC-11, Unification of Boiler Code (U.S. still holds secretariat in 1987)
TC-28, Petroleum Products (U.S. still holds secretariat in 1987)
TC-36, Cinematography (U.S. still holds secretariat in 1987)
TC-42, Photography (U.S. still holds secretariat in 1987)
TC-61, Plastics (U.S. still holds secretariat in 1987)
TC-66, Determination of Viscosity (This TC has been dissolved)
TC-85, Nuclear Energy (Secretariat now held by Federal Republic of Germany)
TC-97, Computers and Information Processing (U.S. still holds secretariat in 1987)
TC-104, Freight Containers (U.S. still holds secretariat in 1987)
TC-108, Mechanical Shock and Vibration (U.S. still holds secretariat in 1987)

¹⁴ See "The Use of ASTM Standards in International Trade;" Parts 1 and 2; ASTM Standardization News, May and June 1984, ASTM, Philadelphia, PA.

The U.S. in 1966 had little interest in participating in technical committees on building construction, concrete, mining, rivets, fire safety tests, and textile machinery. These areas were focused domestically, and foreign markets were not then exploited.

Figure 4 indicates that the percentage of ISO secretariats held by the U.S. has remained fairly constant over the last 20 years. In 1966 the U.S. ranked third, with about 9% of secretariats, and in 1986 was fourth, with 12% of ISO secretariats. The United Kingdom, Germany and France hold more TC and SC secretariats than the U.S. today.

In 1986 the U.S. held 16 secretariats of the 164 ISO Technical Committees (9.8%) as follows:

TC-11, Boilers and pressure vessels (since 1947)
TC-20, Aircraft and space vehicles (since 1976)
TC-28, Petroleum products and lubricants (since 1947)
TC-31, Tires, rims and valves (since 1966)
TC-36, Cinematography (since 1947)
TC-42, Photography (since 1947)
TC-61, Plastics (since 1947)
TC-68, Banking (since 1972)
TC-97, Information processing systems (since 1960)
TC-104, Freight containers (since 1961)
TC-108, Mechanical vibration and shock (since 1963)
TC-127, Earthmoving machinery (since 1968)
TC-131, Fluid power systems (since 1969)
TC-153, Valves (since 1984)
TC-161, Control and safety devices for heat generating systems (since 1985)
TB-189, Ceramic tile (since 1986)

In 1986, the U.S. held the secretariats for 69 of the 645 subcommittees (10.7%) and the U.S. was the convenor of 212 of the 1556 ISO Working Groups (13.6%). Thus, U.S. held 297 out of the 2365 leadership positions available (12.6%) within ISO. The U.S. was designated as an active participant in 113 of 164 (68.8%) ISO Technical Committees in 1986 and as an "observer" for 48. The U.S. was designated as "not represented" in three ISO Technical Committees:

- o glass containers
- o tobacco and tobacco products
- o jewelry

ANSI estimates that in 1986, 466 U.S. delegates participated in 132 ISO standards committee meetings (i.e., TC and SC meetings). The U.S. hosted seven ISO TC and/or SC meetings in this country. U.S. delegates are drawn primarily from private companies (75%),

the remainder coming from government, trade associations, and academia.

10.2 IEC Participation

Until after World War II, the U.S. electrical industry maintained a largely passive role in the activities of IEC. National standards were more prominent in world trade than the then available international standards.

In the late 1960's and early 1970's, the U.S. electrical industry began to be more active in developing IEC standards. However, the U.S. delegates had limited effectiveness due to lack of delegate continuity, language differences, and limited understanding of European history, culture and traditions. It was a time of frustration and learning. In the meantime, it became clear that the Europeans knew far more than U.S. producers about American customers. They learned our language, studied our markets, and joined our standards-making organizations. They also participated on a long-term basis in the American standards scene with knowledgeable, effective, dedicated representatives.

In the middle 1970's, the U.S. electrical industry made a renewed effort to take a more active role in the IEC. Several firms made experts available for IEC activities. Goals were established, one of which was to introduce U.S. test methods and performance criteria into IEC standards.

A comparison of IEC standards and U.S. standards showed many similarities, especially in concepts of safety criteria. However, in product areas, it was apparent that arbitrary product "design" requirements in IEC standards and U.S. standards made it highly unlikely that compromises could be reached. A new approach was needed to obtain "harmonization," moving from "design" criteria to "performance-based" criteria. Most IEC participants agreed to this change in direction and work began in earnest. U.S. delegate participation was expanded to include all levels of standards development. U.S. delegates were asked to make at least a three-year commitment for service on IEC committees and subcommittees to assure continuity. U.S. technical advisory groups were enlarged, and U.S. input was provided at each level of IEC standards work.

As indicated in Figure 6, the fraction of IEC TC and SC secretariats held by the U.S. increased from about 9% in 1966 to 16% in 1986. Only France with 19% holds more. In overall ranking, the U.S. was fourth behind the United Kingdom, France and Germany in 1966; in 1986 the U.S. ranked second.

The U.S. currently holds the secretariat for the following IEC TC's and SC's:

Classification of insulation systems for rotating machinery (since 1981)
Hydraulic turbines (since 1966)
Equipment used in the mobile services (since 1972)
Endurance tests (since 1966)
Semiconductor power converters for adjustable speed electric drive systems (since 1982)
Quantities and units, and their letter symbols (since 1966)
Flameproof enclosures (since 1984)
Apparatus for use in the presence of ignitable dust (since 1966)
Surge arresters (since 1966)
Cables, wires and waveguides for telecommunications equipment (since 1971)
Waveguides and their accessories (since 1966)
Connectors for r.f. cables (since 1982)
Electromechanical components for electronic equipment (since 1968)
Connectors (since 1968)
Printed circuits (since 1985)
Electric dishwashers (since 1966)
Microwave appliances (since 1972)
Safety of household and similar electrical appliances (since 1967)
Safety of household microwave ovens (since 1970)
Appliances for air-conditioning for household and similar purposes (since 1973)
Safety of projectors (since 1983)
Electromedical equipment (since 1970)
Elements of systems (since 1973)
Oscilloscopes (since 1969)
Analyzing equipment (since 1975)
Automatic controls for household use (since 1971)
Safety of data processing equipment and office machines (since 1973)
Laser equipment (since 1973)
Solar photovoltaic energy systems (since 1982)
Measuring equipment for basic electrical quantities (since 1985)
Radio interference measurements and statistical methods (since 1975)

In 1966 the U.S. held but seven IEC secretariats.

In 1986, the U.S. was represented by 143 delegates at 45 IEC TC and SC meetings. IEC delegates are predominantly from private industry (85%), with the remainder from trade associations and government agencies. The U.S. hosted 4 IEC meetings in this country in 1986.

10.3 Comparison of Trade Data With U.S. Participation in ISO/IEC

This section provides a rough evaluation of U.S. participation in ISO/IEC by major product groupings utilizing 1986 U.S. trade data

obtained from DoC's International Trade Administration. The data compiled in Table 6 ranks 34 major product groups by the dollar value of 1986 U.S. exports. Also shown are the corresponding dollar value for 1986 imports and the resulting trade balance for each product group. These 34 product groups accounted in 1986 for 68 percent of U.S. exports and 71 percent of our imports.

Corresponding ISO and IEC technical standards committees whose work relates directly or indirectly to each major product grouping were identified using various ISO and IEC documents (e.g., catalogues, directories, memento, etc.) Some ISO/IEC committees are active in standards development for more than one product within a single group or, in some cases, relate to more than one product group. Unfortunately, the aggregation of trade data reports and product classification definitions make it extremely difficult to exactly match export product groupings with ISO and IEC standardization committees, especially since many committees concentrate on specific technical disciplines (e.g., acoustics, air quality, mechanical vibration and shock, etc.) rather than products. The data compiled in Table 7 represents the best subjective matching of product groups with the scopes of international standards committees. Information on TC chairmanships held by the U.S. and participant or observer status are also indicated. Similar information for IEC secretariats and chairmanships is presented in Table 8.

The product groups were divided into four data sets based on export values as presented in Table 9. The corresponding figures for all ISO/IEC secretariats and those held by the U.S. were also aggregated within their respective data sets. The data on secretariats were also averaged for all product groups covered and the average for U.S. held secretariats to all ISO/IEC committees for 1986 is also indicated. This compilation, although rough in many respects, indicates that U.S. representation and level of effort in ISO/IEC international standardization activities correlates well with trade value, favoring higher technology product groups over those in basic product categories. The largest monetary value export group is made up of but 4 product codes, whereas the smallest monetary value group (and the lowest ISO/IEC secretariat level) is composed of 15 product codes. The average percentage of all U.S. held secretariats for 1986 in ISO/IEC was 12.9% while the average for the 1986 U.S. held secretariats related to the 33 product categories in the four product groups was 12.6%.

10.4 Major Product Group Trade Performance and U.S. Participation in ISO/IEC

The following discussion provides a group-by-group summary of the categorization of products within the corresponding two-digit Schedule E Commodity Codes and a synopsis of U.S. participation activities in the corresponding ISO and/or IEC standards

committees whose technical work directly or indirectly relates to a particular product group. The order of product groups generally follows the 1986 export rankings given in Table 5.

Commodity Code 78 - Road Vehicles -- This group includes passenger cars, trucks, buses, tractors (on-road), motorcycles, bicycles, special purpose vehicles and parts and components for these items.

ISO Technical Committee 22 on Road Vehicles is the major international group concerned with all questions of standardization (e.g., compatibility, interchangeability, safety, test procedures, performance, etc.) for this commodity group. TC 22 also is probably the largest technical body within ISO having 24 separate subcommittees and 77 working groups covering everything from "electrical interferences" to "fuel consumption measurement" to "brake systems and equipment." In 1986 the U.S. held the secretariat for thirteen (13%) of these 101 subcommittees and working groups. There were 17 less subcommittees and working groups in TC 22 during 1978. The ISO Memento for 1978 indicates that the U.S. held the secretariat for sixteen (or 19%) of these 84 subcommittees and working groups. This represents a loss of three U.S.-held secretariats within TC 22 during a period of standardization growth and technological change. Germany and France hold a significant number of secretariats in TC 22.

The other ISO Technical Committee with standardization interests relevant to this product group is TC 149 on Cycles. The U.S. is registered as an "0" member (i.e., "non-voting observer") for TC 149.

Commodity Code 75 - Office Machines and ADP Equipment -- U.S. export trade in this category is dominated by automatic data processing machines and parts of both ADP machines and office machines.

The U.S. maintains a strong position in ISO/IEC standardization activities involved in information technology systems. ISO TC 97 - Information Processing Systems, IEC TC 83 - Information Technology Equipment and IEC SC 47B - Microprocessor Systems are the primary committees working on technical standards relevant to this product group. The activities of these three committees have recently been integrated into the first ISO/IEC Joint Committee ever to be convened. The new joint committee has been designated as "ISO/IEC JTC 1 - Information Technology." The U.S. through ANSI, will administer the international secretariat of JTC 1. The U.S. holds the secretariat of ISO/TC 97 and four of its subcommittees -- on open systems interconnection, telecommunications, magnetic media, and text and office systems. It will carry out these same responsibilities under the new ISO/IEC JTC 1 organization. In IEC, the U.S. also holds the SC

chairmanship for IEC/SC 47 B - Microprocessor Systems and the secretariat for IEC/TC 74 - "Safety of Data Processing Equipment and Office Machines."

Commodity Code 79 - Transport Equipment -- This category consists mainly of aircraft, although ships, boats, railway vehicles, and trailers are included as well. Aircraft sales constitute the major component of this product group.

ISO has two technical committees with primary interest in this product sector. They are: (1) TC 20 - Aircraft and Space Vehicles, and (2) TC 8 - Shipbuilding and Marine Structures. IEC has activity related to rail transport equipment via TC 9-Electric Traction Equipment and other TCs and SCs involved in navigation, instrumentation, lamps, and shipboard electrical installations. U.S. standards interests are concentrated on aircraft by virtue of its presence in TC 20 where it holds 13 of the 46 secretariats including the TC secretariat. This involvement is the result of a study in the early 1980's by the Aerospace Industries Association to assess the future impact of international standardization on the U.S. aerospace industry. The study resulted in a program to develop a sound industry strategy to play an active leadership role in international standardization activities and to promote the adoption of standards favorable to U.S. technological achievements.

Commodity Code 77 -- Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Parts -- This commodity class consists of a wide range of electrical equipment including electronic components (e.g., semiconductors), circuit breakers, connectors, electromedical equipment and household appliances.

Standards development at the international level is predominantly within the sphere of the IEC for this product group. Sixty IEC TCs and SCs were identified as having direct or indirect standards programs that impact this category of electrical products and equipment. Of these 60 TCs and SCs, the U.S. holds 10 secretariats and 4 chairmanships. The TC secretariats held are:

- (1) TC 61 - Safety of Household and Similar Electrical Appliances. (The U.S. also holds 3 of the 8 SC secretariats and one SC chairmanship in TC 61.)
- (2) TC 72 - Automatic Controls for Household Use and
- (3) TC 52 - Printed Circuits

The only ISO activity to directly affect this product group is TC 86 - Refrigeration. The U.S. holds 3 of the 7 subcommittees secretariats in TC 86. The last plenary meeting was in 1985.

Commodity Code 71 - Power Generating Machinery -- This product class is largely automotive and aircraft engines and parts, but also contains steam and vapor boilers and generators and electric motors and generators.

Both ISO and IEC have significant standards development activities that impact products in this trade category. U.S. participation levels and leadership roles are well represented in both standards bodies. Among IEC secretariats available, the U.S. holds 3 of the 13 secretariats (23%) and 4 chairmanships in IEC as follows:

- TC 5 - Steam Turbines - secretariat and chairmanship (holding both secretariat and chairman for the same TC or SC in IEC is unusual)
- TC 4 - Hydraulic Turbines - secretariat
- SC 2J - Classification of Insulation Systems for Rotating Machinery - secretariat
- SC 2A - Turbine-Type Generators - chairman
- SC 2G - Test Methods and Procedures - chairman

The U.S. holds 10 of the available 58 TC, SC, or WG secretariats in ISO for the following 3 technical committees:

- TC 11 - Boilers and Pressure Vessels -- U.S. holds the TC and 2 WG secretariats.
- TC 70 - Internal Combustion Engines -- U.S. holds one SC and one WG secretariat.
- TC 85 - Nuclear Energy -- U.S. holds one SC and four WG secretariats.

Commodity Code 72 - Specialized Machinery for Particular Industries -- This class contains a wide variety of industrial machinery such as agricultural machinery, construction and mining equipment, textile machinery, tractors, and printing and bookbinding equipment.

U.S. international standards interests for this product group are concentrated in the following ISO Technical Committees:

- (1) TC 23 - Tractors and Machinery for Agriculture and Forestry - where the U.S. holds 3 SC and 2 WG secretariats from among the 38 such secretariats in place.

- (2) TC 127 - Earthmoving Machinery - where the U.S. holds both the TC secretariat and chairmanship, and
- (3) TC 67 - Materials and Equipment for Petroleum and Natural Gas Industries - where the U.S. holds one SC and two WG secretariats from among 9 available positions.

Among the other standards development activities within ISO with technical work relevant to this trade category, the U.S. is a non-voting observer in the following ISO technical committees:

- (1) TC 72 - Textile Machinery and Allied Machinery and Accessories (last plenary meeting was in 1985), and
- (2) TC 82 - Mining (last plenary meeting was in 1962).

Within IEC, the only directly relevant activity is covered by TC 71 -- Electrical Installations for Outdoor Sites Under Heavy Conditions (Including Open-Cast Mines and Quarries) where the U.S. holds the chairmanship of the TC.

Commodity Code 74 - General Industrial Machinery, Equipment and Parts -- This is a group of disparate products which includes such items as heating and cooling equipment, pumps, air and gas compressors, fans, mechanical handling equipment, refrigeration equipment and miscellaneous machinery parts.

The technical standardization work of ISO for this diverse product group covers 18 individual technical committees made up of 75 subcommittees and 143 working groups -- the most standards development units for any of the Schedule E Commodity Codes. IEC has but two technical committees -- TC 69 -- Electric Industrial Trucks and TC 27 -- Industrial Electroheating Equipment -- with direct standards interests bearing on this product group. The U.S. holds 14% (32 of 236) of the secretariats and participates in 16 of the 18 ISO technical committees. Within the 18 TCs, the U.S. dominates in TC 131 -- Fluid Power Systems where it holds the TC secretariat, 3 of the 9 SC secretariats, and 10 of the 36 working group secretariats. The U.S. also holds 5 of the 9 SC secretariats in TC 4 -- Rolling Bearings but holds no secretariats in TC 123 -- Plain Bearings. In addition to the TC secretariat for TC 131, the U.S. also holds the TC secretariat as well as the TC chairmanship for the following two TCs:

- (1) TC 104 - Freight Containers
- (2) TC 153 - Valves

The TCs in which the U.S. is registered as a non-voting observer member are:

- (1) TC 101 - Continuous Mechanical Handling Equipment (last meeting was in 1986), and
- (2) TC 128 - Glass Plant, Pipeline and Fittings (last meeting was in 1975)

Commodity Code 87 - Professional, Scientific, and Controlling Instruments -- This group includes various kinds of instruments including optical instruments, medical instruments, meters and counters, surveying instruments, automatic pilots, precision balances, and seismographs.

International standardization activities for this product group cuts across a number of technical committees in both ISO and IEC. Participation levels and leadership roles of U.S. interests are stronger in the IEC committees than in ISO, although the IEC committees concerned are more high-tech oriented than are the ISO groups. The U.S. holds 3 of 19 secretariats (TC 86 - Fiber Optics, SC 65 B - Elements of Systems, and SC 66 D - Analyzing Equipment) and four TC or SC chairmanships in IEC. In ISO, the U.S. holds 4 of 59 SC or WG secretariats and no chairmanships. The ISO technical committees in which the U.S. holds a secretariat are:

- (1) TC 172 - Optics and Optical Instruments; WG 4 - Test instruments and test methods for contact lenses
- (2) TC 121 - Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment; SC 3 - Breathing Machines, and WG 1 - Laryngoscopic Fittings
- (3) TC 84 - Syringes for medical use and needles for injection, WG 1 - Reusable syringes and needles.

The U.S. is registered as a non-voting observer member of ISO TC 170 - Surgical Instruments. The last plenary meeting of TC 170 was in 1985. Federal Republic of Germany holds the secretariat of TC 170; there are no subcommittees or working groups listed for TC 170.

Commodity Code 51 - Organic Chemicals and Related Products-- Organic chemicals are products mainly derived from petroleum or natural gas, with additional inputs from coal or agricultural products.

For this product group, the U.S. maintains a dominant position in ISO standards work through its long-term leadership roles and active participation in TC 28 - Petroleum Products and Lubricants. The U.S. holds the TC secretariat, two of the six

subcommittee secretariats and nine of the 24 working group secretariats in TC 28. This high level of participation is diminished by U.S. inactivity in a related committee: TC 47-Chemistry where the U.S. is registered as a non-voting observer member.

Commodity Code 76 - Telecommunications and Sound Recording and Reproducing Equipment -- This group contains radio and television communications equipment, broadcasting equipment, and detection apparatus, -- items still relatively competitive in export markets -- and consumer electronic products, most of which are imported either from foreign firms or from U.S. assembly operations overseas.

International standardization activities for this product group take place in various IEC technical committees and subcommittees. The major IEC Technical Committees are TC 12-Radiocommunications, TC 46 - Cables, Wires and Waveguides for Telecommunication Equipment, TC 60 - Recording, TC 48-Electromechanical Components for Electronic Equipment, TC 86-Fiber Optics, and several other related subcommittees. The U.S. reportedly participates actively in all 25 of the IEC committees and subcommittees and holds 9 secretariats (4 at the TC level and 5 at the Sc level) and 2 chairmanships among the 25 committees.

Commodity Code 58 - Synthetic Resins, Rubber, and Plastic Materials -- The U.S. has active participation and leadership roles in the ISO Technical Committees with international standardization responsibilities for this product group. The U.S. holds the secretariat for TC 61 - Plastics and 10 of the 74 subcommittee and working group secretariats in TC 61. The U.S. also holds five of the 22 working group secretariats in TC 45-Rubber and rubber products.

Commodity Code 54 - Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products-- There are no ISO or IEC standardization activities for this product group. The World Health Organization sets standards at the international level for the quality control of drugs, vaccines, and other substances affecting health.

Commodity Code 69 - Miscellaneous Metal Manufactures -- This diverse group contains such items as: metal structures (doors, roofing, building sections and shapes); storage and transportation containers; wire products; nails, bolts, etc.; tools; cutlery and flatware; household articles (cookware, sanitary fixtures, etc.); and, safes and locks.

There are an array of ISO Technical Committees whose standardization activities relate to this diverse product group. The U.S. participates in seven of these TCs, holds five subcommittee and working group secretariats in four of these TCs,

and has a non-voting observer registration in 2 of the TCs. The TCs on which the U.S. has a secretariat role are:

- (1) TC 2 - Fasteners
- (2) TC 29 - Small Tools
- (3) TC 100 - Chains and Chain Wheels for Power Transmission and Conveyors

The U.S. is registered as a participant in the following 4 TCs:

- (1) TC 105 - Steel wire ropes
- (2) TC 111 - Round steel link chains, lifting hooks and accessories
- (3) TC 164 - Mechanical Testing of Metals
- (4) TC 167 - Steel and Aluminum Structures

The two TCs in which the U.S. is an observer are:

- (1) TC 52 - Metal Containers (last meeting in 1985)
- (2) TC 186 - Cutlery and Table and Decorative Metal Hollow-ware (last meeting in 1984)

Commodity Code 52 - Inorganic Chemicals -- For purposes of trade classifications, inorganic chemicals are elements and compounds produced primarily from chemical processes. Major items in U.S. exports include enriched uranium compounds and sodium salts. Among the largest imports were uranium compounds and alumina.

There are a mix of ISO Technical Committees dealing with various international standardization aspects that directly or indirectly relate to this product group. The more significant TCs are TC 47 - Chemistry, TC 85 - Nuclear Energy and TC 79 - Light Metals and their Alloys. The U.S. only holds a "non-voting" observer registration in TC 47; in TC 79 the U.S. holds four of the 23 subcommittee and working group secretariats. In TC 85 the U.S. held the overall TC secretariat until 1979 when the Federal Republic of Germany took over the position. In 1986, the U.S. held 5 of the 28 subcommittee or working group secretariats in TC 85.

Commodity Code 59 - Chemical Materials and Products -- This product group covers various chemical products including pesticides, cornstarch, adhesives, turpentine, gum inhibitors for fuel oil and lubricants, waxes, preparations for fire extinguishers, and prepared solvents.

The U.S. participates in four ISO technical committees with work related to this group. These are in the areas of pesticides (TC 81), surface active agents (TC 91), petroleum products and lubricants (TC 28). The U.S. is particularly active in TC 28 where it holds the TC secretariat and chairmanship along with eleven out of thirty SC and WG secretariats.

As mentioned previously in the Organic Chemicals and Inorganic Chemicals discussion, the U.S. is registered as a non-voting observer member of ISO/TC 47 on Chemistry.

Commodity Code 65 - Textile, Yarn, Fabric, and Related Articles-- This category consists of natural and man-made yarns, threads, and fabrics as well as articles such as towels, bedding, and floor coverings. Clothing is not included here, but in Commodity Code 84 on Wearing Apparel and Clothing Accessories.

International standardization activities for this product category are carried out by ISO Technical Committee 38-Textiles. The U.S. holds 6 of the 56 subcommittee and working group secretariats in this large technical committee. The United Kingdom is the TC secretariat and the last plenary meeting was in 1985.

Commodity Code 64 - Paper, Paperboard and Manufactures Thereof-- The cognizant ISO Technical Committee for this product group is TC 6 - Paper, board and pulps. The U.S. holds four of the 28 (14%) subcommittee or working group secretariats. The last plenary meeting was in 1986 and Canada holds the secretariat for the overall technical committee.

Commodity Code 88 - Photographic Equipment and Supplies and Optical Goods-- In addition to the obvious cameras, projectors, photographic films, lenses and other associated photographic and optical supplies, this product group also includes watches and clocks, their movements and parts thereof.

The U.S. holds the TC secretariats for the two predominant ISO committees involved in international standards for the product group. These are ISO/TC 36 - Cinematography and ISO/TC 42-Photography. It participates in related ISO and IEC committees involved with optics (ISO/TC 172), recording (IEC/TC 60) and audio/video engineering (IEC/TC 84). In the area of time keeping and time measurement, the U.S. is registered as a non-voting observer member of ISO/TC 114 - Horology.

Commodity Code 66 - Nonmetallic Mineral Manufactures-- This category contains a wide variety of products, including cement, stone building materials, insulation, asbestos products, glass, glassware, pottery, and diamonds and other precious and semiprecious stones.

U.S. participation levels and leadership roles in the 14 separate ISO technical committees with interests in this product group are not strong with two notable exceptions.

(1) The U.S. holds the secretariat and chairmanship of TC 189 on Ceramic Tile. This TC was recently established in 1985; and,

(2) The U.S. holds 6 of the 28 (or 21%) of the subcommittee and working group secretariats in TC 163 on Thermal Insulation.

The U.S. is registered as a non-voting observer member of the following 5 ISO Technical Committees:

- (1) TC 56 - Mica (last meeting was in 1965)
- (2) TC 74 - Cement and Lime (last meeting was in 1965)
- (3) TC 77 - Products in Fiber Reinforced Cement (last meeting in 1983) - This TC covers asbestos cement products.
- (4) TC 152 - Gypsum, Gypsum Plasters and Gypsum Products (last meeting was in 1972)
- (5) TC 175 - Fluorspar (last meeting was in 1986)

The U.S. is listed as "not represented" (i.e., not a participant nor an observer) in ISO Technical Committee 63 - Glass Containers. This committee last met in 1984 and is primarily concerned with the standardization of glass containers used as a means of packaging.

The U.S. holds one subcommittee or working group secretariat in the following three technical committees:

- (1) TC 48 - Laboratory Glassware
- (2) TC 160 - Glass in Building
- (3) TC 166 - Ceramic Ware, Glassware, and Glass Ceramic Ware in Contact with Food

The U.S. is registered as a participant in the following three technical committees:

- (1) TC 33 - Refractories (last meeting in 1985)
- (2) TC 71 - Concrete, Reinforced Concrete and Pre-stressed Concrete (last meeting in 1985)

(3) TC 179 - Masonry (last meeting 1983)

Commodity Code 56 - Fertilizers and Fertilizer Materials -- The U.S. is a participant member of ISO/TC 134 - Fertilizers and Soil Conditioners, but does not hold any of the ten SC or WG secretariats. France holds the TC secretariat and the last meeting was in 1984. The U.S. is a non-voting observer member of ISO/TC 190 - Soil Quality.

Commodity Code 68 - Nonferrous Metals -- Aluminum, nickel, copper and silver are the primary nonferrous metals in this category.

The U.S. participates in 4 of the 5 ISO Technical Committees with interests in the area of nonferrous metals. The U.S. is a non-voting observer member of ISO TC 18 on Zinc and Zinc Alloys. The last plenary meeting of TC 18 was in 1978. For the other 4 TCs (copper, nickel, light metals and alloys) the U.S. holds 8 of the 65 (12%) of the subcommittee and working group secretariats. Major TC secretariats for these committees are held by Belgium, Germany, France, Canada, and Australia.

Commodity Code 73 - Metalworking Machinery -- This category consists of metalworking, metalcutting, and metalforming machine tools, as well as metal foundry machinery, rolling mill machinery, welding/soldering equipment and parts.

The U.S. is registered as a participant in 6 of the 7 ISO and IEC Technical Committees relating to this product group -- it only holds non-voting "observer" status in ISO TC 14 on "Shafts for Machinery and Accessories." France and Germany hold the major secretariats for the primary TCs in this group - Machine Tools (ISO TC 39), Welding (ISO TC 44), Limits and Fits (ISO TC 3), and Electric Welding (IEC TC 26). ISO Technical Committee 184 on "Industrial Automation Systems" is a high technology sector committee and was only established in 1983. The U.S. holds 5 of the 18 (or 28%) secretariats in TC 184. France holds the main TC secretariat.

Commodity Code 67 - Iron and Steel -- The U.S. currently holds 6 of the 35 (17%) secretariats in ISO Technical Committee 17 on "Steel" covering standardization of cast, wrought, and cold-formed steel. In 1978 the U.S. held only 2 of the 35 (or 6%) secretariats in TC 17. Japan currently holds the main TC secretariat. The U.S. is registered as a non-voting observer member of Technical Committee 25 on Cast Iron and Pig Iron.

Commodity Code 84 - Wearing Apparel and Accessories -- The ISO activity most related to this product group is TC 133 entitled, "Sizing Systems and Designations for Clothes." The U.S. is registered as a voting participant in this committee. South Africa holds the secretariat and the last plenary meeting was in 1979.

Commodity Code 55 - Essential Oils and Perfume Materials -- This category includes toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations as well as flavor oil mixtures and blends, cosmetics, and soaps.

In ISO, the relevant technical committees are TC 54 - Essential Oils and TC 91 - Surface Active Agents. The U.S. is registered as a non-voting observer member of TC 54, whose last meeting was held in 1986 and a participant in TC 91 which also met last in 1986. As previously identified under other product groups, the U.S. is registered as observer on TC 47 - Chemistry which also relates to this product group.

Commodity Code 63 - Cork and Wood Manufactures, Excluding Furniture -- This export group includes cork and wood-based sheets and strips, wood manufactured products, builders woodwork, prefabricated building products, panels, plywood, veneers and cooperage products.

For U.S. interests, participation in the ISO technical committees for standardization work relevant to this product group is in need of improved performance. The U.S. participates in only 1 of the 8 ISO technical committees with technical work affecting this product group. This is ISO/TC 89 - Wood-based Panels. The U.S. is registered as a non-voting observer member in the following 6 ISO technical committees:

- (1) TC 55 - Sawn Timber and Sawlogs (last meeting in 1982)
- (2) TC 59 - Building Construction (last meeting in 1986)
- (3) TC 87 - Cork (last meeting in 1985)
- (4) TC 99 - Semi-manufactures of Timber (last meeting in 1982)
- (5) TC 162 - Doors and Windows (last meeting in 1982)
- (6) TC 165 - Timber Structures (last meeting in 1986)

Commodity Code 82 - Furniture -- ISO standards work for furniture is the responsibility of ISO/TC 136 - Furniture. The U.S. is a non-voting observer member of TC 136. Sweden holds the TC secretariat, chairmanship and three of the 20 SC and WG secretariats.

Commodity Code 61 - Leather, Leather Manufactures and Dressed Furskins -- ISO/TC 120 - Leather covers standardization of terminology, test methods and sampling for this product group. The U.S. is registered as a non-voting observer member of TC 120. India holds the TC secretariat; the last meeting was in 1984.

Commodity Code 53 - Dyeing, Tanning, and Coloring Materials --
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, stains, pigments, dyeing extracts, and tanning materials of natural or synthetic origin make up this product group.

ISO/TC 35 - Paints and Varnishes conducts international standardization work relative to this product category. It has 28 subcommittees and working groups on various aspects of paints, varnishes and related products, including raw materials. The U.S. is registered as a non-voting observer member of ISO/TC 35. the last plenary meeting was in 1985 and the Netherlands holds the TC secretariat.

Commodity Code 62 - Tires and Tubes for Tires -- In ISO/TC 31-Tires, Rims and Valves - the U.S. maintains a strong position. The U.S. holds the TC secretariat and chairmanship and eleven of the 29 SC and WG secretariats.

Commodity Code 81 - Sanitary, Plumbing, Heating, and Lighting Fixtures -- This category covers furnaces, cooking apparatus, plumbing and lighting fixtures, fittings and parts.

The U.S. participates in four of the six ISO and IEC standards committees involved in setting standards that impact this category of trade merchandise. The two ISO committees in which the U.S. is registered as a non-voting observer are:

- (1) TC 109 - Oil Burners and Associated Equipment
- (2) TC 116 - Space Heating Appliances

Commodity Code 85 - Footwear -- ISO Technical Committee 137, "Sizing System, Designations and Marking for Boots and Shoes," covers this product category with regard to standardization of sizing ranges, foot measurements, last equipment and terminology. The U.S. is a non-voting "observer" member of this ISO committee. The committee meets infrequently -- the last plenary meeting was in 1980. South Africa holds the TC secretariat.

11. Findings and Conclusions

Findings

1. U.S. participation levels (as evaluated in terms of secretariat strength) in both ISO and IEC grew over the 20 year period 1966-1986 in terms of percentage gain in U.S.-held secretariats and improved rankings among member countries. Performance in IEC has been greater than in ISO. Data from Figures 5 and 6 for 1966 and 1986 indicate the following:

1966

1986

	<u>% U.S.-held secretariats</u>	<u>Ranked</u>		<u>% U.S.-held secretariats</u>	<u>Ranked</u>
ISO	9.0	3rd-behind UK and France		12.6	4th-behind UK, France, Germany
IEC	9.4	5th-behind UK, Netherlands, France and Germany		16.2	2nd-behind France

After a decline of U.S.-held secretariats in IEC from 1976 to 1980, U.S. secretariats gained 5% since 1980. The U.S. has secured 10 TC or SC secretariats in IEC since 1980 including two in the 10 most recently established technical committees or sub-committees. These are IEC/TC 82 - Solar Photovoltaic Energy Systems and IEC/TC 86 - Fiber Optics. ISO gains have not been as significant according to the data compiled for this report. U.S.-held secretariats in ISO have increased approximately 2% since 1983. ISO has established 13 new technical committees since 1980 which created 99 new TC, SC and WG secretariats. The U.S. was named secretariat for 13 of these new standards groups (1 TC, 4 SC and 8 WG). The only new U.S.-held secretariat at the TC level is for ISO/TC 189 - Ceramic Tile. Five of the new U.S.-held secretariats are in ISO/TC 184 - Industrial Automation System - a field where U.S. leadership has been of international significance. The U.S. is registered as a non-voting observer member in 5 of the 13 new TCs. They are: ISO/TC 179 - Masonry; ISO/TC 182 - Geotechnics; ISO/TC 181 - Safety of Toys; ISO/TC 186 - Cutlery and Table and Decorative Metal Hollow-ware; ISO/TC 190 - Soil Quality.

2. As discussed in section 5.2, ISO member bodies from each member country are registered by voting or non-voting status in each ISO Technical Committee. Voting is limited to "participating" members; non-voting to "observer" members. ISO annually publishes a country-by-country listing indicating membership status in each ISO technical committee. The participant-observer mix (which may also be calculated as the participant: observer ratio -- "P:O") varies from country to country depending on many factors -- among them are extent of industrial development, value placed on influencing standards development (a "Participating" delegation) or value it places on obtaining information (an "Observer" delegation). In 1986, P:O ratios ranged from 0.1 for Yugoslavia (16 "P" memberships to 139 "O" memberships) to 17.2 for Federal Republic of Germany. The P:O ratio for the U.S. in 1986 was 2.4 - an improvement over the 1.9 for 1966. Japan showed the greatest increase in P:O ratio over the 20 year period -- in 1966 Japan was 0.2, and in 1986 it increased to 1.4.

3. The general improvements in U.S. participation levels and secretariat strength in ISO and IEC from 1966 through 1986 cited in the first two findings above appear to correlate inversely with the gradual decline in the overall U.S. share of world exports (see Figures 1, 2, 4 and 6). U.S. involvement in international standards activities seems to correlate more directly with the sustained growth of world trade overall rather than on the level of U.S. exports - including export of manufactured goods which have also deteriorated over the same period. There exists the possibility that U.S. participation gains in international standards activities and the benefits that may accrue therefrom best serves the interests of U.S.-based multi-national corporations whose business enterprises have become increasingly international and whose profits relate to global markets where production facilities, commodities, goods and services and money cross various national borders.

4. Although the effect of such economic factors as tariffs and quotas on U.S. exports can be quantified, it is difficult to estimate the effect of any direct benefits that accrue from participation in international standardization activities. As previously cited in Section 1 of this report there are significant intangible benefits which accrue to those industries that do participate.¹⁵ U.S. companies have indicated that various benefits accrue to them from participation in international standardization activities. Such participation:

- o Contributes to the development of a broader market base for exports.
- o Provides source of state-of-the-art knowledge on foreign technology.
- o Results in the development of higher quality standard benefitting U.S. products.
- o Provides the basis for defensive actions to counter foreign competition.
- o Promotes universal product or test method standards to enhance economies in manufacturing operations.
- o Provides for professional growth and face-to-face contact with authorities from foreign product approval agencies (minimizes possible regulatory surprises).

However, the section of this report comparing 1986 export data with U.S. participation in ISO/IEC (Section 10.3) indicates that

15 Cooke, op. cit., p. 4.

the U.S. level of effort tends to favor those product groups with newer technologies and higher export values. Those product groups that predominate as export strengths for the U.S. appear to be those with electrical and electronic-related content which are primarily IEC-related subjects. Overall participation levels, U.S.-held secretariat strengths, and interest by U.S. companies favor IEC activities across the board more than they do ISO subject areas. ISO subject areas are more diverse than IEC subjects, and more fully span the interests of the industry sectors with strong and weak U.S. trade performance.

5. U.S. export success and participation in ISO/IEC standardization activities are evident in certain product sectors. The apparent strengths regarding standards participation and dollar volume of U.S. exports are in:

- o office machines and ADP equipment
- o the aircraft segment of transport equipment
- o electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances
- o power generating machinery
- o earthmoving machinery, agricultural machinery and specialized equipment for petroleum and natural gas industries
- o electro-medical equipment segment of professional, scientific and controlling instruments
- o petroleum products and lubricants segment of organic chemicals and related products
- o telecommunications equipment
- o synthetic resins, rubber and plastic materials

Exports for 1986 are lower for some of the more basic product groups where there also exists an apparent underrepresentation of U.S. interests in ISO-related international standardization activities:

- o wood manufactured products - particularly prefabricated building components and materials
- o footwear
- o space heating appliances, oil burners and associated equipment
- o paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc.
- o leather goods
- o furniture
- o essential oils
- o fertilizer products
- o toys

Conclusions

1. Information on U.S. participation levels in ISO and IEC may not be completely accurate and trade data is subject to many economic factors such as changes due to currency exchange rates,

differential economic growth in foreign countries, and structural shifts in industry sectors. Improved record-keeping and follow-up by ANSI and better liaison with NBS Office of Associate Director for Industry and Standards would assist NBS in monitoring the adequacy of U.S. participation in international standardization activities.

2. ANSI, U.S. industry, trade associations, standards developers and other interested parties should maintain U.S. gains and comparative advantages held in current ISO/IEC affiliations. Steps can be taken to strengthen the U.S. position in standardization technical committees dealing with products where U.S. can exploit its potentials for exporting.

3. A national educational and motivational program by ANSI and industry trade groups could be developed to make people more aware of the role of international standards and the benefits to the U.S. economy and trade balances that can result from improved U.S. participation. Such a program is crucial at this time of increased emphasis on competitiveness, the prospects of protectionist legislation, and the many changes underway in U.S. industry--downsizing, restructurings, mergers, takeovers, etc.

4. In order to analyze, understand, and better publicize the benefits of U.S. participation in international standards activities, anecdotal experiences of successes (or failures) are essential. These should be communicated to the NBS/ADIS at the following address:

Office of Standards Code and Information
Attn: Mr. Patrick W. Cooke
National Bureau of Standards
Building 101, Room A629
Gaithersburg, MD 20899

Appendix

		<u>Page</u>
Figure 1	U.S. Share of World Exports and Imports 1960-1985.....	43
Figure 2	Change in Exports and Imports of Selected Countries, 1981-1985.....	43
Figure 3	Merchandise Exports and Imports of Leading Trading Nations in 1985.....	43
Figure 4	ISO Secretariats Held by Various Countries, 1966-1986.....	44
Figure 5	ISO Standards Development Activities, 1966-1986.....	45
Figure 6	IEC Secretariats Held by Various Countries, 1966-1986.....	46
Figure 7	IEC Standards Development Activities, 1966-1986.....	47
Table 1	Membership of Countries in ISO, IEC, and GATT Standards Code Activities.....	48
Table 2	U.S. Status in ISO Technical Committees.....	53
Table 3	Basic Data on Top 10 U.S. Trading Partners with ISO Member Bodies.....	56
Table 4	Chronological Distribution of U.S.-Held Secretariats of IEC Technical Committees and Subcommittees.....	57
Table 5	Listing of International Standards Directly Adopted in the United States as "ANSI/ISO" Standards.....	61
Table 6	1986 U.S. Trade Data.....	62
Table 7	ISO Secretariats/Chairmanships and Participation Levels Applicable to Major Product Groups.....	63
Table 8	IEC Secretariats/Chairmanships for IEC Tcs and SCs Applicable to Major Product Groups...	64
Table 9	Analysis of 1986 U.S. Exports and U.S. Held ISO/IEC Secretariats by Data Sets.....	65

Figure 1
U.S. SHARE OF WORLD EXPORTS & IMPORTS
1960-85

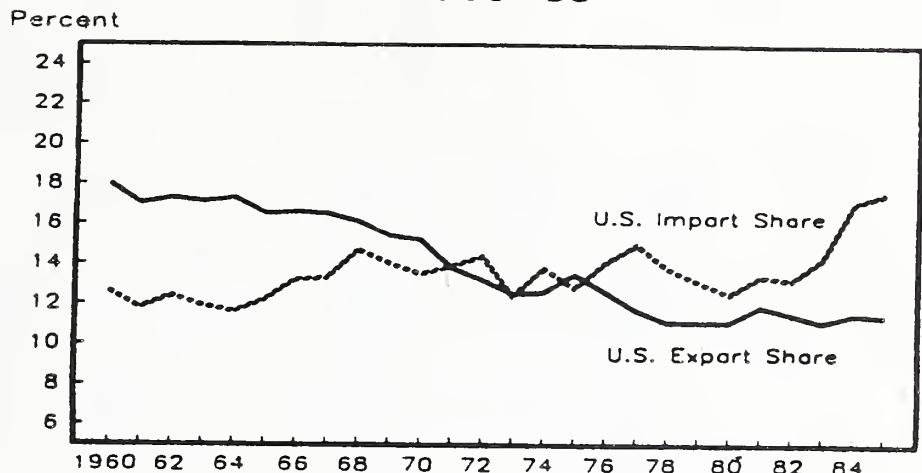


Figure 2
CHANGE IN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF
SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1981-85
(in National Currencies)

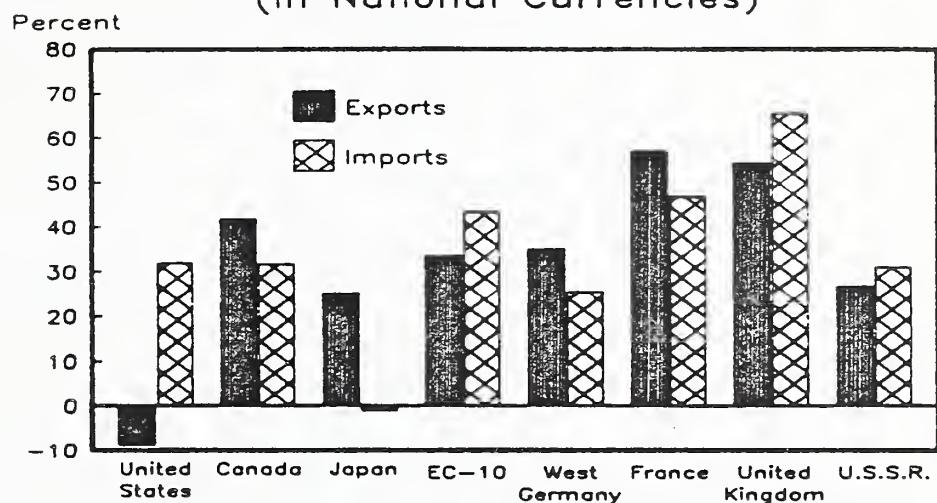
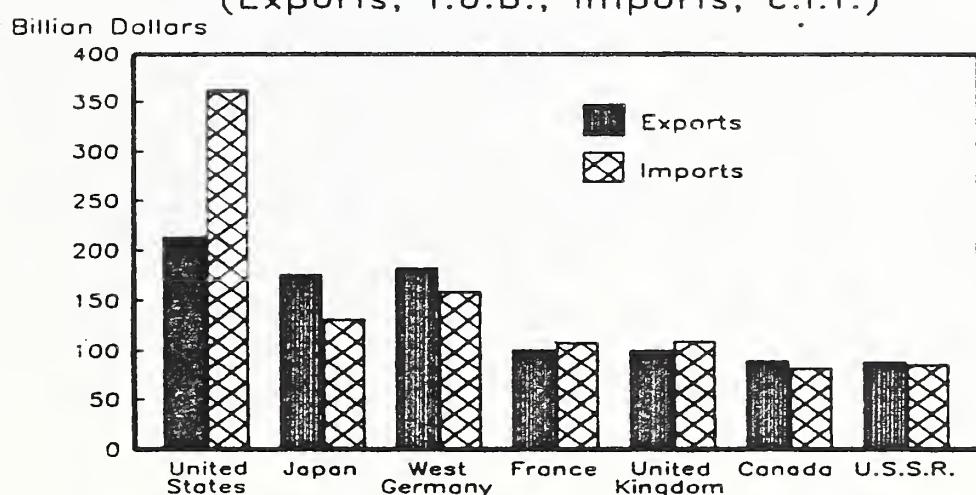


Figure 3.
MERCHANTISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
OF LEADING TRADING NATIONS IN 1985
(Exports, f.o.b.; Imports, c.i.f.)



Source: "United States Trade Performance In 1985 and Outlook",
U.S. Dept. of Commerce, International Trade Administration,
Oct., 1986.

Figure 4 ISO SECRETARIATS HELD BY VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1966-1986

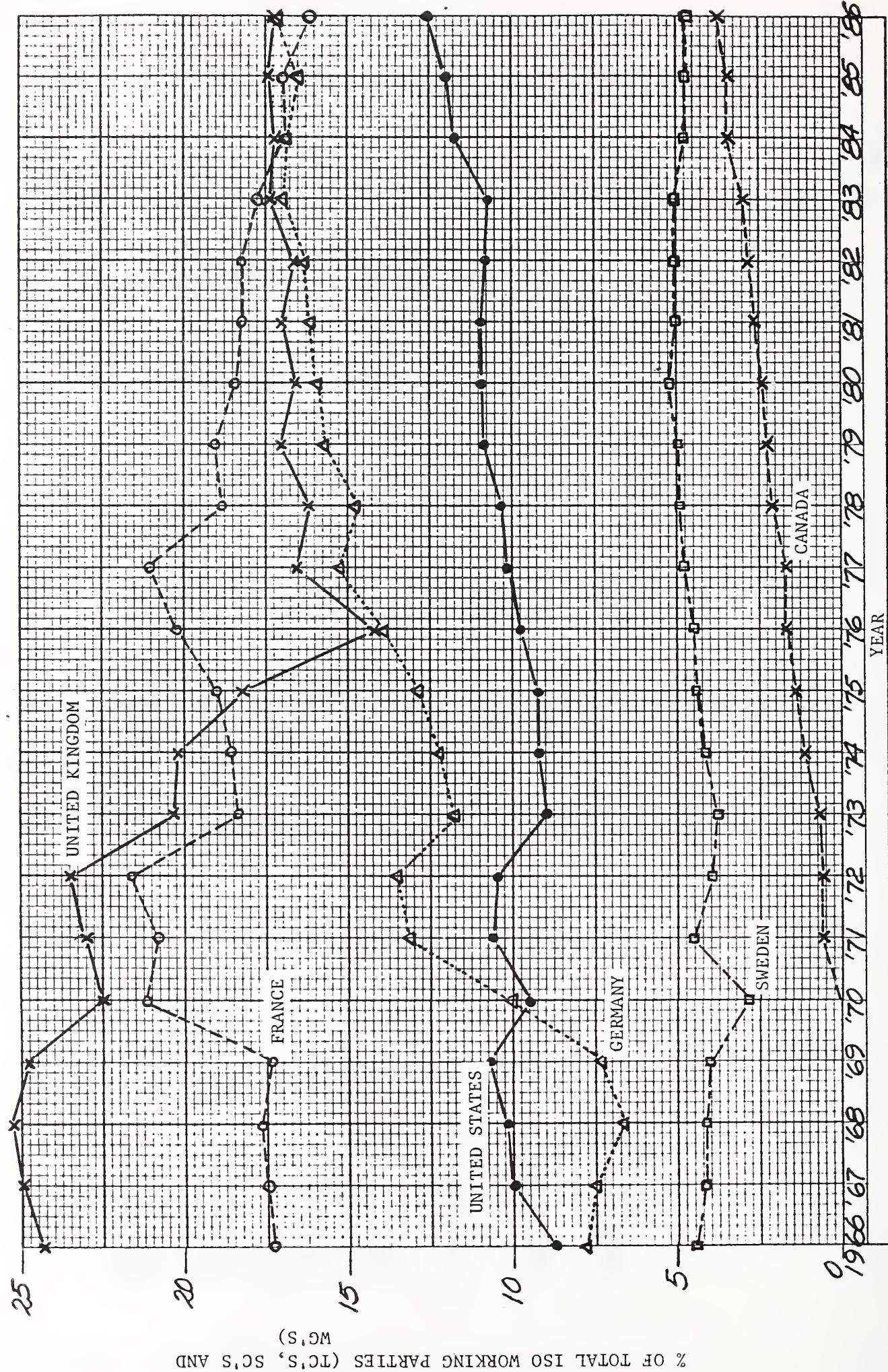


Figure 5 ISO STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES
1966-1986

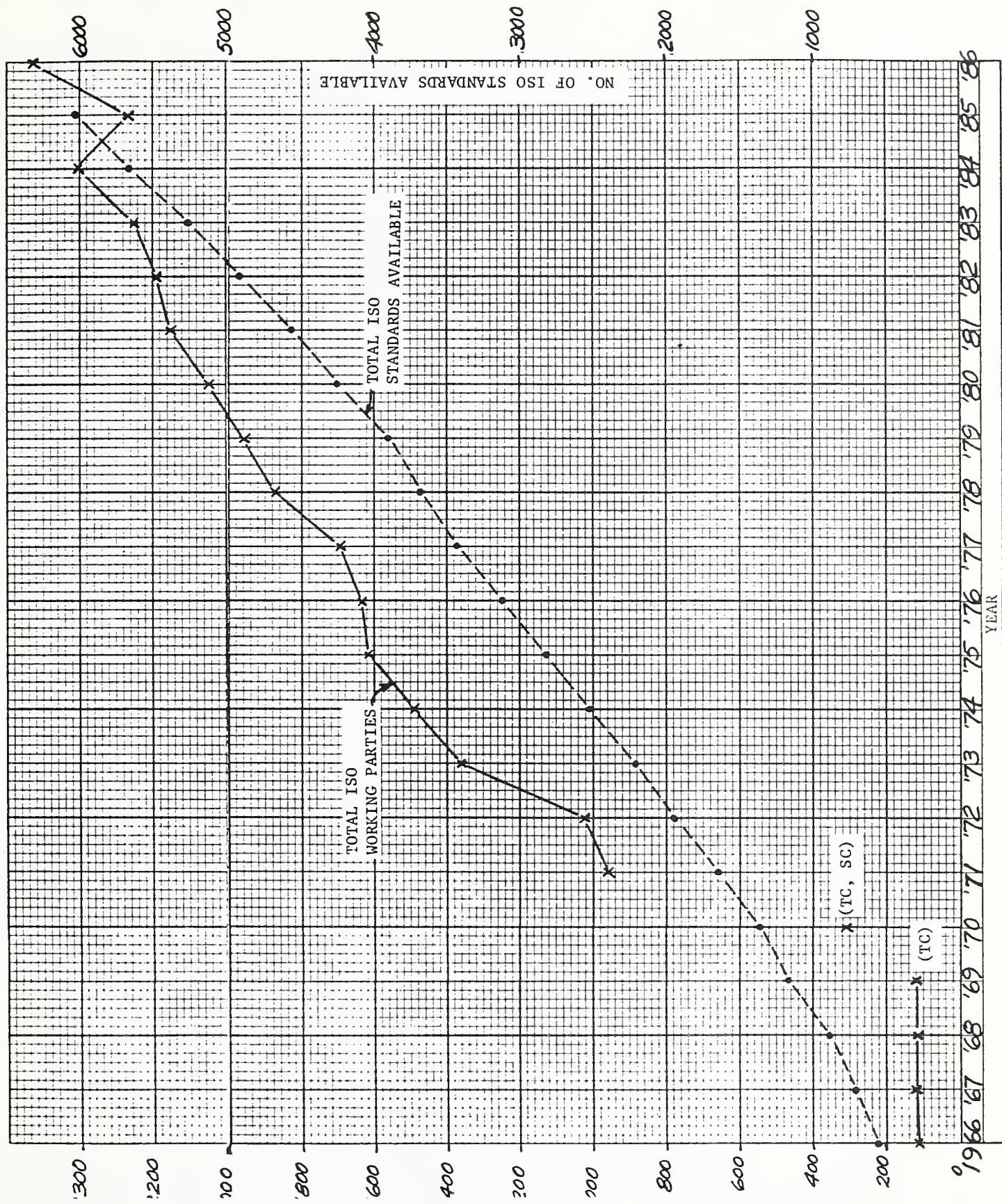


Figure 6 IEC SECRETARIATS HELD BY VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1966-1986

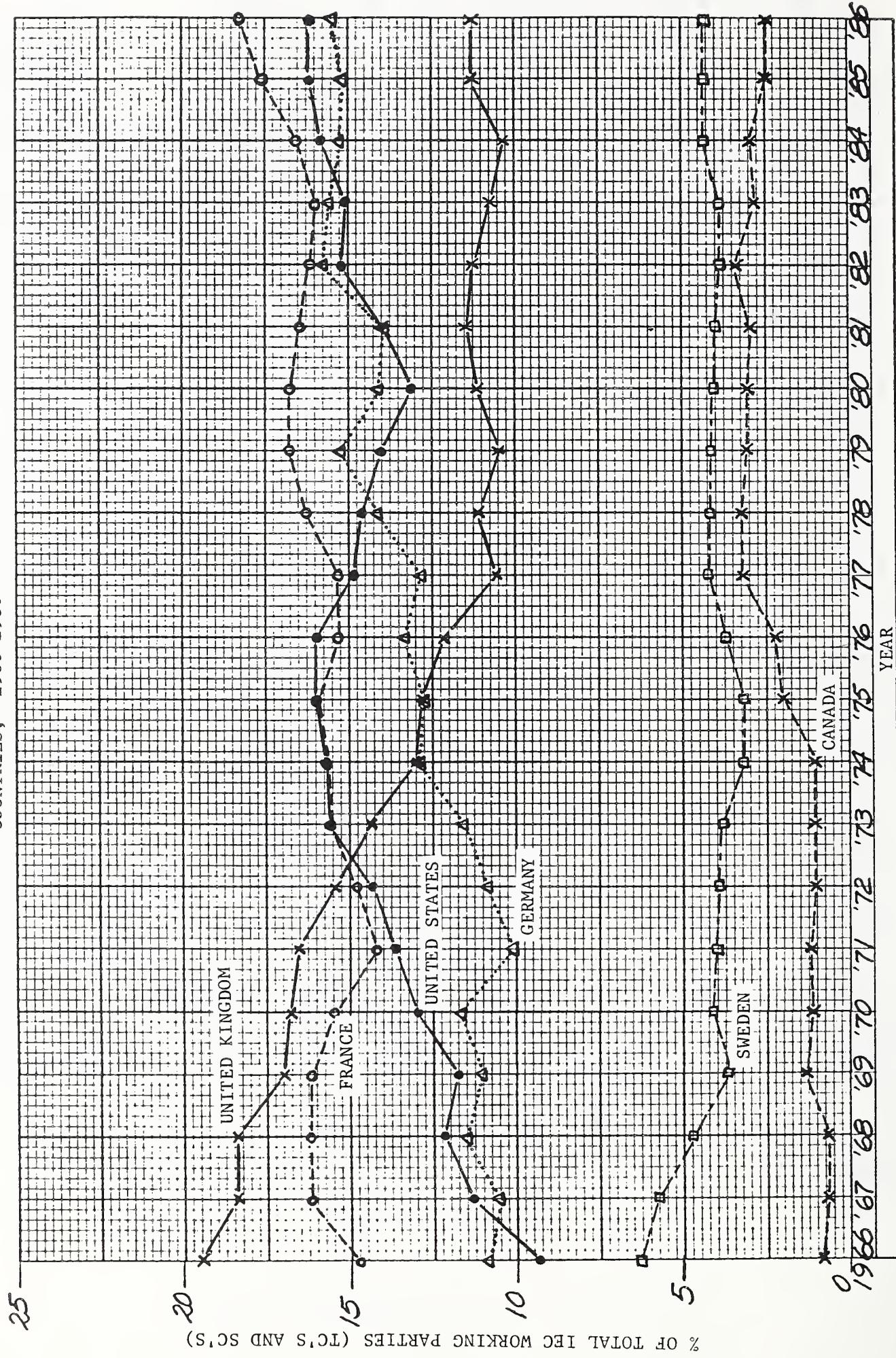


Figure 7 IEC STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES
1966-1986

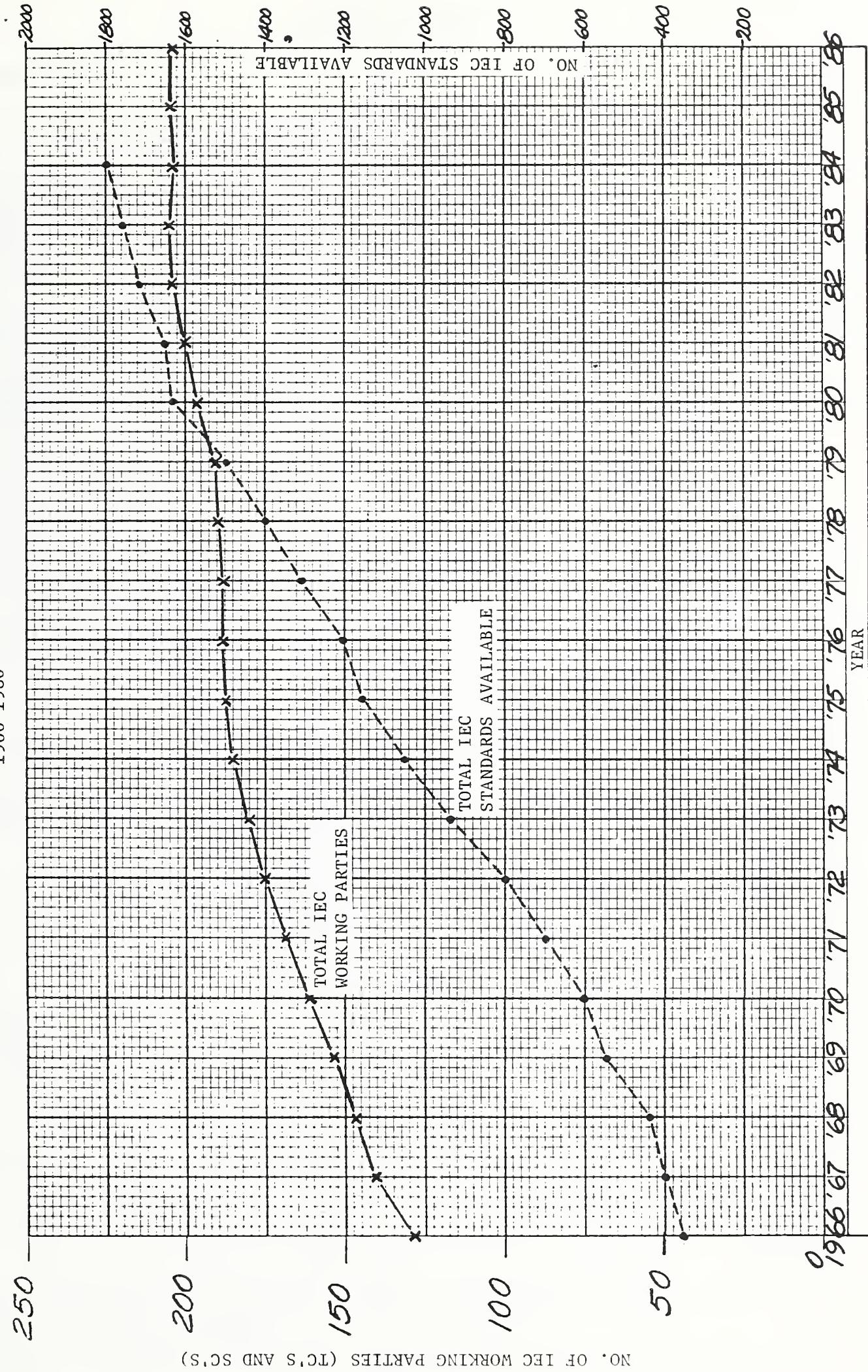


TABLE 1

MEMBERSHIP OF COUNTRIES IN ISO, IEC, AND GATT
STANDARDS CODE ACTIVITIES

COUNTRY	ISO	IEC	GATT STANDARDS CODE
<u>INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES</u>			
AUSTRALIA	M	M	O
AUSTRIA	M	M	M
CANADA	M	M	M
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY			M 1/
BELGIUM	M	M	M
DENMARK	M	M	M
FRANCE	M	M	M
WEST GERMANY (FRG)	M	M	M
GREECE	M		M 2/
IRELAND	M	M	M
ITALY	M	M	M
LUXEMEMBURG			M
NETHERLANDS	M	M	M
PORTUGAL	M	M	M
SPAIN	M	M	M
UNITED KINGDOM	M	M	M
FINLAND	M	M	M
JAPAN	M	M	M
NEW ZEALAND	M	M	M
NORWAY	M	M	M
SOUTH AFRICA	M	M	
SWEDEN	M	M	M
SWITZERLAND	M	M	M
UNITED STATES	M	M	M
ICELAND	C		
TURKEY	M	M	O
<u>NEWLY INDUSTRIALIZING COUNTRIES (NIC'S)</u>			
ARGENTINA	M	M	M 1/
BRAZIL	M	M	M
CHILE	M		M
COLOMBIA	M		O
HONG KONG	C		M
INDIA	M	M	M
ISRAEL	M	M	O
SOUTH KOREA	M	M	M
SINGAPORE	M		M
TAIWAN	M		
MEXICO	M	M	M

TABLE 1, CONT'D.

COUNTRY	ISO	IEC	GATT STANDARDS CODE
LESSER DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LDC'))		
AFGHANISTAN			
ALGERIA	M		
ANGOLA			
ANGUILLA			
ANTIGUA			
ARUBA			
BAHAMAS			
BAHRAIN	C		
BANGLADESH	M		0
BARBADOS	C		
BELIZE			
BENIN			
BERMUDA			
BHUTAN			
BOLIVIA			
BOTSWANA			
BR IND OCEAN TERRITORY			
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS			
BRUNEI			
BURKINA (UPPER VOLTA)			
BURMA			
BURUNDI			
CAMBODIA (KAMPUCHEA)			
CAMEROON	C		
CAPE VERDE			
CAYMAN ISLANDS			
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC			
CHAD			
CHRISTMAS ISLAND			
CUCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS			
COMOROS			
CONGO			
COOK ISLANDS			
COSTA RICA			
CYPRUS	M		
DJIBOUTI			
DOMINICA			
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC			
ECUADOR			0
EGYPT	M	M	M
EL SALVADOR			
EQUATORIAL GUINEA			
ETHIOPIA	M		
FALKLAND ISLANDS			
FIJI			
FRENCH GUIANA			
FRENCH IND OCEAN AREAS			
FRENCH PACIFIC ISLANDS			
FRENCH POLYNESIA			

TABLE 1, CONT'D.

COUNTRY	ISO	IEC	GATT STANDARDS CODE
FRENCH WEST INDIES			
GABON			0
GAMBIA			
GAZA STRIP			
GHANA	M		0
GIBRALTAR			
GREENLAND			
GRENADE			
GUATEMALA			
GUINEA			
GUINEA-BISSAU			
GUYANA			
HAITI			
HEARD ISL & MCDONALD ISL			
HONDURAS			
INDONESIA	M	M	0
IRAN	M		
IRAQ	M		
IVORY COAST	M		0
JAMAICA	M		
JORDAN	C		
KENYA	M		
KIRIBATI (GILBERT ISL) -			
KUWAIT	C		
LAOS			
LEBANON	C		
LEEWARD & WINDWARD ISLES			
LESOTHO			
LIBERIA			
LIBYA	M		
MACAO			
MADAGASCAR			
MALAWI	C		
MALAYSIA	M		0
MALDIVE ISLANDS			
MALI			0
MALTA			
MAURITANIA			
MAURITIUS	C		
MONTSERRAT			
MOROCCO			
MOZAMBIQUE	C		
NAMIBIA			
NAURU			
NEPAL			
NETH ANTILLES			
NEW CALEDONIA			
NICARAGUA			0
NIGER			
NIGERIA	M		0
NIUE			

TABLE 1, CONT'D.

COUNTRY	ISO	IEC	GATT STANDARDS CODE
NORFOLK ISLAND			
OMAN	C		
PACIFIC TRUST TERR.			
PAKISTAN	M	M	M
PANAMA			
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	M		
PARAGUAY			
PERU	M		O
PHILIPPINES	M		M
PITCAIRN ISLAND			
QATAR			
RWANDA			M 27
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE			
SAUDI ARABIA	M		
SENEGAL			O
SEYCHELLES			
SIERRA LEONE			
SOLOMON ISLANDS			
SOMALIA			
SRI LANKA (CEYLON)	M		O
ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS			
ST HELENA			
ST LUCIA			
ST PIERRE AND MIQUELON			
ST VINCENT AND GRENADINES			
SUDAN	M		
SURINAME			
SWAZILAND			
SYRIA	M		
TANZANIA	M		O
THAILAND	M		O
TOGO	C		
TOKELAU ISLANDS			
TONGA			
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	M		O
TUNISIA	M	M	M
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS			
TUVALU			
UGANDA			
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	C		
URUGUAY	C		
VANUATU (NEW HEBRIDES)			
VENEZUELA	M		
WALLIS AND FUTUNA			
WESTERN SAMOA			
YEMEN (ADEN) (S YEMEN)			
ZAIRE			O
ZAMBIA	M		
ZIMBABWE (RHODESIA)			

TABLE 1, CONT'D.

COUNTRY	ISO	IEC	GATT STANDARDS CODE
<u>NON-MARKET ECONOMIES (NME'S)</u>			
ALBANIA	M		
BULGARIA	M	M	O
CHINA	M	M	
CUBA	M		O
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	M	M	M
ESTONIA			
EAST GERMANY (GDR)		M	
HUNGARY	M	M	M
LATVIA			
LITHVANIA			
MONGOLIA	M		
NORTH KOREA	M	M	
POLAND	M	M	O
ROMANIA	M	M	M
USSR	M	M	
VIETNAM	M		
YUGOSLAVIA	M	M	M

LEGEND:

"M" indicates that country is represented as a Member Body in ISO, a National Committee in IEC, or a signatory to the GATT Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (the "Standards Code") as of June 1986.

"C" indicates that country is a Correspondent Member in ISO (generally indicates that the country does not yet have its own national standards body).

"O" indicates that country has "observer" status in GATT Standards Code Committee. ISO and IEC are among seven international organizations that attend meetings in an "observer" capacity.

FOOTNOTES:

1/ The European Community is a signatory to all the GATT agreements. Individual European Community member states are signatories to the Standards Code and Civil Aircraft Code as these Codes go beyond European Community authority.

2/ Signed subject to ratification.

SOURCES:

1. "ISO Participation," ISO, Feb., 1987; "ISO Memento 1987," ISO, 1987.
2. "IEC Yearbook, 1987," IEC, June 1987.
3. "Composition of the Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade," GATT Document, Sept. 25, 1986.
4. Major country groups derived from information provided by:
 - o U.S. Dept. of Commerce, International Trade Administration, Office of Trade and Investment Analysis.
 - o U.S. International Trade Commission, Tariff Schedule of the United States, annotated (TSUSA), 1986.

TABLE 2

U.S. STATUS IN ISO TECHNICAL COMMITTEES (TC)

YEAR ESTABL.	ISO Technical Committees	1966	INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
			1981	1982					
1947	Screw threads	TC 1							
	Fasteners	TC 2							
	Limits and fits	TC 3							
	Rolling bearings	TC 4							
	Ferrous metal pipes and metallic fittings	TC 5							
	Paper, board and pulps	TC 6							
	Shipbuilding and marine structures	TC 8			0	0	0		
	Technical drawings	TC 10							
	Boilers and pressure vessels	TC 11	(S)			(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
	Quantities, units, symbols, conversion factors and conversion tables	TC 12							
	Shafts for machinery and accessories	TC 14			0	0	0	0	0
	Steel	TC 17							
	Zinc and zinc alloys	TC 18			0	0	0	0	0
	Preferred numbers	TC 19							
	Aircraft and space vehicles	TC 20			(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
	Equipment for fire protection and fire fighting	TC 21							
	Road vehicles	TC 22							
	Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry	TC 23							
	Sieves, sieving and other sizing methods	TC 24							
	Cast iron and pig iron	TC 25			0	0	0	0	0
	Copper and copper alloys	TC 26							
	Solid mineral fuels	TC 27							
	Petroleum products and lubricants	TC 28	(S)		(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
	Small tools	TC 29							
	Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits	TC 30							
	Tyres, rims and valves	TC 31			(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
	Refractories	TC 33							
	Agricultural food products	TC 34							
	Paints and varnishes	TC 35			0	0	0	0	0
	Cinematography	TC 36	(S)		(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
	Terminology (principles and co-ordination)	TC 37			0	0	0	0	0
	Textiles	TC 38							
	Machine tools	TC 39							
	Pulleys and belts (including veebelts)	TC 41							
	Photography	TC 42	(S)		(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
	Acoustics	TC 43							
	Welding and allied processes	TC 44							
	Rubber and rubber products	TC 45							
	Documentation	TC 46							
	Chemistry	TC 47			0	0	0	0	0
	Laboratory glassware and related apparatus	TC 48							
	Lac	TC 50			0	0	0	0	0
	Pallets for unit load method of materials handling	TC 51							
	Light gauge metal containers	TC 52							
	Essential oils	TC 54			0	0	0	0	0
	Sawn timber and sawlogs	TC 55			0	0	0	0	0
	Mica	TC 56			0	0	0	0	0
	Metrology and properties of surfaces	TC 57							
	Gas cylinders	TC 58							
	Building construction	TC 59			0	0	0	0	0
	Gears	TC 60							
	Plastics	TC 61	(S)		(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
	Glass containers	TC 63			X	X	X	X	X
	Manganese and chromium ores	TC 65			0	0	0	0	0
	Materials and equipment for petroleum and natural gas industries	TC 67							
1948	Banking	TC 68			(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
"	Applications of statistical methods	TC 69							
1949	Internal combustion engines	TC 70							
"	Concrete, reinforced concrete and pre-stressed concrete	TC 71							
1950	Textile machinery and allied machinery and accessories	TC 72							
"	Cement and lime	TC 74							
1947	Determination of viscosity	TC 66	(S)						
"	Preferred dimensions of wrought metal	TC 62							
1950	Consumer Questions	TC 79			0	0			

TABLE 2, CONT'D. - U.S. STATUS IN ISO TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

YEAR ESTABL.	ISO Technical Committees	1966	INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
			NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE					
1951	Transfusion, infusion and injection equipment for medical use								
1952	Products in fibre reinforced cement	TC 77				o	o	o	o
1953	Light metals and their alloys	TC 79							
"	Common names for pesticides and other agrochemicals	TC 81							
1955	Mining	TC 82				o	o	o	o
"	Sports and recreational equipment	TC 83				o	o	o	o
1956	Syringes for medical use and needles for injections	TC 84							
"	Nuclear energy	TC 85 (S)							
1957	Refrigeration	TC 86							
↓	Cork	TC 87							
1958	Wood-based panels	TC 89				o	o	o	o
↓	Surface active agents	TC 91							
1959	Fire tests on building materials, components and structures	TC 92							
1960	Starch (including derivatives and by-products)	TC 93							
1961	Personal safety - Protective clothing and equipment	TC 94				o	o	o	o
1962	Cranes, lifting appliances and related equipment	TC 96							
↓	Information processing systems	TC 97 (S)				o	(S)	(S)	(S)
1963	Bases for design of structures	TC 98				o	o	o	o
↓	Semi-manufactures of timber	TC 99				o	o	o	o
1964	Chains and chain wheels for power transmission and conveyors	TC 100							
↓	Continuous mechanical handling equipment	TC 101				o	o	o	o
1965	Iron ores	TC 102							
↓	Freight containers	TC 104 (S)				(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1966	Steel wire ropes	TC 105							
↓	Dentistry	TC 106							
1967	Metallic and other non-organic coatings	TC 107							
↓	Mechanical vibration and shock	TC 108 (S)				(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
1968	Oil burners and associated equipment	TC 109				o	o	o	o
↓	Industrial trucks	TC 110							
1969	Round steel link chains, lifting hooks and accessories	TC 111							
↓	Vacuum technology	TC 112				o	o	o	o
1970	Measurement of liquid flow in open channels	TC 113							
↓	Horology	TC 114				o	o	o	o
1971	Pumps	TC 115							
↓	Space heating appliances	TC 116							
1972	Industrial fans	TC 117							
↓	Compressors, pneumatic tools and pneumatic machines	TC 118							
1973	Powder metallurgy	TC 119							
↓	Leather	TC 120				o	o	o	o
1974	Anesthetic and respiratory equipment	TC 121							
↓	Packaging	TC 122							
1975	Plain bearings	TC 123							
↓	Enclosures and conditions for testing	TC 125							
1976	Tobacco and tobacco products	TC 126							
↓	Earth-moving machinery	TC 127							
1977	Glass plant, pipeline and fittings	TC 128							
↓	Aluminium ores	TC 129							
1978	Graphic technology	TC 130							
↓	Fluid power systems	TC 131				X	X	X	
1979	Ferroalloys	TC 132				(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)
↓	Sizing systems and designations for clothes	TC 133							
1980	Fertilizers and soil conditioners	TC 134							
↓	Non-destructive testing	TC 135							
1981	Furniture	TC 138							
↓	Sizing system, designations and marking for boots and shoes	TC 137				o	o	o	o
1982	Plastics pipes, fittings and valves for the transport of fluids	TC 138				o	o	o	o
↓	Cleaning equipment for air and other gases	TC 142							
1983	Air distribution and air diffusion	TC 144							
↓	Graphical symbols	TC 145							
1984	Air quality	TC 146							
↓	Aromatic Hydrocarbons Safety Colours and signs	TC 179 TC 201				o	o	o	

TABLE 21 (Cont'd.) - U.S. STATUS IN ISO TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

SOURCE: (1) ISO Booklet "PARTICIPATION IN ISO TECHNICAL COMMITTEES" for years 1982 thru 1986

(2) NBS Progress Report No.1. "ECONOMIC IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZATION ON U.S. INDUSTRY AND TRADE" for 1966

(3) CORRESPONDENCE WITH I^{SO}, JUNE 1986.

TABLE 3 - BASIC DATA ON THE TOP 10 U.S. TRADING PARTNERS
WITH ISO MEMBER BODIES

ISO Member Body Country-Abbrev.	Legal Status of Member Body**	Annual Budget (1985) in Swiss Francs	(Direct/Indirect personnel)	Total Staff	SOURCES OF REVENUE (in %)***							RESPONSIBILITIES****				
					G	S	P	C	O	S	P	C	Q	M	E	T
Canada	SCC	PL	16 909 180	77	89	6			5	X					X	
Japan	JISC	GD	7 561 000	93/161	100					X	X				X	
W Germany	DIN	PS	60 000 000	580/170	20	20	58	2		X	X				X	
Mexico	DGN	GD	20 600 000	850/25	100					X	X				X	
United Kingdom	BSI	PL	65 526 000	1042/3	17	16	24	36	6	X	X	X			X	
Korea	KBS	GD	2 174 358	84/90	100					X	X				X	
France	AFNOR	PG	48 000 000	440/250	41					X	X				X	
Italy	UNI	PG	3 835 000	45/80	25	27	45			X	X				X	
Netherlands	NNI	PS	19 963 000	120/150	17	37	41			X	X				X	
Brazil	ABNT	PG	6 480 000	184/30	30	35	15	10	10	X	X				X	
United States	ANSI	PS	15 601 740	105		40	56	4		X	X				X	

*Abbreviations of Member Bodies:

SCC-Standards Council of Canada

JISC-Japanese Industrial Standards Committee

DIN-Deutsches Institut fur Normung

DGN-Direccion General de Normas

BSI-British Standards Institution

KBS-Korean Bureau of Standards

AFNOR-Association francaise de normalisation

UNI-Ente Nazionale Italiano di Unificazione

NNI-Nederland Normalisatie-instituut

ABNT-Associacao Brasileira de Normas Tecnicas

ANSI-American National Standards Institution

**Designation of Legal Status of ISO Member Bodies:

GD-Governmental Department

PL-Organization Incorporated by Public Law

PG-Organization Incorporated by Private Law but granted official recognition by a governmental authority

PS-Private Sector Organization

***Sources of Revenue

G-Government Grants

S-Subscriptions

P-Publications

C-Certification Testing

O-Other

****Responsibilities

S-Standards Preparation

C-Certification

M-Metrology

T-Testing

P-Sale of Publications

Q-Quality Services

E-Education

R-Applied Industrial Research

TABLE 4

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE IEC	1966	'67	'68	'69	'70	'71	'72	'73	'74	'75	'76	'77	'78	'79	'80	'81	'82	'83	'84	'85	'86
1: Terminology																					
2: Rotating machinery																					
2A: Turbine-type generators																					
2B: Mounting dimensions and output series																					
2F: Carbon brushes, brush holders, commutators and slip-rings																					
2G: Test methods and procedures																					
2H: Degrees of protection, methods of cooling and mounting arrangements																					
2J: Classification of insulation systems for rotating machinery																					
3: Graphical symbols																					
3A: Graphical symbols for diagrams																					
3B: Preparation of diagrams, charts and tables. Item designation																					
3C: Graphical symbols for use on equipment																					
4: Hydraulic turbines																					
5: Steam turbines																					
7: Bare aluminium conductors																					
8: Standard voltages, current ratings and frequencies																					
9: Electric traction equipment																					
10: Fluids for electrotechnical applications																					
10A: Hydrocarbon insulating oils																					
10B: Insulating liquids other than hydrocarbon oils																					
11: Recommendations for overhead lines																					
12: Radiocommunications																					
12A: Receiving equipment																					
12B: Safety																					
12C: Transmitting equipment																					
12D: Aerials (antennas)																					
12E: Microwave systems																					
12F: Equipment used in the mobile services																					
12G: Cabled distribution systems																					
13: Equipment for electrical energy measurement and load control																					
14: Power transformers																					
14B: On-load tap changers																					
14C: Reactors																					
14D: Small power transformers and special transformers																					
15: Insulating materials																					
15A: Short-time tests																					
15B: Endurance tests																					
15C: Specifications																					
16: Terminal marking and other identifications																					
17: Switchgear and controlgear																					
17A: High-voltage switchgear and controlgear																					
17B: Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear																					
17C: High-voltage enclosed switchgear and controlgear																					
17D: Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies																					
18A: Electrical installations in ships																					
18B: Cables and cable installations																					
20: Electric cables																					
20A: High-voltage cables																					
20B: Low-voltage cables																					
21: Secondary cells and batteries																					
21A: Alkaline secondary cells and batteries																					
22: Power electronics																					
22B: Semiconductor converter																					
22D: Power converters for electric rolling stock																					
22E: Stabilized power supplies																					
22F: Converters for high-voltage d.c. power transmission																					
22G: Semiconductor power converters for adjustable speed electric drives systems																					

TABLE 4. CONT'D.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE IEC	1966	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
23: Electrical accessories																					
23A: Conduits for electrical purposes																					
23B: Plugs, socket-outlets and switches																					
23C: World-wide plug and socket-outlet systems																					
23E: Circuit-breakers and similar equipment for household use																					
23F: Connecting devices																					
23G: Appliance couplers																					
23H: Industrial plugs and socket-outlets																					
23J: Switches for appliances																					
25: Quantities and units, and their letter symbols																					
26: Electric welding																					
27: Industrial electroheating equipment																					
28: Insulation co-ordination for low-voltage equipment																					
29: Electroacoustics																					
29C: Measuring devices																					
29D: Ultrasonics																					
31: Electrical apparatus for explosive atmospheres																					
31A: Flameproof enclosures																					
31B: Sand-filled apparatus																					
31C: Increased safety apparatus																					
31D: Pressurized and associated techniques																					
31G: Intrinsically-safe apparatus																					
31H: Apparatus for use in the presence of ignitable dust																					
31I: Classification of hazardous areas and installation requirements																					
32: Fuses																					
32A: High-voltage fuses																					
32B: Low-voltage fuses																					
32C: Miniature fuses																					
33: Power capacitors																					
34: Lamps and related equipment																					
34A: Lamps																					
34B: Lamp caps and holders																					
34C: Auxiliaries for discharge lamps																					
34D: Luminaires																					
35: Primary cells and batteries																					
36: Insulators																					
36A: Insulated bushings																					
36B: Insulators for overhead lines																					
36C: Insulators for sub-stations																					
37: Surge arresters																					
38: Instrument transformers																					
39: Electronic tubes																					
40: Capacitors and resistors for electronic equipment																					
41: Electrical relays																					
41A: All-or-nothing relays																					
41B: Measuring relays and protection equipment																					
42: High-voltage testing techniques																					
43: Electric fans for household and similar purposes																					
44: Electrical equipment of industrial machines																					
45: Nuclear instrumentation																					
45A: Reactor instrumentation																					
45B: Radiation protection instrumentation																					
46: Cables, wires and waveguides for telecommunication equipment																					
46A: R.F. cables																					
46B: Waveguides and their accessories																					
46C: L.F. cables and wires																					
46D: Connectors for r.f. cables																					
46E: R.F. cables																					
47: Integrated circuits																					
47A: Semiconductor devices																					
47B: Microprocessor systems																					
48: Electronic components for electronic equipment																					
48B: Connectors																					
48C: Switches																					
48D: Mechanical structures for electronic equipment																					
49: Photoelectric devices for frequency control and selection																					
49A. Sockets and Accessories for Plugs and Devices																					
49B. Electric and Magnetic Components and Units																					

TABLE 4, CONT'D.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE IEC		966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986
50:	Environmental testing																					
50A:	Shock and vibration tests																					
50B:	Climatic tests																					
50C:	Miscellaneous environmental tests																					
50D:	Fire hazard testing																					
51:	Magnetic components and ferrite materials																					
52:	Printed circuits																					
55:	Winding wires																					
56:	Reliability and maintainability																					
57:	Telecontrol, teleprotection and associated telecommunications for electric power systems																					
58:	Methods of measurement of electrical properties of metallic materials																					
59:	Performance of household electrical appliances																					
59A:	Electric dishwashers																					
59B:	Cooking appliances																					
59C:	Heating appliances																					
59D:	Home laundry appliances																					
59E:	Ironing and pressing appliances																					
59F:	Floor treatment appliances																					
59G:	Small kitchen machines																					
59H:	Microwave appliances																					
59I:	Hand-held electric tools																					
60:	Recording																					
60A:	Sound recording																					
60B:	Video recording																					
61:	Safety of household and similar electrical appliances																					
61B:	Safety of household microwave ovens																					
61C:	Household appliances for refrigeration																					
61D:	Appliances for air-conditioning for household and similar purposes																					
61E:	Electrical commercial catering equipment																					
61F:	Safety of hand-held motor-operated tools																					
61G:	Safety of projectors																					
61H:	Safety of electrically-operated farm appliances																					
61I:	Electrical motor-operated cleaning appliances for industrial use																					
62:	Electrical equipment in medical practice																					
62A:	Common aspects of electrical equipment used in medical practice																					
62B:	X-ray equipment operating up to 400 kV and accessories																					
62C:	High-energy radiation equipment and equipment for nuclear medicine																					
62D:	Electromedical equipment																					
63:	Insulation systems																					
64:	Electrical installations of buildings																					
65:	Industrial process measurement and control																					
65A:	System considerations																					
65B:	Elements of systems																					
65C:	Digital data communication for measurement and control systems																					
66:	Measuring equipment for electronic techniques																					
66A:	Generators																					
66B:	Oscilloscopes																					
66C:	Bridges and meters																					
66D:	Analyzing equipment																					
66E:	Safety of measuring, control and associated equipment																					
68:	Magnetic alloys and steels																					
53:	Computers and Information Processing																					
53B:																						
53A:																						

TABLE 4, CONT'D.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES AND SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE IEC	1966	'67	'68	'69	'70	'71	'72	'73	'74	'75	'76	'77	'78	'79	'80	'81	'82	'83	'84	'85	'86
69: Electric road vehicles and electric industrial trucks																					
70: Degrees of protection by enclosures																					
71: Electrical installations for outdoor sites under heavy conditions (including open-cast mines and quarries)																					
72: Automatic controls for household use																					
73: Short-circuit currents																					
74: Safety of data processing equipment and office machines																					
75: Classification of environmental conditions																					
76: Laser equipment																					
77: Electromagnetic compatibility between electrical equipment including networks																					
77A: Equipment for connection to the public low-voltage supply system thereto																					
77B: Industrial and other non-public networks and equipment connected thereto																					
78: Tools for live working																					
79: Alarm systems																					
80: Navigational instruments																					
81: Lightning protection																					
82: Solar photovoltaic energy systems																					
83: Information technology equipment																					
84: Equipment and systems in the field of audio, video and audiovisual engineering																					
85: Measuring equipment for basic electrical quantities																					
86: Fibre optics																					
86A: Fibres and cables (provisional title)																					
86B: Accessories (provisional title)																					
TOTAL U.S. SECRETARATS																					
12 16 18 18 21 23 25 28 29 30 30 28 27 26 28 31 31 32 33 33																					

LEGEND:

 = U.S. HANDS SECRETARIAT OR TC OR SC

 = Participation

 = TC OR SC DISSOLVED

 = COMMITTEE NOT YET ESTABLISHED

SOURCE: "IEC DIRECTORY" for Years 1966 thru 1986

(2) Correspondence from IEC, June, 1986.

TABLE 5
LISTING OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS DIRECTLY ADOPTED
IN THE UNITED STATES AS "ANSI/ISO" STANDARDS

1. ANSI/ISO 5/1 - 1984, ANSI PH 2.16-1984, Terms, Symbols, and Notations - Density Measurements.
2. ANSI/ISO 5/2 - 1985, ANSI PH 2.19-1986, Density measurements-Geometric Conditions for Transmission Density.
3. ANSI/ISO 5/3 - 1984, ANSI PH 2.18-1985, Spectral Conditions.
4. ANSI/ISO 5/4 - 1983, ANSI PH 2.17-1985, Density Measurements, Geometric Conditions for Reflection Density.
5. ANSI/ISO 2240 - 1982, ANSI PH 2.21-1983, Method for Determining ISO Speed of Color Reversal Films.
6. ANSI/ISO 3028 - 1984, ANSI PH 2.28-1985, Camera Flash Illuminants - Determination of ISO Spectral Distribution Index.
7. ANSI/ISO 3334 - 1979, Microcopying - ISO Test Chart No. 2- Description and Use in Photographic Documentary Reproduction.
8. ANSI/ISO 4341 - 1978, Magnetic Tape Cassette and Cartridge labeling and File Structure for Information Interchange.
9. ANSI/ISO 6053 - 1979, ANSI PH 3.107-1983, Shutter Cable Release Tip and Socket, Dimensions for.
10. ANSI/ISO 6328 - 1982, ANSI PH 2.33-1983, Determining the Resolving Power of Photographic materials, Method for.
11. ANSI/ISO 6728 - 1983, ANSI PH 3.607-1985, Camera Lenses- Determination of ISO Colour Contribution Index.
12. ANSI/ISO 6846-1983, ANSI PH 2.2-1984, Black and White Continuous Tone Papers - Determination of ISO Speed and Range for Printing.
13. ANSI/ISO 7187 - 1983, ANSI PH 2.47-1984, Direct Positive Color Print Camera Materials - Determination of ISO Speed.
14. ANSI/ISO 7589 - 1984, ANSI PH 2.29-1985, Illuminants for Photographic Sensitometry: Daylight and Incandescent Tungsten.
15. ANSI/ISO 8211 - 1985, Information Processing-Specification for Data Descriptive File for Information Interchange.

SOURCE: ANSI Catalog, 1987

TABLE 6

1986 U.S. TRADE DATA

SCHEDULE E
COMMODITY
CODEU.S. Total Exports
F.o.b. Value in
Millions of DollarsU.S. Total Trade
Balance Value in
Millions of Dollars

DESCRIPTION	U.S. Imports C.i.f. Value in Millions of Dollars
78 ROAD VEHICLES (AUTOMOBILES, BUSES, TRUCKS, ETC.)	10,989
75 OFFICE MACHINES & ADP EQUIPMENT & PARTS	16,466
79 TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT, N.S.P.F. (AIRCRAFT, RAIL, SHIPS)	16,401
77 ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS & APPLIANCES & PARTS	14,773
71 POWER GENERATING MACHINERY & PARTS, N.S.P.F.	9,499
72 SPECIALIZED MACHINERY FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	9,432
74 GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY & EQUIP. & MACHINE PARTS	7,242
87 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS, N.S.P.F.	6,966
51 ORGANIC CHEMICALS & RELATED PRODUCTS	6,391
76 TELECOMMUNICATIONS & SOUND RECORDING & REPRODUCING EQUIP.	4,942
58 SYNTHETIC RESINS; RUBBER & PLASTICS MATERIALS	4,325
54 MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	3,136
69 MANUFACTURES OF METAL, N.S.P.F. (WIRE, CABLE, NAILS, HAND TOOLS, ETC.)	3,092
52 INORGANIC CHEMICALS	3,091
59 CHEMICAL MATERIALS & PRODUCTS, N.S.P.F.	2,721
65 TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES & RELATED PRODUCTS	2,643
64 PAPER, PAPERBOARD & MANUFACTURES THEREOF	2,642
88 PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIP., SUPPLIES, OPTICAL GOODS, WATCHES, CLOCKS	2,530
66 NONMETALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES (CEMENT, GLASS, ABRASIVES)	2,231
56 FERTILIZERS & FERTILIZER MATERIALS, N.S.P.F.	1,936
68 NONFERROUS METALS	1,557
73 METAL WORKING MACHINERY	1,523
67 IRON & STEEL	1,121
84 WEARING APPAREL & CLOTHING ACCESSORIES	937
55 ESSENTIAL OILS & PERFUME MATERIALS; CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	814
63 CORK & WOOD MANUFACTURES, EXCLUDING FURNITURE	559
82 FURNITURE & PARTS THEREOF	547
61 LEATHER, LEATHER MANUFACTURES, N.S.P.F., & DRESSED FURSKINS	522
53 DYEING, TANNING, & COLORING MATERIALS - NATURAL & SYNTHETIC	517
62 TIRES & TUBES FOR TIRES - RUBBER OR PLASTIC	323
81 SANITARY, PLUMBING, HEATING & LIGHTING FIXTURES, & PARTS	225
85 FOOTWEAR - NEW EXCEPT MILITARY & ORTHOPEDIC	153
57 EXPLOSIVES & PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS	82
83 TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS & OTHER PERSONAL GOODS	39

TABLE 7

ISO SECRETARIATS/CHAIRMANSHIPS AND PARTICIPATION LEVELS APPLICABLE
TO MAJOR PRODUCT GROUPS

COMMODITY CODE	MAJOR PRODUCT GROUP	Total ISO Secretariats			US Secretariats Held			TC Chair- manships Held			Partici- pation		
		TC	SC	WG	Total	TC	SC	WG	Total	TC	SC	WG	Total
78	ROAD VEHICLES	2	26	83	111	0	5	8	13	0	1	1	1
75	OFFICE MACHINES & ADP EQUIPMENT	3	19	77	99	1	6	19	26	1	3	1	3
79	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	2	21	55	78	1	2	10	13	0	2	1	2
77	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS & APPLIANCES	1	7	4	12	0	3	0	3	0	1	1	1
71	POWER GENERATING MACHINERY	3	13	42	58	1	2	7	10	0	0	3	3
72	SPECIALIZED MACHINERY FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	7	38	42	87	1	5	4	10	1	1	5	2
74	GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY & EQUIP. & MACHINE PARTS	18	75	143	236	3	12	17	32	2	16	3	16
87	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS	6	21	32	59	0	1	3	4	0	0	5	1
51	ORGANIC CHEMICALS & RELATED PRODUCTS	3	16	27	46	1	2	9	12	1	1	2	2
76	TELECOMMUNICATIONS & SOUND RECORDING & REPRODUCING EQUIP.												
58	SYNTHETIC RESINS; RUBBER & PLASTICS MATERIALS	3	19	100	122	1	3	13	17	1	1	3	0
54	MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS												
69	MANUFACTURES OF METAL	9	31	50	90	0	2	3	5	0	0	7	2
52	INORGANIC CHEMICALS	11	49	71	131	0	3	11	14	0	0	8	3
59	CHEMICAL MATERIALS & PRODUCTS	5	21	48	74	1	2	12	15	1	1	4	1
65	TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES & RELATED PRODUCTS	1	13	43	57	0	2	4	6	0	0	1	1
64	PAPER, PAPERBOARD & MANUFACTURES THEREOF	1	4	24	29	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	1
88	PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIP., SUPPLIES, OPTICAL GOODS, WATCHES, CLOCKS	5	20	24	49	2	0	2	4	0	0	4	1
66	NONMETALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES	14	30	70	114	1	2	7	10	1	1	8	5
56	FERTILIZERS & FERTILIZER MATERIALS	2	9	6	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
68	NONFERROUS METALS	5	18	42	65	0	2	6	8	0	0	4	1
73	METAL WORKING MACHINERY	5	25	42	72	0	3	3	6	0	0	4	1
67	IRON & STEEL	4	29	52	85	0	2	4	6	0	0	3	1
84	WEARING APPAREL & CLOTHING ACCESSORIES	2	6	10	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
55	ESSENTIAL OILS & PERFUME MATERIALS; CLEANSING PREPARATIONS	2	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
63	CORK & WOOD MANUFACTURES, EXCLUDING FURNITURE	8	20	59	87	0	1	2	3	0	0	2	6
82	FURNITURE & PARTS THEREOF	1	6	14	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
61	LEATHER, LEATHER MANUFACTURES	1	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
53	DYEING, TANNING, & COLORING MATERIALS	1	6	22	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
62	TIRES & TUBES FOR TIRES	1	8	21	30	1	1	10	12	1	1	1	1
81	SANITARY, PLUMBING, HEATING & LIGHTING FIXTURES, & PARTS	5	20	34	59	1	0	3	4	0	0	3	2
85	FOOTWEAR - NEW EXCEPT MILITARY & ORTHOPEDIC	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
57	EXPLOSIVES & PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS												
83	TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS & OTHER PERSONAL GOODS												

LEGEND: "P" = Participant Status
"0" = Observer Status
"NR" = Not Represented

TABLE 8

IEC SECRETARIATS/CHAIRMANSHIPS FOR IEC/TCS AND SCs APPLICABLE
TO MAJOR PRODUCT GROUPS

COMMODITY CODE	MAJOR PRODUCT GROUP	Total IEC Secretariats			U.S. Secretariats			U.S. Chairmanships		
		TC	SC	Total	TC	SC	Total	TC	SC	Total
78	ROAD VEHICLES	4	3	7	0	1	1	0	0	0
75	OFFICE MACHINES & ADP EQUIPMENT	2	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	1
79	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS & APPLIANCES	19	41	60	3	7	10	4	4	8
71	POWER GENERATING MACHINERY	4	9	13	2	1	3	3	3	3
72	SPECIALIZED MACHINERY FOR PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
74	GENERAL INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY & EQUIP. & MACHINE PARTS	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC & CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS	7	12	19	1	2	3	4	4	4
51	ORGANIC CHEMICALS & RELATED PRODUCTS	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	TELECOMMUNICATIONS & SOUND RECORDING & REPRODUCING EQUIP.	10	15	25	4	5	9	2	2	2
58	SYNTHETIC RESINS; RUBBER & PLASTICS MATERIALS									
54	MEDICINAL & PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS									
69	MANUFACTURES OF METAL									
52	INORGANIC CHEMICALS									
59	CHEMICAL MATERIALS & PRODUCTS									
65	TEXTILE YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES & RELATED PRODUCTS									
64	PAPER, PAPERBOARD & MANUFACTURES THEREOF									
88	PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIP., SUPPLIES, OPTICAL GOODS, WATCHES, CLOCKS	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	2	2
66	NONMETALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES									
56	FERTILIZERS & FERTILIZER MATERIALS									
68	NONFERROUS METALS									
73	METAL WORKING MACHINERY									
67	IRON & STEEL	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	WEARING APPAREL & CLOTHING ACCESSORIES	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	ESSENTIAL OILS & PERFUME MATERIALS; CLEANSING PREPARATIONS									
63	CORK & WOOD MANUFACTURES, EXCLUDING FURNITURE									
82	FURNITURE & PARTS THEREOF									
61	LEATHER, LEATHER MANUFACTURES									
53	DYEING, TANNING, & COLORING MATERIALS									
62	TIRES & TUBES FOR TIRES									
81	SANITARY, PLUMBING, HEATING & LIGHTING FIXTURES, & PARTS	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	FOOTWEAR - NEW EXCEPT MILITARY & ORTHOPEDIC									
57	EXPLOSIVES & PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS									
83	TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS & OTHER PERSONAL GOODS									

TABLE 9

ANALYSIS OF 1986 U.S. EXPORTS AND U.S. HELD
ISO/IEC SECRETARIATS BY DATA SETS

EXPORT RANGE	COMMODITY CODES GROUPS	TOTAL EXPORT VALUE (AVERAGE VALUE PER COMMODITY CODE)	TOTAL IMPORT VALUE (AVERAGE VALUE PER COMMODITY CODE)	TOTAL NO. ISO & IEC SECRETARIATS	TOTAL NO. U.S.-HELD ISO & IEC SECRETARIATS	% OF TOTAL SECRETARIATS HELD BY U.S.
\$19B<E\$10B	78,75,79,77	\$67B (\$17B)	\$112B (\$28B)	376	67	17.8%
\$10B<E\$5B	71,72,74,87,51	\$40B (\$8B)	\$38.7B (\$7.7B)	524	74	14.1%
\$5B<E\$2B	76,58,69,52,59, 65,64,88,66	\$31B (\$3.1B)	\$63.9B (\$6.4B)	695	84	12.1%
\$2B<E\$0	56,68,73,67,84, 55,63,82,61,53, 62, 81,85,57,83	\$11B (\$0.7B)	\$60.9B (\$4.1B)	502	39	7.8%
TOTALS FOR 4 PRODUCT GROUPS:		\$148B (\$4.5B)	\$275.5B (\$8.3B)	2097	264	12.6%
TOTAL ISO AND IEC SECRETARIATS IN 1986:				2569	330	12.9%

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