Carbon Footprinting of Freight Transport Within International Standards

An ISO Overview

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International Organization for Standardization

What is ISO?

- ISO (International Organization for Standardization) is the world's largest developer of voluntary International Standards. International Standards give state of the art specifications for products, services and good practice, helping to make industry more efficient and effective. Developed through global consensus, they help to break down barriers to international trade.

- ISO is a network of **164** national standards bodies who make up the ISO membership and represent ISO in their country.

- Members participating in technical committees form national mirror committees with relevant stakeholder groups.

ISO – A Global System

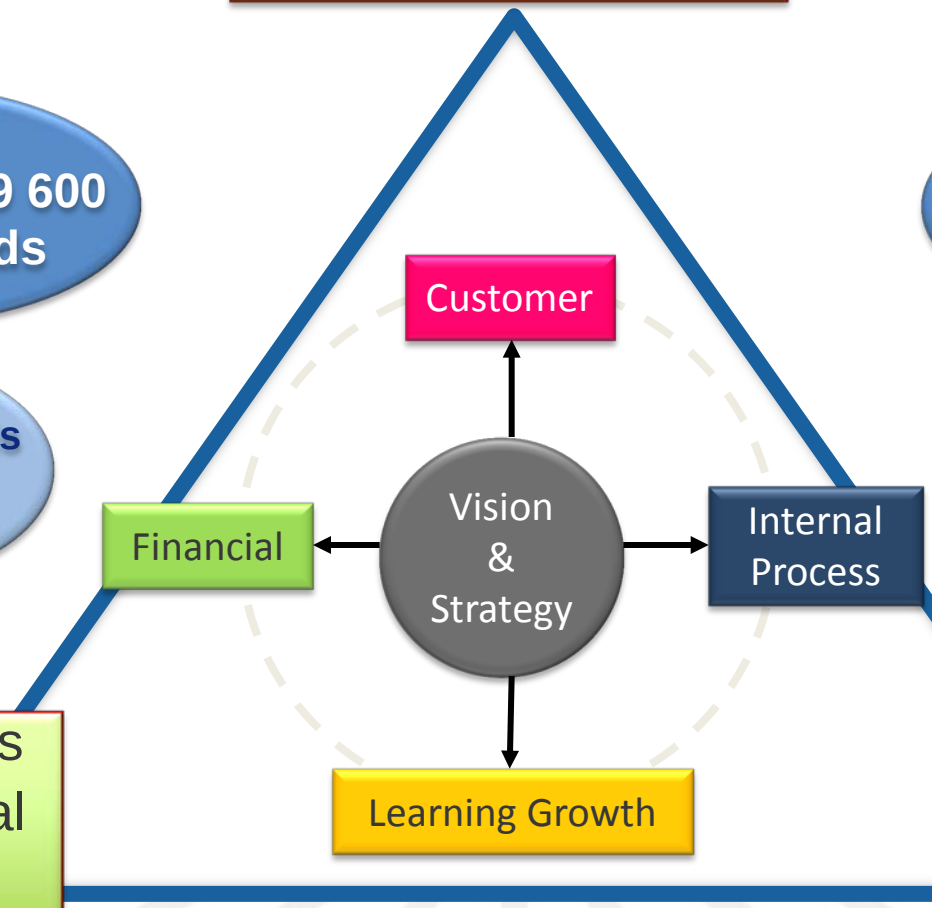
Updated December 2012

164 national members
98% of world GNI
97% of world population

Collection of 19 600 ISO Standards

Over 625 organizations in liaison

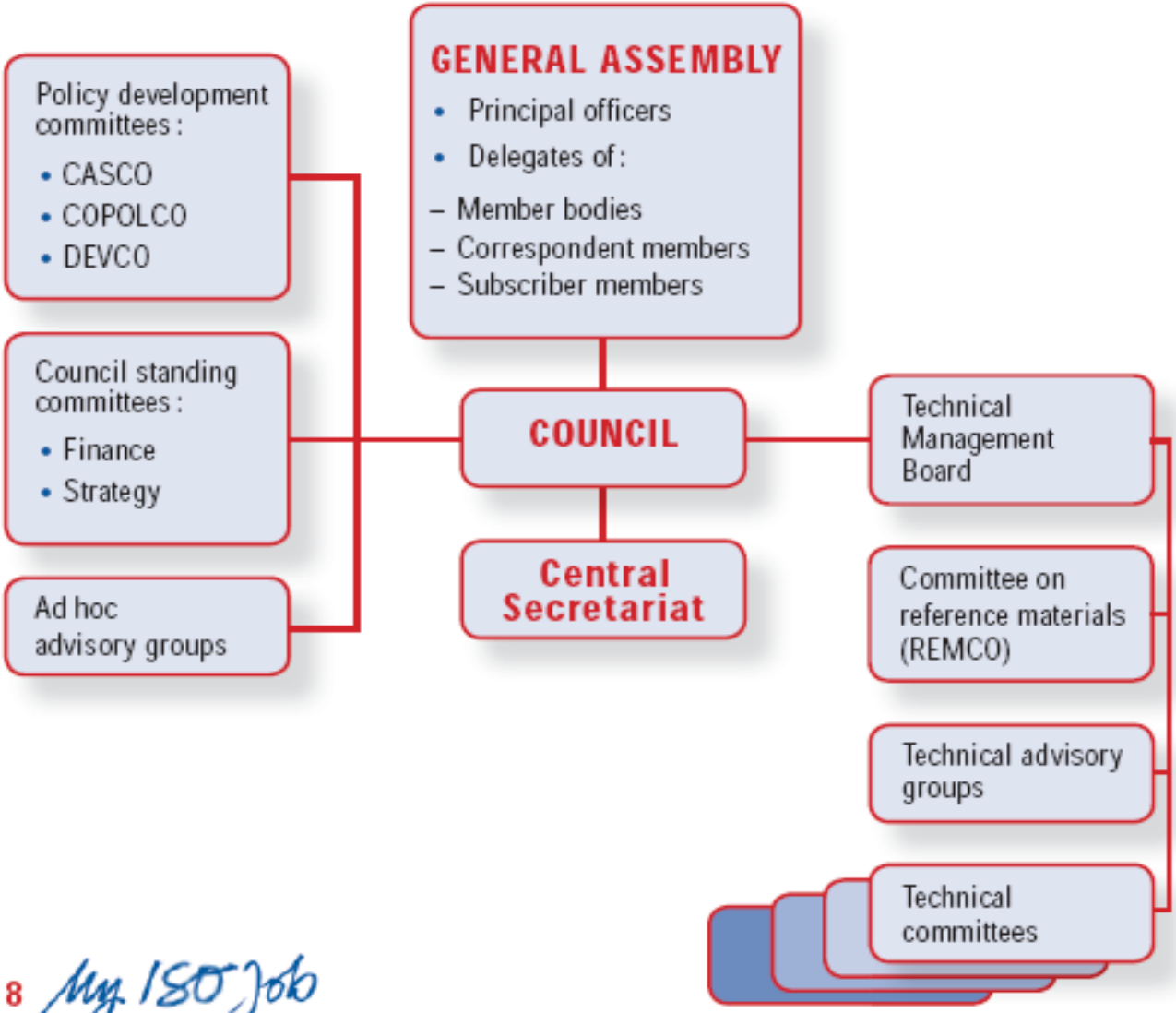
1 208 standards produced in 2011



224 active TCs
3 354 technical bodies
100 000 experts

Central Secrétariat in Geneva
154 FTE staff

ISO Management Structure



8 My ISO Job

Standards Are a Major Asset For…

- **States and communities** – Economic competitiveness and access to world markets, regulation, sustainable development, loyal competition, public purchase…
- **Companies** – technology transfer, market knowledge, good management practices, quality recognition…
- **Consumers** – products and services comparison, quality improvement, information on performance, security and impact on environment
- **Researchers** – measurements, risk assessment, dissemination of innovation, not re-inventing the wheel

International Standards - *Some Key Principles*

- Transparency *
- Openness *
- Consensus and impartiality *
- Market relevance and effectiveness *
- Coherence *
- Development dimension *
- Stakeholder engagement
- Due process
- National implementation/adoption

** explicit principles for the "development of international standards, guides and recommendations with relation to articles 2, 5 and Annex 3 of the WTO/TBT agreement"*

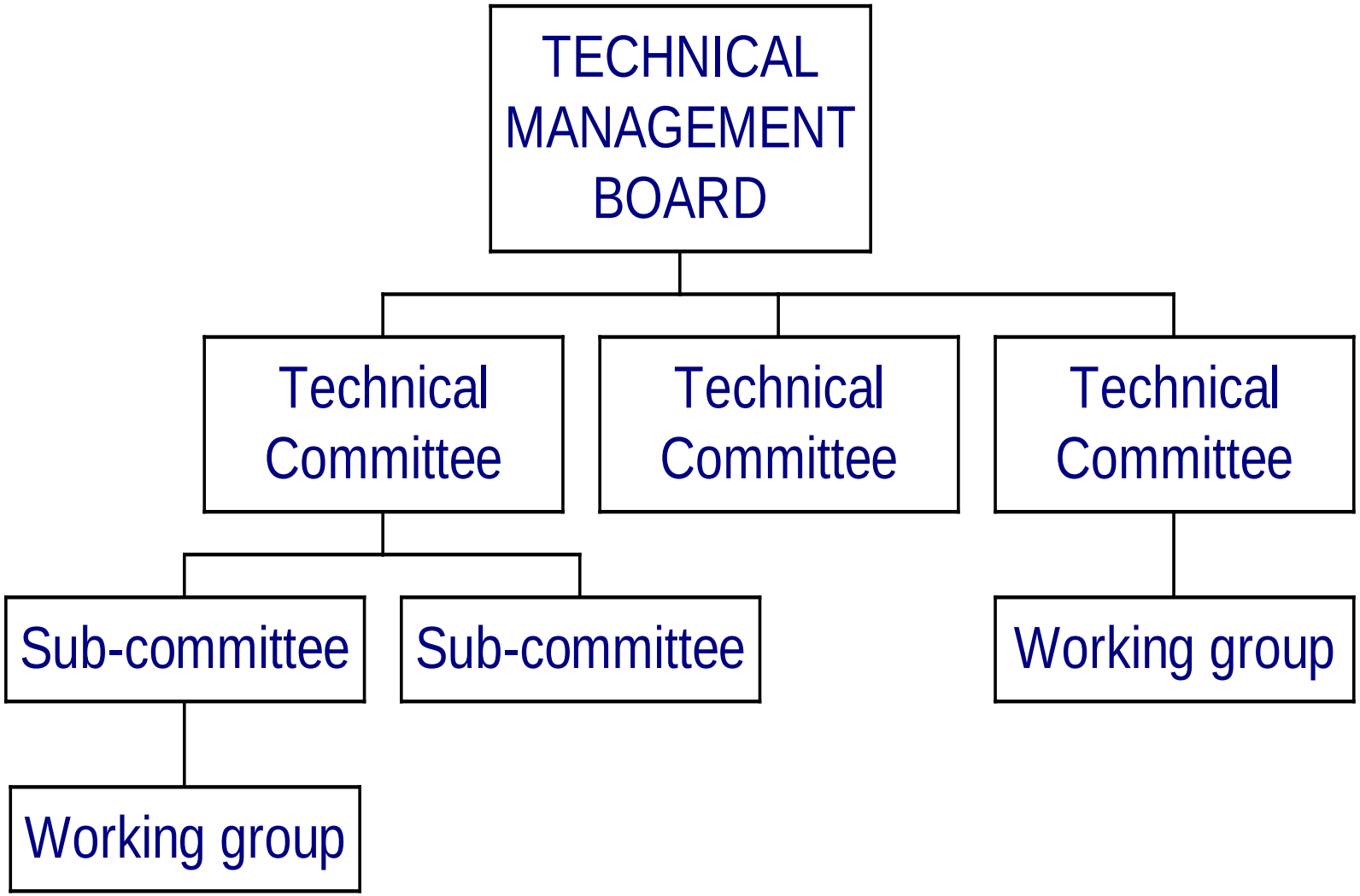
Standards for a better world

For more about ISO's work programme as it affects consumers, see the ISO Directory for consumer interest participation: **www.iso.org/COPOLCO_interest**

* In collaboration with IEC.

Designed by Alexane ROSA

Technical Committee Structure



Membership of ISO Committees

P – Participating

- Member bodies that want to **play an active** role
- Have **obligation to vote**
- Also **identify experts** to contribute
- Provide **national delegations**

O – Observer

- Those who **wish to follow**
- Can still **make contributions**
- But **do not want to commit**
- Open to ISO Member bodies and Correspondent members

Liaisons

- International organizations
- Internal liaisons (committee-to-committee)
- Participation or information
- Helps to ensure **wider acceptance**
- **Do not** have a **vote**
- Liaisons bring **expertise**

Participation by Developing Countries

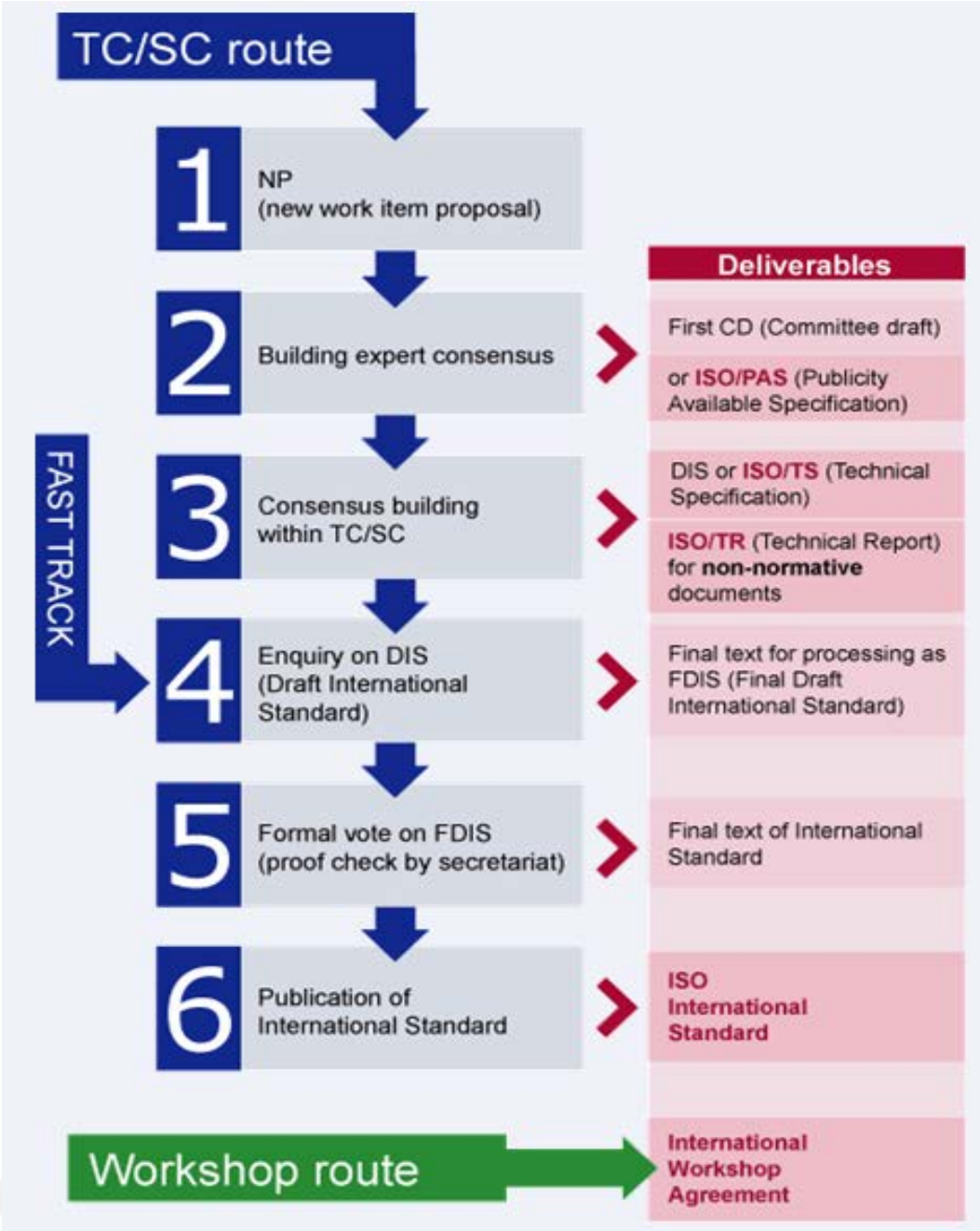
In their own right but also with...

Twinning arrangements

- P-member twinning
- Secretariat twinning
- Appointment of vice chairs

Aim is to build capacity!

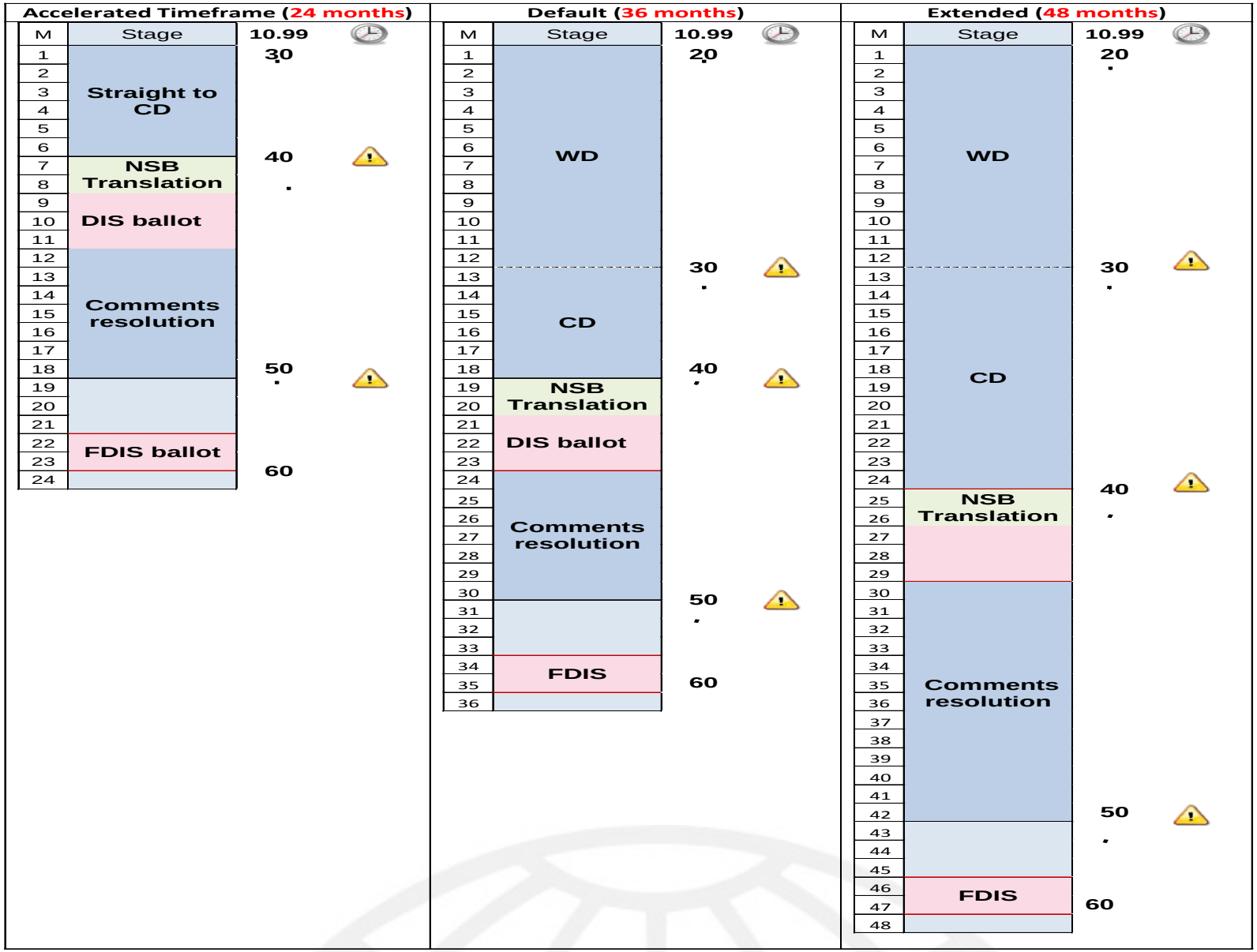
Schematic Presentation of ISO Deliverables



ISO Deliverables: IS, TS, PAS and TR

- International Standard
- Technical Specification
- Publicly Available Specification
- Technical Report

Work Programme Management –Development Tracks



Existing Relevant Standards and Specifications

Generic Standards

- EN ISO 14040 & EN ISO 14044: Life cycle assessment
- ISO/TS 14067:2013: Carbon footprint of products - Requirements and guidelines for quantification and communication
- EN ISO 14064-1: Specification with guidance at the organization level for quantification and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and removals
- ISO/TR 14069: Guidance for the application of ISO 14064-1

Specific Standards

- EN 16258 Methodology for calculation and declaration of energy consumption and GHG emissions of transport services (freight and passengers)

Relevant Technical Committees

ISO Technical Committees

- ISO/TC 207 — Environmental Management
- ISO/TC 207/SC 5 — Life Cycle Assessment
- ISO/TC 207/SC 7 — Greenhouse Gas Management and Related Activities
- ISO/TC8 — Ships and Marine Technology
- ISO/TC104 — Freight Containers

CEN Technical Committees

- CEN/TC 320 — Transport - Logistics and Services
- CEN/TC 320/WG 10 — Energy Consumption and GHG Emissions in Relation to Transport Services

Questions To Consider For (your) ISO Document

- Should it be a stand alone document or contain multiple parts?
- Will the document contain requirements?
- How to deal with additional Guidance?
- Should the document be certifiable?

- What is the market relevance to offer an international deliverable?
- What document(s) will you consider using (if any) as a basis for developing an International Standard or other ISO deliverable?
- What Committee(s) would be the best ‘home’ for a proposal?

Content of an International Standard

0. Introduction

1. Scope

2. (Normative References)

3. Terms and Definitions

5. (Principles e.g. Credibility, transparency, usability, applicabilty, relevance)

6. – XX Requirement clauses

Annexes (normative or informative)

Bibliography

ISO Points of Contact

- José Alcorta, Technical Group Manager (Environmental Management) alcorta@iso.org
    - ISO/TC207 and Subcommittees

- Andrew Dryden, Technical Programme Manager (Transport) dryden@iso.org
    - ISO/TC8, ISO/TC104 and Subcommittees

- Kirsi Silander, Technical Programme Manager (Energy, Energy Management) silander@iso.org

Simpler,
Faster,
Better !

Thank you

Confidence has a nickname…

iso.org