



# New Law on Standardization in the Russian Federation and recent developments un the Eurasian Economic Commission

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**ROSSTANDARD**

# Standardization in Russia.



## GOST R today



- ❑ Russian **National Standardization Body** and more... (metrology, market surveillance, quality...)

- ❑ Founded on **September 15, 1925**

- ❑ 88 regional centers

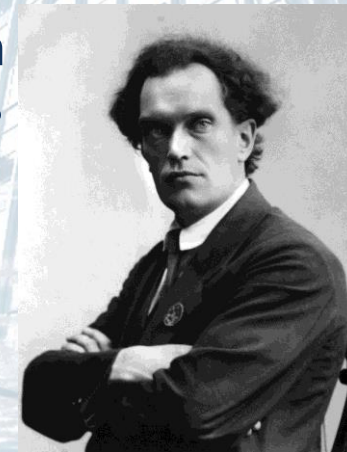
- ❑ 12 scientific and research institutes

- ❑ 340 TC's on standardization

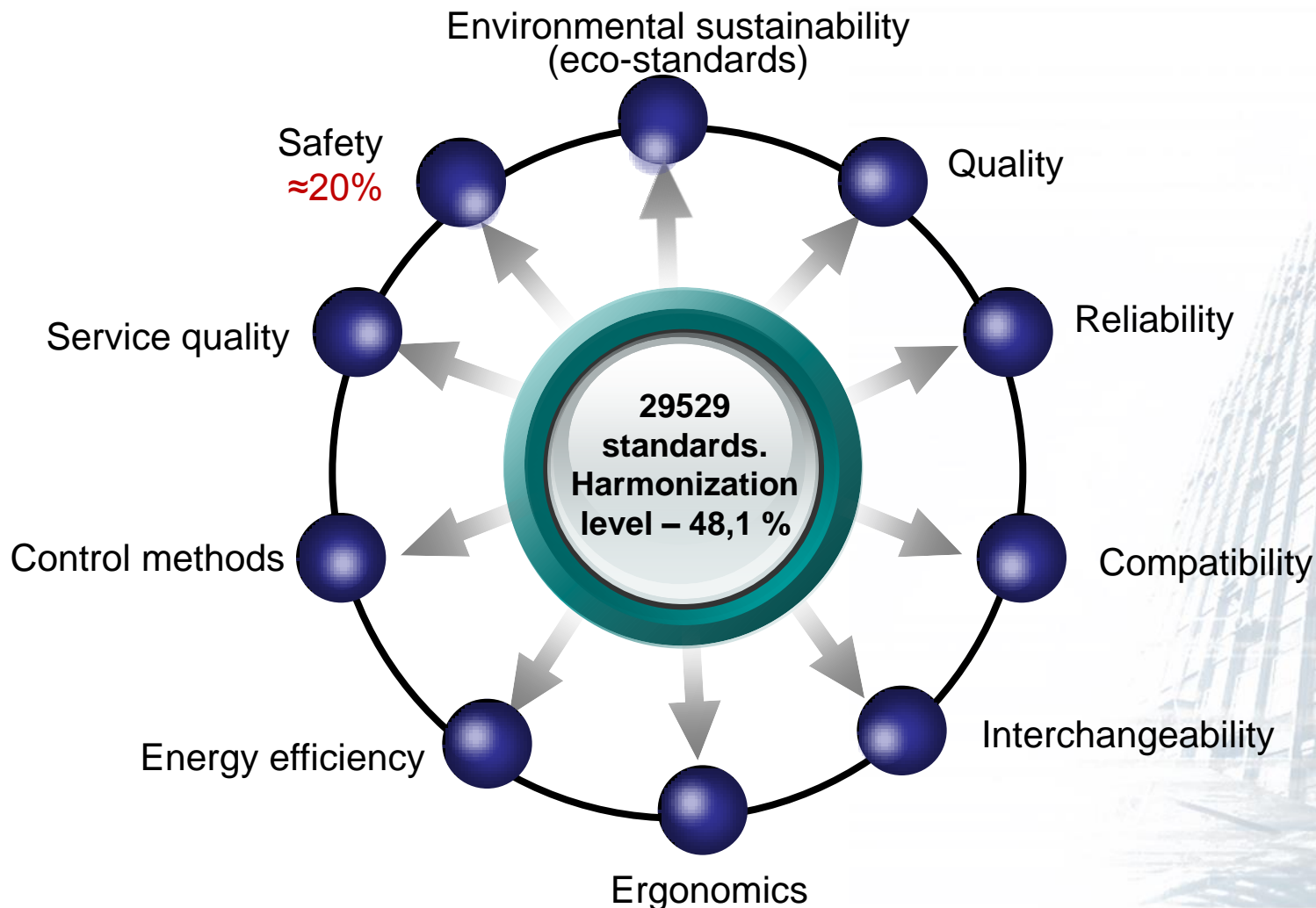
- ❑ more than 12 000 experts involved in standardization and metrology activities

- ❑ more than 29 500 documents in collection of national standards

- ❑ more than 2300 new documents approved every year



# Scopes of standardization



## FEDERAL LAW

# "On Standardization in Russian Federation" from 06.29.2015, № 162-FZ

Adopted by the State Duma: June 19, 2015  
Approved by the Federation Council: June 24, 2015  
Signed by the President: June 29, 2015  
Published: July 3, 2015 in the "Russian newspaper"  
Joined the Action:  
partly – from September 29, 2015;  
fully – from July 01, 2016



РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ  
**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ЗАКОН**

О стандартизации в Российской Федерации



Президент  
Российской Федерации В.Путин

Москва, Кремль  
29 июня 2015 года  
№ 162-ФЗ

# Structure of the Federal Law "On Standardization in the Russian Federation"



chapter 1 «General provisions»

chapter 2 «The state policy of the Russian Federation in the field of standardization»

chapter 3 «Participants work on standardization»

chapter 3 «Documents for Standardization»

chapter 4 «Planning work on standardization, development and approval of documents of national standardization system»

chapter 6 «Application documents of national standardization system»

chapter 7 «Information support standardization»

chapter 8 «International and regional cooperation in the field of standardization»

chapter 9 «Funding in the field of standardization»

chapter 10 «Responsibility in the field of standardization»

chapter 11 «Final provisions»

## The main provisions of the law



1. Terms and Definitions (article 2)
2. Participants work on standardization (article 3)
3. Standardization documents (article 4)
4. The process of developing a national standard (article 24)
5. The use of references to standards in regulations (article 27)
6. Funding (article 33)
7. The definition of "mandatory" industry standards (article 35)

# Types of documents



1. National standards (GOST R, approved GOST)
2. Preliminary national standards
3. Standardization rules, guidelines for standardization of information and technical manuals
4. All-Russian classifiers
5. Standards of organizations
6. Technical specifications
7. Codes of practice
8. Best available practice manuals

# The use of references to standards in regulations (Article 27)



Reference to national standards or information may appear technical reference in legal acts the Russian government and regulatory documents of federal bodies of executive (regulations)



# The using of references to standards in regulations



- ➡ The draft normative legal act passed all required procedures, including the procedure for public discussion
- ➡ The Federal agency in the field of standardization creates a list of standards for which have been given links in regulations
- ➡ The Federal agency in the field of standardization inform the Government of the Russian Federation, federal executive bodies, State corporations on the planned revision of the standard or amendments to standard

## Recommendation D<sup>1</sup>

### **The Working Party on Regulatory Cooperation and Standardization Policies,**

**Recognizing** the important advantages offered by the use of the method of "reference to standards", including that it:

- a) Contributes to preventing or eliminating unnecessary technical barriers to trade by facilitating regional and international harmonization of technical regulations and standards;
- b) Increases transparency and accountability of legislative and regulatory work;
- c) Facilitates the review of technical regulations to take into account effectively technological progress and changes in societal and consumer expectations;
- d) Allows authorities to take advantage of the knowledge and expertise incorporated in the results of the work of standardization bodies.

**Noting**, however, that to successfully implement the method of "reference to standards", due consideration should be given to different national legislative frameworks.



# Conclusion of EU experts on the draft law "On Standardization in the Russian Federation"



1. The draft law is designed in accordance with the latest international best legislative practice.
2. It contains provisions which may serve as a model for other legislation.
3. Fully compliant with WTO requirements.

*the international organization of regional economic integration possessing the international right subjectivity and established by the Agreement on the Eurasian economic union*



*The Republic of Armenia joined to the Agreement on the Eurasian economic union January 2, 2015*



*The Republic of Kyrgyzstan joined to the Agreement on the Eurasian economic union on August 18, 2015*



*Freedom of the movement of goods, services, funds and labor is provided,  
Carrying out the coordinated, harmonized or uniform policy in branches of economy*



## Chapter X «TECHNICAL REGULATION»:

Article 51 General principles of technical regulation

Article 52 Technical regulations of the Union and standards

Article 53 Circulation of production and action of Technical Regulations

Article 54 Accreditation

Appendix No. 9 Minutes on technical regulation

Appendix No. 10 Minutes on carrying out the coordinated policy in the field of ensuring unity of measurements

Appendix No. 11 Minutes on recognition of results of works on accreditation of bodies for conformity assessment

Need do be developed:

### 3 International agreements:

About the principles and approaches to harmonization of the legislation of EAEU member states in the sphere of the state control (supervision) of observance of requirements of technical regulations

About rules and procedure of safety and the circulation of production, the requirement to which aren't established by technical regulations

About procedure and conditions of elimination of technical barriers in mutual trade with the third countries

**Uniform list of production**

66 objects

**Plan of development of technical regulations**

TR CU: 35 are adopted  
34 came into force

**Order of development of technical regulation**

More than  
8000  
documents

Перечни стандартов,  
реализующих требования  
33 TP TC

**Order of development and approval of lists of standards**

Are  
developed  
1882 GOST

Standardization programs

**Uniform forms of documents according to compliance**

More than 400 thousands of  
common certificates of  
compliance

**Standard schemes of an assessment of compliance**

About 1,5 bln. Unified  
declarations of compliance

**Order of import of production**



Евразийское соответствие  
(Eurasian Conformity)

**Uniform market circulation mark**

- establishing and application in the Union of the uniform obligatory requirements to production in technical regulations;

- establishment of uniform procedures of carrying out assessment of compliance;

- principle of voluntariness of application of standards;

# Establishment of uniform mandatory requirements



*Only product which is included in a single list of products*

*Decision of EASC Council  
from 23.11.2012 z. №102*

**2012**

**entered into force 8 technical regulations**

**2013**

*packaging, toys, out, fireworks, products for children and teenagers, perfumes and cosmetics, gasoline, fuel oil, light industry products*

**entered into force 13 technical regulations**

**2014**

*engineering products and electrical equipment, food products and agricultural raw materials*

**entered into force 10 technical regulations**

**2015**

*rail transport and its infrastructure, small boats, lubricants, explosives, furniture products*

**entered into force 3 technical regulations**

**15/05/2016**

*vehicles, tractor and road construction*

**Will enter into force TR on tobacco products**

# Cooperation with international and regional organizations for standardization



## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR STANDARDIZATION



International Electro technical Commission (IEC)



International Organization for Standardization (ISO)



International Telecommunications Union (ITU)



## REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR STANDARDIZATION



CENELEC

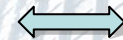
CEN/CENELEC



UNECE



Advisory Committee on Standards and Quality (ASEAN)



Eurasian Interstate Council for Standardization, Metrology and Certification (EASC)



PASC



Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

## SECTORAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR STANDARDIZATION

API

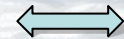


AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE

SAE



ASTM



ASME





# ISO/IEC TC/SC Secretariats under GOST R



ISO/TC 254

«Safety of attractions»

ISO/TC 20/SC 6

«Standard atmosphere»

ISO/TC 20/SC 8

«Aerospace technology»

ISO/TC 82/SC 6

«Equipment for  
diamond drilling»

ISO/TC 96/SC 2

«Terminology»

ISO/TC 96/SC 4

«Test methods»

ISO/TC 123/SC 4

«Methods for  
calculation of bearings»

ISO/TC 172/SC 4

«Observation instruments»

ISO/TC 108/SC 6

«Systems generating  
vibration and impact»

ISO/TC 67/SC XX

«Arctic sea operations»

IEC/TC 1

«Terminology»

IEC/TC  
45

«Nuclear  
instrumentation»

IEC/SC  
22F

«Power electronics for  
electrical transmission  
and distribution systems»



# Road map of Development of Eurasian Council for standardization, metrology and certification (EASC)



## Directions:

- Active assistance in the implementation of tasks of economic integration (CIS Treaty on Free Trade Zone 2011, EASC Treaty etc.)
- Development of EASC Bureau of Standards and modernization of its work
- Modernization of the IT-infrastructure
- Promotion of standardization and joint events: seminars, conferences, etc.
- Increasing of activities of experts of each EASC country in TC's.

***Interstate Standardization (ISS) was recognized by ISO as International Regional organization for standardization as Eurasian Council for standardization, metrology and certification (EASC) (ISO Council Resolution No. 26/1996).***

# Guidance for participants in the ISO standards development process concerning EU and US sanctions against Russia



crowell moring

## Guidance for participants in the ISO standards development process concerning EU and US Sanctions against Russia


(February 6, 2015)


The European Union (EU) and the United States are pursuing sanctions against Russia in response to the events in Ukraine. Questions have arisen about how these sanctions might affect participants in the ISO standards development process. This guidance explains that the new sanctions have no material impact on the process. Because the ISO process is an open, public process in which information is exchanged and discussed in furtherance of the establishment of international standards, the new sanctions are not intended to interfere with the ISO process. More detail is provided below.

1. **The EU.** The EU has adopted a package of restrictive measures targeting sectorial cooperation and exchanges with Russia. The package incorporates restrictions and prohibitions on the sale and supply of specified goods; on the provision of related technical assistance, brokering services and financing and financial services; and on the provision of specified services to projects pertaining to oil exploration and production in waters deeper than 150m, oil exploration and production in the offshore area north of the Arctic Circle, or shale oil in Russia, including its Exclusive Economic Zone or Continental Shelf. Technical assistance includes any technical support related to repairs, development, manufacture, assembly, testing, maintenance, or any other technical service, and may take forms such as instruction, advice, training, transmission of working knowledge or skills or consulting services; including verbal forms of assistance. The EU does not provide for a specific provision allowing for the sharing of verbal or published information. However, as indicated by the Commission in its notes relating to the compatibility of the standards development processes with EU export control and sanctions law (dated 24 October 2012 and 16 April 2013), this is a legitimate goal and is *per se* not in conflict with EU sanctions law. Accordingly, in principle, EU sanctions law does not prevent the sharing of information that is in the public domain or derives from basic scientific research for the purposes of the standards development processes. This includes information that has been published previously, but also information disclosed for the first time or newly created during the standards development process as long as no restrictions are imposed on the further dissemination of that information. Therefore, participation in the ISO standards development process and the sharing of public information is not in conflict with EU sanctions against Russia.

2. **The United States.** Sanctions imposed by the United States are intended to block certain financing activities and to block support for certain sectors of the Russian economy. These so-called sectoral sanctions with the targeting of certain individuals (and the businesses they control) combine to bring pressure on Russia, and do not affect participants in the standards development process. OFAC, the US agency responsible for the administration of the sanctions, has provided guidance in the past for ANSI on standards development (Letter to ANSI of 14 August 2012, IA-2012-293254), and has noted that special provisions in US law provide authorization for the activities that take place in standards development. One is called the informational materials exception, and it covers the sharing of information among participants, including those from Russia. Another provision allows for publishing activities, which includes many of the ISO processes. Provisions like these, and the generally narrow focus of the Russia sanctions in the context of ISO's operations, mean participation in the ISO process is not in conflict with the US Sanctions against Russia.

*Note: This Guidance is current as of 6 February 2015; because the ongoing situation with Russia could generate new sanctions, additional guidance may be issued if necessary.*

  
Jeffrey L. Snyder, Washington, DC

  
Salome Cismal de Ugarte, Brussels

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Перевод



## Руководство для участников процесса разработки стандартов ИСО относительно санкций ЕС и США против России (6 февраля 2015)

Европейский союз (ЕС) и Соединенные Штаты применяют санкции против России в ответ на события в Украине. Возникли вопросы о том, как эти санкции могут повлиять на участников процесса разработки стандартов ИСО. Это руководство объясняет, что новые санкции не имеют существенного влияния на процесс. Потому что процесс разработки стандартов ИСО - открытый публичный процесс, при котором обмен информацией и обсуждения проводятся в целях содействия разработке международных стандартов. Новые санкции не касаются процессов, принятых в ИСО.

ROSSTANDARD

# Appeal of CEN/CENELEC to the European Commission for clarification on the imposition of sanctions in the standardization activities in the oil/gas industry



Mr Daniel Calleja Crespo  
EC DG GROW Director General

Mr Dominique RISTORI  
EC DG ENER Director General

Brussels, 30 January 2015

Ref: 14805  
Subject: Application of sanction law on standards for oil & gas

*Dear Daniel,  
Dear Dominique,*

I would like to bring your attention to a long standing issue that is seriously damaging the use and promotion of European standards and technology in the global market for the oil and gas (O&G) industry.

Standards in this domain are very important for many reasons, of which I think it is relevant to highlight two: **safety** for the O&G industry (people and environment) and **cost** (with the industry spending some \$1000 billion per year to build/improve platforms, refineries, rigs and other installations).

We can rightly say that for many years, the CEN TC12, which is the European mirror committee for ISO TC67, *Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries*, has been producing standards on equipment for the oil and gas industry, working closely together with API, the "American Petroleum Institute". Whereas this collaboration has been very satisfactory and resulted in common, global standards, which have led to substantial reductions in risks and have helped to keep costs under control, these are now under threat.

Since 2012, international sanctions are making this collaboration impossible. First, Iranian sanctions made the work in ISO TC67 WGs very difficult, and the recent Russian sanctions have put the system under even more pressure, jeopardizing the safety of some 1500 international experts.

CEN, ANSI -American National Standards Institute- and IOGP -the International Association of Oil and Gas Producers- have already tried, both on the US and the European side, to make the sanction policy makers aware of the consequences of these sanctions on standardization work in the sector.

The European Commission has indeed been helpful in providing us with an evaluation of the Compatibility of standards development processes with EU export control and sanctions law (Ref. Ares(2012)1304763 - 06/11/2012). Nevertheless, this has not allayed the concerns of the many international experts who need a safe legal environment to do the job that is required and expected of them.

That is why, due to safety and trade reasons, I would be very grateful if you could help us find a solution to support the European industry, the suppliers, manufacturers, service companies or the European environment and the industry experts/employees' safety.

To achieve this, standardization work needs to be clearly exempted from sanction regimes.

I'm afraid that in the absence of such a decision, the oil and gas industry standards work will stop completely. We are fully aware of the difficulty of this request and are ready and available to have deeper discussions on the matter together with representatives of major companies suffering from the current situation.

I would appreciate your guidance on how to proceed next and be given the opportunity to meet with you or relevant EC services to try and find a way forward.

Thank you very much for your attention and consideration,

Yours sincerely,

Elena SANTIAGO CID

CC: Mr Jean-Luc DEMARTY, EC Director General DG TRADE  
Mr Stefano MANSERVISI, Head of Cabinet of VP Federica MOGHERINI  
Mr Tung-Lai MARGUE, Director Service for Foreign Policy Instruments  
Mr Antti PELTOMAKI, EC Deputy Director-General 1 DG GROW  
Mrs Kerstin JORNA, EC Director DG GROW Dir/J

# Update on ISO/TMB TF - Challenges in the oil and gas sector



- TF established in February 2015
- 5 WebEx meetings held
- Very aware of complex issues and difficulties faced by TC 67
- Complexities mean that any proposed derogations need to be agreed with TMB TF / TMB
- Currently discussing a number of options and trying to separate out the issues
- Current situation:
  - Current ISO procedures must be supported and reinforced until such time that there is TMB agreement on any new standards development policies
  - ISO working groups cannot exclude a particular country's expert(s) who are duly P-members of the parent committee, and wish to contribute to the ISO working group work



## Recommendation A “Further Developments in International Cooperation on Technical Harmonization and Standardization Policies”

**A.1** United Nations Economic Commission for Europe  
Governments activate the work on the further development of international cooperation on technical harmonization and standardization policies, in the light of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade of the WTO and the provisions concerning standardization and certification of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

# Prospects of cooperation with WG.6 UNECE



1. UNECE should stay and develop as an open platform for technical experts regardless of sanctions. Revision of recommendation A “Further Developments in International Cooperation on Technical Harmonization and Standardization Policies”;
2. Cooperation with the UNECE on education of engineers and economists, and the addition - lessons on the use of standards for government regulation, including reference to standards for regulators;
3. The further development of sectoral initiatives (oil and gas sector, major pipeline sector, Ex-equipment);
4. The accumulation of the best practices in the use of standards for the protection of the rights and interests of consumers;
5. Creation of model agreements on mutual recognition of conformity assessment results;
6. The accumulation of the best practices in the field of market surveillance.
7. Issues and Recommendations on the use of standards in public procurements

# Standards as a way to approximation





**Thank you for  
attention**

**Federal Agency  
on Technical Regulating  
and Metrology**

**Phone: 8 (495) 236-03-  
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