

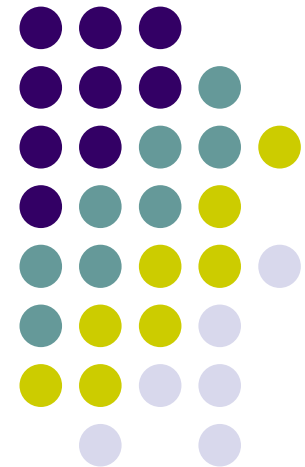
TBT WORKSHOP ON SUPPLIER'S DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY



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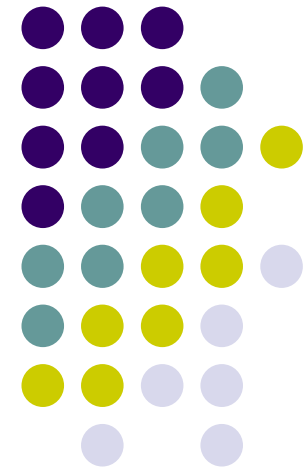
21 March, 2005



TBT WORKSHOP ON SUPPLIER'S DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

Considerations and proposal for implementing SDoC in developing countries

-The view of the conformity
assessment bodies in developing
countries (D.C.)





CONTENT

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Conditions for implementing SDoC in developing countries
- 3.0 RISKS
- 4.0 Proposal of steps to be followed to have a successful SDoC implementation in developing countries

INTRODUCTION





1.1 PREMISE

Let us start from the following premise:
“there are developed countries (mostly technology owners and by consequence of the market) and developing countries “D.C.” (trying to be developers of technology and to win a piece of cake of the market).”



1.2 Developed countries current situation...

- Since some years ago, developed countries have already enforced enough regulations, standards, conformity assessment procedures and conformity assessment bodies to be in line with the called legitimate objectives.
- In several cases local government and central government regulations are different.
- Sometimes developed countries technical regulations are not based in international standards.



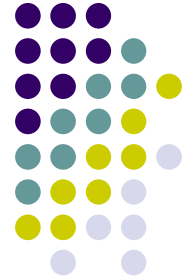
...Developed countries current situation...

- Developed countries have strong industries.
- They have built confidence for years and now they can implement in most cases successful SDoC procedures.



1.3 Developing countries current situation

- D.C: are in the way of adopting/adapting technical regulations, standards and conformity assessment procedures based on third party evaluation and building their own conformity assessment infrastructure.
- Most D.C have federal regulations.
- D.C industry, is in general terms, small and medium size.



....Developing countries current situation

- Most of us, D.C. started with the implementation of the TBT agreement time after developed countries did.
- D.C. have not built enough confidence to move on the SDoC conformity assessment procedures.
- D.C. have severe problems with the illegal commerce practices.

1.4 The following questions arise:

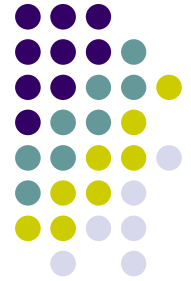


¿How to reduce this significant differences?

¿Who has already technical barriers to trade?

¿How manufacturers and suppliers from D.C. could access developed countries markets, due that most of them still do not have enough conformity assessment infrastructure, to test their products according to developed countries technical regulations and standards?

....questions



- How D.C. could gain full right to access the developed countries markets?



2.0 Conditions for implementing SDoC in D.C. and how to win access to developed countries markets.



2.0 Conditions for implementing SDoC

- 2.1 Legislation must enforce severe penalties for responsible subjects, when products are not in conformance with essential requirements.
- 2.2 To have a surveillance means capable to keep control of what is being sold in the country
That implies to build enough conformity assessment infrastructure (specially testing laboratories and inspection bodies).
- 2.3 Adjust current legislation in order to take into account SDoC (only in cases where the level of risk is low) as an alternative conformity assessment procedure to third party certification.



...Conditions for implementing SDoC...

- 2.4 Implementation of monitoring programs at customs.
- 2.5 D.C. central government bodies must have a data base with those products covered by SDoC procedure.
- 2.6 Fulfill with compliance label requirements
- 2.7 SDoC must be based on testing reports of accredited testing laboratories.
- 2.8 In order to enable this possibilities, developed and developing economies must have harmonized standards



3.0 RISKS ...

- We believe that implementation of SDoC without the conditions mentioned in the previous statements could bring risks such as:

3.1 Increment of the informal commerce practices of products not in compliance with regulations, representing disloyal competition of products in conformance with regulations and standards.

3.2 D.C. could receive rejected products from other economies . (Case Mexico 1988-1991)

.... 3.0 RISKS

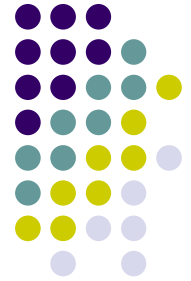


3.3 D.C. could receive obsolete technologies.

3.4 Small and medium industry of D.C. could be in jeopardy

3.6 To facilitate blocking DC access to international markets.

4.0 Proposal of steps to follow to have a successful SDoC implementation in D.C.





4.0 Steps to follow -a proposal-

- 4.1 Allow the establishment of conformity assessment infrastructure in developing countries.(D.C. need more time and resources).
- 4.2 Information exchange, then acceptance of testing reports by mean of mutual recognition agreements
- 4.3 Help D.C. to participate in the development of international standards.

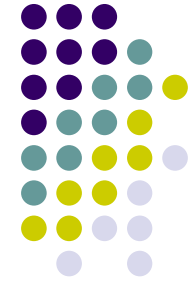
.....Steps to follow



- 4.4 Assist D.C. to develop and implement local technical regulations and evaluation schemes.

At the end of the day we'll be in the possibility to reach the goal we all have been looking for:
“full reciprocity to access global markets”

Thanks



Any questions ??????????

For further comments:

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