International Organization for Standardization
Organisation internationale de normalisation
Международная организация по стандартизации

STRATEGIC BUSINESS PLAN – ISO/TC 105

Executive summary

The products that ISO/TC 105 Steel wire ropes are concerned with are used world-wide in surface and aerial transportation, construction, manufacturing, mining, fishing and petroleum and natural gas industries wherever the safe lifting, moving or securing of loads is required.

Whether these products are employed on an industrial complex or in a shopping or sporting facility the benefit of correctly designed and manufactured ropes to an internationally recognized standard will be felt throughout the life of the application from the start of construction though the life of the system or product.

To develop and maintain International Standards in the area of lifting and transporting and in particular on:

1. Steel wire ropes
2. Wire rope terminations
3. Wire rope slings

The work of ISO/TC 105 shall meet the requirements of Sustainable Development Goals. The twin goals of acceptable minimum levels of safety whilst not imposing on manufacturing industry uneconomic/unnecessary levels of testing are considered at every stage of drafting.

To work in harmony with other ISO committees but in particular ISO/TC 8/SC 4, ISO/TC 17/SC 17, ISO/TC 96/SC 3, ISO/TC 111/SC 3 but also with European Technical committee CEN/TC 168, the European EWRIS Committee and the United States Wire Rope Technical Board (WRTB).

1 Introduction

1.1 ISO technical committees and business planning

The extension of formal business planning to ISO Technical Committees (ISO/TCs) is an important measure which forms part of a major review of business. The aim is to align the ISO work programme with expressed business environment needs and trends and to allow ISO/TCs to prioritize among different projects, to identify the benefits expected from the availability of International Standards, and to ensure adequate resources for projects throughout their development.

1.2 International standardization and the role of ISO

The foremost aim of international standardization is to facilitate the exchange of goods and services through the elimination of technical barriers to trade.

Three bodies are responsible for the planning, development and adoption of International Standards: ISO (International Organization for Standardization) is responsible for all sectors excluding Electrotechnical, which is the responsibility of IEC (International Electrotechnical Committee), and most of the Telecommunications Technologies, which are largely the responsibility of ITU (International Telecommunication Union).

ISO is a legal association, the members of which are the National Standards Bodies (NSBs) of some 164 countries (organizations representing social and economic interests at the international level), supported by a Central Secretariat based in Geneva, Switzerland.

The principal deliverable of ISO is the International Standard.

An International Standard embodies the essential principles of global openness and transparency, consensus and technical coherence. These are safeguarded through its development in an ISO Technical Committee (ISO/TC), representative of all interested parties, supported by a public comment phase (the ISO Technical Enquiry). ISO and its Technical Committees are also able to offer the ISO Technical Specification (ISO/TS), the ISO Public Available Specification (ISO/PAS) and the ISO Technical Report (ISO/TR) as solutions to market needs. These ISO products represent lower levels of consensus and have therefore not the same status as an International Standard.

ISO offers also the International Workshop Agreement (IWA) as a deliverable which aims to bridge the gap between the activities of consortia and the formal process of standardization represented by ISO and its national members. An important distinction is that the IWA is developed by ISO workshops and fora, comprising only participants with direct interest, and so it is not accorded the status of an International Standard.

2 Business Environment of the ISO/TC

2.1 Description of the Business Environment

The following political, economic, technical, regulatory, legal and social dynamics describe the business environment of the industry sector, products, materials, disciplines or practices related to the scope of this ISO/TC, and they may significantly influence how the relevant standards development processes are conducted and the content of the resulting standards:

The products that ISO/TC 105 is concerned with are used world-wide in the aerial and surface transportation, construction, manufacturing, mining, fishing and petroleum and natural gas industries and wherever the safe lifting, moving or securing of loads is required.

The progressive introduction of new international standards and the regular review and, if necessary, revision of published standards by the Technical committee is aimed at assisting manufacturers of ropes, designers of rope-related machinery, equipment and installations and use of steel wire ropes to bring about a general improvement in safety and performance by reducing the number of incidents and accidents that might be attributable in part, or in full, to manufacturing defects, design errors or incorrect selection and usage.

Whether such products are employed on an industrial complex, construction site, cableway, mine, structure, building platform or vessel, this benefit should be felt throughout the life of the machine, installation or development.

Actively involved in the activities of ISO/TC 105 are multi-national and national manufacturing and operating companies, trade associations, government health and safety agencies and national standards bodies.

ISO/TC 105 has established liaisons with many other ISO Technical Committees and Organizations.
Also, ISO/TC 105 has some communications with the following European and North American organizations/committees during the normal work:
EWRIS — European Federation of Wire Rope Industries
CEN/TC 168 “Chains, ropes, webbing, slings and accessories - Safety” — whose scope of work within Europe is similar
WRTB — Wire Rope Technical Board

2.2 Quantitative Indicators of the Business Environment

The following list of quantitative indicators describes the business environment in order to provide adequate information to support actions of the ISO/TC:

It is difficult to estimate to what extent that ISO/TC 105 standards are being used. Based on the collected network information and standard review information, the adoption of ISO/TC 105 standards on a national level is increasing.
ISO/TC 105 standards have been implemented by some countries, and converted to the countries’ standard numbers, such as BS ISO 19427 (United Kingdom), KSD ISO 17893 (Korea, Republic of).
Some countries develop their own national standards based on ISO standards, such as GB/T 8706 (China) based on ISO 17893, JIS G 3525 (Japan) based on ISO 2408.

According to the cooperation with CEN (Vienna Agreement), ISO 16841:2014 has been converted to EN ISO 16841:2014.

Accurate International statistical data is hard to find. The statistical methods of each country may vary. The Business Plan does not contain numbers on international statistics concerning this part.

3 Benefits expected from the work of the ISO/TC

The main priority of the committee is to deliver a series of wire rope standards that meet the safety and performance requirements of the market sector, irrespective of where in the world the product is being specified or used.

All of the standards developed by the committee are safety related, with attendant benefits.

Some of the standards developed by ISO/TC 105 are cited as normative references in other International Standards, e.g. ISO 2408 referenced in ISO 16625 developed by ISO/TC 96/SC 3, ISO 4344 referenced in ISO 8100-1 developed by ISO/TC 178, ISO 17558 referenced in ASTM A931-08.

4 Representation and participation in the ISO/TC

4.1 Membership

Countries/ISO member bodies that are P and O members of ISO/TC 105

4.2 Analysis of the participation

ISO/TC 105 has 14 P-Members and 28 O-Members.

Among these 14 P-Members, 50% are European countries, 4 P-Members are Asian countries, 1 P-Member is South American country, 1 P-Member is North American country, 1 P-Member is African country. The vast majority of P-Member countries actively participate in ISO/TC 105 events, such as development of projects, meetings and SR.

Only a few O-Member countries give comments on development of projects and SR. But the vast majority of O-Member countries do not participate in the meetings or assign experts to participate in the projects. The reasons are unknown. This may be due to financial reasons or lack of experts or lack of interests.

5 Objectives of the ISO/TC and strategies for their achievement

5.1 Defined objectives of the ISO/TC

To develop and maintain International Standards in the area of lifting and transporting and in particular on:
Steel wire ropes
Wire rope terminations
Wire rope slings
To draft and when published, regularly review and maintain standards which are applicable internationally. This also achieves the twin goals of acceptable minimum levels of safety whilst not imposing on manufacturing industry uneconomic and unnecessary levels of testing.
To work in harmony with other ISO Committees, in particular
To investigate *(and consider /seek transfer where appropriate and in agreement with others)* whether some of the wire rope standards currently under the management of other Technical Committees might better be placed with ISO/TC 105.

5.2 Identified strategies to achieve the ISO/TC's defined objectives

Assign new work items to working groups until such time committee drafts have been prepared. (Note: Working groups as against sub-committees are chosen so that the experts are able to meet free from national views/constraints to discuss and resolve technical issues, at least up to circulation of CD.)
Progressively develop and introduce new international standards in response to market demands and needs.
Regularly conduct reviews of publishes standards to establish if withdrawal, revision, amendment or confirmation is appropriate.
Work in English only during Technical Committee and Working Group meetings, e-mail communications, etc.

6 Factors affecting completion and implementation of the ISO/TC work programme

It is assumed that the major risks for timely completion of the work programme consist of (in non-prioritized order):
- lack of commercial pressure from major stakeholders to complete the standards
- lack of expert resources for some projects
- no consensus reached between the technical committees

7 Structure, current projects and publications of the ISO/TC

7.1 The structure, scope of ISO/TC 105

The structure, scope of ISO/TC 105

7.2 Current projects of ISO/TC 105

Current projects of ISO/TC 105

7.3 Publications of ISO/TC 105

Publications of ISO/TC 105

Click on the tabs and links on this page to find the following information:

- About (Secretariat, Committee Manager, Chair, Date of creation, Scope, etc.)
- Contact details
- Structure (Subcommittees and working groups)
- Liaisons
- Meetings
- Tools
- Work programme (published standards and standards under development)

Reference information

Glossary of terms and abbreviations used in ISO/TC Business Plans

General information on the principles of ISO's technical work