



BUSINESS PLAN
ISO/TC 77
Products in fibre reinforced cement

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ISO/TC 77 is adapting its strategy in function of the need of the market; in particular the development of the National and Regional regulations is important as well the development of products for new applications.

The international character of the production and the sale is well taken into account in the frame of ISO/TC 77 including experts from each continent.

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 140 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:

- New technology was to be improved in the frame of the ISO standardization considering the ban of asbestos.
- National and Regional regulations can provoke some obstacles to achieve the standardization goals. In particular, aspects related to the fire behaviour and the content of "dangerous substances" are of concern.

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:

Void

3 BENEFITS EXPECTED FROM THE WORK OF THE ISO/TC

Management of the existing standards takes into account the world-wide technological development in the sector.

Review of the standards takes into account the increase of the national regulations and put substantial technical background to eliminate the trade barriers.

4 REPRESENTATION AND PARTICIPATION IN THE ISO/TC

4.1 [Countries/ISO members bodies that are P and O members of the ISO committee](#)

4.2 Analysis of the participation

- The recent activation of the technical committee and the numerous requests for information demonstrate the adequate strategy adopted by ISO/TC 77.
- Furthermore, the 2 last plenary meetings were attended by representative of the five continents.
- Within the two active working groups, the presence of all parts of the world is to be emphasized.

5 OBJECTIVES OF THE ISO/TC AND STRATEGIES FOR THEIR ACHIEVEMENT

5.1 Defined objectives of the ISO/TC

- ISO/TC 77 has to follow the technological development of the industry considering also the national and regional legislations principally concerning environment and health.
- This is the reason why the plenary meeting decided in 2003 to withdraw all the ISO standards relevant for asbestos cement products.
- On the other hand, considering the new use of fibre cement pipes, ISO/TC 77 benefited the work done in Australia to produce, as soon as possible in the frame of one year, a relevant standard.
- The necessity to evaluate the durability of coating acc. to specific fibre cement related procedures is considered for coated products. A state of the art summary and a feasibility of determining performance criteria is prepared.
- At short term ISO/TC 77 will develop one standard related to "new product" that means the interior substrate sheets.

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

- Two working groups were set up in 2001 to be the working parts of the technical committee.
- Plenary meetings were held in 2001 and 2003 to revitalize ISO/TC 77.

- Benefits from the European and other Regional standardization were made in particular for the revision of the existing standards and to accelerate the process of the standardization of fibre cement pipes.
- ISO/TC 77 promotes the work by mail to reduce the cost of standardization.

6 FACTORS AFFECTING COMPLETION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ISO/TC WORK PROGRAMME

National and Regional regulations can provoke some obstacles to achieve the standardization goals. In particular, aspects related to the fire behaviour and the content of "dangerous substances" are of concern.

7 STRUCTURE, CURRENT PROJECTS AND PUBLICATIONS OF THE ISO/TC

This section gives an overview of the ISO/TC's structure, scopes of the ISO/TCs and any existing subcommittees and information on existing and planned standardization projects, publication of the ISO/TC and its subcommittees.

[7.1 Structure of the ISO committee](#)

[7.2 Current projects of the ISO technical committee and its subcommittees](#)

[7.3 Publications of the ISO technical committee and its subcommittees](#)

Reference information

[Glossary of terms and abbreviations used in ISO/TC Business Plans](#)

[General information on the principles of ISO's technical work](#)