

# International Standards

## What is a Foreign Standard?

When exporters market their products overseas, the products they want to export need to meet foreign product standards. Standards provide consistency for characteristics, guidelines, and specifications for products, services, and processes. The use of standards helps to make industry more efficient and effective, and helps to break down barriers to international trade. The majority of standards developing organizations depend on revenue from the sale of standards to support their programs and services, but a growing number offer access to their standards for viewing or download available for no cost.

Many times a company will seek certification to a standard due to a contractual or regulatory requirement, or a certification may be necessary in order to meet customer preferences. Each country or industry will have its own product certification process to navigate.

International standards organizations, such as the [International Organization for Standardization \(ISO\)](#), the [International Electrotechnical Commission \(IEC\)](#), and the [International Telecommunication Union \(ITU\)](#) are examples of standards development bodies that develop guidelines and specifications for products, services, and processes. A country's national standards body or committee becomes a member of an international standards organization: for example, the [American National Standards Institute \(ANSI\)](#) is the U.S. member body to the ISO.

When seeking certification, a company will work with a certification body (which is separate from a standards organization) that will provide assurance that the specific standards requirements have been met. A "mark" will then be issued for the standards certification that was sought. Many marks are country, region, or industry specific. The most common product marks are listed to the right.

## Common Foreign Standards

- ISO 9000 - Quality Management
- ISO 14000 - Environmental Management
- ISO 22000 - Food Safety Management
- ISO 31000 - Risk Management
- ISO 50001 - Energy Management

## Common Product Marks

-  Underwriters Laboratories® (UL)
-  Canadian Standards Association (CSA) International
-  China Compulsory Certification (CCC)
-  European Union: Conformité Européenne (CE)
-  Mexico: Normas Oficiales Mexicanas (NOM)

## Who develops standards in the U.S.?

There is no single government organization in the United States that oversees the voluntary development of standards. The National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act directs the [National Institute of Standards and Technology \(NIST\)](#) to collaborate with federal agencies, state and local governments, and other public and private agencies to achieve greater reliance on voluntary standards. Specifically, NIST works with ANSI, the U.S. Member Body to the ISO that coordinates U.S. private sector standards development activities. This collaboration performs a vital coordinating role by ensuring that U.S. interests are adequately represented in international standards arenas.

Because the U.S. standards system is decentralized, a comprehensive list of all bodies that develop standards in the United States does not exist. However, several resources that offer a substantive snapshot of many industries are listed in the last two pages of this Fast Fact Export Guide.

Member countries of the World Trade Organization (WTO) are required under the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Agreement) to report to the WTO all proposed technical regulations that could affect trade with other Member countries. [Notify U.S.](#) is a free, web-based e-mail subscription service that offers an opportunity to review and comment on proposed foreign technical regulations that can affect your access to international markets.

## Seeking Certification

While each country or industry will have its own process to navigate, the general procedure to comply with product certification involves the following steps:

1. Determine if your product requires certification by any of the bodies regulating trade in your target market. Check the list of products subject to certification. Is your product exempt?
2. Conduct a self-assessment. Purchase the standards and evaluate the specifications needed for your products, components, or parts. Do your products meet the minimum requirements?
3. Apply for testing and certification with an accredited organization. Submit your application along with a sample and all necessary documentation. You may need an agent for this step to navigate the in-country process, including any appeals or disputes, and to avoid paying additional fees.
4. Purchase or print the certification marks to apply to your product once it has been approved and publicly “listed” by the testing laboratory.

### Supervision After Certification

Although similar models of products may not need additional testing, significant product modifications may require re-certification. Some manufacturers choose to conduct in-house quality and standards testing to maintain product certification along with customer satisfaction. These companies need to submit to unannounced inspections and audits to satisfy the testing requirements.

# Packaging and Labeling Standards

## Packaging

Packaging standards vary by country and product. For sensitive items, such as food, medicine, cosmetics, or hazardous goods, there are stricter standards for their packaging and handling. Often, the seller may choose to have higher standards than required to avoid lawsuits or competitive issues. Packaging standards were developed based on the physical, mechanical, and chemical properties of the various paper, wood, and plastics used commercially.

## Labeling

Labels are in the form of written text or numerical statements, and are often required but are not recognized as a "mark." Mandatory labels usually indicate the contents, pricing, expiration date, and warnings associated with the products' use. In many countries, labels must be in the host language; manufacturers minimize costs by printing packages with multiple languages so the product can be sold in several markets.

## Packaging and Recycling Laws

Packaging and recycling laws in other countries have been growing in importance for U.S exporters and can affect their ability to sell abroad. U.S. exporters need to ensure that their packaging materials are compliant with their importer's domestic recycling regulations.

## Regulations for Wood Packaging Materials

The National Wooden Pallet and Container Association (NWPCA) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) have a Memorandum of Understanding giving the NWPCA the authority to administer the Export Wood Packaging Material (WPM) Fumigation Program. The program conforms with the [International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures Publication No. 15 \(ISPM15\)](#) and adheres to the Export WPM Fumigation Program Policy and Customs [Enforcement Regulations](#). The program is designed to allow wood packaging material to be used in export, thus facilitating international trade while eliminating concerns for the presence of pests. [Countries that are now implementing ISPM 15](#) include:

- **North America** - United States, Bermuda, Canada, and Mexico
- **Latin America** - Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela
- **Europe** - European Union, Norway, Turkey, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom
- **Asia Pacific** - Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Vietnam
- **Africa** - Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, Seychelles, South Africa
- **Middle East** - Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, Syria

These countries will only accept properly treated and marked WPM. To make your WPM suitable for international shipment, it must be marked with the HT or MB treatment mark. To apply the mark, a facility must be certified by a recognized inspection agency.

Canada and the U.S. have an exemption on wood packaging material manufactured from wood originating in the continental U.S. or Canada. To obtain the exemption the import documentation must include the statement "The wood packaging material originated in the Continental U.S." or "The wood packaging material originated in Canada".

## Agriculture-Specific Requirements and Certifications

Agricultural exports require a number of unique documents and certifications from both the U.S. and destination country. [Foreign Agricultural Service Regulations](#) are compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The USDA's [Food Safety and Inspection Service](#) keeps track of export requirements by country and also by the type of meat and food product.

Eligible products exported to [Countries with Approved Export Verification \(EV\) Programs](#) must be produced under an approved USDA Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) EV Program and be identified as meeting the requirements of the applicable EV Program. Under an EV program, only certain product and/or product codes are allowed for export.

## The European Union

The European Union (EU) is the world's largest trading bloc. The EU's single market represents a multitude of opportunities for U.S. exporters but also poses a complex set of challenges. To gain access to the EU, U.S. companies must comply with European regulations, which address health, safety, environmental, and other areas of concern. Some of the key regulations include:

- **CE Marking:** [CE marking](#) certifies that a product has met EU health, safety, and environmental requirements, which ensure consumer safety. Manufacturers in the EU and abroad must meet CE marking requirements where applicable in order to market and sell their products in Europe. More information is available from [NIST](#).
- **REACH:** [REACH](#) is a major reform of the European Union's chemicals policy, and affects all global supply chains that produce and use chemicals. REACH requires the registration, evaluation, authorization and restrictions of chemicals entering the EU.
- **Safe Harbor:** The European Commission's Directive on Data Protection went into effect in October of 1998, and would prohibit the transfer of personal data to non-European Union countries that do not meet the European "adequacy" standard for privacy protection. While the U.S. and the EU share the goal of enhancing privacy protection for their citizens, the United States takes a different approach to privacy from that taken by the EU. In order to bridge these differences in privacy protection standards, the U.S., EU, and Switzerland developed the "Safe Harbor" framework. As of July of 2016 for the EU, and January of 2017 for Switzerland, the Safe Harbor framework was replaced by the updated Privacy Shield framework as the new legal mechanism to comply with EU requirements when transferring personal data to the U.S. The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), [Directive \(EU\) 2016/679](#) on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data entered into force in 2016 and EU countries had to transpose it into their national law by 6 May 2018.
- **WEEE/RoHS:** Companies selling a broad range of electrical goods in the EU must conform to both the [WEEE](#) (the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive) and the [RoHS](#) (Restriction of Use of Certain Hazardous Substances Directive). The European Union's WEEE and RoHS Directives are implemented in EU countries by national WEEE and RoHS regulatory bodies. WEEE and RoHS regulations vary considerably from country to country. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that U.S. companies that export goods with large electrical components gather further information on WEEE and RoHS for the countries that they intend to export to.

# NIST List of Standards Search Engines

The [NIST Global Standards Information](#) website provides a list of website links to searchable standards databases, along with helpful [tips on searching](#) for standards. Searching these databases is free and all offer the option of purchasing the standard. Before you begin your search, be aware that most standards must be purchased in electronic form or hard copy from the standards developer sponsoring the standard or an authorized standards re-seller.

- [ANSI](#): ANSI's comprehensive standards search engine with more than 300,000 records
- [ACCURIS Store](#): The ACCURIS Store is a merger of the IHS Standards Store of over 800,000 standards, specifications, and codes and the TechStreet online database of over 400,000 industry codes and standards which were aggregated from 350 of the world's leading Standards Developing Organizations
- [SAI Global Standards \(dba Intertek Inform\)](#): Offers access to over 1 million world-wide engineering standards and specifications from over 360 publishers
- [Nimonik Document Center Inc.](#): Access to over 750,000 documents, sells standards and provides monitoring, auditing, and updating services
- [Codex Alimentarius](#): Operates within the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization to establish international food standards

## Military Standards

Military standards are important for government contracts and procurement. The following search engines provide government and military standards:

- [ASSIST Quick Search](#): Access to full-text Defense and Federal specifications and standards available in the official DoD repository
- [DTIC Online](#): The largest central resource for DoD and government-funded scientific, technical, engineering, and business related information and is an excellent complement or back-up to ASSIST tools

## Non-U.S. National Standards

It is important to know the national standards and regulations that must be addressed to gain entry to a new market. Within each country, the designated Inquiry Point to the WTO/TBT Agreement is prepared to assist you in identifying the pertinent standards and regulations that apply to the product or service you offer.

- [British Standards Institute](#)
- [Standards Council of Canada](#)
- [Standardization Administration of China](#)
- [Association Française de Normalisation \(France\)](#)
- [Deutsches Institut für Normung \(Germany\)](#)
- [Japanese Industrial Standards Committee](#)
- [Korean Agency for Technology and Standards](#)
- [Israel Standards Institution](#)

Virginia Economic Development Partnership - International Trade offers a number of export-related services to Virginia businesses, including trade missions and market research by our Global Network of in-country consultants. These services are available to all Virginia exporters.

For more information, please visit our website, [ExportVirginia.org](https://ExportVirginia.org).

## Additional Resources

### Testing and Certification:

[ASTM International](#)

[Bureau Veritas](#)

[NSF International](#)

[Rhein Tech Laboratories, Herndon, VA](#)

[SGS Group—Electrical and Electronics Testing](#)

[Technischer Überwachungs-Verein \(TÜV\)](#)

[Technology International Group, Richmond, VA](#)

[U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA-Recognized Testing Laboratories](#)

[National Technical Systems - Testing Services](#)

### Standards:

[International Electrotechnical Commission \(IEC\)](#)

[International Electrotechnical Commission \(IEC\) IECCE CB Scheme](#)

[Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers \(IEEE\)](#)

[IEEE Standards Association](#)

[Standards.gov](#)

[Standards and Standard Setting](#)

[Compliance FAQ](#)

[World Guide to Standards Resources](#)

### Other:

[GS1—Universal Product Code](#)

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