

El Sistema ISO - panorama



**Taller Nacional de la OMC sobre el Acuerdo OTC
Lima, 12-13 de febrero de 2015**

Standards for a better world





Ejemplos de trabajo reciente



Environment
Economic
Societal

2009

- Fraud countermeasures and controls
- Traditional Chinese medicine
- Sustainability in event management
- Energy efficiency & renewable sources terminology
- Sustainability criteria for bioenergy

2010

- Asset management
- Natural gas fuelling stations
- Pigments, dyestuffs & extenders
- Safety amusement rides and devices
- Treated wastewater re-use for irrigation
- Biogas
- Energy savings

2011

- Project, programme & portfolio mgt
- Additive manufacturing
- Facilities management
- Outsourcing
- Risk management
- Bionics
- Fireworks
- Coal bed methane
- Carbon capture and storage

2012

- Railway applications
- Sustainable development in communities
- Plastics and rubber machines
- Compliance programs
- Forensic sciences
- Customer contact centres
- Light and lighting

2013

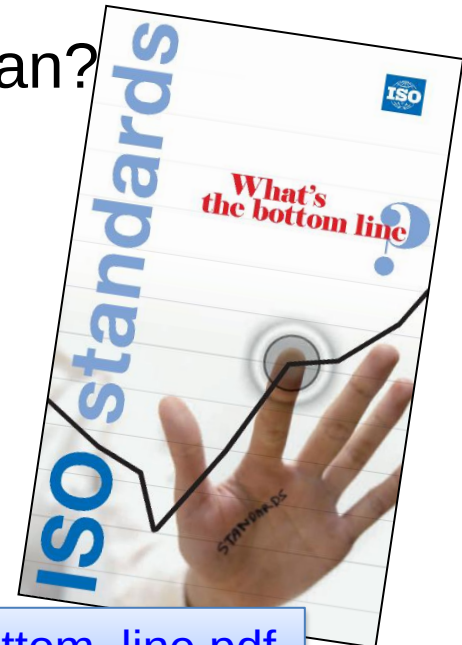
- Sludge recovery, recycling, treatment and disposal
- Biotechnology
- Sustainable purchasing
- Anti-bribery management system – Requirements
- Innovation process: interaction, tools and methods
- Management consultancy
- Fine bubble technology
- Water re-use
- Occupational Health & Safety MS requirements
- Clean cookstoves and cooking solutions

2014

- Collaborative business relationship management
- Chain of custody of wood-based products
- Educational organizations management systems
- Brand evaluation
- Online reputation

¿Qué mensaje damos para promover las normas?

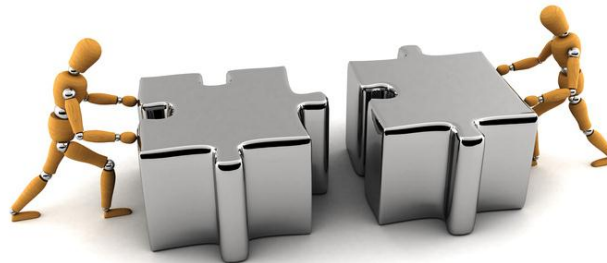
- ¿Por qué las normas son importantes?
- ¿Por qué las normas internacionales importan?
- ¿Por qué es importante participar?



http://www.iso.org/iso/bottom_line.pdf

Misión de ISO

ISO desarrolla **normas internacionales voluntarias** de alta calidad que **facilitan** el intercambio internacional de bienes y servicios, **apoyan** el crecimiento económico sostenible y equitativo, promueven la innovación y **protegen** la salud, la seguridad y el medio ambiente.



ISO – un sistema global





Organismo Nacional de Normalización (ONN)

- **Organismo de normalización** reconocido a nivel nacional, elegible para ser el miembro nacional de los organismos de normalización internacionales y regionales
- Sólo hay **un Organismo Nacional de Normalización** por país
- Los ONN son organismos **multi-sectoriales** y de **múltiples partes interesadas**
- Los ONN son responsables de organizar su trabajo de una manera eficiente y oportuna, teniendo en cuenta **todos los intereses relevantes a nivel nacional**
- El proceso de elaboración de normas es **abierto, transparente y basado en el consenso**

Derechos de los miembros

Miembros plenos (Member Bodies)

Participación en cualquier organismo técnico/política
Derechos de voto
Adopción de normas ISO
Puede vender publicaciones de ISO

Miembros corresponsales

Participación en cualquier organismo técnico/política
como **observadores**
Sin derechos de voto
Adopción de normas ISO
Puede vender publicaciones de ISO

Miembros suscriptores

Condición de **observador** en la Asamblea General
Sin derechos de voto
No puede adoptar normas ISO
No puede vender normas ISO

Hoy ISO se compone de 163 miembros: 119 miembros plenos, 39 corresponsales y 5 suscriptores (Febrero 2015)

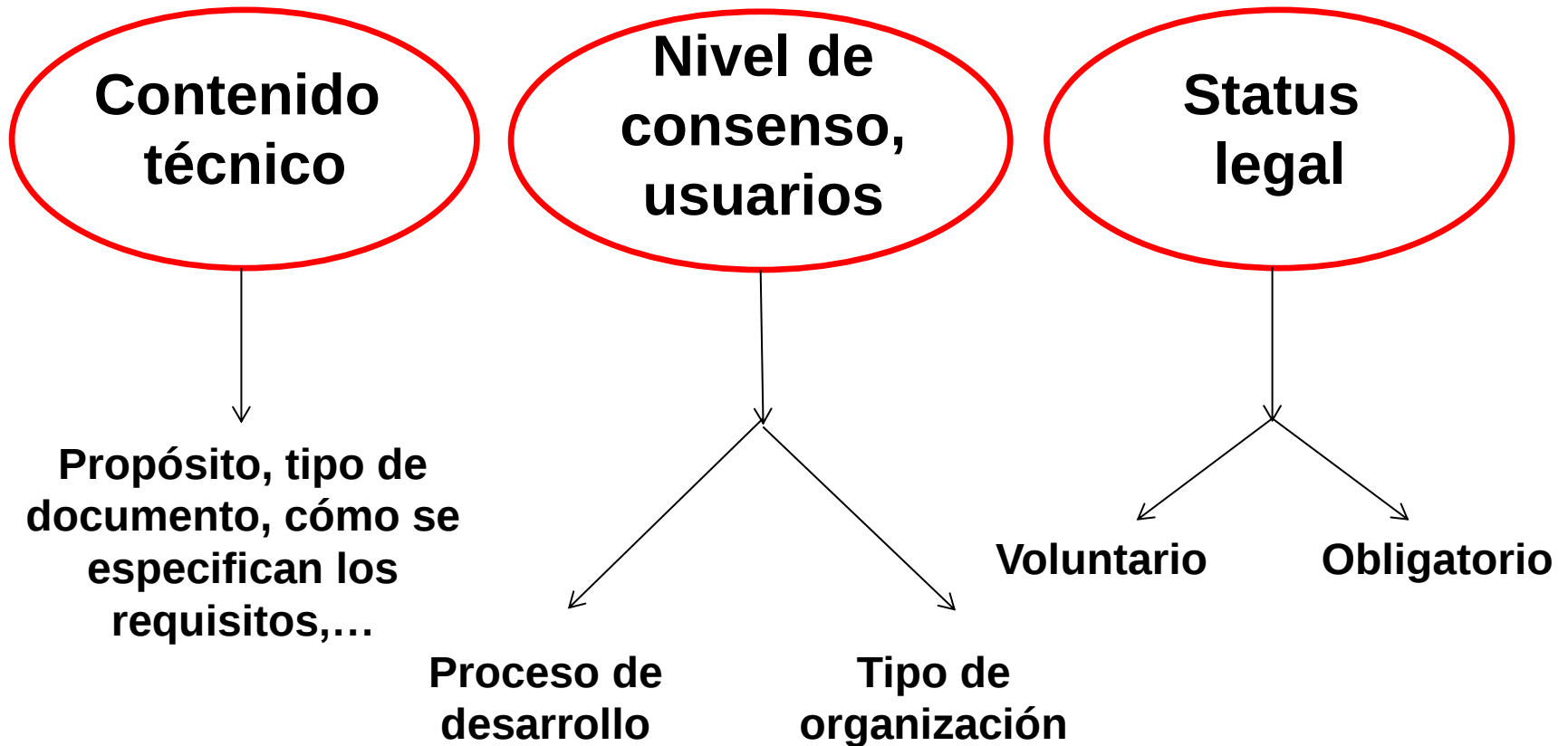
Motivos de las reuniones

- Elaboración de una norma; discusión de comentarios; reunión ad-hoc preparatorias.
- El mantenimiento de rutina (plan de negocios, revisiones, programa de trabajo)

Cada día hay 17 reuniones en todo el mundo!

- Algunas pueden ser virtuales (Webex)

Clasificación de normas: 3 dimensiones





Nivel de consenso, usuarios

Proceso de desarrollo (Cómo)

(Ej: principios de desarrollo de normas internacionales – Acuerdo OMC OTC)

- Apertura
- Transparencia
- Imparcialidad y consenso
- Efectividad y relevancia
- Coherencia
- Dimensión de desarrollo

Organización (Quién)

- Compañía
- Consorcio (grupo de compañías)
- Sector industrial (SDO, Standards Developing Organization)
- Organismo nacional de normalización (ONN)
- Organismo regional de normalización
- Organización internacional de normalización

Consensus (ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004 Clause 1.7)

*general agreement, characterized by the **absence of sustained opposition to substantial issues** by any important part of the concerned interests and by a process that involves **seeking to take into account the views of all parties concerned** and to reconcile any conflicting arguments*

Normas voluntarias y regulaciones técnicas

- Las normas que cubren ciertas áreas pueden ser obligatorias para cumplir objetivos legítimos (tales como salud, seguridad, protección ambiental, etc)

Ejemplos:

- *Protección y lucha contra incendios*
- *Salud y alimentos*
- *Transporte de sustancias peligrosas*
- *Aparatos eléctricos*
- *Aparatos de gas*

- Las normas voluntarias pueden ser utilizadas como base de los reglamentos técnicos

Normas internacionales

- Normalmente usamos el término “norma” para designar un documento:
 - que proporciona "... las **normas, directrices o características de las actividades o sus resultados** que contribuyen a lograr un **grado óptimo de orden** en un contexto dado“
 - establecido por **consenso** (es decir, mediante un proceso abierto y transparente, diseñado y aplicado que busca **tener en cuenta las opiniones de todas las partes interesadas** y reconciliar los argumentos conflictivos)
 - de carácter **voluntario**



Las normas internacionales y el comercio

El Acuerdo OTC de la OMC busca asegurar que las medidas nacionales no constituyan obstáculos técnicos al comercio

La **armonización** de las medidas nacionales es el objetivo

A los **miembros de la OMC** se les anima a:

- **Participar** en trabajos de normas internacionales
- **Usar** normas internacionales como base



Las normas internacionales y el comercio

Específicamente para los **organismos de normalización:**

El Acuerdo contiene un

Código de buenas prácticas para la elaboración, adopción y aplicación de normas

Asegura que sus normas procuran facilitación del comercio
ISO y sus miembros siguen este Código



ventajas y beneficios

Normas ISO:

Pueden devenir normas **nacionales**

Son una base adecuada para los reglamentos técnicos **nacionales**

Se utilizan para la evaluación de la conformidad - **aumentan la confianza**

Son **coherentes** (con las demás normas internacionales)

Procesos para el desarrollo de la normalización internacional están plenamente en **consonancia con los principios** del Acuerdo OTC de la OMC

Normas Internacionales - *principios clave de la ISO*

- Transparencia *
- Apertura *
- Consenso e imparcialidad *
- Adecuación al mercado y eficacia *
- Coherencia *
- Dimensión del desarrollo *
- Participación de partes interesadas
- Debido proceso
- Aplicación y adopción nacional



** principios de la OMC / OTC para el desarrollo de normas, guías y recomendaciones*



Categorías de partes interesadas

Categoría	Título	Incluye típicamente
A	Industria y comercio	Los fabricantes, productores, diseñadores, industrias de servicios, de distribución, empresas de almacenaje y de transporte, minoristas, aseguradoras, bancos e instituciones financieras, las empresas y asociaciones comerciales
B	Gobierno	Las organizaciones y agencias internacionales y regionales en virtud de tratados, departamentos y agencias gubernamentales nacionales y locales, y todos los organismos que tienen una función reguladora legalmente reconocida
C	Consumidores	Los organismos nacionales, regionales e internacionales de representación de los consumidores, con independencia de cualquier organización de la categoría de "comercio y la industria", o expertos individuales comprometidos desde la perspectiva del consumidor
D	Trabajo	Sindicatos y federaciones de sindicatos y organismos similares internacionales, regionales, nacionales y locales que tengan el propósito principal de promover o proteger los intereses colectivos de los trabajadores respecto de su relación con sus empleadores. Esto no incluye las asociaciones profesionales ¹
E	Organismos académicos y de investigación	Las universidades y otros organismos de enseñanza superior o educadores profesionales asociados a ellas, las asociaciones profesionales ¹ , e instituciones de investigación
F	Aplicación de normas	Organismos de pruebas, certificaciones y de acreditación, y organismos dedicados principalmente a la promoción o la evaluación de la utilización de las normas ²
G	Organizaciones no gubernamentales (ONG)	Organizaciones que operan habitualmente de manera caritativa, sin fines de lucro o con una base de distribución sin fines de lucro y que tienen un objetivo de interés general relacionado con cuestiones sociales o ambientales. . Esta categoría no incluye los partidos políticos u otras entidades cuyo objetivo principal es lograr representación en los órganos de gobierno o agencias gubernamentales.

Notas

¹ Las asociaciones profesionales son considerados como:

- asociaciones de individuos que practican, o que están estrechamente asociado con la práctica de, habilidades o conjuntos de habilidades profesionales específicas, y
- tener un propósito, al menos en parte, para avanzar en el desarrollo de esas habilidades y la comprensión de las artes, las ciencias y las tecnologías a las que se refieren

² Acreditación hace referencia a la acreditación de los organismos de prueba y certificación

Participación de las partes interesadas

Guía del ISO/TMB

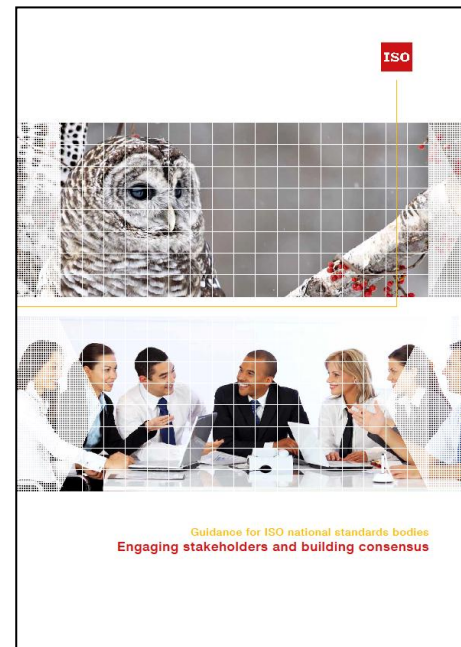
<https://connect.iso.org/display/standards/Stakeholder+engagement+e-learning+pilot>

Engaging stakeholders and building consensus

ISO works to ensure that standards are developed by **the stakeholders for the stakeholders**, so that market needs can be effectively met.

Here you will find documents to provide guidance on stakeholder engagement processes:

- Guidance for national standards bodies
- Guidance for ISO liaison organizations
- Additional guidance from the ISO TMB (PDF)
- Engaging stakeholders for ISO national standards bodies (companion Web site)
- Involving consumers: why and how?



Etapas de desarrollo de las normas

3 meses por defecto
2 meses posible

2 meses por defecto
3 o 4 meses posible

2 meses traducción
3 meses votación

2 meses votación



* Resolución del
Comité

*Si no hay cambio del
alcance*

Revisión
Enmienda

OBLIGATORIA

OPCIONAL

Actividades de Evaluación de la conformidad

Pruebas	• Determinación de una o más características de un objeto para la evaluación de la conformidad
Certificación	• Aseguramiento de 3ra parte de que: los productos (servicios), procesos, personal, organización o sistema de gestión está conforme a requisitos específicos
Inspección	• Examen de un producto
Acreditación	• Atestación de 3ra parte relacionada al organismo de evaluación de la conformidad que demuestra formalmente su competencia
Reconocimiento Mutuo & Evaluación de pares	
Declaración de conformidad de proveedores	• Certificación de 1era parte

TOOLBOX

Terms and definitions ISO/IEC 17000

Requirements for accreditation bodies – ISO/IEC 17011

Requirements for
Testing/
calibration
Testing and
calibration
laboratories
ISO/IEC 17025
Proficiency
testing
ISO/IEC 17043

Requirements for
inspection
bodies

ISO/IEC 17020

Requirements for certification bodies

Management
systems
ISO/IEC 17021
ISO/IEC 17021 Part 2
ISO/IEC 17021 Part 3
*Parts 4 and 5 in
preparation*
ISO/IEC 17023

Persons

ISO/IEC 17024

Products

ISO/IEC 17065
ISO/IEC 17067

Conformity
assessments
of suppliers
ISO/IEC 17050-1
ISO/IEC 17050-2

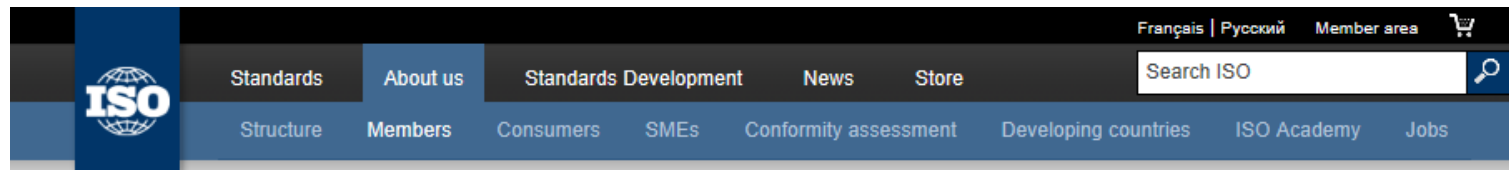
Peer assessment ISO/IEC 17040

Mutual recognition
ISO/IEC Guide 68

ISO/IEC 17022 Audit reports



INDECOPI es ISO en Perú



About us > Members > Peru (INDECOPI)

Peru (INDECOPI)

Membership: **Member body**

The National Institute for the Defense of Competition and the Protection of Intellectual Property (INDECOPI) is an autonomous public institution, established by Decree Law 1033 of June 2008.

INDECOPI, through its Standardization and Non-Tariff Barriers Surveillance Commission, is the Peruvian Standards Body. It is the national institution responsible for approving recommended Peruvian standards for all sectors. It is responsible for pronouncing official judgment on the application of regulations that introduce non-tariff, technical barriers to trade.

These functions were brought together in an effort to prevent the emergence of non-tariff mechanisms concealed in technical standards, quality control operations and provisions governing weights, measurement and labeling.

INDECOPI's standardization effort is carried through 105 Technical Committees, in which 1 200 organizations are represented. As of 2009, the number of Peruvian Standards was 4 048.

INDECOPI is Member Body of ISO and an affiliate member of the IEC. It is a full member of COPANT (Pan American Standards Commission) and of the RAN (Standardization Network of the Andean Community of Nations).

Instituto Nacional de Defensa de la Competencia y de la Protección de la Propiedad Intelectual
Calle La Prosa 104
San Borja
PE-Lima 41

Tel: +51 1 224 78 00
Fax: +51 1 224 78 00
E-mail: standards@indecopi.gob.pe
Web: www.indecopi.gob.pe/



Participation in the technical work

TC Participation	40
PDC Participation	3

http://www.iso.org/iso/home/about/iso_members/iso_member_body.htm?member_id=2036



Comités donde Perú es miembro P-

[ISO/REMCO](#) – Committee on Reference Materials

[ISO/IEC JTC 1](#) - Information technology

[ISO/TC 30](#) - Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits

[ISO/TC 34](#) – Food Products

- [ISO/TC 34/SC 15](#) - Coffee
- [ISO/TC 34/SC 17](#) - Management systems for food safety

[ISO/TC 120](#) - Leather

[ISO/TC 174](#) - Jewellery

[ISO/TC 176](#) - Quality management and quality assurance

[ISO/TC 207](#) - Environmental management

- [ISO/TC 207/SC 1](#) - Environmental management systems

[ISO/TC 215](#) - Health informatics

[ISO/TC 223](#) - Societal security

[ISO/TC 242](#) - Energy Management

[ISO/PC 251](#) - Asset management

[ISO/TC 258](#) - Project, programme and portfolio management

[ISO/TC 262](#) - Risk management

[ISO/TC 282](#) - Water re-use

[ISO/PC 283](#) - Occupational health and safety management systems

[ISO/TC 285](#) - Clean cookstoves and clean cooking solutions

[ISO/PC 288](#) - Educational organizations management systems - Requirements with guidance for use

Ejemplo: El desafío energético

- La eficiencia energética y las energías renovables clave para satisfacer la demanda mundial de energía y reducir las emisiones de carbono
- Problema global - soluciones globales necesarios
- ISO tiene 20 comités técnicos, un comité conjunto con IEC, y más de 150 normas sobre los temas de
 - Captura y almacenamiento de carbón
 - Gestión energética
 - Ahorro de energía
 - Gestión del medioambiente
 - Terminología
 - Renovables
 - Transporte
- Ej: ISO 50001:2011 Energy Management Systems





Recursos en ISO Online (www.iso.org)

Standards development

Standards Development

Our international network

ISO has members all over the world. Take a look at our interactive members map to find out more.

Learn more

Popular standards

- ISO 9000 Quality management
- ISO 14000 Environmental management
- ISO 3166 Country codes
- ISO 26000 Social responsibility
- ISO 50001 Energy management
- ISO 31000 Risk management

How does ISO develop standards?

An ISO standard is developed by a panel of experts, within a **technical committee**. Once the need for a standard has been established, these experts meet to discuss and negotiate a draft standard. As soon as a draft has been developed it is shared with ISO's members who are asked to comment and vote on it. If a consensus is reached the draft becomes an ISO standard, if not it goes back to the technical committee for further edits. **Click on the diagram below for further details.**

4 Draft shared with national members, who are asked to comment. If consensus is reached.

5 Final draft sent to all ISO members.

Key principles in standard development

1. ISO standards respond to a need in the market

ISO does not decide when to develop a new standard. Instead, ISO responds to a request from

Are you involved in ISO's technical work?

Tools and publications to help guide the development of standards can be found in the [Resource area](#).

Every working day of the year, an average of eight technical meetings take place somewhere in the world. Increasingly, these are being held using electronic means, speeding up the development of standards and cutting travel costs.

Do you want to get involved in standard development?

Resources for standards development

This page contains resources to support the work of individuals involved in standards development. The majority of this information is not password protected. However, some links may take you to pages where your login is required.

Code of Conduct

Participants in ISO committees, working groups or consensus groups are asked to work to the principles in the [Code of Conduct](#) (PDF 100 KB).

Copyright

All participants in the ISO standardization activities shall respect the copyright of ISO publications and drafts developed, as well as of any content submitted to ISO. This is reflected in a [Declaration](#) to which all those involved in ISO standardization must agree.

Any questions regarding the [Declaration](#) can be directed to the ISO Copyright Officer by emailing CopyrightOfficer@iso.org.

Data Protection Policy

All those participating in ISO standardization activities have rights and obligations related to data protection. These are reflected in the [Data Protection Policy](#) for ISO members and a [Declaration](#) to which all those involved in ISO standardization must agree. It applies to data stored on ISO IT tools, as well as any personal data collected in the course of standardization work (e.g. attendance lists, minutes).

Any questions regarding the [Policy](#) or the [Declaration](#) can be directed to the ISO Data Protection Officer: DataProtectionOfficer@iso.org.

Explanation of terms and expressions used in ISO standards

ISO uses specific terms and expressions to differentiate between requirements and recommendations in its international Standards. This has implications for conformity assessment. Find out more about [terms and expressions](#).

International Standards and trade

ISO observes and promotes the WTO principles in the development of its International Standards. This is to ensure that they do not create barriers to trade. Find out more about [ISO standards and trade](#).

Roles and responsibilities

The following documents include details of the roles and responsibilities of those involved in standards development, as well as how to play an active role in the process.

- [My ISO job](#) (PDF 1.5 MB)
- [Joining in](#) (PDF 1.43 MB)
- [Getting Started toolkits](#)

For questions about IT tools, contact helpdesk@iso.org.

Directives and Policies

The ISO/IEC Directives define the basic procedures to be followed in the development of International Standards and other publications.

Other policies (such as the [Patent Policy](#) or the [Policy on Global Relevance](#)) contain guiding principles for standards development.

For questions on the ISO/IEC Directives please contact directives@iso.org.

IT Tools for Standards Development

This section contains details on all IT Tools that help support the standards development process.

For questions about IT tools, contact helpdesk@iso.org.

Forms, Model Agendas and Standard Letters

This section contains the forms, model agendas and standard letters that may be needed when developing standards. More information on the documents needed at each stage can be found in the Developing Standards section.

Engaging stakeholders and building consensus

ISO works to ensure that standards are developed by the stakeholders for the stakeholders, so that market needs can be effectively met.

Here you will find documents to provide guidance on stakeholder engagement processes:

- Guidance for national standards bodies
- Guidance for ISO liaison organizations
- Additional guidance from the ISO TMB (PDF)
- Engaging stakeholders for ISO national standards bodies (companion Web site)
- Engaging consumers in standards development

Guidelines for sustainability in standards

Sustainability is such an important issue for ISO that we have created a guide to help include these principles into more and more standards.

Called [Guide 82](#) and created by a world leading team of sustainability and standards experts, it provides all the guidance required to address sustainability in standards.

Developing standards

This section provides an overview of the standards development process with links to the tools, documents and resources for each stage.

Drafting standards

Learn [How to write standards](#) (PDF 545kb).

Examples of ISO standards:

- Test method (ISO 2393)
- Product standard (ISO 11501-3)
- Procedures (ISO 2393)

Submit your draft using our [simple template](#).

Old ISO templates (word and autocad)



Recursos en ISO Online (www.iso.org)

Developing Standards – simplificada

Roles and responsibilities
The following documents include details of the roles and responsibilities of those involved in standards development, as well as how to play an active role in the process.
[My ISO Job](#) (PDF 1.5 MB)
[Joining in](#) (PDF 1.43 MB)
[Getting Started toolkit](#)

Directives and Policies
The ISO/IEC Directives define the basic procedures to be followed in the development of International Standards and other publications.
Other policies (such as the Patent Policy or the Policy on Global Relevance) contain guiding principles for standards development.
For questions on the ISO/IEC Directives please contact directives@iso.org

Developing standards
This section provides an overview of the standards development process with links to the tools, documents and resources for each stage.

IT Tools for Standards Development
This section contains details on all IT Tools that help support the standards development process.
For questions about IT tools, contact helpdesk@iso.org

Forms, Model Agendas and Standard Letters
This section contains the forms, model agendas and standard letters that may be needed when developing standards. More information on the documents needed at each stage can be found in the Developing Standards section.

Drafting standards
[Learn how to write standards](#) (PDF 545kb)
Examples of ISO standards:
Test method (ISO 2393)
Product standard (ISO 11901-3)
Procedures (ISO 2393)
Submit your draft using our [simple template](#)
[Old ISO templates](#) (word and autocad)

Developing ISO standards

The development process for ISO standards has been divided into stages and the main resources required at each stage are shown in the blue box.

To see the stages in full detail with harmonized stage codes, see our [Project stages](#) page.

For more information contact your technical programme manager or send an e mail to tcsupport@iso.org.

Stages and resources for standards development

Click through the stages below to see the resources required for each step. ■ = obligatory ■ = optional



Proposal stage (10)

This first step is to confirm that a new International Standard in the subject area is really needed. (See the *Global relevance policy*.) A new work item proposal (NWIP) is submitted to the committee for vote using *Form 4*. The *electronic balloting portal* should be used for the vote.

The person being nominated as *project leader* is named on the Form.

If there are possible complications around copyright, patents or conformity assessment they should be raised at this early stage.

This stage can be skipped for revisions and amendments to ISO standards that are already published.

Resources for Stage 10

ISO/IEC Directives Part 1 and Consolidated ISO Supplement, section 2.3

[Form 4 - New work item proposal](#)

[Electronic balloting portal](#)

[Patent policy](#)

[Conformity assessment for standards writers - Do's and don'ts](#)

[Global relevance policy](#)

[Vienna agreement](#)



Recursos en ISO Online (www.iso.org)

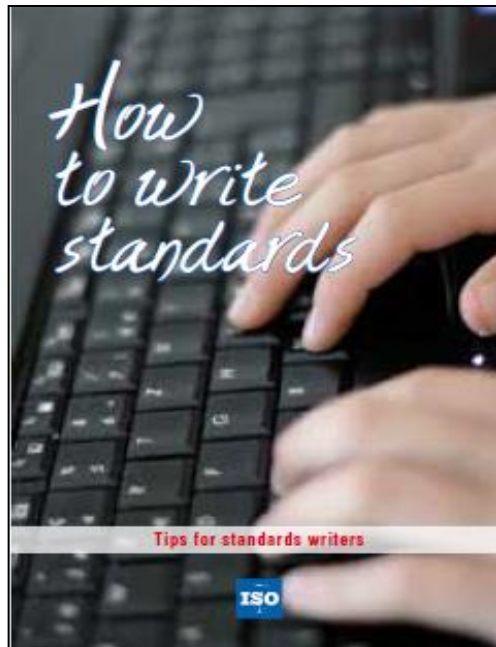
How to write Standards brochure

<http://www.iso.org/iso/how-to-write-standards.pdf>

Complementa las Directivas ISO/IEC Parte 2

Contents

How this document can help you	1	4	Clauses
Writing plain language	1	6	Tables and figures
Title	2	7	Mathematical formulae
Table of contents	2	7	Annexes
Foreword	2	8	Bibliography
Introduction	2	8	Preferred file formats
Scope	3	8	Graphical symbols
Normative references	3	9	Copyright
Terms and definitions	4		



Scope (DP2 Clause 6.2.1)

The scope is mandatory and it describes what the document does (for example, 'This International Standard: "specifies", "establishes", "gives guidelines for", "defines terms").

1 Scope

This part of ISO 17301 specifies minimum requirements and test methods for rice (*Oryza sativa* L.).

It is applicable to husked rice, husked parboiled rice, milled rice and milled parboiled rice, suitable for human consumption, directly or after reconditioning.

It is not applicable to cooked rice products.

You should express it as a series of statements of fact. Don't put any requirements in the scope.

Normative references (DP2 Clause 6.2.2)

The normative references clause is optional, and lists other documents which are indispensable for the application of the standard.

Remember to date your references if reference is made to a specific clause, subclause, figure, table etc., in another document.

The preference is to make references to other ISO and IEC standards. Standards from other organizations can also be referenced under certain conditions.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

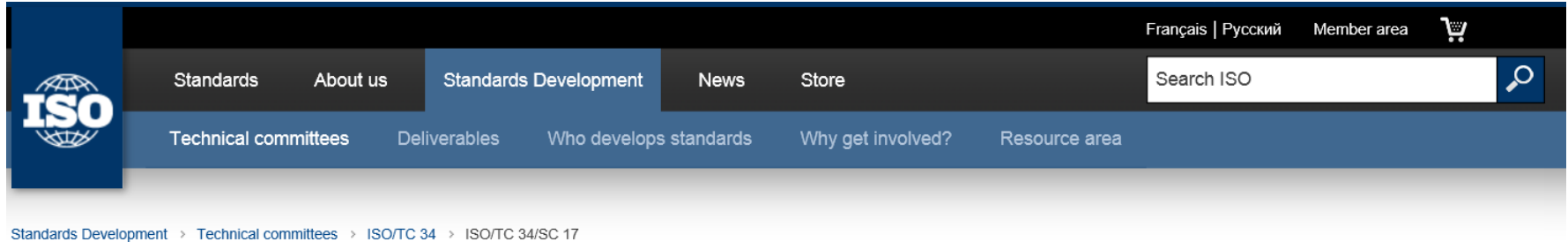
ISO 712, *Cereals and cereal products – Determination of moisture content – Routine reference method*

ISO 950:1979, *Cereals – Sampling (as grain)*

Para información más detallada sobre **términos y definiciones**, ver ISO 10241-1:2011, Anexo A. Disponible bajo «Normative references» en la pág. «Directives and Policies».



ISO/TC 34/SC 17 Online



ISO/TC 34/SC 17 Management systems for food safety



Secretariat: [DS](#)
Secretary: [Lone Skjærning](#)
Chairperson: Mr. Jacob Faergemand until end 2015
ISO Central Secretariat contact: [Mme Marie-Noëlle Bourquin](#)
Creation date: 2009

Scope:

Standardization in the field of food safety management systems, covering the food supply chain from primary production to consumption, human and animal foodstuffs as well as animal and vegetable propagation materials.

Quick links

[Work programme](#)
(drafts and new work items of ISO/TC 34/SC 17)

[Business plans](#)

[Working area on ISOTC and Public information folder](#)

[TC 34/SC 17 home page \(myiso22000.com\)](#)





ISO/TC 34/SC 17 Area de trabajo (eCommittees)

OPENTEXT | Content Server

Enterprise | Personal | Tools | Search | Search From Here

ISO Standards Development | ISOTC home | ISO/TC 034 Food products...

ISO/TC 034/SC 17 "Management systems for food safety"

Navigation Menu

- Committee Home
- Child Committees
- Committee Projects
- User Guides
- ISO Applications
- My Committees
- My Tasks
- N-Documents List
- Member List
- Email to Secretary
- Mail Archive
- Committee News
- Committee Task List
- N-Documents Notification
- Notification Report
- Send documents to ISO/CS
- Email to Members
- Secretary Member List

Library

Type	Name	Size
00	Secretariat workspace	0 Items
01	Public information	5 Items
02	General committee documents	7 Items
03	Meetings and resolutions	7 Items
04	Projects	2 Items
05	Drop-in box for members	0 Items
08	Balloting and commenting	2 Items
ISO/CA SCO/WG 36 "Joint ISO/CA SCO - ISO/TC 34/SC 17"		
view more		

New Forums

- ISO/TC 034/SC 17 Forum

Structure

Ballots

Type	Reference	End
CIB	ISO/TC 34/SC 17 N336 ISO IEC DIS 17021-1-2, 2nd version for	2014-10-15

Meetings

Title	Date	Country	City	Status
6th meeting	2014-09-15 to 2014-09-19	Denmark	Copenhagen	Convened
7th meeting	2015 September	France	Paris	Proposed

Luego de entrar con una contraseña se pueden ver los documentos de TC 34/SC 17



eCommittees – Menu de navegación

ISO Standards Development › ISO TC home › ISO/TC 034 "Food products..." ›



ISO/TC 034/SC 17 "Management systems for food safety management systems"

Navigation Menu

- Committee Home
- Child Committees
- Committee Projects
- User Guides
- ISO Applications
- My Committees
- My Tasks
- N-Documents List
- Member List
- Email to Secretary
- Email Archive
- Committee News
- Committee Task List
- N-Documents Notification
- Notification Report
- Send documents to ISO/CS
- Email to Members
- Secretary Member List

Library

Type Name

- 00. Secretariat workspace
- 01. Public information
- 02. General committee documents
- 03. Meetings and resolutions
- 04. Projects
- 05. Drop-in box for members
- 08. Balloting and commenting
- ISO/CA SCO/WG 36 "Joint ISO/CA SCO - ISO/TC 034/SC 17"

[view more](#)

New Forums

- ISO/TC 034/SC 17 Forum

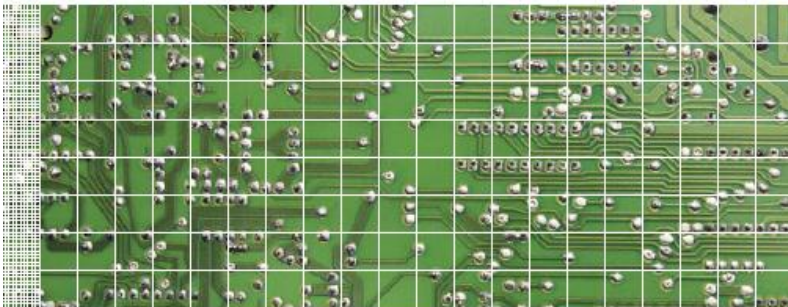
<http://www.iso.org/tc34sc17>

Miembros necesitan estar registrados en CT, SC y WG por su National Member Body User Administrator.

Miembros reciben notificaciones de nuevos documentos cargados. «Member list» y «Email to secretary» disponible en el menú de navegación

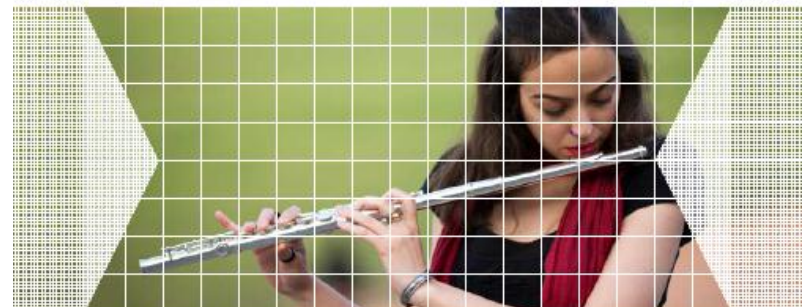
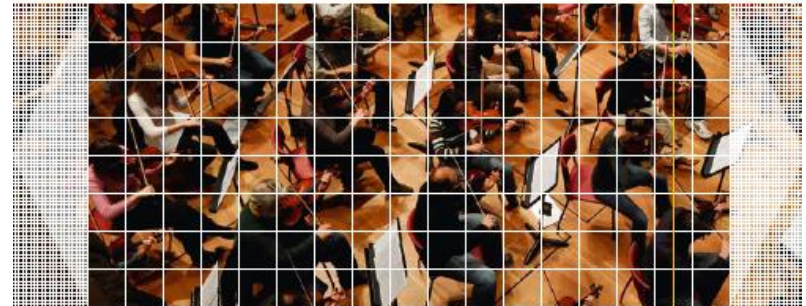
TMB Resolution 64/2012:
e-Committees es también
obligatorio para working groups.

Algunas brochures



Using and referencing
ISO and IEC standards for
technical regulations

September 2007



Normas Internacionales
y «normas privadas»



Gracias!

Juan I. Simón
Project Manager
ISO Academy
simon@iso.org