bsi.

BSI, standards, Brexit and related issues

Daniel Mansfield, Head of Policy Engagement, BSI BFPA annual meeting, 12 May 2022











BSI: National Standards Body

- Independent, but in the national interest (MoU)
- Stakeholder-led: it all comes from consensus and consultation
- Potential to deliver or support government policy (but in accordance with BSI's rules and principles)
- Legitimacy and reputation
- Decisions and business development are always in this context
- Limited government funding for specific purposes





What is a standard?

- Stakeholder-led solution to respond to defined needs
- Legitimacy based on consensus and consultation: BSI does not "decide" or "set" but coordinates UK-wide expert and stakeholder views
- Agreed way of doing something or what "good" looks like
- Standards can cover anything
- Voluntary, but can underpin regulation and give confidence to markets and to governments
- Support and facilitate international trade: avoid barriers
- Fair competition, consumer aspects, innovation, risk management









International influence





ISO

(International Organization for Standardization) 164 National Standards Body members globally



IEC

(International Electrotechnical Commission) 80 members (National Committees) and 80 affiliates globally



ITU

(International Telecommunications Union) Agency of the UN. Members are national governments and industry



Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport (UK member)

Van Brook



(European Committee for Standardization)



(European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization)



CEN & CENELEC have 34 member countries (UK, EU x27, EFTA x3, North Macedonia, Serbia & Turkey). 25 countries including the UK have common members of both CEN and CENELEC.

ETSI (European Telecommunications Standards Institute) Industry, government and NSB members





BFPA participation

45 members across 13 committees

Mostly in subcommittees and panels of MCE/18 Fluid power systems and components

Also:

- MCE/11 Fluid seals and their housings
- GEL/65/2 Measurement and control devices
- PTI/2/-/4 Marine fuels

Check

https://standardsdevelopment.bsigroup.com



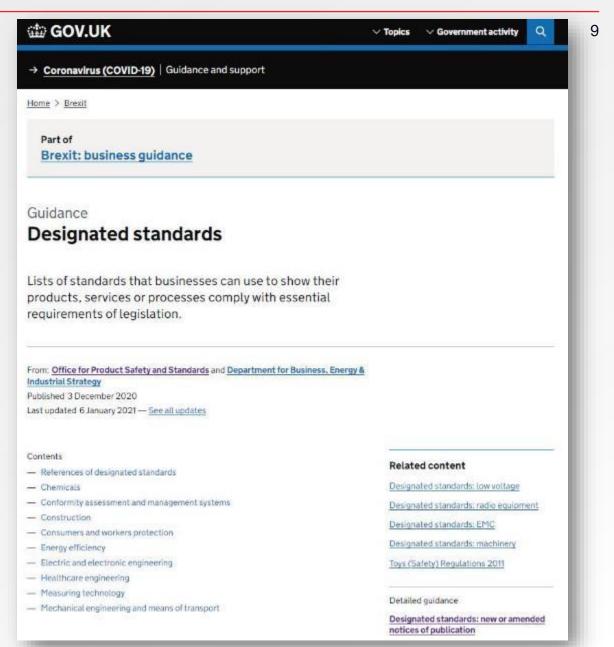




Designating standards

Government responsibility:

- Users should consult the listing on gov.uk standards listed by sector/regulation
- Standards being considered for designation are also listed
- https://www.gov.uk/guidance/designatedstandards





Who is responsible for what?

Government

BSI

Government

- Develop policy and regulations
- Consider delivery through standards

- Support and maintain committees and standards work
- Receive and respond to standards request from government
- Understand additional UK needs

- Assess standard for presumption of conformity to regulations (essential requirements, safety etc.)
- Make decision on designation





UK and EU regulations and divergence

Where are we now?

- Designated standards: identical standards for (largely) identical regulations in UK (GB) and EU+NI
- Less than 20% of the total of all European standards
- Presumption of conformity the key concept for placing products "on the market": trade
- BSI's position as NSB for all of UK: GB and NI

Considering divergence:

- Standards represent huge set of evidence of UK business preference
- Divergence for its own sake?

What does divergence look like in reality?

- Divergence in application: differing "restrictions", but no difference in regulation or standard
- Divergence through changed regulations on either side
- New regulation on UK or EU/NI side, not mirrored on the other



BSI's work on designated standards

Areas of BSI activity:

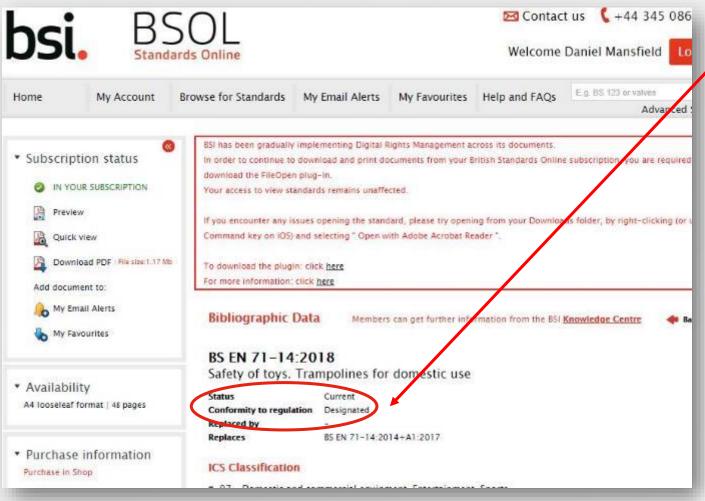
- Policy watch to maintain a view of developments (UK, EU and global), including regulatory, but also global trade context (WTO rules), UK–EU TCA and position of Northern Ireland
- Engagement across HMG on new regs/ideas
- Persistent queries on CE, UKCA etc.
- Maintain CEN and CENELEC membership

BSI's NSB role:

- To continue to meet the needs of UK stakeholders, including businesses, consumers and government
- Representation of UK voice in standardsmaking at all levels: integrity of catalogue
- Consider process/information improvements:



Helping customers



- Introduction of flags in British Standards Online
- Further developments to come



UKCA and CE marking: issues relating to standards

Strictly beyond the remit of BSI as NSB. BUT:

- Technically identical requirements in regs, delivered where appropriate through identical standards <u>where UK stakeholder voices have</u> <u>been represented</u>
- Lack of political agreement has increased some costs for business: two tests, certificates or certificates, but not two production lines owing to technical agreements, i.e. the standards
- Unilateral acceptance of CE in UK has kept supply open, but – arguably – has not served UK export interests or UK test market

Quality infrastructure interest:

- Non-acceptance of accreditation between UK and EU (affecting UKAS)
- Non-recognition between Notified Bodies and UK Approved Bodies

Recent political interest, e.g. IEA:

 BUT acceptance of other marks in UK is not legally straightforward





Trade



UK trade policy and standards

How UK trade policy impacts the use of standards to support regulation in UK?



UK global trade policy

UK position w/r to WTO TBT Agreement and TBT Committee

Requirement to base technical regulations on international standards but lack of consensus definition



International Treaty Commitments

EU Withdrawal Agreement - Northern Ireland Protocol

Continued application of EU single market regulation: CE marking, use of harmonised European standards, Regulation 1025/2012



Trade Agreements

UK's commitments under bilateral and regional trade agreements (e.g. TCA)

Definition of international standard Regulatory equivalence provisions Competing demands of trading partners UK system of presumption of conformity

Use of standards to support market regulation in UK

UK's single national standard model: Coherence of the UK's national standards catalogue







Final thoughts

BSI's NSB role:

- To continue to meet the needs of UK stakeholders, including businesses, consumers and government
- Representation of UK voice in standards-making at all levels: integrity of catalogue
- The importance of policy watch and maintaining a view of developments (UK, EU and global)

BSI stakeholders and BFPA:

- Stakeholder voices are vital to standards-making
- How can we improve feedback from standards users?
- Thank YOU for your interest!



Thank you

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