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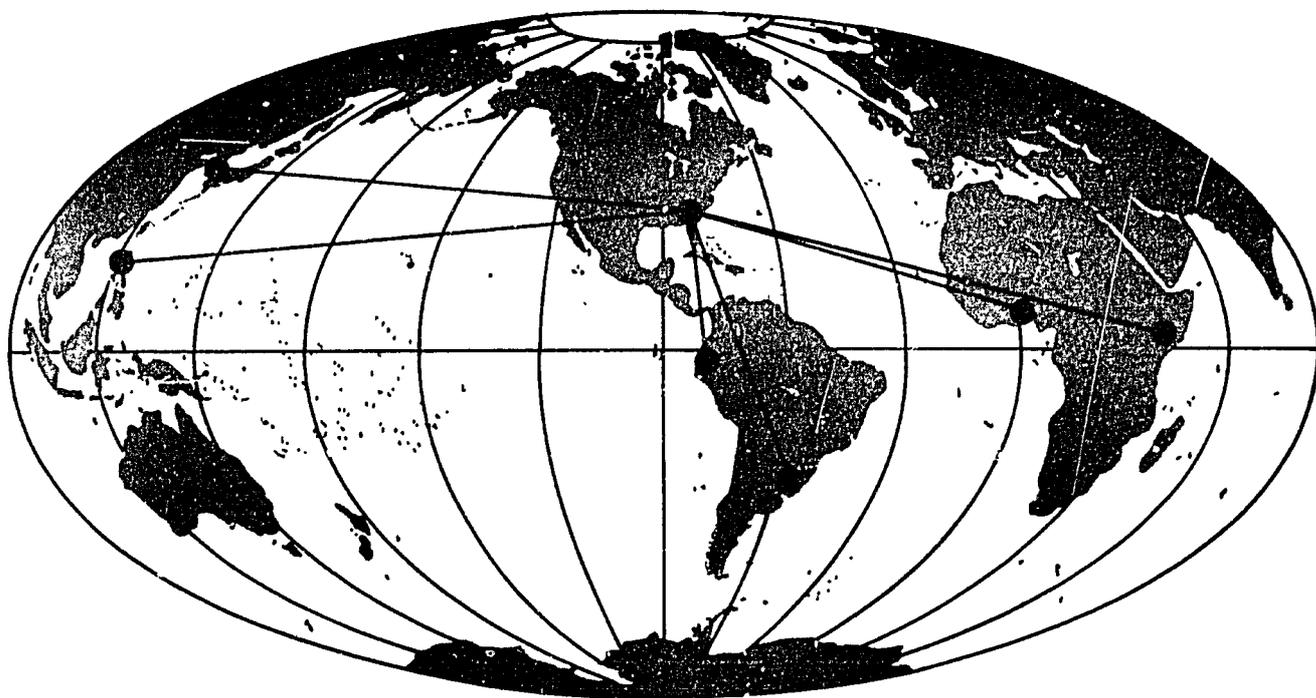
8. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES (Sponsor, Organization, Publishers, Availability)

9. ABSTRACT

The survey report compares the state-of-the-art condition of certification licensing and quality programs in Hong Kong, India, New Zealand, the Philippines, Republic of China, Singapore, and Thailand. Items touched on include: age of program, authorization, program size, operational procedures, costs of licenses and inspections, standards, degree of cooperation with other countries, and testing laboratories. By means of comparisons between programs and analysis of each, some areas requiring attention are identified, principally: trade agreements and cooperative certification; savings in sampling and testing procedures; quality of the measurement process.

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EMPLOYMENT GENERATION THROUGH STIMULATION OF SMALL INDUSTRIES



A SEVEN-COUNTRY SURVEY OF CERTIFICATION LICENSING AND QUALITY MARKS

**GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA**

A SEVEN-COUNTRY SURVEY OF
CERTIFICATION LICENSING AND QUALITY MARKS PROGRAMS

by
Kenneth S. Stephens

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Georgia Institute of Technology
Atlanta, Georgia 30332

March 1975

A SEVEN-COUNTRY SURVEY OF
CERTIFICATION LICENSING AND QUALITY MARKS PROGRAMS

Background

Altogether, nine countries responded to a questionnaire sent to the national standards organization of some 17 selected Asian countries, most of which are listed in the ISO Memento. Of these, seven reported on certification programs under way in their countries. Iraq responded with correspondence noting that they had not yet adopted a certification program but intended to do so in the near future. In addition, South Vietnam communicated their interest in the development of a certification program, having progressed to the establishment of a National Standards Institute and the legal and organizational structure as outlined in two brochures entitled "Standardization Law" and "Organizational Structure and Operation," published by the National Standards Institute. A relevant excerpt from these brochures is shown in Appendix A.

The Survey Instrument

The survey materials consisted of a relatively simple questionnaire (shown in Appendix B) and a package of related materials on the certification program of Thailand, including a completed questionnaire on the current Thai program to serve as a guide. The survey requested completion of the questionnaire together with supplementary materials on the certification programs under way in responding countries.

The purpose of the survey was two-fold: (1) to obtain information on certification programs which would be helpful to Thailand in its efforts to establish and further implement its own program, and (2) to assist other countries in planning or further developing their efforts by giving them a comparison of the features of certification programs in various stages of development in other countries.

The Participating Countries

Hong Kong, India, New Zealand, Philippines, Republic of China, Singapore, and Thailand responded to the survey with information on their certification programs. A listing of addresses and respondents from each of the standards organizations from these countries is given in Appendix C.

The Survey

A summary of the responses to the 17 items on the survey questionnaire for the seven countries is given in Appendix D. Most of the items and the responses are self-explanatory, and much information on the nature of the different programs and comparisons thereof can be obtained by a careful study of this summary.

The Republic of China (ROC) reports the oldest program (1952); however, New Zealand's program is a revision of one from the 1940's. Hong Kong's program has just been launched, and its report reflects development of the structure and operation with no implementation statistics.

All programs are supported by legal documents. In all but one case (ROC), English language copies of these documents are available for further study.

India's program is by far the largest reported, with 3,731 licenses issued to 1,291 companies. Most certification programs are on a voluntary basis, with India, New Zealand, and Thailand reporting provisions for, and implementation of, compulsory certification efforts.

All programs utilize a quality mark for use by manufacturers (or importers) on certified products. Examples of the quality marks for most of the countries participating in the survey (excepting ROC) are shown in Appendix E. Surveillance inspections after granting of licenses are universal but with varying frequencies. Certification procedures are generally similar.

The cost of the certification program varies greatly. Only India's program appears to include a fee based on number of product units marked. Many programs appear to be operating on a government subsidy basis. Recovery of operating costs from licensed manufacturers via commensurate fees does not appear to be a practiced objective.

The programs also vary widely with respect to the standards used as a basis for the certification licensing -- some countries restrict certification to national standards only, while others permit certification to any acceptable standard. Each country must, of course, assess the benefits and objectives of their program in this connection and decide accordingly. Variation in this feature is not unexpected nor necessarily objectionable.

Provisions for trade agreements and a structure for cooperation in sharing certification on common products do not appear to have had any major importance

in the certification programs. As trade increases between countries operating certification programs, provisions will have to be developed so as to eliminate trade barriers caused by certification. This is an area demanding some immediate attention.

It also appears that substantial savings in sampling and testing, under certification, can be realized by accounting for the dependency in manufacture of sizes, varieties, and types of products. This area also needs further study.

The nature of testing laboratories also varies widely from use of owned laboratories only (Hong Kong and Singapore) to the use of government and private laboratories. This obviously will vary according to local options and situations. Testing is, of course, crucial to the successful implementation of a certification program. From the responses to items 15 and 16, it is apparent that additional work is needed in this area. Some evaluation, perhaps by way of certification, of test laboratories and some measurement and control of measurement variation are a vital part of good measurement systems. These programs tend to be given low priority under the sheer pressure to get a certification program under way. But if the certification program is to succeed, the quality of the measurement process must be raised to a high standard. An earlier paper by the author shown in the bibliography discusses this problem at greater length.

Following the example set by the survey package, including copies of related certification materials from Thailand, all of the countries participating in the survey sent supplementary materials related to their certification programs. A list of these supplementary materials is given in Appendix F. They contain valuable information on additional details of the associated certification programs. Listing here may facilitate requests for copies from the participating countries.

Conclusions

National certification programs carried out by the principal national standards body appear to be developed or are in an advanced state of being developed in most countries of the world. They are seen as essential mechanisms to implement standards and influence the quality of manufactured products for domestic and export use. Especially in developing countries, certification programs may be the catalyst by which progress in standardization and

implementation is achieved and accelerated -- perhaps a prelude to economic prosperity.

Bibliography

Hopper, Rohn, and Kenneth S. Stephens, "Standards and Certification in a Developing Country," BSI News, April 1973, pp. 8-9.

Stephens, Kenneth S., "Thailand's Certification and Quality Marks Programme," ASQC Annual Technical Conference Transactions, May 1975.

Appendix A

EXCERPT FROM SOUTH VIETNAM'S NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE

NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE

The National Standards Institute (N.S.I.) was established by the Standardization Law N° 007/72 dated 1 December 1972 and entrusted with the responsibility for the preparation and implementation of Vietnamese National Standards and the dissemination of corresponding system of product testing. NSI offers its services to all manufacturers and users of industrial products.

NSI can assist the manufacturer to specify his incoming raw materials, calibrate his instruments and appraise his product. The manufacturer can thus control his production, improve quality and increase profits.

To bring the benefits of Vietnamese National Standards to the common man, NSI is planning the introduction of the Certification Mark System for quality goods conforming to Vietnamese National Standards. Licences to use the Certification Mark are granted to manufacturers operating reliable quality control methods under the overall inspection of NSI. The customer can safeguard his health and gain assurance of a fair purchase when selecting a marked product.

Thus Vietnamese National Standards can be put at the service and to the benefit of all, if all segments of society collaborate with NSI in this endeavor. Proposals related to standardization activities are solicited and should be sent to :

**The Director General
National Standards Institute
Ministry of Commerce and Industry
P. O. Box 2961, SAIGON 1**

Appendix B
QUESTIONNAIRE

Survey of Certification Licensing & Quality Marks Programmes

1. Year certification programme began _____
2. Is it authorized by law? _____ If yes, give the name, issue and date,

(If available, enclose an English language copy.)
3. Number of licenses issued to date, (a) total _____, (b) voluntary
_____, (c) compulsory _____, (d) other (describe) _____

(If available, enclose growth by year with distribution by product groups,
etc.)
4. Number of companies receiving licenses to date _____
(If available, enclose list of licenses with distribution by companies,
product groups, types, etc.)
5. Is a quality mark used to label certified products? _____
If yes, are different quality marks used for different types of licenses?

(If available, enclose glossy copies of quality mark logos. Enclose
examples, descriptions or photographs of marking of products of various
sizes and configurations.)
6. What is the duration of issued licenses? _____
If not indefinite (automatic renewal), what is the basis for renewal?

7. Is there a surveillance programme? _____ If yes, what is the
frequency of annual visits to licensees? _____

(If available, enclose a set of licensing and surveillance procedures --
both general and specific -- including examples of sampling with frequen-
cies and sample sizes.)
8. Number of staff members employed in the certification programme _____

(If available, enclose growth by year.)

9. How are costs of certification and licensing handled? (U.S. \$ equivalents)
- (a) Cost of application _____
 - (b) Cost of license _____
 - (c) Cost of preliminary inspection _____
 - (d) Cost of surveillance inspection _____
 - (e) Other (describe) _____

(If available, enclose information on fixed and variable costs by product groups, licensing procedures, etc.)

10. Is certification based on national standards only? _____ If no, what additional standards are allowed? _____

11. Does the certification programme include any trade agreements, cooperation, and/or exchange with other countries? _____
If yes, what is the nature of these agreements? _____

(If available, enclose additional information.)

12. When certifying a product of various sizes, categories or types, are all sizes, categories or types, which are included in the license, sampled and tested? _____ If no, describe handling of varieties in initial licensing and in surveillance (if applicable) _____

13. Are tests of product samples carried out by owned, associated, or independent (government or private) laboratories? _____

14. How many laboratories are used? _____
(If available, enclose an example list of test laboratories with distribution of product groups tested.)

15. Is there a programme of certification of test laboratories? _____
If yes, describe briefly _____

Appendix C

ADDRESSES AND RESPONDENTS FROM PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| HONG KONG | Federation of Hong Kong Industries Eldex Industrial Building, 12th Floor, Unit A 21 Ma Tau Wei Road, Hung Hom Kowloon, Hong Kong M. L. Ho, Quality Assurance Department |
| INDIA | Indian Standards Institution Manak Bhavan 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg New Delhi 1, India C. B. Chandorkar, Director (Central Marks) |
| NEW ZEALAND | Standards Association of New Zealand Private Bag, Wellington, New Zealand T. S. Ward, Certification Mark Engineer |
| PHILIPPINES | Bureau of Standards Department of Commerce and Industry Republic of the Philippines P. O. Box 3719 Manila, Philippines Vidalito F. Ranoa, Officer-in-Charge |
| ROC (REPUBLIC OF CHINA) | National Bureau of Standards Ministry of Economic Affairs 61-1, Sung-Chiang Road Taipei, Taiwan 104 ROC Dr. Werner Y. F. Ning, Director |
| SINGAPORE | Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research P. O. Box 2611, 179 River Valley Road Singapore 6, Republic of Singapore Yeow Chee Tiong |
| THAILAND | Thai Industrial Standards Institute Ministry of Industry Rama VI Street Bangkok 4 Thailand Miss Kanya Sinsakul, Certification Officer |

Appendix D

SURVEY OF CERTIFICATION LICENSING AND QUALITY MARKS PROGRAMMES -- Summary

| <u>No.</u> | <u>Question/Subject/Item</u> | <u>Country</u> | <u>Details</u> |
|------------|--|----------------|--|
| 1. | Year certification began | Hong Kong | Late 1974 |
| | | India | 1956 |
| | | New Zealand | 1971 (revised scheme replacing one of the 1940's, see No. 17) |
| | | Philippines | 1969 |
| | | ROC (Taiwan) | 1952 |
| | | Singapore | Quality certificate since 1969; mark scheme since 1972 |
| | | Thailand | 1972 (first license issued on 19 October 1972; an earlier programme of certificates) |
| 2. | Authorization by law. Name, issue, and date (when available) | Hong Kong | Federation of Hong Kong Industries Ordinance 81 (originally No. 26 of 1960, Chapter 321, Revised Edition, 1970) |
| | | India | The Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952; Rules, 1955; Regulations, 1955. Subsequently revised. |
| | | Philippines | Department of Commerce and Industry Special Order No. 177, series of 1970 (revised 1973), Executive Order No. 101, series of 1967 and Republic Act No. 4109, June 20, 1964 |
| | | ROC | The Standards Law of the Republic of China, 1946 (English language copy not available) |
| | | Singapore | Singapore Institute of Standards & Industrial Research Act, 1973 |
| | | Thailand | Industrial Product Standards Act, B. E. 2511 (1968), 27 December 1968. Published in Government Gazette, Vol. 85, Part 121, 31 December 1968, pp. 1023-45 |

Appendix D (continued)

| <u>No.</u> | <u>Question/Subject/Item</u> | <u>Country</u> | <u>Details</u> |
|------------|---|-------------------------|--|
| 3. | Number of licenses issued (as of mid-1974) and by type | Hong Kong | (Not applicable) |
| and | | India | Total of 3,731 licenses, all on voluntary basis. A "Buyers Guide" listing products and manufacturers licensed under ISI Certification Scheme is available. The ISI Act of 2. above has no provision for compulsory certification. However, Government of India through provisions of other acts or executive orders can make ISI mark compulsory. This has been done in case of aluminum utensils and plywood panels (for export only) and structural steels, wire ropes, etc. A total of 1,291 companies licensed. |
| 4. | Number of companies receiving licenses (as of mid-1974) | New Zealand | Total of 111 licenses, 96 on voluntary basis, 15 on car seat belts and protective helmets where legislation requires certification but not necessarily the N. Z. Certification Mark. A "New Zealand Buyers' Guide" is published annually and is available. It lists products, the applicable NZS numbers, and licensed manufacturers. A total of 77 companies licensed. |
| | | Philippines | Total of 159 licenses on voluntary basis. Listing of "Companies Issued PTS Certification Mark License" is available. By product groupings it lists (1) name of company, (2) plant site, (3) license number, and (4) license expiration. A total of 125 companies licensed. |
| | | ROC (Republic of China) | Total of 1,089 licenses on voluntary basis. Summary of growth by year from 1952 to 1973 provided in survey -- listed separately. A total of 253 companies have been licensed. A listing is in preparation. |
| | | Singapore | Total of 170 licenses on voluntary basis. A total of 76 companies licensed. |
| | | Thailand | Total of 215 licenses, 24 on voluntary basis, 191 on compulsory standardization. Detailed summary available A total of 25 companies in addition to over 100 tapioca processors have been licensed. |

Appendix D (continued)

| <u>No.</u> | <u>Question/Subject/Item</u> | <u>Country</u> | <u>Details</u> |
|------------|---|----------------|---|
| 5. | Quality mark used to label certified product and whether different marks are used for different types of licenses. (Examples of quality marks shown separately) | Hong Kong | One mark |
| | | India | One mark. Specification set for eight preferred sizes. |
| | | New Zealand | One mark, but additional wording may be required to distinguish scope of certification if necessary |
| | | Philippines | One mark |
| | | ROC | One mark |
| | | Singapore | One mark, but different wording is used to distinguish conformance to different standards such as (1) Singapore standards, (2) other national or international standards, and (3) company standards |
| | | Thailand | Two marks, one for voluntary standards and one for compulsory standards |
| 6. | Duration of issued licenses and basis for renewal | Hong Kong | One year with renewal feature |
| | | India | One year with renewal feature |
| | | New Zealand | One year with automatic renewal |
| | | Philippines | One year with renewal feature |
| | | ROC | Automatic renewal subject to qualification |
| | | Singapore | One year with renewal feature |
| | | Thailand | Automatic renewal subject to qualification |
| 7. | Use of surveillance programme, frequency of annual visits | Hong Kong | In-factory and market surveillance. Approximately a quarterly frequency. |
| | | India | In-factory and market surveillance. Normally on quarterly basis. |
| | | New Zealand | In-factory and market surveillance. Normally on quarterly basis for ordinary products, six time annually on safety products. |

Appendix D (continued)

| <u>No.</u> | <u>Question/Subject/Item</u> | <u>Country</u> | <u>Details</u> |
|------------|---|----------------|---|
| | | Philippines | In-factory and market surveillance, two to four times annually depending on quality performance. |
| | | ROC | In-factory and market surveillance, normally twice a year. |
| | | Singapore | In-factory and market surveillance, approximately 8 to 12 visits. |
| | | Thailand | In-factory and market surveillance, from 2 to 12 annually according to type of product and quality performance. |
| 8. | Number of staff members employed in the certification programme | Hong Kong | 23 |
| | | India | 111 technical officers with an equal number of supporting secretarial staff |
| | | New Zealand | 2 |
| | | Philippines | Two personnel (on detail only). Technical personnel from the technical and standards control divisions are used to do the plant inspection and evaluation. |
| | | ROC | 4 |
| | | Singapore | Effective 10 staff in certificate programme, including those involved in testing in laboratory. |
| | | Thailand | Five in 1972; 11 in 1973 |
| 9. | Costs of certification and handling of licenses. | Hong Kong | (a) and (c) HK\$300; (b) HK\$500/year; (d) HK\$100 (per visit); (e) endorsement to quality certificate (per product) HK\$50, testing as per standard scale of testing charges, labels supplied at cost. |
| | (a) Cost of application | | |
| | (b) Cost of license | India | (a) Rs 100/per application; (b) Rs 200/per license; (c) RS 100/chargeable if application does not mature into licenses; |
| | (c) Cost of preliminary inspection | | (d) and (e) marking fee depending upon the quantity of the product marked (with a schedule of marking fees available). |

Appendix D (continued)

| <u>No.</u> | <u>Question/Subject/Item</u> | <u>Country</u> | <u>Details</u> |
|------------|--|----------------|---|
| 10. | (d) Cost of surveillance inspection (e) Other (all figures shown are in the local currency unless indicated by US\$) | New Zealand | (a) and (c) \$30; (b) \$20 annually; (d) \$125 for first license and \$20 for each additional license at the same factory; (e) inspection and testing of products at actual cost. |
| | | Philippines | (a) Free of charge, (b) US\$15 annually, (c) and (d) dependent on locations and distances traveled by inspectors. |
| | | ROC | (a) US\$2.40; (b) US\$2.40; (c) and (d) mechanical products -- US\$10, chemicals -- US\$5 to US\$10, electrical apparatus -- US\$10 to US\$15, electrical machines -- US\$15 to US\$20, glass and ceramics -- US\$15 to US\$20, cement -- US\$100, wooden products -- US\$10 to US\$15, textiles -- US\$10 to US\$15. |
| | | Singapore | (a) Nil; (b) US\$240; (c) Nil; (d) testing varies with products |
| | | Thailand | (a) ฿5 (US\$0.25); (b) ฿500 (US\$25); (c) and (d) varies by product testing cost |
| | | Hong Kong | Any international standard with which the applicant can comply |
| | | India | ISI Standards, but provision exists for adopting other standards as Indian Standards if no Indian Standard exists for the product |
| | | New Zealand | National Standards only |
| | | Philippines | Philippine Trade Standards as well as Company Standards or Foreign Standards used by the company |
| | | ROC | National Standards only |
| 11. | Provision for trade agreements, cooperation and/or exchange with | Singapore | Any standards acceptable to the Institute |
| | | Thailand | TISI Standards, but imported products under compulsory standardization can be certified on basis of foreign standard and certification. |
| | | Hong Kong | Possible (no specific information as to extent or nature) |
| | | India | None |

Appendix D (continued)

| <u>No.</u> | <u>Question/Subject/Item</u> | <u>Country</u> | <u>Details</u> |
|------------|---|----------------|---|
| | other countries on the certification programme | New Zealand | Bilateral agreements for mutual working are operating with Standards Association of Australia and Canadian Standards Association. Also operate in New Zealand on behalf of U. L. Inc., USA. |
| | | Philippines | None |
| | | ROC | Act as agent of the Standards Association of Australia. Upon request, conduct pre-license and routine inspections. SAA determines whether the products of export to Australia may or may not be granted the AS Mark, in accordance with our inspection records. Products granted for AS Mark must also be granted the Chinese Certification Mark. The two marks must be placed on the products on a parallel position. Up to this time we have conducted the routine inspection on tempered glass and pre-license inspection on safety helmets. |
| | | Singapore | None |
| | | Thailand | In conjunction with compulsory standards on imported products, certification by TISI may be granted on the basis of foreign standards and certification. |
| 12. | The handling of sampling and testing of varieties (sizes, categories, types, etc., included in a license) in initial licensing and surveillance | Hong Kong | All varieties sampled and tested |
| | | India | All varieties sampled and tested as a general rule |
| | | New Zealand | In general the most complex variation or model is selected for testing, but with supplementary tests on any variations which are significant in the other models |
| | | Philippines | All varieties sampled and tested |
| | | ROC | When certifying a product, only its quality is considered, not sizes, categories or types. The quality of the product is graded in A, B, and C which are marked on the license. The manufacturer must use it correctly. |

Appendix D (continued)

| <u>No.</u> | <u>Question/Subject/Item</u> | <u>Country</u> | <u>Details</u> |
|------------|---|----------------|--|
| | | Singapore | All varieties sampled and tested |
| | | Thailand | All varieties sampled and tested on pre-license inspection. Some reduction in varieties is done for surveillance inspection with scheduling of all varieties annually. Under further discussion and development and can greatly benefit from suggestions and recommended practices. |
| 13. | Laboratories by which the tests of product samples are carried out (owned, associated, independent, government or private laboratories) | Hong Kong | Owned laboratories -- 8 |
| | | India | ISI laboratories and other national laboratories are also recognized for particular products. As of 1 January 1974, 127 laboratories in "List of Outside Laboratories Approved for Testing of Samples Under the ISI Certification Marks Scheme." |
| | | New Zealand | Pre-license and routine correlation tests by independent laboratories. Other routine tests by licensee if approved by SANZ for the purpose -- six independent laboratories. |
| and | | Philippines | Samples drawn by inspectors are tested in independent government laboratories -- five government laboratories. |
| 14. | Number of laboratories used | ROC | More than 90% of the product samples are sent to the Bureau of Commodity Inspection & Quarantine for test. The said Bureau is a governmental unit equipped with good testing facilities. Items not easy to move are tested on the spot. Special items such as cement, wooden board, special food, etc., may be sent to other governmental or privately owned laboratories -- four laboratories listed. |
| | | Singapore | SISIR's own laboratory |
| | | Thailand | Limited to government labs only by the IPS Act -- arrangements with 13 made to date. |
| 15. | Programme of certification of test laboratories | Hong Kong | None |
| | | India | Formal programme outlined in "Guidelines for Recognition of Laboratories Under the ISI Certification Marks Scheme." |

Appendix D (continued)

| <u>No.</u> | <u>Question/Subject/Item</u> | <u>Country</u> | <u>Details</u> |
|------------|---|----------------|--|
| | | New Zealand | The Testing Laboratory Registration Council of New Zealand was set up by Act of Parliament last year. It will perform a similar function to the Australian NATA Organization commencing this year. |
| | | Philippines | None |
| | | ROC | None |
| | | Singapore | None |
| | | Thailand | None |
| 16. | Provision for analysis of measurement variation via programme such as submitting parallel samples of certified products to separate laboratories and/or to the same laboratory with separate coding | Hong Kong | Parallel samples of gold articles sent to U. K. authority for correlation test of gold content at times. |
| | | India | Not generally done; however, in specific cases where repeatability and reproducibility of test methods are to be determined, inter-laboratory testing is done. |
| | | New Zealand | When the licensee carries out routine tests, correlation tests are required by an independent laboratory at random or at predetermined intervals as necessary. |
| | | Philippines | None. Only one set of samples for duplicate analysis is submitted to laboratories due to high cost of testing. |
| | | ROC | Products with a separate coding are examined for analysis of measurement variation in the same laboratory. |
| | | Singapore | Parallel samples are taken for testing by the company QC laboratory and by SISIR laboratory to analyze variation. |
| | | Thailand | Parallel samples are taken for testing by the company QC laboratory, when it exists, for comparison with TISI results. Other programmes under development. |
| 17. | Other remarks | Hong Kong | Federation of Hong Kong Industries makes other services available, some of which are preshipment inspection scheme, testing and certificates, technical consultancy, standards library. |

Appendix D (continued)

| <u>No.</u> | <u>Question/Subject/Item</u> | <u>Country</u> | <u>Details</u> |
|------------|------------------------------|----------------|---|
| | | India | None |
| | | New Zealand | Comments and statistics have been confined to a revised certification mark scheme introduced in 1971. An earlier scheme introduced in the 1940's by the Standards Institute, a Division of the then Department of Industries and Commerce of the N.Z. Government, has been progressively phased out. This earlier scheme in 1971 comprised 180 licensees covering 51 New Zealand Standards. A new mark design was registered to identify products certified under the revised scheme. |
| | | Philippines | None |
| | | ROC | None |
| | | Singapore | None |
| | | Thailand | None |

Appendix E

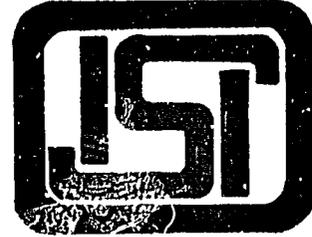
THE QUALITY MARKS USED TO LABEL CERTIFIED PRODUCTS

Quality Certification Mark
of Federation
of Hong Kong Industries



Quality Certification Mark
of Federation of Hong Kong Industries

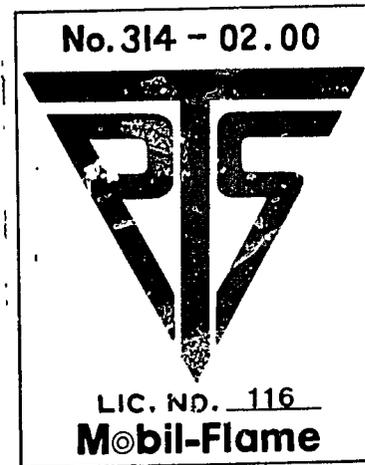
Hong Kong



India



New Zealand



Philippines



(a) For voluntary standards



(b) For compulsory standards

Thailand



(a) To Singapore Standards



CERTIFIED TO

(b) To other National
Standard Specifications
or International Standards



(c) To acceptable Company Standards

Appendix F
SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS RETURNED WITH
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

- HONG KONG
1. Federation of Hong Kong Industries, Ordinance No. 26 of 1960, Chapter 321 of the Revised Edition, 1970
 2. Rules for the Control of the Quality of Manufactured Products and the Use of Federation of Hong Kong Industries Quality Certification Mark
 3. Quality Certificate Application Form
 4. Application for Technical Service
 5. Scale of Charges for Testing Service
 6. Preshipment Inspection Scheme
 7. Services of the FHKI (brochure)
 8. What the FHKI Offers You (brochure)
- INDIA
1. The ISI (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 (As Amended in 1961); Rules, 1955 (As Amended in 1962); Regulation, 1955 (As Amended in 1961, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1968)
 2. ISI Certification Marks Scheme -- Licensing Procedure (brochure)
 3. Buyers' Guide, Listing Products and Manufacturers Licensed Under ISI Certification Scheme (booklet)
 4. ISI Monogram, Preferred Dimensions
 5. List of Marking Fees Chargeable Under the ISI Certification Marks Scheme
 6. Guide-Lines for Recognition of Laboratories Under the ISI Certification Marks Scheme
 7. List of Outside Laboratories Approved for Testing of Samples Under the ISI Certification Marks Scheme
- NEW ZEALAND
1. Standards Act, No. 59, 1965
 2. SANZ, MP2101: 1971 Rules Governing the Use of the New Zealand Standard Certification Mark
 3. The Design of the Mark Registered as the Standard Certification Mark
 4. New Zealand Buyers Guide
 5. Certification Mark License Fees
 6. The New Zealand Standard Certification Mark Scheme
 7. Application for License to Use the Standard Certification Mark

Appendix F (continued)

- NEW ZEALAND
(cont.)
8. Form for Use on Receipt of Application for Certification Mark License
 9. Termination of Certification Mark License (form)
 10. Technical Report - Recommendation (form)
 11. Scheme of Supervision and Control (form)
 12. List of Independent Test Laboratories
- PHILIPPINES
1. Republic Act No. 4109
 2. Department of Commerce and Industry Special Order No. 177, Series of 1970, Creation of the PTS Certification Marks Unit in the Bureau of Standards
 3. How the PTS Certification Mark Scheme Ensures Conformity of a Product to the Relevant Philippines Trade Standard
 4. Companies Issued PTS Certification Mark License
- ROC (Republic
of China)
1. Number of Products Approved or Abolished for Certification Mark in the Past Years (1952 to 1973)
 2. Cost of Preliminary Inspection
 3. List of Test Laboratories with Distribution of Product Groups Tested
- SINGAPORE
1. Information Leaflet on the SISIR Marking Scheme
 2. List of Singapore Standards Published
- THAILAND
1. Industrial Product Standards Act, B.E. 2511 (1968)
 2. Ministerial Regulations 1 through 8
 3. Brief Summary of Licenses Issued Under TISI's Certification Marks Programme
 4. Sample Scheme for Surveillance Inspection and Testing
 5. TISI Certification Marking Procedures (brochure)
 6. "Hallmark - Made in Thailand," Investor, December 1973 (article)