Bangladesh Presentation

on

Trade Facilitation through International Standards and Mutual Recognition of Agriculture Machinery Testing

Farm Mechanization through Integrated Management Project

- Combined Harvester

- Reaper

- Rice Transplanter

- Power Thrasher

- Seeder

- Bed Transplanter

Development of New Standards in Bangladesh

- The apex institution for the development of new standards (national and international is **Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution** (**BSTI**).

- It is an autonomous government body under the Ministry of Industries.

- It was established to control the <u>standards</u> of services, goods, weights and measures, and promote the adoption of the <u>international system of units</u>.

- The present institution comes into being through an Ordinance (Ordinance XXXVII of 1985) with the merger of **Bangladesh Standards Institution (BDSI)** and **the Central Testing Laboratories (CTL)** in 1985. In 1995 Department of Agricultural Grading and Marking was merged with BSTI. The BSTI ordinance of 1985 was converted into an act in 2018.

- Exception: Bangladesh Food Safety Authority

Processes for adoption of International and/or Regional Standards

- Stage 1: Proposal stage–New project or proposal received;

- Stage 2: Preparatory stage – Preparing draft by a BSTI officer by data collection.

- Stage 3: Committee stage– The draft is placed to the relevant technical committee or the sectional committee, the technical committee or the sectional committee reviews it extensively and then passes it on to the Secretariat (BSTI) for editing and wide circulation;

- Stage 4: Enquiry stage– The draft Standard is circulated for comments among industries, associations, universities, research institutions and other concerned organizations within a period of 60 days. The views and comments received are placed in the Technical Committee / Sectional Committee. The Technical Committee / Sectional Committee systematically examined and review these comments and if necessary incorporated into the draft, which is amended accordingly and gives the initial approval;

- Stage 5: Approval stage– The final version of the draft is submitted to the Divisional Committee for approval. This is called Final Draft Standard. After approval by the Divisional Committee it is then placed to the Director General for endorsement as a Bangladesh Standard (BDS). Once approved by the offices, it becomes a national standard;

- Stage 6: Publication stage– Once a final draft Standard has been approved, only minor editorial changes, if and where necessary, are introduced into the final text. The approved standard is issued by BSTI in a publication as Bangladesh Standard (BDS) that is produced for sale to the public.

Review

- All Bangladesh Standards are reviewed at least every five years to meet the need of the time. A majority of the members of the TC/SC decides whether a Standard should be confirmed, revised or withdrawn. When a revision is on the agenda, the concerned Bangladesh Standard is subjected to the same procedure as applicable to new one.
- The standards formulated fall in the following categories:
- i) Product Specifications
- ii) Method of Test
- iii) Code of Practice, Guidelines
- iv) Terminologies/Vocabulary, Glossary of terms
- v) Basic Standards.
- BSTI is the member of ISO since 1974. BSTI is the IEC Affiliate member of IEC since 2001 and Affiliate Plus since 2012. BSTI is the member of Codex Alimentarious Commission (CAC) since 1975 and is the focal point of CAC.

• What are the differences between adopting a national standard and international/regional standard?

Every standard is to be be adopted by the previous procedure.

• Is it required to have an authenticated translation of the standard before its adoption? Can standards issued in English be applied without translation?

Translation is not required.

• Is there any international or regional standard-setting organization (such as the Organization for Standardization – ISO; International Electrotechnical Commission - IEC; International Telecommunication Union – ITU; or the International Federation of Accountants - IFAC) whose standards are automatically recognized in your country?

The process discussed earlier should be followed.

• Are the standards in your country "binding" (i.e. compliance with them is mandatory by law), or voluntary? If both, how is this determined?

Both

There are 4200 and above standard but only 273 are mandatory

• Can any private company or non-public institutions (NGOs, universities, etc.) contribute to issue a standard in your country?

Yes, during the approval process.

• What are the requirements in your country for becoming a member of an international standards setting organizations, such as the Organization for Standardization – ISO; International Electrotechnical Commission -IEC; International Telecommunication Union – ITU?

Based on the proposal different ministries are involved in the approval process.

• Is it required to get approval from their government, parliament, ministry etc. before being a member?

Yes, government approval is required.

- Is your country's standards-setting organization a member of any international standards setting organizations, such as ISO, IEC, ITU? If yes, please mention the full name of all of the agencies.

BSTI is the member of ISO since 1974. BSTI is Associate Member of IEC since August 2018. BSTI is the member of Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) since 1975 and the National Codex Contact Point in Bangladesh. SAARC Members established the South Asian Regional Standards Organization (SARSO) on 25 August 2011.

- Please provide information on problems or **challenges** faced by your organization for adoption of national standards and international accreditation, if any. Please include any concerns for the adoption of an ANTAM mutual recognition system.

- **Recommendations on the way forward** for developing a mutual recognitions system for ANTAM. Please mention if your organization would **endorse** the establishment of such system and thus **join the Expert Group/Task Force** to be established.