Economic integration and the standards and conformance infrastructure: challenges and opportunities
Integrated Partnership Forum

15 March 2016
Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Centre
Agenda

1. How JAS-ANZ was established
2. Role and objectives
3. How it works in practice
4. How industry is involved
5. How Australia-New Zealand cooperation has worked
1. Establishment

1. 1991 Treaty between Australia and New Zealand
   - Structure
   - Goals
   - Scope of activity
   - Relations to Government
   - Accountability framework
   - Management framework

2. International organisation (Privileges and Immunities)

3. Regulations (confers legal persona)
## 2. JAS-ANZ’s Role and Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Statement</th>
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<tr>
<td>Integrity and Confidence</td>
<td>Maintain a joint accreditation system that gives users confidence that goods and services certified or inspected by accredited bodies meet established standards.</td>
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<td>Trade Support</td>
<td>Obtain and maintain acceptance by Australia and New Zealand’s trading partners for domestic management systems and exported goods and services.</td>
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<td>Linkages</td>
<td>Create links to relevant bodies that establish or recognise standards for goods and services or that provide conformity assessment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Acceptance</td>
<td>Obtain mutual recognition and acceptance of conformity assessment with relevant bodies in other countries.</td>
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3. How it works in Practice

Certification and Inspection

- **138 Schemes**
  - Public and Private
  - Asset Management to Watermark
  - Management systems, Product, Personnel, Inspection

- **133 Conformity Assessment Bodies**
  - 130,000 active certificates
  - 70 in Australia or New Zealand
  - 107 Countries
How it works in Practice

Helping markets work better

- Through Treaty Goals
  - Accreditation Creates economic Value
  - For Certifiers and Inspection bodies
  - For their clients
  - For the End User
  - Market Benefits

- Integrity & Confidence
  - Reduces Information Asymmetries

- Trade support & Linkages
  - Reduces costs of overcoming Technical Barriers to trade

- International Acceptance
  - Helps access overseas markets

Better quality outcomes and economic growth

- Extends capacity to work in other markets
- Clients have access to foreign Markets
- MRAs reduce the cost of Recognition
- A wider range of Goods and Services
- Informed and discerning purchases
- A wider range of Goods and Services
How Industry is involved

• Internal processes
  • Scheme development
  • Complaints
  • Assessment activities

• Direct links to certified organisations
  • Research and survey
  • Information services
How Australia-New Zealand cooperation has worked

Some Insights:

• On the whole, the experience is positive
  • Electrical goods

• Importance of symmetry
  • CodeMark

• Acceptance of legitimate differences
  • Forestry & building products

• Need for continuous effort
  • MLAs and MRAs are not FTAs!