

# **PERSPECTIVE AND ROLE OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES GOVERNMENTS ON VSS TO INFLUENCE/PROMOTE/FIGHT AGAINST?**

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# OUTLINE

- Perspective regarding VSS
- How Indonesia discussed on VSS
- Strategy to implement policy on VSS
- Indonesia foresees the VSS:
  - *as trade barrier*
  - *As competitiveness asset and an opportunity to market access*

# Perspective regarding VSS

## SUSTAINABILITY IN INDONESIA

- Abundant resources, ranging from raw materials, energy, water and resources
- Challenges for resources-based industries:
  - ✓ Increasing energy demand, reduction of resource reserves and increasing gas emission
  - ✓ Requirements from export countries destination for environmentally friendly products

BSN non-ministerial government institution

**Act No. 20/2014** on Standardization and Conformity Assessment (SCA):

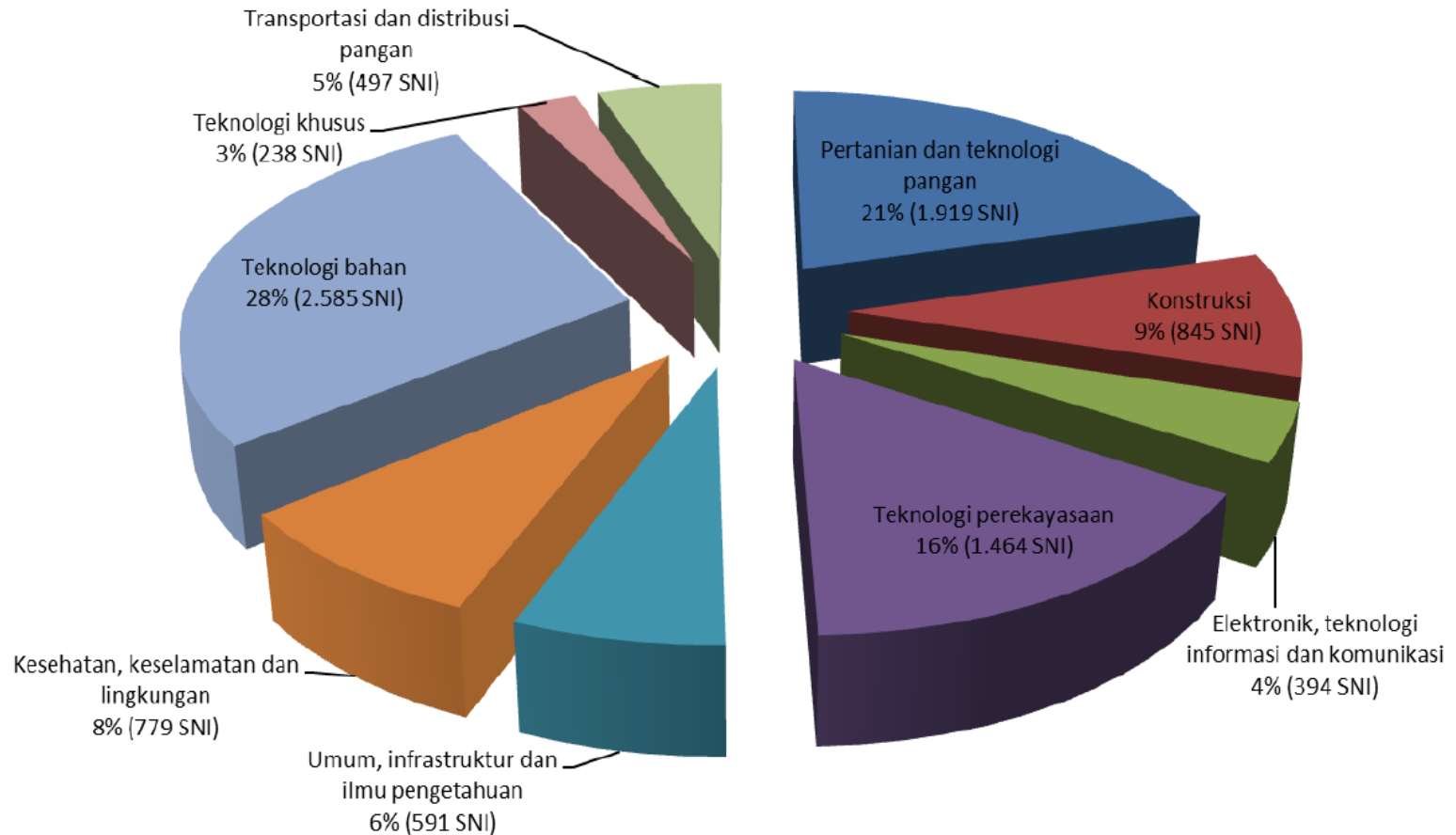
- ✓ Responsible in standardization, conformity assessment and metrology activities in Indonesia
- ✓ Develop National Standard (SNI)
- ✓ Establish technical committee/sub committee based on the scope with member from producer, consumer, government and expert with a balanced proportion

# Indonesian National Standard (SNI)

- Basically is *voluntary* standard
- Develop as a response to the need of stakeholders
- developed by adopting *international standard* (ISO, IEC, CODEX, ITU, etc) as far as possible, while taking into account *national differences* (national industries, geographical/ geological conditions, infrastructures, and other national interests)
- Adoption of international standards to have *world wide acceptance* as international standard is developed by international experts on a consensus basis
- *National Mirror Committee (NMC)* to support active participation in the international standardization forum
- NMC for all committees where BSN actively participates (as P-member) in the TC/SC of ISO/IEC.
- Most member of NMC are also member of relevant national committee

# Graphic SNI Per Sector until March 2017

(health,safety,environment, infrastructure, electronics, etc)



SNI becomes ***mandatory*** if related ministry *adopts* it as part of their technical regulations taking into account the safety, security, health, and environmental reason

Based on Law No.20/2014, Indonesia does not recognize ***private standard***.

Stakeholders can propose ***private standard to become SNI*** through the process of SNI development in compliance with national system and obtain consensus at national level



- Government still studies the strategies to promote VSS in Indonesia
- The need to seek the possibility for VSS to become SNI
- **Challenges:**
  - ✓ To bring VSS into the current established national standardization, conformity assessment and metrology system.
  - ✓ To engage more stakeholders particularly the private sectors in standardization development as the current system is still driven by government

# How Indonesia discussed on VSS

A single national system for efficient implementation and control/market surveillance.

**Through stages:**

- building awareness of the stakeholders and society
- prepare the quality infrastructures needed
- create mutual recognition provision for international acceptance
- coaching implementation program
- create role model for implementation
- Encourage stakeholder engagement to actively participate in the current established national system

**Member of National TC are also member of National MC:**

skill and knowledge gained from participation from international fora to be implemented at national level to meet national demand such as implementation of current technologies to bridge the gap between national and international progress

## **SNI RELATED TO SUSTAINABILITY**

<b>Environmental Management System</b>	<b>Tourism</b>
<b>Anti-bribery management system</b>	<b>Fisheries</b>
<b>Energy Management System</b>	<b>Health Safety</b>
<b>Food Safety Management System</b>	<b>Biofuels</b>
<b>Forestry (Timber legality verification system)</b>	<b>Organic Agriculture and Products</b>
<b>Ecolabel</b>	<b>Solar Photovoltaic Energy System</b>
<b>Chain and Custody</b>	<b>Palm oil</b>
<b>Social Responsibility</b>	<b>Personnel Certification</b>

# Strategy to implement policy on VSS

- Prioritization and in line with the national strategic and work plan
- **BSN's priority sectors for period 2015-2019:**
  - ✓ agriculture/food
  - ✓ maritime
  - ✓ building and construction
  - ✓ electronics and telematics
  - ✓ health/medical devices
  - ✓ mineral and energy
  - ✓ tourism services
  - ✓ machinery
  - ✓ land transportation
  - ✓ Chemistry

- Allocates available resources and planning based on priority
- Engage stakeholders to be actively involved in achieving the target, including public private partnership approach

# Indonesia foresees the VSS



## As a trade barrier :

- If compliance to the VSS must go through various systems/schemes required by the exports destination countries
- Single product produced must be certified against different VSS and conformity assessment scheme for entering different country market
- This creates unnecessary barrier to international trade. Producers with limited availability resources would be excluded from the trade
- VSS as private standards where it applies only on particular business (B to B)

## As a competitiveness asset and an opportunity to market access :

- The standardization, conformity assessment and metrology system is recognized and accepted
- Fulfilling the requirements of the standards would be the value added for the products particularly for customers who put awareness of sustainability as an important issue
- A harmonized system would avoid unnecessary barrier to trade thus create efficiency and competitiveness of products—high quality products with affordable price
- VSS will facilitate market access if VSS has been adopted into international standard

# TERIMA KASIH THANK YOU



BADAN STANDARDISASI NASIONAL



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[www.bsn.go.id](http://www.bsn.go.id)

[www.kan.or.id](http://www.kan.or.id)

SNI	TITLE
SNI ISO 14001:2015	Sistem manajemen lingkungan – Persyaratan dan panduan penggunaan (ISO 14001:2015, IDT)
SNI ISO 14044:2017	Manajemen lingkungan – Penilaian daur hidup – Persyaratan dan panduan (ISO 14044:2006, IDT)
SNI ISO 14031:2016	Manajemen lingkungan - Evaluasi kinerja lingkungan - Panduan (ISO 14031:2013, IDT)
SNI ISO 14004:2016	Sistem manajemen lingkungan - Panduan umum dalam penerapan (ISO 14004:2016, IDT)
SNI ISO 14040:2016	Manajemen lingkungan — Penilaian daur hidup — Prinsip dan kerangka kerja (ISO 14040:2006, IDT)
SNI ISO 14021:20xx	Label lingkungan dan deklarasi – Klaim lingkungan swadeklarasi (pelabelan lingkungan Tipe II) (ISO 14021:2016, IDT)*

SNI	TITLE
<a href="#">SNI 7188.5.1:2010</a>	Ecolabel criteria - Part 5: Category battery products - Section 1: Primary Batteries type carbon zinc and alkaline
<a href="#">SNI 7188.6:2010</a>	Criteria ecolabel - Part 6: Categories of products wall paint
SNI 7188.1.3:2016 (FINAL DRAFT)	Kriteria ecolabel - Bagian 1: Kategori produk kertas - Seksi 3 : Kertas cetak tanpa salut dan kertas multiguna
<a href="#">SNI 7188.1.4:2010</a>	Criteria ecolabel - Part 1: Categories of products Paper - Section 4: The coated printing paper
<a href="#">SNI 7188.7:2011</a>	Kriteria ecolabel - Bagian 7: Kategori produk tas belanja plastik dan bioplastik mudah terurai
SNI 7188.8:2013	Kriteria ecolabel - Bagian 8: Kategori produk ubin keramik
SNI 7188.9:2015	Kriteria ecolabel – Bagian 9: Kategori produk furnitur – Furnitur perkantoran (office furniture)

SNI	TITLE
SNI 8228.5:2015	Cara budidaya ikan yang baik (CBIB) Bagian 5: Ikan laut di karamba jaring apung <i>Good Aquaculture Practices Part 5: Marine fish in floating net</i>
SNI 8228.4:2015	Cara budidaya ikan yang baik (CBIB) Bagian 4: Ikan air tawar <i>Good Aquaculture Practices Part 4: Freshwater fish</i>
SNI 8228.3:2015	Cara budidaya ikan yang baik (CBIB) Bagian 3: Ikan hias <i>Good Aquaculture Practices Part 3: Ornamental fish</i>
SNI 8228.2:2015	Cara budidaya ikan yang baik (CBIB) Bagian 2: Rumput laut <i>Good Aquaculture Practices Part 2: Seaweed</i>
SNI 8228.1:2015	Cara budidaya ikan yang baik (CBIB) Bagian 1: Udang <i>Good Aquaculture Practices Part 1: Shrimp</i>

# National Technical Committees

SECTOR	TC	S C
Agricultures, Food, and Health	18	9
Mechanical, Electrotechnique, and Construction	27	8
Chemicals and Mining	19	5
Environments and other sectors	24	2