



What is a standard.....?

Standards Act, (Act 8 of 2008)

- means a document that provides for common and repeated use,
 - rules,
 - guidelines or characteristics for products, services, or processes and production
 - methods, including terminology, symbols, packaging, marking or labelling
 - requirements as they apply to a product, service, process or production method;

What is a South African National Standard.....?

means a standard approved by the SABS under the Standards Act (act 8 of 2008);

WTO TBT Agreement Definitions

Standard	Technical regulation
<p>Document approved by a recognised body, that provides for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for products and services and related processes or production methods with which compliance is not mandatory</p>	<p>Document which lays down product or service characteristics or their related processes and production methods, including the administrative provisions, with which compliance is mandatory</p>

Development responsibilities

Standards	Technical regulations
Published by standards bodies	Developed and implemented by the state
Defined procedures (SANS 1-1, SATS 2)	Part of legislation
Technical committees representatives of all stakeholders	
Key principles Consensus Transparency	

Communique to industry

4.4 Legal requirements

4.4.1 All necessary licenses or permits in relation to animals and wildlife rehabilitation shall be held and awareness of legislation that may affect wildlife rehabilitation is essential.

4.4.2 The local authority by-laws shall be complied with in respect of the keeping of animals in captivity. An important aspect of wildlife rehabilitation is the compilation and maintenance of accurate records relating to animal admissions. Such records assist in the treatment, rehabilitation and release of animals, provide valuable case history for future admissions, and are an important resource for other wildlife rehabilitators. Statistics from these records can also be used to analyse the factors involved in wildlife rehabilitation, such as the reasons why animals are brought to shelters, the species involved, the areas they are coming from, and the outcomes of rehabilitation.

Records are particularly important when an individual or an organization is trying to learn from previous work in an effort to improve the care given to wildlife. Records should be kept on all animals.

Key stakeholders

- *Affected parties*
 - *NGOs*
 - *Academics*
 - *Labour*
 - *End users*
 - *Industry*
- *Regulators*

Key principles for developing standards

- *Transparency*
- *Openness*
- *Impartiality and consensus*
- *Effectiveness and relevance*
- *Coherence*
- *Development dimension*

Types of Standard

ISBN 978-0-626-27424-5

SANS 16001:2013
Edition 2

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

**Wellness and disease (including HIV and TB)
management systems — Requirements**

- National Standard i.e SANS
 - Developed in accordance with SANS 1-1

Types of Standard *cont'd*

ISBN 978-0-626-26524-3

SATS 17575-1:2012

Edition 1

ISO/TS 17575-1:2010

Edition 1

SABS STANDARDS DIVISION

Technical specification

**Electronic fee collection — Application
interface definition for autonomous systems**

Part 1: Charging

This technical specification is the identical implementation of ISO/TS 17575-1:2010 and is adopted with the permission of the International Organization for Standardization.

This document does not have the status of a South African National Standard.

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SABS

- Technical Specification (SATS)
 - Industry maturity
 - Consensus could not be reached
 - Not a national standard

Types of Standard *cont'd*

ISBN 978-0-626-25449-0

SATR 24475:2011
Edition 1
ISO/TR 24475:2010
Edition 1

SABS STANDARDS DIVISION

Technical report

**Cosmetics — Good Manufacturing
Practices — General training document**

This technical report is the identical implementation of ISO/TR 24475:2010 and is adopted with the permission of the International Organization for Standardization.

This document does not have the status of a South African National Standard.

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SABS

- Technical Report (SATR)
 - Collected data not suitable for a standards
 - Its non-normative
 - Does not hold a SANS status
 - Cannot be converted to a SANS

Types of Standard *cont'd*

ISBN 978-626-21772-3

ARP 41:2008
Edition 1
ISO/IEC Guide 41:2003
Edition 1

SABS STANDARDS DIVISION

Recommended practice

**Packaging — Recommendations for
addressing consumer needs**

This recommended practice is the identical implementation of ISO/IEC Guide 41:2003 and is adopted with the permission of the International Organization for Standardization.

This document does not have the status of a South African National Standard.

- Recommended Practice (ARP)
 - A "how to" guide
 - Cannot be made a SANS

Types of Standard *cont'd*

ISBN 978-0-626-22709-8

CKS 312:2009
Edition 2.1

- Coordination Specifications (CKS)

CKS

- Government departments

Umbilical cord fasteners

- Tender purposes

- Can be converted to a SANS

- **Not a SANS**

This document does not have the status of a South African National Standard.

Advantages of referencing a South African National Standard

- *Provides recognised solutions to problems of national interest*
- *High degree of acceptance – Consensus and public consultation*
- *Cost effectiveness*
- *Constant maintenance*
- *Written in a style that supports uniform implementation*
- *No need for additional limitations in the technical regulations*
- *South African National Standards are readily accessible*

Methods of referencing a South African National Standard

- **Direct (exclusive) referencing**
 - *Standard becomes part of the technical regulation*
 - *Compliance with the full standard becomes mandatory*
 - *No alternative options to demonstrate compliance*
 - *Reference can be dated or undated*

Methods of referencing a South African National Standard..cont

- **Direct (exclusive) referencing**
 - *Dated references*
 - *Legislator becomes the master of the procedure*
 - *Each revision necessitates the change in the technical regulation*

Example: The information management system shall conform to SANS 27001:2015 – Information technology – Security techniques – Information management systems - Requirements

Methods of referencing a South African National Standard..cont

- **Direct (exclusive) referencing**
 - *unDated references*
 - *Flexible and efficient*
 - *Update of standard is an automatic update of the technical regulation*
 - *Risk – delegation of legislative competence to standards body*

Example: Every consumer installation must comply with SABS 0252: Water supply and drainage for buildings and SABS 0254: The installation of Fixed Electric Storage Water Heating Systems, or any similar substituting re-enactment or amendment thereof if the consumer installation is of a type regulated by either standard.

Methods of referencing a South African National Standard..cont

- **Indirect (indicative) referencing**
 - *Application of standard is highly recommended, but the standard remains voluntary*
 - *Other options are not excluded*
 - *Technical regulations will contain essential requirements*
 - *Proof of compliance rests with the supplier*

Methods of referencing a South African National Standard..cont

- **Indirect (indicative) referencing**

Example:

- *D1 CHANGE IN LEVEL*
- *The protection of the edge of any balcony, bridge, flat roof of similar place shall be designed to prevent any person from falling from such balcony, bridge, flat roof or similar place.*
- *D2 PEDESTRIAN ENTRANCES TO PARKING AREAS IN BUILDINGS*
- *Where any pedestrian entrance is provided to a vehicle parking area in any building, such entrance shall be so positioned, marked or protected that no pedestrian can unintentionally walk into the path of any moving vehicle:
Provided that this requirement shall not apply in respect of any building classified as H4 in terms of regulation A20.*

Methods of referencing a South African National Standard..concluded

- **Indirect (indicative) referencing**

- *Example:*

- *D3 RAMPS*

- *Any ramp or driveway shall be so designed that it is safe when used and is fit for the purpose for which it is intended.*

- *D4 SWIMMING POOLS AND SWIMMING BATHS*

- *(1) The owner of any site which contains a swimming pool shall ensure that access to such swimming pool is controlled.*

- *(2) Any owner who fails to comply with the requirement of sub-regulation 1 shall be guilty of an offence.*

- *D5 DEEMED-TO-SATISFY REQUIREMENTS*

The requirements of regulations D1, D3 and D4 shall be deemed to be satisfied where change in level, the design of ramps and driveways, or access to swimming pools, as the case may be, complies with SANS 10400-D.

Conclusion

- **Standards are not regulations**
- **South African National Standards forms a good basis for technical regulations**
- **Active participation of the regulator is key**
- **Self regulation is first price**
- **Only when market system fails, then technical regulations**



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