



TRADE RELATED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT 3

A project supported by the European Union

NQI, Competitiveness & NQI Institutions

NQI Forum & Workshop
28 Oct. 2014 – AIM, Makati
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**NATIONAL
COMPETITIVENESS
COUNCIL | PHILIPPINES**



TRADE RELATED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT 3

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Key Expert
Technical Coordination

EU-Philippines
Trade Related Technical Assistance Project 3



Philippine Development Plan(2011-2016)

b. The government **shall set up a National Quality Infrastructure** to integrate and coordinate series of activities involving metrology, standardization, testing, and accreditation and certification.

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TRTA 3 Financing Agreement

Strengthened capacity to develop and implement a
National Quality Infrastructure (NQI)





EU-Philippines
Trade Related Technical Assistance Project 3



The laptop worked because...

- A. I am very lucky. The most possible outcome would have been a burnt device.
- B. IBM Laptops are used worldwide so it doesn't matter where you buy its components or accessories
- C. There is an internationally trusted system in place for developing and ensuring the quality of the laptop
- D. The manufacturers in Belgium, China and Philippines knew each other and agreed on how to develop the different elements



COMMON LANGUAGE

TRUST

Technical Specifications

What represents quality

How to prove quality

What makes a proof of quality
credible

Certainty in the measurements



COMMON LANGUAGE

TRUST

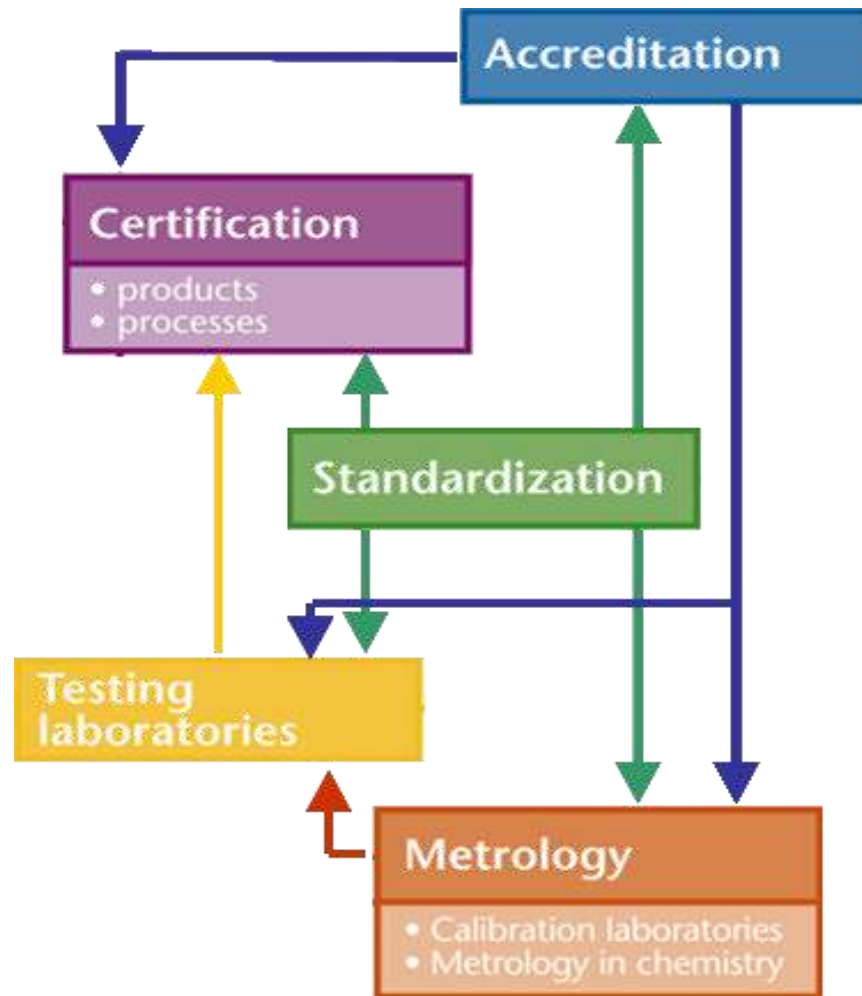
STANDARDIZATION

CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT (TESTING AND CERTIFICATION)

ACCREDITATION

METROLOGY





Who should develop standards?

- A. The Government with the support of relevant stakeholders
- B. Mainly industry but in a coordinated effort with all relevant stakeholders
- C. Industry independently
- D. There is not need to develop standards they can all be adopted from international ones





Standardization
 Voluntary Labeling
 Voluntary Certification

Law
 Technical regulations
 Mandatory Labeling
 Mandatory Certification
 Market Surveillance

International Standards



Regional Standards



National Standards



Reference to or adoption of International Best Practices –
 RECOMMENDATIONS
 (Codex Alimentarius, UNECE, ISO...)

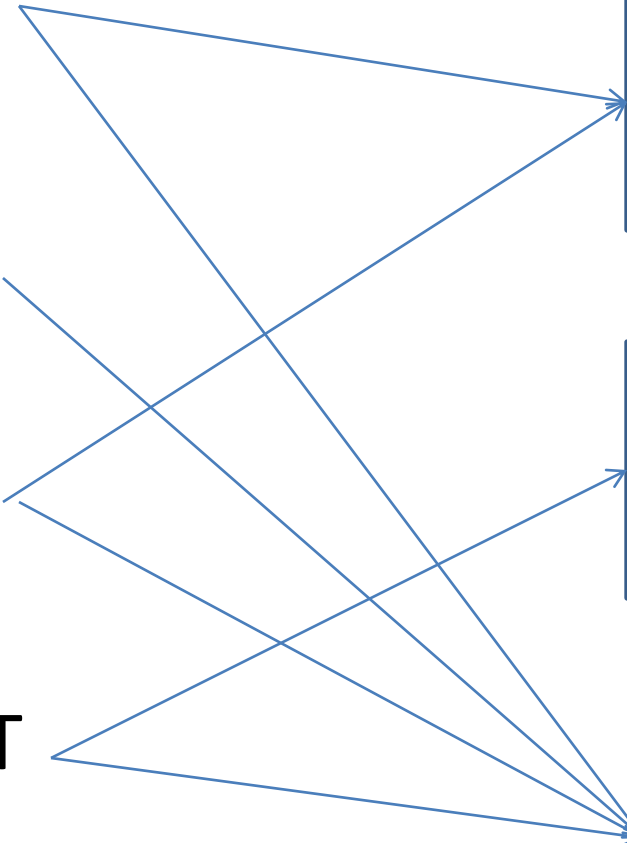
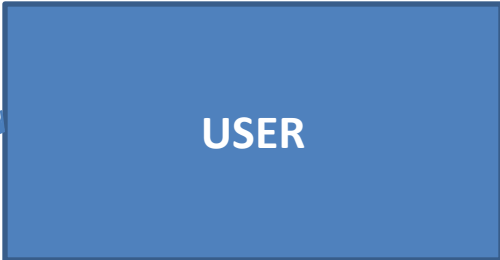


INDUSTRY

CONSUMERS

RESEARCH

GOVERNMENT



Manufacturers
Industry

SMEs

National
Authorities

Academe

Consumers

Conformity
Assessment

National Standards Body

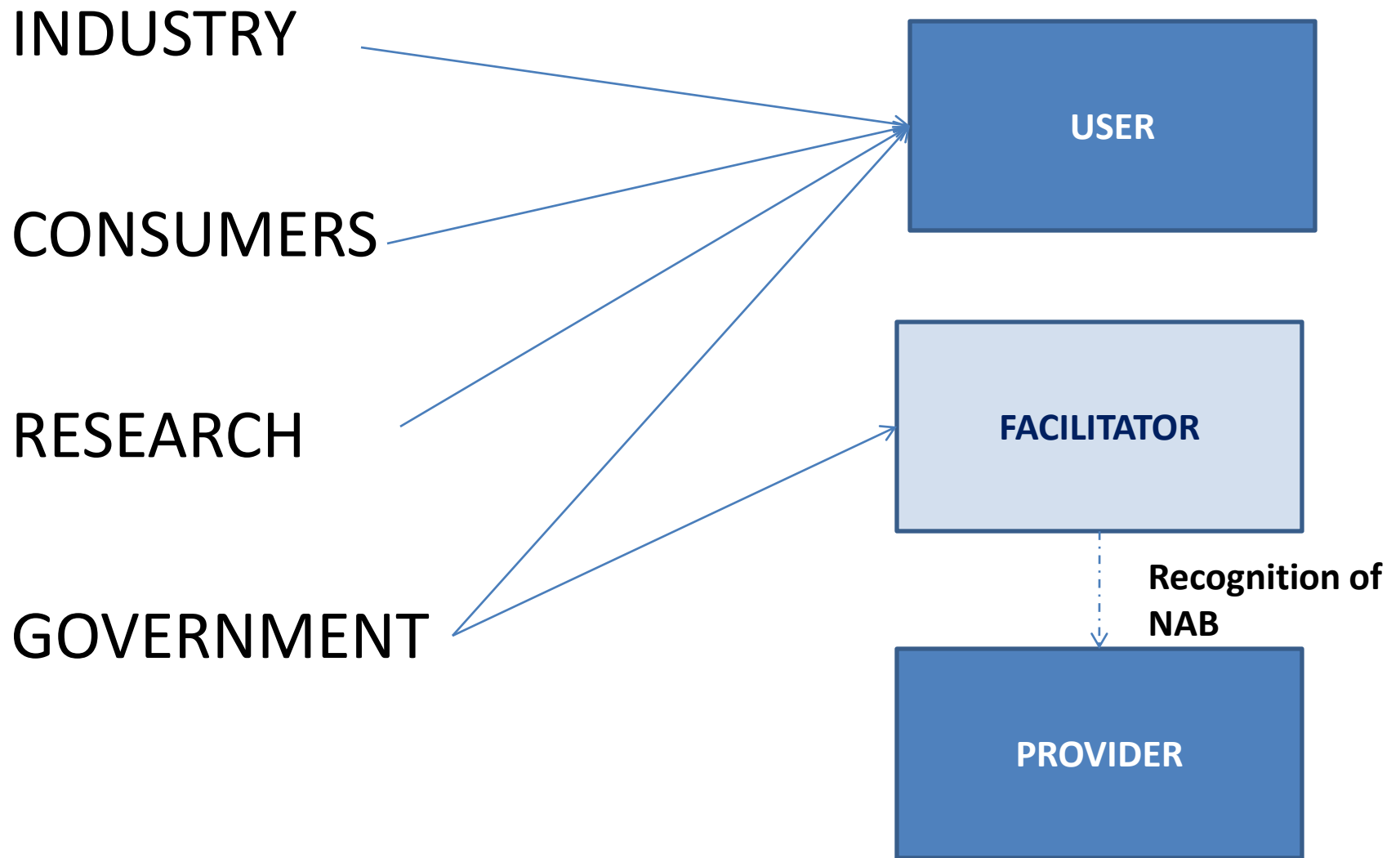
- Board/Council
- STD National Strategy
- Guarding of WTO rules
- Promoting and facilitating STD work
- Industry Support Services
- Influencing Int.STD



Accreditation is important because...

- A. The Government can control how competent laboratories and certification bodies are
- B. It is only important if you plan to export
- C. It is just another way to prove the technical competence of a laboratory or certification body
- D. It gives an impartial, harmonized and internationally recognized proof of competence of laboratories and certification bodies





Accreditation
Assessors

Technical
Committees

National Accreditation Body

- Board/Council
- IMPARTIAL
- Coordinates with users
- Secures International Recognition
- Promoting benefits of ACC



We should reinforce metrology activities because...

A. It is good to know the weather forecast



B. I wish I knew



C. It helps manufacturers have well calibrated equipment



D. It provides certainty to economic transactions and to technical performance

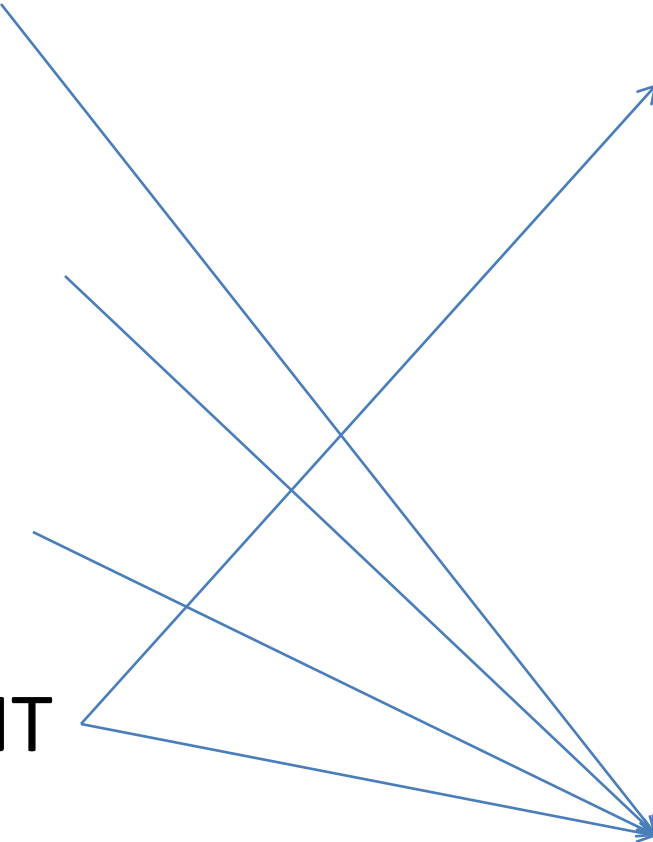
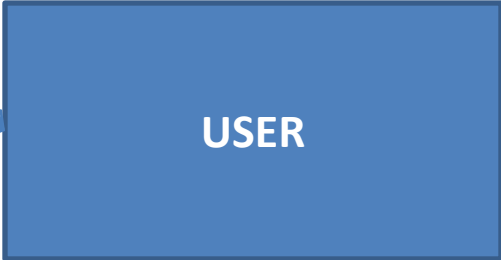


INDUSTRY

CONSUMERS

RESEARCH

GOVERNMENT



Scientific
Industrial
Legal
Metrology

National Metrology Institute

- National custodian of reference standards
- Provides traceability national and international
- Secures international cooperation



**Voluntary Activity
Recognized by Government
Led by the PRIVATE SECTOR**

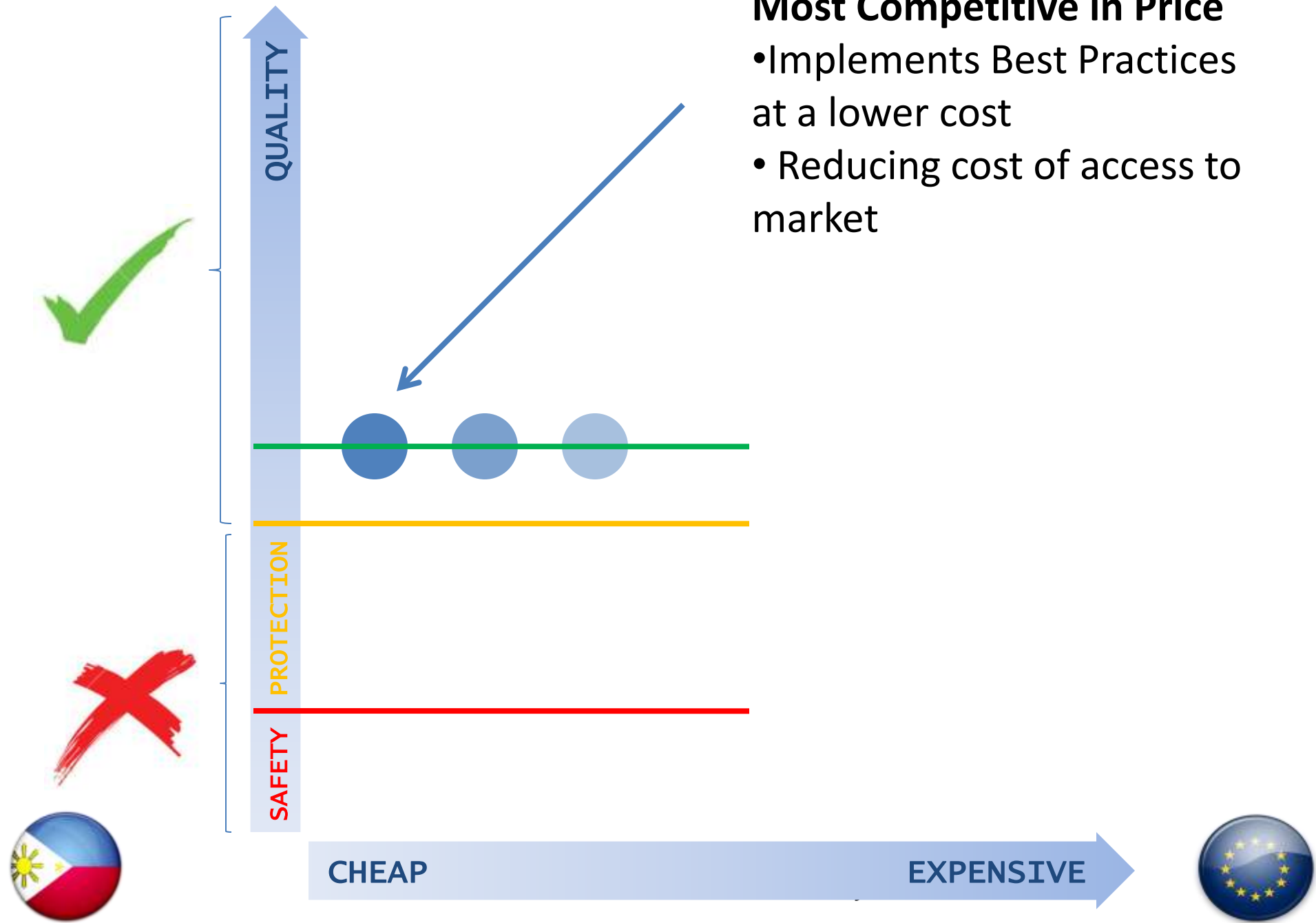
**Service Providers
Primarily Provided by PRIVATE SECTOR**

**Voluntary Activity
Recognized by Government
Offered by an INDEPENDENT BODY**

**Public Good
Provided by
GOVERNMENT**

Most Competitive in Price

- Implements Best Practices at a lower cost
- Reducing cost of access to market



Most Competitive in Price

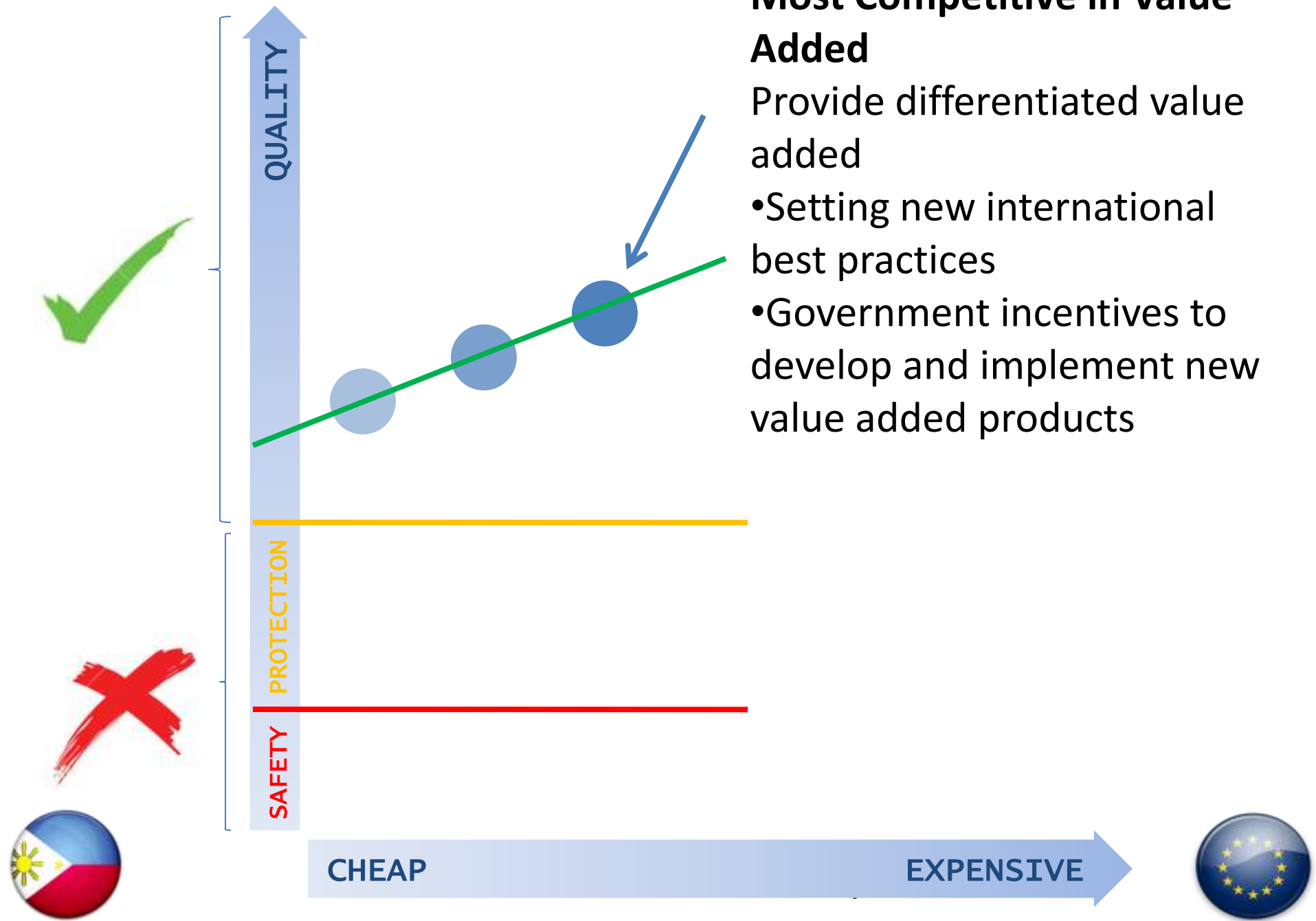
- Access to internationally accepted best practices = STANDARDS
- Capable of implementing best practices and showing you do = ACCREDITED LABs OR CERTIFICATION BODIES
- Reducing costs by de-regulating = REFERENCE TO INT. STANDARDS IN LEGISLATION, DELEGATE IN ACCREDITED CABs



Most Competitive in Value Added

Provide differentiated value added

- Setting new international best practices
- Government incentives to develop and implement new value added products



Most Competitive in Value Added

- Access of a higher level of performance and accuracy = METROLOGY
- Development of technical specifications that shows the increase of quality = INFLUENCING INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS
- Showing to the market players the increased value added = VOLUNTARY CERTIFICATION



Government Bureau

**Service Providers
Primarily Provided by PRIVATE SECTOR**

Government Bureau

**Department of a
Government Institute**

Aims of the NQI Bill

- Defines the National Quality Infrastructure
 - Terminology
 - Scope
 - Objectives
- Defines the NQI institutions for STD, ACC and MET
- Defines the roles of the different NQI activities
- Provides a clear mandate to those institutions



Objectives

- **Sections 1 to 4**
 - Protection of Citizens and Efficiency of Economy
 - Health and Safety of citizens/environment
 - Facilitation of trade and flow of quality products = global competitiveness
 - Tools: voluntary standards, mandatory technical regulations, conformity assessment, metrology and accreditation



National Quality Council

- **Sections 5 to 6**
 - Balanced representation
 - Oversee the functioning of the system
 - Chair: Secretary of Trade and Industry
 - Co-chair: Private Sector Chair of National Competitiveness Council
 - Secretariat: Competitiveness Bureau
 - To be created thru Executive Order



On Standardization

- **Sections 7 to 20**

- The Bureau of Philippine Standards (BPS) as National Standards Body
- BPS shall be peak body on Philippine standardization
- Other Standards Development Organizations are subordinated when referring to the publication of Philippine National Standards
- Voluntary standardization does not coexist with regulatory, monitoring or enforcing function



On Standardization

- **Sections 7 to 20**
 - Fully in line with Annex 3 of World Trade Organization's(WTO) Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement
 - Use of international standards
 - Government agencies may refer to PNS voluntary standards in technical regulations
 - Autonomous body governed by a National Standardization Board (Public/Private)



On Technical Regulations

- **Sections 21 to 30**
 - Safety is a mandate of the Government (not only for regulated products)
 - Technical regulations may contain mandatory requirements and/or acceptable limit values
 - Use of international standards... but just for the safety clauses
 - Technical regulations coordination body (clearing house)



On assessment of compliance

- **Sections 31 to 34**

- Tools available: Measurement, testing, auditing, inspection, certification and market surveillance
- Follow recognized international standards for conformity assessment
- Conformity assessment bodies shall seek internationally recognized accreditation



On the National Metrology System

- **Sections 35 to 45**
 - Facilitate technical progress: encouraging the standardization and modernization of units and standards of measurements
 - Metrology activities shall be coordinated through a National Metrology Board
 - National Metrology Institute: scientific and industrial metrology
 - National Legal Metrology Institute: legal metrology
 - Governance and financial autonomy



On Accreditation

- **Sections 46 to 55**
 - Third-party assessment
 - Formal demonstration of its competence to carry out specific conformity assessment tasks
 - Accreditation is a voluntary activity
 - Philippines Accreditation Bureau as the only accreditation body. Delegation may exist.
 - Government shall use accreditation as enough proof of competence



On Accreditation

- **Sections 46 to 55**

- Philippines Accreditation Bureau shall strive to secure international recognition
- Governed by a National Accreditation Board (Public/Private)
- Shall be as autonomous as possible in terms of governance and funding to protect its mandate of impartiality



Transitory Provisions

- **Sections 56 to 58**
 - The NQI Bill requires the development of a:
 - Metrology Act
 - Standardization Act
 - Accreditation Act
- to fully implement its provisions



What next?

- If you have an opinion, we want to hear it... in particular if it is against any element of the draft NQI Bill
- Collect and respond to comments
- Competitiveness Bureau to present the draft NQI Bill to DTI Secretary early November.



Thanks a lot for listening!!!

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