

OUTLINE

- Overview of the SABS
- Affiliation with government
- Contribution to National Priorities
- Standards relevant to VSS
- Stakeholder engagement relevant to VSS
- 6 Way Forward



SABS MANDATE



Develop, promote and maintain voluntary South African National Standards

- To promote access to markets
- To advance socio-economic wellbeing of SA in global economy



Promote quality in connection with commodities, products & services

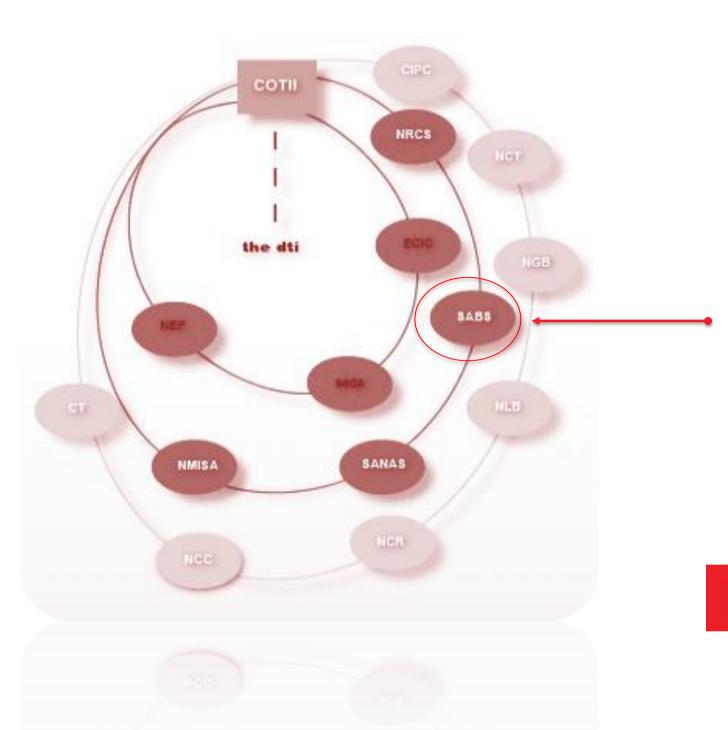
 Localisation of production in support of government's Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP)



Render conformity assessment services and assist in matters connected therewith

 Facilitate access of markets for SA industries – improving their competitiveness in global environment





SABS

AFFILIATION WITH DTI

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS

Publish 650 standards annually



❖ Collection of >♀ onational standa (SANS)



- Through 400 active standards development committees
- ♦ > 350 SA technical experts serve on the Technical Committees of ISO & IEC



Leadership rolen regional standard bodies (SADCSTAN; ARSO; AFSEC)



The African Electrotechnical Standardization Commission Commission Electrotechnique Africaine de Normalisation



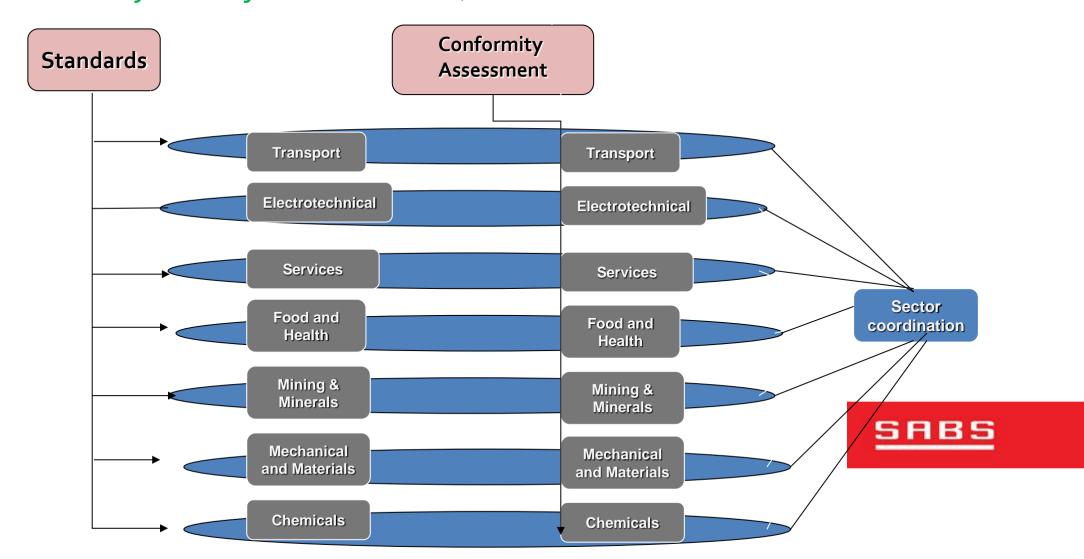






AREAS OF FOCUS

In the following sectors (with environment and sustainability most under "Services" – not necessarily the main focus in other sectors):



Standardization in national policy implementation

2030 National Development Plan

Core elements of a decent standard of living identified in the Plan

- √ Housing, water, electricity and sanitation
- ✓ Safe and reliable public transport
- ✓ Quality education and skills development
- ✓ Safety and security
- ✓ Quality health care
- ✓ Social protection
- ✓ Employment
- ✓ Recreation and leisure
- ✓ Clean environment
- ✓ Adequate nutrition

2020 New Growth Path

- ✓ Jobs Drivers
- ✓ Infrastructure development
- ✓ Main economic sectors
- ✓ Seizing the potential of new economies
- ✓ Investing in social capital and public services
- ✓ Spatial development
- √ -Key sectors
- ✓ Agricultural value chain
- ✓ Mining value chain
- √ Green economy
- ✓ Manufacturing sectors in IPAP
- ✓ Tourism and certain highlevel services

IPAP 2014-17

Focus areas

- √ Public procurement
- ✓ Competition Policy
- ✓ Developmental trade Policy
- ✓ Innovation and technology
- Regional integration and exports
- ✓ Incentives and Industrial financing
- ✓ Special Economic Zones

Key sectors:

- √ Advanced manufacturing
- ✓ Automotives
- ✓ Mineral beneficiation
- ✓ green and energy-saving industries
- √ agro-processing, etc, etc

SOME GOVERNMENT SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES

National Development Plan

✓ Full chapter on environmental sustainability (incorporates all aspects of the national strategy for sustainable development)

Various policies

- ✓ Green Economy Accord
- ✓ Industrial Policy Action Plan
- ✓ Climate Change response policy

Sector specific policies that prioritise sustainability and green economy

- ✓ Green transport strategy
- √ Waste management strategy
- ✓ Biodiversity Economy
- ✓ Oceans Economy



STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

- Standards Development is stakeholder intensive to ensure
 - ✓ Balanced participation given past imbalances and unequal-ness
 - ✓ Standards alignment with national priorities
 - ✓ Standards alignment with consumer, SMME and other stakeholder group needs

Balance means

- ✓ Involvement of all key stakeholder groups including organisations concerned with sustainability e.g. Department of Environmental Affairs, NGOs, etc
- Directing the focus and outcomes of standards approval of standards projects ensures primarily, in addition to positive economic benefits
 - ✓ Health
 - √ Safety
 - ✓ Protection of the environment



CHALLENGES

- Traditionally standardization has been linked to industrialization with inadequate focus on sustainability
- Typically participants would mostly be big manufacturers
- Regulation has been the mostly used way of enforcing sustainability in industry - with only some organisations only voluntarily implementing VSS
- Insufficient education about benefits of VSS most players seeing it as a hindrance to organisational financial growth
- Key partnerships needed between standardisation bodies and other government and private sector players to promote VSS for the benefit of all



WAY FORWARD

Internal process improvement

- Guided focus on sustainability standards on approval of standards projects
- stronger alignment with national sustainability policies

Focused stakeholder engagement

- Facilitation of participation by stakeholders interested in VSS
- Stronger partnerships with key players to support implementation of sustainability their policies – e.g. Department of Environmental Affairs, National Treasury

Relevance to national priorities

- Stronger alignment with sustainability national policies & international initiatives e.g. sustainable consumption and production
- Advocate for (resources) assistance of interested by challenged parties in implementation of VSS

Promotion of VSS

- Include and highlight VSS in promotion of standards as a competitiveness & market access tool
- Educating national stakeholders on benefits of VSS and especially regulators on how they can be used to complement regulation

Impact assessment

- Assessment of impact of implementation of VSS
- Publish outcomes of assessments to promote VSS and share lessons learnt to encourage improvement



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SOUTH AFRICAN BUREAU OF STANDARDS

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