

“Importance and effects of Standardization to the economies of OIC Member Countries”

Standards and Metrology Institute for Islamic Countries (SMIIC)

December 2013

Role of Countries (1)



Clean water, food and environment



healthcare



Education and careers



Communication and transportation

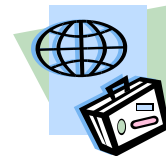
Role of Countries (2)

- Well established infrastructure is needed
- For goods and services to be accessible
- Named as «quality infrastructure»:
 - Standardization
 - Metrology
 - Conformity Assessment
 - Accreditation

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Role of Countries (3)

- Integration with world trade is necessary
- Free movement of goods



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Benefits of free trade (1)

- Governments
- Producers
- Consumers

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Benefits of free trade (2)

- Governments:
 - strengthens the economic bonds between trade partners
 - better political relations

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Benefits of free trade (3)

- Producers:
 - opens up new markets and thus new opportunities
 - increase their competitiveness in terms of price and quality

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Benefits of free trade (4)

- Consumers:
 - access to a wider choice of high quality and affordable goods
 - positive effect on overall consumer welfare

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International Trade

- Two fold:
 - involves the reduction of customs tariffs (zeroing as an ideal case)
 - elimination of non-tariff barriers such as technical barriers to trade (TBT)

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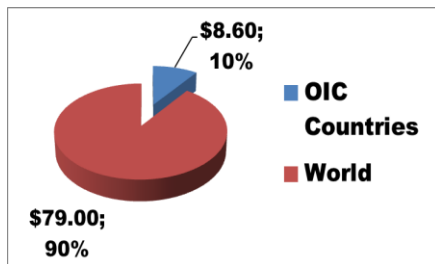
WTO and TBT Agreements

- Countries make certain commitments in accordance with its membership to WTO
- Countries are signatories to TBT Agreements related to:
 - Standardization
 - Metrology
 - Conformity Assessment
 - Accreditation

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Share of the OIC Countries (1)

- US\$ 79 trillion, 2011 World GDP(total)
- US\$ 8.6 trillion, 2011 OIC Countries GDP

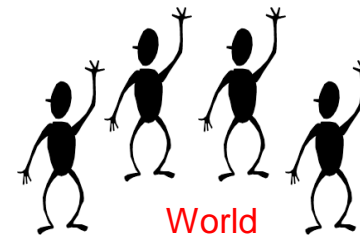


- Source: SESRIC 2012 Annual Economic Report

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Share of the OIC Countries (2)

- World population approx. 7 billion
- OIC Countries population approx. 1.8 billion



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Share of the OIC Countries (3)

- This picture is **not fair**
 - A quarter population with %10 share of world economy
 - OIC Countries do **not deserve this**.
- So;
- **SOLUTION / ACTION: Trade should be increased**
 - By removing the technical barriers

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The Standards and Metrology Institute for Islamic Countries (SMIC)

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What is SMIIC?

- SMIIC is an affiliated organ to OIC (The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation).
- Has its own budget.
- Established in August 2010.
- Headquarters located in Istanbul, Turkey.
- Not a certification body (CB).

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Main Objectives

- 1) To **develop** harmonized standards to **eliminate** adverse effects to the trade among Member States.
- 2) To **prepare** OIC/SMIIC standards enabling the Member States to gain maximum benefit from the economic advantages of them.
- 3) To **achieve uniformity** in metrology, laboratory testing and standardization activities among Member States.
- 4) To **provide technical assistance** to the Member States who do not possess such standard bodies.

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MEMBERS (in alphabetical order – OIC Member Countries)

[SMIIC Member States-042013.pdf](#)

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What is TC(Technical Committee)?

- Technical decision making body with precise title, scope and work programme, established in the SMIIC.
- Manages the preparation of SMIIC deliverables - in accordance with an agreed business plan.
- Primary duty is the development and systematic maintenance of the OIC/SMIIC Standards.

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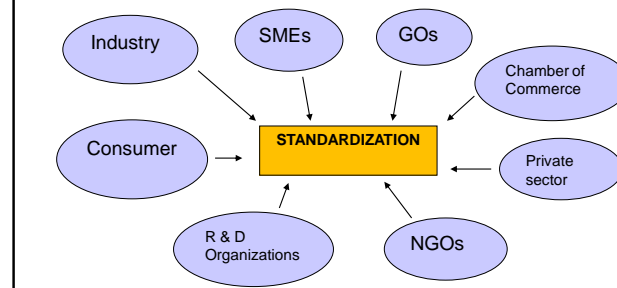
SMIIC TCs

- TC 1: Halal Food Issues
- TC 2: Halal Cosmetic Issues
- TC 3: Service Site Issues
- TC 4: Renewable Energy
- TC 5: Tourism and Related Services
- TC 6: Agriculture Processes
- TC 7: Transportation

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Stakeholders of standardization

Consensus on standardization can only be achieved by the contribution of all stakeholders



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The need of a Global Halal Food Std.

- Food items that are “Halal” not only remain with Islamic law but also are healthy for human consumption because the way they are prepared and processed.
- All “Halal” food may not be understood as “Halal” until it is endorsed by CBs.

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Problems on a Global Halal Food Std.-1

- Due to differing Halal standards not only between countries but also within each country, confusion, misunderstanding and even maltreat in the Halal certification process exist.
- There is no consensus practically on a Halal standard.

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Problems on a Global Halal Food Std.-2

- Each country has its own certification body, which leads to disagreements over animal feed, slaughtering methods, packaging, logistics, etc.
- Different Halal authorities follow different Islamic rulings regarding issues such as gelatine, some additives, slaughtering type and stunning of animals.

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Problems on a Global Halal Food Std.-3

- This sometimes creates confusion for producers who may not know which authority to consult.
- This may also create confusion for consumers which product(s), to buy from the market.
- There may be bodies that do not recognize the other's certification because each follows their own guidelines and interpretation of the Holy Qur'an and Hadith.

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Solution ?

- There must be **a common platform** where all the parties come together to define the minimum requirements of Halal Standard including small deviations according to the school of thoughts.
- This platform is nothing but the **TC** itself where consensus can only be achieved by the contribution of all stakeholders.

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OIC/SMIIC Standards on Halal Food

- **OIC/SMIIC 1:2011**, General Guidelines on Halal Food , (with the references of CODEX, ISO 22000, ISO 22005 + **Islamic Fiqh Rules**),
- **OIC/SMIIC 2:2011**, Guidelines for Bodies Providing Halal Certification (with the references of ISO/IEC 17020, ISO/IEC 17021, ISO/IEC 17025, ISO/TS 22003 + **Islamic Fiqh Rules**)
- **OIC/SMIIC 3:2011**, Guidelines for the Halal Accreditation Body Accrediting Halal Certification Bodies(with the references of ISO/IEC 17011 + **Islamic Fiqh Rules**)
- These standards entered into force as of 17 May 2011.

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Justification for CB Programme

- Need for confidence to be established is essential
- Mutual recognition and promotion across borders
- Raising the awareness of common understanding
- Remove chaos among CBs

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Advantages

- dealing with one NCB gives confidence having its products tested and certified only by that NCB
- no re-test and re-certification
- promoting one common standard, one test and one common mark (for Halal issues one common Halal Logo)
- deviations are allowed (school of thoughts, national conditions, legislative, etc.)

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Challenges

- lack of participation
- limited number of participants
- different standards on the same topic (no adoption of existing common standards)

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Recommendations

- adopt the existing OIC/SMIIC Standards as their national standards
- encourage certification activities
- participate in SMIIC CB Programme
- be accredited from SMIIC Accreditation Committee (SMIIC AC)

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Accreditation

- Accreditation is the internationally accepted procedure that **recognizes the competence of** testing and calibration laboratories, product certification bodies, quality system certification bodies and inspection bodies.
- Accreditation schemes minimize the duplication of **re-testing** and **re-certification**, reduces cost and eliminates technical barriers to trade and market access delays.

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SMIC Accreditation Committee

- **Coordination** of OIC Member States accreditation organizations to implement the **OIC/SMIC 3:2011** “Guidelines for the Halal Accreditation Body accrediting Halal Certification Bodies” standard.
- **To be recognized by non-OIC member countries** all over the world through MRA and/or MLA with regional and international accreditation associations such as IAF, ILAC, EA and APLAC.

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SMIC Metrology Committee

- To **achieve uniformity** in metrology, laboratory testing activities among Member States
- To **ensure education and training** for the Member States personnel
- **Designing of special programmes** on metrolog activities among the member countries.

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Projects Pipelined (1)

- Workshop on Building and Enhancing Standardization, Metrology and Accreditation Capacity in the OIC Least Developed Country (LDC) Member States
 - organized in Istanbul with TİKA, TSE, TURKAK and UME in May 2013 (first phase is covered)

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Projects Pipelined (2)

- Workshops on Building and Enhancing Standardization, Metrology and Accreditation Capacity in the OIC Member States
 - North African Arabic Speaking Countries
 - African French Speaking Countries
 - African English Speaking Countries
 - Central Asian Countries (CAC's)
- ongoing

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Conclusion (1)

- Many different halal standards exist in many Islamic Countries.
- Certification according to those halal standards are applied **in contravention to** basic economic principles as the removal of TBT.
- There is a need for a harmonized Halal Standard among OIC Member States in order to ensure trust and safety.

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Conclusion (2)

- SMIIC General Secretariat expects from all members of SMIIC (ideally from all OIC Member States after completing the membership procedure)
 - to adopt OIC/SMIIC Standards as their national standards,
 - commence certification accordingly
 - be accredited from SMIIC AC

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Summary

- One standard, (Standardization)
- One test, (Accreditation)
- One mark (wherever possible).

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a couple of sunnah from
Prophet Mohammed (pbh)

- ***“ Those who sleeps at night with full stomach while having his neighbour hungry is not one of us”***
- ***“Men hayrun nas, men yenfaun nas.”***
(*“The best of people are those that bring most benefit to the rest of mankind.”*)
- ***“Al Harakah Al Barakah”***

United we succeed, divided we fail.

– thanks -merci

www.smiic.org