

The ISO system. The trusted partner.



Annual Report 2007

ISO and international standardization

ISO is the International Organization for Standardization. It has a membership of 157* national standards institutes from countries large and small, industrialized and developing, in all regions of the world. ISO develops voluntary technical standards which add value to all types of business operations. They contribute to the dissemination of technology and good business practices. They support the development, manufacturing and supply of more efficient, safer and cleaner products and services. They make trade between countries easier and fairer. ISO standards also safeguard users and consumers, and make many aspects of their lives simpler.

ISO develops only those standards that are required by the market. This work is carried out by experts coming from the industrial, technical and business sectors which have asked for the standards, and which subsequently put them to use. These experts may be joined by others with relevant knowledge, such as representatives of government agencies, consumer organizations, academia and testing laboratories.

Published under the designation of International Standards, ISO standards represent an international consensus on the state of the art in the technology or good practice concerned.

*As of May 2008.

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ISO has a new home

Since Monday, 19 February 2007, ISO Central Secretariat (ISO/CS) has been operating from new premises in Geneva. Grouping all its operations at a single location benefits communication, teamwork and efficiency, leading to even better service for ISO's members, customers and stakeholders. ISO's new home is in a brand new office which is environmentally friendly and energy efficient. It is located near to the former premises, thus remaining within close reach of ISO's partners among the international organizations in Geneva.

The ISO system. The trusted partner.



In 2007, ISO celebrated 60 years of activity. ISO began operations in 1947 with 27 members. Today, the ISO family comprises members from 157 countries, representing 97% of the world's population and 98% of the world's Gross National Income. As this growth suggests, ISO has become the global community's trusted partner for the development of globally relevant International Standards.

Organizations from business, government and civil society are increasingly partnering with ISO because of its ability to come up with practical tools to address challenges facing the world community, from the globalization of trade to climate change, security and healthcare.

In addition to ISO's network of national members, it develops standards through more than 200 technical committees which, in turn, draw input from many more hundreds of national mirror committees, the system involving the contribution of some 300 000 experts. ISO also partners with more than 680 international and regional organizations from both public and private sectors who are stakeholders in various aspects of its work.



United Nations Secretary-General Ban-Ki Moon (left) and ISO Secretary-General Alan Bryden at the UN Global Compact Leaders Summit.

ISO Secretary-General Alan Bryden comments: "Indeed, numerous international governmental and nongovernmental organizations contribute to providing the political framework, as well as to designing and promoting the technical solutions and building the necessary partnerships for a planet in danger. ISO is at the heart of this international hub."

In 2007, examples abounded of ISO's reaching out to political and economic leaders, from ISO's participation in the World Economic Forum, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Forum on "Innovation, growth and equity", the annual meeting of the American Society for Quality, the United Nations Global Compact Leaders Summit, the World Energy Congress, and in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference, to its input in partnership with the International Energy Agency to the G8 meeting.

These were occasions to highlight the importance of ISO International Standards as major tools to transform political will and international commitment into concrete actions.

ISO President Håkan Murby cuts ISO's 60th anniversary cake during the 30th ISO General Assembly week.





Partnerships

Global trade

ISO's long-standing partnership with the World Trade Organization (WTO) has been given an even stronger emphasis in recent years as standards are now an integral part of international trade and the global economy.

The WTO is an important partner with ISO in facilitating trade. WTO rules recognize the important contribution of international standards to international trade. WTO encourages their use, and the participation of its members in their development.

Developing countries

ISO has established partnerships with international organizations and development agencies at the multilateral and bilateral levels for the implementation of technical assistance projects under the *ISO Action Plan for developing countries*. Among these partners are the International Trade Centre, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the WTO and national development agencies such as the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency.

A significant expansion of technical assistance activities took place in 2007 thanks to a considerable increase in donor funding obtained – itself a mark of trust in ISO.

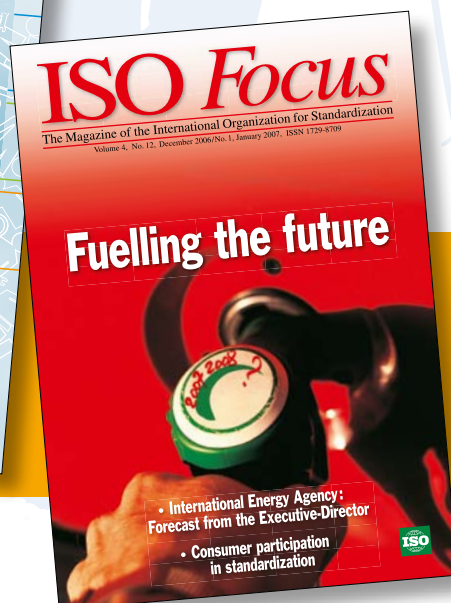
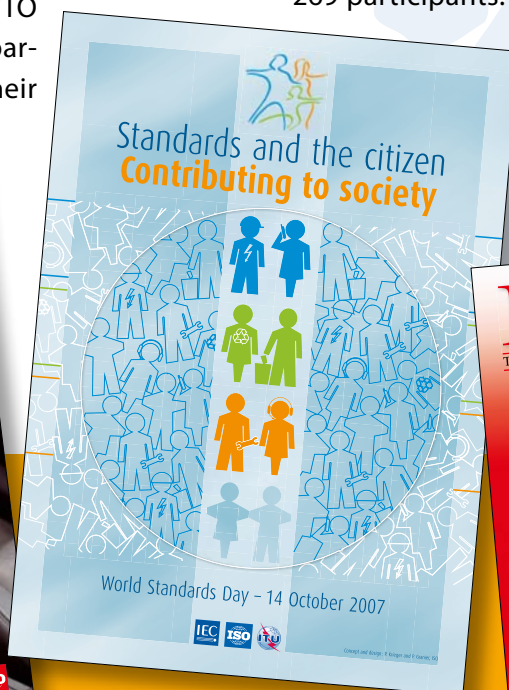
During the year, ISO's development programme included 37 technical assistance events with a total of 2 781 participants, out of which 377 participants were sponsored by ISO. In addition, 30 training services events were held with 269 participants.



World Standards Cooperation

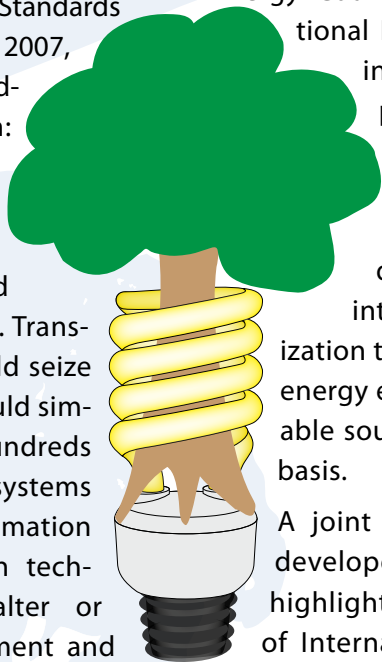
ISO completed in 2007 the adoption of a common patent policy with its World Standards Cooperation partners, the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The policy facilitates the dissemination of innovative technologies by allowing for patented material to be included in standards, as long as such intellectual property is made available under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions.

The three organizations also partnered in March 2007 on "The fully networked car", a workshop on in-



formation and communication technologies (ICT) in vehicles, held at the Geneva Motor Show. This workshop is another example of the initiatives ISO has taken with IEC and ITU in the area of converging technologies, such as health technologies and the digital home.

ISO, IEC and ITU join together each year to issue a World Standards Day message and, in 2007, the theme was "Standards and the citizen: Contributing to society", which underlined, "A world without standards would soon grind to a halt. Transport and trade would seize up. The Internet would simply not function. Hundreds of thousands of systems dependent on information and communication technologies would falter or fail – from government and banking to healthcare and air traffic control, emergency services, disaster relief and even international diplomacy."



Energy efficiency and renewable energy sources

In addition to ISO's close cooperation with IEC on energy-related issues, ISO has established a successful partnership with the World Energy Council and the International Energy Agency (IEA), in order to analyze and publicize the current state of play, identify needs and the potential for new developments in international standardization to assist in promoting energy efficiency and renewable sources on a worldwide basis.

A joint position paper was developed by the IEA and ISO highlighting the importance of International Standards in this domain and encouraging the support and participation of political and business leaders in their development. It was used as a background document for the 2007 G8 meeting.

ISO and IEC collaborated to present International Standards as an essential component of solutions to energy issues at a special session included in the programme of the World Energy Congress 2007, where interdependence and the imperative for energy efficiency were high on the agenda.



Claude Mandil, Executive Director, International Energy Agency: "In being the best known and most internationally recognized, ISO and IEC standards are natural instruments for business and government to use to articulate common technical and performance issues including those touching energy and environmental performance."

"As ISO has such a key role to play, I trust that it will continue to develop and manage its existing standards portfolio to ensure that all pertinent areas requiring international energy and environmental standards are covered and that existing standards strike an appropriate balance between public policy and commercial needs."

ISO Focus,
December 2006- January 2007

Climate change

ISO's partnership initiatives, like its standards, are worldwide in scope. At the end of 2007, ISO, the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) signed a memorandum of understanding under which they agreed to jointly promote the ISO 14064 standards for greenhouse gas (GHG) accounting, reporting and emissions trading with the WRI and WBCSD GHG Protocol standards.

With climate change recognized as one of the greatest challenges facing the international community, ISO's presence in Bali, Indonesia, for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference underlined ISO's ability to develop practical tools to

address the challenge, including the publication in 2007 of ISO 14065 for the accreditation of GHG validation and verification bodies.

In addition to the climate change toolbox, the related ISO 14000 family of standards for environmental management continues to provide added value for governments and businesses. To celebrate the 10th anniversary of ISO 14001, the video clip, *ISO 14001 – the world's environmental management system standard*, was launched at the Beijing meeting of ISO/TC 207, *Environmental management*.



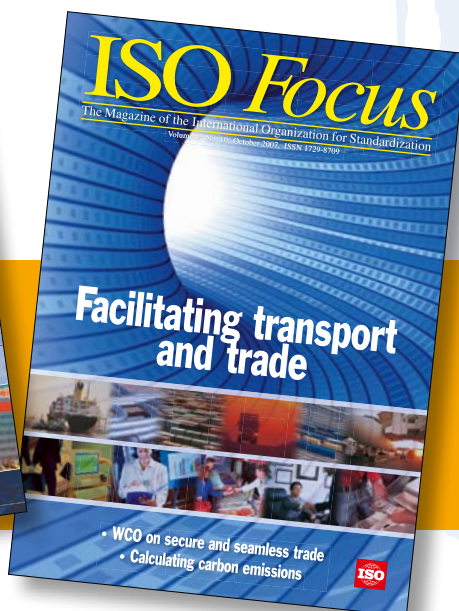
Security

In 2007, the ISO 28000 series of standards on supply chain security management systems was upgraded from the status of publicly available specifications to that of fully fledged ISO International Standards. The standards address security issues at all stages of the supply process, targeting threats such as terrorism, fraud and piracy.

The ISO 28000 series assists in implementing governmental and international customs agency security initiatives including the World Customs Organization's Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade, the European Union's Authorized Economic Operators Programme, the US Customs-Trade Partnership against Terrorism, and the International Maritime Organization's (IMO) International Ship and Port Facility Security Code.

The World Standards Cooperation, the structure that provides a strategic focus to joint initiatives by ISO, IEC and ITU, has formed a Special Advisory Group on Security which organized a workshop on transit security in the USA.

A workshop was held in Israel to develop an ISO International Work-





shop Agreement (IWA) on water security. An IWA is a form of pre-standard agreement developed in a workshop by market players and other stakeholders, outside the ISO standardization system comprising technical committees.


Food safety

ISO has a strong partnership with the United Nations agencies concerned with food issues, including the World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization and the Codex Alimentarius Commission.


2007 was a particularly active year for ISO in this area. ISO pub-

lished two new documents in the ISO 22000 family for food safety management systems: ISO 22005, on traceability in food chains and ISO/TS 22003, which gives requirements for bodies that carry out auditing and certification of such systems.

In partnership with the International Trade Centre, ISO published a combined handbook and CD-ROM, *ISO 22000 Food Safety Management Systems – An easy-to-use checklist for small business – Are you ready?* designed to make it easier for small and medium-sized enterprises in the food sector to benefit from the advantages of implementing a food safety management system.



Views from the top



Michel Danet, Secretary General, World Customs Organization, praised the working partnership in which the ISO 28000 series standards has been developed: "Clearly, the cooperation between the WCO and ISO is set to continue and strengthen as our work is complementary and supportive."

ISO Focus, October 2007





Public sector stakeholders

In recent years, ISO's reputation as a trusted partner of public sector stakeholders has steadily grown and the programme for the 30th ISO General Assembly, which was held in Geneva, Switzerland, in September 2007, included an open session on "International standards and public policies".

In a globalized world, public policies relating to trade, health, security or the environment, can no longer be developed and implemented in isolation. Increasingly, the use and referencing of standards forms part of good regulatory practice and public governance. Furthermore, the 151 signatories to the WTO are committed to using international standards in order not to create unnecessary technical barriers to trade through

unharmonized regulations and conformity assessment requirements.

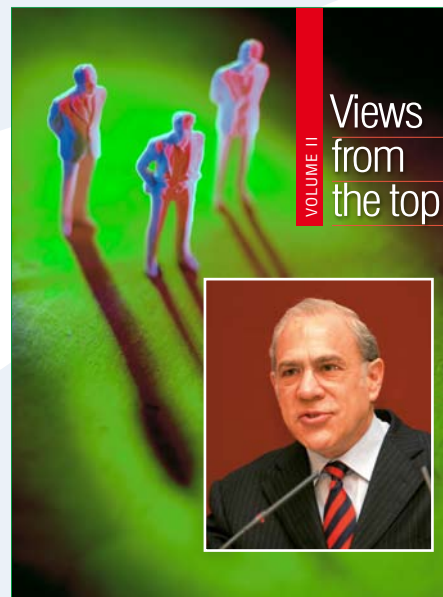
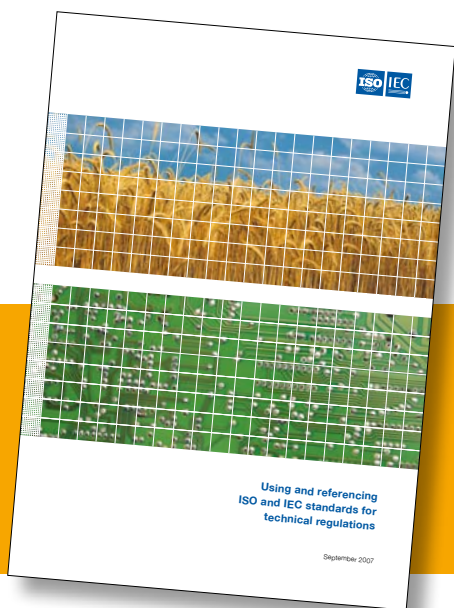
At the open session, the information brochure *"Using and referencing ISO and IEC standards for technical regulations"*, published in 2007, was distributed to the attendees. The brochure includes practical advice for regulators on how to use ISO and IEC International Standards to achieve their objectives.

Civil society

Social responsibility is a crucial issue both for business and for civil society. The November 2007 meeting of the ISO Working Group on Social Responsibility attracted the record participation of some 400 experts. The working group's membership reached 71 participating countries, with another eight as observers, plus 37 liaison organizations. They provided representatives from the six stakeholder

groups: consumers, government, industry, labour, nongovernmental organizations; and service, support, research and others.

ISO's partners in developing the future ISO 26000 standard that will give guidance on social responsibility include the United Nations Global Compact Office and the International Labour Organization (ILO), once again underlining ISO's excellent cooperation with the United Nations system.



Angel Gurría, Secretary-General of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): "The OECD already has strong links with ISO, both at the top strategic level, where I consult regularly with Alan Bryden, and at the practical level, where OECD has liaison status with numerous ISO sub-bodies.

"I see plenty of opportunities for expanding cooperation, or at least complementarities, with ISO and I welcome ISO's pro-active approach to seeking new areas in which standards can add value. Links already exist with numerous technical committees, notably ISO/TC 229 on nanotechnologies."

ISO Focus, June 2007



Fruits of partnership

The primary objective of ISO's diverse partnerships is to better respond to the needs of business, government and society with globally relevant standards. This section presents a selection of the 1 105 ISO standards published in 2007, as well as supporting documents and new standardization projects launched.

Water supply and sanitation

ISO published three standards providing guidelines for service activities relating to drinking water supply systems and wastewater sewerage systems. These International Standards are designed to help water authorities and their operators achieve a level of quality that best meets the expectations of users and the principles of sustainable development.

ISO Secretary-General Alan Bryden commented: "These ISO standards will play a primary role in promoting access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation through improved governance at all levels. Their publication is a first step towards responding to the United Nations' concern in recognizing that access to water is an essential human right. The UN has set ambitious goals to increase access to drinking water and wastewater services, particularly in developing countries".

Fisheries and aquaculture

The sustainable development of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors will be facilitated by International Standards to be produced by ISO technical committee ISO/TC 234, *Fisheries and aquaculture*, set

up in February 2007. The work of ISO/TC 234 will be complementary to the ongoing international cooperation on fisheries and aquaculture within the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, the World Organisation for Animal Health, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Codex Alimentarius Commission.





Guidance for consumer needs

The brochure published in 2007, *How ISO/IEC Guides add value to international standards*, gives an overview of joint ISO/IEC guides that provide a rich source of helpful advice, not only for standards writers and consumer representatives active in standardization, but also for designers, product manufacturers, service providers, retail chains, testing laboratories, regulators and associations representing the interests of consumers, the disabled, children and senior citizens, in addition to environmentalists, academics and their students.



New committees for services

ISO launched a number of new initiatives to produce standards for the dynamic and varied service sector. These included a new technical committee and several "project committees". These are a new structure, set up to concentrate on developing a single standard, after which they are disbanded. The new entities are:

- ISO/PC 230, *Psychological assessment*
- ISO/PC 231, *Brand valuation*
- ISO/TC 232, *Learning services for non-formal education and training*
- ISO/PC 235, *Rating services*
- ISO/PC 236, *Project management*

In addition, the project committee ISO/PC 237 is to develop the first ISO International Standard on terminology for the global exhibition industry, which is worth an estimated USD 60 billion per year. More than 30 000 exhibitions attracting more than 350 million visitors are organized worldwide annually each year. Despite such impressive figures, there are currently no international standards for the industry. The future ISO 25639 will help to resolve ambiguity, confusion and misunderstanding of terms used in this sector by providing an international reference framework.



Biofuels

One avenue being explored to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to increase energy security is to develop alternatives to fossil fuels. To facilitate such programmes, ISO established a new subcommittee (SC 7) of technical committee ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products and lubricants*, to develop standards on liquid biofuels and a new technical committee, ISO/TC 238, to develop standards on solid biofuels. Biofuels are energy sources of biological origin which, unlike fossil fuels, also of biological origin, are renewable. They include wood, straw, energy crops and organic wastes.





Health and safety

Standards and related documents for diverse aspects of health and safety continue to form an important part of ISO's output. In 2007, they included:

- ISO/TR 27809:2007, *Health informatics – Measures for ensuring patient safety of health software*, which considers the control measures required to ensure patient safety with respect to health software products and the standards needed to underpin them
- ISO 16850:2007, *Road vehicles – Pedestrian protection – Child head impact test method*, is expected

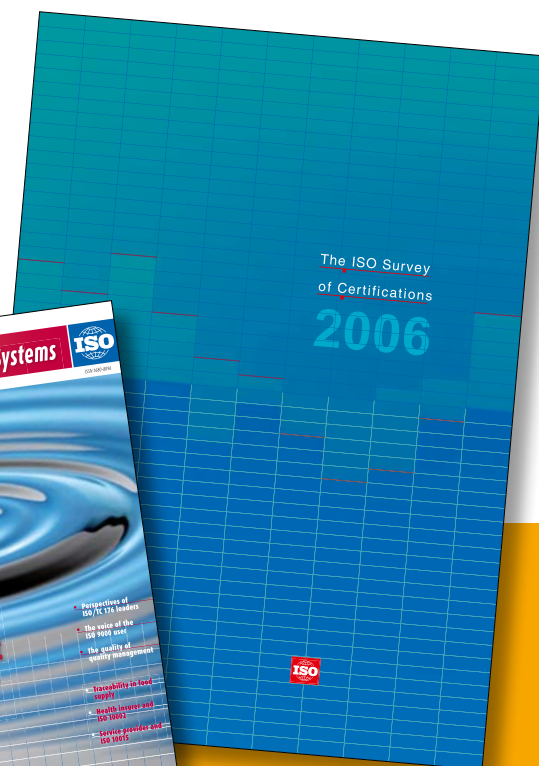
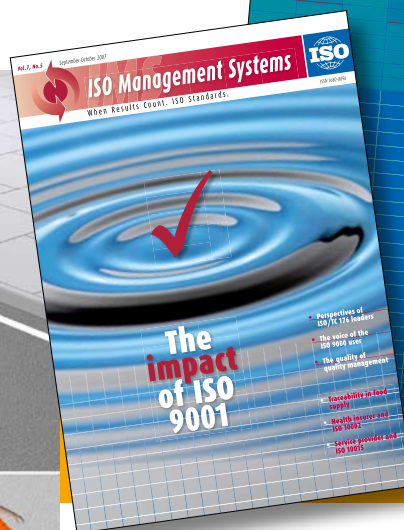
to facilitate the development of more pedestrian-friendly cars, reduce serious head injuries – and fatalities – of children and enhance safety in the event of road accidents

- ISO 18416:2007, *Cosmetics – Microbiology – Detection of *Candida albicans**, will help reduce cases of infection from cosmetic products by providing laboratories with a microbiological examination to ensure their quality and safety
- ISO 14121-1:2007, *Safety of machinery – Risk assessment – Part 1: Principles*, manufacturers will be able to identify risks during the design stage of production and hence prevent future accidents
- ISO/PAS 22399:2007, *Societal security – Guideline for incident preparedness and operational continuity management*, will allow public or private sector organizations to consider the factors and steps necessary to prepare for an unintentionally, intentionally, or naturally caused incident (disruption, emergency, crisis or disaster) so that it can manage and survive the incident and take the appropriate actions to help ensure the organization's continued viability

- ISO/IEC TR 24722:2007, *Information technology – Biometrics – Multimodal and other multibiometric fusion*, offers technology solutions that may enable the fusion of multiple biometric indicators, such as face, fingerprint, and hand geometry features, to provide multiple evidence of the same identity.

ISO 9001 celebrates two decades

2007 saw the 20th anniversary of ISO 9001, which has become the international benchmark for quality management systems. The standard has had a worldwide impact on organizational management, supplier-customer relations and global supply chains. *The ISO Survey of Certifications* revealed that certifications to both ISO 9001 and to ISO 14001, its sister standard for environmental management systems, increased by 16% in 2006.



Core partners

The ISO system depends on its core partners – the ISO national members and the experts involved in the development of standards in the technical committees. The national standards body members of ISO ensure the monitoring and promotion of ISO work and publications useful for the stakeholders in their country. They provide the national expertise and positions for the development and adoption of ISO standards.

Each year, the ISO system recognizes outstanding achievement in the technical work through the Lawrence D. Eicher Leadership Award for excellence in creative and innovative standards' development.

In 2007, subcommittee SC 4, *Industrial data*, of ISO technical committee ISO/TC 184, *Industrial automation systems and integration*, was honoured with the Award.

With over 250 experts from more than 20 countries participating in its work, SC 4's major efforts have focused on the STEP series of standards, i.e. Standards for Exchange and Product Data (ISO 10303, *Product data representation and exchange*) for different functional areas, covering product design, analysis and manufacture. STEP has been used in industry on such projects as the Boeing 777, Airbus 380 and the Eurofighter. It is also used in the automotive sector, as well as in the shipbuilding industries of leading economies.



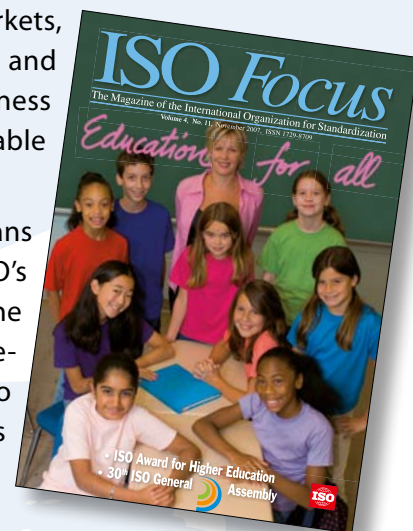
The Chair of ISO/TC 184/SC 4, Howard Mason (right), receives the Lawrence D. Eicher Leadership Award on behalf of the subcommittee from ISO President Håkan Murby.

Future partners

In 2007, the first ISO Award for Higher Education in Standardization was presented to the China Jiliang University, People's Republic of China, at the 30th ISO General Assembly in Geneva, Switzerland.

The ISO Award aims to raise awareness of the importance of standardization worldwide by supporting institutions of higher education that have developed and implemented successful programmes related to standardization as a tool to access world markets, transfer technology and promote good business practice and sustainable development.

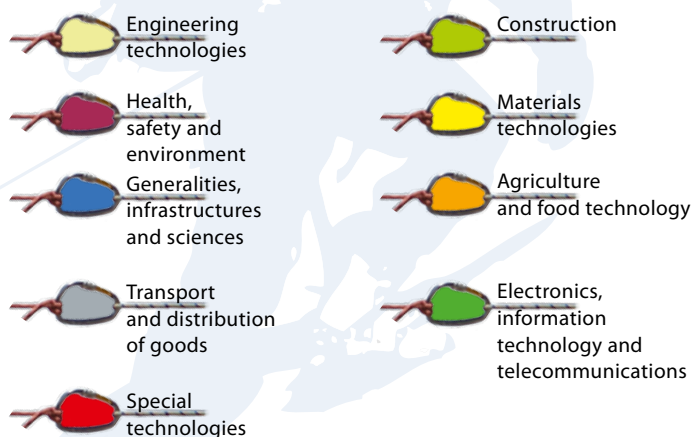
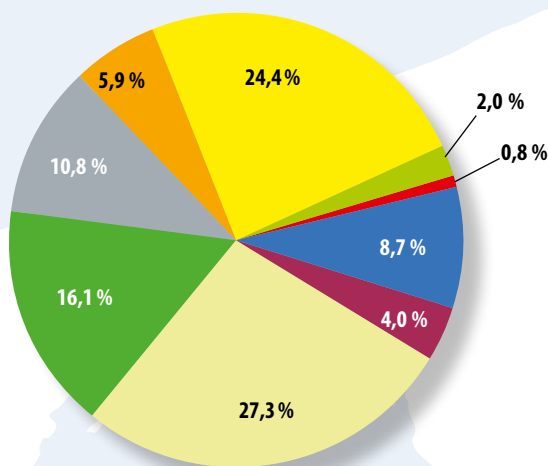
The ISO Award is a means of encouraging ISO's future partners in the great enterprise of developing standards to rise to the challenges facing the global community.



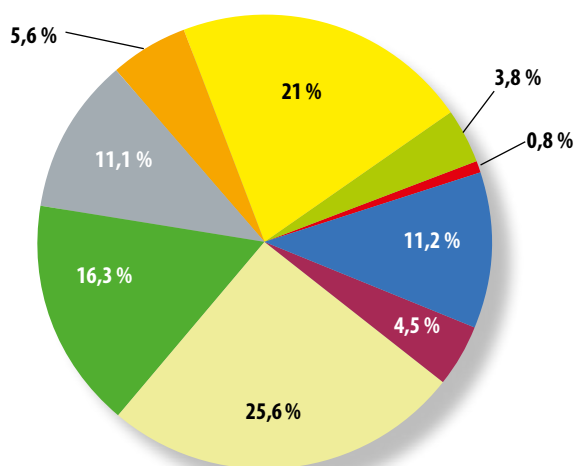
Prof. Song Mingshun (centre) received the first ISO Award for Higher Education in Standardization on behalf of the China Jiliang University, People's Republic of China. On his left is George Arnold, ISO Vice-President (policy) and Chair of the selection committee and on his right, ISO President Håkan Murby.

Portfolio of ISO standards and draft International Standards by technical sector at the end of 2007

International Standards



Draft International Standards/ Final draft International Standards



Annual production

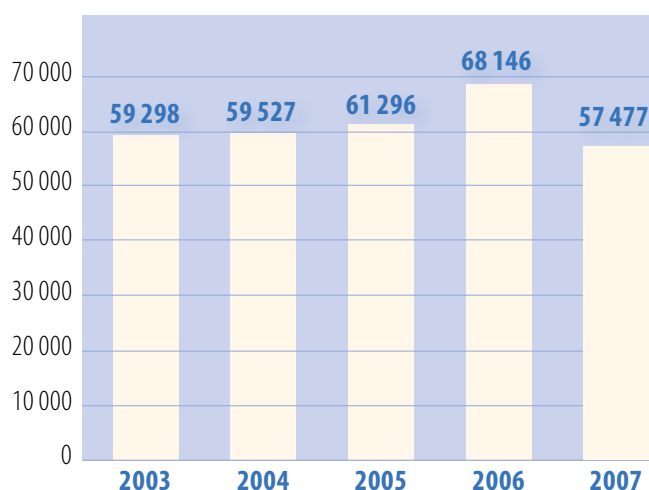
Standards published



1 105 new and revised International Standards in 2007.

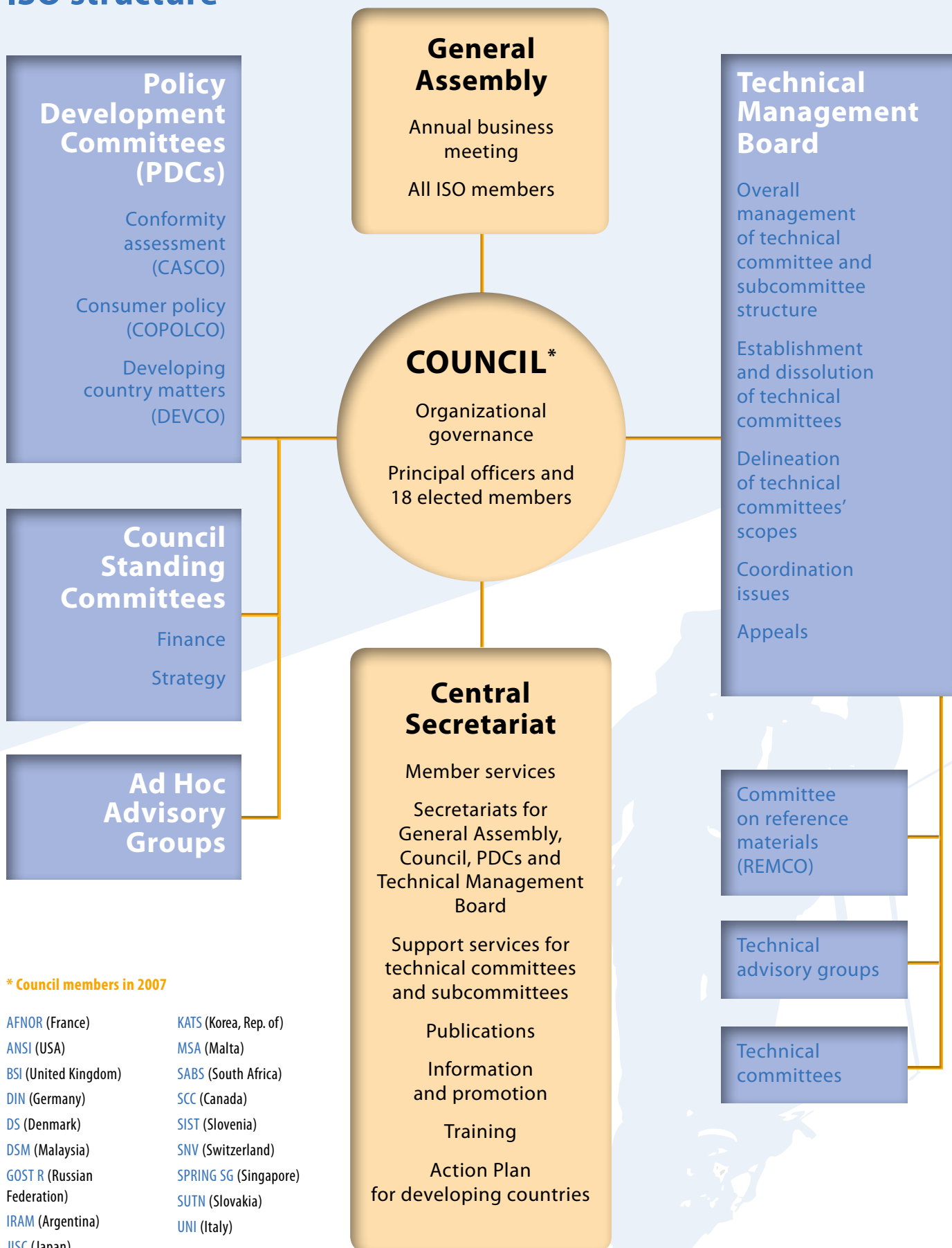
ISO's total portfolio at the end of 2007: **17 041** International Standards.

Number of pages



57 477 pages in 2007. ISO's total output of pages at the end of 2007: **652 340** pages in English and French (terminology is also often provided in other languages).

ISO structure



Principal officers



Håkan Murby ISO President, Sweden

Håkan Murby has been elected ISO President for a two-year term as of 1 January 2007. Mr. Murby was Chairman of the Board of SIS, the Swedish Standards Institute, from 2000 to 2006. He is the Chairman of three Swedish companies in consulting and in industry. His 40-year long professional experience in industry (including car manufacturing, aluminium, steel and mobile telephone operations) started directly after his graduation as Master of Technology. As President of the Swedish Steel Producers Association, Jernkontoret, he has striven to create optimal framework conditions to ensure the competitiveness of the Swedish steel companies on the global market. He has been responsible for the Confederation of Swedish Industries' policy-making in energy and climate issues. Mr. Murby was appointed to a number of boards within the Gränges Aluminium AB group of which he became the responsible business area manager and Vice President. His numerous key positions also include those of President of the steel companies Kloster Speedsteel AB and Uddeholm Tooling AB -- the world's leading tool steel company; President of Comvik AB, a Swedish mobile telephone operator; and President of the project management consultancy firm Evidentia AB.



George Arnold Vice-President (policy), USA

George Arnold has been appointed ISO Vice-President (policy) for the 2006-2007 term. He was Chairman of the ANSI Board of Directors in 2003-2005 after having served as Vice-Chairman, and has held several positions as a leader and active member of numerous ANSI committees. From the time that he joined AT&T Bell Laboratories in 1973, Dr. Arnold has held a wide range of technical and managerial assignments in research and development. From 1996 to 2001, he was Vice-President of Standards and Intellectual Property at Lucent Technologies; and then served until 2006 as Senior Advisor to the company's executive leadership on standards strategy and intellectual property. He is currently Deputy Director, Technology Services at the US National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Dr. Arnold is also President of the IEEE Standards Association 2007-2008. He has been involved in the US-Europe Trans-Atlantic Business Dialogue (TABD). He has an academic background in engineering and applied sciences.



Ziva Patir Vice-President (technical management), Israel

Ziva Patir has been re-appointed ISO Vice-President (technical management) for the 2006-2007 term. As such, she also fills the position of Chair of the Technical Management Board. In June 1996, she became Director General of the Standards Institution of Israel (SII) which she joined in 1976 as Chief Standardization Officer and later held the position of Director of the Quality and Certification Division for 10 years. She is a Member of the Board of the Israel Institute for Management and a Member of the Board of the University of Haifa. In addition, Mrs. Patir is President of the Israeli chapter of the International Women's Forum and past President of the Israel Society for Quality.



Antoine Fatio Treasurer, Switzerland

Antoine Fatio has been re-appointed ISO Treasurer for the 2005-2007 term. He was in 2005-2006 a Partner at Quest Partners, a Swiss firm active in advice and investment in Private Equity; and he is currently Director General of Money Express SA, a firm specialized in public financing. Mr. Fatio has a broad experience in marketing, business development and finance which he has acquired by holding managerial positions in several corporations, both in Switzerland and the USA. He has an academic background in electrical engineering (BS) and in Business Management (MBA).



Alan Bryden Secretary-General

Alan Bryden took up the post of Secretary-General on 1 March 2003. In October 1999, he was appointed Director General of the French national standards body, AFNOR. Between 1981 and 1999, Mr. Bryden was Director General of the French national metrology and testing laboratory (LNE). During that period, he founded Eurolab (European Federation of Measurement, Testing and Analytical Laboratories) and served as its first President from 1990 to 1996. He also chaired the Laboratories Committee of ILAC (International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation). He began his career in metrology, notably with the USA's National Bureau of Standards (today the National Institute of Standards and Technology) and has a strong background in the fields of quality and the rational use of energy. He was Vice-President of the first Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade in GATT (now WTO).

Membership

At the end of 2007, ISO's worldwide membership comprised the principal standards organizations of 157 countries.

Of these, 104 were member bodies, which are entitled to participate and exercise full voting rights within ISO.

ISO also counted 43 correspondent members. These are usually organizations in countries that do not yet have a fully developed national standards activity. Correspondent members do not take an active part in ISO's technical work and have no voting rights, but are entitled to attend meetings as observers and to be kept fully informed about the work of interest to them.

In addition, ISO had ten subscriber members. These are from countries with very small economies. They pay reduced membership fees that nevertheless allow them to be in contact with international standardization.

Member bodies

A Algeria (IANOR) • Argentina (IRAM) • Armenia (SARM) • Australia (SA) • Austria (ON) • Azerbaijan (AZSTAND) **B** Bahrain (BSMD) • Bangladesh (BSTI) • Barbados (BNSI) • Belarus (BELST) • Belgium (NBN) • Bosnia and Herzegovina (BAS) • Botswana (BOBS) • Brazil (ABNT) • Bulgaria (BDS) **C** Canada (SCC) • Chile (INN) • China (SAC) • Colombia (ICONTEC) • Congo, the Democratic Republic of the (OCC) • Costa Rica (INTECO) • Côte d'Ivoire (CODINORM) • Croatia (HZN) • Cuba (NC) • Cyprus (CYS) • Czech Repu-

blic (CNI) **D** Denmark (DS) **E** Ecuador (INEN) • Egypt (EOS) • Ethiopia (QSAE) **F** Fiji (FTSQCO) • Finland (SFS) • France (AFNOR) **G** Germany (DIN) • Ghana (GSB) • Greece (ELOT) **H** Hungary (MSZT) **I** Iceland (IST) • India (BIS) • Indonesia (BSN) • Iran, Islamic Republic of (ISIRI) • Iraq (COSQC) • Ireland (NSAI) • Israel (SII) • Italy (UNI) **J** Jamaica (BSJ) • Japan (JISC) • Jordan (JISM) **K** Kazakhstan (KAZMEMST) • Kenya (KEBS) • Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (CSK) • Korea, Republic of (KATS) • Kuwait (KOWSMD) **L** Lebanon (LIBNOR) • Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (LNCMS) • Luxembourg (SEE) **M** Malaysia (DSM) • Malta (MSA) • Mauritius (MSB) • Mexico (DGN) • Mongolia (MASM) • Morocco (SNIMA) **N** Netherlands (NEN) • New Zealand (SNZ) • Nigeria (SON) • Norway (SN) **O** Oman (DGSM) **P** Pakistan (PSQCA) • Panama (COPANIT) • Peru (INDECOPI) • Philippines (BPS) • Poland (PKN) • Portugal (IPQ) **Q** Qatar (QS) **R** Romania (ASRO) • Russian Federation (GOST R) **S** Saint Lucia (SLBS) • Saudi Arabia (SASO) • Serbia (ISS) • Singapore (SPRING SG) • Slovakia (SUTN) • Slovenia (SIST) • South Africa (SABS) • Spain (AENOR) • Sri Lanka (SLSI) • Sudan (SSMO) • Sweden (SIS) • Switzerland (SNV) • Syrian Arab Republic (SASMO) **T** Tanzania, United Republic of (TBS) • Thailand (TISI) • The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (ISRM) • Trinidad and Tobago (TTBS) • Tunisia (INNORPI) • Turkey (TSE) **U** Ukraine (DSSU) • United Arab Emirates (ESMA) • United Kingdom (BSI) • Uruguay (UNIT) • USA (ANSI) • Uzbekistan (UZSTANDARD) **V** Venezuela (FONDONORMA) • Viet Nam (TCVN) **Z** Zimbabwe (SAZ).

Correspondent members

A Afghanistan (ANSA) • Albania (DPS) • Angola (IANORQ) **B** Benin (CEBENOR) • Bhutan (SQCA) • Bolivia (IBNORCA) • Brunei Darussalam (CPRU) • Burkina Faso (FASONORM) **C** Cameroon (CDNQ) **D** Dominican Republic (DIGENOR) **E** El Salvador (CONACYT) • Eritrea (ESI) • Estonia (EVS) **G** Gabon (CNTT) • Georgia (GEOSTM) • Guatemala (COGUANOR) **H** Hong Kong, China (ITCHKSAR) **K** Kyrgyzstan (KYRGYZST) **L** Latvia (LVS) • Lithuania (LST) **M** Macau, China (CPTTM) • Madagascar (BNM) • Malawi (MBS) • Moldova, Republic of (MOLDST) • Montenegro (ISME) • Mozambique (INNOQ) • Myanmar (MSTRD) **N** Namibia (NSIQO) • Nepal (NBSM) • Nicaragua (DTNM) **P** Palestine (PSI) • Papua New Guinea (NISIT) • Paraguay (INTN) **R** Rwanda (RBS) **S** Senegal (ASN) • Seychelles (SBS) • Swaziland (SWASA) **T** Tajikistan (TJKSTN) • Togo (CSN) • Turkmenistan (MSST) **U** Uganda (UNBS) **Y** Yemen (YSMO) **Z** Zambia (ZABS).

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ISO member bodies' contribution to the standards process

(2007-12-31)

Members	Number of secretariats (TC/SC)	Number of convenorships (WG)
ABNT (Brazil)	3	6
AENOR (Spain)	11	11
AFNOR (France)	76	182
ANSI (USA)	126	487
BELST (Belarus)	–	1
BIS (India)	8	7
BOBS (Botswana)	1	–
BSI (United Kingdom)	87	340
BSJ (Jamaica)	1	–
CNI (Czech Republic)	1	2
DGN (Mexico)	–	1
DIN (Germany)	134	378
DS (Denmark)	7	28
DSM (Malaysia)	4	4
DSSU (Ukraine)	1	1
ELOT (Greece)	1	1
EOS (Egypt)	–	2
GOST R (Russian Fed.)	12	8
ICONTEC (Colombia)	1	3
IPQ (Portugal)	2	6
IRAM (Argentina)	0	2
ISIRI (Islamic Rep. of Iran)	3	2
JISC (Japan)	54	142
KATS (Republic of Korea)	12	18
MSZT (Hungary)	0	1
NBN (Belgium)	4	27
NEN (Netherlands)	19	76
NSAI (Ireland)	–	2
ON (Austria)	3	3
PKN (Poland)	5	2
SA (Australia)	19	63
SABS (South Africa)	9	4
SAC (China)	17	27
SCC (Canada)	21	76
SFS (Finland)	2	18
SII (Israel)	2	5
SIS (Sweden)	25	118
SN (Norway)	16	39
SNV (Switzerland)	20	31
SNZ (New Zealand)	1	1
SPRING SG (Singapore)	1	3
SUTN (Slovakia)	1	–
TISI (Thailand)	–	4
TSE (Turkey)	2	–
TTBS (Trinidad and Tobago)	–	1
UNI (Italy)	16	40

Financial statements

Balance sheet on 31 December 2007

		2007	2006	2005
		kCHF	kCHF	kCHF
ASSETS	Fixed assets:			
	<i>Installations and equipment</i>	3'507	2'730	1'140
	Long-term assets:			
	<i>Securities</i>	8'357	6'181	6'551
	<i>DIN endowment</i>	395	479	730
		8'752	6'660	7'281
	Current and liquid assets:			
	<i>Short-term bank deposits</i>	13'138	10'000	8'079
	<i>Debtors</i>	2'172	2'136	1'372
	<i>Prepaid expenses and income</i>	1'665	895	414
	<i>Liquid assets</i>	535	1'723	1'245
		17'510	14'754	11'110
TOTAL ASSETS		29'769	24'144	19'531
LIABILITIES	General fund*	15'389	12'791	10'364
	Reserves and provisions	6'892	5'279	3'954
	Funds received for specific projects	2'391	1'617	1'499
	Current and deferred liabilities:			
	<i>Suppliers and other creditors</i>	1'906	1'721	1'509
	<i>Subscriptions received in advance</i>	916	594	721
	<i>Creditors</i>	2'275	2'142	1'484
		5'097	4'457	3'714
TOTAL LIABILITIES		29'769	24'144	19'531

* After allocation of net result.

Revenue and expenditure on 31 December 2007

		2007	2006	2005
		kCHF	kCHF	kCHF
REVENUE	Membership subscriptions	19'991	19'982	19'876
	Sales of publications and magazines	3'720	3'753	3'492
	Royalties on copyright	8'571	8'079	7'127
	Contributions for Developing Countries	967	928	546
	Other services and financial income	2'796	1'503	1'389
TOTAL REVENUE		36'045	34'245	32'430
EXPENDITURE	Personnel expenses	21'283	22'049	21'444
	Other operating expenses	9'022	7'791	7'271
	Amortization	1439	658	555
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		31'744	30'498	29'270
RESULT BEFORE PROVISIONS		4'301	3'747	3'160
(ALLOCATION TO) / DISSOLUTION FROM PROVISIONS		(1'703)	(1'320)	(2'665)
NET RESULT		2'598	2'427	495



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