International Organization for Standardization
Organisation internationale de normalisation
Международная организация по стандартизации

STRATEGIC BUSINESS PLAN – ISO/TC 162

Executive summary

TC162 Doors, Windows and curtain walling, is very closely connected with the building environment surrounding human life, which varies according to worldwide localities.

We wish to work for all people so that they are able to spend their life more comfortably, to experience more reliable safety, and to be able to more easily contribute to saving energy for a more sustainable world.

Through our understanding of diverse regional cultures, we strive to develop a variety of ISO deliverables including TRs objectively so that they will be beneficial for all users around the world.

In order to do so, we will continue to maintain testing and classification, testing methods, and terminology for doors, windows and curtain walling of building envelopes as our top priority for all future standards and process developments.

1   Introduction

1.1   ISO technical committees and business planning

The extension of formal business planning to ISO Technical Committees (ISO/TCs) is an important measure which forms part of a major review of business. The aim is to align the ISO work programme with expressed business environment needs and trends and to allow ISO/TCs to prioritize among different projects, to identify the benefits expected from the availability of International Standards, and to ensure adequate resources for projects throughout their development.

1.2   International standardization and the role of ISO

The foremost aim of international standardization is to facilitate the exchange of goods and services through the elimination of technical barriers to trade.

Three bodies are responsible for the planning, development and adoption of International Standards: ISO (International Organization for Standardization) is responsible for all sectors excluding Electrotechnical, which is the responsibility of IEC (International Electrotechnical Committee), and most of the Telecommunications Technologies, which are largely the responsibility of ITU (International Telecommunication Union).

ISO is a legal association, the members of which are the National Standards Bodies (NSBs) of some 164 countries (organizations representing social and economic interests at the international level), supported by a Central Secretariat based in Geneva, Switzerland.

The principal deliverable of ISO is the International Standard.

An International Standard embodies the essential principles of global openness and transparency, consensus and technical coherence. These are safeguarded through its development in an ISO Technical Committee (ISO/TC), representative of all interested parties, supported by a public comment phase (the ISO Technical Enquiry). ISO and its Technical Committees are also able to offer the ISO Technical Specification (ISO/TS), the ISO Public Available Specification (ISO/PAS) and the ISO Technical Report (ISO/TR) as solutions to market needs. These ISO products represent lower levels of consensus and have therefore not the same status as an International Standard.

ISO offers also the International Workshop Agreement (IWA) as a deliverable which aims to bridge the gap between the activities of consortia and the formal process of standardization represented by ISO and its national members. An important distinction is that the IWA is developed by ISO workshops and fora, comprising only participants with direct interest, and so it is not accorded the status of an International Standard.

2 Business Environment of the ISO/TC

2.1 Description of the Business Environment

The following political, economic, technical, regulatory, legal and social dynamics describe the business environment of the industry sector, products, materials, disciplines or practices related to the scope of this ISO/TC, and they may significantly influence how the relevant standards development processes are conducted and the content of the resulting standards:

TC162's areas of focus for the upcoming years will include a special focus on building's safety measures to respond to needs set forth by unprecedented natural and manmade disasters. By creating technologies that will be compliant worldwide and standardizing information-sharing channels to expedite product development, we will strive to ensure that all people will be provided with safe and valuable architectural products.

2.2 Quantitative Indicators of the Business Environment

The following list of quantitative indicators describes the business environment in order to provide adequate information to support actions of the ISO/TC:

TC162's committee includes participating members from 22 countries in North and Central Americas, Asia, Africa, and Europe. Of the current world population of 7.8 billion, the members' countries claim 33%, or 2.6 billion, of that count. Also, those countries boasts 73% of the world's GDP, making their involvement especially impactful for both the world's and the architectural industry's economy.

3 Benefits expected from the work of the ISO/TC

As an organization with direct ties to the construction process, the standardization of TC162's activities will contribute to the acceleration of residential and commercial projects and an increase in economic efficiency of the industry, leading to improved safety, reliability, and energy performance of homes and buildings.

4 Representation and participation in the ISO/TC

4.1 Membership

https://www.iso.org/committee/53444.html?view=participation

4.2 Analysis of the participation

TC162 is mainly composed of leading industrialized Nations. However, because architecture is largely influenced by the environment and culture of the associated regions and its needs, functionality, and legal systems, there is a limitation to what standards and areas of expertise that can be shared across member Nations; as such, there are some Nations that participate in a limited number of projects or some that do not participate at all.

Regarding the lack of participation, it is pointed out that there are less P-member Nations from

Middle and Southeast Asia compared to those from other regions. In order for the TC162 to further contribute to the harmonized world's development, we will make efforts to inform current/potential stakeholders of our activities and to encourage O-members to be P-members.

ISO/TC162 keeps bilateral contacts with some TCs and liaisons as seen in the TC's page on ISO's website, the link of which is specified in the Chapter 7, aiming to seek possibilities to work together in the future.

5 Objectives of the ISO/TC and strategies for their achievement

5.1 Defined objectives of the ISO/TC

The main objective of ISO/TC162 is to develop, improve, or eliminate the international standards of the following areas:
・Windows including door height windows
・Doors, internal and external doorsets
・Curtain wallings
・Building hardware for above mentioned products

A project will include the development of standards for language and terminology, product sizes in the context of terminology, and the test processes that will be used to determine such requirements.
Note: This shall not include responsibility for dimensional coordination with other parts of buildings and general performance requirements derived from buildings as whole, which falls under the jurisdiction of ISO/TC59 "Functional/user requirements and performance in building construction."

5.2 Identified strategies to achieve the ISO/TC's defined objectives

The process, beginning with proposals from participating Nations, will be executed according to the ISO Directives.
The work items may be grouped into product families, which are covered by different working groups and ad hoc groups established under the responsibility of the TC.

6 Factors affecting completion and implementation of the ISO/TC work programme

Because most member Nations of the ISO/TC162 are also members of CEN, they have taken part in creating new work item proposals in the past. The successful development of the ISO standards will need prior discussion and cooperation with CEN/TC33, which controls the European standards.
As long as ISO requires one vote from each Nation, there are some countries that we do not expect participation from and a thorough discussion is expected to be needed prior to the proposal of the NP (new work item proposal).

7   Structure, current projects and publications of the ISO/TC

Information on ISO online

The link below is to the TC's page on ISO's website:
 https://www.iso.org/committee/53444.html
Click on the tabs and links on this page to find the following information:
- About (Secretariat, Committee Manager, Chair, Date of creation, Scope, etc.)
- Contact details
- Structure (Subcommittees and working groups)
- Liaisons
- Meetings
- Tools
- Work programme (published standards and standards under development)

Reference information

Glossary of terms and abbreviations used in ISO/TC Business Plans

General information on the principles of ISO's technical work