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African Organisation for Standardisation (ARSO); AMFORI; ASTM International; European Committee for Standardization (CEN) & European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC); International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC); International Organization for Standardization (ISO); International Telecommunication Union (ITU); Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS); The Gold Standard; Verra

	Albania	General Directorate of Standardization		Mexico	Dirección General de Normas
	Austria	Austrian Standards International – Standardisation and Innovation		Moldova	Institute for Standardization of Moldova
	Bolivia	Instituto Boliviano de Normalización y Calidad		Morocco	Institut Marocain de Normalisation
	Canada	Standards Council of Canada		Mozambique	Instituto Nacional de Normalização e Qualidade
	Colombia	Instituto Colombiano de Normas Técnicas y Certificación		Netherlands	Netherlands Standardization Institute
	Congo (the Democratic Republic of the)	Office Congolais de Contrôle		New Zealand	New Zealand Standards Organisation New Zealand IEC National Committee
	Cyprus	Cyprus Organisation for Standardisation		Norway	Standards Norway
	Denmark	Danish Standards		Portugal	Instituto Português da Qualidade
	Dominican Republic	Instituto Dominicano para la Calidad		Saint Kitts and Nevis	Saint Kitts and Nevis Bureau of Standards
	Ecuador	Servicio Ecuatoriano de Normalización		Saint Lucia	Saint Lucia Bureau of Standards
	Gambia	The Gambia Standards Bureau		Senegal	Association Sénégalaise de Normalisation
	Germany	Deutsches Institut für Normung		South Africa	South African Bureau of Standards
	Honduras	Organismo Hondureño de Normalización		Spain	Asociación Española de Normalización
	Iceland	Icelandic Standards		Sweden	Swedish Institute for Standards
	India	Bureau of Indian Standards		Switzerland	Swiss Association for Standardization
	Ireland	National Standards Authority of Ireland		Thailand	Thai Industrial Standards Institute
	Italy	Ente Italiano di Normazione Comitato Elettrotecnico Italiano		Togo	Agence Togolaise de Normalisation
	Latvia	Latvian Standard		Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago Bureau of Standards
	Lithuania	Lithuanian Standards Board		Turkey	Türk Standardları Enstitüsü
	Luxembourg	Institut Luxembourgeois de la Normalisation, de l'Accréditation, de la Sécurité et qualité des produits et services		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	British Standards Institution
	Malta	Malta Competition and Consumer Affairs Authority		Uruguay	Instituto Uruguayo de Normas Técnicas



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Why Gender Responsive Standards?

Women are widely under-represented in developing the standards that affect so many areas of our lives. Many standards do not adequately address how women and men may be affected differently.

Examples of gender-blind standards:

- Protective professional equipment may not take into account women morphology;
- Insufficient data on the different reactions to pharmaceuticals, chemicals, and radiation of women and men potentially leading to excessive exposure;
- Workplace culture not adapted to the needs of women (i.e. gender stereotyping).

What is UNECE's Gender Responsive Standards Initiative?

The Gender Responsive Standards Initiative (GRSI) is a working group composed of representatives from standardization bodies, gender specialists, representatives of regulatory bodies, policymakers, NGOs, UN organizations and members of the academic community. The Initiative aims to strengthen the use of standards and technical regulations as powerful tools to attain SDG 5 (Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls), integrate a gender lens in the development of both standards and technical regulations, as well as elaborate gender indicators and criteria that could be used in standards development.



What is The Declaration on Gender Responsive Standards and Standards Development

The Declaration calls on all standards bodies to strive towards a more gender-balanced and inclusive standards development process, and to strengthen the gender-responsiveness of the standards they develop. They commit to do so by developing and implementing a "Gender Action Plan". The commitments in the Gender Action Plan of the different standards bodies involved will be different, depending on their specific circumstances and starting points. The Declaration contains an annex that outlines possible actions that national standards bodies can include in their gender action plan for gender responsive standards and standards development.

Examples of commitments/actions taken by the signatories

- Collect & present gender-disaggregated data on participation;
- Develop guidelines on gender responsive standards;
- Develop a standard on equal wages;
- Encourage the participation of NGOs that represent the interests of rural & marginalized women;
- Encourage women to take lead of standardization work
- Develop promotional materials;
- Ensure there's a woman in delegations to international activities;
- Provide training to existing national technical committees and staff;
- Updating the terms of reference of standards committee to ensure gender equality in operational procedures;
- Progress towards gender balance in the Secretariat.

