

Convegno degli Stati Generali Misure e Prove

La sicurezza dei prodotti nel mercato globale

L'Infrastruttura per la Qualità
tra competitività e fiducia

Torino, 11 febbraio 2026





Accreditamento e governance globale della valutazione della conformità

Emanuele Riva

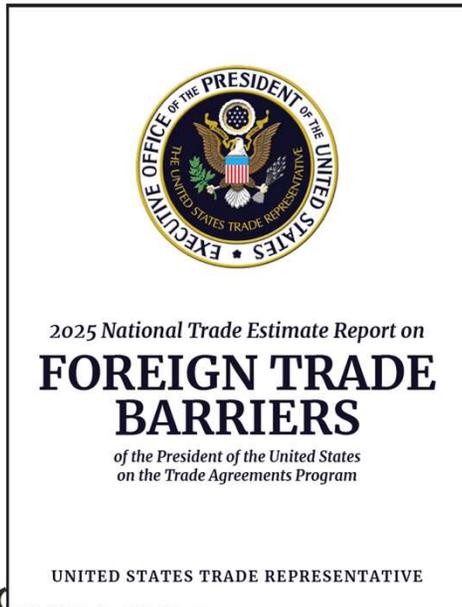
Vice Direttore Generale Accredia / Direttore di Dipartimento

Chair di IAF / Vice-Chair di Global Accreditation Cooperation Incorporated





As part of its free trade agreements, the EU seeks commitments affirming that only a standard issued by a subset of specific standards-developing organizations, none of which are domiciled in the United States, be considered an “international standard” (e.g., the EU–Japan Economic Partnership Agreement, Article 7.6). This practice accords preferential treatment to organizations in which the EU carries an outsized influence (e.g., the World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations within the framework of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) or with which the ESOs have existing cooperation agreements (e.g., the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission). This approach is narrower than what is provided for under the WTO TBT Agreement and related decisions of the WTO TBT Committee, which recognize “international standards” as those developed in accordance with certain principles, and without reference to particular institutions or methods of organization.



The United States also has serious concerns regarding the EU’s conformity assessment framework, set out in Regulation (EC) 765/2008 and Decision 768/2008/EC. Regulation (EC) 765/2008 requires each Member State to appoint a single national accreditation body that can accredit conformity assessment bodies and prohibits competition among Member States’ national accreditation bodies. Further, the EU’s interpretation of Decision 768/2008/EC sets out that conformity assessment bodies must be located in the EU in order to test to EU regulations. This geographic restriction denies U.S.-domiciled conformity assessment bodies the opportunity to certify products for the EU market outside of existing mutual recognition agreements. It also raises significant market access concerns for U.S. producers whose products have been tested or certified by conformity assessment bodies located outside the EU. Without any associated improvement in quality or safety, the EU conformity assessment approach increases time to market and raises costs for U.S. exporters.

A new plan for Europe's sustainable prosperity and competitiveness

■ 28th Regime for Innovative Companies	(legislative, Articles 50 and 114 TFEU, Q1 2026)
■ European Innovation Act	(legislative, Articles 114, 173 and 182 TFEU, Q1 2026)
■ Public Procurement Act	(legislative, Article 114 TFEU, Q2 2026)
■ Advanced Materials Act	(legislative, Articles 114 and 173 TFEU, Q4 2026)
■ Cloud and AI Development Act	(legislative, Article 114 TFEU) and Chips Act (legislative, Articles 114 and 173 TFEU) (Q1 2026)
■ Critical Raw Materials Centre	(legislative, Article 114 TFEU, Q2 2026)
■ European Research Area Act	(legislative, Article 182 TFEU, Q3 2026)
■ European Biotech Act II	(legislative, Article 114 TFEU, Q3 2026)
■ Quantum Act	(legislative, Articles 173, 180 and 184 TFEU, Q2 2026)
■ Circular Economy Act	(legislative, Article 114 TFEU, Q3 2026)
■ European Product Act	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Update of the new legislative framework of product rules ● Update of rules on the market surveillance and compliance of products ● Update of rules on standardisation 	<p>(legislative, Article 114 TFEU, Q3 2026)</p> <p>(legislative, Articles 33 and 114 TFEU, Q3 2026)</p> <p>(legislative, Article 114 TFEU, Q3 2026)</p>



Standards can transform trade

The **standardized shipping container** may have increased trade by **800%** in twenty years – more than trade agreements did.

(evidence from 22 industrialized countries)

- L'invenzione del container moderno è attribuita all'imprenditore americano **Malcom McLean**, che nel **1956** rivoluzionò il trasporto merci (**norma ISO 668:1968**)





Brussels, 20.11.2025
C(2025) 7845 final

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) .../...

of 20.11.2025

supplementing Regulation (EU) 2023/956 of the European Parliament and of the Council by specifying the conditions for granting accreditation to verifiers, for the control and oversight of accredited verifiers, for the withdrawal of accreditation and for mutual recognition and peer evaluation of accreditation bodies

- (7) To increase the number of eligible applicants, reduce costs for verifiers established in third countries and allow operators to use their verification services, it should be possible for a legal person not established in a Member State to apply for accreditation with any national accreditation body. Where the national accreditation body, for reasons of lack of capacity or other related reasons, is unable to process the application of an applicant established in a third country, it should provide the applicant with duly justified reasons thereof, as well as a list of national accreditation bodies which may be able to process the request.



Standards can become non-tariff barriers

- Exporters must measure, report, and verify embedded emissions in exports to the EU.
- If they can't provide credible plant-level data, the EU uses default values that can overstate emissions—and costs.
- CBAM risks becoming a de facto non-tariff barrier, squeezing market access and sidelining firms in countries without robust monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems.



ISO - International Orga...

+ Segui X

370.190 follower

1s •

This morning, senior leaders and technical experts gathered at the ISO offices in Geneva for a high-level roundtable, building on the launch of the World Bank World Development Report 2025: Standards for Development.

The discussion centred around unlocking International Standards' value through an inclusive, implementation-oriented approach.

Key takeaways from the day included:

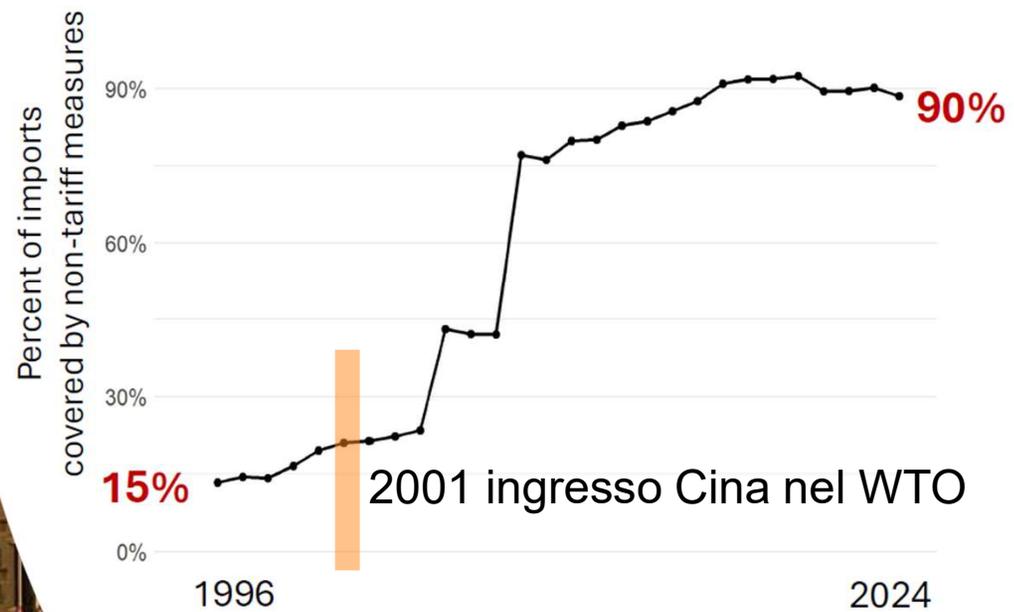
➔ Standards are a foundational infrastructure that support productivity, safety, interoperability and innovation, particularly for SMEs and emerging ... altro



THE WORLD BANK

It's not tariffs, it's **standards!**

Standards govern almost all imports today



ACCREDIA

Esempi di barriere tariffarie?

Schema simile al Reg 765:2008 (obbligo dell'accreditamento locale) Stati membri UEMOA, con il Regolamento n. 03/2010/CM/UEMOA: Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo

Altre barriere: certificazione HALAL

Esempi simili a marchio CE:

Area / Paese	Marchio	Obbligatorio	Ambito	Nota chiave
UK	UKCA	Sì	Come CE	Post-Brexit
USA	FCC	Sì	EMC / Radio	Autorità federale
USA	UL / ETL	Mercato	Sicurezza elettrica	Certificazione privata
Canada	CSA	Sì / Mercato	Sicurezza	Simile a UL
Cina	CCC	Sì	Sicurezza, EMC	Governativo
Giappone	PSE	Sì	Elettrico	Approvazione nazionale
Corea del Sud	KC	Sì	EMC, radio	Sistema centralizzato
India	BIS	Sì	Sicurezza	Standard nazionali
AU / NZ	RCM	Sì	EMC, elettrico	Approccio CE
Brasile	INMETRO	Sì	Sicurezza	Autorità nazionale
Messico	NOM	Sì	Norme tecniche	Obbligatorio
GCC	G-Mark	Sì	LVD, giocattoli	Marchio regionale
Arabia Saudita	SASO	Sì	Importazione	Controllo doganale
EAEU	EAC	Sì	Sicurezza tecnica	CE regionale



HOME

EXPLORE DATA

EXPLORE REGULATIONS

NTMS AND SDGS

ABOUT

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LOGIN

Welcome to TRAINS Portal

One-stop shop for importers/exporters, policymakers, and researchers to access data on trade regulations, Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs), as well as some practical information on target markets.

Interactive Map on NTMs Coverage

Scroll Down



Economies applying the NTMs

Select

Affected Markets

Select

Products affected

Select

Search

All products (HS 2017) ▾

Type(s) of NTMs

All NTM Types ▾

Exclude measures affecting ALL products

Date(s)

From | To |

Import or Export NTMs

Import

Export

Multilateral or Bilateral NTMs

Multilateral

Bilateral

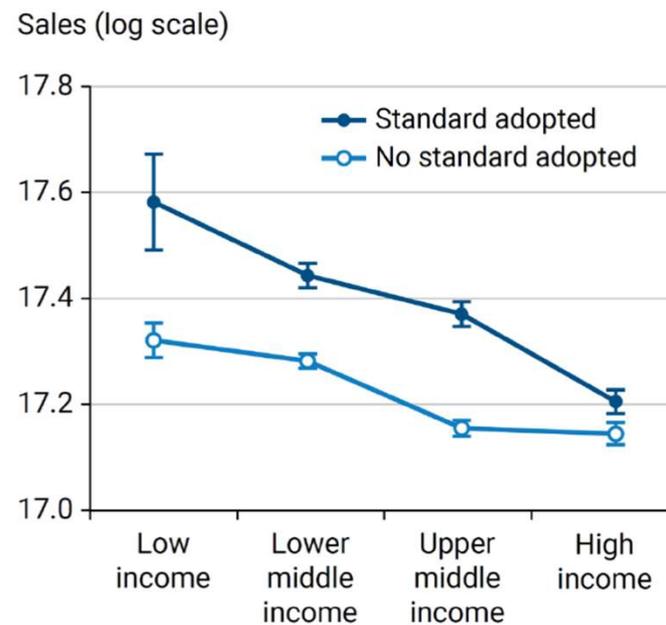
European Union	G11	Advance import deposit
European Union	H11	State-trading enterprises, for importing
European Union	J1	Restrictions on the sale of goods
European Union	P13	Production and post-production requi...
European Union	P14	Product quality, safety, or performance...
European Union	P162	Inspection requirement
European Union	P163	Certification required by the exporting...
European Union	P163	Certification required by the exporting...
European Union	P19	Export technical measures, n.e.s.
European Union	P31	Export prohibition
European Union	P31	Export prohibition
European Union	P33	Licensing, permit or registration requir...
European Union	P33	Licensing, permit or registration requir...

«« « 1 ... 31 32 33 34 » »»

Firms that adopt standards grow faster and export more

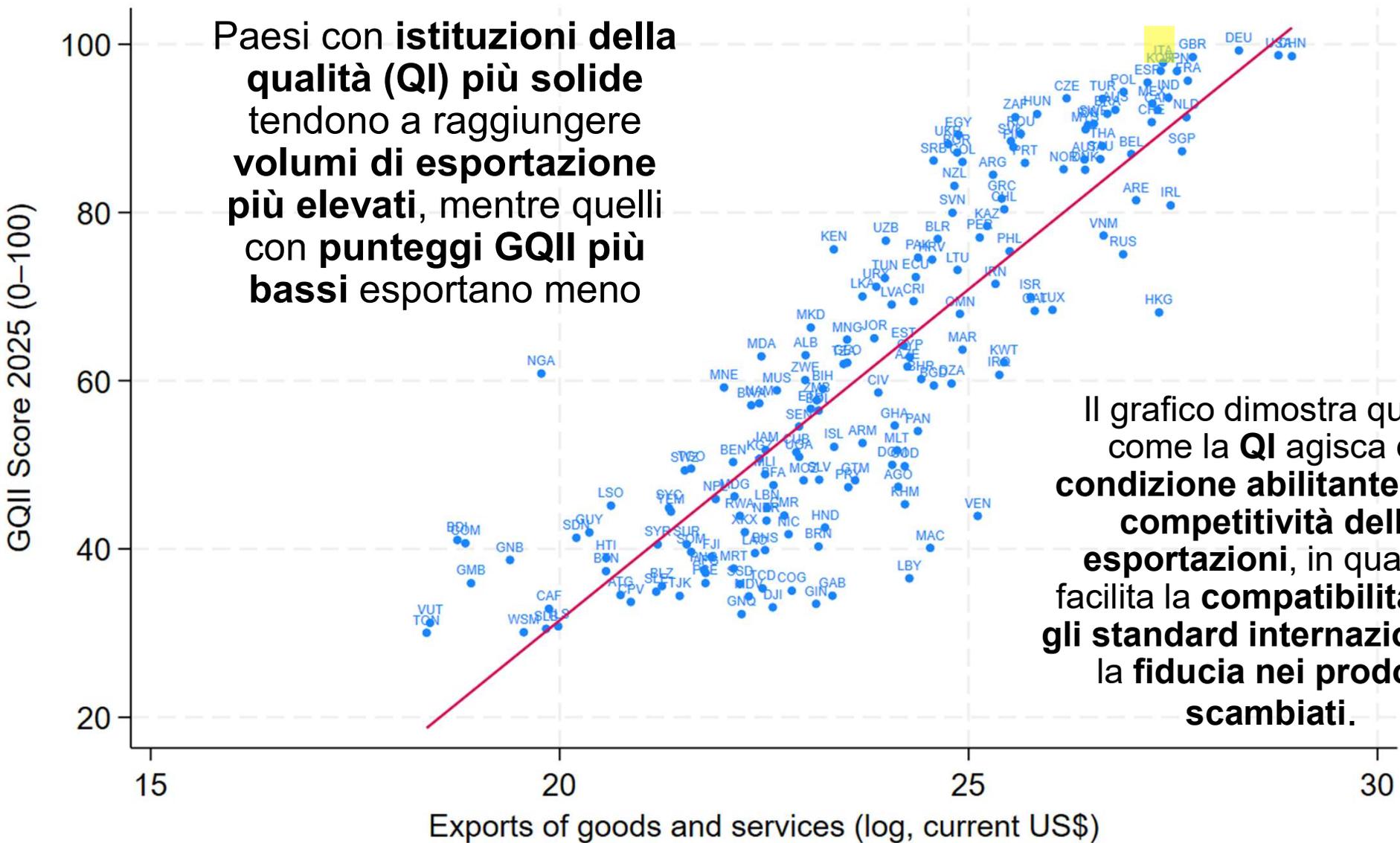
Firms that adopt voluntary international standards have **higher sales**.

The sales premium is **largest in lower-income countries**.



Source: WDR 2025 team, based on World Bank Enterprise Surveys (dashboard), World Bank, <https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/en/data>.





Certificazione accreditata, esportazioni e catene globali del valore

Effetti sull'internazionalizzazione

Le imprese con certificazioni accreditate mostrano:

+30% di propensione all'export;

maggiore diversificazione dei mercati di destinazione;

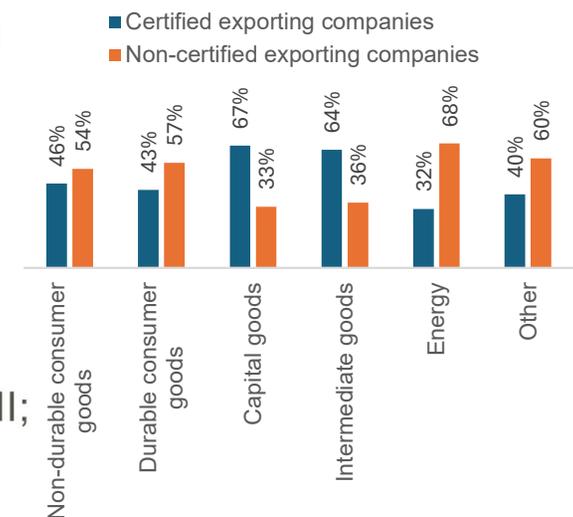
riduzione dei costi fissi di accesso ai mercati esteri, soprattutto per le PMI;

maggiore integrazione nelle GVC.

Facilitazione degli scambi “de facto”

Gli Accordi di Mutuo Riconoscimento (GLOBAL MRA): riducono duplicazioni di prove e certificazioni; rafforzano la fiducia regolatoria transfrontaliera.

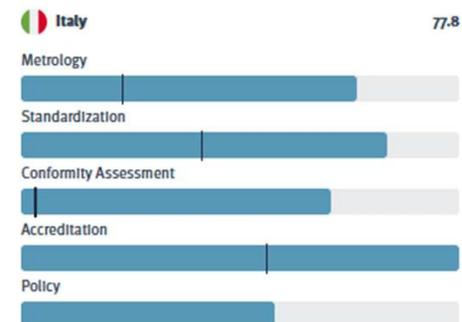
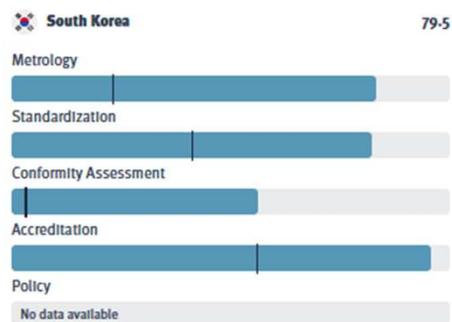
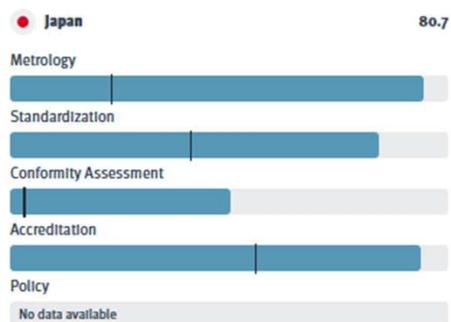
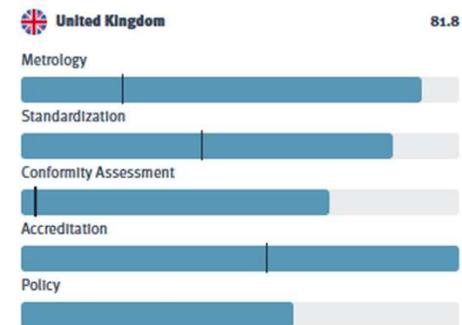
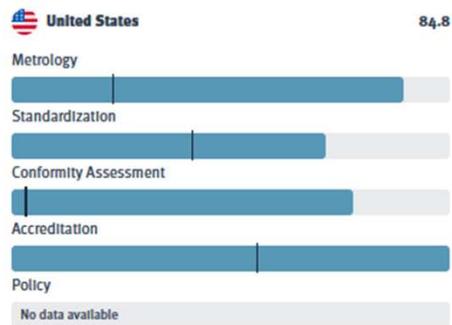
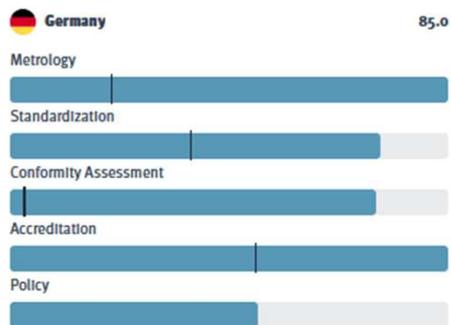
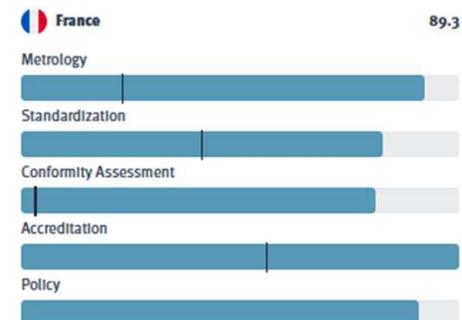
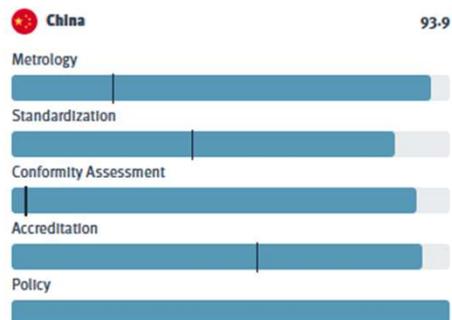
Fonti: ICE-ITA (2025); Global Quality Infrastructure Index (GQII).



Country name and QI4SD Index value.

Indicator values for the 5 dimensions (bars) and median values for each dimension (vertical marks).

Colour of bars indicates whether the value is above or below the median for the selected group of countries.

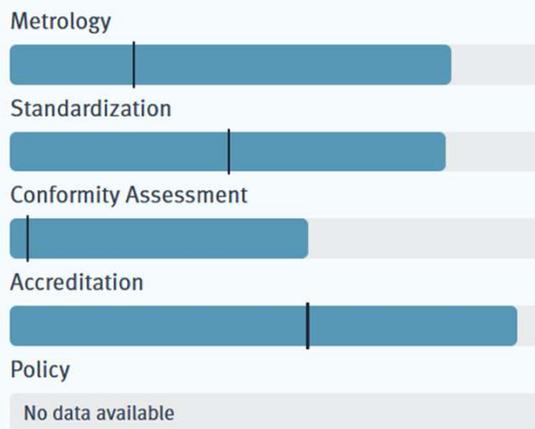


THE QI4SD INDEX IS MADE OF 5 DIMENSIONS

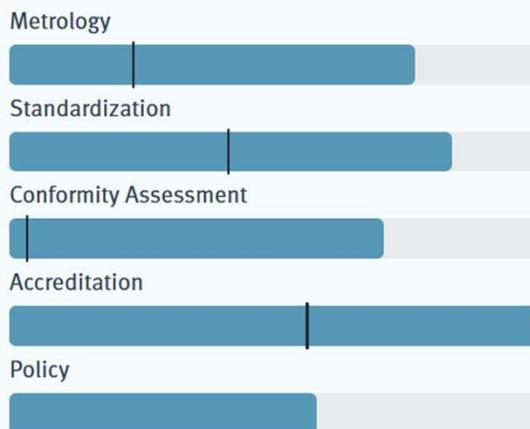
2024

QI is a multidimensional concept and is decomposed into 5 dimensions that are captured with 38 indicators. The 5 dimensions are metrology, standardization, conformity assessment, accreditation and policy.

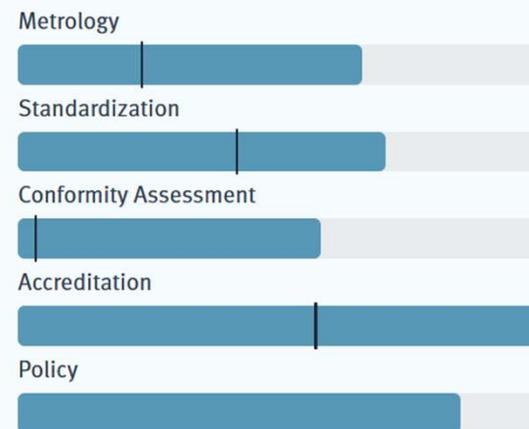
South Korea



Italy



India



Policy: misura le politiche adottate dallo Stato per promuovere e sostenere la QI



Global Accreditation Cooperation Incorporated

Introducing Global Accreditation Cooperation Incorporated

From January 1, 2026, Global Accreditation Cooperation Incorporated will become the single international leader ensuring trust in laboratories and in certification, inspection, and validation/verification bodies worldwide, unifying the roles of the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) and International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC).

Perché è nata Global?

Rafforzare la fiducia internazionale: 1 sola voce dell'accREDITamento

Ridurre duplicazioni e condivisione risorse

Migliore gestione sanzioni internazionali

Coerenza tecnica tra le 2 «culture»

Una risposta alla crisi del multilateralismo

Un riferimento unico per le autorità di Regolazione del mercato

ACCREDIA



Standards—the next big thing?

The standardized container gave a big permanent boost to the trade in goods

Is digitalization the equivalent of the container for the growing trade in services?



Who's the modern Malcolm Mclean?

World Development Report 2025