



**Overview and practical use of ISO / IEC Guide 21: 2005. Regional or national adoption of international standards and other international documents**

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# COMPOSITION OF THE GUIDE

ISO/IEC Guide 21 consists of the following parts under the general title Adoption of International Standards and other international instruments at the regional and national level:

- - Part 1: Adoption of International Standards
- - Part 2: Adoption of international instruments, other than International Standards



# ISO/IEC Guide 21:1999



The first edition of ISO / IEC Guide 21-1, together with the first edition of ISO / IEC Guide 21-2 supersedes and replaces the document ISO/IEC Guide 21:1999.

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# ISO/IEC Guide 21 -1



The first part of ISO / IEC Guide 21 provides methods for the adoption of international standards (IS) as regional or national standards, and includes:

- system specifying degree of conformity, ensuring uniformity in ways of IS adoption as regional or national standards, as well as determining the degree of their compliance with IS.

# ISO/IEC Guide 21-2.



Methods for adopting international instruments other than IS (such as technical specifications, publicly available specifications, technical reports, manuals, evaluation of technical trends, industry technical agreements, international agreements of the expert groups) are contained in ISO / IEC Guide 21-2.

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# International standards (IS)

IS are widely used at the regional and national level. Because IS usually recognize best practices of the industry, research organizations, consumers and regulatory authorities in different countries, as well as general requirements that are typical in many countries, they are an important part of ensuring the removal of technical barriers to trade, which was clearly recognized by the WTO Agreement on technical barriers to Trade.



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# COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH



Only the development of a comprehensive approach will enable to fully use the benefits of standardisation. However, the full acceptance in all cases be inexpedient for reasons of regional or national security, protection of human health, safety, environment, and also in connection with climatic, geographical or technological problems. WTO / TBT Agreement recognizes that variations in regional or national standards due to such reasons are justified.

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# Information on compliance



It is recommended to provide as much information about the relevant regional and national standards adopting IS (or those based on them). Such information should be presented in a prominent place of a regional or national standard (preferably on the title page and in the foreword), in the lists of standards, catalogs, calendars, etc. If the IS was adopted by acknowledgment, the information on the degree of compliance should be reported in materials containing lists of standards, as described above.



# Increased implementation



Although the scope of this section of ISO / IEC Guide 21 only applies to adoption of IS as regional or national standards, the presented adoption methods and degree of conformity may also be used for the adoption of regional (e.g. European) or national standards in other regional or national standards.

# Area of implementation



This part of ISO / IEC Guide 21 provides methods for the following:

- a) determining the degree of conformity between regional or national standards and relevant IS (Section 4);
- b) adoption of IS as regional or national standards (Section 5);
- c) indication of technical deviations, which allows quick recognition of any deviation (Section 6),
- d) numeration of regional or national standards in an identical adoption of IS (Section 7),
- e) indication of the degree of conformity between regional or national standard and the IS (Section 8)

## Area of implementation (2)



This part of ISO / IEC Guide 21 does not contain the rules on the implementation of IS in the production, trade, legislation or similar activities. It does not consider either

- adoption of regional or national standards as IS,
- adoption of regional or national standards as other regional and national standards,
- adoption of regional standards as national standards or
- adoption of technical regulations or technical regulations.

# Definition of item 3.2. of the Guide ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004,

**Standard** document established by consensus and approved by a recognised body, which establishes for general and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, and which aims to achieve an optimum degree of order in a certain area

NOTE. Standards should be based on the consolidated results of science, technology and experience, and aimed at achieving optimal benefits to society.



# Definition of an international standard



**standard**, adopted by an international organisation dedicated to the standardisation / standards and accessible to a wide range of consumers. [ISO/IEC Guide 2: 2004, definition of item 3.2.1.1]

**standard** referring to the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) [Directive ISO/IEC, Part 2, 2004, the definition of item 3.3]

## definition of item 3.2.1.2 and item 3.2.1.3



**Regional standard** - adopted by a regional organisation for the standardisation / standards and

accessible to a wide range of consumers.

**National standard** - adopted by the national standardisation body and accessible to a wide range of consumers

# Adoption (IS in regional or national standards)



publication of a regional or national normative document based on a corresponding IS or confirmation of IS having a status similar to national normative documents, indicating any deviations from the IS.

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# Editorial change (IS in regional or national standards)



Editorial change is any allowed change that does not alter the technical content of the standard.

NOTE. The list of allowed editorial changes is given in item 4.2.      **Equivalence**

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# Technical deviation (from IS in regional or national standards)



Technical deviation is the difference between the technical content of the IS and the technical content of the regional or national standard

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# Structure and feedback principle



**Structure** of the standard, order of sections, subsections, paragraphs, tables, pictures, appendices.

**Feedback principle.** The principle upon which all that is acceptable within the IS, is acceptable as regards the regional or national standard, and vice versa, and, therefore, compliance with IS also means compliance with the regional or national standard.

# Degrees of conformity. General provisions



Notice of compliance is necessary to quickly understand the comparison of regional and national standards with the corresponding IS. The main classification is into three degrees of compliance. Any comparison should be carried out by items and include the scope and contents to determine the items with deviations.

**IS is considered adopted**, if the regional or national standard is **identical to or modified in relation to the IS**.

# Degrees of conformity. Equivalence



Regional or national standard is identical to the IS under the following conditions:

- a) the regional or national standard is identical in technical content, structure and presentation (or is an identical translation), or
- b) the regional or national standard is identical in technical content and structure, although it contains the following minor editorial changes

# Acceptable editorial changes



- replacing a full stop with a comma as the decimal point indicator;
- correction of any misprints (e.g. spelling errors) or pagination changes;
- exclusion of text in one or several languages from a multilingual IS;
- inclusion of any technical amendments and changes included in the IS;
- changes in the name to match the existing regional or national standards;
- replacing the phrase "this IS" to "this regional / national standard";
-

## Acceptable editorial changes (2)



- the inclusion of any regional or national informative material (e.g. informative annexes which do not change, supplement or eliminate provisions of the IS);
- examples of informative material include recommendations to users, teaching and training materials, proposed forms of documents or reports;
- exclusion of information preliminary material from the IS;
- changing the words or phrases;
- inclusion of information in order to recalculate the values of quantitative units, if the country adopting the IS, uses a different system of measurement.

# Degrees of conformity. Modifying



- Modifying the IS in its conversion into the regional or national standard is carried out under the following conditions. Technical deviations are permitted provided they have clear identification and justification . The regional or national standard reflects the structure of the IS. Changes in the structure are allowed only if the comparison of the structure and content of the two standards does not cause any difficulties.  
**“Feedback principle” is not followed.**

# Instances of Modification



-a) **"The content of regional and national standards is smaller in terms of volume"**. The regional or national standard applies only a part of the alternatives offered by the IS, establishes less stringent requirements, etc.

b) **"The content of regional and national standards is larger in terms of volume"**.

The regional or national standard additionally comprises aspects or types, more stringent requirements, includes additional testing, etc.



## Instances of Modification (2)



c) **"The regional or national standard alters a part of the IS"**. Some of the content is identical, but the regional or national standard and the IS establish certain different requirements.

d) **"The regional or national standard envisages an alternative choice"**

The regional or national standard envisages a provision of equal status, which can be used as an alternative to the status of the IS.

# Degrees of conformity. Inequivalence



The regional or national standard shall be equivalent to the IS in technical content and structure in the absence of clear identification of changes. The standard shall not be equivalent either if it includes a smaller part of the total number and content of the provisions in the IS.

***This level of compliance is not seen as adopting the standard.***

# Methods of adoption. General provisions



This section describes a range of methods for adoption of the IS and may apply in equal extent to the first two degrees of conformity.

**When adopting the IS, all existing amendments and technical corrections included in the IS are included in the regional or national standard.**

**Amendments and technical corrections published after the adoption of the IS, should be adopted as soon as possible.**

## Methods of adoption. Confirmation method



Confirmation method is one of the simplest methods of adoption. It does not require reprinting of the text of the IS. However, the notice of confirmation can not be used without the IS, and therefore the latter should be made available anyway.

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## Methods of adoption. Re-publishing



There are three methods of re-publication: reprinting (see. item. 5.3.2), translation (see. item. 5.3.3) and revision (see. item. 5.3.4).

Regardless of the method of re-publication, the front cover and all the other pages of the regional or national standard, should feature a regional or national identifier of the organisation that has adopted the IS.

# Re-publishing. Reprinting



The IS is reprinted as a regional or national standard by direct reproduction of the published document (eg by photography, scanning or from an electronic file). In addition, the regional or national standard may include:

- a) a regional or national introduction, preface or preamble;
- b) translation of the text;**

## Re-publishing. Reprinting (2)




- c) changes and / or technical corrections to the the IS;
- d) regional or national informative material included in the regional or national foreword, notes or annexes;
- e) editorial changes or technical deviations

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# Re-publishing. Translation (with or without reprinting the original)



If the regional or national standard represents only the translation of the IS, it may be published in a bilingual or monolingual form. In either case, it generally features regional or national introduction, preface or preamble.

If in translation a monolingual regional or national standard is declared "identical", the conformity with the original IS ensures the translation, that is,  
**«the feedback principle» applies (see Slide 18)**



# Re-publishing. Translation (with or without reprinting the original) (2)



Bilingual publications that contain the text in another language and the official language of the international organizations that has published it, may include information confirming the legal validity of the original or the translation.

**In the absence of such information, both versions are of equal legal force.**

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## Re-publishing. Revision



If the IS is published as a regional or national standard and is not a reprint or identical translation of the IS, it shall be considered a revision.

Although revision is a legitimate for adoption of method of the IS, a possibility of missing important technical deviations ,which may be hidden in structural changes or wording, makes it difficult to compare the standards and determine the degree of conformity. Revision also hinders checking the degree of conformity of such regional or national standards applicable in various countries.

# Numbering of IDT



The recommended method of identification in the case of identical adoption is

including a reference number IS (letters and number) in combination or together with a regional or national number.

**Example 1** : GOST EN 1918-1-2012 Gas supply systems. Underground gas storage. Part 1. Functional recommendations for storage in aquifers (EN 1918-1-1998, IDT)

# ISO/IEC Guide 21-2.



International documents **that are not IS** should preferably be adopted as regional or national documents of the same or similar type.

However, it is still possible to adopt such documents as documents of a different type.

For example, technical specifications of ISO or IEC may be adopted as national technical specifications, **national standards** or other.

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# Technical Specifications (TS)

A document published by ISO and IEC, which may in future be transformed into IS, but currently

- required support for adoption as IS cannot be obtained,
- there are concerns about the possibility of reaching a consensus,
- the subject matter is currently in the process of technological development,
- other reasons preventing immediate publication of the document as IS.



## Technical Specifications (2)



NOTE 1. Technical specifications must not conflict with the existing IS.

NOTE 2. Competing specifications on one subject are permitted.

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# Publicly available specifications (PAS)

Document published by ISO or IEC to respond to an urgent market need, reflecting either

- consensus among the organisations external with respect to ISO and IEC, or
- consensus among the experts of the working group

*NOTE 1. No conflict of publicly available specifications with the existing IS is allowed.*

*NOTE 2. Publicly available specifications competing on some issues are allowed.*



# Technical Report (TR)

Document published by ISO or IEC containing collected data other than those which are usually published in the form of IS or technical specifications.

NOTE 1. These data may include, for example, data from a study conducted among national organisations, data on work in other international organisations or data on the "current situation re standards of national organisations on a specific issue.





# Degrees of conformity



Degrees of conformity as defined in Section 4 of ISO / IEC Guide 21-1: 2005 apply.

The type of adoption of a regional or national document has no effect on the degree of conformity, which is determined solely by the degree of conformity of content and structure.

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# Methods of adoption



The methods of adoption as defined in items. 5.1 - 5.3 ISO / IEC Guide 21-1: 2005 apply, in accordance with recommendations for choosing the method of adoption specified in Sec. 5.4

ISO / IEC Guide 21-1: 2005

# Numbering upon adoption without changing the type of documents



When adopting without changes, methods of numbering in item 7.2.2 ISO / IEC

Guide 21-1: 2005 are used; i.e. it is recommended to use either a) a single numbering, or b) a double numbering of which method a) is preferred.

# Numbering of documents adopted with change in the type



GOST EN/TS 15173 - 2010 Gas supply systems - Frame of reference regarding Pipeline Integrity Management System (PIMS) (EN/TS 15173:2006, IDT )

**Example 1** GOST XXXXXX- 2010 Gas supply systems. XXXXXXXXXXXX(EN/TS XXXXX:2006, MOD )

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