GUIDE 21-2

Regional or national adoption of International Standards and other International Deliverables —

Part 2: Adoption of International Deliverables other than International Standards

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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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Contents

Page

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

Draft Guides adopted by the responsible Committee or Group are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as a Guide requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC Guide 21-2 was prepared by an ISO/IEC ad hoc Technical Advisory Group of the ISO Technical Management Board and the IEC Standards Management Board.

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

ISO/IEC Guide 21 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Regional or national adoption of International Standards and other International Deliverables*:

— *Part 1: Adoption of International Standards*

— *Part 2: Adoption of International Deliverables other than International Standards*

0 Introduction

0.1 This part of ISO/IEC Guide 21 provides the methods for adoption of International Deliverables other than International Standards as regional or national deliverables. Such deliverables, which are published by ISO and/or IEC, include Technical Specifications, Publicly Available Specifications and informative documents such as Technical Reports, Guides, documents resulting from workshops and other deliverables.

0.2 The identification of the degree of correspondence and the adoption methods described in ISO/IEC Guide 21-1 apply to International Standards as well as to other deliverables published by ISO and IEC. However, International Standards are only to be adopted as regional or national standards, that is as deliverables of the same type. International Deliverables other than International Standards should preferably be adopted as regional or national deliverables of the same or a similar type. However, it is also possible to adopt these deliverables as deliverables of another type (e.g. an ISO or IEC Technical Specification may be adopted as a national Technical Specification, but it could also be adopted as a national standard or another deliverable).

0.3 Some of the International Deliverables covered in this part of ISO/IEC Guide 21 may be withdrawn and/or replaced after a certain period of time according to specific rules defined by ISO and/or IEC. Standards bodies having adopted these deliverables regionally or nationally should be aware of these rules and should decide either generally or on a case-by-case basis whether they wish to take similar actions if the International Deliverable is withdrawn or replaced.

0.4 Attention is drawn to the Introduction of ISO/IEC Guide 21-1:2005, particularly in relation to the importance of International Standards within the framework of the WTO TBT Agreement. International Deliverables other than International Standards may perform similar functions in reducing technical barriers to trade and thereby facilitating trade.

0.5 Attention is drawn to the Introduction of ISO/IEC Guide 21-1:2005, and in particular 0.3. The principle that deviations are kept to a minimum is equally applicable to the adoption of deliverables other than standards.

0.6 Attention is drawn to the requirements for copyright, copyright exploitation rights and sales of ISO and IEC publications stated in relevant ISO and IEC rules and policy documents.

Regional or national adoption of International Standards and other International Deliverables

Part 2:
Adoption of International Deliverables other than International Standards

1 Scope

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

a) the adoption of International Deliverables other than International Standards as regional or national deliverables (Clause 5);

b) numbering of regional or national deliverables that are adoptions of International Deliverables other than International Standards (Clause 7).

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004, *Standardization and related activities — General vocabulary*

ISO/IEC Guide 21-1:2005, *Regional or national adoption of International Standards and other International Deliverables — Part 1: Adoption of International Standards*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC Guide 2 and the following apply.

3.1
Technical Specification
TS
document published by ISO or IEC for which there is the future possibility of agreement on an International Standard, but for which at present

— the required support for approval as an International Standard cannot be obtained,

— there is doubt on whether consensus has been achieved,

— the subject matter is still under technical development, or

— there is another reason precluding immediate publication as an International Standard.

NOTE 1 The content of a Technical Specification, including its annexes, may include requirements.

NOTE 2 A Technical Specification is not allowed to conflict with an existing International Standard.

NOTE 3 Competing Technical Specifications on the same subject are permitted.

NOTE 4 Prior to mid-1999, Technical Specifications were designated as Technical Reports of type 1 or 2.

[ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2:2004, definition 3.4]

3.2
Publicly Available Specification
PAS
document published by ISO or IEC to respond to an urgent market need, representing either

— a consensus in an organization external to ISO or IEC, or

— a consensus of the experts within a working group

NOTE 1 A Publicly Available Specification is not allowed to conflict with an existing International Standard.

NOTE 2 Competing Publicly Available Specifications on the same subject are permitted.

[ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2:2004, definition 3.7]

3.3
Technical Report
TR
document published by ISO or IEC containing collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard or Technical Specification

NOTE 1 Such data may include, for example, data obtained from a survey carried out among the national bodies, data on work in other international organizations or data on the "state of the art" in relation to standards of national bodies on a particular subject.

NOTE 2 Prior to mid-1999, Technical Reports were designated as Technical Reports of type 3.

[ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2:2004, definition 3.5]

3.4
Guide
document published by ISO or IEC giving rules, advice or recommendations relating to international standardization

NOTE Guides may address issues of interest to all users of International Standards.

[ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2:2004, definition 3.6]

3.5
Technology Trend Assessment
TTA
document published by ISO or IEC to respond to the need for global collaboration on standardization questions during the early stages of technical innovation and which gives the state of the art or trend in emerging fields

NOTE Technology Trend Assessments are typically the result of pre-standardization work or research.

3.6
Industry Technical Agreement
ITA
normative or informative document that specifies the parameters of a new product or service

NOTE 1 Industry Technical Agreements exist only in IEC.

NOTE 2 An ITA is developed outside the technical structures of the IEC and helps to enable production and/or market launch of industry products to proceed. It is similar to an industrial de facto standard or specification. Fast moving technology sectors are the main potential users of ITAs, but the whole domain of electrical and electronic engineering (including ICT) may be covered.

3.7
International Workshop Agreement
IWA
document prepared through a workshop mechanism in order to respond to urgent market requirements

NOTE 1 International Workshop Agreements exist only in ISO.

NOTE 2 Proposals to hold such workshops may come from any source and are subject to approval by the ISO Technical Management Board, which also designates an ISO member body to assist the proposer in the organization of the workshop. International Workshop Agreements are approved by consensus amongst the individual participants in such workshops.

NOTE 3 An IWA is developed outside the technical structures of ISO.

3.8
type
⟨of publication⟩ particular kind of document or publication which is published by a standards body as a normative or informative deliverable

NOTE The type of publication is often related to the procedure applied in the development of the document, which may determine the degree of consensus represented by the deliverable.

3.9
adoption
⟨of an International Deliverable other than an International Standard in a regional or national deliverable⟩ publication of a regional or national deliverable based on a relevant International Deliverable other than an International Standard with any deviations from the International Deliverable identified

NOTE 1 Adapted from ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004, 10.1.

NOTE 2 The term “taking over” is sometimes used to cover the same concept as “adoption”.

3.10
editorial change
⟨of an International Deliverable other than an International Standard in a regional or national deliverable⟩ any permitted change that does not alter the technical content of the International Deliverable

NOTE A list of permitted editorial changes is given in ISO/IEC Guide 21-1:2005, 4.2.

3.11
technical deviation
⟨from an International Deliverable other than an International Standard in a regional or national deliverable⟩ any difference between the technical content of the International Deliverable and that of the regional or national deliverable

3.12
change in wording
〈when adopting an International Deliverable other than an International Standard in one of its official languages〉 replacement of single words or phrases in the regional or national deliverable by synonyms to reflect common language use in the region or country adopting the International Deliverable

EXAMPLE The use of “elevators” for “lifts” in certain countries.

3.13
structure
〈of a document〉 order of the clauses, subclauses, paragraphs, tables, figures, annexes

3.14
vice versa principle
principle whereby anything that is acceptable under the terms of the International Deliverable is acceptable under the regional or national deliverable and vice versa, and thus compliance with the International Deliverable also means compliance with the regional or national deliverable

4 Degrees of correspondence

The degrees of correspondence defined in Clause 4 of ISO/IEC Guide 21-1:2005 apply. The type of the adopting regional or national deliverable does not influence the degree of correspondence, which is determined exclusively by the degree of correspondence in content and structure.

5 Methods of adoption

5.1 The methods of adoption defined in 5.1 to 5.3 of ISO/IEC Guide 21-1:2005 apply, as do the recommendations for choices between different adoption methods given in 5.4 of ISO/IEC Guide 21-1:2005.

5.2 When International Standards are adopted, they shall only be adopted as regional or national standards, that is by a regional or national deliverable of the same type (for the adoption of International Standards, see ISO/IEC Guide 21-1). International Deliverables other than International Standards should preferably be adopted as regional or national deliverables of the same or a similar type. However, it is also possible to adopt these deliverables as deliverables of another type (e.g. an ISO or IEC Technical Specification may be adopted as a national Technical Specification, but it could also be adopted as a national standard or another deliverable). In such cases, the change of type shall be clearly indicated in the foreword or introduction of the adopting deliverable. The type of the regional or national deliverable chosen is determined by the rules and procedures for that deliverable defined and applied by the adopting regional or national standards body.

6 Methods of indicating technical deviations and editorial changes

The methods defined in Clause 6 of ISO/IEC Guide 21-1:2005 apply.

7 Methods of numbering of regional or national deliverables other than International Standards that are identical adoptions of International Deliverables

7.1 General

As with regional or national standards, when other regional or national deliverables are identical to other International Deliverables, this should be evident to the reader immediately and not only after examination of the content.

7.2 Numbering of adoptions without a change in the type of the deliverable

7.2.1 For identical adoptions, the numbering methods in 7.2.2 of ISO/IEC Guide 21-1:2005 apply; that is, it is recommended to apply either a) single numbering or b) dual numbering, method a) being the preferred option. The two methods, single and dual numbering, are only applicable to identical adoptions of International Deliverables. For modified adoptions, only a regional or national reference number is permitted; that is, neither of the alternatives given in a) and b) is permitted.

7.2.2 In the case of an identical adoption through the same type of regional or national deliverable, it is possible, but not required, to add an identifier for the type of the national deliverable. If there is no identifier, the type of the regional or national deliverable shall be considered to be identical with the type of the adopted International Deliverable. Depending on the method chosen, in order to improve transparency, the year of publication of the International Deliverable and/or that of the regional or national deliverable should be added to the number wherever possible (see Annex E of ISO/IEC Guide 21-1:2005).

EXAMPLE 1 In the case of the adoption of ISO/TS 10650 as a Technical Specification in country XYZ[1)] in 2003, the preferred number without an identifier of the type of the national deliverable would be

XYZ ISO/TS 10650:2003

EXAMPLE 2 In the case of the adoption of ISO/TS 10650 as a Technical Specification in country XYZ in 2003, the preferred number with an identifier of the type of the national deliverable ("XYZ/TS" instead of "XYZ" only) would be

XYZ/TS ISO/TS 10650:2003

Both numbering options are equivalent and indicate that the International Deliverable has been adopted as a national technical specification in country XYZ.

EXAMPLE 3 Alternatively, the dual numbering method may be applied, in which case the number of the regional or national deliverable would be

XYZ/TS 10000:2003

ISO/TS 10650:1999

or written as

XYZ/TS 10000:2003 ISO/TS 10650:1999

In dual numbering, the national part in the number shall identify the type of the adopting deliverable.

7.2.3 A special case of adoption without a change in type is the adoption of an International Deliverable through a regional or national deliverable with another designation than that used by the International Deliverable, but of the same or a similar type. In some instances, standards bodies have introduced regional or national deliverables other than standards, which are similar or identical in type and result from a similar development process as one of the International Deliverables addressed in this part of ISO/IEC Guide 21. A regional or national standards body may therefore determine that such a regional or national deliverable, which may already be well established in the region or country, represents the same level of consensus as a corresponding International Deliverable. In such cases, it is possible for identical adoptions to apply one of the two recommended numbering options (see 7.2.1).

EXAMPLE 1 The national identifier for the adoption of the technical specification ISO/TS 10650 by the standard body of country XYZ as an Experimental Standard (PS)[2)] in single numbering would be

PS ISO/TS 10650:2003

1) The example shows an imaginary country.

2) This is a fictitious type of deliverable existing in country XYZ, which is the same or similar type as a Technical Specification in ISO.

EXAMPLE 2 Alternatively, the national number applying dual numbering would be

PS 10000:2003

ISO/TS 10650:1999

or written as

PS 10000:2003 ISO/TS 10650:1999

NOTE In the above two examples, “PS” could also be substituted by “XYZ/PS”.

7.3 Numbering of adoptions with a change in the type of the deliverable

International Deliverables other than International Standards may be adopted as regional or national deliverables of a different type than that of the International Deliverable. A possible reason for a change in the type in the adoption process is that a particular type of deliverable does not exist in the region or country, and the regional or national authorities decided not to introduce this type of deliverable. In such cases the adoption of an International Deliverable other than a standard requires a change in the type of publication as part of the adoption process.

Examples are the adoption of an ISO or IEC Technical Specification as a regional or national standard, or the adoption of an International Guide as a regional or national standard.

It is recommended in such cases to assign a separate regional or national number to the regional or national standard to differentiate the type of the deliverable, and to use this in combination with the international number in the dual numbering format. The separate regional or national number may also be used on its own.

EXAMPLE 1 In the case where the standards body of country XYZ adopts in 2003 the Technical Specification ISO/TS 10650:1999 without changes to its content or structure as a national standard, the recommended number of the national standard, applying the dual numbering method, would be

XYZ 12345:2003
ISO/TS 10650:1999

or written as

XYZ 12345:2003 ISO/TS 10650:1999

EXAMPLE 2 Alternatively, the national number could be

XYZ 12345:2003

Independent of which of the two numbering methods is applied, the national number or the national part of it (in dual numbering) indicates the type of the national deliverable.

8 Methods of indicating the degree of correspondence

The methods of indicating the degree of correspondence in Clause 8 of ISO/IEC Guide 21-1:2005 apply and are demonstrated in the examples below.

EXAMPLE 1 XYZ ISO/TS 10650:2003, *Dental equipment — Powered polymerization activators* (ISO/TS 10650:1999, IDT).

EXAMPLE 2 XYZ IEC/PAS 62206:2003, *Power and temperature cycling* (IEC/PAS 62206:2000, IDT).

EXAMPLE 3 XYZ/PAS ISO/PAS 12158:2003, *Road vehicles — Braking systems — Temperature measuring methods* (ISO/PAS 12158:2002, IDT).

EXAMPLE 4 XYZ 18850:2003, *International protocol for doping control* (ISO/PAS 18873:1999, IDT).

