



GUIDE 21

Adoption of International Standards as regional or national standards

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Contents

Page

0	Introduction	v
1	Scope	1
2	Normative reference	1
3	Terms and definitions	1
4	Degrees of correspondence	3
4.1	General	3
4.2	Identical	3
4.3	Modified	4
4.4	Not equivalent	5
5	Methods of adoption	5
5.1	General	5
5.2	Endorsement method	5
5.3	Cover sheet method	6
5.4	Republication	6
5.4.1	General	6
5.4.2	Reprinting	6
5.4.3	Translation (with or without reprint of the original)	7
5.4.4	Redrafting	7
5.5	Choice among adoption methods	8
6	Methods of indicating technical deviations and editorial changes	8
6.1	General	8
6.2	Reference to other International Standards	9
7	Methods of numbering of regional or national standards that are identical adoptions of International Standards	10
7.1	General	10
7.2	Numbering	10
8	Methods of indicating the degree of correspondence	11
8.1	General	11
8.2	Correspondence categories and their abbreviations	11
8.3	Indication of the degree of correspondence on the regional or national standard	11
8.4	Indication of the degree of correspondence in lists, catalogues and other media	12

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Annexes

A	(informative) Examples of lists of technical deviations and their explanations	13
B	(informative) Relationship between the degrees of correspondence and the methods of adoption/publication	16
C	(informative) Examples of adoption notices	17
C.1	Example of an endorsement notice	17
C.2	Example of a cover sheet	17
C.3	Examples of adoption notices for republications	17
D	(informative) Examples of regional or national introductory material	19
D.1	National foreword for an identical national standard	19
D.2	National foreword for an adopted national standard with modifications	19
D.3	National foreword for an identical translation	20
D.4	National foreword for a translation with modifications	20
D.5	National foreword for a redraft	20
E	(informative) Examples of methods for dating identical standards	22
E.1	General	22
E.2	Single-line numbering	22
E.3	Two-line dual numbering	23

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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.

Guides are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

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

ISO/IEC Guide 21 was prepared by the ISO/IEC ad hoc Technical Advisory Group for the revision of ISO/IEC Guides 3 and 21.

This second edition of ISO/IEC Guide 21 cancels and replaces the second edition of ISO/IEC Guide 3:1981, *Identification of national standards that are equivalent to International Standards*, the first edition of ISO/IEC Guide 21:1981, *Adoption of International Standards in national standards*, and ISO/IEC Guide 21:1981/Add.1:1983, *Indication of the degree of equivalence between national standards and International Standards*.

Annexes A to E of this Guide are for information only.

0 Introduction

0.1 This Guide provides the methods for adoption of International Standards as regional or national standards and includes a system for indicating the degree of correspondence so as to promote coherence in the way regional or national standards bodies adopt International Standards and indicate the degree of correspondence with International Standards. It applies equally to the adoption of other international normative and informative documents such as Technical Reports. Greater uniformity in the indication of both correspondence and deviations among countries will aid communication, avoid confusion and facilitate trade.

0.2 International Standards are widely adopted at the regional or national level and applied by manufacturers, trade organizations, purchasers, consumers, testing laboratories, authorities and other interested parties. Since these standards generally reflect the best experience of industry, researchers, consumers and regulators worldwide and cover common needs in a variety of countries, they constitute one of the important bases for the removal of technical barriers to trade. This has been explicitly acknowledged in the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade of the World Trade Organization (WTO TBT Agreement).

It is important that every effort should be made to adopt and use International Standards and, consequently, to withdraw conflicting regional or national standards as soon as practicable for the reasons mentioned above. Only by developing a global approach can the benefits of standardization be fully realized. However, full adoption may not be practicable in all cases for reasons such as regional or national security, protection of human health or safety, or protection of the environment, or because of fundamental climatic, geographical or technological problems. The WTO TBT Agreement recognizes that these are legitimate reasons for regional or national deviations.

0.3 The adoption of an International Standard as a regional or national standard will be extremely difficult if the regional or national rules or traditions concerning structure and layout of regional or national standards differ from those of the standard being adopted. It is therefore recommended to apply, as far as possible, the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3, for the preparation of regional and national standards.

Even for the cases referred to in 0.2, every effort should be made to reduce the deviations to a rational minimum. Moreover, where deviations from International Standards exist, it is important to identify the deviations clearly and to state the reasons for the deviations. If International Standards are adopted only by means of a re-edited version, it is extremely difficult to identify the technical deviations owing to the presentation differences, i.e. differences in the structure and wording, of the original standard. On the other hand, a clearly identified deviation will have a tendency to disappear because as long as it remains visible, the question as to whether it is still necessary will arise repeatedly, while a hidden deviation may not disappear even when no longer justified.

0.4 It is recommended that as much information as possible is given about the correspondence of regional or national standards that adopt International Standards (or are based on them). This information should be displayed in a

prominent place on the regional or national standard (preferably on the title page and in the foreword), in standards lists, catalogues, year-books and any other media for retrieval purposes. When quoting an International Standard, at least its number and date of publication should be given. If a regional or national standard does not exist materially (for example, if the International Standard has been adopted by the endorsement method), this information about correspondence should be given in standards listing media as mentioned above.

0.5 Although the scope of this Guide covers only the adoption of International Standards as regional or national standards, the methods of adoption described and the degrees of correspondence may also be applied to the adoption of regional or national standards by other regional or national standards.

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Adoption of International Standards as regional or national standards

1 Scope

This Guide provides methods for

- determination of the degree of correspondence between regional or national standards and relevant International Standards (clause 4),
- adoption of International Standards as regional or national standards (clause 5),
- indication of technical deviations which would facilitate immediate recognition of any deviation (clause 6),
- numbering of regional or national standards that are identical adoptions of International Standards (clause 7), and
- indication of the degree of correspondence between the regional or national standard and the International Standard (clause 8).

This Guide does not contain any rules for the use of an International Standard in production, trade, legislation or similar activities. It also does not deal with

- adoption of regional or national standards as International Standards,
- adoption of regional or national standards as other regional or national standards,
- adoption of regional standards as national standards, or
- adoption in or of technical regulations.

2 Normative reference

The following normative document contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Guide. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, this publication do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this Guide are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the normative document indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO/IEC Guide 2:1996, *Standardization and related activities — General vocabulary*.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this Guide, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC Guide 2 (some of which are repeated below for convenience) and the following apply.

3.1 standard

document, established by consensus and approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their result, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context

NOTE Standards should be based on the consolidated results of science, technology and experience, and aimed at the promotion of optimum community benefits.

[ISO/IEC Guide 2:1996, definition 3.2]

3.2

international standard

standard that is adopted by an international standardizing/standards organization and made available to the public

[ISO/IEC Guide 2:1996, definition 3.2.1.1]

3.3

regional standard

standard that is adopted by a regional standardizing/standards organization and made available to the public

[ISO/IEC Guide 2:1996, definition 3.2.1.2]

3.4

national standard

standard that is adopted by a national standards body and made available to the public

[ISO/IEC Guide 2:1996, definition 3.2.1.3]

3.5

adoption

⟨of an International Standard in a regional or national standard⟩ publication of a regional or national normative document based on a relevant International Standard, or endorsement of the International Standard as having the same status as a national normative document, with any deviations from the International Standard identified

NOTE 1 The term “taking over” is sometimes used to cover the same concept as “adoption”.

NOTE 2 Adapted from ISO/IEC Guide 2:1996, 10.1.

NOTE 3 For the conditions of adoption of an International Standard as a regional or national standard, see 4.1.

3.6

editorial change

⟨of an International Standard in a regional or national standard⟩ any permitted change that does not alter the technical content of the standard

NOTE A list of permitted editorial changes is given in 4.2.

3.7

technical deviation

⟨from an International Standard in a regional or national standard⟩ any difference between the technical content of the International Standard and that of the regional or national standard

3.8

change in wording

when adopting an International Standard in one of its official languages, the replacement of single words or phrases in the regional or national standard by synonyms to reflect common language use in the region or country adopting the International Standard

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

3.9 structure

(of a standard) order of the clauses, subclauses, paragraphs, tables, figures, annexes

3.10 vice versa principle

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

4 Degrees of correspondence

4.1 General

For comparison of regional or national standards with relevant International Standards, an indication of their correspondence is essential if their relationship is to be understood quickly. A skeleton classification into three degrees of correspondence (see 4.2 to 4.4) is sufficient and an over-detailed indication is not reasonable because of the variety of possible cases. Any comparison will have to be made point by point, and will need to cover both the scope and the content to discover deviating items.

An International Standard is considered to have been adopted when the regional or national standard is identical (see 4.2) or modified (see 4.3) in relation to the International Standard.

Identical adoption of International Standards ensures transparency, which is fundamental to the facilitation of trade. It is important to remember that even if two standards bodies introduce deviations or redrafting which they consider not significant in their regional or national standards against the International Standard, problems may arise because these changes could add up and lead to non-acceptability between the two regional or national standards. Identical adoption avoids these problems.

4.2 Identical

The regional or national standard is identical to the International Standard under the following conditions:

- a) the regional or national standard is identical in technical content, structure and wording (or is an identical translation), or
- b) the regional or national standard is identical in technical content, although it may contain the following minimal editorial changes:
 - substitution of decimal point for a decimal comma;
 - correction of any misprints (e.g. spelling errors) or pagination changes;
 - deletion of text in one or several languages from a multilingual International Standard;
 - inclusion of any technical corrigenda or amendments issued to the International Standard;
 - changes to the title to be consistent with an existing regional or national series;
 - substitution of "this regional/national standard" for "this International Standard";
 - inclusion of any regional or national informative material (e.g. informative annexes that do not alter, add to or delete from the provisions of the International Standard); examples of informative material are advice to users, training guidance or suggested forms or reports;

- deletion of informative preliminary material from the International Standard;
- changes in wording as defined in 3.8;
- addition, for informative purposes, of recalculated values of quantity units where a different measurement system is used in an adopting country.

The “vice versa principle” is fulfilled.

NOTE Any changes in document layout (e.g. in relation to pagination, font type and font size etc.) especially in an electronic environment, have no impact on the degree of correspondence.

4.3 Modified

The regional or national standard is modified in relation to the International Standard under the following conditions. Technical deviations are permitted provided they are clearly identified and explained. The regional or national standard reflects the structure of the International Standard. Changes to the structure are only permitted if an easy comparison of the content and structure of the two standards continues to be possible.

For transparency and traceability, it is strongly recommended that a national standard adopts only one single International Standard. Under certain circumstances, it may be appropriate to adopt several International Standards within one national standard. However, this is only practicable for the user if an easy comparison of the content is provided in a list identifying and explaining the changes. Modified standards may also include the changes permitted under identical correspondence.

The “vice versa principle” is not fulfilled.

Modified standards can include such cases as the following.

a) “The regional or national standard contains less”

The regional or national standard only applies a subset of the available choices in the International Standard, has less stringent requirements, etc.

b) “The regional or national standard contains more”

The regional or national standard adds aspects or types, has more stringent requirements, includes additional tests, etc.

c) “The regional or national standard alters a part of the International Standard”

Part of the content is identical, but both the regional or national standard and the International Standard contain some differing requirements.

d) “The regional or national standard provides an alternative choice”

The regional or national standard provides a provision of equal status, which may be used as an alternative to that given in the International Standard.

See annex A for examples of lists of technical deviations and their explanation.

NOTE A regional or national standard can include an International Standard in its totality and can contain additional technical provisions, which are not part of the International Standard. In this case, the degree of correspondence to the International Standard is either “modified” or “not equivalent”, depending on whether or not the differences are clearly indicated and technical deviations are listed and explained, although the part composed of the included International Standard may not have been subject to any modifications.

4.4 Not equivalent

The regional or national standard is not equivalent to the International Standard in technical content and structure and the changes have not been clearly identified. This also can include the case where only a minority in number or significance of the international provisions remain in the regional or national standard.

NOTE This degree of correspondence does not constitute an adoption.

5 Methods of adoption

5.1 General

5.1.1 This clause describes a range of methods for adoption of International Standards and can apply equally to the first two degrees of correspondence (see 4.2 and 4.3). It also gives some indications concerning the advantages and disadvantages of these methods. The preferred methods are given in 5.5 (see also annex B for a summary of the relationships between the degrees of correspondence and the methods of adoption/publication).

5.1.2 Any regional or national standard which adopts an International Standard by any method shall ensure that the identification of the International Standard is clearly stated. For adoption by the Cover Sheet method or by Republication, the identification of the International Standard shall include, in a prominent position such as on the cover sheet, the reference number, the title (in at least one of the official languages in which the International Standard was published), date or year of publication and the degree of correspondence (see clause 4).

5.1.3 When adopting an International Standard, all existing amendments and technical corrigenda to the International Standard shall be included in the regional or national standard.

NOTE Amendments and technical corrigenda published after the adoption of an International Standard, should be adopted as soon as possible.

5.1.4 With particular reference to the development of electronic versions of standards, standards bodies may find new methods of adoption which are not covered in this Guide, or may combine the existing ones. In this case the method used will not be listed here. However, the recommendations regarding choice and indication of correspondence will still remain applicable.

NOTE Examples of different types of adoption notices are given in annex C.

5.2 Endorsement method

5.2.1 If the International Standard is declared by the regional or national body to have the status of a regional or national standard, an "endorsement notice" may be issued. The endorsement notice may contain information or instructions pertinent to this declaration. An endorsement notice should only be issued where condition 4.2 a) is fulfilled. Each endorsement notice should only refer to one International Standard (including any amendments and/or technical corrigenda).

5.2.2 The endorsement notice may allocate a unique regional or national reference number to each endorsed International Standard. Alternatively, the reference number of the International Standard should be used.

5.2.3 The endorsement notice may appear in an official bulletin and/or as an independent document. The text of the International Standard should not usually be attached to the endorsement notice.

5.2.4 The endorsement method is one of the simplest methods of adoption. It does not require a reprint of the text of the International Standard. However, the endorsement notice cannot be used without the International Standard and, therefore, the latter shall be made available in some way. Further, if the endorsement notice does not have its own identification number, the International Standard may not be easily traceable as having been adopted within the regional or national standards system.

5.3 Cover sheet method

5.3.1 An International Standard (including any amendments and/or technical corrigenda) may be published with a regional or national cover sheet. The cover sheet should have a regional or national reference number and the International Standard will become a part of the regional or national standards system if there is an identical (see 4.2) or modified (see 4.3) degree of correspondence. Each cover sheet should only refer to one International Standard (including any amendments and/or technical corrigenda). Adhesive labels, stamps or other indications applied to the International Standards are considered to be equivalent to cover sheets. Since the use of stamps or labels provides limited space for information, instructions or notes, these should not be used as if they are cover sheets unless the regional or national standard is identical to the International Standard.

5.3.2 The cover sheet should contain information and instructions regarding the standard as well as information relating to editorial changes. If necessary, a reference to an annex listing any technical deviations and reasons for them with reference to the International Standard should be included.

5.3.3 The cover sheet method has the advantages that it does not require a reprint and that the full text of the International Standard is attached.

5.4 Republication

5.4.1 General

There are three methods of republication, i.e. reprinting (see 5.4.2), translation (see 5.4.3) and redrafting (see 5.4.4).

5.4.2 Reprinting

5.4.2.1 The International Standard is printed as a regional or national standard by direct reproduction of the published document (e.g. by photography, scanning or from an electronic file). In addition, the regional or national standard may include the following:

- a) a regional or national introduction, preface or foreword (see 5.4.2.2);
- b) a translation of the text (see 5.4.3);
- c) a different title (see 4.2 and 5.4.2.4);
- d) amendments and/or technical corrigenda (see 5.1.3) to the International Standard;
- e) regional or national informative material in a regional or national foreword, notes or annexes (see clause 6);
- f) editorial changes or technical deviations (see clause 6).

5.4.2.2 A regional or national introduction, preface or foreword may contain information or instructions pertinent to the regional or national adoption of the standard. Such information would normally include the following:

- a) the original parent publication title and reference number (with the year of publication), e.g. ISO 9001:1994, *Quality systems — Model for quality assurance in design, development, production, installation and servicing*;
- b) the regional or national body responsible for the standard (e.g. technical committee number and title);
- c) if appropriate, details of editorial changes;
- d) if appropriate, reference to technical deviations and changes in structure together with their explanations or to the annex giving this information.

NOTE Examples of regional or national introductory material are given in annex D.

5.4.2.3 It is also possible to add technical deviations and any information, instructions, notes, etc. directly to those clauses to which they refer. However, this additional text shall be clearly identified as being distinct from the original standard.

5.4.2.4 To align with an established series of regional or national standards, the title of the regional or national standard may vary from that of the adopted International Standard. However, the title of the International Standard should be clearly shown on the cover page.

NOTE It is recommended that the explanation for the change of title is provided in the introduction, preface or foreword of the regional or national standard.

5.4.2.5 Technical corrigenda and amendments to an International Standard are often issued before it is adopted as a regional or national standard. When adopting an International Standard, all existing amendments and technical corrigenda shall be included (see 5.1.3).

NOTE For an appropriate method of identifying the included amendments and technical corrigenda, see 6.1.6.

Reference to any included amendments, etc., and an explanation of the markings, should be included in the regional or national introduction, preface or foreword.

5.4.3 Translation (with or without reprint of the original)

5.4.3.1 If the regional or national standard is solely the translation of an International Standard, it may be published in a bilingual or monolingual form. In either case a regional or national introduction, preface or foreword is usually included (see 5.4.2.2).

5.4.3.2 Where there has been a translation, and the monolingual regional or national standard has been declared "identical", then compliance with the original International Standard is deemed to be compliance with the translation, i.e. the vice versa principle applies.

5.4.3.3 Bilingual editions that contain the text of the standard in another language and in an official language of the international organization by which it was issued, may contain a statement concerning the validity of the original or of the translation. Where no statement is made, both versions are equally valid.

5.4.3.4 Both monolingual and bilingual editions may contain notes stating editorial changes and/or technical deviations made with reference to the International Standard. They usually appear after the clause to which they refer and/or are mentioned in the regional or national introduction, preface or foreword. The degree of correspondence depends upon the editorial changes and/or technical deviations added.

5.4.3.5 Monolingual editions should indicate which language served as a basis for the translation.

5.4.4 Redrafting

5.4.4.1 If an International Standard is published as a regional or national standard and the regional/national standard is not a reprint or identical translation of the International Standard, this is considered to be a redraft.

5.4.4.2 If an International Standard is redrafted as a regional or national standard, the regional or national standard should state that it has been redrafted, whether or not the regional or national standard deviates from the International Standard. If there are deviations then the reasons for these should be given and the deviations should also be identified in the text using one of the methods given in clause 6.

5.4.4.3 Though redrafting is a valid method of adopting an International Standard, the possibility of overlooking important technical deviations which may be disguised by the changes in the structure or wording makes the comparison between the International Standard and the regional or national standard difficult and the degree of correspondence cannot be easily determined. Redrafting also makes it difficult to verify the degree of correspondence between such regional or national standards from different countries.

5.5 Choice among adoption methods

5.5.1 If no editorial changes or technical deviations are made, any method of adoption mentioned in 5.2 to 5.4 is suitable, although reprinting of the full text (see 5.4.2) is the method recommended for those countries whose language is one of the official ISO/IEC languages. Where a translation is involved, the country should consider binding the original text with the translation.

5.5.2 If editorial changes or technical deviations are inevitable, it is recommended that the reprint method (see 5.4.2) or the translation method (see 5.4.3) with the incorporation of deviations within the text or in an annex be used. It may also be possible to use the cover sheet method depending on the nature of the cover sheet and the amount of information that has to be conveyed. For the indication of technical deviations and editorial changes, see clause 6.

5.5.3 The redrafting of standards is not recommended for the reasons stated in 0.3 and 5.4.4.3.

NOTE Annex C provides some examples of explanatory notes for the different types of adoption.

6 Methods of indicating technical deviations and editorial changes

6.1 General

6.1.1 The regional or national standards should include

- a) an explanation in a regional or national introduction, preface or foreword (in accordance with 5.4.2.2) and, where appropriate,
- b) an annex describing any editorial changes and/or technical deviations which have been made, why they have been made, and how they are identified in the text.

6.1.2 Where technical deviations (and reasons for them) or editorial changes are few, they may be placed in the regional or national introduction, preface or foreword.

6.1.3 Specific deviations or advice (with suitable cross reference) may also be included in the regional or national introduction, preface or foreword. Alternatively, they can be included in the text or in a special regional or national annex. For paper-based production, the mechanical difficulties of inserting blocks of text makes it preferable to use a simple, but unambiguous, method of including changes.

NOTE An example of a regional or national introduction and foreword is given in annex D.

6.1.4 If included within the text, any regional or national explanatory notes, editorial changes and/or technical deviations made with reference to the International Standard should be clearly highlighted in the text, e.g. by inclusion in a box immediately following the clause to which they relate or by a single vertical bar in the margin against the applicable text.

They should be introduced by the following titles:

- “regional or national explanatory note” or “regional or national explanation” if their content is limited to editorial changes, and/or
- “regional or national deviation” if their content is not limited to editorial changes.

6.1.5 An alternative method of indicating explanatory notes, editorial changes or technical deviations, and one which does not require cutting and assembling the text of the International Standard, is to use a single vertical bar (|) in the margin to indicate the applicable text of the International Standard which is to be changed. The regional or national notes, changes and/or deviations are then collected together in an annex at the end of the document. Each variation is cross-referenced to the clause etc. of the International Standard, usually with normative deviations in one annex, together with reasons for the deviations, and informative notes and guidance in another.

NOTE See annex D.

6.1.6 Often when adopting an International Standard there will be amendments and/or technical corrigenda. These can be incorporated into the text or by binding the amendments and/or technical corrigenda at the end of the document. The changed text should be indicated in the main body of the standard by double marginal bars (||). This also has the advantage of distinguishing regional or national requirements (single bars) from the International changes.

6.2 Reference to other International Standards

6.2.1 If an adopted International Standard makes normative reference to other International Standards, the references should be left unchanged within the text, regardless of those standards' validity in the regional or national adoption or their status as regional or national standards. If other documents have to be substituted for those originally referenced, they should be identified in a regional or national note. This is most conveniently done in the regional or national introduction, preface or foreword.

NOTE These recommendations do not need to be applied to references given for information only, although it may be useful to do so.

6.2.2 If the referenced International Standards have been adopted as regional or national standards, this should be stated in the regional or national introduction, preface or foreword, and their regional or national reference numbers should be given. Similarly, where there are no valid regional or national documents this should also be indicated. A convenient method of indicating these relationships is a list in the introduction, preface or foreword showing the reference numbers of the corresponding standards and their degree of correspondence. The referenced documents should be quoted exactly as they appear in the International Standard. The technical committee responsible for the regional or national standard should review all the cited regional or national standards to ensure they are equivalent and have validity for the purposes of the standard being adopted.

NOTE If an error in an International Standard has been detected, a regional or national footnote should provide correct reference information and inform the relevant international organization.

6.2.3 If some of the referenced International Standards have not been adopted as regional or national standards in the region or country, then the regional or national introduction, preface or foreword should identify the documents that are to be considered valid in their stead, if reference to the International Standard is not considered appropriate. Information should also be given regarding any technical deviations in the regional or national documents from the International Standards replaced by them. When a document other than an identical regional or national standard is substituted for a referenced International Standard, the referencing standard is considered to contain a technical deviation and, therefore, to have “modified” correspondence.

7 Methods of numbering of regional or national standards that are identical adoptions of International Standards

7.1 General

When regional or national standards are identical (see 4.2) to International Standards, this should be evident to the reader immediately and not only after examination of the content.

7.2 Numbering

7.2.1 When the full text of the International Standard has been adopted in the regional or national standard so that the International Standard is completely reprinted, referred to (in the case of an endorsement notice or cover sheet) or is identically translated, either of the two numbering systems in 7.2.2 may be used.

7.2.2 The recommended method of identification for identical adoptions consists of including the International Standard reference number (letters and number) in combination with or in association with the regional or national one [see a) and b) below]. Depending on the method chosen, in order to improve transparency, the year of publication of the International Standard and/or that of the regional or national standard should be added to the number wherever possible (see annex E).

The following methods of numbering are acceptable, method a) being the preferred option.

a) In combination with the regional or national letters only

The regional or national letters may be separated from the international reference number (letters and number) by a space or any convenient symbol, for example a hyphen.

EXAMPLE In the case of an XYZ¹⁾ standard identical to IEC 61642, the reference number of the regional or national standard would be:

XYZ IEC 61642:1998

This is often referred to as “single-line numbering” for obvious reasons, and is equivalent to saying that the number of the regional or national standard is IEC 61642. Use of this method provides an immediate and obvious identification with the International Standard.

b) In association with the regional or national letters and number

EXAMPLE XYZ 87878:1998
ISO 13616:1996

This is often referred to as “two-line dual numbering”. Reference numbers based on two-line dual numbering may also be written in one line using a slash to separate the two constituents of the reference number.

EXAMPLE XYZ 87878:1998/ISO 13616:1996

NOTE This method may be particularly useful if a regional or national standard is to be published in a series of separately published parts only some of which will be identical to an International Standard.

The two methods, single-line and two-line dual numbering, are only applicable for identical adoptions of International Standards. For modified adoptions, only a regional or national reference number is permitted, i.e. neither of the alternatives given in a) and b) is permitted.

1) Taking the example of an imaginary country.

8 Methods of indicating the degree of correspondence

8.1 General

It is recommended that a system of identification that establishes, as clearly as possible for the user, the correspondence between the International Standard and the regional or national standard be applied. The same information should also appear in catalogues and other information media.

8.2 Correspondence categories and their abbreviations

Designation	Description	Abbreviation
identical	The regional or national standard is identical to the International Standard if a) the regional or national standard is identical in technical content, structure and wording, or b) the regional or national standard is identical in technical content, although it may contain the minimal editorial changes specified in 4.2. The “vice versa principle” is fulfilled.	IDT
modified	The regional or national standard is modified in relation to the International Standard if technical deviations, which are permitted, are clearly identified and explained. The regional or national standard reflects the structure of the International Standard, but changes in structure are permitted provided that the altered structure permits easy comparison of the content of the two standards. Modified standards also include the changes permitted under identical correspondence. The “vice versa principle” is not fulfilled.	MOD
not equivalent	The regional or national standard is not equivalent to the International Standard in technical content and structure and any changes have not been clearly identified. No clear correspondence is obvious between the regional/national standard and the International Standard. NOTE This category of correspondence does not constitute an adoption.	NEQ

8.3 Indication of the degree of correspondence on the regional or national standard

For indicating the degree of correspondence, the system recommended in 8.2 should be used. The designation or the abbreviation for the degree of correspondence should appear after the regional or national standard title and the reference number of the International Standard, including its date. If the title of the regional/national standard is different from that of the International Standard resulting from a translation or because it has been changed to be consistent with an existing regional or national series of standards (see 5.4.2.1 and 5.4.2.4), the title of the International Standard in one of the official languages of ISO and IEC should be given.

The following designations or abbreviations shall be used:

— “identical” or “IDT” for 4.2;

- “modified” or “MOD” for 4.3;
- “not equivalent” or “NEQ” for 4.4.

In all cases, the date of the regional or national standard should be inserted between the identification of the regional or national standard and its title.

EXAMPLE 1 XYZ ISO 6051:1998, *Photography — Processed reflection prints — Storage practices* (ISO 6051:1997, IDT)

EXAMPLE 2 XYZ IEC 60068-1:1990, *Environmental testing — Part 1: General and guidance* (IEC 60068-1:1988, IDT)

EXAMPLE 3 XYZ 2345:1993, *Current transformers* (IEC 60185:1987, MOD)

EXAMPLE 4 XYZ 567:1997, *Divers' watches and accessories* (ISO 6425:1996, *Divers watches*, NEQ)

8.4 Indication of the degree of correspondence in lists, catalogues and other media

In lists, catalogues, databases, etc., the identification of the standards should be supplemented by the relevant dates of the regional or national standard and International Standard.

Whenever abbreviations according to the synoptic table in 8.2 are used, these should be clearly explained, using the descriptions given in 8.2.

Reference should also be made to the ISONET Manual²⁾ for details of formats of indications of correspondence in database applications.

2) The ISONET Manual specifies a way of describing standard documents, regulatory documents and their subject content for the purposes of exchanging bibliographic information about these documents.

Annex A

(informative)

Examples of lists of technical deviations and their explanations

It is recommended to begin any sentence listing technical deviations with “Add”, “Replace” or “Delete”.

The following examples illustrate how the technical deviations for different types of modified standard (see 4.3) can be listed and explained.

Case 4.3 a): Example for deletions

The scope of ISO 10191:1995, *Passenger car tyres — Verifying tyre capabilities — Laboratory test methods*, covers standard as well as reinforced/extra load type tyres. The national standard XYZ xxxx applies only to standard type tyres.

Clause/Subclause	Modifications
5.1.1.1 Table 1 — Inflation pressures for resistance test	Delete the row for “Reinforced/extra load” under tyre type
5.4.1.1 Table 4 — Inflation pressures for high speed test	Delete column for “Reinforced (extra load)” under inflation pressures

Explanation:

The product standard contains specifications based on the International Standard ISO 4000-1 which determines all specifications for passenger tyres, and not only testing methods but also performance requirements. The International Standard, however, contains requirements for reinforced/extra load tyres, which have been omitted in the test methods in the national standard.

Case 4.3 b): Example for additions

ISO 6899:1994, *Acceptance conditions of open front mechanical power presses — Testing of the accuracy*, specifies requirements for geometrical tests for open front mechanical power presses. In the national standard XYZ xxxx, the requirements for the testing of the accuracy in the International Standard are adopted without change, but the testing of the accuracy for total vertical clearance of connecting parts, not included in the International Standard, is additionally specified.

Clause/Subclause	Modifications
4 Test conditions and permissible tolerances	Add “requirements for the testing of the accuracy for total vertical clearance of connecting parts” in the test items

Explanation:

The addition has been made because the accuracy for total vertical clearance of connecting parts is necessary to secure the dimensional accuracy of products manufactured with mechanical presses and to stabilize their quality.

Case 4.3 c): Example for alterations

ISO 4524-2:1985, *Metallic coatings — Test methods for electrodeposited gold and gold alloy coatings — Part 2: Environmental tests*, specifies that the environmental conditions for the industrial atmosphere test be temperature 25 °C and relative humidity 75 % but national standard XYZ xxxx changes these to 40 °C and 80 %, respectively.

Clause/Subclause	Modifications
5 Industrial atmosphere test	Replace “25 °C ± 2 °C” with “40 °C ± 1 °C” and “as close as possible to 75 % and within a range of 70 % to 80 %” with “80 % ± 5 %”.

Explanation:

This national standard modifies the requirements of the accelerated test to reflect better the weather conditions of high temperatures and humidity.

Case 4.3 d): Example for parallel requirements relating to test methods

In ISO 7619:1997, *Rubber — Determination of indentation hardness by means of pocket hardness meters*, measuring hardness with a shore-type durometer is required for type D and type A. In the national standard XYZ xxxx, the measurement scope which includes type A and type D specifies type E that partially duplicates type A.

Clause/Subclause	Modifications
4.1 Shore-type durometers: Types A and D	Add type E
4.1.1 Pressure foot	Add “shall be 5,4 mm ± 0,2 mm for type E durometers” relating to the diameter of central hole
4.1.2 Indentor	Add wording and figure for shape and dimensions for the indentor
4.1.4 Calibrated spring	Add type E durometer to the applicable range of the equation expressing force of the spring for type A in a)
7 Procedure	
7.3	Add “Measure with a type E durometer when hardness as determined by type A durometer is less than A20” at the end of the paragraph
7.3 NOTE 2	Add “A mass of 1 kg is recommended for type E durometer.”

Explanation:

Durometers are instruments which measure hardness by measuring the depth of penetration of a needle (indentor) pushed into a rubber surface, with type D being used for rubbers in the high hardness range and type A for those in the normal hardness range. In the national standard, requirements are included for type E, a method used exclusively for low hardness type rubbers necessary in the country concerned.

Example for a combination of the above options

The text of the International Standard IEC 60335-2-61:1992 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard with agreed modifications as indicated below.

Clause/Subclause	Modifications
11	Heating
11.8	Replace the text of note 101 of table 3 by: <i>Immediate surrounds are the surfaces within a distance of 100 mm from the air-outlet grille measured vertically above the openings and within a distance of 25 mm in the other directions</i>
19	Abnormal operation
19.13	Replace "175 K" by "180 K" (in two places)
19.101	Add after the second paragraph: NOTE Z1 — Failure of the air-mixing device can be simulated by rendering control inoperative. Third paragraph, modification of the French version only. Replace the first dashed item in the fifth paragraph by: — air-outlet grilles and immediate surrounds • 180 K, for heaters incorporating fans where the air-outlet grille is located on the sides or front of the heater; • 180 K during the first 5 min and 155 K after this period, for other heaters.
22	Construction Add: 22.17 <i>Addition</i> The requirements only apply after installation of the appliance.

Annex B

(informative)

Relationship between the degrees of correspondence and the methods of adoption/publication

Degree of correspondence	Adoption/publication method	Permitted changes		
		Editorial changes as specified	Structure	Technical deviations
identical	Endorsement	No	No	No
	Cover sheet	Yes [see 4.2 b)]	No	No
	Republication (reprint, identical translation only)	Yes [see 4.2 b)]	No	No
modified	Cover sheet	Yes	Not applicable	Yes ^a
	Republication	Yes	Yes ^b	Yes ^a
not equivalent	Republication	Yes	Yes	Yes
^a Provided that the technical deviations are identified and explained. ^b Provided that there can be easy comparison of the content of the two standards, or, if more than one International Standard is adopted, there is a list identifying the changes.				

Annex C

(informative)

Examples of adoption notices³⁾

C.1 Example of an endorsement notice

For use with an identical adoption only:

"International Standard ISO 00000:1997, *Products intended for use in the global market — General requirements*, including its amendment ISO 00000-A1:1998, is endorsed as an XYZ national standard with the reference number XYZ ISO 00000. International Standards ISO 00000 and ISO 00000-A1 can be obtained from the sales department of XYZ."

C.2 Example of a cover sheet

C.2.1 For use with an identical adoption:

"The (*E or F version of*) International Standard ISO 00000:1997, *Products intended for use in the global market — General requirements*, including its amendment ISO 00000-A1:1998, is adopted as the identical XYZ national standard with the reference number XYZ ISO 00000."

C.2.2 For use with a modified adoption:

"The (*E or F version of*) International Standard ISO 00000:1997, *Products intended for use in the global market — General requirements*, including its amendment ISO 00000-A1:1998, is adopted with national modifications as an XYZ national standard with the reference number XYZ 9999.

The modifications and reasons for them are as follows:

Clauses 4 to 10	For all tests delete the upper limit of the summer temperature range given and substitute "+ 45 °C" to reflect the high temperatures prevalent in XYZ during this season."
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C.3 Examples of adoption notices for republications

NOTE The following notices may be given separately or may form part of the national foreword or other national introductory material.

³⁾ For the purposes of this annex, the examples have been drafted as if for a national adoption of an International Standard but can equally be applied for a regional adoption. Depending on the context in the examples, the letters XYZ represent variously the imaginary country, national standards body and the prefix in the national standard's reference number.

C.3.1 Reprint

EXAMPLE 1 "The (*E or F version of*) International Standard ISO 00000:1997, *Products intended for use in the global market — General requirements*, including its amendment ISO 00000-A1:1998, is adopted as the identical XYZ national standard with the reference number XYZ ISO 00000."

EXAMPLE 2 "The (*E or F version of*) International Standard ISO 00000:1997, *Products intended for use in the global market — General requirements*, including its amendment ISO 00000-A1:1998, is adopted with national modifications as an XYZ national standard with the reference number XYZ 9999. See the national foreword for details of modifications and their identification within the text."

C.3.2 Translation

EXAMPLE 1 "International Standard ISO 00000:1997, *Products intended for use in the global market — General requirements*, including its amendment ISO 00000-A1:1998, is adopted by translation as the identical XYZ national standard with the reference number XYZ ISO 00000."

EXAMPLE 2 "International Standard ISO 00000:1997, *Products intended for use in the global market — General requirements*, including its amendment ISO 00000-A1:1998, is adopted by translation as the identical XYZ national standard with the reference number XYZ ISO 00000. The English language version is reproduced together with the translation."

EXAMPLE 3 "International Standard ISO 00000:1997, *Products intended for use in the global market — General requirements*, including its amendment ISO 00000-A1:1998, is adopted by translation, with national modifications, as the XYZ national standard with the reference number XYZ 9999. See the national foreword for details of modifications and their identification within the text."

C.3.3 Redraft

"International Standard ISO 00000:1997, *Products intended for use in the global market — General requirements*, including its amendment ISO 00000-A1:1998, is adopted with national modifications as an XYZ national standard with the reference number XYZ 9999. The national standard is a redrafted version of the International Standard. See the national foreword for further information including details of modifications and their identification within the text."