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## **GUIDE 21-1**

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

#### **Part 1: Adoption of International Standards**

First edition 2005

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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.

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

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 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. Methods for the adoption of International Deliverables other than International Standards (such as Technical Specifications, Publicly Available Specifications, Technical Reports, Guides, Technology Trend Assessments, Industry Technical Agreements, International Workshop Agreements) are given in ISO/IEC Guide 21-2. 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 be made to adopt and use International Standards as regional or national 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 2, 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 (that is 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 be 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 part of ISO/IEC Guide 21 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.

**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 1: Adoption of International Standards

### 1 Scope

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

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

This part of ISO/IEC Guide 21 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 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 reference document (including any amendments) applies.

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

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, 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 results, 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 2:2004, 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 2:2004, definition 3.2.1.1]

#### 3.3 International Standard

international standard where the international standards organization is ISO or IEC

[ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, 2004, definition 3.3]

#### 3.4 regional standard

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

[ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004, definition 3.2.1.2]

#### 3.5 national standard

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

[ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004, definition 3.2.1.3]

#### 3.6 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 Adapted from ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004, definition 10.1.

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

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

#### 3.7 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.

**3.8****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

**3.9****change in wording**

⟨when adopting an International Standard in one of its official languages⟩ 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.

**3.10****structure**

⟨of a standard⟩ order of the clauses, subclauses, paragraphs, tables, figures, annexes

**3.11****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 and structure, although it may contain the following minimal editorial changes:
  - substitution of a decimal comma by a decimal point;
  - 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 International Standard” by “this regional/national 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 3.9;
- 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 adopt 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 may 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 explanations.

**NOTE** A regional or national standard may include an International Standard in its totality together with additional technical provisions that 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 comprising 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.

This degree of correspondence does not constitute an adoption.

### **5 Methods of adoption**

#### **5.1 General**

**5.1.1** 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.

**5.1.2** 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 5.4 (see also Annex B for a summary of the relationships between the degrees of correspondence and the methods of adoption/publication).

**5.1.3** 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 republication, the identification of the International Standard shall include, in a prominent position such as on the cover page, 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).

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

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

**5.1.5** With particular reference to the development of electronic versions of standards, standards bodies may find new methods of adoption that are not covered in this part of ISO/IEC Guide 21, 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. Furthermore, 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.

NOTE Sales and copyright protection of endorsed International Standards are handled in accordance with the relevant rules and policies of ISO and IEC, as appropriate, for the sale of original standards and other publications.

### 5.3 Republication

#### 5.3.1 General

There are three methods of republication: reprinting (see 5.3.2), translation (see 5.3.3) and redrafting (see 5.3.4). Independent of which method of republication is chosen, a regional or national identifier of the organization adopting the International Standard shall appear on the cover page and all other pages of the regional or national standard.

#### 5.3.2 Reprinting

**5.3.2.1** 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 5.3.2.2);
- b) a translation of the text (see 5.3.3);
- c) a different title (see 4.2 and 5.3.2.4);
- 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).

**5.3.2.2** 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 9001:2000, *Quality management systems — Requirements*;
- 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.

**5.3.2.3** 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.

**5.3.2.4** 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.

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

**5.3.2.5** 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 5.1.4).

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.

### **5.3.3 Translation (with or without reprint of the original)**

**5.3.3.1** 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 5.3.2.2).

**5.3.3.2** 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; that is, the vice versa principle applies.

**5.3.3.3** 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.

**5.3.3.4** 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.

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

### **5.3.4 Redrafting**

**5.3.4.1** 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.

**5.3.4.2** 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.

**5.3.4.3** Although 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.

## 5.4 Choice among adoption methods

**5.4.1** If no editorial changes or technical deviations are made, any method of adoption mentioned in 5.2 and 5.3 is suitable, although reprinting of the full text (see 5.3.2) 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.

**5.4.2** If editorial changes or technical deviations are inevitable, it is recommended that the reprint method (see 5.3.2) or the translation method (see 5.3.3) with the incorporation of deviations within the text or in an annex be used. For the indication of technical deviations and editorial changes, see Clause 6.

**5.4.3** The redrafting of standards is not recommended for the reasons stated in 0.3 and 5.3.4.3.

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 5.3.2.2) 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 references) may also be included in the regional or national introduction, preface or foreword. Alternatively, they may 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 Examples of regional or national introductory materials are 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, for example by inclusion in a box immediately following the clause to which they relate, or by a single vertical bar in the margin, or dotted underlining of 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, or dotted underlining, 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 are amendments and/or technical corrigenda. These may be incorporated into the text, or the amendments and/or technical corrigenda may be bound together 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 or dotted underlining) 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 the validity of those standards 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.

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

**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 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 XYZ<sup>1)</sup> 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 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 1 XYZ 87878:1998  
ISO 13616:1996

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

EXAMPLE 2 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 and dual numbering, are only applicable to identical adoptions of International Standards. 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.

## **8 Methods of indicating the degree of correspondence**

### **8.1 General**

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

### **8.2 Correspondence categories and their abbreviations**

These are as shown in Table 1.

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1) The example shows an imaginary country.

Table 1

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 and structure, 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. This category of correspondence does not constitute an adoption.	NEQ

### 8.3 Indication of the degree of correspondence of 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 5.3.2.1 and 5.3.2.4), 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 Table 1 are used, these should be clearly explained, using the descriptions given in 8.2.

Reference should also be made to the ISONET Manual<sup>2)</sup> for details of formats of indications of correspondence in database applications.

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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

#### A.1 General

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.

#### A.2 Examples

##### A.2.1 Case 4.3 a): Example of 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.

##### A.2.2 Case 4.3 b): Example of 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 accuracy in the International Standard are adopted without change, but the testing of accuracy for the 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 accuracy for the 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.

### A.2.3 Case 4.3 c): Example of 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 the 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.

### A.2.4 Case 4.3 d): Example of 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, also 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)
7.3	Add at the end of the paragraph: “Measure with a type E durometer when hardness as determined by type A durometer is less than A20”
7.3 NOTE 2	Add: “A mass of 1 kg is recommended for type E durometers”

**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.

### A.2.5 Example of 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— air-outlet grilles and immediate surrounds               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 180 K, for heaters incorporating fans where the air-outlet grille is located on the sides or front of the heater;</li> <li>• 180 K during the first 5 min and 155 K after this period, for other heaters.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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
	Republication (reprint, identical translation only)	Yes [see 4.2 b)]	No	No
Modified	Republication	Yes	Yes <sup>a</sup>	Yes <sup>b</sup>
Not equivalent	Republication	Yes	Yes	Yes

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Provided that the technical deviations are identified and explained.

## Annex C (informative)

### Examples of adoption notices

#### C.1 General

For the purposes of this annex, the examples have been drafted as if for a national adoption of an International Standard but may 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, or the prefix in the reference number of the national standard.

#### C.2 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/Amd.1:1998, is endorsed as an XYZ national standard with the reference number XYZ ISO 00000. International Standards ISO 00000 and ISO 00000/Amd.1 can be obtained from the sales department of XYZ.”

#### 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.

##### 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/Amd.1:1998, 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/Amd.1:1998, 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/Amd.1:1998, 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/Amd.1:1998, 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/Amd.1:1998, 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/Amd.1:1998, 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.”

## Annex D (informative)

### Examples of regional or national introductory material

#### D.1 General

For the purposes of this annex, the examples have been drafted as if for a national adoption of an International Standard but may 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, or the prefix in the reference number of the national standard.

#### D.2 National foreword for an identical national standard

“This XYZ standard is identical with (*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/Amd.1:1998. The national committee responsible for this standard is Technical Committee A1, *Products for the XYZ market*. This standard contains requirements that are relevant under the *XYZ Law on Products*.

This standard replaces XYZ 6666:1988, *Products for the XYZ market — Requirements*, which has become technically obsolete due to international developments.

For the purposes of this standard, the following editorial changes have been made:

- a) in the title, the word “global” has been changed to “worldwide” to be consistent with the title of other XYZ standards;
- b) a national informative annex has been included giving guidance to users.

A list of XYZ standards identical to the International Standards which are referenced in ISO 00000, including its Amendment, is given in Annex NA.”

#### D.3 National foreword for an adopted national standard with modifications

“This XYZ standard is a modified adoption of (*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/Amd.1:1998. The national committee responsible for this standard is Technical Committee A1, *Products for the XYZ market*. This standard contains requirements that are relevant under the *XYZ Law on Products*.

This standard replaces XYZ 6666:1988, *Products for the XYZ market — Requirements*, which has become technically obsolete due to international developments.

In this standard, certain modifications due to national legal requirements and the particular needs of XYZ industry have been made. These technical deviations and additional information have been added directly to the clauses to which they refer, and are marked by a different font type and the heading “National deviation” or “National explanation”. A complete list of modifications, together with their justification, is given in Annex NA.

For the purposes of this standard, the following editorial changes have also been made:

- a) in the title, the word “global” has been changed to “worldwide” to be consistent with the titles of other XYZ standards;
- b) the words “this International Standard” have been replaced by “this national standard”.

A list of XYZ standards identical to the International Standards which are referenced in ISO 00000, including its Amendment, is given in Annex NB.”

### D.4 National foreword for an identical translation

“This XYZ standard is an identical translation of International Standard ISO 00000:1997, *Products intended for use in the global market — General requirements*, including its Amendment ISO 00000/Amd.1:1998. The national committee responsible for this standard and its translation is Technical Committee A1, *Products for the XYZ market*. This standard contains requirements that are relevant under the *XYZ Law on Products*.

This standard replaces XYZ 6666:1988, *Products for the XYZ market — Requirements*, which has become technically obsolete due to international developments.

Within the text of this standard, the following editorial changes have been made:

- a) the decimal comma has been replaced by the decimal point;
- b) a national informative annex has been included giving guidance to users.

A list of XYZ standards identical to the International Standards which are referenced in ISO 00000, including its Amendment, is given in Annex NA.”

### D.5 National foreword for a translation with modifications

“This XYZ standard is a translation of International Standard ISO 00000:1997, *Products intended for use in the global market — General requirements*, including its Amendment ISO 00000/Amd.1:1998, with certain technical modifications. The national committee responsible for this standard and its translation is Technical Committee A1, *Products for the XYZ market*. This standard contains requirements that are relevant under the *XYZ Law on Products*.

This standard replaces XYZ 6666:1988, *Products for the XYZ market — Requirements*, which has become technically obsolete due to international developments.

In this standard, certain modifications due to national legal requirements and the particular needs of XYZ industry have been made. These technical deviations and additional information have been added directly to the clauses to which they refer, and are marked by a different font type and the heading “National deviation” or “National explanation”. A complete list of modifications, together with their justification, is given in Annex NA.

For the purposes of this standard, the following editorial changes have also been made:

- a) the decimal comma has been replaced by the decimal point;
- b) a national informative annex has been included giving guidance to users.

A list of XYZ standards identical to the International Standards which are referenced in ISO 00000, including its Amendment, is given in Annex NB.”

## D.6 National foreword for a redraft

“This XYZ standard is a modified adoption of (*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/Amd.1:1998. The national committee responsible for this standard is Technical Committee A1, *Products for the XYZ market*. This standard contains requirements that are relevant under the *XYZ Law on Products*.

This standard replaces XYZ 6666:1988, *Products for the XYZ market — Requirements*, which has become technically obsolete due to international developments.

This standard has been redrafted in order to provide a structure consistent with that of other national standards in this series. For comparison purposes, a list of the clauses in the XYZ standard and the equivalent clauses in the International Standard is given in the informative Annex NA.

Certain modifications due to national legal requirements and the particular needs of XYZ industry have also been made. These technical deviations have been incorporated and are marked by a single bar in the margin. A complete list of modifications, together with their justification, is given in Annex NB.

For the purposes of this standard, the following editorial changes have also been made:

- a) the decimal comma has been replaced by the decimal point;
- b) the words “this International Standard” have been replaced by “this national standard.”

## Annex E (informative)

### Examples of methods for dating identical standards

#### E.1 General

Because of revision cycles of standards, it is important to increase transparency of identical adoption by associating the number of a regional/national standard with a specific edition by adding the relevant year of publication in the identifier (see 7.2.2).

Subclauses E.2.1 and E.2.2 identify the options that are currently used in single numbering. However, it is recommended that the adopting body make a policy decision between the two methods of dating and adhere to it; that is, the adopting body should not apply both methods in parallel. A method for dating in dual numbering is given in E.3.

#### E.2 Single numbering

##### E.2.1 Using the date of the International Standard

In this case, the date of the International Standard is added to the number of the regional or national adopting standard, i.e.

XYZ ISO 1234:1995<sup>3)</sup>

and not the date of publication of the adopting standard.

EXAMPLE BS ISO 10044:1995 was published in 1997 and is identical with ISO 10044:1995.

The information relating to the date of publication of the regional or national standard should be given as close as possible to its identifier on the cover/title page, for example:

XYZ ISO 1234:1995<sup>3)</sup>  
(Published by XYZ in 1997)

##### E.2.2 Using the date of the adopting standard

In this case, the date of publication of the adopting regional or national standard is added to the number of the adopting publication, i.e.

XYZ ISO 1234:1997<sup>3)</sup>

and not the date of the International Standard.

EXAMPLE NEN ISO 11054:1997 was published in 1997 and is identical with ISO 11054:1993.

---

3) Using fictitious standards.

The information relating to the date of publication of the International Standard should be given as close as possible to the identifier on the cover/title page of the regional or national standard, for example:

XYZ ISO 1234:1997 <sup>3)</sup>  
(Published by ISO in 1995)

### **E.2.3 Choice**

While the method described in E.2.1 provides a simple unambiguous demonstration of identity with a particular edition of an International Standard, and between different national or regional adoptions of International Standards, for use in any context, the method given in E.2.2 provides immediate traceability as far as timing of the adoption is concerned. It may also be a legal requirement in the country of the adopting body.

## **E.3 Dual numbering**

In this case where a separate national number is given, the date of publication of each standard is added to each number, for example:

XYZ 2345:1997 <sup>3)</sup>  
ISO 9876:1994

or XYZ 2345:1997 ISO 9876:1994

This method provides a clear indication of the dates of publication of identical standards but, because only the first element, the national identifier, tends to be referenced in many contexts, the immediacy of the links with the International Standard can be lost.



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