



CENELEC



GLOBAL OUTREACH REPORT

January 2023



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1. Foreword

The CEN and CENELEC [Strategy 2030](#) Goal 5 is to strengthen CEN and CENELEC leadership and ambition at the international level through:

- i. Enhancing CEN and CENELEC global outreach and influence through strengthening ISO and IEC.
- ii. International standardization to be a lever for sustainable development.

This Global Outreach Report provides a summary of CEN and CENELEC Global Outreach as of January 2023, including the level of technical alignment with ISO and IEC, as well as evolutions and trends in their cooperation with international partners.

This global outreach report therefore provides an update on CEN and CENELEC activities towards these three aims:

- Prioritization of standardization activities at international level through the [International Standardization Organization](#) (ISO) and the [International Electrotechnical Commission](#) (IEC).
- Enhancement of market access opportunities for European industry through increased technical alignment with other regions and countries.
- Promotion of the European Standardization System (ESS) to other regions, sharing its strengths, experience and best practices.

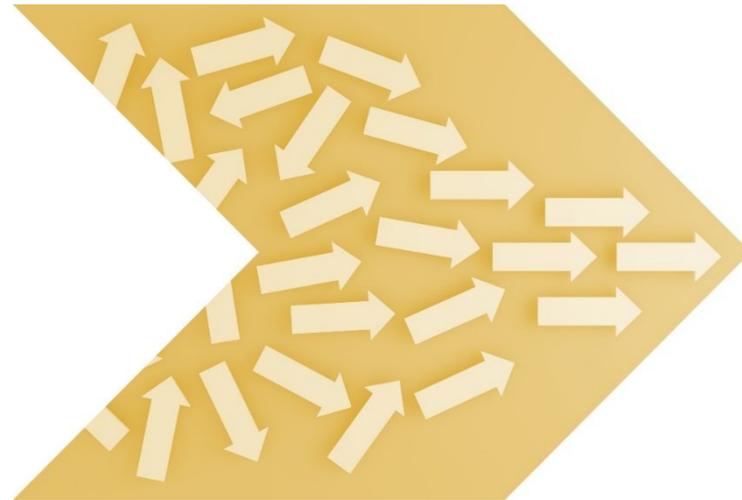
The CEN and CENELEC Global Outreach Report is issued twice per year. Should you need more details on the statistics and other information provided in this report please contact Eric Marchand (emarchand@cencenelec.eu).

2. Alignment with international standardization

The vision of CEN and CENELEC Strategy 2030 is to build a safer, more sustainable and competitive Europe through European and International Standardization.

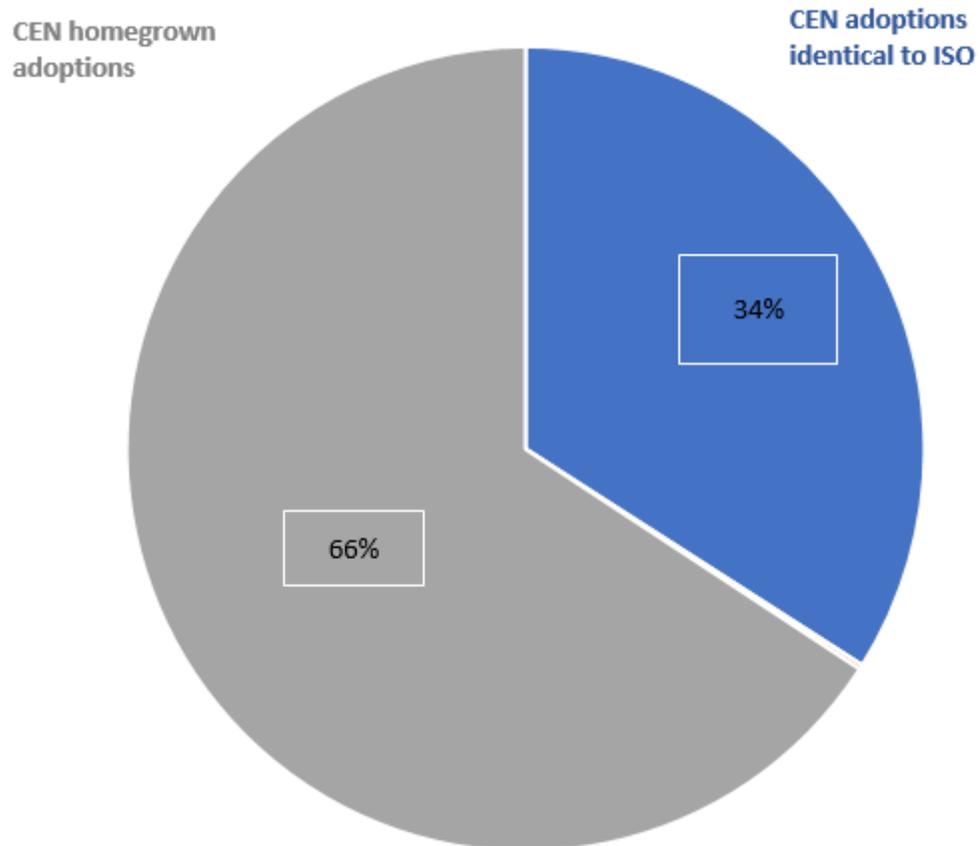
The Vienna and Frankfurt Agreements which CEN and CENELEC have with respectively ISO and IEC provide strong opportunities for technical alignment with these international standardization bodies.

This section shows to which extent CEN and CENELEC align with their international partners, including at sectorial level.



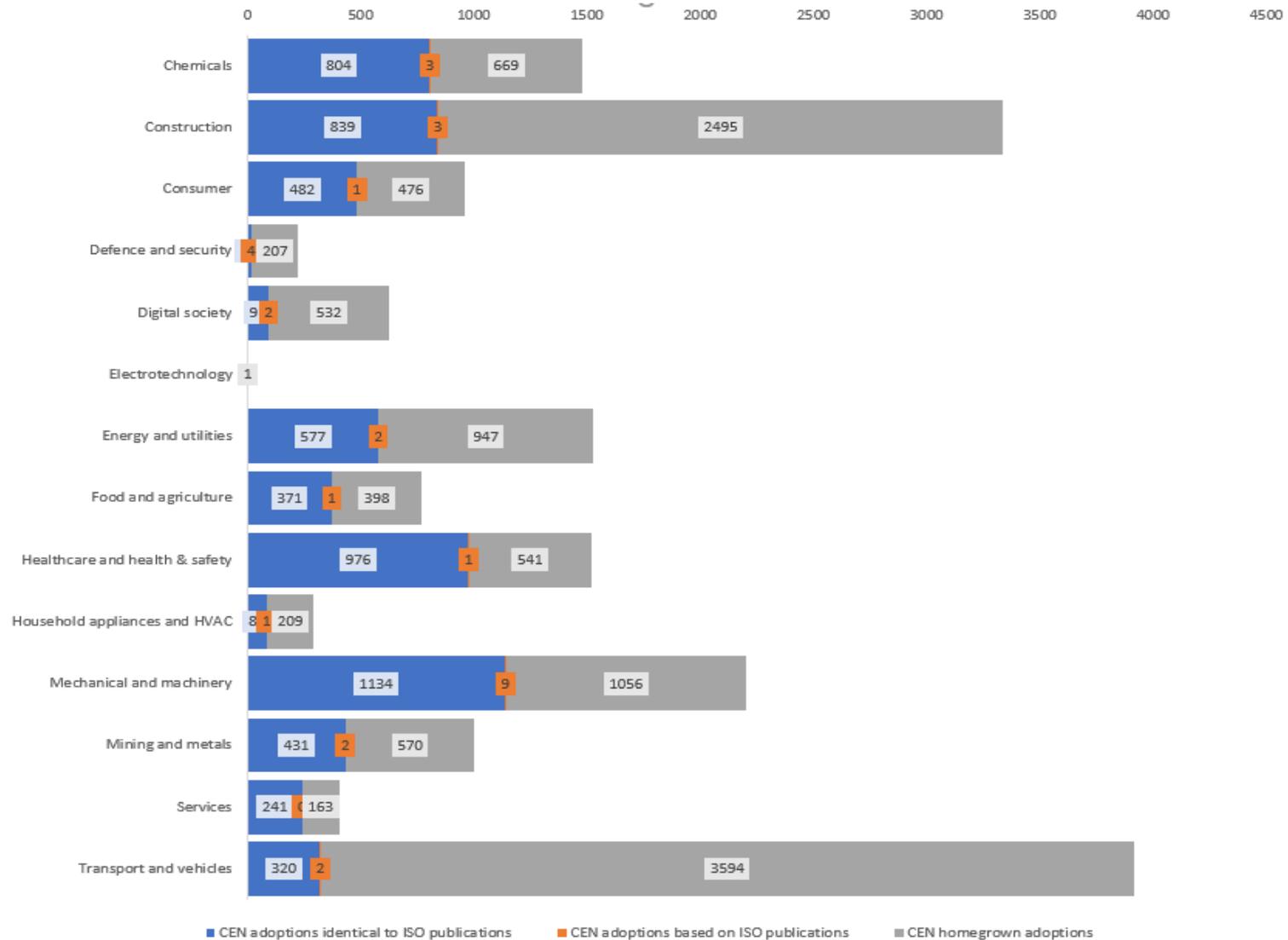
CEN Portfolio in Relation to ISO

The chart below shows the total number of active CEN standards (excluding Guides) broken down as follows: % of CEN homegrown standards, % of those identically adopted from or based on ISO standards. End of Q3/2022, 34% of CEN's catalogue were made up of adoptions of ISO standards, whilst 66% of CEN's catalogue is composed of European homegrown standards.



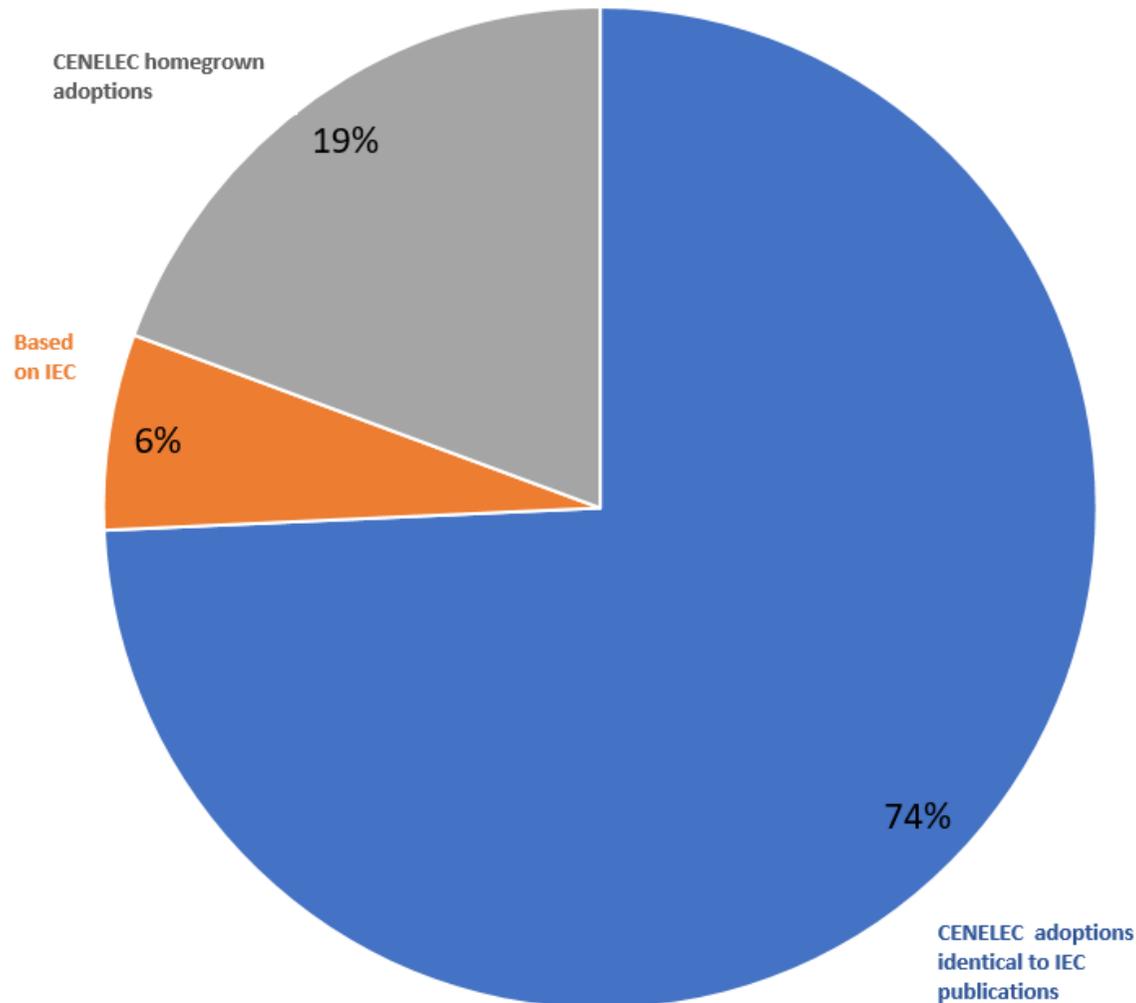
Alignment of CEN with ISO by business sector

'Transport and vehicles' and 'Construction' comprise mainly homegrown European standards, whilst the 'Healthcare and health & safety' or 'Mechanical and machinery' sectors are more highly aligned with ISO.

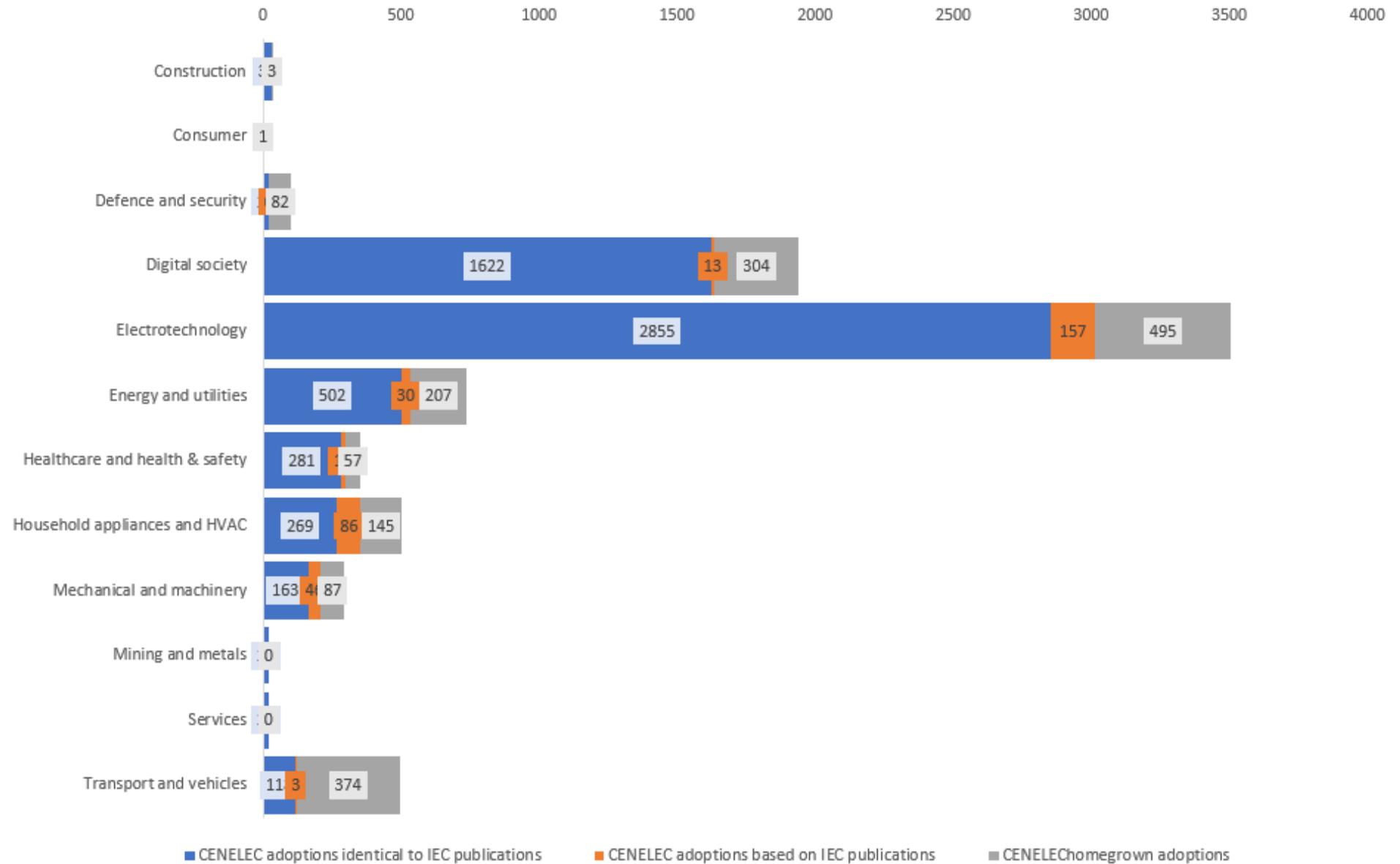


CENELEC Portfolio in Relation to IEC

The chart below shows the total number of active CENELEC standards (excluding Guides) broken down as follows: % of homegrown CENELEC standards, % of those identically adopted or based on IEC. End of Q3/2022, 74% of CENELEC's catalogue were made up of adoptions of IEC standards, and another 6% based on international standards, whilst only 19% of CENELEC's catalogue is composed of European homegrown standards.

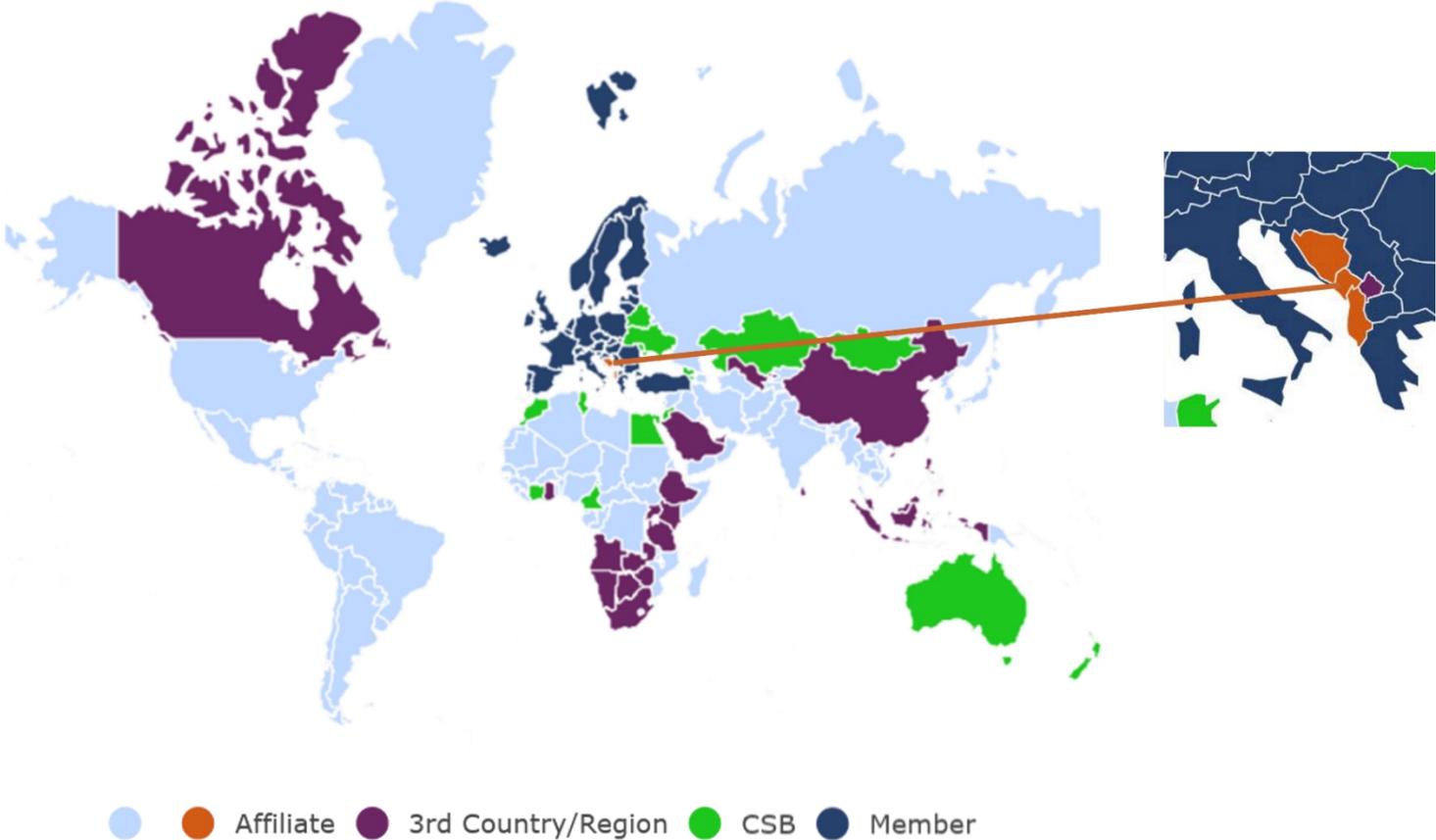


Most sectors are highly aligned with IEC while 'Defence and security' and 'Transport and vehicles' consist mainly of homegrown European standards.



3. Market access opportunities through technical alignment

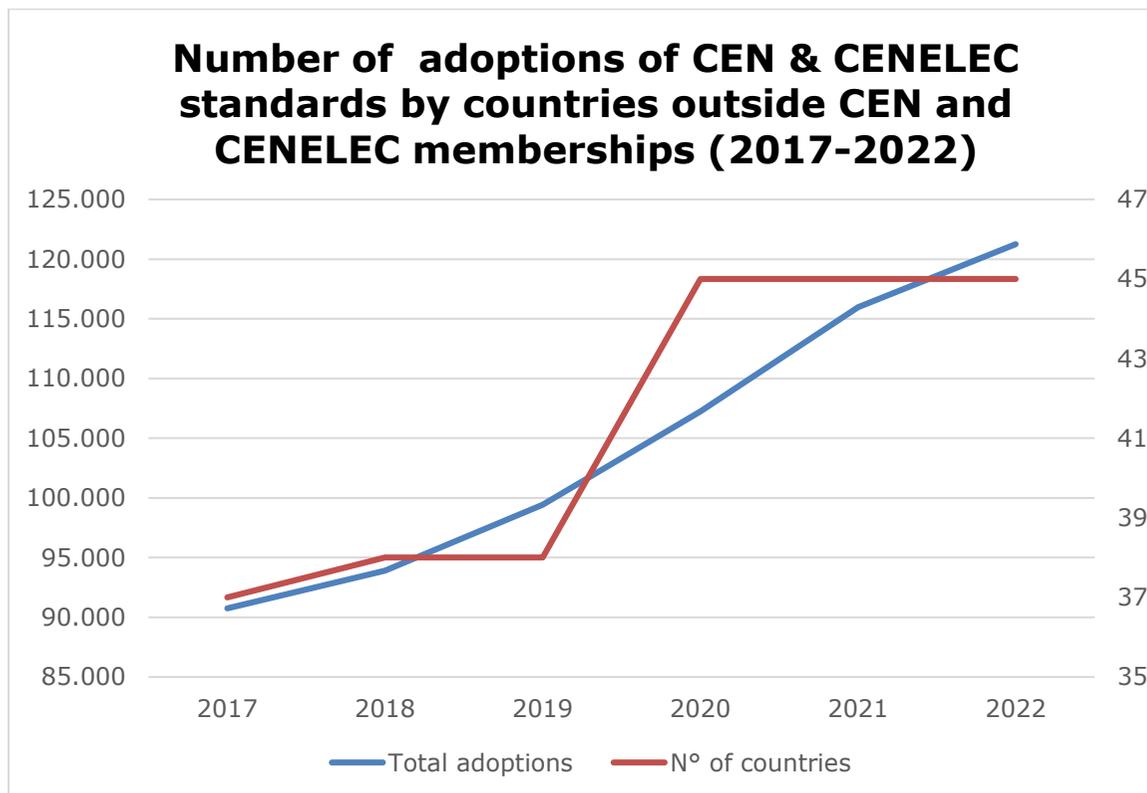
The following map shows the countries, outside CEN and CENELEC membership, which have adopted or are in the process of adopting or reviewing European standards.





121.252 adoptions of CEN and CENELEC standards

by **45 NSBs/NCs** and one regional standards body (**GSO**) outside CEN and CENELEC Membership.



TOTAL ADOPTIONS BY COUNTRY (December 2022)

COUNTRY	ADOPTIONS
Moldova, Republic of	26234
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23347
Montenegro	22035
Albania	21199
Georgia	11936
Ukraine	4857
Tunisia	3641
Morocco	3437
Uzbekistan	693
Republic of Kosovo	521
Saudi Arabia	361
Jordan	305
South Africa	245
Israel	244
Kazakhstan	221
Egypt	220
Lebanon	185
Gulf	174
Armenia	162
Botswana	150
Sri Lanka	146
Malaysia	131
Angola	123
Ethiopia	107
Mongolia	75
China	71
Singapore	71
Ghana	58
Kenya	57
Mauritius	47
Indonesia	35
Cameroon	32
United Arab Emirates	25
Zambia	23
Australia	22
Philippines	18
New Zealand	12
Qatar	9
Zimbabwe	6
Saint Lucia	5
Namibia	3
Jamaica	3
Canada	2
Uganda	2
Kingdom of Eswatini	1
Tanzania, United Republic of	1
Grand Total	121252

Country	Affiliate	Companion Standardization Body	Cooperation Agreement	Third Country Organization
Albania	21199			
Angola				123
Armenia		162		
Australia		22		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23347			
Botswana				150
Cameroon		32		
Canada			1	
China			71	
Egypt		220		
Ethiopia				107
Georgia		11936		
Ghana				58
Indonesia				35
Israel		244		
Jamaica				3
Jordan		305		
Kazakhstan		221		
Kenya				57
Kingdom of Eswatini				1
Lebanon		185		
Malaysia				131
Mauritius				47
Moldova, Republic of		26234		
Mongolia		75		
Montenegro	22035			
Morocco		3437		
Namibia				3
New Zealand		12		
Philippines				18
Qatar				9
Republic of Kosovo				521
Saint Lucia				5
Saudi Arabia				361
Singapore				71
South Africa				245
Sri Lanka				146
Tanzania, United Republic of				1
Tunisia		3641		
Uganda				2
Ukraine		4857		
United Arab Emirates				25
Uzbekistan				693
Zambia				23
Zimbabwe				6
Gulf				174
Grand Total	66581	51583	1	3087

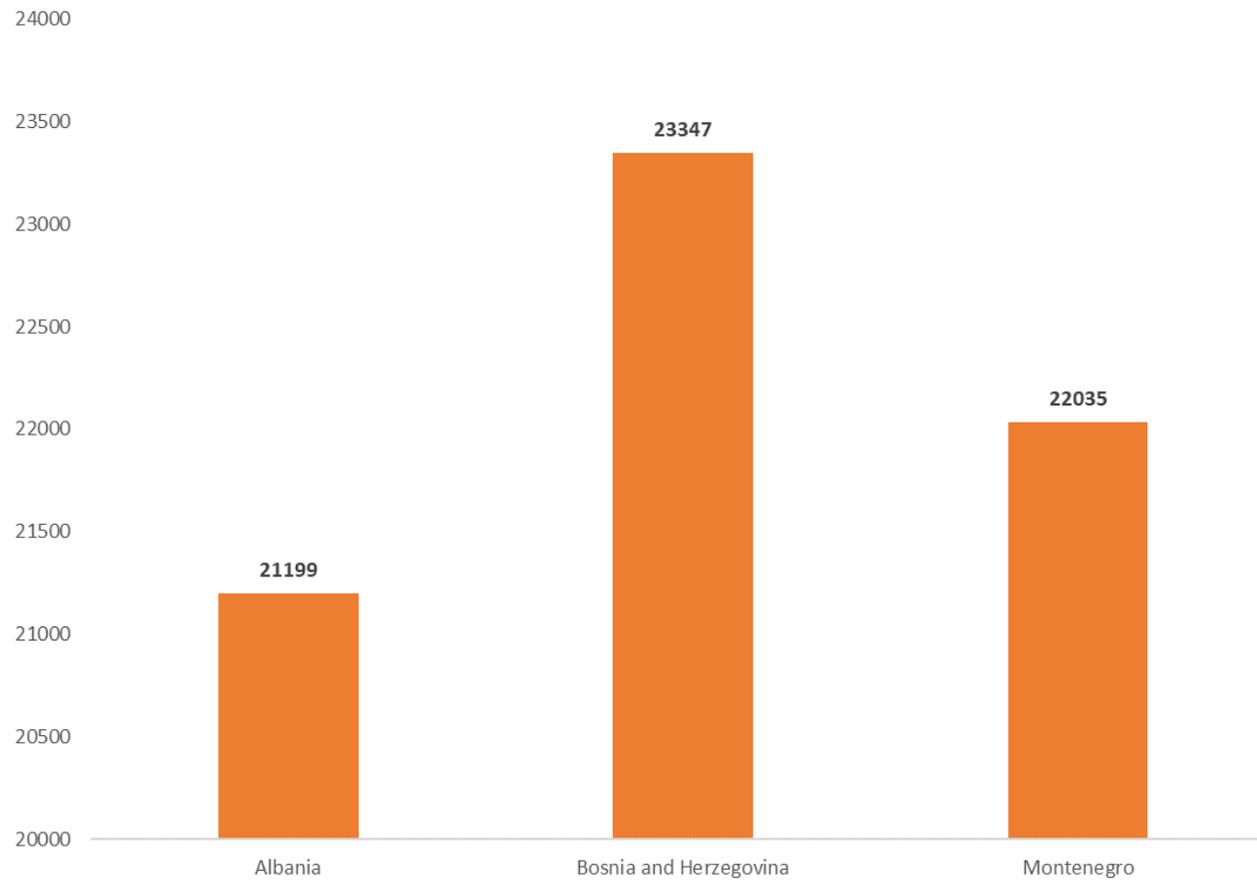
Third Country Organizations are those countries with which CEN and/or CENELEC did not enter into a partnership framework.

ADOPTIONS BY AFFILIATES

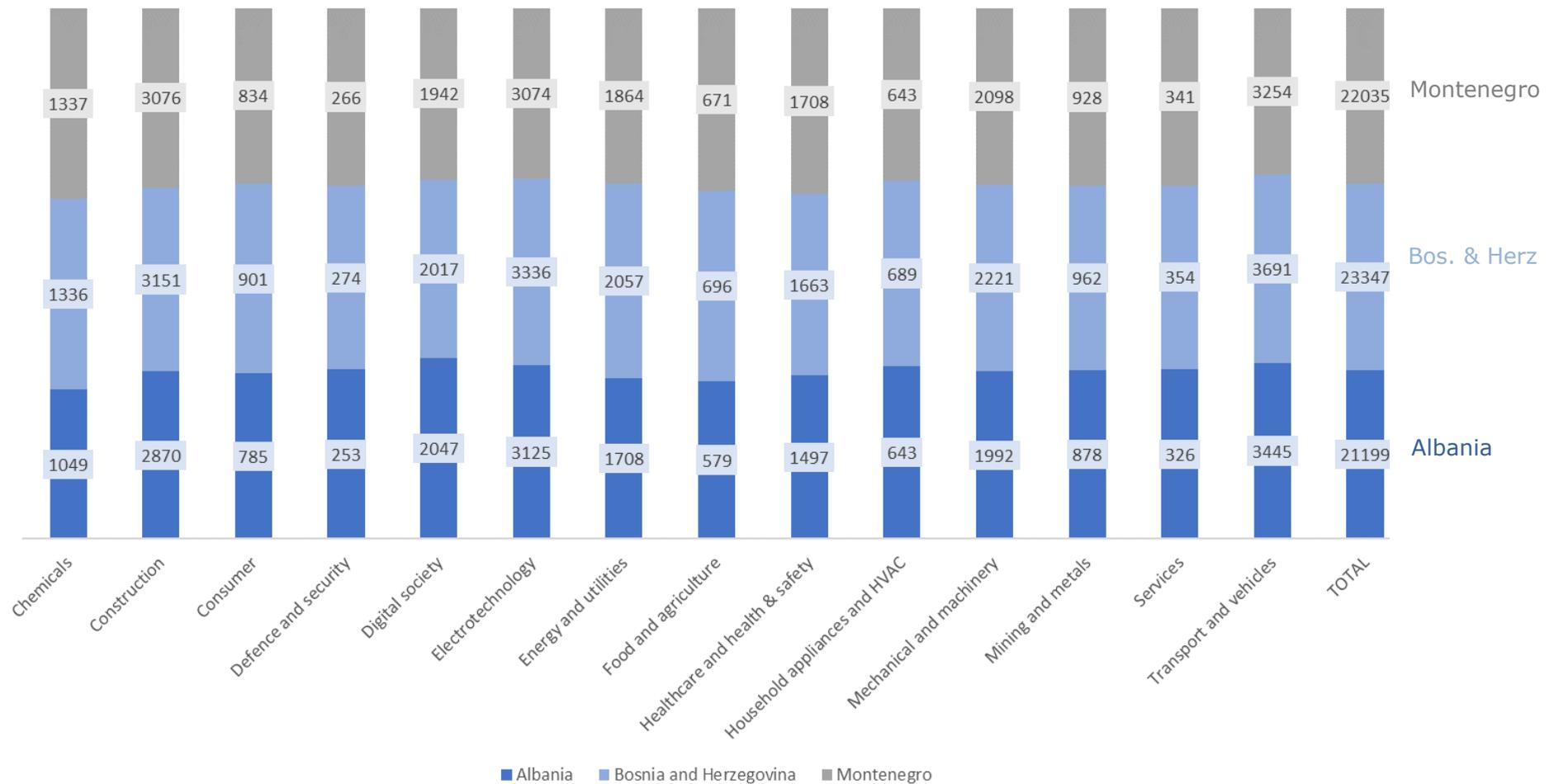
Affiliates are NSBs/NCs of countries formally recognized as candidate or potential candidate for EU accession, hence the high level of European standards adopted.

At the end of 2022, the **3** Affiliates of CEN and CENELEC were DPS (Albania), ISBIH (Bosnia and Herzegovina) and ISME (Montenegro) and have adopted a significant number of standards as shown below.

Overall adoptions



Adoptions by sector



Logically, the three CEN and CENELEC Affiliates adopted many ENs as their countries (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro) are candidates for EU accession, this being one of the requirements of the 'Acquis Communautaire' that their national standardization bodies become Members of CEN and CENELEC (and ETSI). One of the criteria for a NSB to become a CEN and CENELEC Member is that the NSB has to adopt at least 80% of CEN and CENELEC active standards. In 2022, the NSBs from Albania and Montenegro submitted their application for CEN and CENELEC membership and are currently working on the fulfilment of the membership criteria.

The NSBs from Moldova, Georgia and Ukraine have also adopted numerous CEN and CENELEC standards. These three countries concluded an Association Agreement with the EU, along with a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA), which specifies that their national standardization bodies must “get prepared” to become a CEN and CENELEC Member. In November 2022, these 3 NSBs were given the status of Affiliates by the CEN and CENELEC General Assemblies, applicable as of January 2023.

Morocco and Tunisia have concluded an Association Agreement with the EU and their standards bodies have adopted significant numbers of ENs (respectively 15% and 14% of CEN and CENELEC portfolios), in particular in the following sectors: Construction, Electrotechnology and Mechanical and Machinery.

ADOPTIONS BY CSBs

The [Companion Standardization Body \(CSB\) status](#) is available to NSBs/NCs that do not qualify to become Members or Affiliates, and which seek a privileged relationship with CEN and/or CENELEC. Amongst other services offered, CSBs have full and direct access to European standards and can participate as observers in the work of CEN and CENELEC technical bodies.

In 2022, CEN had **18** CSBs and CENELEC has **11** CSBs, mostly including countries from the EU Neighbourhood Policy, but also those from Australia, Cameroon, Kazakhstan, Ivory Coast, Mongolia and New Zealand.

In January 2023, the application of SON (Standardization Organization of Nigeria) is being processed in CEN.

The status of CSB is fully detailed in [CEN-CENELEC Guide 13](#).

EN adoptions by CEN and CENELEC CSBs and by sector (December 2022)

Sector	Armenia	Australia	Cameroon	Egypt	Georgia	Israel	Jordan	Kazakhstan	Lebanon	Moldova	Mongolia	Morocco	New Zealand	Tunisia	Ukraine	Total
Chemicals	8			11	314	8	7	3	1	1.475		232		82	267	2.408
Construction	46	3	11	75	1.237	36	42	124	91	3.433	7	822		994	607	7.528
Consumer	1	4		24	483	20	13	13		952		108	2	115	138	1.873
Defence and security				7	187		1		22	318		87		67	161	850
Digital society			12	1	1.582		1			2.560		54		129	153	4.492
Electrotechnology					2.692		125			3.512	2	555		795	789	8.470
Energy and utilities	61	2		4	898	22	3	10	18	2.259	14	334		189	281	4.095
Food and agriculture	23		9	36	178	2	2		1	768	1	161		91	109	1.381
Healthcare and health	14	12		6	941	66	8		14	1.853		193	10	158	543	3.818
Household appliances and HVAC				8	521	18	74	2	20	780	1	173		238	379	2.214
Mechanical and machines	4	1		33	1.250	70	16	16	4	2.481	1	455		455	952	5.738
Mining and metals	5			7	319	2	5	21	4	1.021		106		91	102	1.683
Services				2	107			5		421		35		13	73	656
Transport and vehicles				5	1.228		8	27	10	4.401	49	122		224	303	6.377
Grand Total	162	22	32	219	11.937	244	305	221	185	26.234	75	3.437	12	3.641	4.857	51.583

The NSBs from Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine were given the status of Affiliates by the CEN and CENELEC General Assemblies, applicable as of January 2023.

ADOPTIONS BY "OTHER COUNTRIES"

Country	Implementations
Angola	123
Botswana	150
Canada	1
China	71
Ethiopia	107
Ghana	58
Indonesia	35
Jamaica	3
Kenya	57
Kingdom of Eswatini	1
Malaysia	131
Mauritius	47
Namibia	3
Philippines	18
Qatar	9
Republic of Kosovo	521
Saint Lucia	5
Saudi Arabia	361
Singapore	71
South Africa	245
Sri Lanka	146
Tanzania, United Republic of	1
Uganda	2
United Arab Emirates	25
Uzbekistan	693
Zambia	23
Zimbabwe	6
Gulf	174
Grand Total	3087

'Other Countries' refers to:

- 6 NSBs/NCs with which CEN and CENELEC concluded Cooperation Agreements or MoU with a strategic focus, aiming to promote international standardization, to exchange on their respective standardization systems, and to engage in different activities of common interest based on reciprocity, transparency and commitment. These NSBs/NCs are BIS (India), JISC (Japan), KATS (South Korea), SAC (China) and SCC (Canada). Cooperation with GOST R (Russia) is currently suspended indefinitely.
- Other NSBs/NCs with which CEN and/or CENELEC concluded specific License Agreements for the adoption of European standards.
- Other countries' main sector adoptions: Construction, Mechanical and machinery, Healthcare and health & safety.
- China's highest level of adoptions are in the following sectors: Mechanical and Machinery (18 adoptions), Construction (17 adoptions) and Transport and Vehicles (9 adoptions).
- Uzbekistan's most adoptions are in the Construction sector (541 adoptions), whilst Electrotechnology represents 46 adoptions and Energy and Utilities 30 adoptions.
- The Republic of Kosovo¹ adopted 157 standards in the Construction sector, 154 standards in the Mechanical and machinery sector, and 83 standards in the Transport and Vehicles sector.

¹ * The designation "Republic of Kosovo" is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSC 1244/99 and the ICJ opinion (2010) on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

4. CEN and CENELEC international cooperation - developments in 2022

4.1 CEN and CENELEC outreach - cooperation frameworks

- BIS (India): in March 2022, CEN, CENELEC and BIS (India) concluded a Memorandum of Understanding with the main objective to develop their cooperation in the field of standardization based on Indian, European and international principles, laws, regulations and standards, in accordance with the economic interests of their respective stakeholders. This was followed by a study visit of a BIS delegation to Europe in June and by a bilateral meeting between CEN and CENELEC and BIS in September during which several potential topics of cooperation were identified such as climate change, circular economy, green and digital transition, transport or artificial intelligence.
- SAC (China): on 22 September 2022, a renewed Cooperation Agreement between CEN, CENELEC and SAC (China) was concluded. Amongst other areas of cooperation, this new Agreement foresees constructive exchanges and cooperation between technical committees for work at ISO and IEC, focused on common areas of interest. This Agreement will also be implemented in coordination with the 5th phase of the SESEC project (Seconded European Standardization Expert in China) which primarily aims to facilitate market access for European industry in this country.
- The fourth phase of the SESEI project (Seconded European Standardization Expert in India), due to conclude in August 2022, was extended until February 2023. End of 2022, an agreement was reached between the project partners (European Commission, EFTA, CEN, CENELEC and ETSI) to start a fifth phase, for a duration of one year (ending in February 2024) which might be extended beyond February 2024.
- The next meeting between the European Standardization Organizations (CEN, CENELEC and ETSI) the American National Standards Institute, which was due to take place in June 2022, has been postponed due to COVID-19-related travel rules in the US and will take on 13 and 14 March 2023 in Brussels.
- The list of CEN and CENELEC cooperation frameworks can be found in Annex 1.

4.2 Three new Affiliates in CEN and in CENELEC as of 1 January 2023

Mid-2022, following the application of their countries for EU membership, UkrNDNC (Ukraine), GEOSTM (Georgia) and ISM (Moldova) also submitted their application for Affiliate status in CEN and CENELEC. During their Common Session of 24 November 2022, CEN and CENELEC General Assemblies [took the Decision](#) to accept their application starting on 1 January 2023.

The status of Affiliate is available to any national standardization organization of a country formally recognised as candidate or potential candidate for EU membership. It aims at a high alignment with European standards and an even closer relation between their standardization system and the European, facilitating harmonisation with the European Single Market. Consequently, in the CEN and CENELEC system, becoming Affiliates is an intermediary step before becoming full members.

Up to now, UkrNDNC, GEOSTM and ISM were already linked to CEN and CENELEC as [Companion Standardization Bodies \(CSBs\)](#). This is a status open to all national standardization organizations from third countries interested in achieving technical harmonisation with Europe. CSBs, among other services offered, have full and direct access to European standards and can participate as observers to the work of CEN and CENELEC's technical bodies.

The Decisions of CEN and CENELEC General Assemblies to accept Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine as Affiliates as of January 2023 comes on the backdrop of a series of actions undertaken by CEN and CENELEC and their members to show their support to Ukraine.

On 3 March, the CEN and CENELEC Presidential Committee took the Decision to put on hold CEN and CENELEC cooperation with GOST R (Russia), BELST (Belarus) and EASC (Eurasian regional standardization body) until further notice. They also reaffirmed and offered support of CEN and CENELEC to UkrNDNC as a Companion Standards Body.

To monitor and coordinate the different initiatives identified – including financial or material support – CEN and CENELEC set up a 'Conflict Management Network' (CMN). The objective of the group is to share information on the impact of the EU and other sanctions on standardization-related activities, as well as to coordinate and enable a dynamic exchange on the different initiatives put in place at national level. The CMN meets regularly and includes the participation of UkrNDNC's leadership.

In June and November 2022 respectively, the CEN and CENELEC General Assemblies, having considered the dramatic crisis situation in Ukraine and the financial challenges that UkrNDNC is facing, agreed to waive annual fees for 2022 and 2023, as CEN and CENELEC's financial support to UkrNDNC in these difficult times.

4.3 UN SDGs:

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the UN General Assembly, calls all countries and stakeholders to achieve the [17 Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs). In addition, the European Green Deal puts the SDGs at the heart of EU policy making and action.

To provide European stakeholders with an understanding of the support from standards to achieve the SDGs, CEN and CENELEC have begun a mapping exercise. To date, CEN and CENELEC have mapped more than 5.000 standards against the SDGs, through a [dedicated website](#). This is a living list and that will be further developed to include more European standards.

A similar mapping of international standards is being carried out in [ISO](#) and [IEC](#).

Annex 1 - CEN-CENELEC international cooperation frameworks - status December 2022

Besides their dedication and commitment to ISO and IEC, CEN and CENELEC have always been open to cooperation with other standardization bodies worldwide, since they clearly acknowledge the importance of the European Standards they develop for trade and welfare, both inside and outside the European Economic Area. Under these cooperation frameworks, CEN and CENELEC encourage their partners to have stronger participation in ISO and IEC, but also to enable increased technical alignment and strategic engagement with Europe, as a complementary activity to the essential cooperation taking place within the framework of ISO and IEC. This also serves European industry and stakeholders' interests, creating market access opportunities in the countries concerned.

This section lists these cooperation frameworks in three different categories:

- 1) Memoranda of Understanding with regional standardization bodies;
- 2) Cooperation Agreements with national standardization bodies;
- 3) Companion Standardization Bodies

Memoranda of Understanding

Partners	Country	Partner full name	Concluded on
CEN-AIDSMO	Arab Countries	Arab Industrial Development, Standardization and Mining Organization	2003-10-20
CENELEC-AIDSMO	Arab Countries		2003-10-20
CEN-ARSO	Africa	African Organization for Standardization	2005-09-21
CENELEC-AFSEC	Africa	African Electrotechnical Standardization Commission	2011-10-25
CEN-SADCSTAN	Southern Africa	Southern African Development Community Cooperation in Standards	2007-04-25
CEN-CENELEC-ETSI-COPANT	Americas-Caribbean	Pan American Standards Commission	2009-01-21
CEN-CENELEC-ETSI-AMN	South America	MERCOSUR Standardization Association	2011-12-06
CEN-CENELEC-ETSI-GSO	Gulf	Gulf Cooperation Council Standardization Organization	2012-02-29
CEN-CENELEC-ETSI-EASC	Eurasia	Euro-Asian Council for Standardization, Metrology and Certification	2012-05-24
CEN-CENELEC-EEC	Eurasia	Eurasian Economic Commission	2016-06-21
CEN-CLC-SARSO	South Asia	South Asian Regional Standards Organization	2017-10-11
CEN-CENELEC-CROSQ	Caribbean	CARICOM Regional Organization for Standards and Quality	2019-11-11

Cooperation Agreements

Partners	Country	Partner full name	Concluded on
CEN-CENELEC-KATS	South Korea	Korean Agency for Technology and Standards	2009-07-07
CEN-CENELEC-GOST R	Russia	Federal Agency for Technical Regulating and Metrology	2013-09-17
CEN-CENELEC-JISC	Japan	Japanese Industrial Standards Committee	2014-11-13
CEN-CENELEC-SAC	China	Standards Administration of China	2016-09-10
CEN-CENELEC-SCC	Canada	Standards Council of Canada	2019-11-14
CEN-CENELEC-BIS	India	Bureau of Indian Standards	2022-03-03

Companion Standardization Bodies (CSBs) in CEN and in CENELEC

Partner Organisation	Country	Partner full name	Concluded on with CEN	Concluded on with CENELEC
SARM	Armenia	National Institute of Standards	2017-02-02	N/A
SA	Australia	Standards Australia	2017-02-22	N/A
AZSTAND	Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan Standardization Institute	2018-04-19	N/A
BELST	Belarus	State Committee for Standardization of the Republic of Belarus	2017-09-20	N/A
ANOR	Cameroon	Agence des Normes et de la Qualité	2017-02-06	N/A
CODINORM	Côte D'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire Normalisation	2020-06-22	2021-01-01
EOS	Egypt	Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality Control	2018-01-15	2017-06-07
GEOSTM	Georgia	Georgian National Agency for Standards, Technical Regulation and Metrology	2017-06-22	2017-06-22
SII	Israel	Standards Institute of Israel	2017-02-02	2017-02-02
JSMO	Jordan	Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization	2017-09-24	2017-09-24
KAZMEMST	Kazakhstan	Committee for Technical Regulation and Metrology	2017-03-18	2017-03-18
LIBNOR	Lebanon	Lebanese Standards Institution	2019-05-08	N/A
ISM	Moldova	Institute for Standardization of Moldova	2017-06-05	2017-06-05
MASM	Mongolia	Mongolian Agency for Standardization and Metrology	2019-10-17	N/A
Morocco	Morocco	Institut Marocain de Normalisation	2017-02-06	2017-02-06
SNZO	New Zealand	New Zealand Standards Organisation	2017-07-24	N/A
INNORPI	Tunisia	Institut National de la Normalisation et de la Propriété Industrielle	2017-03-15	2017-03-15
DSTU	Ukraine	Ukrainian scientific research and training center for standardization, certification and quality proble	2017-06-02	2017-06-02