

# GLOBAL OUTREACH

REPORT June 2022



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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 June 2022**, 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 in June and December. Should you need more details on the statistics and other information provided in this report please contact Eric Marchand ([emarchand@cencenelec.eu](mailto:emarchand@cencenelec.eu)).

# 2. Alignment with international standardization

## Introduction

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

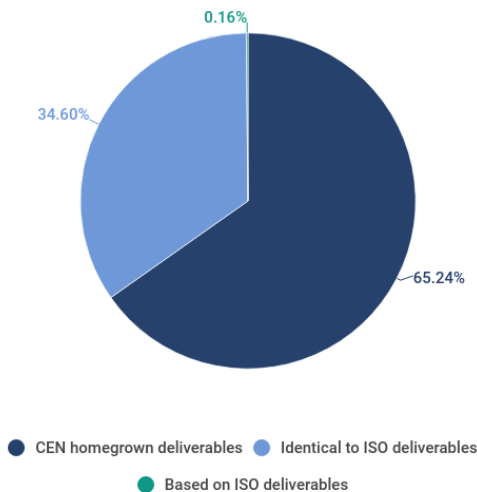
The Vienna and Frankfurt Agreements which CEN and CENELEC have with respectively ISO and IEC provide strong opportunities for technical alignment with these international standardization bodies.

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

## 2.1 CEN and ISO

The chart below shows the total number of active CEN deliverables (excluding Guides) broken down as follows: % of homegrown CEN deliverables, % of those identically adopted from or based on ISO deliverables.

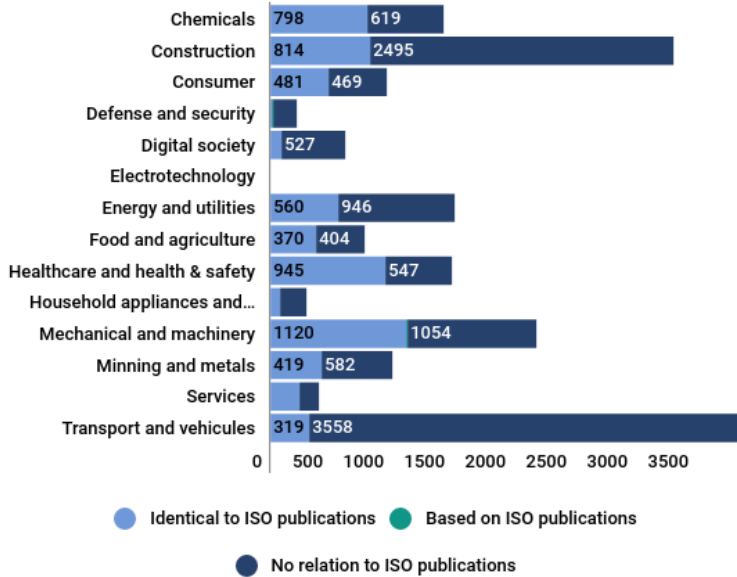
CEN Publications



This pie chart shows the full active CEN catalogue at end of Q1/2022 (including amendments).

The **CEN catalogue** comprises 18.056 deliverables.

More than **34%** of CEN’s catalogue is made up of adoptions identical to ISO deliverables.



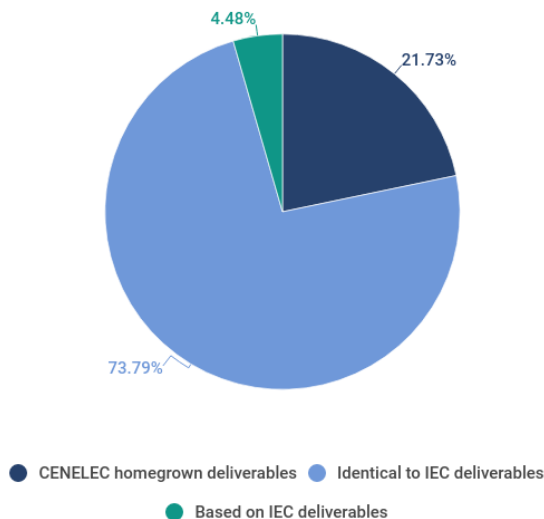
### Alignment of CEN with ISO by business sector

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

## 2.2 CENELEC and IEC

The chart below shows the total number of active CENELEC deliverables (excluding Guides) broken down as follows: % of homegrown CENELEC deliverables, % of those identically adopted or based on IEC.

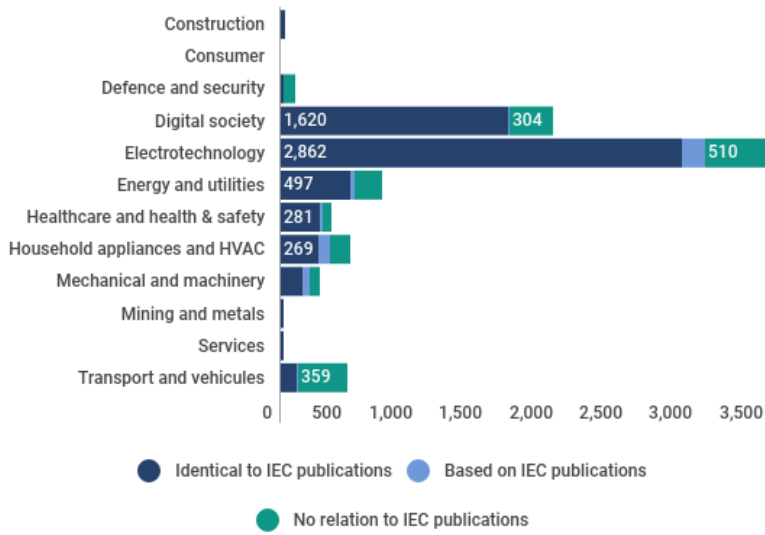
### CENELEC Publications



The full active CENELEC catalogue at end Q1/2022 (including amendments).

The CENELEC catalogue comprises 7.987 deliverables.

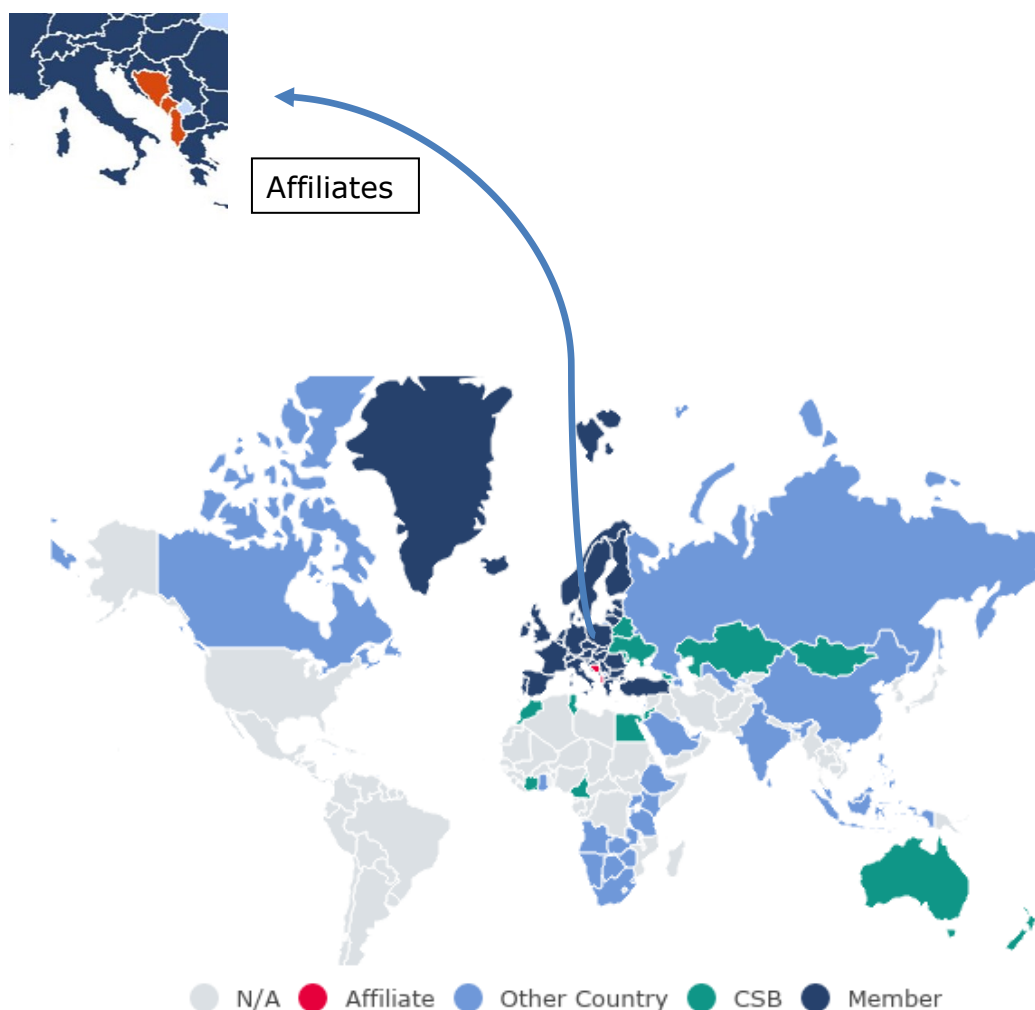
Almost 74% of CENELEC's catalogue comprise adoptions of identical IEC deliverables.



### CENELEC alignment with IEC by business sector

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

### 3. Market access opportunities through technical alignment



This map shows the **countries, outside CEN and CENELEC membership, which have adopted or are in the process of adopting or reviewing European deliverables** through the partnership arrangements in place with the relevant National Standardization Bodies (NSBs) and National Committees (NCs).

**Affiliate status** is available to NSBs/NCs of countries formally recognized as potential candidate EU accession countries. There are **3** current Affiliates to CEN and CENELEC: DPS (Albania), ISBIH (Bosnia and Herzegovina) and ISME (Montenegro).

**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. CEN has **18** and CENELEC **11** CSBs comprising countries from the EU Neighbourhood Policy and those from Australia, Cameroon, Kazakhstan, Ivory Coast, Mongolia and New Zealand.

**'Other Countries'** refers to:

- **6** NSBs/NCs with which CEN and CENELEC concluded Cooperation Agreements 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 deliverables or "Copyright Declarations" for the review of European deliverables (before a decision is taken to adopt or not the relevant European deliverables).

In February 2022, CEN and CENELEC Presidential Committee took the decision to put on hold until further notice CEN and CENELEC cooperation with GOST R - Russia (Cooperation Agreement with CEN and CENELEC), with BELST - Belarus (CSB in CEN and CENELEC) and with EASC – Eurasian Council for Standardization, Metrology and Conformity (Memorandum of Understanding with CEN, CENELEC and ETSI).

### 3.1 European deliverables adopted outside CEN and CENELEC Membership



#### 117.190 active CEN and CENELEC deliverables

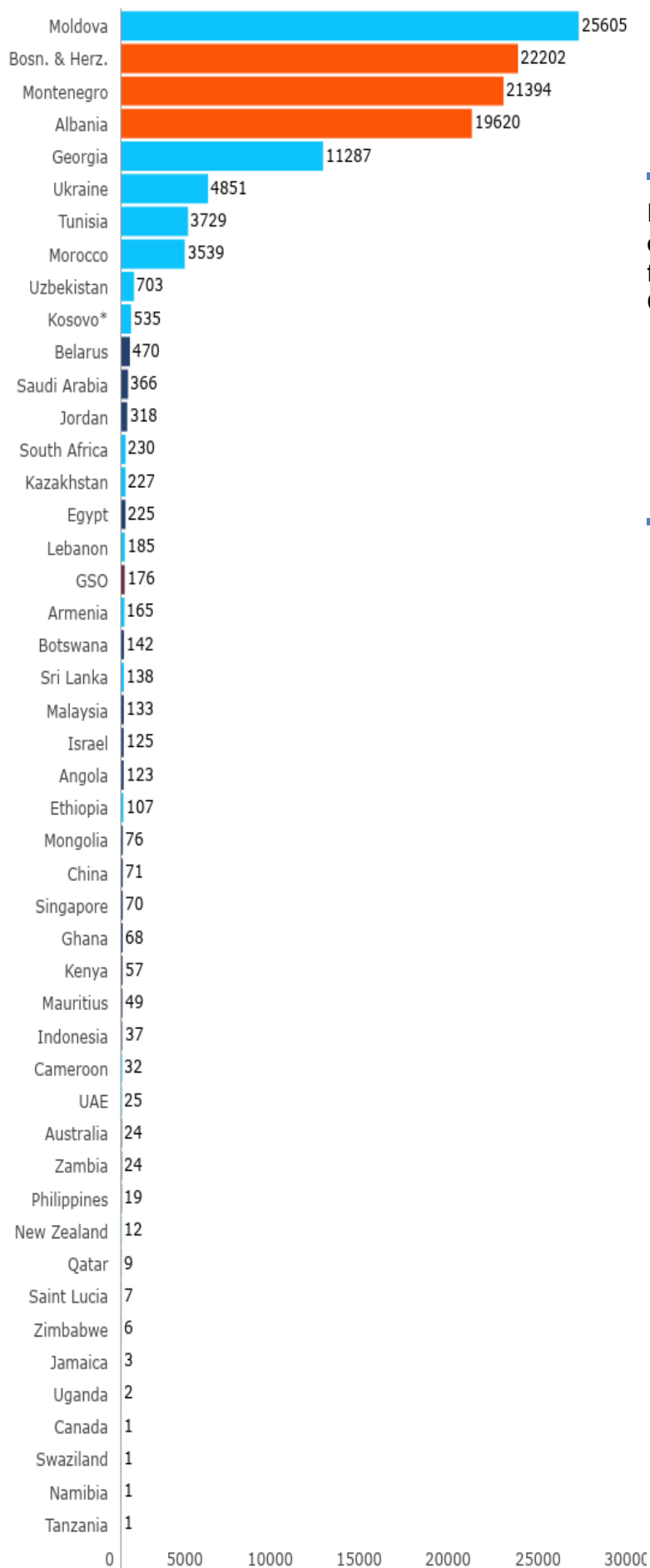
have been adopted by **47** NSBs/NCs and **one** regional standards body (GSO) outside CEN and CENELEC Membership



#### 34.605 active CEN and CENELEC deliverables

have been requested for adoption or for review by **43** NSBs/NCs outside CEN and CENELEC membership (May 2020 - May 2022)





Numbers of active CEN and CENELEC **deliverables** adopted by NSBs/NCs from countries/regions outside the CEN and CENELEC membership.



\* 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.

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 deliverables.

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.

The NSBs from Tunisia and Morocco have a high level of technical alignment with CEN and CENELEC, their countries having also concluded an Association Agreement with the EU.

## 3.2 Trends

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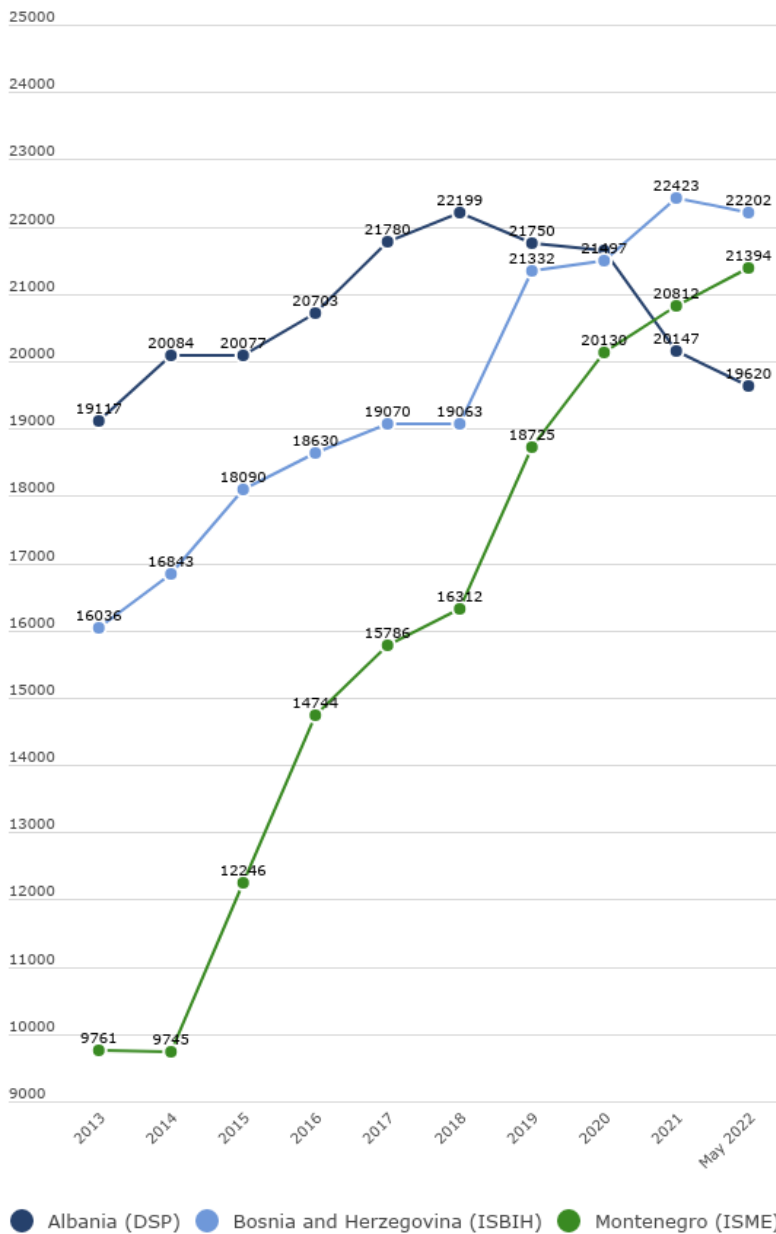
The charts show the **active European deliverables notified as adopted by each NSB/NC/GSO** (Gulf region) with whom CEN and CENELEC have an agreement: Affiliates, CSBs and other countries (incl. GSO) organizations.

The figures in the charts below represent the evolution of adoptions of active European deliverables only, from 2013 to May 2022. When CEN and CENELEC deliverables are withdrawn from one year to another, these are excluded from the set of data of the following year. This explains, at least partly, why some NSBs/NCs sometimes show a decrease in the adoptions of European deliverables from one year to another.

Every year, all CEN & CENELEC partners (Affiliates, CSBs, other countries) are provided with information on the latest versions of ENs so that they have the opportunity to update their standards’ catalogues accordingly.

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## Affiliates



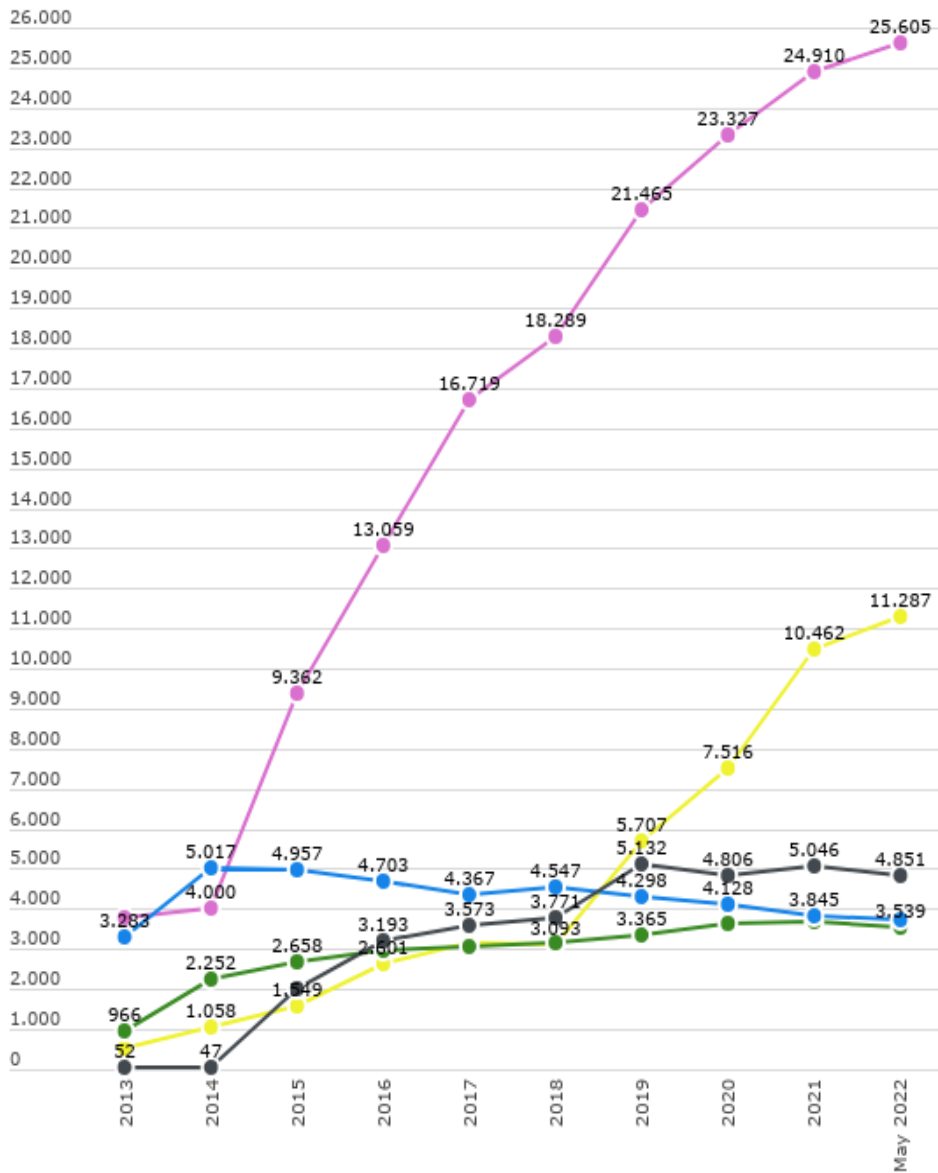
The three Affiliates (DPS (Albania), ISBIH (Bosnia and Herzegovina) and ISME (Montenegro)) have a long-standing cooperation with CEN and CENELEC.

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

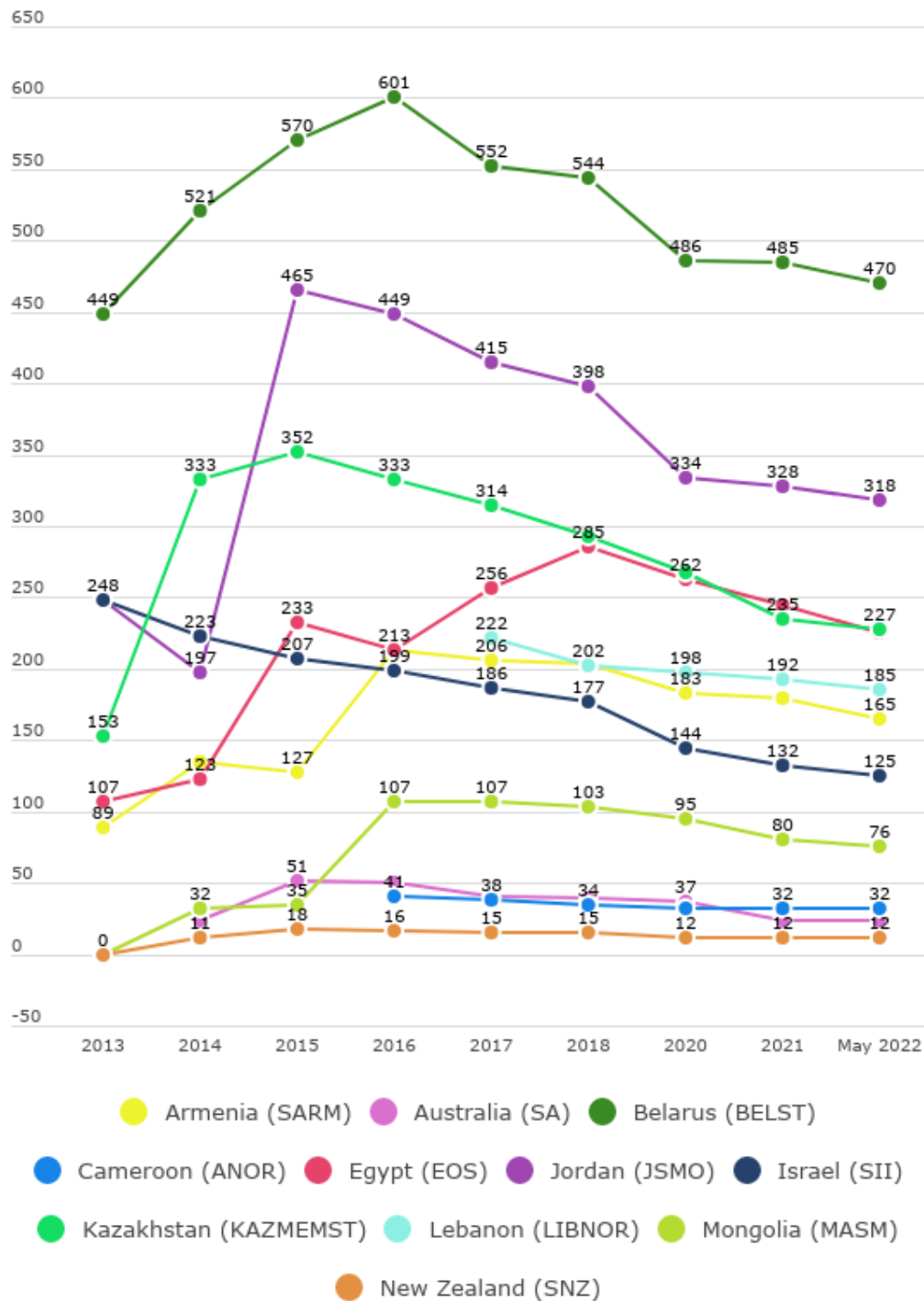
## CSBs

All the CSBs (in Group 1 and Group 2 – see below), except ANOR (Cameroon), CODINORM (Ivory Coast), KAZMEMST (Kazakhstan), MASM (Mongolia), SA (Australia) and SNZ (New Zealand), are from countries of the **European Neighbourhood Policy of the European Union**. CSBs are considered by CEN & CENELEC as **privileged partners**, having full and direct access to CEN and CENELEC deliverables and technical bodies' work, two powerful levers to increase technical alignment and to create synergies between CEN-CENELEC's and CSBs' own standardization systems.

## CSBs - Group 1



## CSBs - Group 2



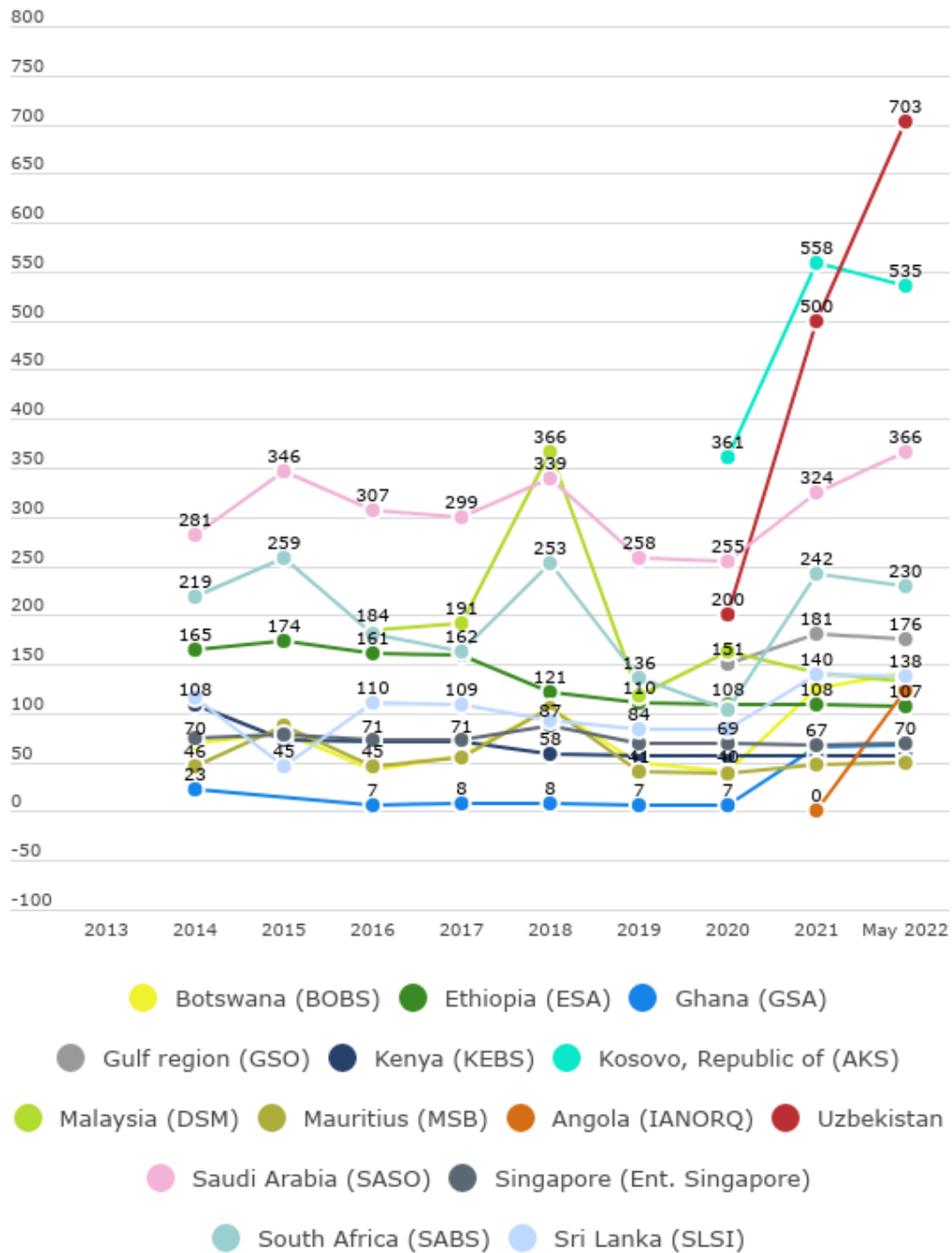
## Other Countries

CEN and CENELEC also provide deliverables (upon request) to other NSBs/NCs interested in adopting them identically, but without establishing a formal partnership.

The trend of adoptions by these countries is, in some cases, upward. However, only active European deliverables are taken into account at the time of calculation, which can sometimes explain a decrease from one year to another as NSBs/NCs may not have yet adopted the newest versions of European deliverables.

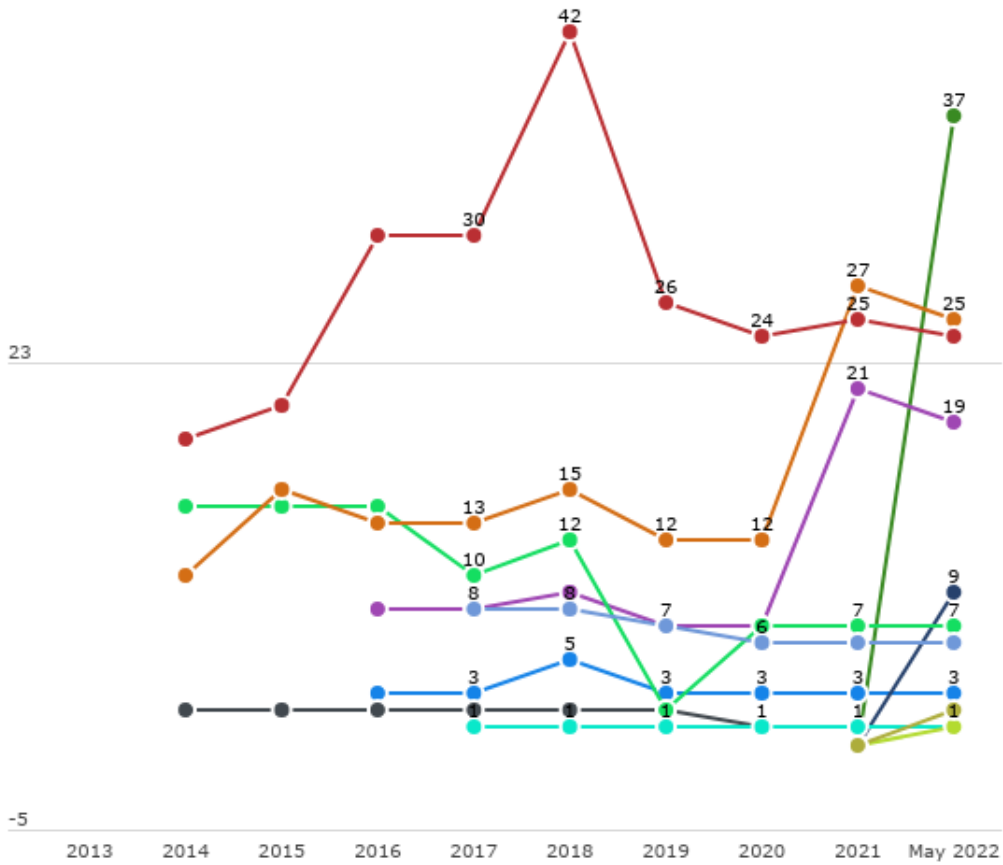
The Gulf Cooperation Council Standardization Organization (GSO) has a specific agreement with CEN and CENELEC for the review and identical adoption of European deliverables.

## Other countries – Group 1



## Other countries – Group 2

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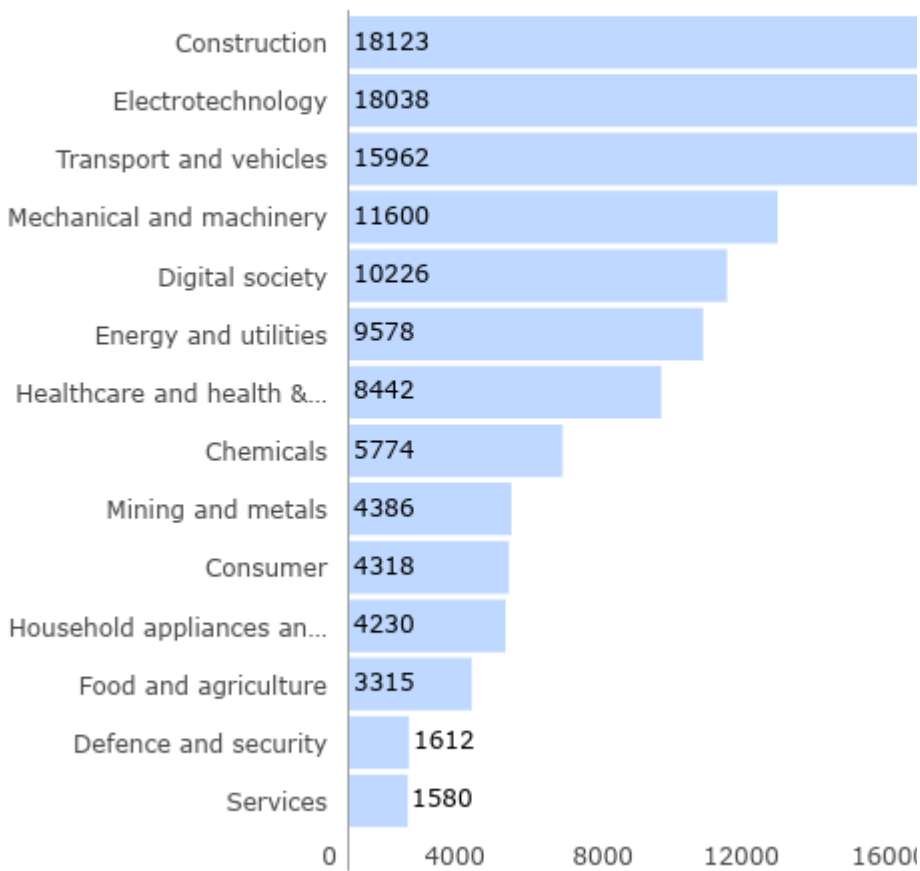
-5

- Indonesia (BSN)   ● Jamaica (BSJ)   ● Namibia (NSI)
- Philippines (BPS)   ● Qatar (QS)   ● Saint Lucia (SLBS)
- Swaziland (SWAZA)   ● Tanzania (TBS)   ● Uganda (UNBS)
- United Arab Emirate (ESMA)   ● Zambia (ZABS)   ● Zimbabwe (SAZ)

# 4. EN adoptions by Business Sector

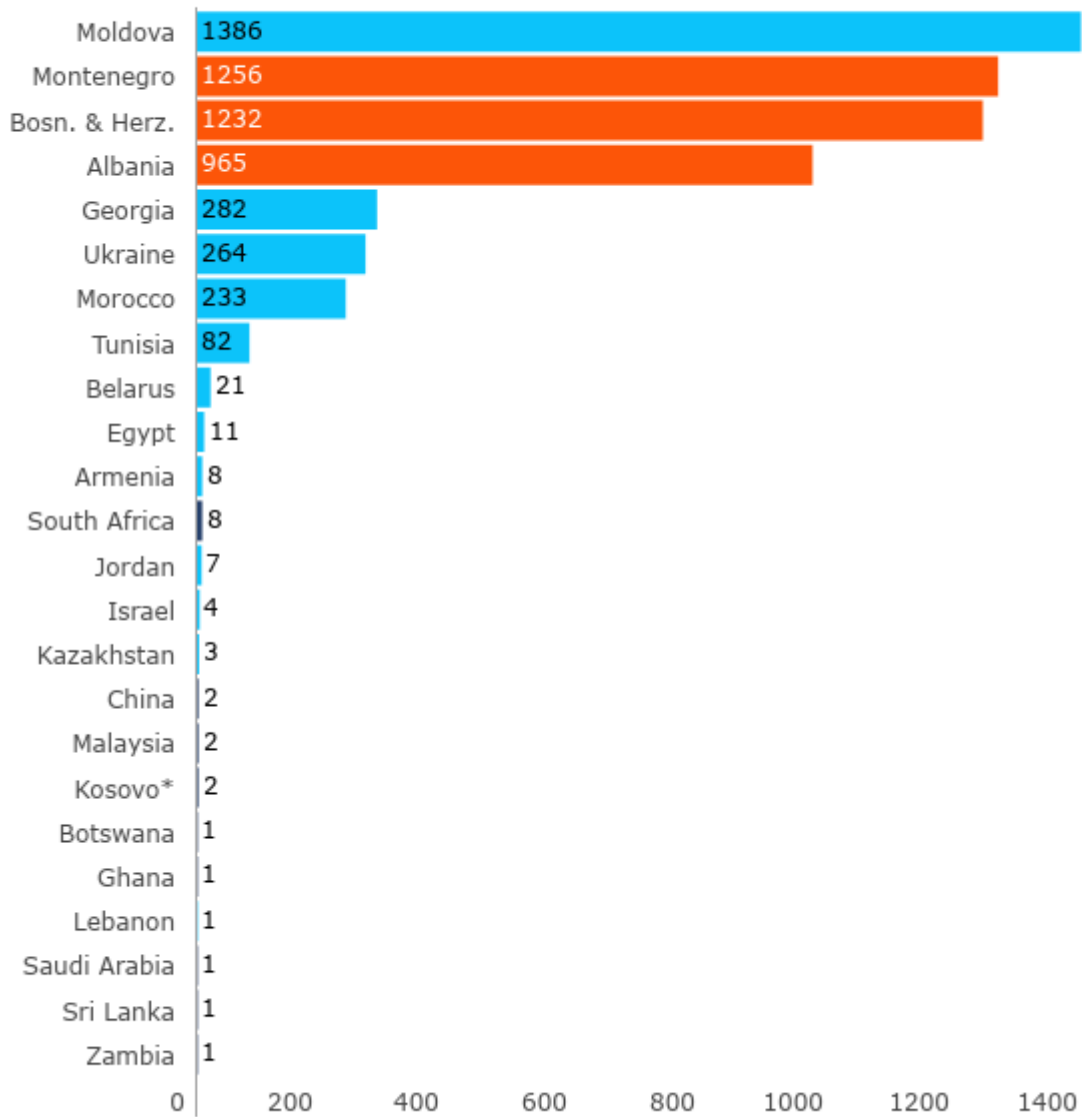
The following graphs show the number of active (i.e not withdrawn) CEN and CENELEC deliverables adopted by each country/region per CEN and CENELEC sector.

## 4.0 Overall

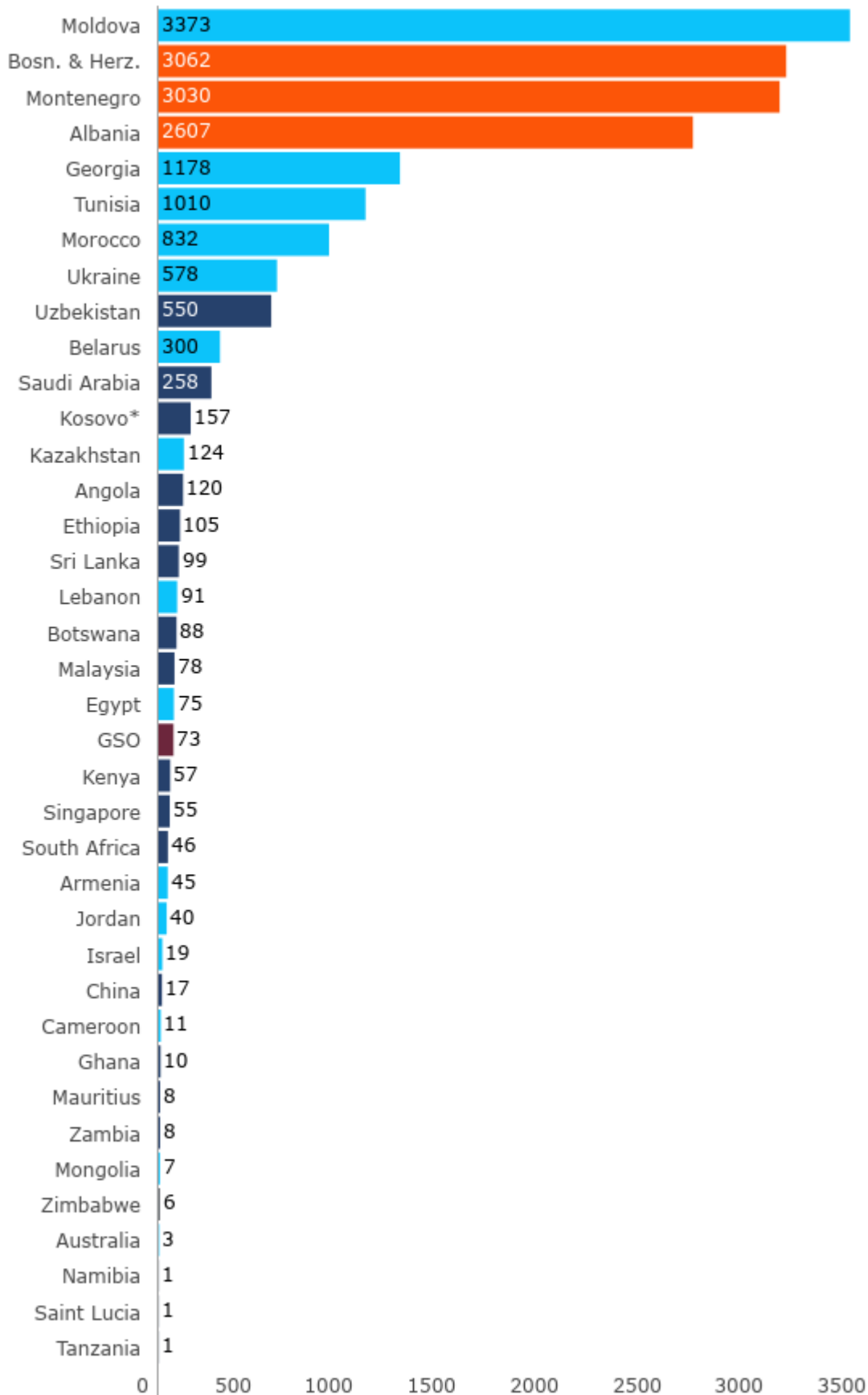




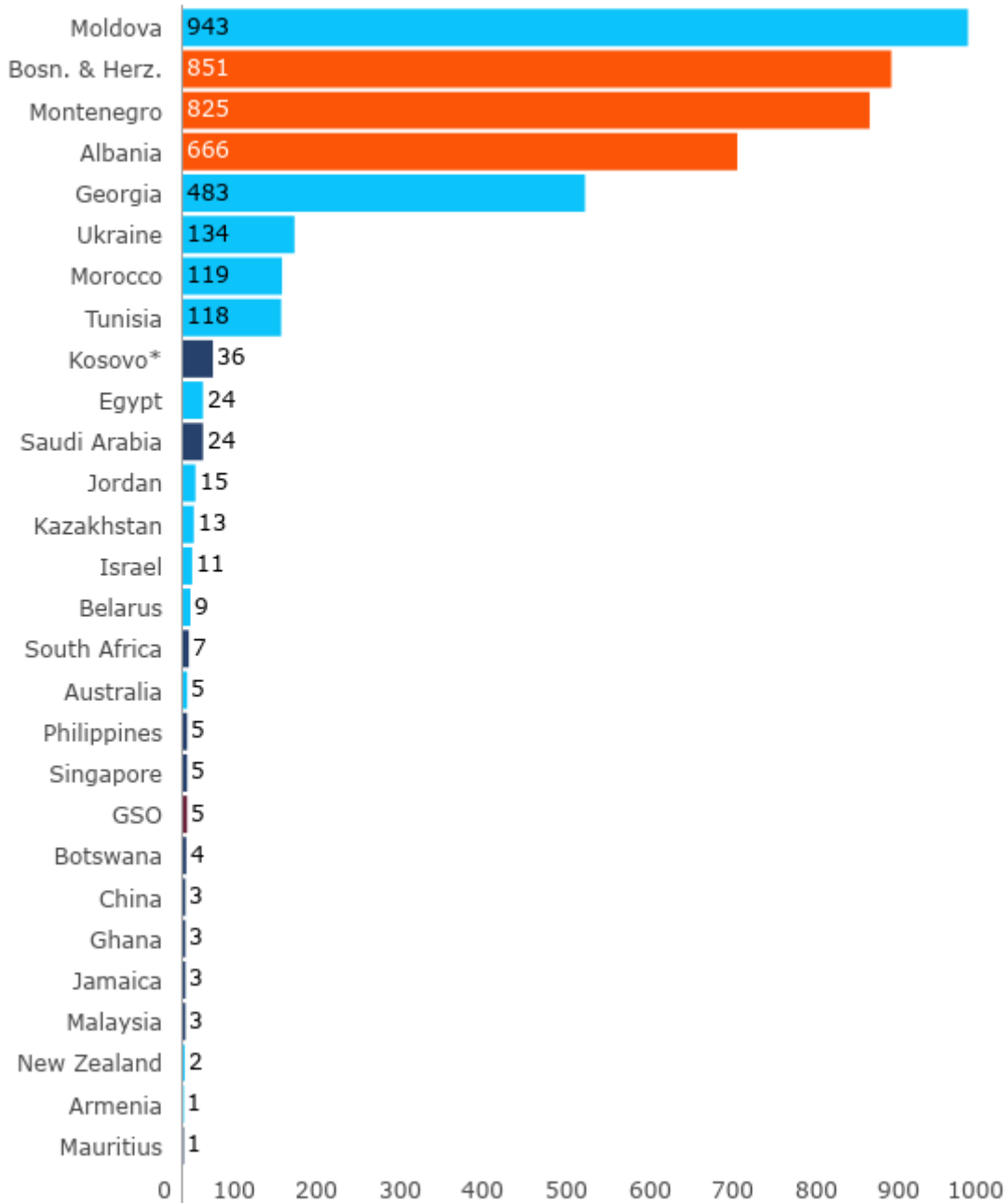
## 4.1 Chemicals



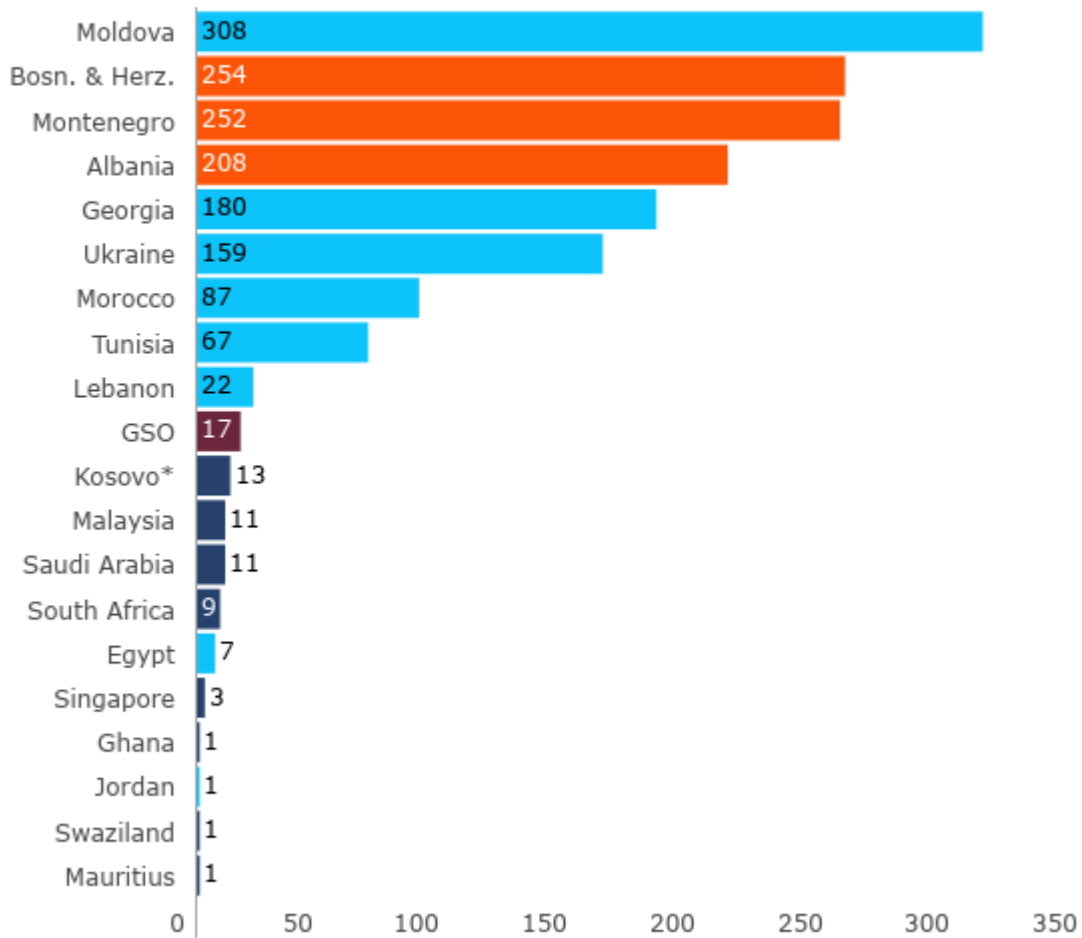
## 4.2 Construction



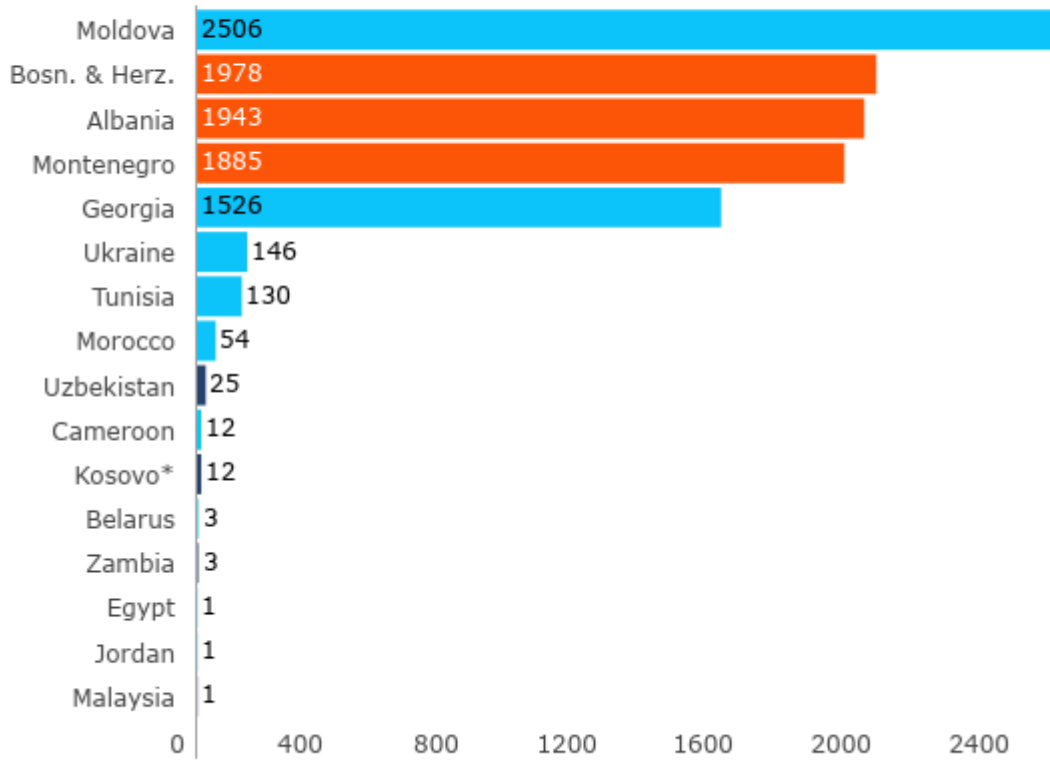
### 4.3 Consumer



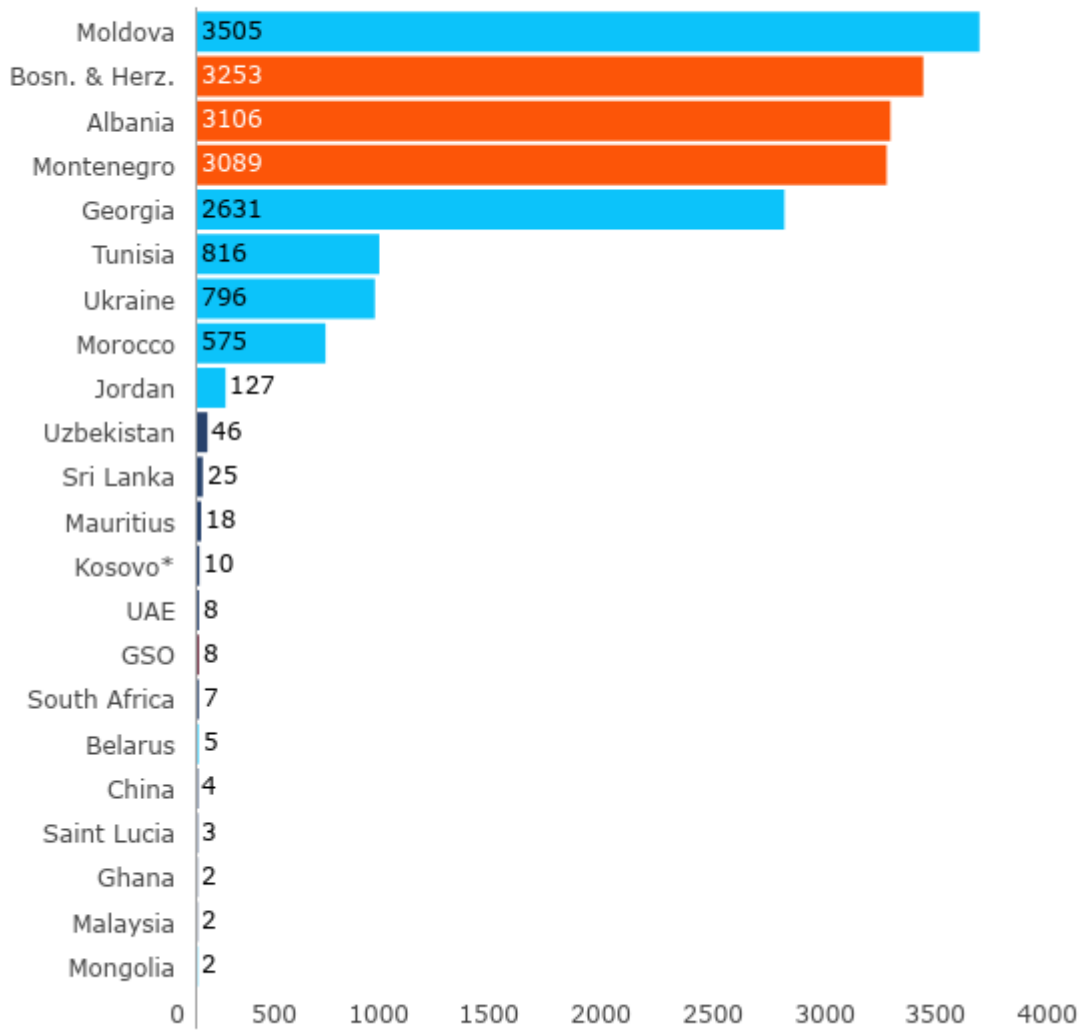
## 4.4 Defence and security



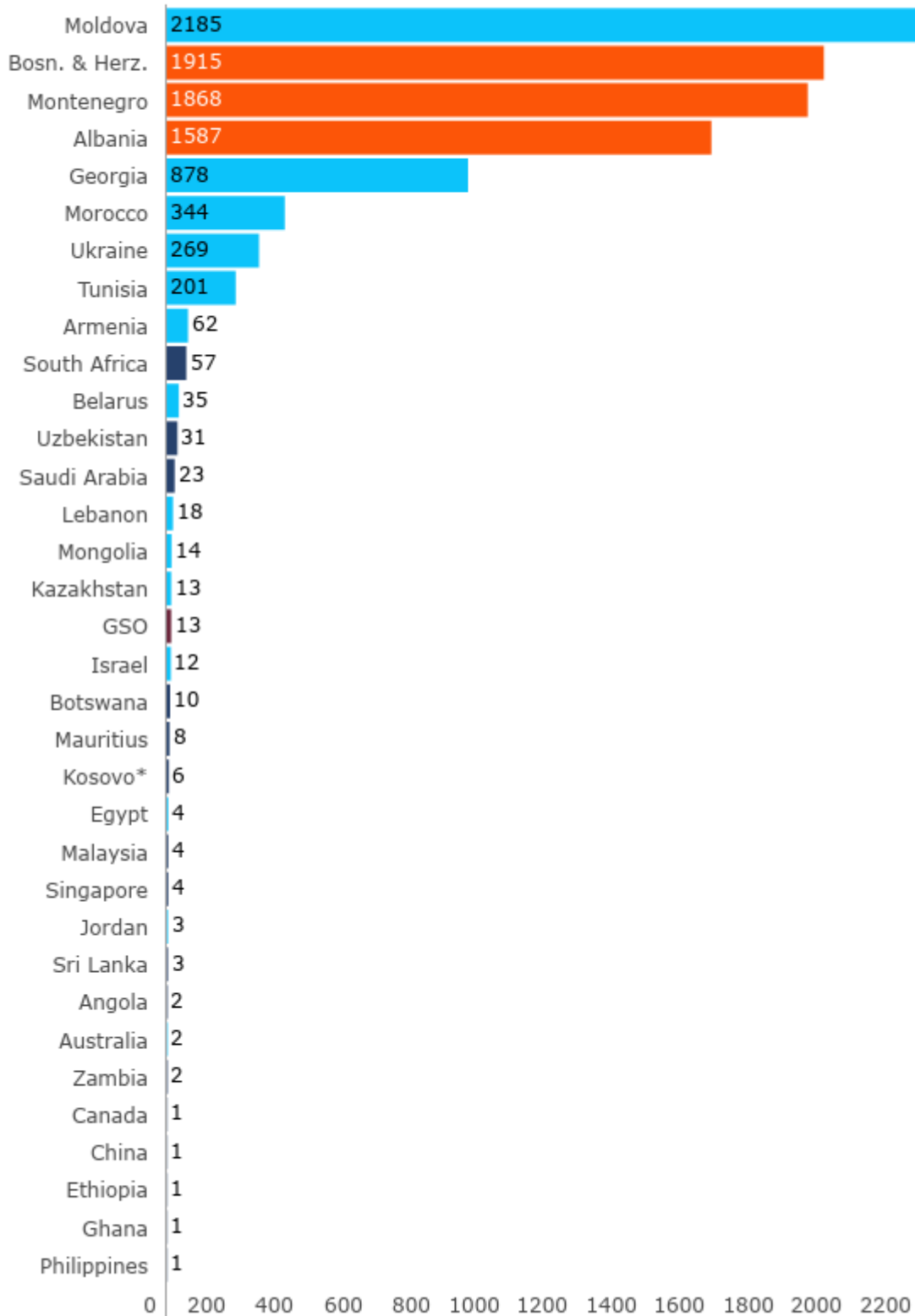
## 4.5 Digital society



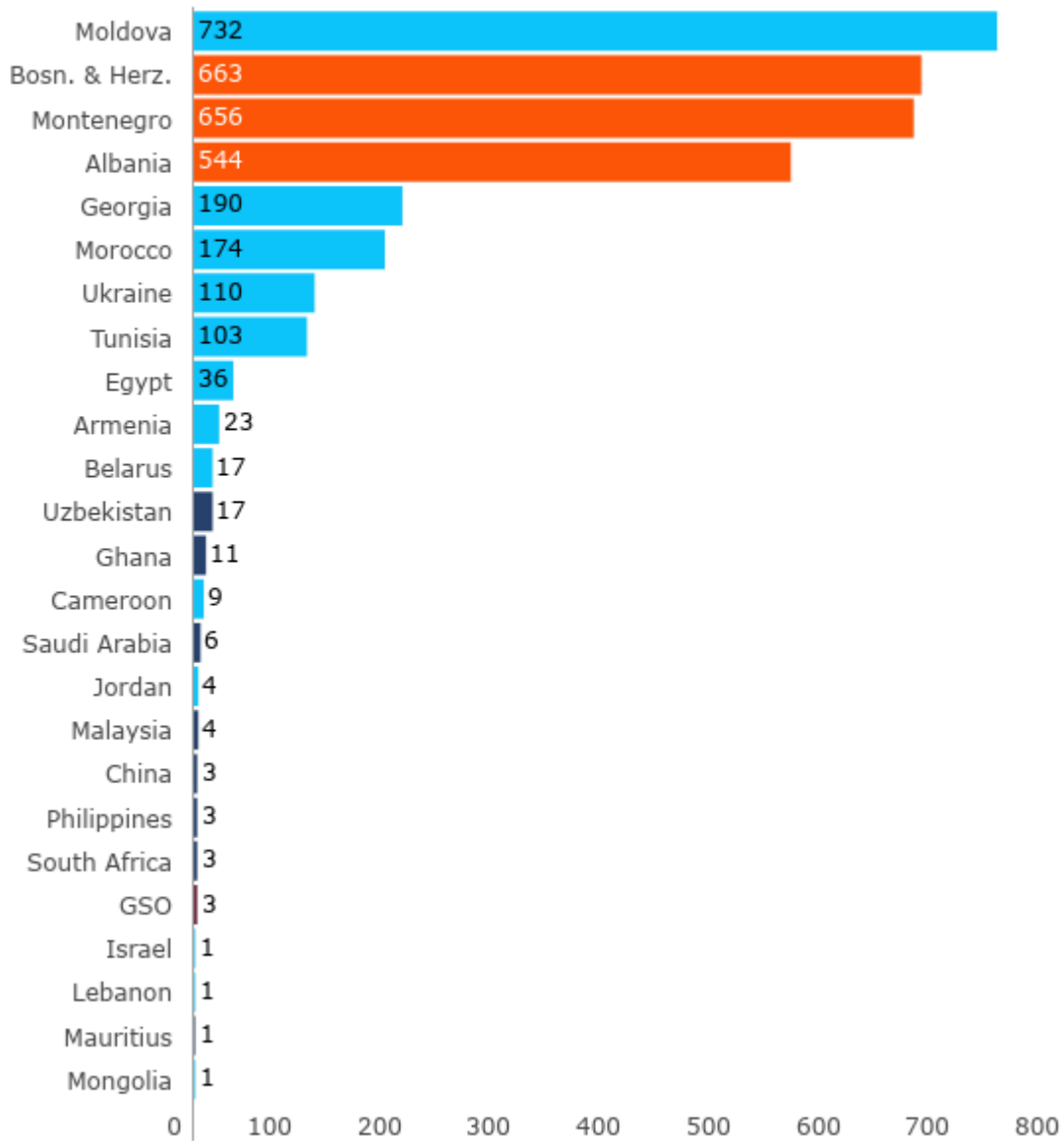
## 4.6 Electrotechnology



## 4.7 Energy and utilities

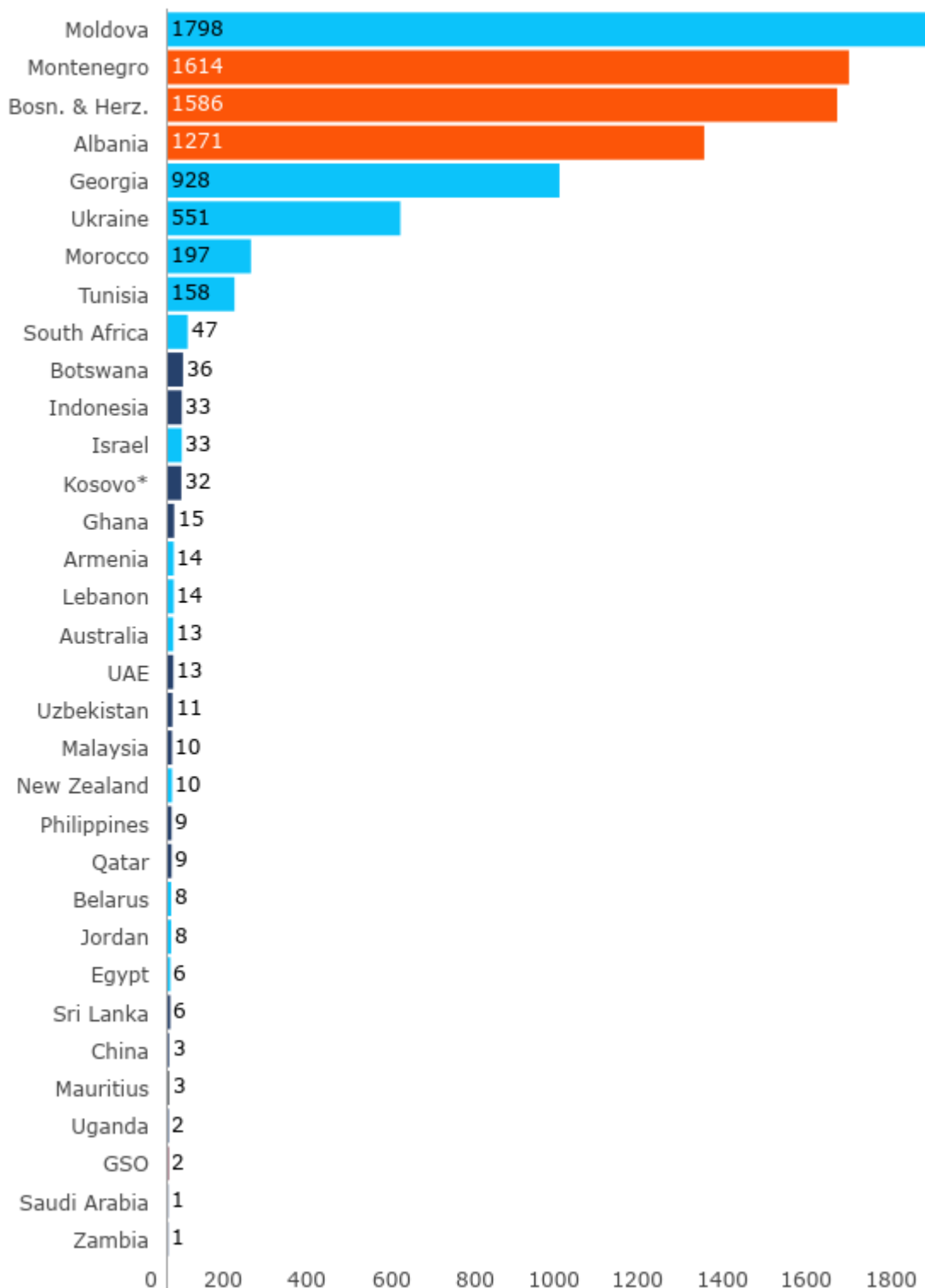


## 4.8 Food and agriculture

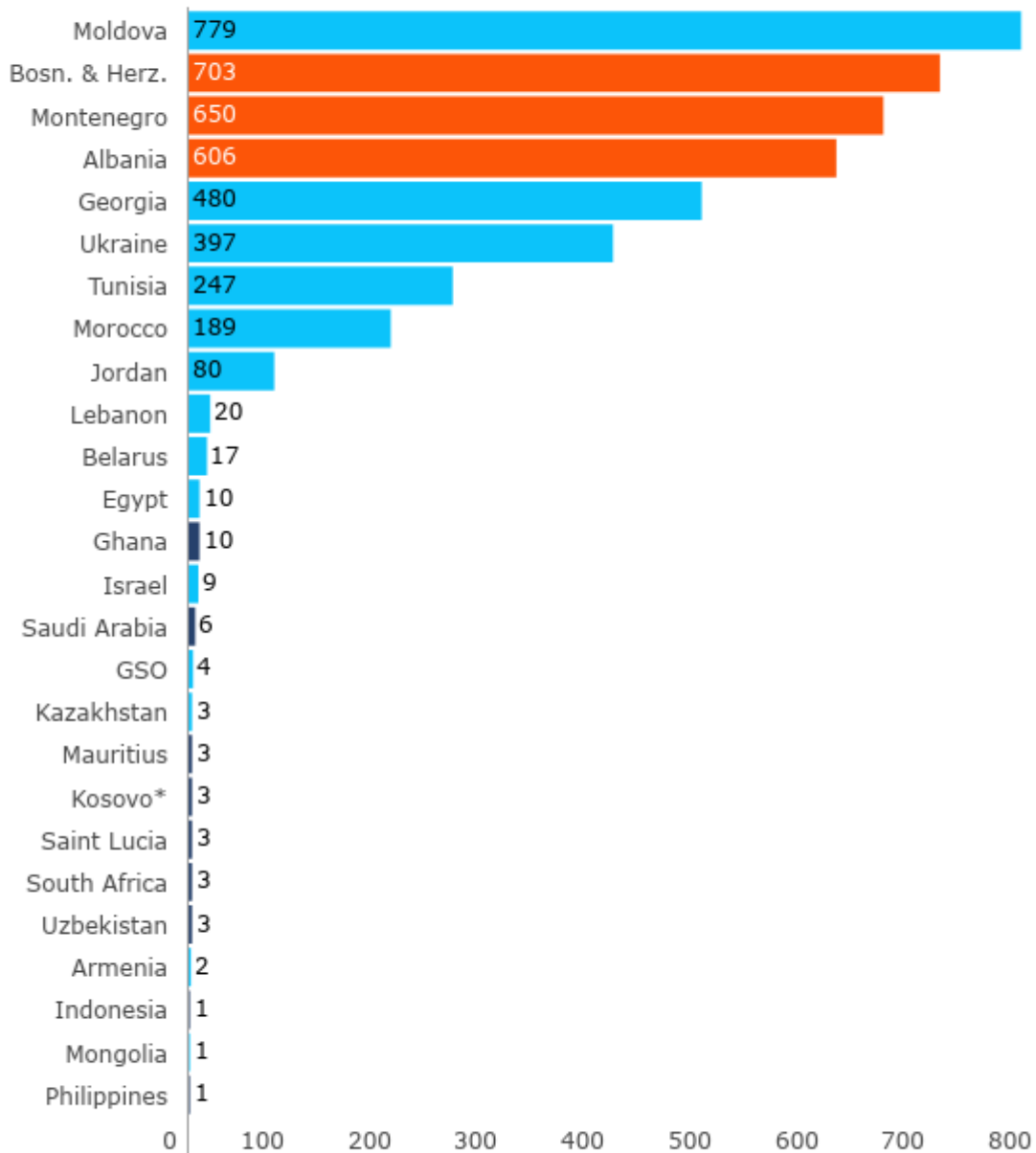




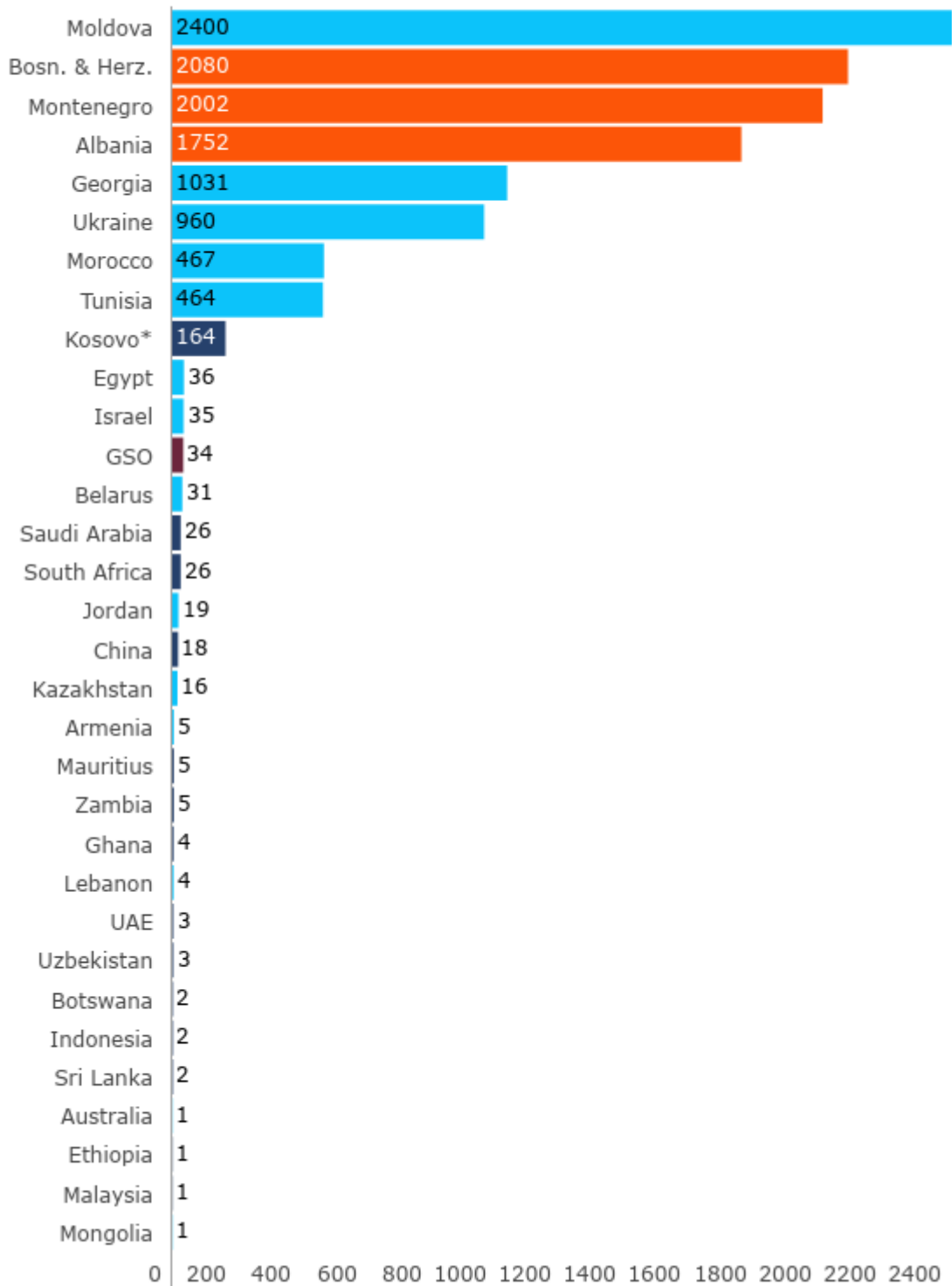
## 4.9 Healthcare and health & safety



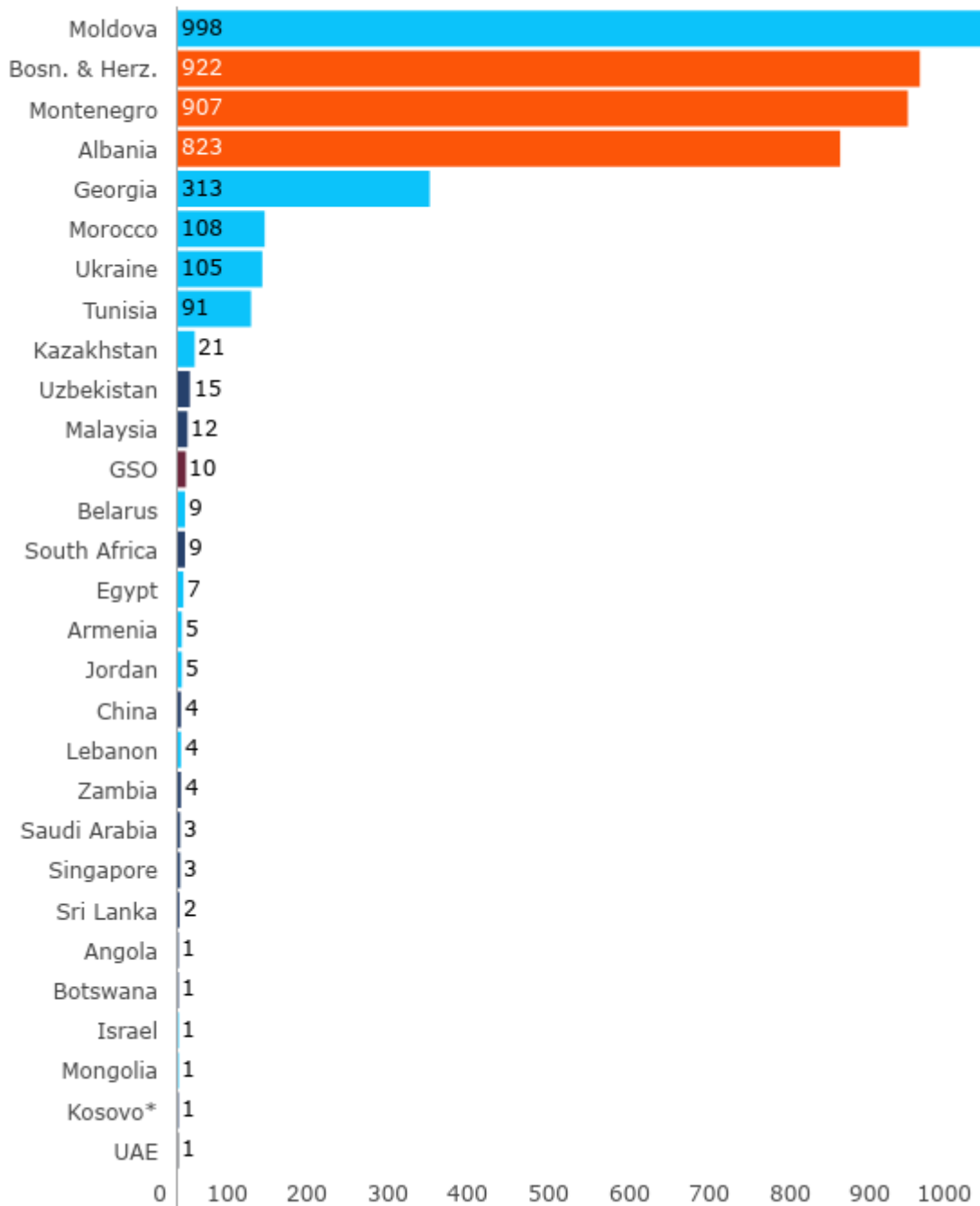
## 4.10 Household appliances and HVAC



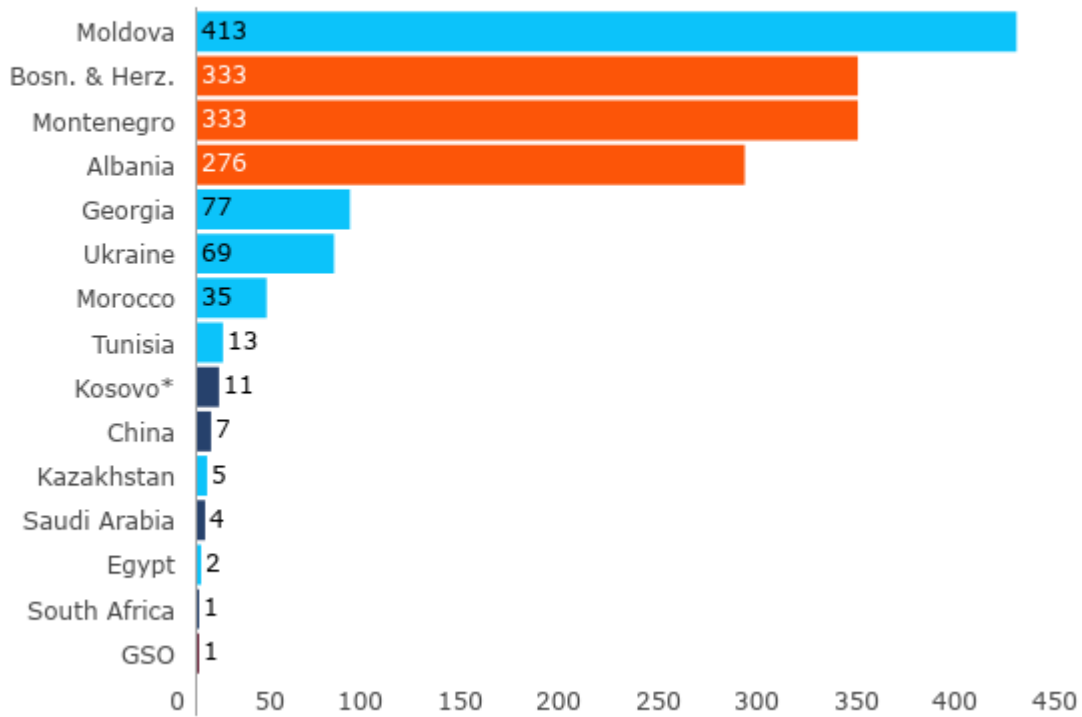
## 4.11 Mechanical and machinery



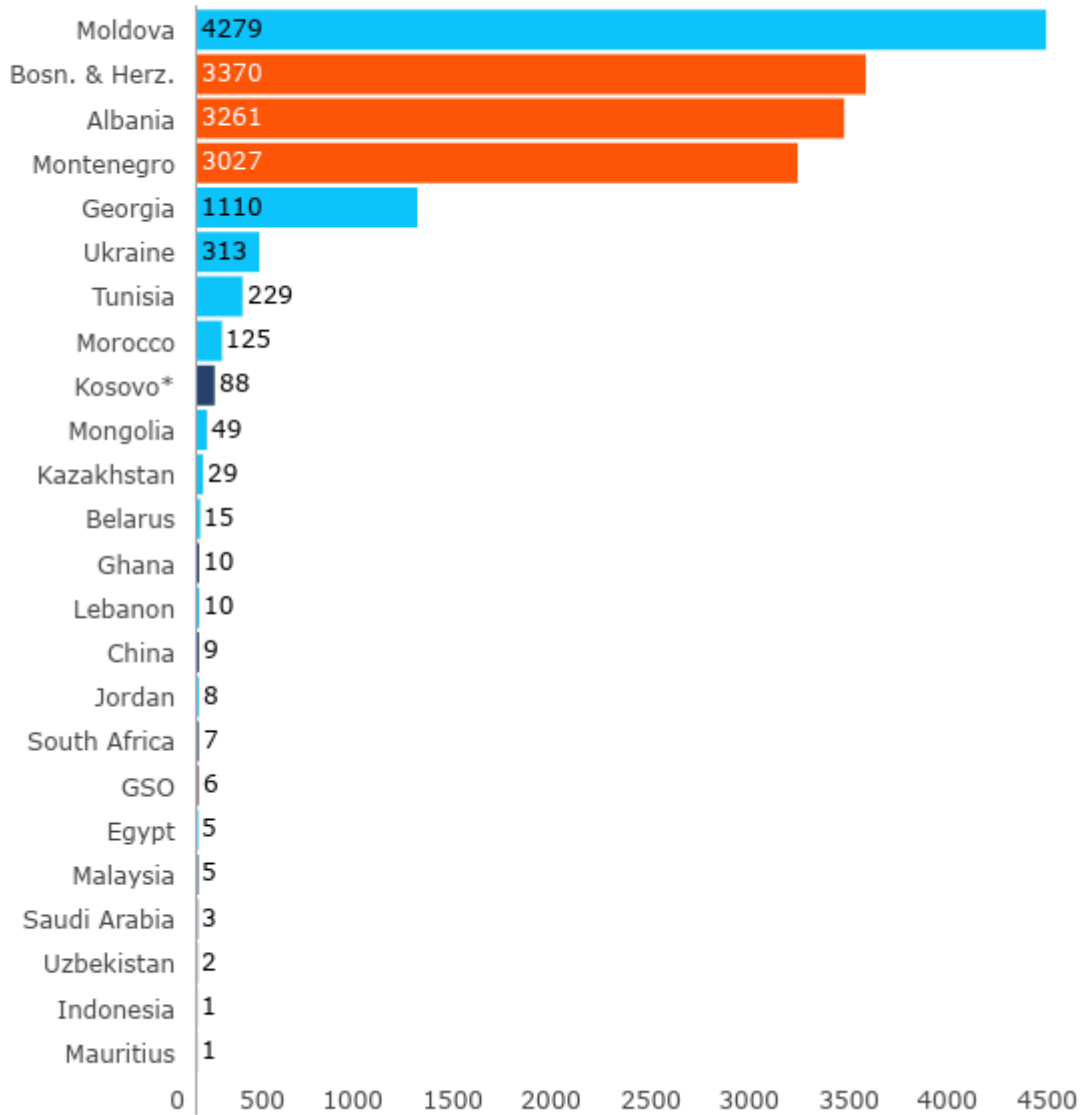
## 4.12 Mining and metals



## 4.13 Services



## 4.14 Transport and vehicles



# 5. Update

## 5.1 CEN and CENELEC outreach - cooperation frameworks

Currently, CEN and CENELEC have **12** Memoranda of Understanding with regional standardization organizations and **6** Cooperation Agreements with national standardization bodies outside CEN and CENELEC membership.

A new Cooperation Agreement between CEN, CENELEC and SAC (China) is currently being negotiated and is expected to be signed in the autumn.

In March 2022, CEN, CENELEC and BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) concluded a Cooperation Agreement 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.

A BIS study visit to Europe to meet CEN, CENELEC, ETSI, the European Commission, EFTA and some CEN and CENELEC members will take place end of June – beginning of July 2022 and will address opportunities for future cooperation.

In addition to the services and access provided to the **18** CEN and **11** CENELEC CSBs they also receive regular newsletters informing on main developments in CEN and CENELEC as well as updates on topics of specific interest including exchanges and events, tailored technical support and support to keep their standards catalogue up to date with latest versions of European deliverables.

Cooperation Agreements, MoUs and CSB status with CEN and CENELEC are tools to promote not only ISO and IEC standards and principles, but also to disseminate European homegrown standards and to promote the European Standardization System.

The table in Annex 1 details these cooperation frameworks.

## 5.2 Support to DSTU (Ukraine)

In February 2022, the CEN and CENELEC Presidential Committee reaffirmed and offered support of CEN and CENELEC to DSTU (Ukraine) as a Companion Standards Body with CEN and CENELEC.

The Presidential Committee also took the Decisions to put on hold cooperation with GOST R (Russia), BELST (Belarus) and EASC (Eurasian region).

Following these Decisions, CEN and CENELEC have created the Conflict Crisis Management Network (Conflict CMN), currently comprising 13 Members of CEN and CENELEC, and supported by CCMC.

The aims of the Network are:

- Enable a dynamic exchange on the different initiatives and approaches put in place at national level by CEN and CENELEC Members to support DSTU.

- Provide a platform for information exchange on the impact of the EU and other sanctions on standardization-related activities
- Share information on measures affecting standards development at national, European and international level.

So far, the Network has held 3 meetings and has addressed these issues:

- Need for guidance to experts in ISO and IEC technical committees
- The ongoing dialogue with the European Commission
- Coordination of European positions in ISO/IEC
- DSTU's issues and needs for in order to maintain their operational activities.

All CEN and CENELEC Members are welcome to join the Network at any time.

### 5.3 Mapping standards with Sustainable Development Goals

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 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 deliverables 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](#).

### 5.4 Addressing industry needs

CEN and CENELEC Strategy 2030 addresses its Goal 5:

- **Strategic goal**  
*Strengthen our leadership and ambition at the international level*
- **Strategic priority**  
*Enhanced global outreach and influence through strengthening ISO and IEC*
- **Strategic objective**  
*Strengthen and improve Members' outreach and influence at the international level*

Initiatives to address these aims include:

- [CEN-CENELEC Business Plan 2022](#) action "to flag European industry priorities for key International Partners". The action will include mapping the adoption of standards in those key markets for the priority sectors identified by European industry stakeholders in order to identify overlaps and gaps with Europe. Discussions are ongoing with IAF (CEN and CENELEC Industry Advisory Forum) to identify priority markets and sectors.
- [A proposal for a project under Strategy 2030](#) to launch in 2023 'International Market Access Mechanism' is under consideration. The aim of the proposed project is for priority markets outside Europe and priority sectors to put in place a process to continuously identify European industry's priorities for external market access for which



standards can support access. A decision on whether to proceed or not will be taken by the Presidential Committee in the autumn.

- Strategy 2030 – Project 5 is developing a mechanism to provide:
  - an early warning to CEN & CENELEC Members on strategic issues and new fields of activity being proposed at the international level, to enable to respond in a timely manner
  - and to allow Members to address areas that are strategic for Europe and identify possible activity in ISO & IEC.

Project 5 expects to deliver the mechanism for implementation before the end of 2022.



## CEN and CENELEC Global Outreach Report

# Annex 1 - CEN-CENELEC International Cooperation frameworks Status 2022-06-13

<b>Memoranda of Understanding</b>		
<b>Partners</b>	<b>Partner full name</b>	<b>Concluded on</b>
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
<b>Cooperation Agreements</b>		
<b>Partners</b>	<b>Partner full name</b>	<b>Concluded on</b>
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

<b>Companion Standardization Bodies (CSBs) in CEN</b>		
<b>Partners</b>	<b>Partner full name</b>	<b>Concluded on</b>
ANOR Cameroon	Agence des Normes et de la Qualité	2017-02-06
AZSTAND Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan Standardization Institute	2018-04-19
BELST Belarus	State Committee for Standardization of the Republic of Belarus	2017-09-20

CODINORM Côte D'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire Normalisation	2020-06-22
DSTU Ukraine	Ukrainian scientific research and training center for standardization, certification and quality problems (UkrNDNC)	2017-06-02
EOS Egypt	Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality Control	2018-01-15
GEOSTM Georgia	Georgian National Agency for Standards, Technical Regulation and Metrology	2017-06-22
IMANOR Morocco	Institut Marocain de Normalisation	2017-02-06
INNORPI Tunisia	Institut National de la Normalisation et de la Propriété Industrielle	2017-03-15
ISM Moldova	Institute for Standardization of Moldova	2017-06-05
JSMO Jordan	Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization	2017-09-24
KAZMEMST Kazakhstan	Committee for Technical Regulation and Metrology	2017-03-18
LIBNOR Lebanon	Lebanese Standards Institution	2019-05-08
MASM Mongolia	Mongolian Agency for Standardization and Metrology	2019-10-17
SA Australia	Standards Australia	2017-02-22
SARM Armenia	National Institute of Standards	2017-02-02
SII Israel	Standards Institute of Israel	2017-02-02
SNZO New Zealand	New Zealand Standards Organisation	2017-07-24

### Companion Standardization Bodies (CSBs) in CENELEC

Partners	Partner full name	Concluded on
BELST Belarus	State Committee for Standardization of the Republic of Belarus	2017-09-20

CODINORM Côte D'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire Normalisation	2021-01-01
IMANOR Morocco	Institut Marocain de Normalisation	2017-02-06
DSTU Ukraine	Ukrainian scientific research and training center for standardization, certification and quality problems (UkrNDNC)	2017-06-02
IEC NC of Egypt Egypt	IEC National Committee of Egypt	2017-06-07
GEOSTM Georgia	Georgian National Agency for Standards, Technical Regulation and Metrology	2017-06-22
INNORPI Tunisia	Institut National de la Normalisation et de la Propriété Industrielle	2017-03-15
ISM Moldova	Institute for Standardization of Moldova	2017-06-05
JSMO Jordan	Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization	2017-09-24
KAZMEMST Kazakhstan	Committee for Technical Regulation and Metrology	2017-03-18
SII Israel	Standards Institute of Israel	2017-02-02