



ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 Alignment

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

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Clause 1: Organizational structure and responsibilities for the technical work

1.5 Establishment of technical committees

1. Can the same committee number be retained when a Technical Committee (TC) or Subcommittee (SC) is re-established? (or in case of Project Committee (PC) be transformed into TC)

Yes. A proposal to re-establish a disbanded committee follows the same procedure as the establishment of a new committee or subcommittee. The original committee number may be retained.

1.8 Chairs of technical committees and subcommittees

2. May a Chair candidate come from a National Body other than the one holding the secretariat?

Yes. Secretariats are encouraged to consider a Chair candidate from a P-member other than their own. The candidate shall be selected in accordance with Annex L.

3. Is the nine-year limit for a Chair based on total or continuous service?

It is a maximum total of nine years as Chair of the same committee. The limit is cumulative; it is not restricted to uninterrupted service.

4. Does time serve as Chair-elect count towards the nine-year limit for a Chair?

No. The Chair-elect designation is intended to allow a future Chair to learn before taking office; the nine-year limit applies to service as Chair.

5. Can someone serve as Chair and later as Vice-Chair, or vice versa?

Yes. The Directives set separate maximum total periods for service as Chair and as Vice-Chair of the same committee. Service in one role is not counted against the limit for the other role.

6. How many Vice-Chairs may a committee appoint, and how are they appointed?

The Chair and Secretary/Committee Manager may propose one or more Vice-Chairs. Appointment requires approval by a two-thirds majority of the P-members voting.

7. What responsibilities may be assigned to a Vice-Chair?

The committee has flexibility to define the role. The responsibilities shall be substantive, not ceremonial, and shall be clearly described when the candidate is nominated. Examples may include supporting strategic planning, oversight of a defined portfolio of projects, or liaison coordination. The Chair remains responsible for the Chair's tasks.

8. Can a Vice-Chair replace the Chair at a meeting?

The Vice-Chair does not automatically assume the Chair's responsibilities. If the Chair is unexpectedly unavailable, the Secretary/Committee Manager may propose an acting Chair for that meeting, subject to the committee's approval.

9. What is the maximum term for a Vice-Chair?

The initial appointment is for up to three years and may be extended for one or two additional terms of up to three years each. The maximum total is nine years as Vice-Chair of the same committee.

1.12 Working groups

10. Shall approved projects be assigned to a Working Group?

Yes, approved projects (i.e., approved NP and subsequent stages) shall be assigned to a Working Group, except for Guides and projects following the Adoption Process. Projects following the Adoption Process may remain registered directly under the committee.

11. Regarding the new requirement for project allocation under Working Groups (clause 1.12), how will a document be registered within the ISO structure when development is led by CEN (Vienna Agreement projects)?

CEN-lead projects, under Vienna Agreement, are registered under the ISO committee directly rather than being assigned to an ISO WG.

12. What is the transition period for ISO projects currently registered directly under committees?

New projects shall be assigned to a Working Group from 5 October 2026. Existing projects registered directly under committees are to be moved to a new or existing Working Group by 1 April 2027. Projects that have reached the enquiry stage (40.00) or beyond by that date are not affected; projects involving PSDOs (Partner Standards Development Organization agreements) are reviewed case by case.

13. What happens to IEC Project Teams and Maintenance Teams?

Project Teams and Maintenance Teams will be transformed into Working Groups gradually. This means that the committees will be informed about the need to restructure their existing PTs and MTs into WGs, JPTs and JMTs to JWGs. The transition period is one year from the publication of the DP 1. After the deadline, the remaining PTs and MTs will be transformed by the Office of the CEO into WGs in sequential order.

14. Does transferring or merging an IEC PT or MT require a committee decision?

Yes, the committee should decide the appropriate Working Group structure, including whether the projects/documents are moved to an existing Working Group or a new Working Group is established. Where a new Working Group is established, the applicable Convenor arrangements also apply.

15. May an IEC PT or MT be merged with an existing Working Group covering the same subject?

Yes. Where the technical scope is aligned, the committee may decide to place the work in the existing Working Group rather than maintaining parallel structures.

16. When shall a Working Group be disbanded?

Six months after completion of its last project, a Working Group shall be disbanded by the Office of the CEO unless there is an ongoing PWI or the Secretary/Committee Manager has provided appropriate justification, such as an upcoming new or maintenance project.

17. Can a Working Group remain active when it has only a PWI?

Yes. An ongoing PWI can justify keeping an existing Working Group active. However, a new Working Group shall not be established solely to host a PWI where there is no other active project. In such cases, the committee should instead establish an ad hoc group.

18. Can a disbanded Working Group be re-established when new work arises?

Yes. A Working Group may be re-established when a new or maintenance project requires it.

19. Can a Working Group remain active solely to coordinate terminology or perform general research?

Not as an ongoing Working Group without a project, PWI or upcoming maintenance work. Coordination or advisory work should normally be handled through an advisory group or an ad hoc group, as appropriate.

20. Is a call for nominations required when a Convenor is reappointed?

Yes. Before any reappointment, the Secretary/Committee Manager shall issue a call at least six weeks in advance. The current Convenor may be included in that call. If no additional candidate is nominated, the proposed Convenor is appointed; if there are multiple candidates, a further six-week ballot is required to select one candidate with highest number of votes.

21. What happens if two Convenor candidates receive the same number of votes?

The Directives state that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes is appointed. If the result is tied, no candidate has received a higher number; the committee should therefore continue the selection process, for example through further discussion or a new ballot.

22. What happens if no Convenor is identified after the acting Convenor's six-month period or after the six-week ballot (acting convenors can be appointed when there is an unexpected vacancy in the convenorship)?

The committee should continue efforts to identify a candidate and issue a new call. Because an acting appointment is limited to six months, the committee should consult the responsible Technical Programme Manager/Technical Officer on the interim arrangements if no candidate is available.

23. Can a Working Group appoint a Vice-Convenor or several Co-Convenors?

The Directives do not establish a Vice-Convenor role. In ISO, a Working Group may have more than one Convenor only in the case of a twinning arrangement or a Joint Working Group. In IEC, a Working Group may have more than one Convenor where justified, although this is generally discouraged and the respective roles and responsibilities should be clearly defined. Joint Working Groups may have Co-Convenors. A Working Group Secretary may support the Convenor.

24. Is the process for appointing a Working Group Secretary the same as for appointing a Working Group Convenor?

No. The appointment procedure for Working Group Convenors does not apply to Working Group Secretaries. A Working Group Secretary is nominated and confirmed by their National Body.

25. Who convenes Working Group and project-specific meetings?

The Convenor convenes Working Group meetings. A Project Leader may convene meetings that relate specifically to the Project Leader's project.

26. What happens to committee or Working Group documents when a group is disbanded and later reactivated?

Under the organization-specific document platforms (e.g., ISO Documents), documents may cease to be visible while the group is inactive. The historical documents become available again when the group is reactivated. Committees should confirm platform-specific access arrangements with the responsible Technical Programme Manager or Technical Officer.

27. Can a disbanded Working Group be restored with the same number?

Yes in ISO, no in IEC (previous membership is not recovered).

28. How should a late Convenor nomination be handled?

A late nomination may be accepted before the Convenor ballot is launched. Once the ballot has opened, further nominations should not be accepted. If the call produces no candidate, the call should be reissued; an unexpected vacancy may be covered by an acting Convenor for a maximum of six months while the call is conducted.

29. What should a committee do when a Working Group Convenor resigns?

The Secretary/Committee Manager shall launch a call for candidates and complete the appointment process in Clause 1.12.1. An acting Convenor may be appointed by the committee leadership for a maximum of six months while the call is conducted.

30. May a Working Group be dedicated to maintaining several related documents?

Yes. A Working Group may be responsible for maintenance and revision projects covering several related documents, provided its terms of reference and work programme are clear.

31. Does the nine-year maximum term for a committee Chair also apply to Working Group Convenors?

No. The Directives do not specify a maximum number of terms for Working Group Convenors.

1.13 Groups having advisory functions within a committee

32. Are Chair Advisory Groups (CAGs) still permitted under Clause 1.13?

Yes. Chair Advisory Groups (CAGs) remain permitted. However, a CAG is a type of Advisory Group (AG), not a separate category of group. For this reason, CAGs are listed as AGs rather than as a distinct group type.

1.14 Ad hoc groups

33. Can an ad hoc group develop a preliminary work item?

Yes. A new PWI may be assigned to an existing or new ad hoc group.

34. Are ad hoc groups still permitted before a Working Group is established?

Yes. An ad hoc group may be established before a Working Group and may, for example, be used to develop a Preliminary Work Item (PWI) or prepare future work.

35. Do the reappointment or replacement of Advisory Group (AG) and Ad Hoc Group (AHG) Convenors require a call for candidates?

No. The six-week call for candidates specified in Clause 1.12.1 applies to Working Group Convenors. As the Directives do not explicitly establish the same requirement for AG and AHG Convenors, committees may determine the appropriate appointment or reappointment arrangements for these groups.

Clause 2: Development of International Standards

2.1 The project approach

36. What is the overall limit date for a project?

All work items other than PWIs are subject to a 36-month limit date to reach the approval stage. A project is also cancelled if it has not reached the enquiry stage six months before that limit date.

37. Does the 36-month rule require projects to take 36 months?

No. The 36-month period is a maximum limit, not a required duration. Committees may progress projects more quickly and may omit the committee stage where the applicable conditions are met.

38. Which projects are eligible for a 12-month extension?

A single extension of up to 12 months is available for International Standards and amendments to International Standards. It does not apply to TS, TR, PAS, SRD or their amendments.

39. How are existing ISO projects with a nine-month extension treated?

On 5 October 2026, ISO International Standard projects already benefiting from a nine-month extension are transferred automatically to the new 12-month extension.

40. Is a committee decision required for a project extension?

For IEC, the Secretary requests extension through Committee Officers Dashboard. For ISO, the Committee Manager may apply the 12-month extension in ISO Projects for eligible projects; the previous extension request form is no longer required.

41. Does a project need to enter or complete the approval stage by the limit date?

It shall reach the approval stage by the limit date. In ISO stage-code terms, this is stage 50.00. In IEC this means that IEC Secretariat has received and validated FDIS for processing, in case of enquiry draft going for publication directly, this means receiving final version of the draft for publication.

42. What happens if a project does not reach the enquiry stage in time?

The project is automatically cancelled if it has not reached the enquiry stage six months before the approval stage limit date. For ISO projects without an extension, this corresponds to stage 40.00 by 30 months after stage 10.99.

43. Does time spent on interlaboratory testing count towards the development time?

Time spent on interlaboratory testing during development is not counted towards the overall development time, provided that the Secretary/Committee Manager has completed the applicable administrative steps (e.g. in ISO, submitted the Interlaboratory Testing (ITL)).

44. Does use of OSD provide a longer project extension?

No. The project limit dates and extension rules do not depend on whether the project is developed in OSD.

45. Can a Project Leader obtain Zoom account even if the Project Leader is not the Convenor?

Yes. A Project Leader can send a request to webconferencing@iso.org or itsupport@iec.ch.

46. What is the difference between the Project Leader and Project Editor?

The Project Leader leads the project and remains responsible for project delivery and proof review. The optional Project Editor updates and edits project documents and ensures conformity with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, following the group's editing instructions. If no Project Editor is appointed, the Project Leader assumes those responsibilities.

47. How many Project Leaders and Project Editors may a project have?

Each project shall have one Project Leader and may have one Project Editor.

IEC note: For operational purposes, additional Project Editors may be recorded in IEC systems where necessary to provide access to Online Standards Development (OSD).

48. What happens to projects that currently have more than one Project Leader?

The committee shall designate which individual remains as Project Leader. Where appropriate, another individual may be appointed as the Project Editor.

49. When may a Project Leader and a Project Editor be appointed?

The role may be appointed through the applicable proposal/result workflow or later during the project when needed, by committee resolution. Project Leader and Project Editor can be indicated in NP form, and both can be approved at NP stage. The Project Editor can be selected from the members of the relevant group at any time after the work.

50. What access will the Project Editor have in OSD?

The Project Editor will have the same OSD permissions as a Project Leader.

51. What happens if an FDIS ballot fails close to the project limit date?

If there is insufficient time within the 36-month limit and any applicable 12-month extension to conduct a second FDIS ballot or a DTS ballot, as decided by the Chair, the project is cancelled.

52. Do JTC 1 subcommittees need JTC 1 approval for a project extension?

No. The extension remains subject to the eligibility and limit-date rules in Clause 2.1.6.

53. Who may serve as Project Leader?

The Project Leader shall be a member of the Working Group responsible for the project.

54. Has the role of Project Editor changed (in JTC 1)? Who will appear in ISO Projects for each project?

During project development, the role of the Project Editor remains substantially unchanged. However, the 2026 edition of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 no longer assigns a Project Editor role after publication, unlike the current JTC 1 Supplement.

In ISO Projects, the project-related roles displayed are Project Leader, Project Editor and Convenor. One individual may hold more than one role.

In IEC Project Portal, the Project Leader is displayed in both the work programme and project/publication records, while the Project Editor is displayed only in project/publication records.

Co-editors (in JTC 1) are not listed in the ISO Global Directory or IEC Expert Management System.

2.2 Preliminary stage (“PWI stage”)

55. How long may a PWI remain on the work programme?

A PWI that does not progress to the proposal stage within 24 months is automatically cancelled. As a transition measure, PWIs that have already exceeded 24 months on 5 October 2026 have until 1 April 2027 to progress to the proposal stage. Any remaining PWIs will be automatically cancelled on that date.

56. How can complex work be prepared before a formal project starts?

A committee may use the preliminary stage and register a PWI to investigate the subject and prepare the proposal. The PWI is subject to the 24-month limit.

2.3 Proposal stage (“NP stage”)

57. What is the default duration of an NP ballot and when may it be shortened?

The default NP ballot period is 12 weeks. The Chair may shorten it to eight weeks, in consultation with the Secretary/Committee Manager, the Office of the CEO and the proposer, where appropriate and duly justified. Such a decision may be taken, for example,

if a proposal to shorten the ballot period is raised during the plenary before the ballot is opened. This provision is intended to provide flexibility.

58. May a committee decide that all future NP ballots will last eight weeks?

No. Twelve weeks remains the default. The decision to shorten a ballot is made for the specific proposal where appropriate and justified by the committee Chair in consultation with the Secretary/Committee Manager, the Office of the CEO and the proposer.

59. Why is an SC-level NP made available to the parent TC?

It is made available to keep the parent committee informed of work initiated within its substructure. The SC remains responsible for the NP decision; comments from the TC may be considered during development.

60. Must a negative vote on an NP be justified?

Yes. When responding to the NP ballot, National Bodies shall provide a statement justifying a negative vote.

61. What does consultation with the Office of the CEO mean when shortening an NP ballot?

For operational purposes, the committee should contact its responsible ISO Technical Programme Manager or IEC Technical Officer, as applicable.

Clause 3: Development of other documents

62. Do the 36-month project limits also apply to TS, TR, PAS and SRD?

Yes. Work items other than PWIs are subject to the 36-month limit. However, the single 12-month extension is limited to International Standards and amendments to International Standards.

63. Can documents other than International Standards be amended?

Yes. The 2026 edition permits amendments to other document types (IS, TS, TR and SRD) under the applicable procedures.

64. What happens if a ballot on a document other than an International Standard (DTS, DSRD, DTR or DPAS) fails and there is insufficient time within the 36 month limit to conduct a second DTS, DSRD, DTR or DPAS ballot?

For such cases a subsequent ballot may be launched only if stage 50.00 (in IEC acceptance of the draft for ballot by IEC Secretariat) for that ballot can be reached within the 36-month limit; otherwise, the project will be cancelled.

65. Does the new “gender responsiveness assessment” requirement (present in the NP form) extend to alternative deliverables (PAS, TR)?

No, the requirement only applies to documents subject to the NP form, not to projects approved through committee resolution.

Clause 4: Maintenance of documents

66. What replaces ISO Systematic Review ballots?

Committees become responsible for reviewing their documents before the stability date and deciding whether to confirm, revise, amend, convert or withdraw them. There is no automatic systematic review ballot under the new approach.

67. What is a stability date?

The stability date is the year until which a committee expects a published document to remain unchanged. The stability period concludes at the end of that calendar year (31 December).

68. What is the maximum stability period?

For a first edition, the stability date may be set up to five years after publication. Following a review or a subsequent edition, a new stability date may be set up to 12 years. A document may still be revised, amended, converted or withdrawn earlier.

69. Who sets the stability date and when?

The committee determines the stability date. During development, the proposed stability date is shown on the enquiry draft and, where applicable, the approval draft, and is assigned to the published document.

70. Will the stability date be visible in the draft?

Yes. The Directives require the stability date to be shown on the cover page of the enquiry draft and, where applicable, the FDIS, DTS, DSRD, DTR or DPAS.

71. Can a document be revised before its stability date?

Yes. Committees are encouraged not to initiate revisions at the last minute. Instead, they should plan revisions in advance and ideally complete them before the stability date, following a more proactive project management approach.

72. What happens when a document reaches its stability date?

Before the stability date is reached, the committee reviews the document and decides whether to confirm it with a new stability date, revise it, amend it, convert it or withdraw it. The decision may be taken at a meeting or by correspondence.

73. Will Committee Managers receive reminders about stability dates?

Committee Managers will receive notifications 12 and six months before the stability date (i.e. in January and June), and can obtain a list of committee publications and their stability dates from ISO Projects. In IEC information concerning stability dates is freely available and accessible on committee's stability page.

74. What happens at the beginning of the stability-date year in ISO?

An ISO Projects task is generated at the beginning of the year to remind the Committee Manager that the committee shall decide how to maintain the publication before the stability date is reached.

75. How are stability dates assigned to existing ISO publications during transition (5 October 2025 to 1 May 2027)?

The transition arrangements assign stability dates automatically. In most cases, the planned systematic review year becomes the stability date. The new maintenance approach takes effect on 1 May 2027.

76. Does publication of an amendment change the stability date of the base document?

Yes. When an amendment is published, the stability date of the original publication is updated to the new date agreed at the enquiry stage or, where applicable, at the Approval stage of the amendment. Committees should therefore review and revise the stability date of the amended document as part of the amendment process.

77. Are (ISO) minor revisions still available for editorial corrections?

No. Minor revisions are no longer provided for. Editorial corrections should be handled through the normal revision process. Where appropriate, the committee may skip the committee stage and, if there are no technical changes, proceed from enquiry directly to publication.

78. What is the difference between a revision and an amendment?

A revision replaces the existing edition with a new edition. An amendment modifies or adds specific content while the base document remains in force together with the amendment. The committee should choose the route according to the scope and extent of the changes.

79. What is a clarification and can it change normative content?

A clarification is a rapid response to an ambiguity in a published document. It shall not add or change normative content and shall not modify the document's provisions.

80. Are clarifications normative deliverables?

No. A clarification is informative and cannot introduce or modify requirements, recommendations or other normative changes.

81. How are clarifications made available?

The clarification is distributed through the organization's designated publication channel (e.g., ISO Webstore page and IEC Webstore). Clarifications are made available without charge.

82. Do already published documents need a Project Leader or Project Editor?

No. A Project Leader or Project Editor does not need to be assigned to a document that is already published. Those roles apply to active projects (e.g., standards under development).

83. Are stability dates assigned while a project is under development?

The proposed stability date is shown on the enquiry and approval drafts, but the stability date is assigned to the published document. Stability dates apply to the published document types specified in Clause 4.

84. What is published when a (request for) corrigendum is approved?

Both a stand-alone corrigendum and a corrected version of the affected document are published.

Clause 5: Meetings

85. What meeting formats are recognized?

The Directives recognize face-to-face meetings and virtual meetings. A face-to-face meeting may provide remote participation; “hybrid” is no longer a separate meeting category.

86. Is remote participation mandatory for every face-to-face meeting?

No. Remote participation should be offered on a best-effort basis. Where it is not offered, the meeting organizer should provide a brief justification.

The technical management board expects remote participation to be made available for face-to-face meetings. However, this may not always be possible in practice, depending on the circumstances and available facilities.

The new approach is intended to be simpler and more practical.

87. Do the meeting-format rules also apply to Working Group meetings?

Yes. The principles in Clause 5 apply to committee meetings and subgroup meetings, including Working Groups.

88. Must a meeting stop if remote participants lose their connection?

A face-to-face meeting is not dependent on uninterrupted remote access. Organizers should nevertheless make best efforts to support remote participation and should manage the meeting fairly in light of the circumstances.

89. Who decides the meeting format?

The committee or working group leadership (as appropriate) decides on the meeting format, which must be clearly stated in the meeting notice, and is based on the nature of the work, the need for interaction, expected participation and practical constraints. They then coordinate with the host.

90. Do the document-distribution deadlines apply to advisory groups and ad hoc groups?

The deadlines for Working Groups and other committee subgroups apply to advisory groups. Ad hoc groups are exempt from those minimum deadlines.

91. When is a meeting report considered approved?

The report/minutes shall be distributed within four weeks after the meeting. If the Secretary/Committee Manager receives no objection within four weeks of distribution, the report is considered approved.

92. Are formal minutes required for every recurring Working Group working session?

Each meeting shall be documented sufficiently to record decisions and agreed actions. The level of detail may be proportionate to the meeting, but the record shall allow the group's decisions and outcomes to be understood.

93. Who may record or transcribe a meeting?

Committee meetings may be recorded or transcribed only by the Secretary/Committee Manager, provided that all participants have been informed at the start of the meeting and no participant objects. A participant may request that recording or transcription be switched off during that participant's intervention.

For subgroup meetings (such as Working Groups, advisory groups and ad hoc groups), the same conditions apply to the Convenor, Secretary/Committee Manager, Project Leader, Project Editor or another designated individual.

94. How long may meeting recordings or transcripts be retained?

They may be used only to support preparation of the report/minutes or clarify what was said. They remain in the custody of the designated individual (see Clause 5.6), are confidential, shall not be shared with third parties, and shall be destroyed once the report/minutes are approved.

95. May AI be used to prepare meeting minutes?

AI tools may be used only in accordance with the applicable ISO or IEC guidance and the confidentiality and recording requirements in Clause 5.6. AI-generated output is not authoritative and shall be reviewed by the responsible person.

96. Can a P-member that did not attend a meeting challenge a decision?

If a member considers that a decision has been taken contrary to the Directives or the interests of international trade or public factors, the appeal provisions in Clause 6 are available.

97. Late documents at plenary meetings: What does "all P-members or Experts present agree to proceed" mean in practice?

There are two separate considerations. First, the meeting participants must agree to consider the late document as part of the agenda. Second, if a decision is proposed on the basis of a late document, the decision may proceed only if no P-member present objects. If a P-member objects, the decision shall be deferred and handled through the normal process.

Clause 6: Appeals

98. When should the appeal mechanism be used?

An appeal may be made against a committee decision on the grounds specified in Clause 6, including procedural concerns. The appeal follows the escalation route and time limits set out in that clause.

Annexes

Annex F: Adoption process

99. What does the Adoption Process replace?

It replaces the former fast-track procedure and the JTC 1 PAS transposition process with one route for adopting an existing published document as an International Standard.

100. What is the purpose of the Adoption Process?

It allows a committee to adopt an existing externally developed document to address a recognized gap in its work programme without repeating unnecessary development.

101. Is the document expected to be adopted with technical modifications?

No. The process is intended to adopt the existing document without technical modification. If substantial technical changes are needed, the Adoption Process shall be terminated or, where that option was selected, the document may proceed through the regular development process.

102. Is there a committee draft stage in the Adoption Process?

No. The Adoption Process does not include a committee draft stage. Following the internal acceptance step, the document proceeds to enquiry in accordance with Annex F.

103. Who may submit a document through the Adoption Process?

A proposal may come through the committee/liaison route or through an eligible external organization that has been accepted as a Recognized Submitter, subject to the conditions in Annex F.

104. Is Recognized Submitter status valid across all committees?

No. Recognition is committee-specific. Approval in one committee does not automatically confer status in another ISO or IEC committee.

105. Do existing cooperation or PSDO arrangements require Recognized Submitter approval?

No. Documents submitted under an applicable cooperation or PSDO arrangement follow that arrangement rather than the Recognized Submitter application route.

106. Does a Category A liaison need to submit an explanatory report when proposing one of its documents for adoption?

No. The explanatory report is required for an external organization that is not a liaison to the committee. A liaison follows the committee and liaison organization route.

107. Does a Category A liaison need committee approval for each document proposed for adoption?

Yes. Each proposed document is considered through the applicable adoption proposal process (see F.3.1).

108. What happens if technical comments show that significant work is required?

The Chair may terminate the Adoption Process. If the proposer selected the option in the submission form, the document may instead proceed through the regular development process.

109. Does the Adoption Process create a dual-logo publication?

No. The Adoption Process does not itself create a dual-logo publication with the originating organization.

110. What are mentors in the Adoption Process?

Mentors provide advisory support to the originating organization or Recognized Submitter. The role is normally performed by the Chair and Secretary/Committee Manager or another qualified committee member they designate.

111. Does the Adoption Process apply to Vienna Agreement (in ISO) or Frankfurt Agreement (in IEC) projects?

No in IEC. The application of the Adoption Process to Vienna Agreement projects in ISO will be clarified before 5 October 2026.

112. Can a Category C liaison initiate the Adoption Process?

Yes, through the Recognized Submitter route, subject to the eligibility and committee-approval requirements in Annex F.

113. Can a PAS proposal be submitted directly to a JTC 1 subcommittee?

This will be clarified in JTC 1 SD 9.

Annex Q: Harmonized approach for management system standards

114. Have the procedures for management system standards changed?

The procedures for management system standards have not changed. They are now split between the Directives Part 1, *Annex Q - Harmonized Approach for the Procedures for the technical work* and the Directives Part 2, Amendment 1 for the *Principles and rules for the structure and drafting of MSS*.

115. Will it be mandatory to apply these rules for standards similar MSS? E.g. standards defining specific roles or steps to be processed?

116. Only if the document qualifies as a management system standard (MSS). Otherwise, the MSS procedures do not apply.

Other

117. Will the ISO and IEC stage codes change?

For IEC, the stage codes will remain unchanged. For ISO, the stage codes previously used for systematic reviews will be repurposed to support the new stability-date maintenance approach.

The stage codes are available on the following webpages:

ISO: <https://www.iso.org/stage-codes.html>

IEC: <https://www.iec.ch/standards-development/stage-codes>

118. Will Annex IEC/SJ on "Terminology in IEV" be removed and converted into IEC Guide 128? When will it happen?

Annex SJ is removed from Directives and is replaced by IEC Guide 128 which is currently being developed, hopefully published later this year.