Standardization Roadmap – The future of work
EUROSHNET 2019
Standardization organizations – in a nutshell

**National**

- **453** employees
- **33,500** external experts
- **2,700+** members
- **69** standards committees
Standardization organizations – in a nutshell

European

34 members

397 technical committees

1.639 working groups

15.000 standards

* exemplary representation of the logos. A list of all members can be viewed here: https://standards.cen.eu/dyn/www/?p=CENWEB:5

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Standardization organizations – in a nutshell

International

164 members

247 technical committees

2,674 working groups

21,500 standards

* exemplary representation of the logos. A list of all members can be viewed here: https://www.iso.org/members.html
Unlike laws, standards are not legally binding. Their use only becomes binding when this is stipulated in legislation or in a contract.
Types of standards / specifications

- **Standard**
  - DIN (EU)
  - EN (EU)
  - ISO (int'l)

- **Specification**
  - DIN SPEC (national)
  - CWA (EU)
  - TS (EU/int'l)

- **Corporate standard**

**Development time**

**Grade of consensus**

- Open group of experts
- Closed group of experts
How are standards developed?

01
Anyone can submit a proposal for standards work.

The responsible committee reviews the need for a standard in this sector.

02
Stakeholders develop content of standards in a consensus-based process.

experts from industry, research, politics and consumer protection bring their expertise to standards work.
How are standards developed?

EU or Int’l committee (CEN/ISO)

National committees

Stakeholders
How are standards developed?

01
Anyone can submit a proposal for standards work.

The responsible committee reviews the need for a standard in this sector.

02
Stakeholders develop content of standards in a consensus-based process.

Experts from industry, research, politics and consumer protection bring their expertise to standards work.

03
The draft standard is made available for public comment.

All those involved in the standards project revise the standard based on the comments received.

04
DIN publishes the final DIN Standard…

…and reviews it no later than every five years.
How are specifications developed?

01
Anyone can initiate a CWA / DIN SPEC project.

A CWA / DIN SPEC is the fastest way to take an innovative idea and establish it on the market.

02
During the workshop phase, a minimum of three parties develop the content of the CWA / DIN SPEC.

CWAs / DIN SPECs do not require full consensus and the involvement of all stakeholders. The workshop participants decide whether or not to make the CWA draft available for public comment.

03
Publication of the final CWA / DIN SPEC…

…so that innovative solutions can quickly be established on the market. Any CWA / DIN SPEC can be used as a basis for developing a full Standard.
DIN and „The future of work“

Advancing new topics – since 2012

- Biotechnology 2012
- Industry 4.0 2013
- "Energiewende“ (energy transition) 2013
- Smart textiles 2017
- Logistics 2012
- Smart City 2013
- Services 2015
- Quantum technology 2018

The future of work 2017
What is our goal?

The standardization roadmap is intended to show which areas influencing the workplace and the immediate working environment of people can be supported by standardization. Furthermore, it is to be shown in which areas other bodies, such as political or entrepreneurial decisions, are more suitable and standardization plays a supporting role.
How will we achieve our goal?

01 Identification of trends and topics that will influence future work

02 Identification of standardization potential in these areas

03 Recommendations for action

04 Clear delimitation of topics
Standardization roadmap „The future of work“

What is the current status?

THE FUTURE OF WORK: STANDARDIZATION POTENTIALS

Corporate governance

Work-oriented skills development

General governance

Forms of work organisation

AI & Data
What’s next?

- Finalizing a first draft
- Open call for comments
- Including comments into the final draft
- Publication of the document in November 2019

- If you are interested in commenting or reviewing the draft: Please contact me!
Current standardization activities in the field of „The future of work“

May I give you an example? Or three?

- **Smart glasses** (Workshop)
  - Identification of standardization needs

- **Digital scaffolding** (DIN SPEC)
  - Digital planning, testing and required documentation of scaffolding

- **Proficiency assessment** (DIN SPEC)
  - Quality Requirements for video-based proficiency assessments

Any other ideas? Please contact me.
Thanks a lot!

Contact details
Philipp Albrecht
philipp.albrecht@din.de
+49 (0) 30 2601-2409
Benefits of standardization

Everyone benefits from standards

They enhance efficiency and quality.

They promote trade.

They make products safe and environmentally friendly.
Benefits for consumers

- **Consumer Information**
  Consumers have access to important information on product use and characteristics.

- **Saving Resources**
  Resources are used effectively.

- **Data Protection**
  Personal data are protected.

- **Compatibility**
  Components fit and function together.

- **Easy Handling**
  The needs of the user take priority.

- **Durability**
  Standards make products more robust and durable.

- **Safety**
  Standards ensure products are safe to use.

- **Accessibility**
  Products are accessible to all consumers.
Distribution of committees

CEN - Europe

- DIN 30.15%
- AFNOR 20.88%
- BSI 12.63%
- NEN 9.02%
- UNI 7.73%
- SIS 3.61%
- UNE 2.58%
- NBN 2.32%
- SNV 2.32%
- DS 1.29%

ISO - International

- DIN 17.54%
- ANSI 14.78%
- BSI 10.22%
- AFNOR 10.08%
- JISC 9.94%
- SAC 7.60%
- SIS 3.59%
- SA 3.31%
- UNI 2.76%
- KATS 2.62%