

The ISO Survey of ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 14001 Certificates – 2003

Snapshot of a moving target

- ISO itself does not perform certification to its ISO 9000 and ISO 14001 management system standards and does not issue ISO 9000 and ISO 14001 certificates. However, it frequently receives requests for information on the number of certificates and this led the organization to undertake *The ISO Survey*, which is now in its 11th year. ISO provides the basic results free-of-charge as a public information service.
- *The ISO Survey* is a snapshot of a moving target. There is no central database of ISO 9000 and ISO 14001 certifications. These are carried out independently of ISO by more than 750¹⁾ certification bodies active around the world.
- ISO performs the survey annually by requesting certification data from a variety of sources, including national standards institutes, accreditation and certification bodies and regional databases (the sources are indicated in the country tables). The figures that appear in the survey do not come from ISO, but from disparate sources and this gives rise to variations in the quality and quantity of the data that are beyond the control of ISO.
- In view of these difficulties, the survey has never pretended to academic rigour in its compilation, to scientific accuracy in its results, nor to being exhaustive. The survey does not therefore attempt an in-depth analysis of the results, and a degree of caution is advised in interpreting these.
- Despite the limitations of *The ISO Survey*, it is eagerly awaited each year since it provides a unique indicator to the worldwide implementation of ISO's management system standards – although it should be remembered that organizations may also implement and benefit from the standards without seeking certification.
- Last, but not least, the total figures are the resultant of many factors: new certificates, a switch from multiple, single-site certificates to single, multiple-site certificates or transfer to sector specific management system standards and withdrawal of certificates. It has not been possible to analyze precisely the impact of these factors. Consequently, ISO intends to improve and refine the modalities for the collection of data for the 2004 edition, in particular to obtain a clearer picture of single multiple-site certificates as well as of certification to other ISO management system standards.

1) This total is based on the accredited certification bodies listed in *The ISO Directory of ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 accreditation and certification bodies*, of which the latest, online version can be consulted free of charge in the ISO 9000 section on ISO's Web site: www.iso.org

2003 – year of transition for ISO 9000

Compiling figures of ISO 9000 certificates in 2003 has proved both challenging and instructive, for reasons including the following:

- Following the 15 December 2003 deadline for transition from the 1994 versions of the ISO 9001, ISO 9002 and ISO 9003 standards, ISO 9001:2000 became the only ISO 9000 standard for accredited certification recognized by ISO and the International Accreditation Forum (IAF).
- A percentage of 1994 version certificate holders did not meet the transition deadline. This edition of the survey attempts to give an idea of the overall picture by including 1994 version certificates *where available*. However, it should be recognized that this is no more than an indication since a number of certification bodies did not provide data on the 1994 versions because they had already removed these figures from their databases.
- Certification is evolving and developments such as the increase in multiple-site certificates and the spread of sector-specific quality management system (QMS) requirements have had an impact on the worldwide total of ISO 9000 certificates. The survey provides pointers to these developments in the section **“Evolution of certification”**.
- In countries with lots of “late starters”, the end-2003 totals of 1994 version certificates may be misleading because they include organizations that had in fact made the transition by the deadline, and been audited, but had not yet been officially certified to the new version. In some cases, demand for certification services reached such a peak that certification bodies put their resources into auditing clients, leaving verification of the audit results and issuance of a certificate for later.
- In transitioning clients to ISO 9001:2000, a number of certification bodies formally withdrew their 1994 certificates and included these in their responses to *The ISO Survey* request for numbers of withdrawn certificates, thus artificially increasing the total of non-transitioned certificates. For this reason, *The ISO Survey – 2003* does not include a table of withdrawn ISO 9000 certificates because of the difficulty in accurately accounting them.
- Accreditation and certification bodies, and other observers, were putting at 85-90 % the proportion of certificate holders to have met the transition deadline, which corresponds to the end-2003 result of the survey.
- At the end of 2003, two weeks after the transition deadline, the number of ISO 9001:2000 certificates was 500 125 – equivalent to 89 % of the 2002 world total of 561 747 of ISO 9000 (old and new versions) certificates.
- The 11 % of non-ISO 9001:2000 certificates identified by the survey at the end of 2003 cannot be taken as a final measure of the transition :
 - this 11 % includes organizations that have made the transition since the deadline, or are still to do so during the course of 2004. These include “late starters” in the transition process who were unable to complete it by the deadline, and also includes organizations that, due for a re-certification audit in 2004, decided to make the transition by this date.

The ISO Survey of ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 14001 Certificates – 2003

(to 31 December 2003)

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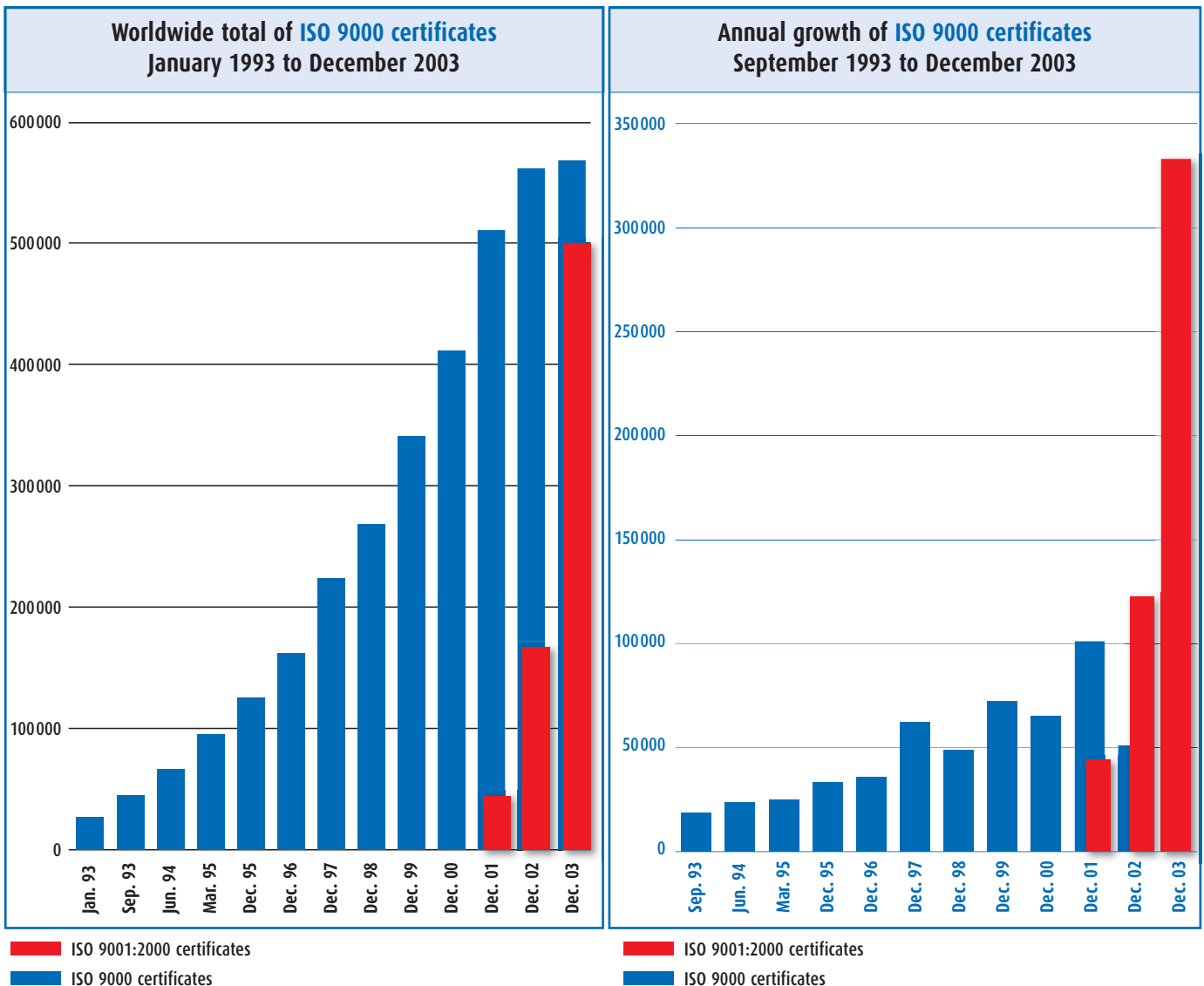
Note: this is the free, abridged version. The Table of Contents and page numbering of the complete version have been retained to indicate the additional material offered in the latter. The complete version comprises a combined report and CD-ROM and costs 47 Swiss francs.

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The ISO Survey: ISO 9000 global picture



Following the 15 December 2003 deadline for transition from the 1994 versions of ISO 9001, ISO 9002 and ISO 9003, ISO 9001:2000 became the only ISO 9000 standard for accredited certification recognized by ISO and the IAF. The 2003 survey still includes ISO 9001/2/3:1994 figures for 2001, 2002 and 2003 together with the ISO 9001:2000 certification figures.

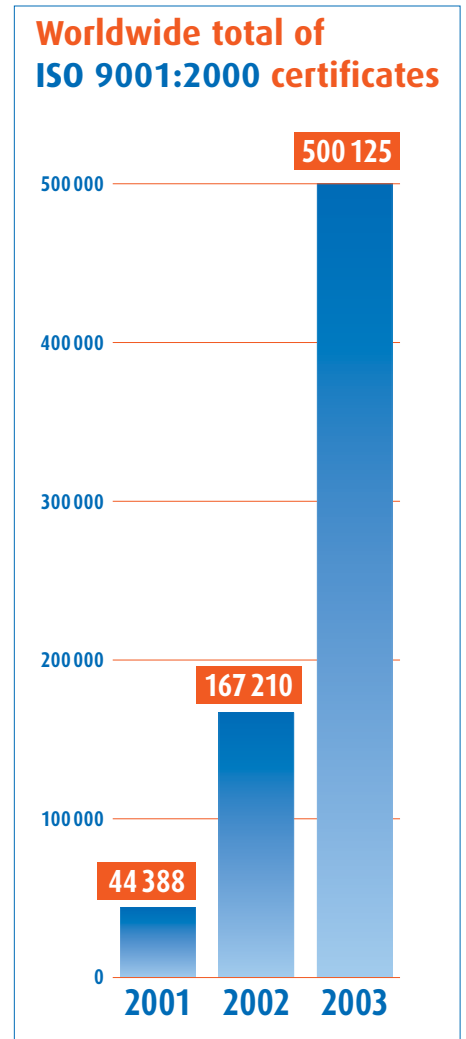
The tenth and twelfth editions of the survey are being retained on ISO's Web site for those interested in comparing the detailed figures for previous ISO 9000 versions right back to the first survey in January 1993.

Principal results – ISO 9001:2000

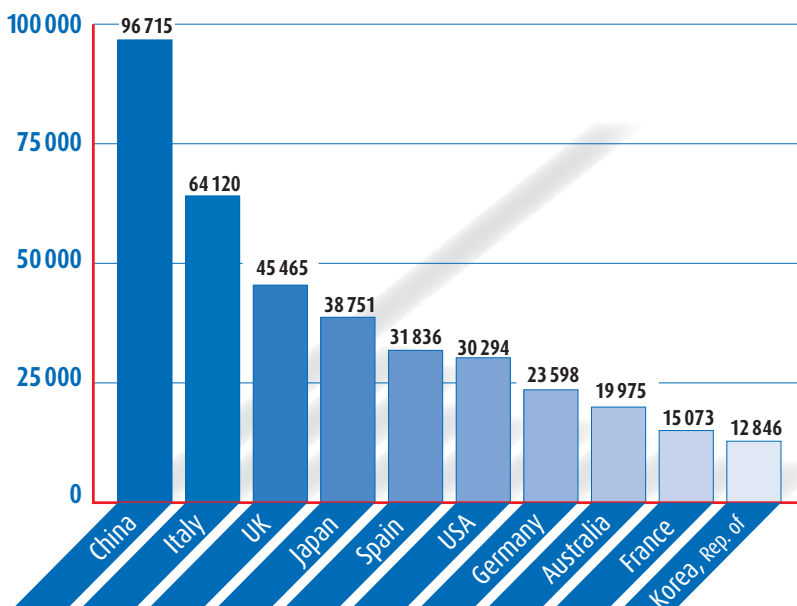
ISO 9001:2000

World results	World total	World growth	Number of countries/economies
Dec. 2003	500 125	332 915	149
Dec. 2002	167 210	122 822	134
Dec. 2001	44 388		98

- Up to the end of December 2003, at least 500 125 **ISO 9001:2000 certificates** had been issued in 149 countries and economies.
- The 2003 total represents an increase of 332 915 (+ 200 %) over 2002, when the total was 167 210 in 134 countries and economies.
- The 2003 total represents an increase of 455 737 – more than ten times higher than in 2001, the first year for which the survey recorded ISO 9001:2000 certifications, when the total was 44 388 in 98 countries and economies.



Top ten countries for ISO 9001:2000 certificates



Evolution of certification

- The number of ISO 9001:2000 certificates shows an increase of 332 915 over 2002, while the worldwide total of ISO 9000 certificates (old and new versions), shows an apparent increase from 561 747 to 567 985. This increase has to be qualified “apparent” because as noted earlier, not all survey sources supplied 1994 version figures.
- Even if this total were accurate, evolution in the world of certification begs the question of how true a picture of the implementation of ISO’s management system standards is reflected by totals of certificates – particularly in the case of ISO 9001:2000. The absence of complete data makes analysis hazardous, but in answer to the above question, here are some pointers to developments and issues for future study.

Single/multiple site certificates

- Since the inception of *The ISO Survey*, with the objective of simplicity and comparing like with like, the survey has been of numbers of certificates issued. However, some doubt persists as to whether different certification bodies interpret requests for this information in the same manner. Despite requests for the numbers of certificates, some may have interpreted this as the number of sites they consider covered by certificates.
- Notwithstanding the above difference of interpretation and accounting, feedback from industry has indicated a growing number of single certificates covering multiple sites. As it was impractical to account for these retrospectively, *The ISO Survey* took advantage of the arrival of ISO 9001:2000 to begin requesting data distinguishing single and multiple-site certificates.
- The response from survey data sources to this request for additional information has only been partial – although the response is improving with each survey.
- The running conclusion drawn from this exercise is that there is a reduction in the number of certificates worldwide due to the evolution from multiple, single-site certificates to single,

multiple-site certificates. This is the case of organizations operating multiple sites, each of which previously held a separate certificate, that have now rationalized their certification programme as they made the transition and obtained a single ISO 9001:2000 certificate covering multiple sites. This evolution affects multinational companies in particular. Its complete extent is unknown, although *The ISO Survey* is able to provide an indication.

- In the 2002 survey, respondents replied to a question on single/multiple site certification in respect of 26 108 certificates to ISO 9001:2000, indicating that 5387 of them were multiple site certificates.
- In the 2003 survey, the response to the same question has improved. This time, respondents gave a single/multiple site breakdown for 55 099 certificates, of which they identified 17 822 multiple site certificates.
- The 55 099 sub-total is less than one-ninth of the worldwide ISO 9001:2000 total, so it is not possible to quantify precisely the extent to which single, multiple-site certificates are overtaking multiple, single-site certificates.
- Nevertheless, the partial data obtained indicates that it is clearly one of the factors in reducing the number of certificates overall.

Sector-specific QMS requirements

- Several major global industries are implementing QMS requirements that incorporate ISO 9001:2000 with additional ones specific to their sector. This reduces the number of “pure” ISO 9001:2000 certificates, replacing them by sector-specific certification.
- Paradoxically, this evolution may actually be increasing the number of “ISO 9001:2000” certified organizations because ISO 9001:2000 is incorporated within sector-specific documents that are being cascaded down the global supply chains of important sectors comprising many thousands of supplier companies. Examples are ISO/TS 16949:2000 (automotive), TL 9000 (telecommunications) and ISO/TS 29001 (oil and gas).

Global supply chains

- The growth of global supply chains means that organizational processes may cross national borders – even multiple borders. This raises the issue of whether it remains relevant to assign a certificate for survey purposes to a single country.

Drop-outs

- The forecasts are that 5-10% of 1994 version certificate holders are dropping out of certification entirely. Some organizations will have decided that they cannot, or do not want to meet the requirements of the new, improved standard, which may be beyond the reach of organizations such as the following:

- those previously certified to ISO 9002 or ISO 9003 for a limited scope of activity and for which the organization-wide process approach of ISO 9001:2000 appears too ambitious.
- those previously interested only in obtaining “a certificate on the wall” and which have discovered that such an approach is a waste of money.

Implementation without certification

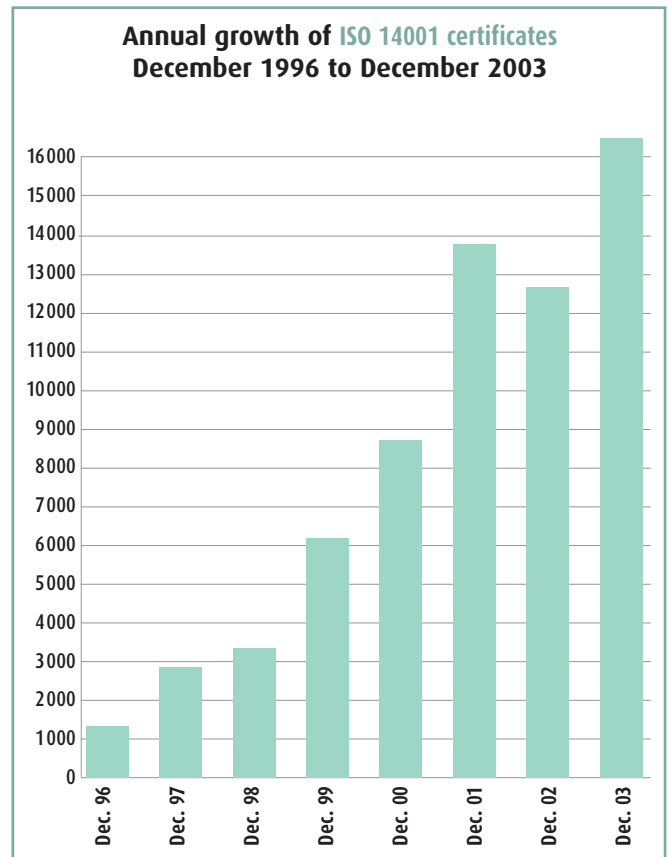
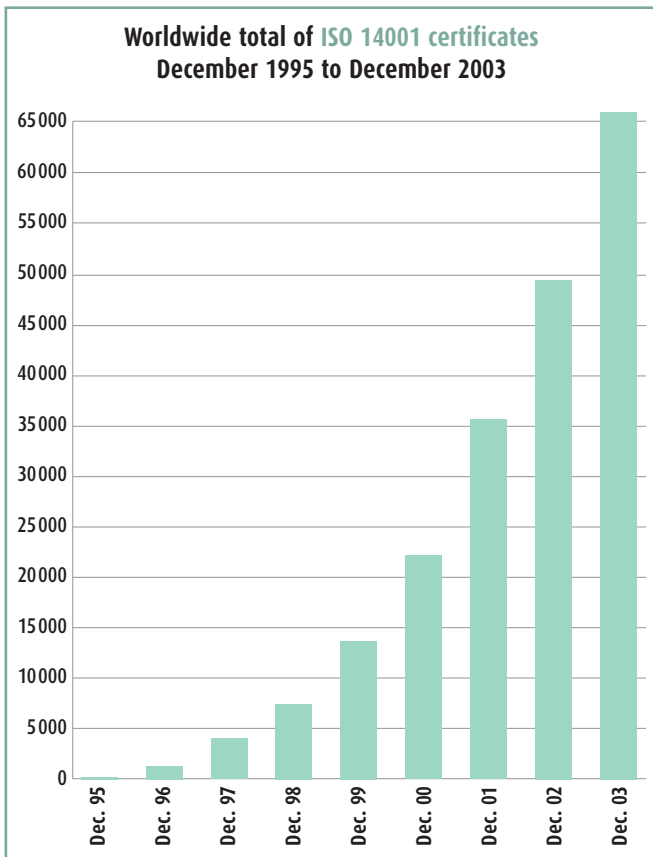
- Lastly, this survey does not account for organizations which implement ISO 9001:2000 for the benefits it brings them without seeking third party certification.

Principal results – ISO 14001

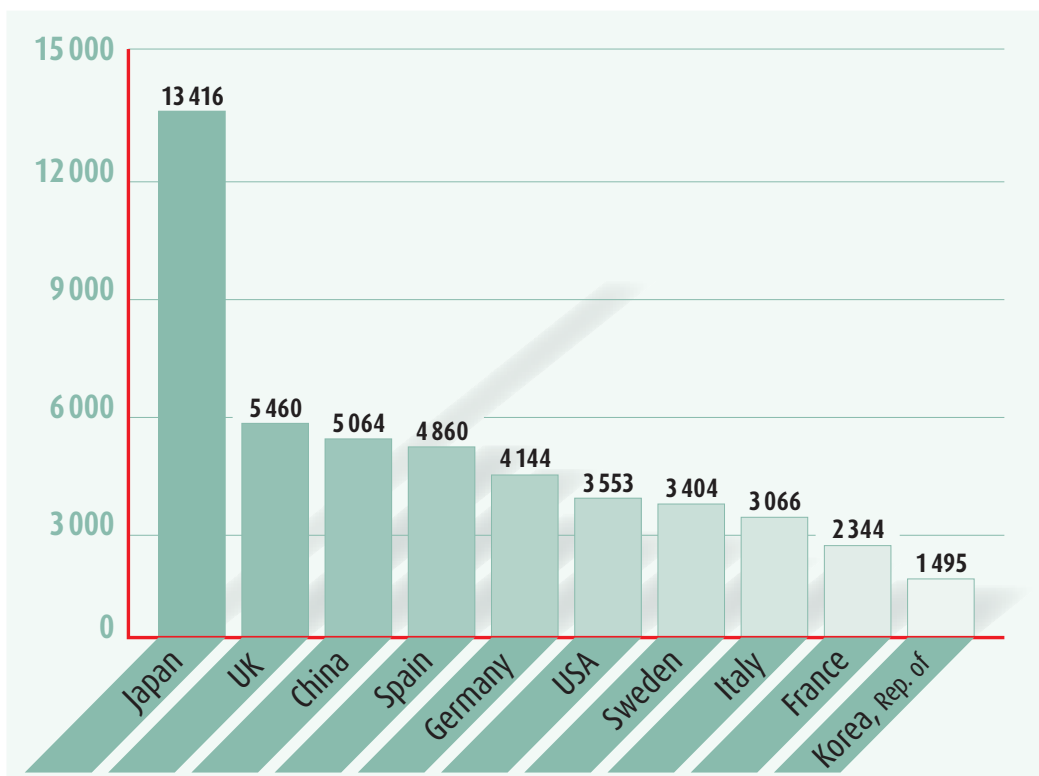
The increase in the number of certificates in 2003 is the largest so far recorded in the nine surveys in which ISO 14001 has been included.

- Up to the end of December 2003, at least 66 070 certificates had been issued in 113 countries and economies.
- The 2003 total represents an increase of 16 621 (+ 34 %) over 2002, when the total was 49 449 in 117 countries and economies.

World results	World total	World growth	Number of countries/economies
Dec. 2003	66 070	16 621	113
Dec. 2002	49 449	12 684	117
Dec. 2001	36 765	13 868	112
Dec. 2000	22 897	8 791	98
Dec. 1999	14 106	6 219	84
Dec. 1998	7 887	3 454	72
Dec. 1997	4 433	2 942	55
Dec. 1996	1 491	1 234	45
Dec. 1995	257		19



Top ten countries for ISO 14001 certificates



Background to the 2003 survey

In the survey's first years, it was more frequent than annual and so the different editions were identified by referring to the number of the "cycle". As the survey is now well established as an annual event, it is clearer to refer to it by the year, so reference to the number of the cycles has been dropped from the title, in favour of the year.

The condensed version of the survey, with tables giving the world, regional and country totals of certificates is accessible free of charge on ISO's Web site (www.iso.org), plus graphics showing the rise in certificates over the different cycles. The paper version of the complete survey, including a CD-ROM with additional information regarding breakdowns of the number of certificates per country by industrial sector is available at 47 Swiss francs from ISO Central Secretariat (sales@iso.org), and from ISO's national member institutes (their contact details are provided on ISO's Web site).

The 2003 survey gives detailed ISO 9001:2000 certification breakdowns from December 2001, a year after the publication of ISO 9001:2000 which replaced the 1994 versions of ISO 9001, ISO 9002 and ISO 9003. However, the tenth and twelfth editions of the survey are being retained on ISO's Web site for those interested in comparing the figures for previous ISO 9000 versions right back to the first survey in January 1993.

Although ISO 14001 was published in 1996, because of space restrictions, the 2003 edition of the survey gives previous figures from 1998 on only. Again, the previous figures can be found in the tenth and twelfth editions.

How The ISO Survey is carried out

The ISO Survey has been carried out 13 times since the first in January 1993. The survey is now performed on an annual basis by ISO Central Secretariat (ISO/CS). The data is provided by a variety of sources including ISO national member institutes, accreditation and certification bodies and certification databases. ISO/CS would like to thank all sources for their participation and assistance.

ISO/CS is well aware that the certification bodies which contribute data are commercial rivals of each other. For this reason, the data supplied is not connected in the survey to the certification body which supplied it in order to avoid it being used by competitors as “business intelligence”. The data is treated by ISO/CS in strict confidence and requests to identify market share, or “the top 10 certification bodies in the world”, are turned down.

The responsiveness of certification bodies to requests for data varies. Not all submit data. Among those who do, the quantity and quality varies. In some cases, estimates have to be made. From time to time, mistakes come to light and the figures are adjusted accordingly in subsequent surveys.

In addition, the responsibility for collecting figures within different countries and organizations may be transferred and with it, the methods for calculating totals. As a result, country totals given in previous surveys may be revised retrospectively and totals may, therefore, not always tally up from one survey to another.

A number of joint assessment arrangements are in operation by certification bodies. These are taken into account when known, but a small degree of double counting no doubt occurs. Again, when double counting becomes apparent, totals are adjusted. Overall, however, given the multitude of certification bodies and of information sources, it is more likely that under-counting occurs, rather than over-counting.

As pointed out above, the survey is carried out once a year and ISO/CS does not maintain a database or running total which would allow it to meet requests for updates between publications of the survey.

It should be noted too that the data supplied is of the numbers of certificates – the individual organizations which hold certificates are not identified. Therefore, ISO/CS cannot satisfy requests for lists of certified organizations in a particular country or business sector.

Enquiries about *The ISO Survey* should be addressed to:

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ISO 9000 certifications worldwide: growth from 2001 to end of 2003

Africa/West Asia	Dec. 2001		Dec. 2002		Dec. 2003	
	Total	of which 9001:2000	Total	of which 9001:2000	Total	of which 9001:2000
Afghanistan (c)	5	1	1		2	
Algeria (c)	12	6	39	16	45	43
Angola (c)			5	5	1	1
Bahrain (c)	59	3	55	2	72	30
Bangladesh (c)	38		43	6	50	49
Benin			2			
Botswana (d)	5		6	2	11	11
Cameroon (c)	8		7		2	2
Central African Rep.			2			
Chad	2		2			
Congo, Dem.Rep. of	1					
Congo, Republic of	2					
Côte d'Ivoire (c)	10		25	4	14	9
Egypt (d)	546	18	642	222	754	754
Ethiopia			1			
Gabon (c)	6		5	1	2	2
Ghana (c)	6		5		10	9
Guinea	3					
India (c)	5 554	544	8 110	2 247	10 198	8 367
Iran (c)	618	37	607	16	574	470
Israel (c)	6 447	33	6 040	408	5 949	5 019
Jordan (c)	402		438	34	147	112
Kenya (c)	112	8	46	11	41	29
Kuwait (c)	78	11	40	7	28	25
Lebanon (c)	129	14	104	27	74	62
Libyan Arab Jamihiriya (c)	4	1	7	2	5	4
Madagascar	1					
Malawi (c)	1		2	2	6	6
Maldives (c)	1		3		1	1
Mali	5					
Mauritius (c)	175	3	210	32	122	93
Morocco (c)	158	14	164	46	78	64
Mozambique (d)	4		7	2	7	3
Namibia (c)	24		17		15	15
Niger			3			

Africa/West Asia (continued)	Dec. 2001		Dec. 2002		Dec. 2003	
	Total	of which 9001: 2000	Total	of which 9001: 2000	Total	of which 9001: 2000
Nigeria (d)	22		85	3	83	49
Oman (c)	67	25	109	32	89	86
Pakistan (c)	539	96	795	186	626	464
Palestine (d)	78		91	13	18	18
Qatar (c)	52	13	45	11	18	17
Saudi Arabia (c)	705	6	558	131	290	247
Senegal (c)	8		15	9	10	10
Seychelles (d)	6		9	2	4	4
Sierra Leone	1					
Somalia			1			
South Africa (c)	2 263	87	2 625	401	2 537	2 356
Sri Lanka (c)	155	1	322	34	102	90
Sudan (c)	3	2	10	9	26	26
Swaziland (c)	11		29	8	20	17
Syrian Arab Rep. (d)	158	4	201	38	215	215
Tanzania (c)	4		5		2	2
Tunisia (d)	302	10	376	30	403	119
Uganda (d)	60	7	72	31	120	120
United Arab Emirates (c)	747	112	1 424	407	965	892
Yemen (c)	10		12	4	6	6
Zambia (c)	10		21	1	15	11
Zimbabwe (c)	134	2	91	2	19	14

Sources:

- (a) National Accreditation Body
- (c) Certification Bodies
- (d) National Database
- (s) Certification Bodies, and support from National Accreditation Body

TOTAL			
Africa/West Asia	19 751	23 534	23 776
Share in percent	3,87	4,19	4,19
No. of countries/economies	51	51	45
Total 9001:2000	1 058	4 444	19 943
Share in percent	2,39	2,66	3,99
No. of countries/economies	25	39	44

Central and South America	Dec. 2001		Dec. 2002		Dec. 2003	
	Total	of which 9001:2000	Total	of which 9001:2000	Total	of which 9001:2000
Antigua & Barbuda (c)	1		1		1	
Argentina (c)	2 324	203	2 260	710	2 257	1 790
Bahamas	1		1			
Barbados (d)	11		10		8	8
Belize (c)	4	2	2	2	2	2
Bermuda (c)	6		6		1	1
Bolivia (c)	42		31	10	49	40
Brazil (d)	9 489	182	7 900	1 582	4 012	4 012
Cayman Islands (UK) (c)	1		1		1	1
Chile (c)	229	15	327	92	420	340
Colombia (c)	1 117	87	1 838	728	2 659	2 222
Costa Rica (c)	60	5	89	23	68	63
Cuba (c)	25		34	3	32	3
Dominica	3		1			
Dominican Rep. (c)	25		10		5	1
Ecuador (c)	33	2	34	8	33	29
El Salvador (c)	17	1	12	3	8	7
Grenada (d)	2		1		2	1
Guatemala (c)	18	3	22	7	19	18
Guyana (d)	5		7	1	5	3
Honduras (c)	11		16	5	12	9
Jamaica (c)	15	1	20	1	12	3
Netherlands Antilles (NL) (d)	1		2	1	35	35
Nicaragua (d)	5		11	6	9	9
Panama (c)	33	4	49	13	48	44
Paraguay (d)	46	4	65	21	71	37
Peru (d)	200	16	270	82	329	141
Puerto Rico (c)	51		39	2	38	26
Saint Lucia (d)	3		3		5	4
Surinam (c)	1		1		1	1
Trinidad/Tobago (c)	29		33	6	52	52
Uruguay (c)	241	41	231	116	258	200
Venezuela (c)	373	14	342	47	206	201

Sources:

- (a) National Accreditation Body
- (c) Certification Bodies
- (d) National Database
- (s) Certification Bodies, and support from National Accreditation Body

TOTAL			
Central and South America	14 423	13 660	10 658
Share in percent	2,83	2,44	1,88
No. of countries/economies	33	33	31
Total 9001:2000	580	3 475	9 303
Share in percent	1,31	2,08	1,86
No. of countries/economies	15	24	30

North America**	Dec. 2001		Dec. 2002		Dec. 2003	
	Total	of which 9001:2000	Total	of which 9001:2000	Total	of which 9001:2000
Canada (d)	11 635	704	12 371	2 125	11 759	8 454
Mexico (d)	2 233	79	2 508	265	1 935	1 437
USA (d)	37 026	1 104	38 927	4 587	41 571	30 294

*Data received from Quality Systems Update and World Preferred Registry

TOTAL			
North America**	50 894	53 806	55 265
Share in percent	9,97	9,58	9,73
No. of countries/economies	3	3	3
Total 9001:2000	1 887	6 977	40 185
Share in percent	4,26	4,18	8,03
No. of countries/economies	3	3	3

Europe	Dec. 2001		Dec. 2002		Dec. 2003	
	Total	of which 9001:2000	Total	of which 9001:2000	Total	of which 9001:2000
Albania (d)	1		2	1	3	2
Andorra (c)	5		3	3	1	1
Armenia (c)	3		12	1	25	16
Austria (c)	4 000	700	4 094	1 879	3 204	2 809
Azerbaijan (c)	1		1		2	2

Sources:

- (a) National Accreditation Body
- (c) Certification Bodies
- (d) National Database
- (s) Certification Bodies, and support from National Accreditation Body

Europe (continued)	Dec. 2001		Dec. 2002		Dec. 2003	
	Total	of which 9001: 2000	Total	of which 9001: 2000	Total	of which 9001: 2000
Belarus (c)	78		115	16	120	102
Belgium (c)	4 670	119	4 725	1 285	4 032	3 167
Bosnia and Herzegovina (c)	57	1	62	8	50	47
Bulgaria (d)	469	38	629	246	1 147	842
Croatia (a)	415	30	590	194	580	580
Cyprus (c)	334	10	352	160	328	314
Czech Rep. (d)	5 627	320	8 489	1 125	8 968	2 565
Denmark (c)	2 163	36	1 900	447	1 195	935
Estonia (c)	202	66	281	167	261	261
Finland (c)	1 870	282	1 872	643	2 058	1 861
France (c)	20 919	2 194	19 870	6 529	18 007	15 073
Georgia (c)	7		8	3	8	7
Germany (s)	41 629	2 338	35 802	10 811	24 889	23 598
Gibraltar (UK) (c)	1		25	1	33	28
Greece (c)	2 325	31	3 180	540	2 000	1 615
Hungary (d)	6 362	1 349	9 254	4 446	7 921	7 750
Iceland (c)	30		27	6	27	25
Ireland (c)	3 700	248	2 845	494	1 645	1 132
Italy (a)	48 109	1 974	61 212	14 733	64 120	64 120
Kazakhstan (d)	41	21	83	16	225	174
Kyrgyzstan (d)	3		6	4	7	5
Latvia (c)	67	15	93	33	75	73
Liechtenstein (c)	73	14	73	38	74	69
Lithuania (d)	202	29	280	158	324	324
Luxembourg (c)	108	5	148	41	118	110
Macedonia (c)	69	1	59	7	49	47
Malta (d)	207	25	222	122	223	204
Moldova (c)	7		15	6	17	16
Monaco (c)	26		27	5	51	45
Netherlands (c)	12 745	750	13 198	2 803	10 309	9 917
Norway (c)	1 703	75	1 344	405	1 188	1 171
Poland (c)	2 622	232	3 091	914	4 127	3 216
Portugal (a)	2 474	188	3 061	965	4 035	3 417
Romania (d)	1 670	87	2 463	767	3 189	2 052
Russian Federation (c)	1 517	35	1 710	314	2 118	962
San Marino, Rep of	30					
Serbia and Montenegro (a)					227	103
Slovakia (c)	827	144	1 544	768	1 231	1 148
Slovenia (c)	1 026	34	973	330	466	465

Europe <i>(continued)</i>	Dec. 2001		Dec. 2002		Dec. 2003	
	Total	of which 9001: 2000	Total	of which 9001: 2000	Total	of which 9001: 2000
Spain (c)	17 749	808	28 690	8 872	33 215	31 836
Sweden (c)	4 652	145	4 039	833	3 262	3 107
Switzerland (s)	8 605	1 931	10 299	5 060	9 063	8 300
Turkey (c)	2 949	72	3 941	911	3 975	3 248
Ukraine (c)	269	26	893	181	387	308
United Kingdom (c)	66 760	8 501	60 960	9 301	49 151	45 465
Uzbekistan (c)	5		1		2	2
Yugoslavia	314	14	405	86		

TOTAL			
Europe	269 950	292 970	267 732
Share in percent	52,87	52,16	47,14
No. of countries/economies	51	50	50
Total 9001:2000	22 888	76 678	242 636
Share in percent	51,57	45,86	48,52
No. of countries/economies	38	48	50

Far East	Dec. 2001		Dec. 2002		Dec. 2003	
	Total	of which 9001: 2000	Total	of which 9001: 2000	Total	of which 9001: 2000
Brunei Darussalam (d)	123	4	79	13	40	36
Cambodia (d)	1		8	5	8	5
China (a)	57 783	7 413	75 755	40 997	96 715	96 715
Hong Kong, China (c)	3 814	547	3 868	1 338	2 741	2 683
Macau, China (c)	39	6	43	10	61	58
Chinese Taipei (c)	5 405	634	3 182	1 316	3 216	2 991
Fiji (c)	8	2	8	2	5	2
Indonesia (c)	1 395	161	1 947	308	2 056	1 318
Japan (a)	27 385	3 650	33 964	16 813	55 916	38 751
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (c)	1 279	106	131	130	63	63

Sources:

- (a) National Accreditation Body
- (c) Certification Bodies
- (d) National Database
- (s) Certification Bodies, and support from National Accreditation Body

Far East (continued)	Dec. 2001		Dec. 2002		Dec. 2003	
	Total	of which 9001: 2000	Total	of which 9001: 2000	Total	of which 9001: 2000
Korea, Republic of (a)	17 676	1 156	14 520	2 942	12 846	12 846
Malaysia (c)	3 195	257	3 733	1 119	3 668	3 076
Mongolia (d)	2		1	1	4	4
Myanmar (c)	5		5		8	3
Nepal (c)	1		10	4	8	6
Papua New Guinea (c)	6		6		2	
Philippines (c)	961	43	766	270	509	456
Samoa	1					
Singapore (c)	3 513	333	5 379	1 953	3 480	3 341
Thailand (d)	3 870	89	4 556	938	5 105	1 675
Tuvalu (c)					1	1
Vietnam (c)	245	33	612	354	1 311	1 237

Sources:

- (a) National Accreditation Body
- (c) Certification Bodies
- (d) National Database
- (s) Certification Bodies, and support from National Accreditation Body

TOTAL			
Far East	126 779	148 573	187 763
Share in percent	24,83	26,45	33,06
No. of countries/economies	21	20	21
Total 9001:2000	14 434	68 513	165 267
Share in percent	32,52	40,98	33,05
No. of countries/economies	15	18	20

Australia New Zealand	Dec. 2001		Dec. 2002		Dec. 2003	
	Total	of which 9001: 2000	Total	of which 9001: 2000	Total	of which 9001: 2000
Australia (d)	26 750	3 442	27 135	7 024	19 975	19 975
New Zealand (d)	2 069	99	2 069	99	2 816	2 816

Sources:

- (a) National Accreditation Body
- (c) Certification Bodies
- (d) National Database
- (s) Certification Bodies, and support from National Accreditation Body

TOTAL			
Australia/New Zealand	28 819	29 204	22 791
Share in percent	5,65	5,20	4,01
No. of countries/economies	2	2	2
Total 9001:2000	3 541	7 123	22 791
Share in percent	7,98	4,26	4,56
No. of countries/economies	2	2	2

World results	Dec. 2001		Dec. 2002		Dec. 2003	
	Total	of which 9001:2000	Total	of which 9001:2000	Total	of which 9001:2000
World total	510 616	44 388	561 747	167 210	567 985	500 125
World growth	101 195		51 131	122 822		332 915
Number of countries/economies	161	98	159	134	152	149

The first of the ISO 14000 family of standards for environmental management was published in September 1996, although some organizations were being certified to draft versions prior to this date. ISO 14001 certificates have therefore been included in *The ISO Survey* since 1995.

ISO 14001 certifications worldwide: growth from 1998 to end of 2003

Africa/West Asia	Dec. 1998	Dec. 1999	Dec. 2000	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2003
Afghanistan		1	4	4		
Bahrain		2	2	2	2	3
Bangladesh				2	3	4
Botswana				2	2	2
Cameroon				2	1	1
Egypt	13	35	78	100	101	195
India	40	111	257	400	605	879
Iran	8	12	12	34	54	88
Israel	25	25	60	75	112	163
Jordan	2	8	16	10	14	39
Kenya			2	3	1	1
Kuwait				3	3	
Lebanon	1	4	5	5	5	6
Malawi					3	
Mauritius	2	3	4	5	5	1
Morocco		1	4	6	11	6
Namibia		1	4	4	4	4
Niger					1	2
Nigeria			1	5	4	8
Oman	1	1	2	3	6	2
Pakistan	2	2	4	10	21	26
Palestine			1	1	1	1
Qatar	1	1	1	1	1	
Saudi Arabia	1	3	6	6	5	10
Senegal					2	
Seychelles						1
South Africa	30	82	126	169	264	378
Sri Lanka			2	2	5	11
Sudan					1	

(continued)

Africa/West Asia <i>(continued)</i>	Dec. 1998	Dec. 1999	Dec. 2000	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2003
Syrian Arab Republic		2	3	5	8	34
Tunisia	1	1	3	7	13	18
Uganda						3
United Arab Emirates	9	36	48	49	92	104
Zambia	2	2	2	2		
Zimbabwe		4	4	6	5	7

TOTAL						
Africa/West Asia	138	337	651	923	1355	1997
Share in percent	1,75	2,39	2,84	2,51	2,74	3,02
No. of countries/economies	15	21	25	29	31	28

Central and South America	Dec. 1998	Dec. 1999	Dec. 2000	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2003
Argentina	37	84	114	175	249	286
Barbados	3	3	3	3	3	
Belize				2	2	2
Bolivia			1	3	4	7
Brazil	88	165	330	350	900	1008
Chile	1	5	11	17	55	99
Colombia	3	13	21	41	69	135
Costa Rica	1	7	20	14	38	38
Dominican Republic			1	1		1
Ecuador	1	1	1	2	1	1
Guatemala	1	1	2	2	1	1
Guyana				3	3	4
Honduras			2	2	2	6
Jamaica				4	1	1
Panama				1	1	2
Paraguay			1	1	4	3
Peru	4	7	13	15	25	31
Puerto Rico	1	4	4	4	3	4
Saint Lucia		1	2	2	1	1
Trinidad & Tobago		1	1	1	7	9
Uruguay	3	10	22	29	32	32
Venezuela	1	7	7	9	17	20

TOTAL						
Central and South America	144	309	556	681	1 418	1 691
Share in percent	1,83	2,19	2,43	1,86	2,87	2,56
No. of countries/economies	12	14	18	22	21	21

North America	Dec. 1998	Dec. 1999	Dec. 2000	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2003
Canada	104	276	475	801	1 064	1 274
Mexico	39	63	159	254	369	406
USA	291	636	1 042	1 645	2 620	3 553

TOTAL						
North America*	434	975	1 676	2 700	4 053	5 233
Share in percent	5,50	6,91	7,32	7,35	8,20	7,92
No. of countries/economies	3	3	3	3	3	3

*Data received from Quality Systems Update and World Preferred Registry

Europe	Dec. 1998	Dec. 1999	Dec. 2000	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2003
Andorra			2	2	2	
Austria	132	156	203	223	429	500
Azerbaijan					3	5
Belarus				2	1	4
Belgium	73	74	130	130	264	391
Bosnia & Herzegovnia					1	3
Bulgaria				6	10	17
Croatia	3	8	8	19	35	53
Cyprus		3	4	4	21	40
Czech Republic	42	60	116	174	318	519
Denmark	222	320	532	620	711	486
Estonia	1	4	18	24	47	74
Finland	206	470	508	687	750	1 128
France	295	462	710	1 092	1 467	2 344
Germany	651	962	1 260	3 380	3 700	4 144
Greece	10	20	42	66	89	126
Hungary	28	121	164	340	640	770

(continued)

Europe <i>(continued)</i>	Dec. 1998	Dec. 1999	Dec. 2000	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2003
Iceland	1	2	2	2	3	3
Ireland	96	115	163	247	289	218
Italy	123	243	521	1295	2153	3066
Kazakhstan				1	1	4
Latvia			4	4	20	3
Liechtenstein	13	19	19	20	20	22
Lithuania	1	1	10	21	33	72
Luxembourg	6	6	9	9	17	32
Macedonia				1	1	
Malta			2	2	3	4
Monaco		2	3	3	3	1
Netherlands	341	403	784	942	1073	1162
Norway	61	133	227	298	278	350
Poland	15	72	66	294	434	555
Portugal	15	28	47	88	137	248
Romania	1	1	5	15	45	96
Russian Federation			3	12	23	48
Serbia and Montenegro						12
Slovakia	15	24	36	73	70	165
Slovenia	12	19	88	136	149	205
Spain	164	573	600	2064	3228	4860
Sweden	304	851	1370	2070	2730	3404
Switzerland	360	543	690	762	1052	1155
Turkey	50	66	91	91	135	240
Turkmenistan					1	1
Ukraine				1	4	7
United Kingdom	921	1492	2534	2722	2917	5460
Yugoslavia		2	2	2	9	

TOTAL						
Europe	4 254	7 365	11 021	18 243	23 316	31 997
Share in percent	53,94	52,21	48,13	49,62	47,14	48,43
No. of countries/economies	29	32	36	41	44	42

Far East	Dec. 1998	Dec. 1999	Dec. 2000	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2003
Brunei Darussalam			2	4	3	3
Cambodia						1
China	94	222	510	1 085	2 803	5 064
Hong Kong, China	56	51	105	165	208	262
Macau, China		1	1	1	70	10
Chinese Taipei	203	216	421	999	1 024	1 337
Fiji					1	1
Indonesia	55	55	77	199	229	297
Japan	1 542	3 015	5 556	8 123	10 620	13 416
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of			26	38	84	
Korea, Republic of	263	309	544	880	1 065	1 495
Malaysia	86	117	174	367	367	370
Myanmar				1	1	
Nepal						1
Papua New Guinea						1
Philippines	27	39	46	120	124	174
Singapore	78	87	100	298	441	523
Thailand	126	229	310	483	671	736
Vietnam	2	9	9	33	33	56

TOTAL						
Far East	2 532	4 350	7 881	12 796	17 744	23 747
Share in percent	32,10	30,84	34,42	34,81	35,88	35,94
No. of countries/economies	11	12	14	16	16	17

Australia New Zealand	Dec. 1998	Dec. 1999	Dec. 2000	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2003
Australia	352	708	1 049	1 370	1 485	1 250
New Zealand	33	62	63	52	78	155

TOTAL						
Australia/New Zealand	385	770	1 112	1 422	1 563	1 405
Share in percent	4,88	5,46	4,86	3,87	3,16	2,13
No. of countries/economies	2	2	2	2	2	2

World results	Dec. 1998	Dec. 1999	Dec. 2000	Dec. 2001	Dec. 2002	Dec. 2003
World total	7 887	14 106	22 897	36 765	49 449	66 070
World growth	3 454	6 219	8 791	13 868	12 684	16 621
No. of countries/economies	72	84	98	112	117	113



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