



Policy on Liaison with External Organizations

This policy is on CIE's cooperation with external organizations, thus not covering the organizations that belong to the CIE, such as National Committees of the CIE or supportive members of the CIE.

This policy concerns only ongoing relationships; a single event arrangement or ad hoc cooperation is excluded from this policy.

1. Background

The CIE is a technical, scientific and cultural non-profit organization whose objectives are:

1. To provide an international forum for the discussion of all matters relating to the science, technology and art in the fields of light and lighting and for the interchange of information in these fields between countries.
2. To develop basic standards and procedures of metrology in the fields of light and lighting.
3. To provide guidance in the application of principles and procedures in the development of international and national standards in the fields of light and lighting.
4. To prepare and publish standards, reports and other publications concerned with all matters relating to science, technology and art in the fields of light and lighting.
5. To maintain liaison and technical interaction with other international organizations concerned with matters related to the science, technology, standardization and art in the fields of light and lighting.

It is important to note that in these objectives, light and lighting embraces such fundamental subjects as vision, photometry, colorimetry, and photobiology, involving natural and man-made radiations over the UV, the visible and IR regions of the spectrum, and application subjects covering all usage of light, indoors and out, including environmental and aesthetic effects, as well as means for the production and control of light and radiation, and image technology.

The CIE is a standards developing organization (SDO) and is recognized as such by the ISO, IEC and CIPM.

Voting Members of the CIE are National Committees. Non-voting membership categories are Associate National Committees, Associate Members and Supportive Members.

Many CIE experts are also active in other organizations that have technical work in fields having complementary or overlapping scopes with CIE, some of which prepare technical publications. Experts are scarce and duplication of work should be avoided. Making a proposal for new technical work should be done in the organization of which the scope matches best with the scope of the proposal rather than in the organization one is most familiar with; that is beneficial to all stakeholders.

Given this, and remembering the CIE's objectives, this policy has been developed to enable organizations external the CIE to seek a formal relationship with the CIE.

2. Collaboration with external organizations

Collaboration, co-operation or liaison with another organization may be considered in the case of technical work in fields where there is a complementary or overlapping scope between the CIE and that organization.

The CIE should predominantly co-operate with other international organizations. Co-operation with others, such as regional organizations or even national organizations, may be considered depending on the nature or aspects of co-operation. Table 1 summarizes aspects and activities considered for different types of organizations; see §1 of the Annex for description of terms and acronyms used.

Table 1. Aspects and activities considered within liaison agreements.

	Aspect	Activity	Application limited to 1. Geographical extent of membership 2. Type of organization Type of membership
1	Information	To inform each other's secretariats about the work programmes	International and regional organizations
2	Information	To inform each other's committees about the work (programmes) through liaisons	International and regional organizations developing technical publications
3	Information	To consult each other (for technical work)	No limitation for organizations of interest to CIE, except for national organizations in a country with a CIE NC
4	Information	To invite each other to send a delegate as an observer to an administrative or technical meeting, at the appropriate level	International and regional organizations
5	Research	To identify and promote research in areas of mutual interest	No limitations though preferably in areas identified as "top priority topics" as given in the CIE research strategy
6	Publications (technical)	To contribute to/comment on each other's work by correspondence or participation	International and regional SDOs and PROs
7	Publications (technical)	To jointly develop Technical Reports and other informative technical documents and publish them preferably with both logos	International SDOs and PROs with national organizations as their members
8	Publications (technical)	To jointly develop International Standards and other normative technical documents and publish them preferably with both logos	International SDOs with national organizations as their members
9	Publications (technical)	To let one organization develop a standard or other normative technical document and approve and publish in both organizations according to their own rules (Vienna or Frankfurt agreement, as applies to ISO, IEC and CEN)	ISO, IEC and CEN
10	Publications (technical)	To adopt or adapt material from a publication developed by one organization to be included in a publication of the other. (See also CIE Policy on Adoption of CIE Standards as National/regional Standards and CIE policy on Republication of Parts of CIE Publications in National/Regional Standards – both available from CIE Central Bureau on request.)	Publications from another organization for publication by the CIE will be treated as the 1 st version of a working draft in a CIE TC and have to follow the normal CIE development and approval process. This requires permission of the other organization and in the case of dual logo publication the other organization shall comply with the requirements for joint development.
11	Events	To (jointly) organize events such as conferences, symposia, tutorials and workshops.	Not covered by this policy.
12	Promotion	To cross reference each other's publications	No limitation, left to the decision of the CIE balloting procedure.
13	Promotion	To promote each other's activities on a case by case basis	No limitations

For each organization but in particular for an organization with a dual character such as the CIE, which is a scientific organization as well as an SDO, these different aspects of collaboration should be considered separately, as specified in Table 1.

Other aspects that should be considered are:

- a. The roles and the scope of the external organization should be well understood.
- b. If the organization has similar scope to CIE's, the domains of the organization and those of the CIE should be clarified with each other and respected, so that overlapping or conflicting work can be avoided before work starts.
- c. If the scope of the external organization has strong parallels with the CIE and that organization is operating solely within a country (that is nationally rather than regionally or globally), then that organization should be directed to participate with the CIE through membership of the CIE NC in that country. If no NC exists in that country it should be encouraged to establish an NC. See also statutes and §3 in the annex.
- d. In the case that a candidate organization is a regional body and has strong parallels with the CIE, the CIE members, if any in that region, should be involved in the negotiation process preferably through a small leading group of the affected CIE members, whereby none of the affected CIE members shall be excluded from the negotiation process
- e. When technical work exists which is common to the scope of both organizations, then each organization should exchange information with the other, so that the work of each organization benefits from the best available knowledge.
- f. If there are plans in another organization on a technical work that is overlapping with the CIE, the organization should be invited to work in the CIE or vice-versa, according to whichever organization is better suited to carry out the work.
- g. If overlapping work exists in other organizations, inconsistency of technical contents should be minimized, and international harmonization in publications should be pursued.
- h. If the same needs exist in both organizations, joint work may be arranged to avoid duplicated efforts and achieve international harmonization of technical contents.
- i. In the case that an option for collaboration is the joint development of technical publications, then the development and approval process of the other organization shall be reviewed to determine whether such a joint activity is feasible. In particular the following approval processes from the other organization shall be taken into account:
 - Consensus decision-making in the development of the technical content;
 - Independent review of the technical content, external to the drafting party;
 - Independent approval of the technical content, external to the drafting party;
 - Parallel and synchronized processes in the CIE and the other organization.

In principle, the rules of the respective organizations apply. Harmonization with ISO/IEC Directives may be considered for the development of standards and other normative documents.

3. General requirements for acceptance as a liaison organization

For acceptance as an organization in liaison with CIE, organizations should be working in fields, having complementary or overlapping scopes with the CIE, or having a specific interest in the work of the CIE.



The candidate organization shall comply with the following criteria (where applicable according to the activities outlined in Table 1):

- a. It is non-profit;
- b. It is a legal entity;
- c. It is membership-based and open to members worldwide or over a broad region;
- d. The party within that organization has the delegated authority to liaise with the CIE;
- e. It has the competence and expertise to collaborate with the CIE in joint projects;
- f. It has a process for stakeholder engagement;
- g. It provides a copy of its statutes and/or bylaws or rules of procedure to CIE CB for evaluation.

CB will verify whether these criteria are met.

In the case that a candidate organization is a regional or national body, the CIE members, if any in that territory, should be involved in the negotiation process.

CIE will agree with organizations in collaboration with CIE, on scientific or technical work, on a number of general requirements, depending on the nature of the collaboration:

- a. Liaisons at organizational level;
- b. Exchange of information;
- c. Development and approval process of publications and other deliverables;
- d. Intellectual property and patent rights;
- e. Copyright of publications and events;
- f. The use of logos;
- g. Financial aspects.

The intended collaboration agreement shall be verified for compliance with the current CIE Statutes and Bylaws, in particular with CIE Statues 3.2, 4.5.1., 4.6.1, 4.7.1 and 4.8.1 (see Annex section 3).

CIE will review any possible impact of the new relationship on any existing agreements or memoranda of understanding between the CIE and any other organization, as published on the CIE website page "[Liaisons](#)".

Observers, liaisons and Joint Technical Committees (JTCs) can only be established with organizations that have an MoU or other formal agreement with CIE.

Annex

Information related to CIE and external organizations

1. Descriptors for external organizations CIE might liaise with

- 1) Type of organization
 - a) SDO: Standardizing organizations.... defined in ISO/IEC GUIDE 2:2004 7(E/F/R)
 - b) PRO: Scientific/engineering/professional societies ... organizations publishing recommendations, providing conferences and meetings and other technical activities.
 - c) IND: Industry associations associations that represent the benefit of the industry group such as lighting manufacturers.
 - d) GOV: Governmental, regulatory and/or policy making organizations
- 2) Scientific and Technical area
 - a) Vision and Colour
 - b) Physical Measurement of Light and Radiation
 - c) Interior Environment and Lighting Design
 - d) Transportation and Exterior Applications
 - e) Photobiology and Photochemistry
 - f) Image Technology
 - g) Energy and Environment
 - h) Health and Wellbeing
 - i) Building Science
- 3) Geographical extent of membership
 - a) International ... membership is world-wide.
 - b) Regional.... membership is from more than one countries or customs territory and not world-wide (limited to some region of the world)
 - c) National.... membership is from within one country or customs territory
 - d) Other: federal, province and local
- 4) Type of Membership
 - a) Government
 - b) National Committee
 - c) Independent Organization
 - d) Institute/university or other non-commercial party
 - e) Industry or other commercial party
 - f) Individual person

2. Examples of collaborations

CIE formal agreements with other organizations on collaboration (as of the end of 2018):

Organization	Type	Geographic Extent	Membership
ISO	SDO	International	National Standards bodies
IEC	SDO	International	National Standards bodies
CEN	SDO	Regional	National Standards bodies
CIPM	PRO	Inter-Governmental	Individuals from member states. CIPM is the technical body of CGPM (country members)
Euramet	PRO	Regional	National Metrology Institutes
IALD	PRO	International	Individuals
GLA	IND	International	Regional (national) industry associations
LUCI	GOV	International	Cities; Associated members: international companies, lighting designers and architects, universities, independent lighting professionals

3. Verification with CIE statutes and bylaws is part of the policy

In particular with the sections of CIE statutes as below:

- 4.5.1 A country wishing to join the Commission shall form, with the cooperation of organizations in that country having a special interest in light and lighting, one National Committee.
- 4.6.1 As a preliminary stage of full membership as a National Committee, countries (including economies as defined in 4.5.2) that have established a new National Committee or developing countries with a National Committee may join the Commission as Associate National Committee.
- 4.7.1 Legal or natural persons interested in the work of the Commission that are members of a country where there is no National Committee or Associate National Committee may join the Commission as Associate Members.
- 4.8.1 International or regional organizations (governmental, educational, companies...) interested in the activities of the Commission may join the Commission as Supportive Member, provided that the relevant organization - when the application is filed – is already a supporter of the National Committee of the country where it has its headquarters and it does not reduce support in countries where it presently provides support.

4. Notes on requirements from other organizations

[ISO/IEC Directives part 1](#) section 1.17 outlines the matter of “Liaison” with other organizations.

The engagement is at either the TC, SC or WG level; the ISO TC or ISO SC is the equivalent of a CIE Division, the ISO WG has the level of a CIE TC.

The right within ISO to participate in a WG is somewhat irrelevant to CIE as CIE is a more open organization when it comes to the participation of experts.

It should also be noted that when an organization is in liaison voting on the document is not permitted but it is expected that *“Technical committees and subcommittees shall seek the full and, if possible, formal backing of the organizations having liaison status for each document in which the latter is interested.”*



International Commission on Illumination
Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage
Internationale Beleuchtungskommission

Further the contribution of organizations to ISO work does not result in dual logo publications or even perhaps mention of such organizations in the foreword of such documents.

Much of this is different from entering into agreements to cooperate with [organizations](#), as CIE did with ISO/TC 274.