

The ISO Survey
of ISO 9000
and ISO 14000
Certificates

Eighth cycle - 1998



ISO in brief

ISO is the International Organization for Standardization. It is made up of national standards institutes from countries large and small, industrialized and developing, in all regions of the world. ISO develops voluntary technical standards which add value to all types of business operations. They contribute to making the development, manufacturing and supply of products and services more efficient, safer and cleaner. They make trade between countries easier and fairer. ISO standards also serve to safeguard consumers, and users in general, of products and services – as well as to make their lives simpler.

ISO develops only those standards for which there is a market requirement. This work is carried out by experts on loan from the industrial, technical and business sectors which have asked for the standards, and which subsequently put them to use. These experts may be joined by others with relevant knowledge, such as representatives of government agencies, consumer organizations, academia and testing laboratories.

Published under the designation of International Standards, ISO standards represent an international consensus on the state of the art in the technology concerned.

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ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 in brief

The vast majority of ISO standards are highly specific to a particular product, material or process. However, both ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 are known as generic management system standards. Generic means that the same standards can be applied to any organization, large or small, whatever its product – independent of whether its “product” is actually a service – in any sector of activity, and whether it is a business enterprise, a public administration, or a government department.

ISO 9000 is primarily concerned with quality management. The definition of “quality” in ISO 9000 refers to all those features of a product or a service which are required by the customer. Quality management means what the organization does to ensure that its products conform to the customer’s requirements.

ISO 14000 is primarily concerned with environmental management. This means what the organization does to eliminate harmful effects on the environment caused by its activities.

ISO 9000 is not a product quality label or guarantee. ISO 14000 is not a “green” label for products. ISO does not assess or audit quality or environmental management systems. When an organization has a management system certified to an ISO 9000 or ISO 14000 standard, this means that an independent auditor has checked that the process influencing quality (ISO 9000), or the process influencing the impact of the organization’s activities on the environment (ISO 14000), conforms to the relevant standard’s requirements.

ISO/TC 176 and ISO/TC 207 are the ISO technical committees responsible for developing and maintaining, respectively, the ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 families of standards.

The ISO Survey of ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 Certificates

The eighth cycle: up to and including 1998

1 Introduction

ISO does not itself issue certificates of conformity to ISO 9000 or ISO 14000. This is carried out independently of ISO by certification bodies in different countries. Therefore, there is no “official” central database of ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 certificates. At the same time, ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 are two of our best known families of standards and we constantly receive requests for information on their implementation worldwide. So it made sense for the ISO Central Secretariat to undertake this survey.

The same methodology has been used for the eighth cycle as for previous editions of the survey, and readers will find here the same type of information. Our objective is to provide the user with additional information and data. Therefore, in this eighth cycle, we are introducing information regarding reasons why certificates are being withdrawn. Last, but certainly not least, you will also find for the first time in this edition of the Survey an attempt to show the number of certificates issued according to industrial sectors.

2 General remarks

This survey does not claim to be exhaustive and the reader should consider the data reported in this survey with care, keeping in mind the remarks below.

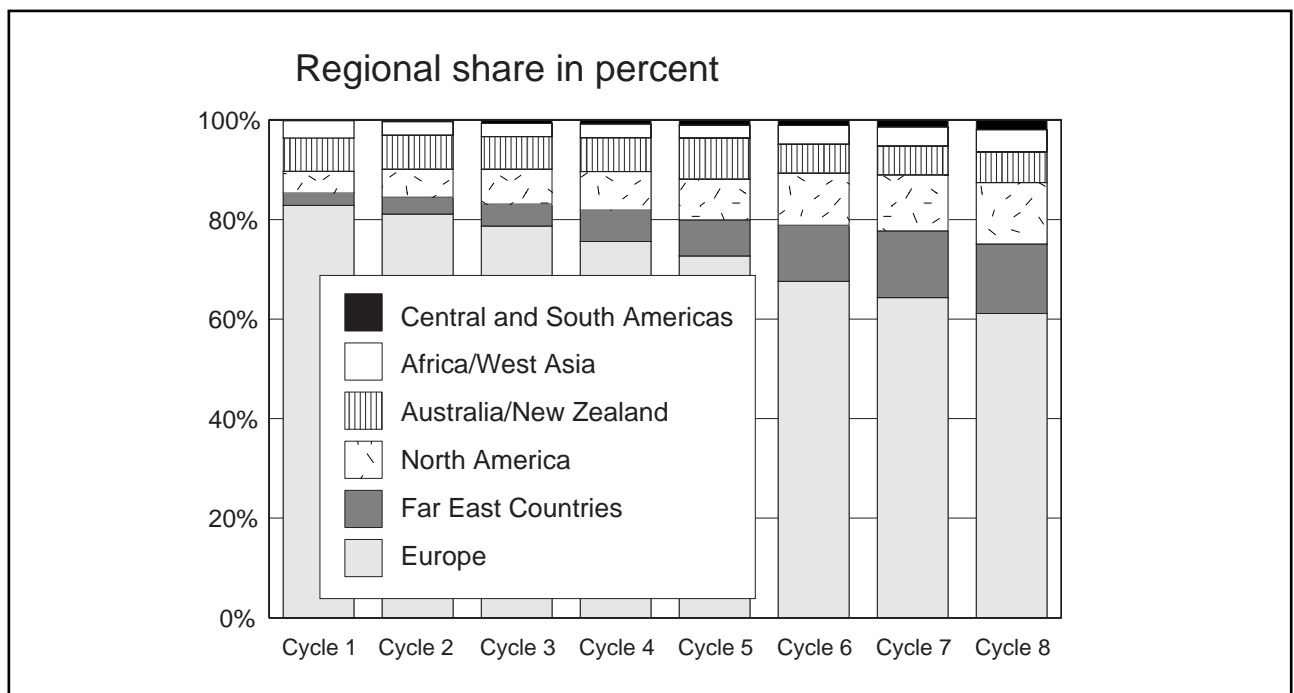
- 2.1** A number of joint assessment arrangements are in operation and these have been taken into account where known, but a small amount of double counting may have occurred.
- 2.2** Efforts have been made to maintain consistency between approaches for all eight cycles and, in some cases, estimates have been made. However, it is quite likely that in some cases, undercounting has occurred.
- 2.3** No attempt has been made to distinguish between accredited and non-accredited certificates. Consequently, accredited and non-accredited certificates are added together without distinction. Also, the certificates mentioned may either cover single site or multiple site certifications; again, no distinction has been made.
- 2.4** As time progresses, certificates are withdrawn or allowed to lapse. This present survey attempts to show valid certificates only, although a table showing the number of withdrawn certificates is included, which provides clarification of the main reasons for withdrawals.
- 2.5** The cut-off date for data to be received and included in this survey was **25 June 1999**. Data received after that date was not included.

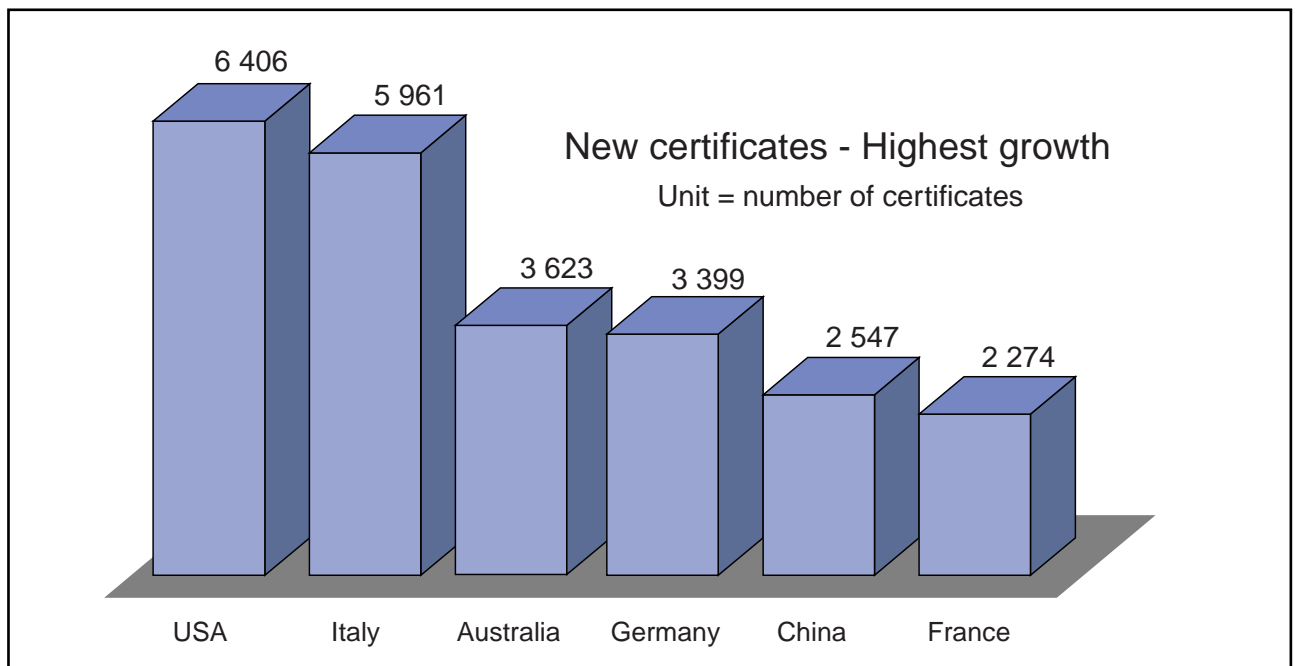
3 Key findings on ISO 9000

- 3.1 A country-by-country breakdown is shown in Annex A and you will find the key findings highlighted below.
- 3.2 Although the success of the ISO 9000 family of standards is still growing, it is interesting to see the growing number of countries where ISO 9000 is being implemented. Up to the end of December 1998, at least 271 966 ISO 9000 certificates had been awarded in 143 countries worldwide. This is an increase of 48 563 ISO 9000 certificates over the end of December 1997, when the total stood at 223 403 for 128 countries.
- 3.3 The country breakdown remains unchanged in this edition, with the exception of the data for United Kingdom, which is merged with the other European countries.

Looking at the different regions of the world, Europe, with over 166 000 certificates awarded, is still increasing rapidly, while the Far East, with over 38 000 certificates awarded in 1998, confirms the growing interest of their industries in the ISO 9000 certification process. Africa and West Asia show an increase of nearly 3 500 new certificates, representing an annual increase of 40%. Moreover, this is the region where the highest number of new countries (8) which were awarded ISO 9000 certificates may be noted, South America being the second highest, with an increase of 5 new countries.

Regional share In percent	Cut-off date for each cycle							
	Cycle 1 1993-01-31	Cycle 2 1993-09-30	Cycle 3 1994-06-30	Cycle 4 1995-03-31	Cycle 5 1995-12-31	Cycle 6 1996-12-31	Cycle 7 1997-12-31	Cycle 8 1998-12-31
Africa/West Asia	3,42	2,73	2,64	2,75	2,65	3,79	3,88	4,47
Europe	83,02	81,12	78,73	75,61	72,72	67,58	64,31	61,13
Central and South Americas	0,10	0,30	0,68	0,77	0,96	1,05	1,34	1,92
North America	4,32	5,61	6,99	7,77	8,15	10,44	11,25	12,34
Far East countries	2,46	3,40	4,39	6,29	7,26	11,31	13,42	13,99
Australia/New-Zealand	6,69	6,84	6,58	6,81	8,27	5,83	5,79	6,16





3.4 With 6 406, 5 961 and 3 623 new ISO 9000 certificates respectively, the USA, Italy and Australia show the highest annual growth. Germany, with over 3 300 new certificates, shows a significant slowdown, while China shows an increase of over 2 500. France shows an increase of over 2 000 new certificates, displaying very consistent growth.

3.5 The following appear for the first time:

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------|-------------------|
| • Algeria | • Guinea | • Mozambique |
| • Antigua & Barbuda | • Honduras | • Nicaragua |
| • Bolivia | • Macau | • Palestine |
| • Cambodia | • Malawi | • Saint Lucia |
| • Gabon | • Maldives | • Tanzania |

3.6 Key certificate milestones

The following countries have passed key certificate milestones for the first time:

1 000	5 000	10 000	15 000	20 000
Czech Republic	Spain		Italy	USA
	Switzerland			

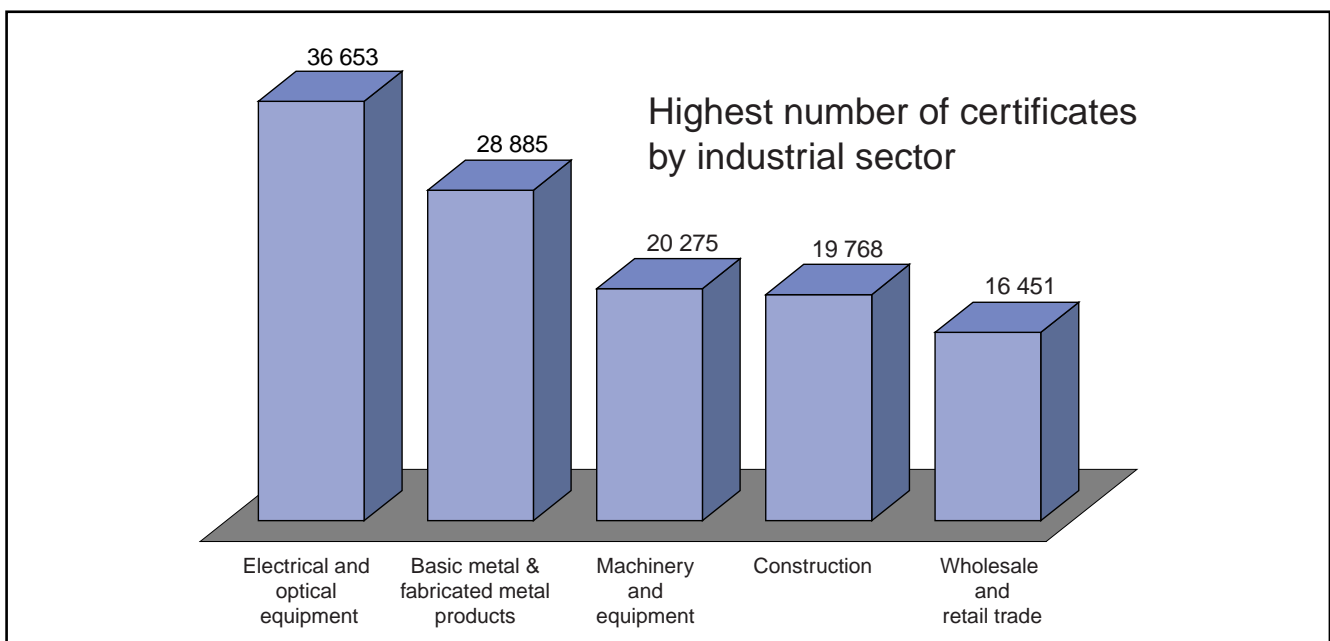
3.7 As time passes, certificates are withdrawn for a variety of reasons. For the first time, as shown in the table below, the number of certificates withdrawn per country and the reasons why have been collected. At the end of 1998, some 4 288 certificates had been withdrawn. As can be seen, the main reason for withdrawals is a decision of the company itself and it would certainly be interesting to know the reasons why. This trend is particularly noticeable in the United Kingdom and Australia.

Country	Organization failed re-certification audit	Organization decided to discontinue certification	Organization changed certification bodies	Organization ceased activities	Country	Organization failed re-certification audit	Organization decided to discontinue certification	Organization changed certification bodies	Organization ceased activities
Austria	3	1	1	2	Monaco		1		
Australia	11	1 072	98	62	Netherlands		2		2
Argentina				3	New Zealand	4	80	21	148
Belgium	2	3	3	6	Norway	1	30	16	6
Canada		1	3		Pakistan				1
Czech Republic		2	2	1	Papua New Guinea		1		
China	3	166	56	2	Philippines				9
Colombia	3	3		1	Poland		3		
Denmark		2			Portugal		19	2	4
France	13	31	226	195	Slovakia		1	2	6
Germany	24	31	22	37	Slovenia	1		2	2
Greece	18	5	2	4	Singapore		94		
Hong Kong, China		7		24	South Africa		10	5	10
Hungary	1	18	30	19	Spain		2	5	
India		19		1	Sweden		29	18	12
Indonesia		5			Switzerland	4	1	2	4
Ireland	5	7	4	42	Taiwan		2	1	
Israel		20	4	20	Thailand				1
Italy	25	22	4	53	Turkey		2		
Japan		25	2	8	UK	28	380	118	290
Jordan	2				Uruguay			1	
Korea, Rep. of	53	28	91	125	Venezuela		3		8
Malaysia	1	14	26	55	USA	2	3		5
Morocco			1		Zimbabwe	1			
Mauritius		1	1						
TOTAL						205	2 146	769	1 168

3.8 ISO 9000 by industrial sectors

This is a totally new item of information. Due to strong and pressing demand, we made an attempt to classify the ISO 9000 certifications by industrial sector. For this purpose, we decided to use the European Accreditation of Certification codes, known as EAC codes. The 39 EAC codes are considered today, by the parties involved, as the best compromise. The results presented below seem to justify this choice: although not everyone was able to supply us with information according to the EAC codes, the fact that we have been able to classify almost 85% of the data received constitutes a surprisingly good and encouraging result.

EAC Code Nos.	ISO 9000 BY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS	1998	EAC Code Nos.	ISO 9000 BY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS	1998
1	Agriculture, fishing	610	21	Aerospace	1 052
2	Mining and quarrying	1 052	22	Other transport equipment	3 040
3	Food products, beverage and tobacco	7 347	23	Manufacturing not elsewhere classified	2 106
4	Textiles and textile products	2 835	24	Recycling	1 001
5	Leather and leather products	2 313	25	Electricity supply	850
6	Wood and wood products	2 218	26	Gas supply	390
7	Pulp, paper and paper products	1 316	27	Water supply	505
8	Publishing companies	363	28	Construction	19 768
9	Printing companies	1 998	29	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs of motor vehicles, motorcycles & personal & household goods	16 451
10	Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products	1 009	30	Hotels and restaurants	865
11	Nuclear fuel	279	31	Transport, storage and communication	11 738
12	Chemicals, chemical products & fibres	11 803	32	Financial intermediation, real estate, renting	4 690
13	Pharmaceuticals	1 160	33	Information technology	5 826
14	Rubber and plastic products	6 277	34	Engineering Services	8 054
15	Non-metallic mineral products	2 328	35	Other Services	13 088
16	Concrete, cement, lime, plaster etc.	4 998	36	Public administration	689
17	Basic metal & fabricated metal products	28 885	37	Education	1 833
18	Machinery and equipment	20 275	38	Health and social work	1 250
19	Electrical and optical equipment	36 653	39	Other social services	2 513
20	Shipbuilding	398			
TOTAL					229 846

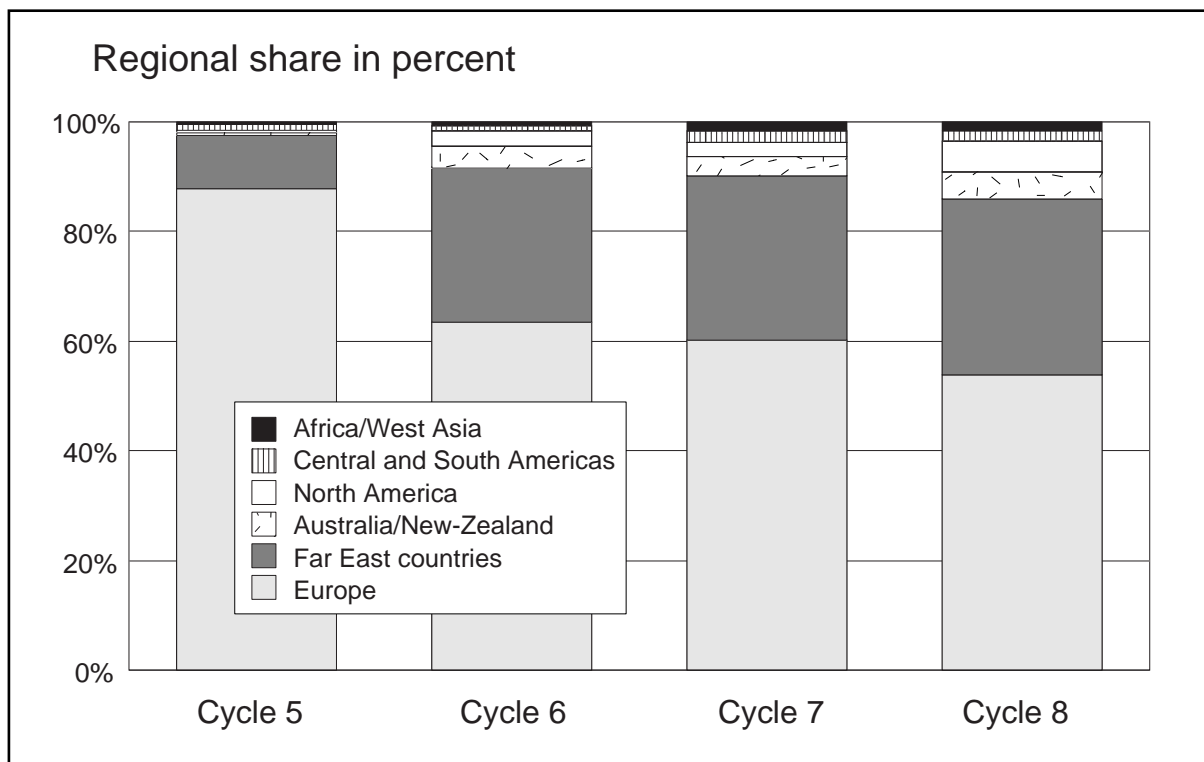


4 Key findings on ISO 14000

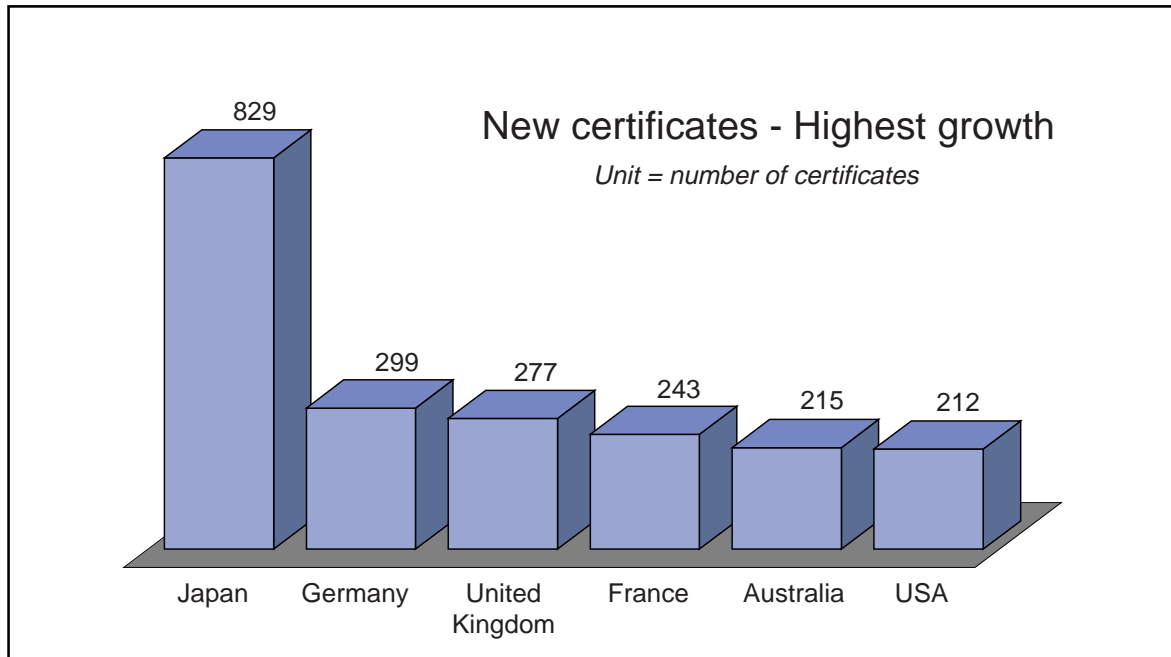
In comparison with the ISO 9000 family of standards, the ISO 14000 family is being implemented at a slower pace.

- 4.1 The first of the ISO 14000 family of standards for environmental management were published in September 1996 and are rapidly becoming well known and used. The data received for 1998, broken down by country, is shown in Annex B.
- 4.2 The total number of certificates awarded at the end of 1998 was 7 887, compared to 4 433 at the end of December 1997, showing a very significant rise of 3 454, i.e. a 78 % increase.
- 4.3 As noticed in our previous survey, Europe and the Far East experienced a very significant growth in 1998, showing a total of 6 786 certificates, compared to the other regions where ISO 14000 appears to be slower in taking off. Please note that, as in the case of ISO 9000, the data for the United Kingdom has been merged with the other European countries.

Regional share Expressed in percent	Cut-off date for each cycle			
	Cycle 5 1995-12-31	Cycle 6 1996-12-31	Cycle 7 1997-12-31	Cycle 8 1998-12-31
Africa/West Asia	0,39	0,67	1,65	1,75
Europe	87,94	63,58	59,24	53,94
Central and South Americas	1,17	1,01	2,21	1,83
North America	0,39	2,88	2,64	5,50
Far East countries	9,73	1,01	30,59	32,10
Australia/New-Zealand	0,39	3,76	3,68	4,88



- 4.4 Up to the end of 1998, 7 887 environmental certificates were held in 72 countries. During that period, ISO 14000 was implemented in 17 additional countries. Japan shows the highest increase with 829 new certificates awarded. Germany follows with an increase of 299 and the United Kingdom comes in third position with an increase of 277 certificates.



4.5 The following appear for the first time:

- Chile
- Costa Rica
- Ecuador
- Estonia
- Guatemala
- **Jordan**
- **Lebanon**
- Liechtenstein
- Lithuania
- Qatar
- Peru
- Puerto Rico
- Romania
- Tunisia
- Vietnam
- Venezuela
- Zambia

4.6 Key certificate milestones

The following countries have passed key certificate milestones for the first time:

100	500	1 000	5 000
Austria	Germany	Japan	
Canada			
France			
Spain			
Thailand			

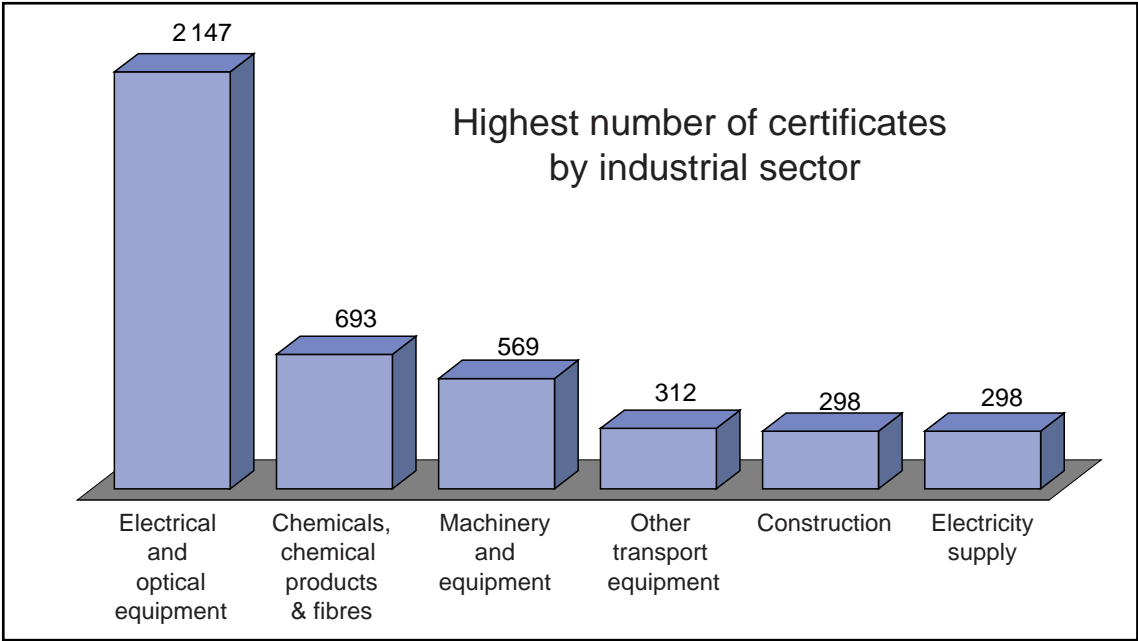
4.7 Below is a table showing the number of withdrawn ISO 14000 certificates per country and, as already mentioned for ISO 9000 certificates, the reasons for these withdrawals. A total of 45 certificates were withdrawn. As in the case of ISO 9000, the highest number of certificates were withdrawn following company decisions.

Country	Organization failed re-certification audit	Organization decided to discontinue certification	Organization changed certification bodies	Organization ceased activities	Country	Organization failed re-certification audit	Organization decided to discontinue certification	Organization changed certification bodies	Organization ceased activities
Austria		6			Korea, Republic of	2	2	3	4
Australia		18			Malaysia				2
Canada				1	Netherlands				1
France				1	Sweden				1
Indonesia		2			UK			1	1
TOTAL						2	28	4	11

4.8 ISO 14000 Industrial Sectors

As in the case of ISO 9000 certificates, not all those surveyed were able to give us their data according to the EAC codes. Nevertheless, 90% of the certificates are classified in the table below.

EAC Code Nos.	ISO 14001 BY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS	1998	EAC Code Nos.	ISO 14001 BY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS	1998
1	Agriculture, fishing	16	21	Aerospace	49
2	Mining and quarrying	88	22	Other transport equipment	312
3	Food products, beverage and tobacco	272	23	Manufacturing not elsewhere classified	70
4	Textiles and textile products	91	24	Recycling	109
5	Leather and leather products	22	25	Electricity supply	298
6	Wood and wood products	34	26	Gas supply	36
7	Pulp, paper and paper products	209	27	Water supply	47
8	Publishing companies	12	28	Construction	293
9	Printing companies	63	29	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs of motor vehicles, motorcycles & personal & household goods	129
10	Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products	106	30	Hotels and restaurants	105
11	Nuclear fuel	6	31	Transport, storage and communication	144
12	Chemicals, chemical products & fibres	693	32	Financial intermediation, real estate, renting	13
13	Pharmaceuticals	42	33	Information technology	22
14	Rubber and plastic products	193	34	Engineering services	106
15	Non-metallic mineral products	88	35	Other services	212
16	Concrete, cement, lime, plaster etc.	105	36	Public administration	21
17	Basic metal & fabricated metal products	294	37	Education	15
18	Machinery and equipment	569	38	Health and social work	38
19	Electrical and optical equipment	2 147	39	Other social services	29
20	Shipbuilding	9			
TOTAL					7 112





Annex A: ISO 9000 Certifications Worldwide: Growth from 1995 to end of 1998

Countries Africa/West Asia	Jan. 1993	Sept. 1993	June 1994	March 1995	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1996	Dec. 1997	Dec. 1998
Afghanistan					1	1	1	1
Algeria								2
Bahrain			1	5	9	20	30	31
Bangladesh						1	1	4
Botswana						1	4	4
Cameroon						1	5	5
Congo						1	2	2
Côte d'Ivoire						3	4	8
Egypt			9	16	45	166	344	385
Gabon								2
Ghana			1	1	2	2	2	2
Guinea								1
India	8	73	328	585	1 023	1 665	2 865	3 344
Iran					2	97	131	224
Israel	110	170	279	497	526	1 709	2 303	3 700
Jordan				2	2	8	35	169
Kenya				1	1	11	28	416
Kuwait				1	9	15	28	62
Lebanon						6	15	37
Libyan Arab Jamihiriya							1	1
Malawi								1
Maldives								1
Mali						4	5	5
Mauritius				3	4	59	72	92
Morocco			2	6	9	34	60	71
Mozambique								1
Namibia				5	6	11	2	14
Nigeria				1	1	4	3	20
Oman			2	5	20	26	53	70
Pakistan			1	3	7	22	56	145
Palestine								5
Qatar			1	1	5	7	20	20
Saudi Arabia	4	10	30	53	98	159	211	280
Senegal							1	1
Seychelles						1	2	2
Sierra Leone						1	1	1
South Africa	824	1 007	1 161	1 369	1 454	1 882	1 915	2 166
Sri Lanka	1	1	1	1	7	22	38	59
Sudan							1	1
Swaziland			1	2	2	3	2	6
Syrian Arab Rep.						6	7	13
Tanzania								1
Tunisia	1	1	2	3	13	25	51	70
United Arab Emirates	3	9	35	45	104	139	314	632
Yemen					1	2	2	8
Zaire				1	1	1	1	1
Zambia		1	1	1	3	3	3	4
Zimbabwe				12	23	44	49	60
Africa/West Asia	951	1 272	1 855	2 619	3 378	6 162	8 668	12 150
Share in percent	3,42	2,73	2,64	2,75	2,65	3,79	3,88	4,47
Nb. of countries	7	8	16	24	27	37	40	48

Countries Europe	Jan. 1993	Sept. 1993	June 1994	March 1995	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1996	Dec. 1997	Dec. 1998
Austria	101	200	434	667	1 133	1 824	2 627	3 245
Belarus							6	14
Belgium	180	464	870	1 226	1 716	1 871	3 042	3 176
Bosnia							2	10
Bulgaria				1	3	14	42	96
Croatia			2	8	22	38	96	121
Cyprus		1	5	5	7	11	42	62
Czech Rep.		18	47	101	180	366	746	1 443
Denmark	326	608	916	1 183	1 314	1 387	1 902	2 200
Estonia			1	1	1	4	1	26
Finland	185	324	496	646	772	951	1 445	1 450
France	1 049	1 586	3 359	4 278	5 536	8 079	11 920	14 194
Germany	790	1 534	3 470	5 875	10 236	12 979	20 656	24 055
Greece	18	46	90	162	248	348	682	764
Hungary	3	23	58	125	309	423	1 341	1 660
Iceland	2	3	4	4	12	44	59	62
Ireland	100	893	1 132	1 410	1 617	2 056	2 534	2 854
Italy	188	864	2 008	3 146	4 814	7 321	12 134	18 095
Latvia						1	1	14
Liechtenstein			14	14	19	5	3	85
Lithuania					2	3	29	40
Luxembourg	4	10	21	40	48	46	89	106
Macedonia					1	3	8	21
Malta		1	3	7	12	28	45	49
Moldova							6	10
Monaco	1	1	2	5	5	10	20	20
Netherlands	716	1 502	2 718	4 198	5 284	7 986	10 380	10 570
Norway	91	172	400	679	890	1 109	1 273	1 503
Poland	1	1	16	41	130	260	669	768
Portugal	48	85	181	257	389	535	819	944
Romania			6	15	42	61	214	269
Russia		5	8	15	22	56	95	132
San Marino, Rep of							19	19
Slovakia		5	11	27	59	135	404	575
Slovenia	3	16	43	62	99	152	467	502
Spain	43	320	586	942	1 492	2 496	4 268	6 412
Sweden	229	365	618	871	1 095	1 931	2 789	3 489
Switzerland	410	569	945	1 520	2 065	3 701	4 653	6 426
Turkey	26	65	106	270	434	606	1 284	1 607
Ukraine		1	4	7	8	14	30	56
United Kingdom	18 577	28 096	36 825	44 110	52 595	53 099	56 696	58 963
Yugoslavia	1	1	1			8	136	148

Europe	23 092	37 779	55 400	71 918	92 611	109 961	143 674	166 255
Share in percent	83,02	81,12	78,73	75,61	72,72	67,58	64,31	61,13
Nb. of countries	24	30	34	34	36	38	42	42

Countries Americas	Jan. 1993	Sept. 1993	June 1994	March 1995	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1996	Dec. 1997	Dec. 1998
Argentina	3	9	23	37	86	302	397	807
Antigua & Barbuda								1
Bahamas			1				1	1
Barbados					1	2	7	7
Bermuda							3	4
Bolivia								2
Brazil	19	113	384	548	923	1 198	2 068	3 712
Chile			9	11	21	29	34	61
Colombia		6	23	51	49	71	170	213
Costa Rica		1	2	2	2		7	12
Cuba						4	11	13
Curacao					4	2	2	2
Dominican Rep.				1	4	4	5	7
Ecuador					1	4	13	16
El Salvador			1	1	1	3	3	3
Grenada							1	1
Guatemala						1	1	3
Guyana						3	3	3
Honduras								2
Jamaica					2	12	10	12
Nicaragua								1
Panama						17	9	17
Paraguay						1	3	6
Peru				6	7	8	13	46
Puerto Rico		2	4	12	25	23	31	36
Saint Luca								4
Trinidad/Tobago				2	9	9	10	19
Uruguay				6	8	17	32	49
Venezuela	5	9	28	56	81	5	157	163

Central and South Americas	27	140	475	733	1 224	1 715	2 991	5 223
Share in percent	0,10	0,30	0,68	0,77	0,96	1,05	1,34	1,92
Nb. of countries	3	6	9	12	16	20	24	29

Canada	292	530	870	1 290	1 397	3 955	5 852	7 585
Mexico	16	24	85	145	215	412	711	978
USA	893	2 059	3 960	5 954	8 762	12 613	18 581	24 987

North America*	1 201	2 613	4 915	7 389	10 374	16 980	25 144	33 550
Share in percent	4,32	5,61	6,99	7,77	8,15	10,44	11,25	12,34
Nb. of countries	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

*Data received from Quality Systems Update / McGraw-Hill Companies

Countries Far East	Jan. 1993	Sept. 1993	June 1994	March 1995	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1996	Dec. 1997	Dec. 1998
Brunei		2	3	5	17	46	185	224
Cambodia								1
China	10	35	150	285	507	3 406	5 698	8 245
Fiji				1	1	4	8	8
Guam						1	1	1
Hong Kong (China)	69	161	336	551	739	1 312	1 637	1 940
Indonesia	1	8	22	55	125	340	1 273	1 442
Japan	165	434	1 060	1 827	3 762	7 247	6 487	8 613
Korea, Republic of	27	87	226	390	619	892	5 806	7 729
Macau								9
Malaysia	122	224	258	628	690	1 123	1 610	1 707
Mongolia							1	1
Myanmar						2	4	4
Papua New Guinea							7	7
Philippines		4	13	79	102	155	629	668
Singapore	243	523	662	1 003	1 180	1 808	2 909	3 000
Taiwan	43	96	337	1 060	1 354	1 889	2 608	3 173
Thailand	3	9	24	95	143	182	1 104	1 236
Vietnam					1	1	13	29

Far East	683	1 583	3 091	5 979	9 240	18 408	29 980	38 037
Share in percent	2,46	3,40	4,39	6,29	7,26	11,31	13,42	13,99
Nb. of countries	9	11	11	12	13	15	17	19

Australia	1 668	2 695	3 710	5 299	8 834	7 252	10 547	14 170
New-Zealand	194	489	918	1 180	1 692	2 226	2 399	2 581

Australia/New-Zealand	1 862	3 184	4 628	6 479	10 526	9 478	12 946	16 751
Share in percent	6,69	6,84	6,58	6,81	8,27	5,83	5,79	6,16
Nb. of countries	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

World results	Jan. '93	Sept '93	June '94	March '95	Dec. '95	Dec. '96	Dec. '97	Dec. '98
World total	27 816	46 571	70 364	95 117	127 353	162 704	223 403	271 966
World growth		18 755	23 793	24 753	32 236	35 351	60 699	48 563
Number of countries	48	60	75	88	98	116	128	143



Annex B: ISO 14000 Certifications Worldwide: Growth from 1995 to end of 1998

Countries Africa/West Asia	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1996	Dec. 1997	Dec. 1998
Egypt		1	7	13
India	1	2	28	40
Iran			2	8
Israel		4	6	25
Jordan				2
Lebanon				1
Mauritius		1	1	2
Oman			1	1
Pakistan		1	2	2
Qatar				1
Saudi Arabia			1	1
South Africa			21	30
Tunisia				1
United Arab Emirates		1	4	9
Zambia				2

Africa/West Asia	1	10	73	138
Share in percent	0,39	0,67	1,65	1,75
Nb. Of Countries	1	6	10	15

Countries Europe	Dec. 1995	Dec. 1996	Dec. 1997	Dec. 1998
Austria	11	56	80	132
Belgium		8	37	73
Croatia			2	3
Czech Republic			4	42
Denmark	21	96	270	314
Estonia				1
Finland	10	41	151	206
France	3	23	52	295
Germany	35	166	352	651
Greece		1	6	10
Hungary		3	12	28
Iceland			1	1
Ireland	3	8	82	96
Italy		27	103	123
Liechtenstein				13
Lithuania				1
Luxembourg		1	6	6
Netherlands	74	119	263	341
Norway	3	13	35	61
Poland			8	15
Portugal		1	7	15
Romania				1
Slovakia		1	6	15
Slovenia			5	12
Spain		13	92	164
Sweden	2	25	194	304
Switzerland		18	170	360
Turkey	3	6	44	50
United Kingdom	61	322	644	921

Europe	226	948	2 626	4 254
Share in percent	87,94	63,58	59,24	53,94
Nb. of countries	11	20	25	29

Countries Americas	March 1995	Dec. 1996	Dec 1997	Dec 1998
Argentina	1	5	28	37
Barbados		3	3	3
Brazil	2	6	63	88
Chile				1
Colombia		1	3	3
Costa Rica				1
Ecuador				1
Guatemala				1
Puerto Rico				1
Peru				4
Uruguay			1	3
Venezuela				1

Central and South Americas	3	15	98	144
Share in percent	1,17	1,01	2,21	1,83
Nb. of countries	2	4	5	12

Canada		7	27	104
Mexico		2	11	39
USA	1	34	79	291

North America*	1	43	117	434
Share in percent	0,39	2,88	2,64	5,50
Nb. of countries	1	3	3	3

*Data received from Quality Systems Update / McGraw-Hill Companies

Countries Far East	March 1995	Dec. 1996	Dec. 1997	Dec. 1998
China		9	22	94
Hong Kong (China)		7	46	56
Indonesia		3	45	55
Japan	4	198	713	1 542
Korea, Republic of	19	57	174	263
Malaysia		7	36	86
Philippines		1	11	27
Singapore		37	65	78
Taiwan	2	42	183	203
Thailand		58	61	126
Vietnam				2

Far East	25	419	1 356	2 532
Share in percent	9,73	28,10	30,59	32,10
Nb. of countries	3	10	10	11

Australia	1	53	137	352
New-Zealand		3	26	33

Australia/New-Zealand	1	56	163	385
Share in percent	0,39	3,76	3,68	4,88
Nb. of countries	1	2	2	2

World results	Dec. '95	Dec. '96	Dec. '97	Dec. '98
World total	257	1 491	4 433	7 887
World growth		1 234	2 942	3 454
Number of countries	19	45	55	72

Acknowledgements for the eighth cycle

When the ISO Central Secretariat took over this survey from Mobil Oil Company, we did not expect that two years later it would trigger such a worldwide interest. This success must first and foremost be credited to the many dedicated contributors, who have generously offered their time and competence and made this survey what it is today.

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A companion publication: The Directory of ISO 9000 and 14000 accreditation and certification bodies

A directory was published by the ISO Central Secretariat a few years ago, but was not maintained. When the ISO Secretariat took over the ISO Survey of ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 certificates, it was decided to reissue the Directory in its present form. The main sources of information for ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 certifications are the accreditation and certification bodies. Because ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 certificates are not awarded by the ISO Secretariat itself, the need has been felt for ISO to play a role in the dissemination of information regarding these bodies. This directory will contribute to meeting that need, giving information on the national programmes in operation in countries worldwide. Like other ISO publications, it is available from any ISO member body and from the ISO Central Secretariat, Case postale 56, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland. Tel: +41 22 749 01 11, Fax: +41 22 749 09 47 and E-mail: sales@iso.ch. Price: CHF 95,50 (plus postage).

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