Artificial Intelligence standardisation
Inclusiveness Newsletter

Edition 13 – February 2026

The inclusiveness Newsletter aims at facilitating a large participation of all stakeholders to the preparation of European standards on Artificial Intelligence (AI). It shares updated information on the landscape of standardisation activities in international bodies: the European Union, CEN-CENELEC Joint Technical Committee (JTC) 21, ISO-IEC Technical Committees, namely ISO-IEC JTC1 SC42 on AI, and other fora.

The writers try to be as accurate and factual as possible and the contents are reviewed by the CEN CENELEC JTC 21 Task Group Inclusiveness. However, this newsletter is not binding and should not be considered as representing the official positioning of the bodies it quotes.

ETUC, the European Trade Union Confederation is providing secretariat and contact services for the newsletter. You may register to the distribution list here. Any other correspondence should be addressed to TG_Inclusiveness@etuc.org.

All issues are also available on line:

- JTC 21 website: www.jtc21.eu
- CEN CENELEC JTC 21 LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/groups/8793224/
- ETUC: https://www.etuc.org/en/artificial-intelligence-standardisation-inclusiveness-newsletter

All ongoing standardisation projects are subject to confidentiality requirements. For detailed information regarding any of the standards mentioned in this newsletter, we encourage you to contact your respective national standardisation body.

News from the European Union

High level forum (HLF) on Standardisation

The High-Level Forum on Standardisation seeks to identify standardisation priorities that support EU policies and legislation. It also provides a platform to address horizontal issues, including international leadership and education and skills, within a multi-stakeholder setting. The Sherpa sub-group serves as the main operational body of the Forum. It is responsible for carrying out the technical preparatory work, which is subsequently submitted to the HLF for discussion and endorsement.

The 12th meeting of the HLF Sherpa sub-group took place online on 10 February. The meeting focused on discussing the HLF work programme for 2026–2028 and finalising the activities undertaken during its first mandate. It also provided an opportunity to review content and logistical arrangements in preparation for the 4th HLF meeting, scheduled for 19 March in Brussels.

HLF Workstream 12 on AI final report published

The main objectives of this workstream have been:

- To raise awareness of the standards being developed for AI in support of the European Commission's standardisation request and AI Act.
- To encourage broader stakeholder participation in the development of these standards.
- To improve understanding of the scope of the standards under development.

In pursuit of these objectives, the workstream has disseminated information on the EU AI Act, the related standardisation request supporting its implementation, and the role of CEN-CENELEC JTC 21 in developing AI standards, in cooperation with ISO-IEC JTC1 SC42. The final report provides an overview of the actions carried out across the European Commission.

CEN-CENELEC Joint Technical Committee (JTC) 21

Key insights from the JTC 21 Inclusiveness Survey

The CEN-CENELEC JTC 21 had taken an important step toward understanding and improving diversity and participation within the European AI standardisation landscape. Through a comprehensive inclusiveness survey in spring 2025, the committee gathered 146 responses from its members and observers—offering a valuable snapshot of who contributes to the development of AI standards and how they engage in this work.

While the sample represents a substantial portion of the 195 eligible JTC 21 participants, the dataset's representativeness cannot be fully guaranteed. Still, the results provide rich insights into strengths, gaps and opportunities for more equitable participation. Summarized results can be found at:

https://jtc21.eu/key-insights-from-the-jtc21-inclusiveness-survey/

CEN-CENELEC JTC 21 - Next plenary meeting

The next plenary meeting of CEN-CENELEC JTC 21 will be held online from 11 to 13 March. A comprehensive report on the meeting will be included in Newsletter 14.

Development of standards in support of the implementation of the AI Act

Work on the preparation of standards supporting the implementation of the AI Act has accelerated significantly since the previous Newsletter in December 2025. Further details are provided below.

- **WG1 Strategic Advisory Group**

The final version of the Technical Report (TR) *Overview and architecture of standards in support of the AI Act* has been reviewed by the European Commission prior to its submission to public enquiry.

The report is intended to support organisations in applying harmonised standards developed in the context of the EU AI Act. It presents the standards currently under preparation within CEN-CENELEC JTC 21, in response to the European Commission's Standardisation Request (C(2025) 3871), and explains how these standards interrelate and contribute to meeting the requirements of the AI Act.

Illustration of the relationship between the AI Act and standards.

As a complement to the above-mentioned Technical Report, the table provided on the last page of this Newsletter identifies the harmonised standards that may be used to demonstrate legal compliance with the requirements of the AI Act.

- **WG2 Operational aspects**

- **prEN 18228 - AI Risk Management**.

The draft standard *prEN 18228 – AI Risk Management* was finalised in December and submitted to the European Commission before public enquiry, with a revised scope currently under approval.

This document specifies requirements on risk management for AI systems. It provides clear and actionable guidance on how risk can be identified, addressed and mitigated throughout the entire lifecycle of the AI system. The standard applies to risk management for a broad range of products and services that use AI technology, including explicit considerations of the needs for vulnerable people. The risks covered include both risks to health and safety and risks to fundamental rights that may arise from the use of AI systems, with potential impacts on individuals, organisations, markets and society at large. In addition, the document sets out methods for determining whether a given set of risk management measures associated with an AI system is capable of ensuring that identified risks are effectively monitored and managed, thereby achieving an acceptable level of risk.

- **prEN 18286 - Quality management system for EU AI Act regulatory purposes:**

The draft standard *prEN 18286 – Quality Management System for EU AI Act Regulatory Purposes* specifies requirements and provides guidance for the establishment, implementation, maintenance and continuous improvement of a quality management system (QMS) for organisations that provide AI systems.

The public enquiry closed at the end of January. The draft did not obtain the required level of approval in terms of both the number of national members voting in favour and the weighted population criteria. A total of 1,288 comments were received during the enquiry. All comments have been carefully reviewed and analysed, and proposed resolutions have been prepared by the project editor. Requests for reconsideration will be examined during a five-day hybrid meeting scheduled to take place in London from 2 to 6 March.

- **prEN ISO/IEC 42001:2023 - Information technology – Artificial intelligence – Management system** is circulated for enquiry until 12 February, with a view to its direct adoption by CEN and CENELEC.

It should be noted that this standard is not intended to be harmonised under the AI Act. The candidate harmonised standard covering the requirements of the AI Act, in particular those relating to health, safety and fundamental rights, is EN 18286 (above).

- **WG3 Engineering aspects**

- **prEN 18283 - Concepts, measures and requirements for managing bias in AI systems**

The draft standard *prEN 18283 – Concepts, Measures and Requirements for Managing Bias in AI Systems* defines concepts, measures and requirements for assessment and treatment of bias in AI systems. The document addresses bias that is not intended by the AI provider or AI deployer, in line with their specifications for the AI system and within the framework of the AI Act. It covers data-related bias, including bias in datasets used to develop, train or assess AI systems, as well as system or model bias arising from algorithmic factors, such as algorithm design choices.

- **prEN 18284 - Quality and governance of AI systems**

The document provides guidance and requirements for the creation and management of datasets in the context of AI, including design choices, data collection and preparation. It defines metrics and methodology to assess dataset quality characteristics such as representativeness, relevance, completeness and correctness. This encompasses consideration of any data, including training data, validation data and test data, and to be used in conjunction with any AI technology.

Both prEN 18283 and pr EN18284 were reviewed in depth during a 3-days (hybrid) workshop in Delft (Netherlands) by early January. More adjustments are being performed at the time of reviewing this Newsletter with the aim to be submitted to the European Commission before public enquiry by 15 June.

- **prEN ISO/IEC TR 23281 - Overview of AI tasks and functionalities related to natural language processing.**

The document has been approved with comments. It describes the concept of AI task as applied to natural language. It proposes a landscaping of the AI tasks related to the analysis or generation of natural language, as well as other language-related functionalities that are associated to those AI systems. It identifies existing and competing terminologies, co-existing variants of the same tasks and functionalities, and how specific tasks can be affected by language diversity in terms of their role or their challenges. This includes all languages, dialects and variants, whether official or not.

- **prEN ISO/IEC TR 23282 - Evaluation methods for accurate natural language processing systems.**

The document has been approved with comments. It specifies the evaluation of natural language processing systems, in the sense of measuring the quality of a system's results to assess its functional suitability. It provides a definition of evaluation methods for those systems, together with guidance on how to select, implement and interpret those evaluation methods. This document covers quantitative metrics as well as other evaluation methods. It includes requirements on the implementation of the

described metrics, and further requirements on the technical resources involved in the evaluation process.

- **prEN ISO/IEC 24970 - AI system logging** is circulated for enquiry until 10 February as a parallel project with ISO-IEC JTC1 SC42 lead. The document describes common capabilities, requirements and a supporting information model for logging of events in AI systems. It is designed to be used in conjunction with a risk management system.

The standard has been developed in parallel at both international and European levels under ISO/IEC leadership. Subject to a positive assessment by the European Commission, it is expected to support, at least in part, the implementation of Article 12 of the AI Act concerning record-keeping obligations.

- **WG4 Foundational and societal aspects**

- **prEN18229-1 -AI trustworthiness framework – Part 1: Logging, transparency and human oversight.**

The document provides terminology, concepts, requirements, and guidance for transparency, logging and human oversight of AI systems. The revised version with the editor's answers to comments was circulated in December. Reconsideration Requests were received until 4 January and reviewed on 7 and 9 January. The final Working Group version was then submitted to the European Commission before launch of the enquiry.

- **prEN18229-2- AI trustworthiness framework – Part 2 : Accuracy and robustness.**

The document provides terminology, concepts, requirements, and guidance for accuracy and robustness of AI systems. The revised version, incorporating the editor's responses to comments, was circulated in December. Requests for reconsideration were submitted until 27 January and reviewed on 28 and 30 January. The final Working Group version was subsequently scheduled for submission to the European Commission before launch of the enquiry, broadly in parallel with the publication of this Newsletter.

- **prEN 18274 Competence requirements for professional AI ethicists** has been approved with comments

The document provides a systematised framework for the competencies of AI ethicists, categorising them into knowledge, skills and attitudes related to the specific activities and tasks of the role. It identifies requirements and recommendations necessary for individuals to effectively perform as AI ethicists. These competencies encompass a strong understanding of European values and fundamental rights, further enhancing the knowledge, skills and attitudes required for this profession.

The proposed disposition of comments by the editor was published on 13 January. Additional contributions can be submitted until 5 February and Reconsideration requests until 10 February. All will be discussed during the next group meeting on 12 February.

- **WG5 Cybersecurity aspects**

EU Horizon Project COBALT (Certification for Cybersecurity in EU ICT using Decentralized Digital Twinning) has been granted the liaison status to JTC 21.

ISO-IEC JTC1 SC42 (a selection of many ongoing works)

- **ISO/IEC DTR 5259-6 — Data quality for analytics and machine learning (ML) — Part 6: Visualization framework for data quality** is under ballot until 19 February. The document describes a visualization framework for data quality in analytics and machine learning. The aim is to enable stakeholders using visualization methods to assess the results of data quality measures. This visualization framework supports data quality goals.

- **ISO/IEC DIS 24029-3 Assessment of the robustness of neural networks — Part 3: Methodology for the use of statistical methods** is under final ballot until 27 April. The document provides methodology for the use of statistical methods to assess robustness properties of neural networks.

- **ISO/IEC 25029 AI enhanced nudging.** The comments resolution phase should be completed by early March and the draft international standard will be submitted to ballot. The document provides definitions, concepts, guidelines and methodology to address AI-enhanced nudging mechanisms by organisations. It provides requirements for designing responsible AI-enhanced nudging mechanisms, key indicators, both horizontally and vertically. This document supports organisations that develop or use AI-enhanced nudges, as well as entities interested in the protection of civil society and individuals, including consumers and workers.

- **ISO/IEC 25880 NP AI Requirements and Guidance for the organizational implementation of human-machine teaming.** A ballot is opened until 20 April to approve this new project. The document will specify the requirements and provide guidance for the organizational implementation of the human-machine teaming (HMT) in the practical operation of an AI system

- **ISO/IEC NP 26200 Framework for Evaluation, Ethical Use, and Interoperability of Models (LLMs) in AI Systems** has been approved as a new project. The standard will define testing methodologies, performance assessment criteria, bias mitigation strategies, risk management protocols, and best practices for responsible deployment. It will also outline security considerations, industry-specific applications, and regulatory alignment to ensure the safe and effective integration of LLMs across various domains, including healthcare, finance, education, and public services

- **ISO/IEC TS 26312 (ed1) - Identification and treatment of bias in AI by healthcare organizations** is under ballot as a new project. This document describes how to identify and address bias in AI systems for health service organisations during procurement, implementation, and monitoring of these systems used to support the delivery and allocation of care and preventative services. This includes both clinician-facing, and patient-facing AI applications provided to patients by their healthcare organization. This document is focused on bias in AI models, specifically models that exhibit decreased

accuracy or cause differential impact that may unfairly disadvantage certain demographic groups (also referred to as "protected classes" in some jurisdictions). This includes algorithmic bias, data representation bias, labelling bias, and deployment-related bias. It should be noted that the healthcare industry is very active in the field of AI standardisation.

- **ISO/IEC NP 26582 Conformity assessment for the functional correctness of an AI system .** This new project is under ballot under 29 April. The document will specify requirements and guidance for the conformity assessment of the functional correctness of an AI system based on the quality models for AI systems provided by ISO/IEC 25059 (Systems and software Quality Requirements and Evaluation.

- **ISO/IEC DIS 42105 - Guidance for human oversight of AI systems** is under final ballot until 19 February. The document provides guidance on human control and monitoring of AI systems.

- **ISO/IEC CD 42107 - High-level framework and guidance for the development of conformity assessment schemes for AI systems**. The document has been approved with comments. It provides a high-level framework and guidance for the development and operation of **Error! Reference source not found.** schemes, including **Error! Reference source not found.** schemes, for artificial intelligence systems.

- **ISO/IEC DTR 42109 — Use cases of human-machine teaming.** The document is gathering more and more use cases from all fields of activity and presents them in a structured approach: relation type, objective, data characteristics, stakeholders' considerations, trustworthiness considerations. It is prepared in coordination with **ISO/IEC 25589 Framework for human-machine teaming** and **ISO/IEC 25880 Guidance for the organisational implementation of human-machine teaming.**

For a

ANEC webinar on impact of High-risk AI on Fundamental and consumer rights

On 3 February ANEC in collaboration with the European Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) organised a webinar to present their recent report 'Assessing High-risk Artificial Intelligence: Fundamental Rights Risks'. The report provides guidance and opinions on the impact of AI on Fundamental Rights and show that a fundamental rights approach to AI is not only feasible but directly supports the trust needed for innovation and competitiveness. It is based on interviews with providers and deployers of AI systems in the areas of education, employment, migration, law enforcement and public (social) benefits, alongside interviews with experts in these fields. More details about the webinar at https://www.anec.eu/press/events/1114-anec-public-webinar-how-can-we-assess-the-impact-of-high-risk-ai-products-and-services-on-fundamental-and-consumers-rights

Nice to know, useful to read

A view from the USA

In July 2024, the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), under its Trustworthy and Responsible AI 600-1 programme, published the *Artificial Intelligence Risk Management Framework: Generative Artificial Intelligence Profile*.

This publication is available free of charge from: https://doi.org/10.6028/NIST.AI.600-1

CYCLOPES report on cybercrime.

Cyclopes (Cybercrime Law Enforcement Practitioners' Network) is an innovation-driven network of law enforcement agencies fighting cybercrime, funded by the European Commission. See https://www.cyclopes-project.eu/news

In December, Cyclopes announced the release of their latest report on fostering uptake of standardisation recommendations derived from practitioners' gaps and needs. The publication highlights key gaps identified by law enforcement experts across Europe and offers actionable recommendations to support stronger, more harmonised approaches to fighting cybercrime.

The report is available to read on: https://www.cyclopes-project.eu/news/fostering-the-uptake-of-standardisation-recommendations-derived-from-practitioners-needs-identified-and-assessed-by-cyclopes

A guide for fundamental rights impact assessment (FRIA)

In December 2025, the Danish Institute for Human Rights and the European Center for Not-for-Profit Law jointly published a guide on conducting Fundamental Rights Impact Assessments (FRIAs).

The guide aims to support organisations in carrying out FRIAs in line with the EU AI Act and relevant international standards. As a decision-making milestone before the deployment of an AI system, a FRIA entails planning and scoping; structured deliberation on the severity and likelihood of negative impacts, including through the involvement of potentially affected people, their relevant proxies, and stakeholders with fundamental rights expertise; the implementation, and monitoring of mitigation measures; public transparency; and rigorous documentation throughout the process.

The guide emphasises that FRIAs are most effective when embedded within an organisation-wide strategy for AI governance, underpinned by dedicated policies and procedures, roles and responsibilities, and resources and capacities. See https://www.humanrights.dk/publications/guide-fundamental-rights-impact-assessments-under-eu-artificial-intelligence-ai-act

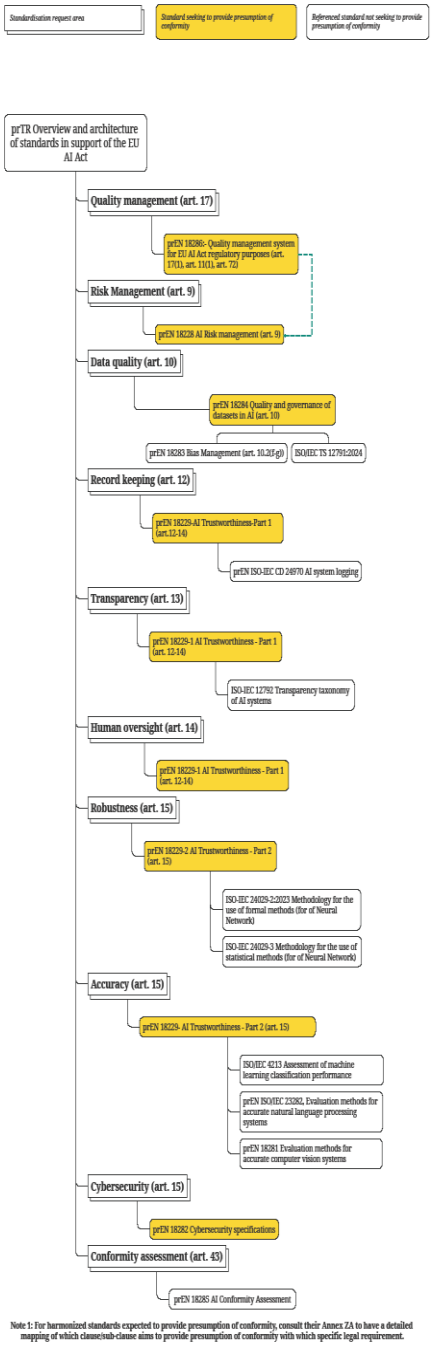

Figure X: Which harmonized standards to rely on to demonstrate compliance with legal requirements under Regulation 2024/1689 after citation in the Official Journal of the European Union