

# Hierarchy of hydrogen safety regulations, norms and standards

Supra-National  
Regulation,  
e.g. EU  
Regulations  
and Directives

- Supra-national regulation may have direct application, such as the EU's CLP-Regulation for the classification and labelling and packaging of chemicals. Other regulations, such as EU-Directives may require implementation by the respective national and regional governments. The goal of this type of regulations is harmonisation at a high level across the jurisdiction.

National  
Primary and  
Secondary  
Legislation

- National primary and secondary legislation are laws and statutory instruments / ordinances which are legally binding within the respective jurisdiction. The legislation may implement supra-national regulation and thus contribute to harmonisation of requirements

Tertiary  
Regulation

- Tertiary regulation may include technical rules published by national ministries and recognised committees or codes of practice and other measures. These regulations are generally specific to a particular application or situation. Therefore these are unlikely to be standardised across a wider geographical area beyond the immediate jurisdiction involved.

Standards

- Standards are published by standards organisations. They are only legal requirements if legislation defines them as such. Standards may cover a wide range of technical and organisational specifications. Standards organisations exist at national level (DIN, BSI, UNI, ANSI), European Level (CEN, CENELEC) and international level (ISO). The use of standards agreed at international level can allow common specifications across international borders.