The European System of Standardization in the Globalized Economy

AFSEC General Assembly
Johannesburg, 10 August 2010
How far should standardization go?

www.elections2009.eu
Who’s doing what?

- International standardization: ISO/IEC/JTC1
- European (regional) standardization: CENELEC
- National (regional) standardization: NSO

National Standardization Bodies and National Committees entrusted with national standardization.
Corporate and technical identity

- **CENELEC**
  - “platform for consensus”
  - Founded in 1972
  - Private body (Int. Association)
  - Principal office: Bruxelles / Belgium

- **31 Members:**
  - Nat. Committees of:
    - 27 EU countries
    - 3 EFTA countries
    - Croatia

- **12 Affiliates**
Why have European Standards?

- Single European Market
  - EU is a single Market of almost ½ billion consumers

- Innovation from European research results
  - Competitiveness in a global economy
  - Worldwide standards for easy product-flow
  - No Technical barriers to trade

- Easier access for new Members to the EU

- Alternative for better regulation
  - Co-regulation in Europe since 1985
  - Standards for the regulation elaborated by industries

- Physics are the same – everywhere
  - Keep electricity safe!
What are Standards?

- Standards are VOLUNTARY, but:
  - CEN, CENELEC and ETSI are recognized European bodies for standardization in support of European legal framework (Directive 98/34/EC)
    - Mission: To prepare voluntary standards that help to develop the Single European Market
  - European Union releases “directives” and “mandates” to call for new standards
    - Members of CEN and CENELEC have to implement ENs and withdraw conflicting national standards
Specificities of the European system

- National Standardisation organisations are private bodies (private associations)
  - CENELEC = 31 National Members (UTE, BSI, DKE...)
  - CEN = 31 National Members (22 are CENELEC members: BSI, PKN, AENOR...)
  - ETSI = 750 members (companies, individuals, administrations ...)

- Relations Standards/Legislation (concept of the New Approach)
  - National european governments have contracts with their NSO to rely on standards, to legalize standards
Principles of European standardization

- Consensus
- Openness and transparency
- Market relevance
- National commitment
- Technical coherence at the national and European level
- Integration of and synergy with other international work
- Voluntary nature
- Compliant to WTO / Technical-Barriers-to-Trade code
WTO-Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT-agreement)

- Basic Principles of WTO-TBT
  - No preferential status for domestic products
  - No trade barriers as a result of national standards
  - Adoption of relevant International Standards
Standardization is Global Cooperation

WTO principles

National standardization bodies in Europe

Industry, other stakeholders, standards’ users

EUROPEAN INTERNA- TIONAL

INTERNATIONAL

NATIONAL

ISO

IEC

International Telecommunication Union

EFTA

European Commission

European Commission

WTO principles

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EFTA

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Too many standards?
Legislative framework (directives) applying to products

- REACH (Chemicals)
- EUP (eco design of energy using products)
- LVD (Low Voltage Directive)
- RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances)
- WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment)
- EMC (Electromagnetic Compatibility)
- IPPC (International Pollutant Release Convention)
- Work prot. (Work protection)
- Packaging
- Green
- GPSD (Green Product Standardisation Directive)
- REACH (Chemicals)
- Safe
- Clean technology
- Energy efficiency labelling
- Outdoor noise
- Recommendation
European regulatory context

- Identified CEN and CENELEC European standards (EN) are used in the European regulatory context of the New Approach Directives
- These “harmonized standards”, when listed in the official journal, give “presumption of conformity” to the essential requirements of the applicable Directives
New Approach – Harmonized Standards

- Basic Principles of directives
  - Broad product scope of New Approach directives
  - Essential requirements: no technical detail
  - Supported by European standards
  - CE marking = Presumption of conformity with all applicable directives
  - Manufacturer is always legally responsible
  - Conformity assessment procedure described in the directive, using harmonized standards (presumption of conformity) and limiting third party intervention to special products

Effective co-regulation built on confidence between the legislator & the industry
Standards-based coregulation in Europe

Conformity to the Standard gives presumption of conformity to legislation

- **Directive**
- **Essential requirement**
- **Citation in Official Journal EU**
- **European Standard**

Obligatory

Voluntary
Cooperation between the ESOs:

- CEN and CENELEC have similar ‘business models’ (national members)
- ETSI is member based (over 600 members)
  - Technical cooperation to clarify grey zones (convergence,…)
- External Relations: ESOs are trying to present one face (ex: China, India…)
- FLES 2020:
  - Joint President Group ad-hoc group on European Standardization System
- CEN-CENELEC-ETS External Relations
- CEN/CENELEC Management Centre
Global relevance – Co-operation with ISO and IEC

“Vienna Agreement” with ISO

“Dresden Agreement” with IEC

Similar, but comments to be communicated at enquirery stage.
Dresden Agreement: basic principles

- CENELEC offers new items to IEC
- CENELEC proposes home-grown standards to IEC

ambitious aim: “100 % of CENELEC standards become IEC standards”
Result of the Dresden Agreement for CENELEC:

- June 2010:
  - 72.05% of ENs/HDs identical to IEC
  - 7% based on IEC standards
  - 20% homegrown
CENELEC portfolio of ENs/HDs for the last 15 years

- 1. Identical to IEC Standards
- 2. Based on IEC Standards
- 3. Purely European Standards

European Committee for Standardization – European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization © CEN-CENELEC 2010
The European Standardization Model vs. other models of standardization:

- China
- USA
- South-America
- South-Asia
- India
- Africa
- Middle-East

Sometimes there are different standards existing in the same country, dealing with the same issue

- Market has to decide, which standard to use
  - unpredictable
Benefits of international standards for exporters

- Removal of barrier to trade
- Predictability in market access
- Economy of scale
- Global strategies
ESOs are speaking with one voice to the rest of the world

- CEN-CENELEC and ETSI have appointed a External Relation Committee & projects (China, India…)
- Sectorial issues are treated separately
  - ex: relations with AFSEC are purely CENELEC
Examples of CEN, CENELEC & ETSI international actions: China

- SESEC
  - Seconded European Standardization Expert in China: face of the ESOs in China
- SAC: MoU signed 2009
- Standards Platform (Environmental protection, Machinery, Electrical Household Appliances, Medical Devices)

[www.europe-china-standards.eu](http://www.europe-china-standards.eu)
Examples of CEN, CENELEC & ETSI international actions: India:

- **SESEI**
  - Seconded European Standardization Expert in India

- Will begin in Oct. 2010 in New Delhi
Examples of CEN, CENELEC & ETSI international actions: Americas

- ANSI
- AMN
- COPANT
Regional organizations

- Exchange of information and work programme
- Participation in meetings
- New trend: ESOs Memoranda of Understanding

Arab States of the Gulf (GSO)
Possible relation with AFSEC

- Memorandum of understanding:
  - Exchange of information
  - Exchange of work programmes
  - Transfer of knowledge
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- Your speaker today:
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    DKE  German Commission for Electrical, Electronic & Information Technologies of DIN and VDE
Thank you for your attention!