AFSEC WORKSHOP

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Introduction

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Delegate for standardization

UTE 8 Chairman

UTE 109 Chairman

TC8X Chairman

Smart Grid CG Steering Committee Member

SMB Member

SC77A Secretary

ACEC Member

TC8/WG1 Convenor

CENELEC (1/2)

- **CENELEC is the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization and is responsible for standardization in the electrotechnical engineering field.**

- **CENELEC is an association comprised of Members who are the National Electrotechnical Committees of European Countries. At the beginning of 2011, CENELEC membership encompassed 31 countries.**

- **In addition, 12 National Committees from Eastern Europe, the Balkans, Northern Africa and the Middle-East participate in the work of CENELEC as Affiliates**

- **Designated as a European Standards Organization (ESO) by the European Commission : only standards developed by the ESOs are recognised as 'European Standards'.**

- **Hence, CENELEC, working jointly with CEN and ETSI in the interest of European harmonization, create both :**

  - standards requested by the market and

  - standards in support of European legislation.

CENELEC (2/2) : standards in support of EU legislation

- CLC supports European legislation in helping the implementation of the European Commission Directives, following the application of the New Approach.
- To support its policies and legislation, the European Commission requests the ESOs to develop and adopt European Standards. The requests are sent to the ESOs by means of "standardization mandates".
- The ESOs have no legal obligation to accept a European mandate, and when they do they remain autonomous on the technical content of standards covered by a mandate.
- Voluntary European standards that are being developed to respond to the regulatory context of the European Commission are called "Harmonised Standards".
- The others are developed upon request from the market.

CENELEC and IEC

- **CEN, CENELEC, ETSI are the regional mirror bodies to their international counterparts, i.e. ISO, IEC and ITU-T respectively.**

- **CENELEC adopts international standards wherever possible, through its close collaboration with the IEC, under the Dresden Agreement (1996).**

- **As a result,**
  - **New standards projects are jointly planned, and if possible most are carried out at international level. This means that CENELEC will first offer a New Work Item (NWI) to IEC. If accepted, CENELEC will cease working. If IEC refuses, CENELEC will work on the standards development and its content, keeping IEC closely informed and giving IEC the opportunity to comment at the public enquiry stage.**

  - **CENELEC and IEC vote in parallel during the standardization process. If the outcome of the parallel voting is positive, CENELEC will ratify the European standard and the IEC will publish the international standard.**

  - **This close cooperation has resulted in some 76% of all European standards adopted by CENELEC being identical or based on IEC standards**

CENELEC and IEC – Parallel procedure practical implementation

- **Parallel procedure : for draft IS only, in principle**

- **CLC Enquiry / IEC CDV**
- **CLC Formal vote / IEC FDIS**

- **Different Approval criteria**
  - **Simple majority + 71% of weighted votes + ratification by BT (CLC)**
  - **2/3 third majority (P Members) + less than 25% of negative votes (IEC)**

- **Common modification, if any**
- **SNC (permanent nature), if any**
- **Deviation (less permanent nature : e.g. nat. regulation), if any**

To note : an EN is automatically endorsed as National standard in all EU countries

EXEMPLE 1 : EMC at CENELEC Level
CLC TC 210

- CENELEC TC 210 mirrors IEC TC 77 and CISPR

- Most of their standards are Harmonised Standards, under the EC EMC Directive
- They give Presumption of Conformity to its Essential Requirements

- « Equipment shall be so designed and manufactured, having regard to the state of the art, as to ensure that:

(a) the electromagnetic disturbance generated does not exceed the level above which radio and telecommunications equipment or other equipment cannot operate as intended;

(b) it has a level of immunity to the electromagnetic disturbance to be expected in its intended use which allows it to operate without unacceptable degradation of its intended use. »

EXEMPLE 2 : SYSTEM ASPECTS at CENELEC Level - CLC TC 8X

CENELEC TC 8X

- **Scope :** To prepare the necessary standards framework and coordinate the development, in cooperation with other TC/SCs, of CENELEC standards needed to facilitate the functioning of electricity supply systems in open markets

MIRRORS IEC TC8 ACTIVITY

Note : Should have a look at TC 115 and JWG 82/88/105 also

- Standard Voltages, Currents, Frequencies
- Terminology
- NPs on PQ, DG and use case methodology

HOME GROWN PROJECTS

- Power Quality (EN 50160) – context : Liability of products Directive
- Connection to the grid (EN 50438, prTS 50549 …) - context : « european Grid Code »

LIAISONS with CEN/CLC/ETSI Smart Grid and Smart Meter CGs (EC Mandates)

EXEMPLE 3 : SMART GRID at CENELEC Level 8X, 13, 57, 64, 77, ……and SGCG

- **A lot of Standardization activity is currently driven by the Smart Grid concept**
- **New CLC 57 (kick off meeting in September 2011), new CLC 69 (kick off in June)**
  - Before, only SR
- **CEN/CLC/ETSI CG to coordinate action under EC mandate M/490**
  - Liaison with M/441 (smart meter) and M/468 (EV charging)
- **Close Liaison with IEC SMB SG3 and TC 8 AhG4,**
- **First actions**
  - Assesment of needs (Gaps/overlaps)
  - Priority ranking : first set of standards
  - Coordination of TCs

Thank you for your attention.
Any questions?