EU Best practice of Technical Committees and benefits that could be achieved

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What is a standard?

- Standard:
  
  document, established by consensus and approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context

  - ISO-IEC Guide 2

  Put simply, it is a consensus-built, repeatable way of doing something.
What subjects do standards cover?

- Terminology / symbols
- Sampling, analytical and test methods
- Product / service specifications and performance requirements
- Organizational management / processes
- Conformity assessment / product evaluation
Benefits of standards

- Compatibility/Interoperability
- Good practice
- Increased competitiveness (Reducing barriers to trade and improving market access)
- Protection (Consumers)
- Knowledge and technology transfer
- Improved efficiency/less waste
- Supply chain compliance
- Reduced risk
How are standards produced?

• Standards are created by bringing together all interested parties such as manufacturers, consumers and regulators of a particular material, product, process or service.

• The process of standards creation in CEN/CENELEC is carried out in working groups (WG) under the direction of their parent technical committees (TCs).

• CEN Members and Affiliates contribute to the development process at TC level by the principle of 'national delegation'.
The structure of CENELEC is very similar.

- **General Assembly (AG)**: 33 National Members (1 member = 1 vote) + Obs.: Affiliates, Associates, Counsellors
- **Administrative Board (CA)**: 33 National Members (1 member = 1 vote) + Open session: Associates, Counsellors
- **Technical Board (BT)**: 33 National Members (1 member = 1 vote) + Obs: Sector Rapporteurs, Assoc., Counsellors
- **Technical Committee (TC)**
- **Technical Committee Management Group (TCMG)**
- **Working Group (WG)**
- **BT Working Groups**
What is a CEN/CENELEC Technical Committee?

• A TC is a technical decision body with precise title, scope and work programme, established in the CEN/CENELEC System by the Technical Board (BT). A TC essentially manages the preparation of CEN deliverables - in accordance with an agreed business plan.

• A TC is composed of:
  - Chairperson and a secretary
  - CEN/CENELEC national members
  - Observers, including Affiliates, Associates, European Commission and EFTA secretariats
Creation of new CEN/CENELEC Technical Committees

- Proposals for new work (new TC) may originate from a CEN/CENELEC Member; a CEN/CENELEC Technical Committee; the EC or EFTA Secretariat; an international organisation; a European trade, professional, technical or scientific organisation
- CEN/BT or CENELEC/BT votes on the proposal; if approved, new TC is established
- CEN members and other parties are informed of first TC meeting and invited to nominate delegates; TC prepares a business plan for BT approval and a programme of work; TC sets up necessary WGs
### Relevant existing CEN TCs

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>CEN/TC</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Gaseous and liquid fuels, lubricants and related products of petroleum, synthetic and biological origin.</td>
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<td>54</td>
<td>Unfired pressure vessels</td>
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<td>69</td>
<td>Industrial valves</td>
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<td>232</td>
<td>Compressors, vacuum pumps and their systems</td>
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<td>234</td>
<td>Gas infrastructure</td>
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<td>235</td>
<td>Gas pressure regulators and associated safety devices for use in gas transmission and distribution</td>
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<tr>
<td>267</td>
<td>Industrial piping and pipelines</td>
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<tr>
<td>286</td>
<td>Liquefied petroleum gas equipment and accessories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>294</td>
<td>Communication systems for meters and remote reading of meters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Relevant existing CENELEC TCs

- CENELEC is one of the three European Standardization Organizations
- However, it deals only with electrotechnical subjects
- Could be considered a single ‘sector’ and therefore all CENELEC TCs could be considered relevant in the context of this project
### Relevant existing CENELEC TCs

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CENELEC/TC 11</td>
<td>Overhead electrical lines exceeding 1 kV a.c. (1,5 kV d.c.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CENELEC/TC</td>
<td>Equipment for electrical energy measurement and load control</td>
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<tr>
<td>CENELEC/TC 14</td>
<td>Power transformers</td>
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<tr>
<td>CENELEC/TC 17</td>
<td>High/low voltage switchgear and control gear</td>
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<tr>
<td>CENELEC/TC 210</td>
<td>Electromagnetic compatibility</td>
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<td>CENELEC/TC 20</td>
<td>Electric cables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENELEC/TC 44X</td>
<td>Safety of machinery – electrical aspects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENELEC/TC 8X</td>
<td>Systems aspects of electrical energy supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENELEC/TC 81X</td>
<td>Lightning protection</td>
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<td>CENELEC/TC 88</td>
<td>Wind turbines</td>
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<tr>
<td>CENELEC/TC 45AX</td>
<td>Instrumentation and control of nuclear facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENELEC/TC 85X</td>
<td>Measuring equipment for electrical and electromagnetic quantities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENELEC/TC 64</td>
<td>Electrical installations and protection against electric shock</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Governance of CEN/CENELEC TC work

The operation of CEN/CENELEC TCs is largely governed by the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations (IR) Part 2

The IR Part 2 specifies (amongst other things):

- Roles and responsibilities of TCs/SCs/WGs and their members
- The various CEN/CENELEC publications and their associated development processes
- The appeals process if something appears to go wrong
- Voting policy

In CEN, extra information and guidance is given on the CEN Business Operation Support Systems (BOSS).

See: http://www.cen.eu/BOSS/Pages/default.aspx
Benefits of participation in writing standards

- Influence content
- Insider knowledge - competitive edge
- Trends and ideas
- Cooperation and networking
- Sharing of research
- Applies to National, Regional or International standards
EU member states National Committees

Why do we need national committees?

• CEN Members and Affiliates contribute to the development process at TC level by the principle of ‘national delegation’ – national TCs develop the national position taken forward by delegates attending CEN/CENELEC/ISO/IEC TC/SC meetings

• Experts attending WG meetings are not expected to take national positions but nevertheless should be aware of their national position

• To decide on how the national vote for CEN/CENELEC enquiry and Formal Vote is to be cast (also for ISO-IEC/CD, ISO/DIS, IEC/CDV and ISO-IEC/FDIS)

• For CEN/CENELEC Members, to develop purely national standards where there is no equivalent EN
BSI National TC composition

- Trade Associations
- Consumer Bodies
- Standards Users
- Professional Institutions
- Research Organizations
- Trades Unions
- Educational Bodies
- Certification Bodies
- Government Departments
- Enforcement Bodies
- National Committee

By business, for business, with stakeholders

Chairman
Secretary
EU member states National Committees (1)

Governance of national committees

- Internally, the National Standards Body (NSB) concerned can develop its own ‘Internal Regulations’ - for example in the UK, BSI has developed BS 0, ‘A standard for standards’
- NSB could seek ISO 9001 certification
EU member states National Committees (2)

- National committees are also sometimes referred as ‘mirror’ or ‘shadow’ committees
- One national committee can ‘mirror’ one or several CEN/CENELEC TCs
- Which CEN/CENELEC TCs a country decides to ‘mirror’ can be decided by the relevant stakeholders
Hierarchy of BSI (UK) national committees

- Standards Policy & Strategy Committee (SPSC)
  - Technical Committee 1
    - Sub-Committee 1
    - Sub-Committee 2
  - Technical Committee 2
    - Sub-Committee 1
    - WG 1
    - WG 2
  - Technical Committee 3
    - Sub-Committee 1
    - WG 1
Example of mirror/shadow function

National TC

CEN TC

WG 1

WG 2

WG 3

WG 4

SC 1 or WG 1

SC 2 or WG 2

SC 2 or WG 2

SC 2 or WG 2

SC 2 or WG 2
Standards development in CEN and CENELEC (1)

• The processes by which standards are developed by TCs are given in the CEN/CENELEC IR Part 2

• The rules for the structure, drafting and presentation of European Standards (EN) and for the implementation of European Standards at national level, in order to ensure that the technical content and presentation are identical in all member countries are given in the CEN/CENELEC IR Part 3
Standards development in CEN and CENELEC (2)

Proposals for new standards may originate from

• a CEN Member;
• a CEN Technical Committee;
• the EC or EFTA Secretariat;
• an international organisation;
• a European trade, professional, technical or scientific organisation.

Proposals are subject to acceptance criteria.
Stages in the development of a European Standard

1. Initiation - new work item
2. Drafting - consensus building among WG experts
3. Public consultation - Enquiry
4. Technical comment review and draft amendment
5. Approval – yes/no
6. Publication
7. Review

Stages 1 to 6 expected to be completed within 3 years
Thank you for your attention!

Any questions?

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