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Arbeid i CENELEC – ett trinn av flere fram til oppdaterte *harmoniserte* standarder

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- Medlem Standard Norge komité SN/K 034 (Norsk Industri)
- Komiteleder NK59 (NEK)
- Medlem av Teknologirådet – Elektro & Energi (Norsk Industri)
- Medlem av TC59X/WG12 ekspertgruppe (NEK)
- Fagansvarlig Elvarme Norge.
- Stakeholder Ecodesign Lot20 + review (local space heaters)

Developing a European Standard

The development of a European Standard (EN) is governed by the principles of **consensus, openness, transparency, national commitment and technical coherence** and follows several steps:

- **Proposal to develop an EN**

Any interested party can introduce a proposal for new work. Most standardization work is proposed through the CENELEC Members.

- **Acceptance of the proposal**

Once a project to develop an EN is accepted by the relevant Technical Body, or by the Technical Board, the member countries shall put all national activity within the scope of the project on hold. This means that they do not initiate new projects, nor revise existing standards at national level. This obligation is called 'standstill' and allows efforts to be focused on the development of the EN.

- **Drafting**

The EN is developed by experts within a Technical Body.

- **Enquiry – Public comment at national level & weighted vote**

Once the draft of an EN is prepared, it is released for public comment and vote, a process known as the 'Enquiry'. During this stage, everyone who has an interest (e.g. manufacturers, public authorities, consumers, etc.) may comment on the draft. These views are gathered by the members who then submit a national position by means of a weighted vote and which is subsequently analyzed by the Technical Body. If the results of the Enquiry show a 100% approval for the EN then the European Standard will be published.

- **Adoption by weighted Formal Vote**

If the results of the Enquiry show that the draft EN requires technical reworking, and the results of the Enquiry are not 100% approval then the Technical Body updates the draft and resubmit it for another weighted vote, called the Formal Vote.

- **Publication of the EN**

Following the approval of the EN, either from the Enquiry or the Formal Vote, the EN then is published. A published European Standard must be given the status of national standard in all member countries, who also have the obligation to withdraw any national standards that conflict with it. This guarantees that a manufacturer has easier access to the market of all the member countries when applying European Standards and this also applies whether the manufacturer is based in a member's territory or not.

Developing a European Standard

- **Review of the EN**

To ensure that a European Standard is still current, it is reviewed within five years of its publication. This review results in the confirmation, modification, revision or withdrawal of the EN.

- **Language**

European Standards are made available in 3 official languages: English, French and German. National Committees can translate standards in their own language.

- **Numbering**

The shortest unambiguous reference to a European Standard is to use its number. The number of a European Standard consists of the capital letters EN followed by a space and a number in arabic numerals, without any space.

Example

EN 50122-1:2011 (the part number is indicated by a hyphen, the year of availability of the EN is separated from the number by a colon)

The first two numerals indicate the origin of the standard:

- 40000 to 44999 cover domains of common CEN/CENELEC activities in the IT field
- 45000 to 49999 cover domains of common CEN/CENELEC activities outside the IT field
- **50000 to 59999 cover CENELEC activities i.e. standardization work undertaken purely at European level.**
- **60000 to 69999 refer to the CENELEC implementation of IEC documents with or without changes.**



Technology Sectors

What is a standard ?

Standard making process

CENELEC Products

Where to buy European Standards

Technology sectors

CENELEC Facts and figures



Electric Vehicles



Electrical Engineering



Electromagnetic Compatibility



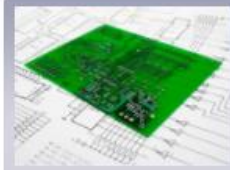
Fibre optic Communications



Fuel Cells



Household appliances



Information & communication technology legislation



Interoperability



Medical Equipment



Railways



Smart grids



SmartHouse



Smart metering



Solar photovoltaic systems

Om CENELEC

CENELEC Active Standards	2014	2015	2016
Published standards */year	509	463	429
Total active Standards *	6 519	6 685	6 857
Net increase at year end	147	166	172

Technical Bodies	2015	2016
Technical Committees / Sub-Committees	79	79
TCs / SCs Working Groups (WGs)	274	292
BT Task Forces and WGs	16	16
Total	369	387

Harmoniserte standarder

Harmoniserte standarder er en spesifikk kategori for europeiske standarder utviklet av en ESO som svar på en forespørsel, også omtalt som «mandat», fra Europakommisjonen. Omlag 20 % av alle europeiske standarder er utviklet ved å følge en standardiseringsforespørsel fra Europakommisjonen.

Du kan bruke harmoniserte standarder for å bevise at produktene eller tjenestene dine overholder de tekniske kravene i en relevant EU-lov.

Tekniske krav gitt i en EU-lov er obligatoriske, mens bruken av harmoniserte standarder normalt er frivillige. Harmoniserte standarder etablerer tekniske spesifikasjoner som anses for å være egnede og tilstrekkelige for å oppfylle de tekniske kravene i EU-forordningen.

I de fleste tilfeller er bruken av harmoniserte standarder frivillig. Som produsent eller tjenesteleverandør kan du velge en annen teknisk løsning for å oppfylle lovens krav.

Om NEKs rolle

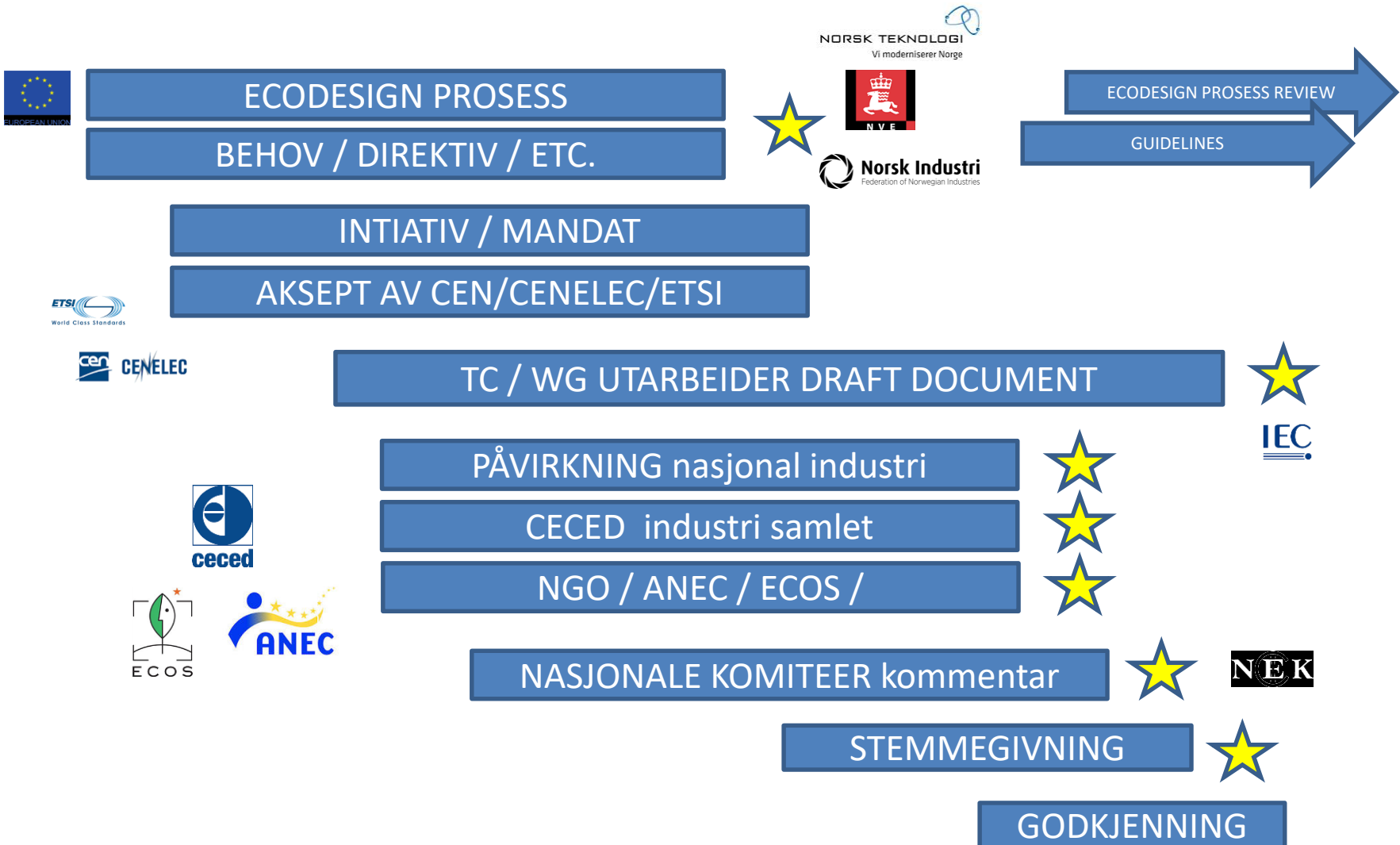
Norsk Elektroteknisk Komite (NEK) er ansvarlig for elektroteknisk standardiseringsvirksomhet i Norge. Virksomheten har en nøytral rolle som tilrettelegger og understøtter for de rundt 100 norske normkomiteers arbeid innen fagfeltet. Komiteene har over 500 engasjerte eksperter fra norsk næringsliv og forvaltning.

Disse medvirker til og er aktive i utarbeidelsen av internasjonale standarder. Det globale standardiseringsarbeidet skjer i henholdsvis ISO, IEC og ITU. Europeiske tilpasninger skjer tilsvarende gjennom de europeiske søsterorganisasjoner CEN, CENELEC og ETSI. NEK er det norske medlemmet hos henholdsvis IEC og CENELEC.

EN 60675 tilpasses Forordning 2015/1188

- **Annex ZZ (informative)**
- 1036
- **1037 Relationship between this European Standard and the Ecodesign requirements**
- **1038 of the Commission regulation (EU) 2015/1188 aim to be covered**
- 1039
- 1040 This European standard has been prepared under the Commission's standards request
- 1041 M/550 / “C(2106) 7772 Final” to provide a voluntary means of conforming with the Ecodesign
- 1042 requirements of Commission regulation (EU) No 1188/2015 of 30th November 2016
- 1043 implementing directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard
- 1044 to ecodesign requirements for local space heaters OJEU L 193 of 21 July 2015.
- 1045
- 1046 Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that regulation,
- 1047 compliance with the normative clauses of this standard given in the table ZZ.1 confers, within
- 1048 the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding
- 1049 ecodesign requirements of that Regulation and associated EFTA Regulations.
- 1050
- 1051
- **1052 Table ZZ.1 – Correspondence between this European Standard and the Commission**
- **1053 Regulation (EU) No 1188/2015 implementing directive 2009/125/EC of the European**
- **1054 Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for local space**
- **1055 heaters [OJEU L 193 of 21 July 2015] and Commission’s standardisation request M/550 /**
- **1056 C (2016) 7772 Final**

Hvor er det viktig å være med ?



Tidsforløp

2011- 2015 EU Direktiv 2009/125
Ecodesign Forordning 2015/1188



2014- 2018 CENELEC TC 59 / WG12
EN 60675
EN 50559
EN 60351

2011- 2018 PÅVIRKE GJENNOM SAMARBEID MED;
CECED / NGO / LOBBY / ECOS - ANEC
NETTVERK / NASJONALE ORGAN

2019 - REVIEW AV 2015/1188

? -

Konsekvenser

- Deltagelse gir *innflytelse*
- Forskrifter påvirker *teknologivalg*
- Tidlig innsikt gir tid til *industriell omstilling*
- *Mye dokumentasjon* å gå gjennom
- *Nettverk* er av stor betydning
- *Proaktiv* innsats gir føringer
- *Forankring nasjonalt* er viktig
- Støtte fra *egen bedrift* helt avgjørende