

Transposition & Implementation of IEC Standards in Europe



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Secretary General of CENELEC

Brief introduction to CENELEC

**European Committee for Electrotechnical
Standardization**

Founded in 1973 – Headquarters in Brussels

Recognized by the European Commission as the
competent Standards-making body in the
electrotechnical sector (Directive 83/189/EEC
replaced by 98/34/EC)



Objectives of CENELEC

CENELEC aims at developing electrotechnical standards as a basis for a European market without internal barriers for electrotechnical goods and services. It also seeks to develop harmonized conformity assessment procedures:

1 standard, 1 test, accepted everywhere

CENELEC standards are **implemented identically** as national standards in all 23 member countries.

All conflicting standards must be withdrawn



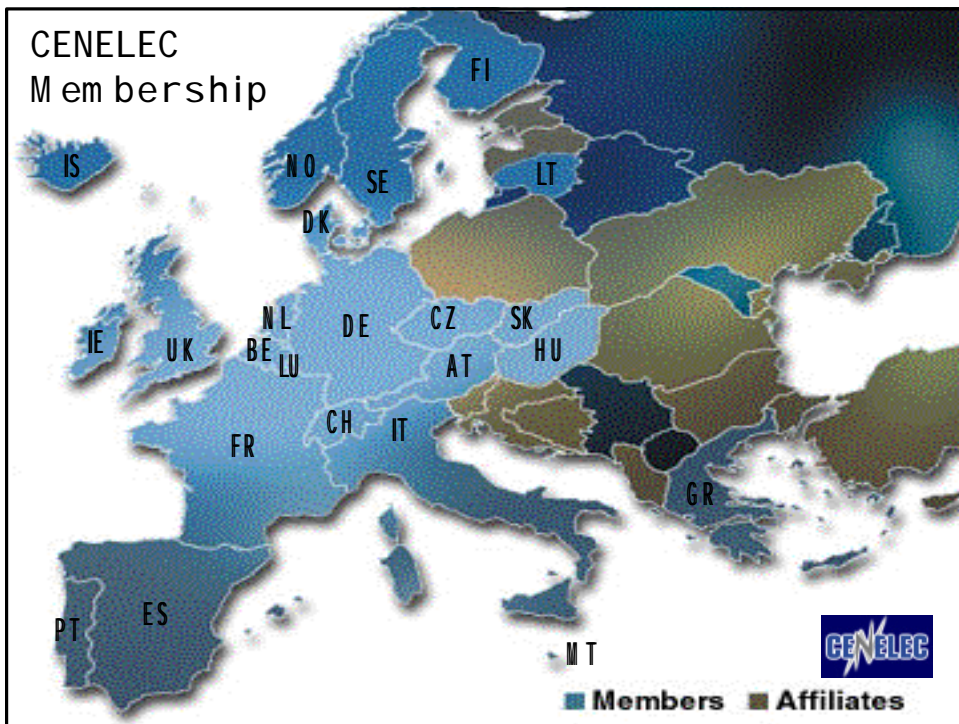
CENELEC

23 members: National Electrotechnical Committees, one for each European country.

12 Affiliates: Future members

32 Cooperating Partners: European Industry Federations have signed agreements with CENELEC enabling them to contribute to and advise in standardization matters in their respective field of expertise





Benefits of the Single European Standard - EN

- Transparency
- Openness
- Impartiality & Consensus
- Coherence
- Effectiveness & Relevance



CENELEC / IEC Cooperation

The Dresden Agreement

Common planning of new work



Parallel Procedures

Signed in 1991 – revised in 1996



Objectives of the Dresden Agreement

- Expedite the publication and common adoption of International Standards
- Ensure rational use of available resources: standardization preferably at international level, once for all
- Accelerate the standards preparation process in response to market demands

The Dresden Agreement foresees

- Common planning of new work
- Parallel voting of draft international standards
- Conversion of European Standards and drafts into International Standards

Common planning of new work

- New work items first in IEC (decided by BT)
- Categories:
 - Work of European origin
 - Common modifications
 - Revision of an IEC standard

Common planning of new work

- Procedure for submission to IEC (>5 NC)
 - New work within scope of existing IEC/TC 5 NC, project leader and target date → IEC
 - Widening scope of an existing IEC/TC – same (according to ISO/IEC Directives)
 - New work not covered by IEC (according to ISO/IEC Directives).

Implementation of the Common Planning Procedure

- If IEC accepts: CENELEC proposal is promoted at international level
- If IEC rejects or gives lower priority, then work will be done at CENELEC level. Final result will be offered to IEC
- Information on the progress of work by IEC/CO to CENELEC on a monthly basis. Problem to be solved by SG or MCG

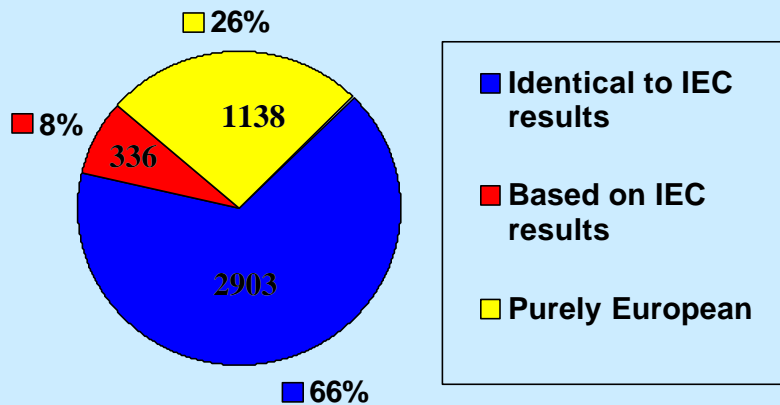
Parallel voting on standards

- All CDV's & FDIS circulated in IEC are automatically treated in CENELEC
 - Except those outside CENELEC's scope
 - Amendments to IEC standards not yet harmonized by CENELEC

Conversion of European Standards & Drafts into International Standards

- BT decides to submit to IEC texts for voting as CDV's and subsequent FDIS
- IEC may accept or reject

Results of the cooperation with IEC



Total number of Standards: 4377

Global figures as of
December 31, 2002



Global relevance and IEC

CENELEC supports the thesis that
IEC standards should be globally
relevant





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