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TRAINING ACADEMY

Beginner 1

Course 4

STANDARDISATION
TRAINING ACADEMY

Topic:

**EUROPEAN
STANDARDISATION
SYSTEM**

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Module Objectives

After completing this module, you should be able to:

1. understand the European standardisation system;
2. distinguish European organisations for standardisation;
3. access to European organisations for standardisation easily; and
4. understand how standards support European legislation.

Key Terms

European standard, European Standardisation Organizations (ESOs), Harmonised standard



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1 EUROPEAN STANDARDISATION SYSTEM

The European Standardisation System has an important role in establishing and strengthening the European Single Market. It is a unique standardisation system in the world, primarily because once published, the European Standard becomes the national standard in the 34 European countries, which enables the free circulation of services and products, facilitating cross-border trade – within Europe and the rest of the world.

¹ European standards are developed by one of the three European Standardisation Organisations (ESOs): ²

-  the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN),
-  the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation (CENELEC), and
-  the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

CEN, CENELEC, and ETSI are officially recognised by the European Union (EU) and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) as the European Standardisation Organizations responsible for developing standards at the European level. ³ The members of CEN are the National Standardization Bodies of 34 European countries. ⁴ The members of CENELEC are the National Electrotechnical Committees of 34 European countries. ⁵ At the same time, ETSI is non for profit body with more than 900 member organizations worldwide, small private companies, research entities, academia, government, and public organizations, drawn from over 60 countries and five continents. ⁶ Accordingly, in the case of ETSI, the industry can get involved directly in the standards development process. Still, in the case of CEN and CENELEC, the industry can only access the process of standards development through the national standardisation bodies. ⁷

The European standard is „a standard adopted by a European standardisation organisation.“ ⁸ CEN, CENELEC, and ETSI define a Standard as „a document, established by consensus and approved by a recognized body

¹ CEN-CENELEC. (2023d). European standardization. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.cencenelec.eu/european-standardization/>

² European Commission. (2023a). Single Market and standards, European standards, Key players in European Standardisation. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/single-market/european-standards/key-players-european-standardisation_en

³ CEN, CENELEC, and ETSI. (2021). Questions and Answers regarding the European Standardization System. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: https://www.cencenelec.eu/media/CEN-CENELEC/European%20Standardization/Documents/IC/Cooperation%20Agreements/ansi-cen-cenelec-etsi_gas_ess_updated_september2021.pdf

⁴ CEN-CENELEC. (2023b). About CEN. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.cencenelec.eu/about-cen/>

⁵ CEN-CENELEC. (2023). About CENELEC. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.cencenelec.eu/about-cenelec/>

⁶ ETSI. (2023). About ETSI. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.etsi.org/about?jij=1675862506267>

⁷ European Commission. (2023a). Single Market and standards, European standards, Key players in European Standardisation. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/single-market/european-standards/key-players-european-standardisation_en

⁸ Official Journal of the European Union. (2012). Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 95/16/EC, 97/23/EC, 98/34/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision

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. Standards should be based on consolidated results of science, technology and experience, and aimed at the promotion of optimum community benefits. „⁹ The European standardisation framework provided by CEN and CENELEC is based on having a single European standard implemented identically throughout the member countries with the obligation of withdrawing any conflicting national standards, and no new work can start on issues covered by European standards.¹⁰ The use of European standards is voluntary¹¹ in the sense that there is no obligation to comply with them or be involved in their development.¹² So, they are tools for market participants that can help to:¹³

- 🔗 facilitate international trade, particularly by reducing technical barriers;
- 🔗 support the opening of markets, for example for emerging technologies;
- 🔗 ensure the quality and safety of products and services;
- 🔗 enhance protection and confidence for consumers and society in general;
- 🔗 achieve compatibility between products and/or components;
- 🔗 facilitate innovation and the development of technology through providing a stable and interoperable technological base;
- 🔗 enable better business performance by enhancing processes and setting guiding principles;
- 🔗 determine contractual and public procurement requirements;
- 🔗 reduce costs, eliminate waste and improve efficiency;
- 🔗 minimize liability risks;
- 🔗 protect the environment; and
- 🔗 support the implementation of legislation and government policy.

CEN, CENELEC, and ETSI have cooperated with the European Commission (EC) since 1984, when a cooperation agreement consisting of general cooperation guidelines was signed and later revised in 2003.¹⁴ As a result, around 30% of the European Standards have been mandated by the EC and EFTA in the framework

87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ%3AL%3A2012%3A316%3A0012%3A0033%3AEN%3APDF>

⁹ CEN-CENELEC. (2023d). European Standardization, European Standards. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.cencenelec.eu/european-standardization/european-standards/>

¹⁰ CEN-CENELEC. (2015). CEN-CENELEC Guide 30 - European Guide on Standards and Regulation - Better regulation through the use of voluntary standards - Guidance for policy makers. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.cencenelec.eu/media/Guides/CEN-CLC/cenclcguid30.pdf>

¹¹ CEN-CENELEC. (2023d). European Standardization. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.cencenelec.eu/european-standardization/>

¹² CEN-CENELEC. (2015). CEN-CENELEC Guide 30 - European Guide on Standards and Regulation - Better regulation through the use of voluntary standards - Guidance for policy makers. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.cencenelec.eu/media/Guides/CEN-CLC/cenclcguid30.pdf>

¹³ CEN-CENELEC. (2015). CEN-CENELEC Guide 30 - European Guide on Standards and Regulation - Better regulation through the use of voluntary standards - Guidance for policy makers. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.cencenelec.eu/media/Guides/CEN-CLC/cenclcguid30.pdf>

¹⁴ European Commission. (2023a). Single Market and standards, European standards, Key players in European Standardisation. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/single-market/european-standards/key-players-european-standardisation_en

of EU legislation in response to specific requests issued by the EC.¹⁵ These standards are known as harmonised standards, „a European standards adopted on the basis of a request made by the Commission for the application of Union harmonisation legislation.“¹⁶ Harmonised standards enable businesses to ensure that their products or services comply with requirements that have been set out in European legislation, and in such cases, it could be said that the standard provides a „presumption of conformity“ with the essential requirements of the relevant EU legislation.¹⁷ Therefore, when the EC makes a request for standardisation, the ESOs are the only bodies that can develop standards and other standardisation deliverables, as defined in the EU Regulation No 1025/2012 on European standardisation, known as the Standardisation Regulation.¹⁸ The principles of the New Approach laid the foundation for European standardisation in support of Union harmonisation legislation.¹⁹ The Standardisation Regulation settles the legal framework for European standardisation, the role of harmonised standards and the responsibilities of the European standardisation organisations, adopted by the European Parliament and the Council of the EU on 25 October 2012 and entered into force on 1 January 2013.²⁰

According to the European New Approach, now covered by the New Legislative Framework (NLF) adopted in 2008, the EU legislators set out the essential requirements of products and services through harmonisation measures.²¹ The New Approach/NLF is a co-regulatory model settled in the EU in 1985 that is used to harmonise technical product legislation in Europe as a pillar for establishing and successful functioning of the

¹⁵ CEN-CENELEC. (2023d). European Standardization. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.cencenelec.eu/european-standardization/>

¹⁶ Official Journal of the European Union. (2012). Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 95/16/EC, 97/23/EC, 98/34/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ%3AL%3A2012%3A316%3A0012%3A0033%3AEN%3APDF>

¹⁷ CEN-CENELEC. (2023d). European Standardization. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.cencenelec.eu/european-standardization/>

¹⁸ Official Journal of the European Union. (2012). Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 95/16/EC, 97/23/EC, 98/34/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ%3AL%3A2012%3A316%3A0012%3A0033%3AEN%3APDF>

¹⁹ European Commission. (2022). The ‘Blue Guide’ on the implementation of EU product rules 2022. Accessed on February 7, 2023. Retrieved from: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.C_.2022.247.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AC%3A2022%3A247%3ATOC

²⁰ CEN-CENELEC. (2023d). European Standardization. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.cencenelec.eu/european-standardization/>

²¹ European Commission. (2022). The ‘Blue Guide’ on the implementation of EU product rules 2022. Accessed on February 7, 2023. Retrieved from: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.C_.2022.247.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AC%3A2022%3A247%3ATOC

European single market.²² Guidance on the implementation of directives based on New Approach/NLF is given in the European Commission's document The "Blue Guide" on the implementation of EU product rules 2022.²³

Historically, EU legislation for goods, product or services, has progressed through five main phases:²⁴

- 🔗 the traditional approach or „Old Approach“ with detailed texts containing all the necessary technical and administrative requirements;
- 🔗 the „New Approach“ developed in 1985, which restricted the content of legislation to essential requirements leaving the technical details to European harmonised standards. This in turn led to the development of European standardisation policy to support this legislation;
- 🔗 the development of the conformity assessment instruments made necessary by the implementation of the various Union harmonisation acts, both New Approach and Old Approach;
- 🔗 the „New Legislative Framework“ adopted in July 2008, which built on the New Approach and completed the overall legislative framework with all the necessary elements for effective conformity assessment, accreditation and market surveillance including the control of products from outside the Union;
- 🔗 the adoption of a new Regulation on Market Surveillance and a new Regulation on Mutual Recognition of goods lawfully marketed in another Member State in 2019.

1.1 EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDISATION (CEN) AND EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR ELECTROTECHNICAL STANDARDISATION (CENELEC)

The European Committee for Standardization (CEN) was officially founded as an international non-profit association based in Brussels on 30 October 1975 as a business facilitator in Europe, removing trade barriers for European industry and consumers.²⁵ The European Committee for electrotechnical standardisation (CENELEC) was created in 1973 due to the merger of two previous European organizations: CENELCOM and CENEL, founded to promote standardisation and break trade barriers in electrotechnical field in the EU.²⁶ Nowadays, CENELEC is a non-profit technical organisation that supports standardization activities in the EU related to a wide range of fields, including: Electromagnetic compatibility, Accumulators, primary cells and

²² CEN-CENELEC. (2015). CEN-CENELEC Guide 30 - European Guide on Standards and Regulation - Better regulation through the use of voluntary standards - Guidance for policy makers. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.cencenelec.eu/media/Guides/CEN-CLC/cenclguide30.pdf>

²³ European Commission. (2022). The 'Blue Guide' on the implementation of EU product rules 2022. Accessed on February 7, 2023. Retrieved from: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.C_.2022.247.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AC%3A2022%3A247%3ATOC

²⁴ European Commission. (2022). The 'Blue Guide' on the implementation of EU product rules 2022. Accessed on February 7, 2023. Retrieved from: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.C_.2022.247.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AC%3A2022%3A247%3ATOC

²⁵ European Commission. (2023). About European Committee for Standardization (CEN). Accessed on January 07, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/european-committee-standardization-cen/about>

²⁶ ANSI. (2005). IEC, CENELEC and the Dresden Agreement, International and Regional Programs, Background papers.

primary batteries, Insulated wire and cable, Electrical equipment and apparatus, Electronic, electromechanical and electrotechnical supplies, Electric motors and transformers, Lighting equipment and electric lamps, and more.²⁷ CEN provides a platform for developing European standards and other deliverables on various products, materials, services, and processes, including fields such as air and space, chemicals, construction, and more, while CENELEC is responsible for standardisation in the electrotechnical engineering field.²⁸ CENELEC performs under the same internal regulations as CEN; hence, the developing process of European Standards within CENELEC is the same as within CEN.²⁹

The CEN's National Members are National Standards Bodies and the CENELEC's National Members are National Committees of 27 countries from the EU, the United Kingdom, the Republic of North Macedonia, Serbia, and Turkey, and three countries from the EFTA: Iceland, Norway, and Switzerland (there can be only one National Member per country).³⁰

To access the complete lists of CEN Members, please visit the following link:

 <https://standards.cencenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=CEN:5>

Accordingly, CEN and CENELEC bring together the National Standards Bodies and National Electrotechnical Committees of 34 countries in total to develop and adopt standards that are applied across the EU and EFTA and beyond by promoting the single standard model throughout the European Single Market and ensure that international standards, developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), are adopted across Europe.³¹ CEN signed in 1991 with ISO the Vienna Agreement, ensuring technical cooperation through correspondence, mutual representation at meetings and coordination meetings, and adoption of the same text as both an ISO Standard and a European Standard.³² Similar to this Agreement is the CENELEC/IEC Frankfurt Agreement, signed on 17 October 2016, as reconfirmation of cooperation accomplished by the Dresden Agreement, signed in September 1996.³³ This new Agreement preserves the approach conveyed by the Dresden Agreement, including several updates aiming to simplify the parallel voting processes and increase the traceability of international standards

²⁷ CEN-CENELEC. (2023). About CENELEC. Accessed on January 07, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.cencenelec.eu/about-cenelec/>

²⁸ European Commission. (2023a). Single Market and standards, European standards, Key players in European Standardisation. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/single-market/european-standards/key-players-european-standardisation_en

²⁹ ANSI. (2005). IEC, CENELEC and the Dresden Agreement, International and Regional Programs, Background papers.

³⁰ CEN. (2022). About CEN. Accessed on November 05, 2022. Retrieved from: <https://standards.cencenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=CEN:5>

³¹ CEN-CENELEC. (2021). Strategy 2030. Accessed on January 07, 2023. Retrieved from: https://www.cencenelec.eu/media/CEN-CENELEC/Publications/cen-clc_strategy2030.pdf

³² European Commission. (2023). About European Committee for Standardization (CEN). Accessed on January 07, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/european-committee-standardization-cen/about>

³³ ANSI. (2005). IEC, CENELEC and the Dresden Agreement, International and Regional Programs, Background papers.

adopted in Europe thanks to a new referencing system.³⁴ In addition, it regulates the joint planning of work, whereby each new work item identified at the European level can be offered to the IEC provided the work can be completed in a defined time and parallel voting procedures, providing for simultaneous publication of identical standards at European and international levels.³⁵ This Agreement also gives IEC the “Right of First Refusal” for work proposed in CENELEC, which will first be offered to IEC. If IEC accepts the new work item, then CENELEC will cease working on the project within Europe, and If IEC is not interested in the work item, CENELEC will then undertake the standards development.³⁶

Since 2012, the CEN and the CENELEC have established a set of criteria that all their National Members have to continuously fulfill to retain their CEN/CENELEC membership.³⁷ As of September 2017, General Assemblies (GAs) of the CEN and CENELEC approved “Part 1D of the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations” and, at the same time, revised the “CEN/CENELEC Guide 22 on the organisational aspects and processes for the assessment of the membership criteria.” According to these documents, the voluntary assessment system is coordinated by the Membership Relations and Monitoring Committee (MRMC) whose Chair is elected for a four-year period by the CEN and the CENELEC GAs.³⁸ The MRMC reports directly to GAs and reviews assessment reports and manages all corrective actions.³⁹

Additionally, according to “CEN/CENELEC Guide 12: The concept of Affiliation with CEN and CENELEC, „ National Standards Bodies of countries formally recognized by the EU as being potential candidates for EU membership may become the CEN/CENELEC Affiliate.⁴⁰ National Standards Bodies and National Committees that are not eligible for the Affiliation status may become CEN/CENELEC Companion Standardisation Bodies (CSB).⁴¹

To access the complete lists of CEN Affiliates, please visit the following links:

 <https://standards.cencenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=CEN:9>

To access the complete lists of CENELEC Affiliates, please visit the following links:

³⁴ CEN-CENELEC. (2023f). About CENELEC. The Frankfurt Agreement. Accessed on January 05, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.cencenelec.eu/about-cenelec/cenelec-and-iec-cooperation/>

³⁵ ANSI. (2005). IEC, CENELEC and the Dresden Agreement, International and Regional Programs, Background papers.

³⁶ ANSI. (2005). IEC, CENELEC and the Dresden Agreement, International and Regional Programs, Background papers.

³⁷ CEN. (2022). About CEN. Accessed on November 05, 2022. Retrieved from:

<https://standards.cencenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=CEN:5>

³⁸ CEN. (2022). About CEN. Accessed on November 05, 2022. Retrieved from:

<https://standards.cencenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=CEN:5>

³⁹ CEN. (2022). About CEN. Accessed on November 05, 2022. Retrieved from:

<https://standards.cencenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=CEN:5>

⁴⁰ CEN. (2022). About CEN. Accessed on November 05, 2022. Retrieved from:

<https://standards.cencenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=CEN:5>

⁴¹ CENELEC. (2022). About CENELEC. Accessed on November 05, 2022. Retrieved from:

<https://standards.cencenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=CENELEC:5>




 <https://standards.cencenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=CENELEC:9>

The list of companion standardisation bodies is available at the following link:




 <https://standards.cencenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=CEN:60>

The CEN/CENELEC structure and governance are organized as follows: ⁴²





CEN Corporate Governing Bodies:

-  The General Assembly (CEN/AG and CENELEC/AG);
-  The Administrative Board (CEN/CA and CENELEC/CA);
-  The Presidential Committee;

Functions of the Association:

-  The President and the President-Elect;
-  The three Vice-Presidents (Policy, Technical, and Finance);
-  Ordinary Administrative Board members.

Other Corporate Bodies supporting the achievement of the scope of CEN:

-  the Director General;
-  the Technical Board;
-  the Technical Committees; and
-  the Board of Appeal, as stipulated in the Internal Regulations.

The CEN/CENELEC Management Centre is headed by the Director General.


The GA acts as the supreme governing body of the CEN/CENELEC. ⁴³ The GA determines the CEN/CENELEC policy and consists of delegates from National Standards Bodies (CEN) and National Committees (CENELEC),

⁴² CEN. (2022). About CEN. Accessed on November 05, 2022. Retrieved from:
<https://standards.cencenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=CEN:5>

⁴³ CEN. (2022). About CEN. Accessed on November 05, 2022. Retrieved from:
<https://standards.cencenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=CEN:5>

as well as, several CEN/CENELEC observing partners (e.g. Affiliates, CSBs, ETSI, EFTA, etc.).⁴⁴ The Administrative Board (CA) administers the CEN/CENELEC activities by executing the decisions of the AG.⁴⁵ The CA consists of the President, three Vice-Presidents (Policy, Technical, and Finance), the President-Elect, and up to nine Administrative Board Members (all appointed by the GA).⁴⁶ The CEN/CENELEC Director General acts as the Secretary of the Board.⁴⁷ As a joint Corporate Body of CEN and CENELEC, the Presidential Committee (PC) carries out non-sector-specific activities of CEN/CENELEC.⁴⁸ The PC consists of the CEN/CENELEC Presidents, the CEN/CENELEC Presidents Elects, the six Vice Presidents, and the joint Director General.⁴⁹ The Technical Board (BT) manages the standards program and enables its successful execution by TCs and SCs, the CEN/CENELEC Management Center (CCMC), and other CEN/CENELEC bodies.⁵⁰

To learn more about the BT activities, please visit the following link:

 <https://www.cencenelec.eu/about-cenelec/structure-and-governance/>

CEN Technical Board holds responsibility for the standardisation activities and for the execution of the CENs work programme, while standards are prepared by Technical Committees who have their scopes (fields of operation) in which they develop and execute their work programme of identified standards.⁵¹ Delegates who represent their national point of view within CEN members ensure, through a wide consensus, that decisions made are balanced, while the actual standards development is accomplished by experts in Working Groups appointed by CEN Members who work together, each speaking in their personal capacity to develop a draft that will become the future standard which also reflects the principle of “direct participation” in standardisation activities.⁵² CEN and/or CENELEC Workshop Agreements (CWAs) are produced by

⁴⁴ CEN. (2022). About CEN. Accessed on November 05, 2022. Retrieved from:
<https://standards.cencenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=CEN:5>

⁴⁵ CEN. (2022). About CEN. Accessed on November 05, 2022. Retrieved from:
<https://standards.cencenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=CEN:5>

⁴⁶ CEN. (2022). About CEN. Accessed on November 05, 2022. Retrieved from:
<https://standards.cencenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=CEN:5>

⁴⁷ CEN. (2022). About CEN. Accessed on November 05, 2022. Retrieved from:
<https://standards.cencenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=CEN:5>

⁴⁸ CENELEC. (2022). About CENELEC. Accessed on November 05, 2022. Retrieved from:
<https://standards.cencenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=CENELEC:5>

⁴⁹ CENELEC. (2022). About CENELEC. Accessed on November 05, 2022. Retrieved from:
<https://standards.cencenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=CENELEC:5>

⁵⁰ CENELEC. (2022). About CENELEC. Accessed on November 05, 2022. Retrieved from:
<https://standards.cencenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=CENELEC:5>

⁵¹ CEN-CENELEC. (2023a). About CEN: Technical Work. Accessed on January 20, 2023. Retrieved from:
<https://standards.cencenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=CEN:6>






⁵² CEN-CENELEC. (2023a). About CEN: Technical Work. Accessed on January 20, 2023. Retrieved from:
<https://standards.cencenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=CEN:6>

workshops that are particularly relevant to emerging and rapidly changing technologies which require quickly-developed results or specifications of research projects.⁵³

In 2022, CEN produced 1207 documents:⁵⁴

-  943 European Standards (EN);
-  146 Technical Specifications (TS);
-  72 Technical Reports (TR);
-  45 Workshop Agreements (CWA); and
-  1 Guide (CG).

In 2022, CENELEC produced 425 new documents:

-  383 European Standards (EN);
-  7 Technical Specifications (TS);
-  28 Technical Reports (TR);
-  Workshop Agreements (CWA); and
-  Guide (CG).

Total number of active CEN and CENELEC deliverables at the year end 2022 is 26505 and consists of:⁵⁵

-  24169 European Standards;
-  796 Technical Specifications;
-  899 Technical Reports;
-  521 CEN Workshop Agreements;
-  94 Guides;
-  European Prestandards (ENV); and
-  23 Reports (CR).






CEN and CENELEC frame their strategic agenda for 2021-2030 in the Strategy 2030, firmly within the context of the twin digital and green transitions, to ensure optimized way to create value for their customers and

⁵³ CEN-CENELEC. (2023a). About CEN: Technical Work. Accessed on January 20, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://standards.cencenelec.eu/dyn/www/f?p=CEN:6>

⁵⁴ CEN-CENELEC. (2023e). CEN in figures. Accessed on January 20, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.cencenelec.eu/about-cen/cen-in-figures/>

⁵⁵ CEN-CENELEC. (2023c). CEN CENELEC in figures. Accessed on January 20, 2023. Retrieved from: https://www.cencenelec.eu/stats/CEN_CENELEC_in_figures_quarter.htm



stakeholders in a rapidly changing world.⁵⁶ Within the Strategy they identified 5 goals to focus on and work towards throughout the decade:⁵⁷

-  EU and EFTA recognise and use the strategic value of the European standardisation system;
-  CEN and CENELEC customers and stakeholders benefit from state-of-the-art digital solutions;
-  Increase the use and awareness of CEN and CENELEC deliverables;
-  The CEN and CENELEC system is the preferred choice for standardisation in Europe;
-  Strengthen CEN and CENELEC leadership and ambition at the international level.

1.2 THE EUROPEAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS STANDARDS INSTITUTE (ETSI)

ETSI was set up in 1988 by the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations in response to proposals from the European Commission.⁵⁸ It is a not-for-profit organisation with 900 member organisations drawn from over 60 countries and five continents, registered as an association under French law.⁵⁹ ETSI is recognised as a regional standards body dealing with telecommunications, broadcasting, and other electronic communications networks and services.⁶⁰ It provides the opportunities, resources, and platforms to understand, shape, drive and collaborate on globally applicable standards.⁶¹

Organisations wanting to become a member may choose between two types of membership depending on the geographical area of the country they are established in:⁶²

-  full membership for organisations established in a country within the CEPT area and
-  associate membership for organisations established in a country outside the CEPT area.

To find out more about membership within CEPT area, please visit the following link:

-  <https://www.cept.org/cept/membership-and-observers>

To access the complete list of ETSI members, please visit the following link:

⁵⁶ CEN-CENELEC. (2023g). European standardization. Strategy 2030. Accessed on January 20, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.cencenelec.eu/european-standardization/strategy-2030/>

⁵⁷ CEN-CENELEC. (2023g). European standardization. Strategy 2030. Accessed on January 20, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.cencenelec.eu/european-standardization/strategy-2030/>

⁵⁸ ETSI. (2023). About ETSI. Accessed on January 15, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.etsi.org/about>

⁵⁹ ETSI. (2023). About ETSI. Accessed on January 15, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.etsi.org/about>





⁶⁰ ETSI. (2023). About ETSI. Accessed on January 15, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.etsi.org/about>

⁶¹ ETSI. (2022). ETSI Structure. Accessed on July 15, 2022. Retrieved from: <https://www.etsi.org/about/our-structure>

⁶² ETSI. (2022a). What does membership cost? Accessed on November 05, 2022. Retrieved from: <https://www.etsi.org/membership/dues>

 <https://www.etsi.org/membership>

Members' contributions are calculated based on the type of membership: ⁶³

-  full members and associate members;
-  non-profit associations, universities, public bodies, and micro enterprises;
-  governmental organisations; and
-  observing members.

To learn more about applying for membership, please visit the following link:

 <https://www.etsi.org/membership/become-a-member>

Within ETSI, the standard development process is similar to CEN and CENELEC, with the difference that in ETSI, the individual members participating in the respective Technical Committee decide directly (a national delegation or other body does not represent members) on new ETSI standardisation deliverables. ⁶⁴ ETSI's standards-making process is based on consensus and openness. ⁶⁵ Standardisation work is done by Technical committees or other types of working groups made up of representatives of ETSI members and led by a "Rapporteur." ⁶⁶ ETSI members may participate in any group and work activity. If there is an urgent need, the Specialist Task Forces (STFs) consist of technical experts who come together for a defined period to work intensively on specific items, are set up to accelerate the work. ⁶⁷ To quickly address particular technology areas, Industry Specification Groups are set up to offer an effective alternative to industry fora. ⁶⁸

Other standardisation deliverables than European Standard (EN) produced by ETSI are: ETSI Standard (ES), ETSI Guide (EG), ETSI Technical Specification (TS), ETSI Technical Report (TR), ETSI Special Report (SR), ETSI Group Specification (GS), and ETSI Group Report (GR). ⁶⁹

⁶³ ETSI. (2022a). What does membership cost? Accessed on November 05, 2022. Retrieved from:

<https://www.etsi.org/membership/dues>

⁶⁴ SESEI. (2022). European Standards. Accessed on August 31, 2022. Retrieved from: <https://sesei.eu/european-standardisation/european-standards>

⁶⁵ ETSI. (2023a). Standards. Standards making. Accessed on January 15, 2023. Retrieved from:

<https://www.etsi.org/standards/standards-making>

⁶⁶ ETSI. (2023a). Standards. Standards making. Accessed on January 15, 2023. Retrieved from:

<https://www.etsi.org/standards/standards-making>

⁶⁷ ETSI. (2023b). Standards. Standards making. Accessed on January 15, 2023. Retrieved from:

<https://www.etsi.org/standards/standards-making>

⁶⁸ ETSI. (2023b). Standards. Standards making. Accessed on January 15, 2023. Retrieved from:

<https://www.etsi.org/standards/standards-making>




⁶⁹ ETSI. (2023a). Standards. Types of standards. Accessed on January 15, 2023. Retrieved from:

<https://www.etsi.org/standards/types-of-standards>

SUMMARY

The European Standardisation System has an important role in establishing and strengthening the European Single Market. It is a unique standardisation system in the world, primarily because once published, the European Standard becomes the national standard in the 34 European countries, which enables the free circulation of services and products, facilitating cross-border trade – within Europe and the rest of the world.

⁷⁰ European standards are developed by one of the three European Standardisation Organisations (ESOs): ⁷¹

-  the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN),
-  the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation (CENELEC), and
-  the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

The European standard is „a standard adopted by a European standardisation organisation.“ ⁷² The European standardisation framework provided by CEN and CENELEC is based on having a single European standard implemented identically throughout the member countries with the obligation of withdrawing any conflicting national standards, and no new work can start on issues covered by European standards. ⁷³ The use of European standards is voluntary ⁷⁴ in the sense that there is no obligation to comply with them or be involved in their development. ⁷⁵

CEN, CENELEC, and ETSI have cooperated with the European Commission (EC) since 1984, when a cooperation agreement consisting of general cooperation guidelines was signed and later revised in 2003. ⁷⁶ As a result, around 30% of the European Standards have been mandated by the EC and EFTA in the framework

⁷⁰ CEN-CENELEC. (2023d). European standardization. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.cencenelec.eu/european-standardization/>

⁷¹ European Commission. (2023a). Single Market and standards, European standards, Key players in European Standardisation. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/single-market/european-standards/key-players-european-standardisation_en

⁷² Official Journal of the European Union. (2012). Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 95/16/EC, 97/23/EC, 98/34/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ%3AL%3A2012%3A316%3A0012%3A0033%3AEN%3APDF>

⁷³ CEN-CENELEC. (2015). CEN-CENELEC Guide 30 - European Guide on Standards and Regulation - Better regulation through the use of voluntary standards - Guidance for policy makers. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.cencenelec.eu/media/Guides/CEN-CLC/cenclcguid30.pdf>

⁷⁴ CEN-CENELEC. (2023d). European Standardization. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.cencenelec.eu/european-standardization/>

⁷⁵ CEN-CENELEC. (2015). CEN-CENELEC Guide 30 - European Guide on Standards and Regulation - Better regulation through the use of voluntary standards - Guidance for policy makers. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.cencenelec.eu/media/Guides/CEN-CLC/cenclcguid30.pdf>

⁷⁶ European Commission. (2023). Single Market and standards, European standards, Key players in European Standardisation. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/single-market/european-standards/key-players-european-standardisation_en

of EU legislation in response to specific requests issued by the EC.⁷⁷ These standards are known as harmonised standards, „a European standards adopted on the basis of a request made by the Commission for the application of Union harmonisation legislation.“⁷⁸ Therefore, when the EC makes a request for standardisation, the ESOs are the only bodies that can develop standards and other standardisation deliverables, as defined in the EU Regulation No 1025/2012 on European standardisation, known as the Standardisation Regulation.⁷⁹ The principles of the New Approach laid the foundation for European standardisation in support of Union harmonisation legislation.⁸⁰ The Standardisation Regulation settles the legal framework for European standardisation, the role of harmonised standards and the responsibilities of the European standardisation organisations, adopted by the European Parliament and the Council of the EU on 25 October 2012 and entered into force on 1 January 2013.⁸¹

⁷⁷ CEN-CENELEC. (2023d). European Standardization. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.cencenelec.eu/european-standardization/>

⁷⁸ Official Journal of the European Union. (2012). Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 95/16/EC, 97/23/EC, 98/34/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ%3AL%3A2012%3A316%3A0012%3A0033%3AEN%3APDF>

⁷⁹ Official Journal of the European Union. (2012). Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 95/16/EC, 97/23/EC, 98/34/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ%3AL%3A2012%3A316%3A0012%3A0033%3AEN%3APDF>

⁸⁰ European Commission. (2022). The 'Blue Guide' on the implementation of EU product rules 2022. Accessed on February 7, 2023. Retrieved from: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.C_.2022.247.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AC%3A2022%3A247%3ATOC

⁸¹ CEN-CENELEC. (2023d). European Standardization. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.cencenelec.eu/european-standardization/>

GLOSSARY

European standard

a standard adopted by a European standardisation organisation. ⁸²

European Standardisation Organizations (ESOs)

CEN, CENELEC, and ETSI are officially recognized by the European Union (EU) and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) as the European Standardisation Organizations responsible for developing standards at the European level. ⁸³

Harmonised standard

a European standard adopted on the basis of a request made by the Commission for the application of Union harmonisation legislation. ⁸⁴

⁸² Official Journal of the European Union. (2012). Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 95/16/EC, 97/23/EC, 98/34/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ%3AL%3A2012%3A316%3A0012%3A0033%3AEN%3APDF>

⁸³ CEN, CENELEC, and ETSI. (2021). Questions and Answers regarding the European Standardization System. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: https://www.cencenelec.eu/media/CEN-CENELEC/European%20Standardization/Documents/IC/Cooperation%20Agreements/ansi-cen-cenelec-etsi_qa_ess_updated_september2021.pdf

⁸⁴ Official Journal of the European Union. (2012). Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 95/16/EC, 97/23/EC, 98/34/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. Accessed on January 27, 2023. Retrieved from: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ%3AL%3A2012%3A316%3A0012%3A0033%3AEN%3APDF>

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