



### **The Vienna & Dresden Agreements**

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### International, European & National Standardization



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### A Model With An International Approach



Vienna Agreement



~ 30 % of CEN standards are developed under the Vienna Agreement (<u>depending on</u> <u>sectors</u>)



~ 80 % of CENELEC standards are identical to or based on IEC standards



MoU for telecommunications sector (ITU-T) Agreement on radio-communication sector (ITU-R)





The Vienna and Dresden Agreements



#### CEN, CENELEC and ETSI have **agreements with their international counterparts** to ensure cooperation:

- CEN & ISO: Vienna Agreement
- CENELEC & IEC: Dresden Agreement
- ETSI & ITU-T: MoU Telecomunication sector
- ETSI & ITU-R: Agreement radio-communication sector



## Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN

- Signed in 1991
- 'Codified version' approved in 2001
- Guidelines (5<sup>th</sup> edition) made available in May 2004





# Application of the Vienna Agreement→ The sectors

Some examples:

- Automotive industry
- Gas appliances
- Material for the petroleum industry
- Medical devices
- Machines
- Construction
- Nanotechnologies





Primary aim

Avoid duplication between standardization at international and European levels, for the benefit of contributors to, and users of, standards





Some basic principles (1)

- The agreement recognises the primacy of international standards
- The agreement recognises also that there might be particular needs for standards (e.g. in EU) for which a need has not been recognised at the international level
- ISO recognises and respects that CEN operates within, and must respect, a political environment (EEA and cooperation with the other ESO's)



Some basic principles (2)

- Transfer of work from CEN to ISO is the preferred route but is not automatic
- When expected results are not attained, the party which is not satisfied can decide to proceed separately
- CEN commits to respond adequately to comments from non-CEN members of ISO
- Mainly applicable for Standards TS & TR possible subject to Technical Board agreement



Types of cooperation between ISO and CEN

- Correspondence
  - Provisions should be the subject of common agreement between the secretariats
- Mutual representation at meetings
  - Up to <u>four</u> representatives can be appointed to <u>represent the TC (TC decision)</u>
  - In the case of CEN lead, preference should be given to delegates from non-CEN members





How to achieve identical International and European Standards (i.e. EN ISO XXX)?

- Adoption by CEN of an available ISO Standard
- Adoption by ISO of an available European Standard
- Elaboration of a standard in one organisation with parallel ISO/CEN approval procedure





Elaboration of a standard in one organisation with parallel ISO/CEN approval procedure – who takes the lead?

- One organisation <u>gives</u> the lead to the other
- The existence of an EU mandate does not imply CEN lead
- Currently, for CEN lead, majority vote of P-members of ISO TC required (if no consensus)





Elaboration of a standard in one organisation with parallel ISO/CEN approval procedure

- Why is this (easily) feasible?
   All CEN members are members of ISO
   IR part 3 Drafting rules mostly identical
- Implications for ISO and CEN
  - ISO: must take into account requirements of mandates
  - CEN: must deal with comments from non-CEN members of ISO

Revisions are carried out under ISO lead



### Parallel ISO-CEN procedure

- The lead of a project **is given** by the joining organisation to the initiating organisation.
- TC takes a resolution for joint work and gives the lead to the initiating organisation
- CCMC & ISO/CS are informed and their databases are updated





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### Parallel ISO-CEN procedure (3)



\* ISO always publishes the text. CEN publishes only the European foreword & annexes





## Adoption of the same publication, both in ISO and CEN

- Success factors?
  - Clear decisions from involved TCs
  - Clear communication between the TCs



Available information:

Vienna Agreement (2001): *BOSS* Guidelines (2004): *BOSS* Frequently asked questions: *BOSS* Guidance on implications of the ISO Global Relevance policy for CEN Standardization: *BOSS* 

http://www.cen.eu/boss/supporting/Reference%20do cuments/cooperation/Pages/default.aspx



**Dresden Agreement** 



Very similar to the Vienna Agreement

However, some differences between electrotechnical and non electrical standardization

IEC created in 1906 (ISO created in 1947)

- -> Electrotechnical standardization started at international level
- -> In principle, IEC standards implemented as European and national standards





'Agreement on common planning of new work and parallel voting' between IEC and CENELEC

- Signed in 1991 (Lugano Agreement)
- Current version dated 1996

www.iec.ch/about/globalreach/partners/regional/iec\_cenelec\_agreement.htm

<u>CENELEC Website</u> (CLC Guide 13 – common planning on new work and parallel vote, edition 2001)



### Dresden Agreement



Differences from the Vienna Agreement

- Normally, any IEC draft is submitted to a parallel IEC-CENELEC adoption procedure (exceptions are decided by BT)
- Normally, any CENELEC proposal for new work is proposed to IEC
- Normally, no parallel development and adoption of common CENELEC-IEC publications under CENELEC lead (→ mobile phone chargers)
- Common modifications (CM) to International work can be introduced at European level



### **Common modifications**

If an IEC standard does not fully satisfy the European market CLC/TC decide on the need for Common modifications (CM).

It may happen :

- From the beginning of the project
- Before/During/After CDV
- Before/During/After FDIS

If the need for CM is identified after ratification, the CM is processed in the form of a European Amendment (A11, A12, ...)









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### Results on CDV – What happens?

IEC	CENELEC	Action
		FDIS or Publication (depending on IEC decision)
		<ul> <li>a) IEC → FDIS CLC → FDIS (possible CM)</li> <li>b) IEC → Publication CLC → modified text for new procedure OR project abandoned</li> </ul>
		CLC dependant on IEC decision (Homegrown/new IEC version)



### Current situation -**ISO – CEN relation**

CEN - Portfolio - Relation to ISO 23 0% 10219 70% 4.353 30% Identical to ISO publications

30% of the CEN publications are identical to ISO publications. These publications are distributed as follows: 39% result from an a posteriori adoption of ISO Standards, generally through UAP; 48% result from parallel adoption procedures under ISO lead; 13% result from parallel adoption procedures under CEN lead.



- Based on ISO publications
- No relation to ISO publications

### Current situation – IEC – CENELEC relation

CENELEC - Portfolio - Relation to IEC



Of the 4432 CENELEC publications that are identical to IEC publications, 83% result from parallel CENELEC-IEC approval procedures.



### CEN - Portfolio - Relation to ISO by Business Domain



Utilities and energy Transport Services Packaging Mechanical engineering Materials ICT HVAC Household goods,... Healthcare Health and safety General Standards... Food Environment Chemistry Building and civil...



No relation to ISO publications

### CENELEC - Portfolio - Relation to IEC by Business Domain



Jtilities and energy			
Transport			
СТ			
Household goods, sports and leisure			
Healthcare			
Health and safety			
General Standards (Quality, Measurement,)			
Environment			
Electronics			
Electrical engineering			
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### **Thank you! – Questions?**

<u>www.cen.eu</u> <u>www.cenelec.eu</u>

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- Nanotechnologies and Nanomaterials
- Accessibility for persons with disabilities
- Innovation Management
- Smart Cities

