

The Vienna & Dresden Agreements

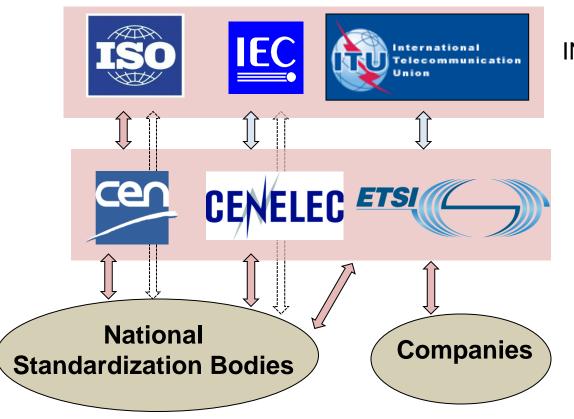
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Training to GSO - 2013-03-04

International, European & National Standardization





INTERNATIONAL

EUROPEAN

NATIONAL



A Model With An International Approach





Vienna Agreement



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



Dresden Agreement



~ 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 & 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 (5th edition) made available in May 2004
- ➤ BOSS



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)



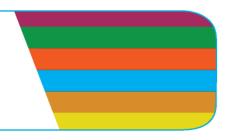
Some basic principles (2)

- 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</u> (TC decision)
 - ➤ 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 gives 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

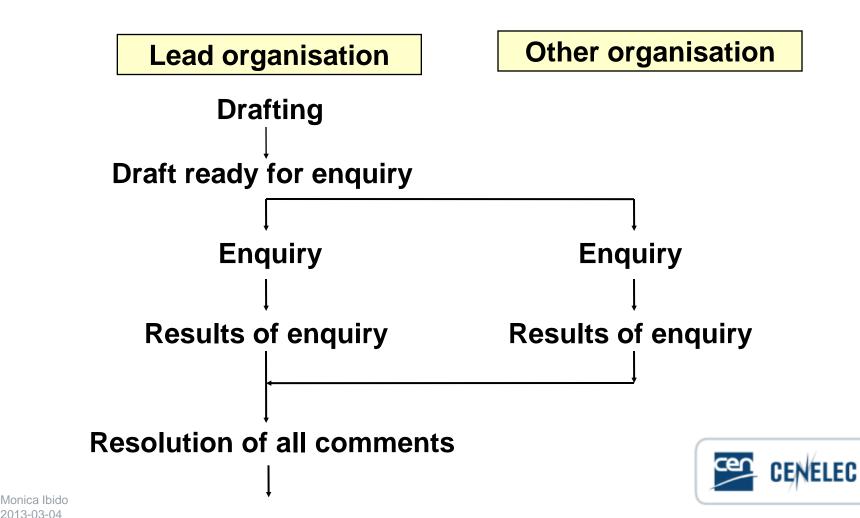


Parallel ISO-CEN procedure

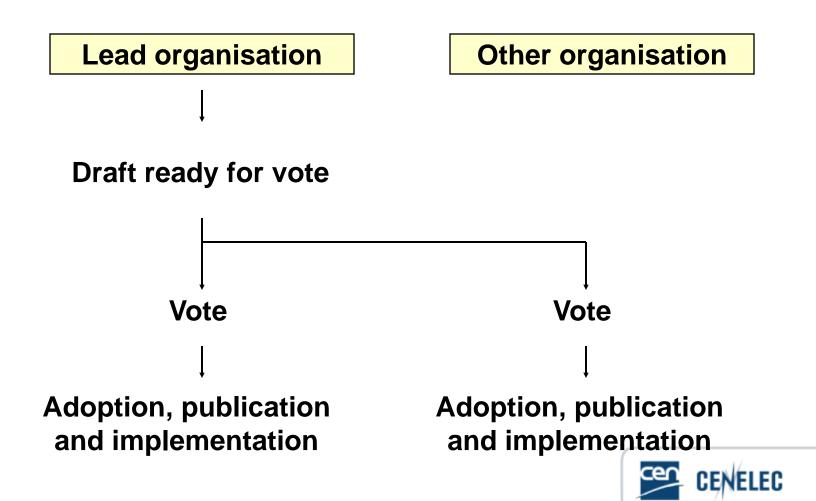
- The lead of a project **is given** by the joining organisation to the initiating organisation.
- TC takes a resolution for joint work and gives the lead to the initiating organisation
- CCMC & ISO/CS are informed and their databases are updated



Parallel ISO-CEN approval procedure (1)



Parallel ISO-CEN approval procedure (2)

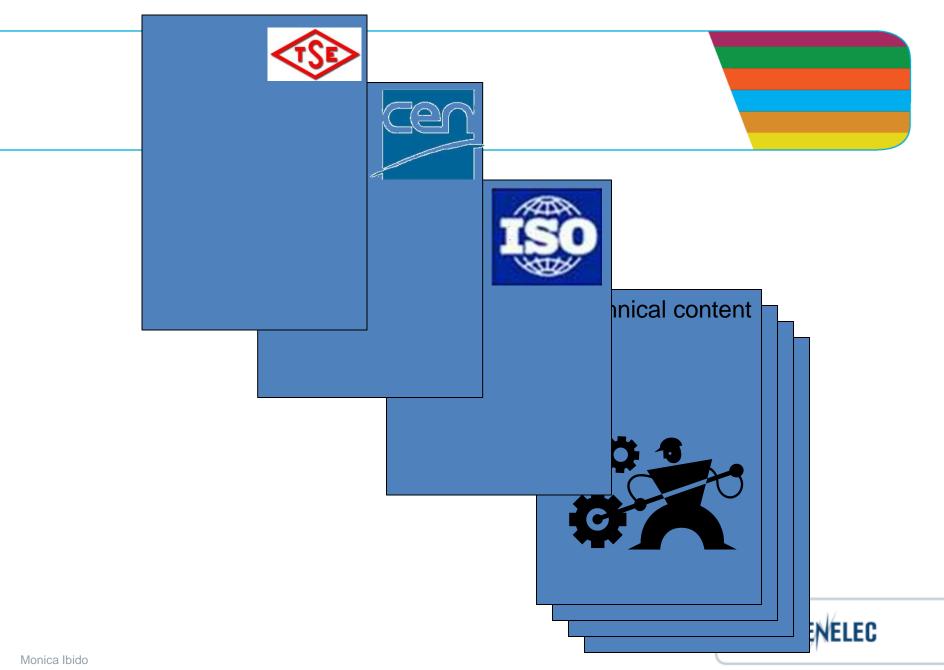


Parallel ISO-CEN procedure (3)

ISO	CEN	
		EN ISO 123*
		ISO 123
		EN 123

^{*} ISO always publishes the text. CEN publishes only the European foreword & annexes





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- 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%20documents/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



Dresden Agreement

'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).

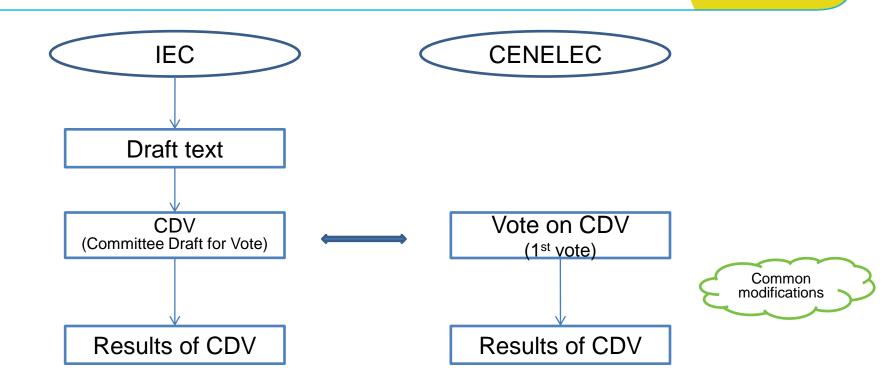
It may happen:

- 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, ...)

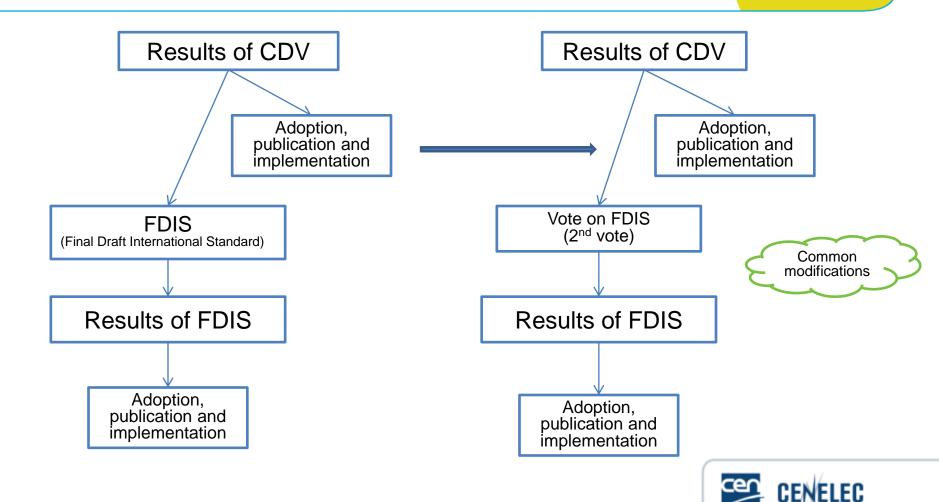


Parallel Procedure IEC-CENELEC





Parallel Procedure IEC-CENELEC (2)



Results on CDV – What happens?

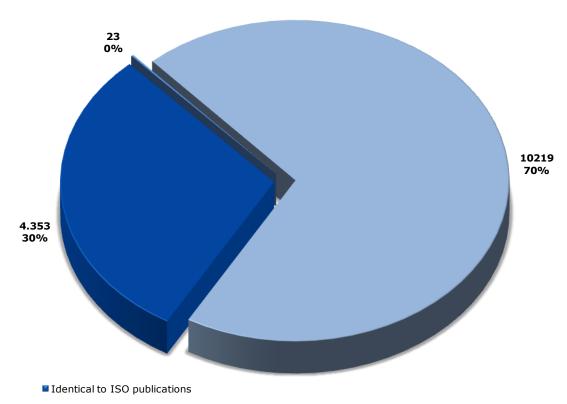
IEC	CENELEC	Action
		FDIS or Publication (depending on IEC decision)
		 a) IEC →FDIS CLC → FDIS (possible CM) b) IEC → Publication CLC →modified text for new procedure OR project abandoned
		CLC dependant on IEC decision (Homegrown/new IEC version)



Current situation - ISO - CEN relation







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.

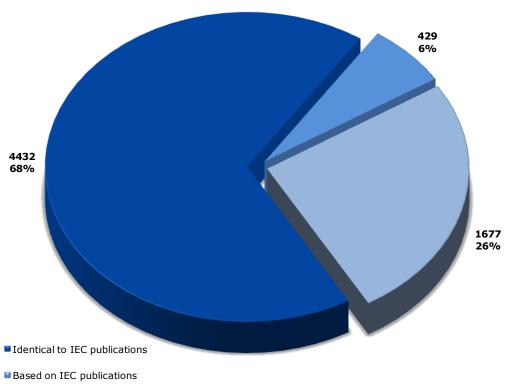
- Based on ISO publications
- No relation to ISO publications



Current situation – IEC – CENELEC relation





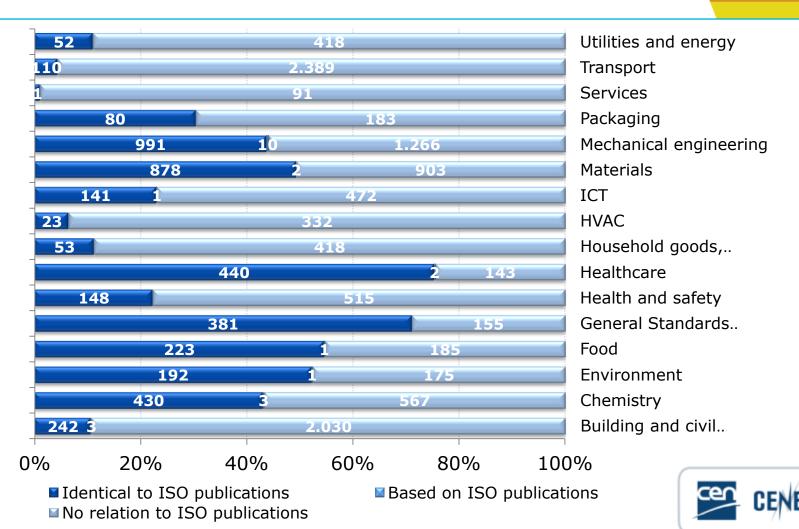


■ No relation to IEC publications

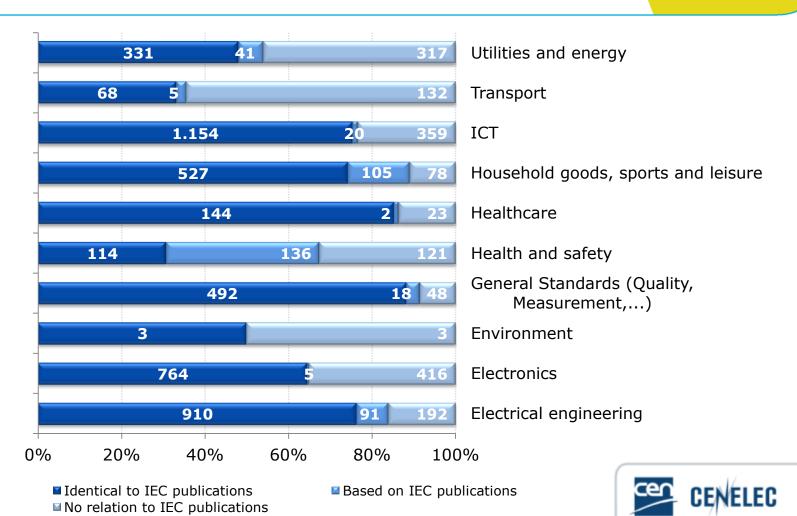
Of the 4432 CENELEC publications that are identical to IEC publications, 83% result from parallel CENELEC-IEC approval procedures.



CEN - Portfolio - Relation to ISO by Business Domain



CENELEC - Portfolio - Relation to IEC by Business Domain



Thank you! - Questions?

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