



Internal Regulations Part 2

**Common Rules For
Standardization Work**

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European Committee for Standardization

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COMMON RULES FOR STANDARDIZATION WORK

Foreword

The Internal Regulations of CEN and CENELEC are issued in four parts:

Part 1 - Organization and structure

Part 2 - Common rules for standardization work

Part 3 - Principles and rules for the structure and drafting of CEN and CENELEC documents

Part 4 - Certification

This revision of Part 2 supersedes the 2025 version.

The essential modifications in this version as compared to the previous version have been brought in the following sections and are indicated with a vertical line in the margin:

- Clause 3.5.2: suppression of Working Groups of the Technical Board (BTWG), thus renumbering of clauses;
- Clause 4.2: re-organization of the clause to indicate clearly the distinction of the work between CEN & CENELEC and CEN, CENELEC & ETSI;
- Clause 4.2.1.3: renumbering of the clause into 4.2.1.1; adaptation of the NWI lead for JTCs and clarification of Chair's appointment;
- Clause 6.1.4: addition of clause clarifying the way of working;
- Clauses 6.4: removal of particularities for JTCs;
- Clause 12.4: alignment of the deadlines (i.e. all expressed in weeks);
- Annex F: addition of abbreviations of COG, SAG and TGG and deletion of JWG;
- Clause G.1.1: clarification of TGG mission and possibility for development of Guides;
- Clause G.3.2: adaptation of the COG Membership for the participation of external stakeholders.

NOTE When the expression "CEN-CENELEC" appears, it refers to CEN and CENELEC jointly.

1 Scope

1.1 Objectives

This part of the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations provides the common framework within which CEN and/or CENELEC conduct their standardization work.

This Part describes, in the following order,

- the organizational structures for the standardization work of CEN and CENELEC,
- the fundamental policies that support the work, and
- the main procedures to be followed in the development, production, approval and implementation of publications resulting from the standardization work of CEN and/or CENELEC.

Annexes are included that give additional guidance material or significant aspects of the work which are particular to one or the other organization.

1.2 Deliverables

The portfolio of documents offered by CEN and/or CENELEC, known collectively as CEN and/or CENELEC documents, are as follows:

- European Standards (see [2.4](#) and [11.2](#)),
- Technical Specifications (see [2.5](#) and [11.3](#)),
- Technical Reports (see [2.6](#) and [11.4](#)),
- Guides (see [2.7](#) and [11.5](#)),
- Harmonization Documents (CENELEC only) (see [2.8](#) and [11.6](#)), and
- CEN and/or CENELEC Workshop Agreements (see [2.9](#) and [Annex A](#)).

European Standards and Harmonization Documents are “regional standards” within the sense of the ISO/IEC definitions.

1.3 Policies

There are a number of common policies within which both CEN and CENELEC work although each do have their own specific rules to reflect the particularities of the operation of each organization. These main policies are described in [Clauses 5 to 10](#) and cover standstill, voting, appeals, language, copyright and document availability.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of these rules, the following terms and definitions apply in addition to those given in EN 45020:2006, *Standardization and related activities - General vocabulary (ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004)*. See also the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations – Part 3.

2.1

harmonization (of national standards)

prevention or elimination of differences in the technical content of standards having the same scope, particularly those differences that may cause hindrances to trade

2.2

technical body

generic term designating the CEN and/or CENELEC (Joint) Technical Committees, Subcommittees, and Task Forces of the CENELEC Technical Board (BTTFs), that all operate under the principle of national delegation, and CENELEC Reporting Secretariats (SRs). All of these can draft European Standards (ENs), Technical Specifications (TSs), Technical Reports (TRs) and Harmonization Documents (HDs)

2.3

reference document

document which is a potential candidate for adoption, possibly modified, as a CEN and/or CENELEC deliverable

2.4

European Standard (EN)

standard adopted by CEN and/or CENELEC and carrying with it an obligation of implementation as an identical national standard and withdrawal of conflicting national standards

Note 1 to entry: "Harmonised Standard" is a term used in Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, meaning a European Standard adopted on the basis of a request made by the European Commission for the application of Union harmonisation legislation.

2.5

Technical Specification (TS)

document adopted by CEN and/or CENELEC for which there is the future possibility of agreement on a European Standard, but for which at present

- the required support for approval as a European Standard cannot be obtained,
- there is doubt on whether consensus has been achieved,
- the subject matter is still under technical development, or
- there is another reason precluding immediate publication as a European Standard

2.6

Technical Report (TR)

document adopted by CEN and/or CENELEC containing informative material not suitable to be published as a European Standard or a Technical Specification

Note 1 to entry: A TR may include, for example, data obtained from a survey carried out among the members, data on work in other organizations, or data on the "state-of-the-art" in relation to national standards on a particular subject.

2.7

Guide

document published by CEN and/or CENELEC giving rules, orientation, advice or recommendations relating to European standardization

2.8

Harmonization Document (HD)

CENELEC standard that carries with it the obligation to be implemented at national level, at least by public announcement of the HD number and title and by withdrawal of any conflicting national standards

2.9**CEN and/or CENELEC Workshop Agreement (CWA)**

CEN and/or CENELEC deliverable developed by a Workshop, which reflects an agreement between identified individuals and organizations responsible for its contents, and which is made available by CEN and/or CENELEC in at least one of the official languages

Note 1 to entry: The deliverable may take various forms such as text file or computer code.

2.10**amendment**

supplementary document to an EN (and HD for CENELEC) circulated to CEN and/or CENELEC Members for national implementation, to be read in conjunction with that EN (and HD for CENELEC) and which alters technical provisions of that EN (and HD for CENELEC)

2.11**corrigendum**

supplementary document to one or several language version(s) of a CEN and/or CENELEC document, which corrects one or more errors or ambiguities inadvertently introduced during either drafting or printing and which could lead to incorrect or unsafe application of those versions

2.12**conflicting national standard**

national standard, with the same scope as an EN (and HD for CENELEC) including requirements which conflict with the requirements of the EN (and HD for CENELEC)

2.13**common modification**

alteration of, addition to or deletion from the content of a reference document, approved by CEN and/or CENELEC and thus forming part of the EN (and HD for CENELEC)

2.14**special national condition**

national characteristic or practice that cannot be changed even over a long period, e.g. climatic conditions, electrical earthing conditions

2.15**A-deviation**

modification of, addition to or deletion from the content of an EN (and HD for CENELEC), reflecting a national situation due to regulations the alteration of which is for the time being outside the competence of the CEN and/or CENELEC Member

Note 1 to entry: Where standards fall under EC Directives or Regulations, it is the view of the Commission of the European Communities (OJ No C 59, 1982-03-09) that the effect of the decision of the Court of Justice in Case 815/79 Cremonini/Vrankovich (European Court Reports 1980, p. 3583) is that compliance with A-deviations is no longer mandatory and that the free movement of products complying with such a standard should not be restricted within the EC except under the safeguard procedure provided for in the relevant Directive or Regulation.

2.16**date of ratification (dor)**

date when the Technical Board notes the approval of an EN (and HD for CENELEC)

2.17

date of availability (dav)

date when the definitive text in the official language versions of an approved CEN and/or CENELEC document is distributed by the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre

2.18

date of announcement (doa)

latest date by which the existence of an EN (and HD for CENELEC), a TS or a CWA has to be announced at national level

2.19

date of publication (dop)

latest date by which an EN has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement as national standard

2.20

date of withdrawal (dow)

latest date by which national standards conflicting with a European Standard (and HD for CENELEC) have to be withdrawn

Note 1 to entry: National standards conflicting with a European standard can be national standards, including national adoptions of European Standards as well as national adoptions of standards from other standardization bodies, i.e. ISO and IEC.

Note 2 to entry: In the case of harmonised standards, the end of presumption of conformity of the superseded standard is set and managed by the European Commission and is not related to the dow or the withdrawal status of the standard.

Note 3 to entry: The period until the dow can be used to assist the transition from the previous to the updated edition of a European Standard.

2.21

definitive text

text distributed by the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre after approval of a CEN and/or CENELEC document

2.22

Standardization Request

legal act by which the European Commission issues a request, to one or several European standardization organizations, to draft a European Standard or European standardization deliverable within a set deadline

Note 1 to entry: In line with Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012, this term replaces the request formerly known as mandate.

Note 2 to entry: A Standardization Request is normally supported by EFTA.

2.23

mandated work

technical work requested under a Standardization Request (or mandate)

3 Organizational structure and responsibilities for standardization work

3.1 Technical Board

3.1.1 Function

The Technical Board (BT) is responsible for controlling the standards programme and promoting its speedy execution by the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre (CCMC), Technical Committees and other bodies. The functions of the Technical Board, which may be executed either at a meeting or by correspondence, include inter-alia:

- a) deciding on all matters concerning the organization, working procedures, coordination and planning of standards work;
- b) monitoring and controlling the progress of standards work in close cooperation with the CCMC and, in particular, in consultation with the Technical Committee Chair and Secretary, to keep under review the title, scope and programme of work of each Technical Committee, in order to ensure the greatest possible coordination and avoidance of overlaps and to see that each Technical Committee is engaged in a limited number of practicable projects;
- c) examining proposals for new projects;
- d) setting up and disbanding Technical Committees, to allocating their secretariats and appointing their Chair;
- e) imposing or releasing standstill obligations and dealing with Members' requests to publish related national standards in the meantime;
- f) organizing technical liaison with regulatory organizations, international organizations and European trade, professional, technical and scientific organizations;
- g) considering and ruling upon appeals in accordance with [Clause 7](#);
- h) undertaking such other tasks with regard to standards work as may be specifically requested by the General Assembly or by the Board on its behalf;
- i) deciding on the approval or refusal of the Standardization Requests issued by the European Commission;
- j) deciding on the removal of links to European legislation from standards and other deliverables;
- k) approving any request for, or modifications to, A-deviations or SNCs after the standard has been voted upon;
- l) approving any request for updating or modifying normative references of homegrown European harmonized standards or for modifications to CEN Annexes ZA and CENELEC Annexes ZA/ZZ after the standard has been voted upon.

The Technical Board may delegate some of its functions to appropriate subgroups or technical bodies, under its full authority and supervision.

3.1.2 Membership

The Technical Board consists of the President and/or the Vice-President(s) and one Permanent Delegate from each Member, who shall establish the necessary contacts at national level so as to be able to represent the Member effectively.

Each Member has also the possibility to appoint an Alternate Delegate to BT who can act on behalf of the BT Permanent Delegate.

Technical Boards are chaired by the President or a Vice-President.

The secretariat of the Technical Board is held by the CCMC.

3.1.3 Meetings

Technical Board meetings are organized by the CCMC on the instructions of the Chair or at the request of at least two Members.

One Permanent Delegate per Member, or their Alternate in case of absence, can attend BT meetings.

The meetings can take the form of Members-only sessions and general sessions. The agenda is decided by the Chair(s).

General sessions of the Technical Board are addressed to Members and representatives of the European Commission and the EFTA Secretariat and, subject to contractual agreements, other organizations who are invited to attend as observers.

Members-only sessions of the Technical Board are addressed to Members (one Permanent Delegate from each Member).

For deadlines related to the circulation of documents, see [12.4.2](#) and [12.4.3](#).

3.1.4 Reporting

The Technical Board shall report on its activities to each meeting of the General Assembly or Board, as appropriate. The Chair of the Technical Board shall ensure that matters of particular importance are brought to the attention of the General Assembly or Board, as appropriate.

3.2 Technical Committees

3.2.1 Establishment and function

Technical Committees (TC) are established by the Technical Board with precise titles and scopes, to prepare CEN and/or CENELEC documents. The Technical Board decision is taken according to [Clause 6](#) and requires the commitment of at least 5 Members to participate. For Joint Technical Committees, see [4.2.1.1](#) and [4.2.2.4](#).

Technical Committees shall take principally into account any ISO and/or IEC work falling within their scope, together with such data as may be supplied by Members and by other relevant international organizations, and work on related subjects in any other Technical Committees.

Each Technical Committee shall establish and secure Technical Board approval for a programme of work with precise title, scope and scheduled target dates for the critical stages of each project. These target dates shall be reviewed at least once each year.

A Technical Committee may be disbanded by the Technical Board at any time.

When a Technical Committee has completed the work programme assigned to it, it remains formally responsible should questions of amendment and interpretation arise pending the next periodic review of those standards it has produced. It may, however, be designated as dormant by the Technical Board.

3.2.2 Membership

The members of a Technical Committee are the CEN and/or CENELEC Members. Not more than three delegates of any one Member should attend a Technical Committee meeting at the same time.

Technical Committee secretariats are allocated by the Technical Board following the guidelines given in [Annex B](#).

The Chair of a Technical Committee is appointed by the Technical Board on the nomination of the Technical Committee secretariat for a period not exceeding six years. Successive extensions of not more than three years are possible.

3.2.3 Responsibilities

3.2.3.1 Responsibilities of CEN and/or CENELEC Members

When forming and briefing its delegation to a Technical Committee meeting, a Member shall ensure that the delegation will convey a national point of view that takes account of all interests affected by the work. For Joint Technical Committees, see [4.2.1.1](#).

Members who have an interest in a Technical Committee project should take an active part right from the beginning. Time limits fixed for sending in national comments on Technical Committee documents shall be strictly observed so that, as far as possible, established target dates will be met. Reasons shall always be given in the case of objections and negative votes.

In making the necessary arrangements for the appointment and registration of their delegates to Technical Committee meetings, Members shall pay due regard to the need for continuity and ensure that the delegates are properly briefed on the work required and are aware of the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations and Guides, and agree to contribute to the work of CEN and/or CENELEC in accordance therewith.

3.2.3.2 Responsibilities of the Secretary

The Secretary, appointed by the Member holding the secretariat, shall in consultation with the Chair ensure that the Technical Committee functions efficiently and, in particular, that agreed timetables are kept to. The Secretary is responsible for ensuring that the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations are followed.

The Secretary shall maintain strict impartiality and divest themselves of their national point of view. The Secretary has no voting rights.

The Secretary shall ensure that CEN and/or CENELEC documents are periodically reviewed.

The Secretary shall keep files on Technical Committee work in hand and shall hand these over in good order if the secretariat changes.

The Secretary shall ensure that documents are in accordance with the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations - Part 3 before transmission of the draft to the CCMC for initiating the CEN and/or CENELEC Enquiry and Formal Vote. The editing may be performed by editing committees (see [3.5.3](#)).

3.2.3.3 Responsibilities of the Chair

In their duties of conducting meetings of the Technical Committee and guiding the secretariat, the Chair shall maintain strict impartiality and divest themselves of their national point of view. The Chair has no voting rights.

The Chair shall do everything possible to obtain a unanimous decision of the Technical Committee. If unanimity on a subject is not obtainable, the Chair shall try to seek consensus¹. If consensus cannot be achieved despite all efforts and in case of doubt, a decision can be made in the Technical Committee by majority of the CEN and/or CENELEC members, whilst duly recording any possible sustained opposition from CEN and/or CENELEC Members and/or participating partner organizations.

For submission of drafts to voting procedures, see [11.2.1](#).

For decisions after the review of existing European Standards, see [11.2.6](#).

With the agreement of the Chair of the Technical Board, the TC Chair may represent CEN and/or CENELEC at meetings of other organizations in order to give technical advice on subjects within the scope of the Technical Committee. On such occasions, they may be accompanied by the Secretary or other delegates from the Technical Committee, or may, with the agreement of the committee, send a deputy.

3.2.4 Meetings

Technical Committee work should be carried out by correspondence as far as possible. Meetings should be held only when documentation is sufficiently well established to ensure satisfactory progress and with an agenda of sufficient substance, from the technical standpoint, to justify the attendance of the delegates. On this basis, and in consultation with the Chair, meetings should be arranged by the Secretary as frequently as necessary to meet target dates. For document distribution requirements and related deadlines, see [Clause 12](#).

On receipt of the calling notice, Members shall inform the Secretary and, when requested, the Member acting as host, whether they intend to be represented at the meeting and, if so, their likely number of delegates (see [3.2.3.1](#)). Before the meeting, each Member shall register the delegates on the appropriate meeting registration tool, indicating in particular who will be the head of the delegation. A Member unable to attend a meeting may submit a written statement for consideration at the meeting.

Representatives of bodies such as the European Commission, the EFTA Secretariat and other international and European organizations with particular interests in the work, having been accorded formal liaison (see [4.3](#)), may attend Technical Committee meetings as observers and without voting rights. Such organizations shall have access to the documents and shall, likewise, send advance notification of the observer who will be attending. Observers from other Technical Committees may likewise be invited to attend meetings. Only one observer should normally attend as the representative of any one body.

The written record of principal decisions taken shall be distributed and confirmed before the closure of the meeting. The Secretary shall carry out the decisions of the meeting without delay (see [12.4](#)).

¹ See definition in the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations – Part 1D, clause 1.3 b).

3.2.5 Reporting

The Secretary of a Technical Committee shall report on the work of the Technical Committee to the Technical Board after each meeting.

The Secretary shall prepare a detailed situation report on any project whenever requested by the Technical Board.

In the case of a dormant Technical Committee, no report is required. The secretariat of a dormant Technical Committee has only the following obligations:

- a) to inform the CCMC on any outside activity which might warrant reactivating the Technical Committee;
- b) to react on any question raised by the Technical Board or other competent CEN and/or CENELEC body, in the same way as a Reporting Secretariat (see [3.5.2](#)).

3.3 Subcommittees

3.3.1 Establishment and function

In principle, a Technical Committee should function through Working Groups. However, Subcommittees (SC) may be established by a Technical Committee having responsibility for a large programme of work in which:

- different expertise is needed for different parts of the work, and
- the range of separate activities needs coordination over long periods of time.

NOTE The CEN policy is to restrict the use of existing Subcommittees and not to create any new Subcommittee.

The parent Technical Committee shall retain full responsibility for the work of its Subcommittees.

A Technical Committee seeking to establish a Subcommittee shall secure Technical Board approval by submitting a request supported by a full justification together with details of the programme of work, precise Subcommittee title and scope.

Once approved, the title and scope of a Subcommittee shall not be changed without prior approval of the Technical Board.

A Subcommittee remains formally responsible should questions of amendment and interpretation arise pending the next periodic review of those standards it has produced. It may, however, be designated “dormant” by the parent Technical Committee.

A Subcommittee may be disbanded by the parent Technical Committee, subject to notification of the Technical Board.

3.3.2 Membership

The members of a Subcommittee are the CEN and/or CENELEC Members.

The parent Technical Committee in accordance with the guidelines given in [Annex B](#) shall appoint the secretariat of a Subcommittee.

The parent Technical Committee appoints the Chair of a Subcommittee for a period not exceeding six years. Successive extensions of not more than three years are possible.

3.3.3 Responsibilities

3.3.3.1 Responsibilities of the CEN and/or CENELEC Members

The members of a Subcommittee have the same responsibilities as Technical Committee members (see [3.2.3.1](#)).

3.3.3.2 Responsibilities of the Secretary

The Secretary, appointed by the Member holding the secretariat, has the same responsibilities as the Secretary of a Technical Committee (see [3.2.3.2](#)). For coordination purposes, they should attend meetings of the parent Technical Committee in an ex officio capacity.

3.3.3.3 Responsibilities of the Chair

The Chair of a Subcommittee has the same responsibilities as the Chair of a Technical Committee (see [3.2.3.3](#)). For coordination purposes, they should attend meetings of the parent Technical Committee in an ex officio capacity.

3.3.4 Meetings

Subcommittee work shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of [3.2.4](#).

3.3.5 Reporting

The Secretary of a Subcommittee shall maintain liaison with the Secretary of the parent Technical Committee for coordination purposes and shall without delay report to the parent Technical Committee on any matter when requested to do so.

The Secretary of a Subcommittee shall report on its work to the parent Technical Committee after each meeting.

In the case of a dormant Subcommittee, no report is required. The secretariat of a dormant Subcommittee has only the following obligations:

- a) to inform the parent Technical Committee on any outside activity which might warrant reactivating the Subcommittee;
- b) to react to any question raised by the parent Technical Committee or other competent CEN and/or CENELEC body, in the same way as a Reporting Secretariat (see [3.5.2](#)).

3.4 Working Groups

3.4.1 Establishment and function

A Working Group (WG) is established by a Technical Committee or a Subcommittee, to undertake a specific task within a target date and shall normally be disbanded by its parent body when this is completed. Such formally constituted Working Groups are distinguished from ad hoc groups² which may be established informally to undertake preparatory tasks, generally in connection with meetings of the parent body.

3.4.2 Membership

A Working Group is restricted to individual experts appointed by the CEN and/or CENELEC Members to serve in a personal capacity. The Working Group experts should be aware of national positions on the subject in order to minimize the risk of rejection of the draft deliverable at a later stage. A Working Group may, however, also include experts appointed by organizations which have observer status in the parent body. Each Working Group shall have a Convenor who is responsible for the proper conduct of the work, with or without the help of a Secretary.

The Convenor is appointed by the parent body for a period of maximum six years, with possible successive extensions of three years.

The CEN and/or CENELEC Members and organizations with observer status in the parent body shall ensure that the experts they appoint in a Working Group are aware of the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations and Guides, and secure their agreement to participate in the work of CEN and/or CENELEC in accordance therewith.

3.4.3 Responsibilities

A Working Group drafts deliverables in accordance with the tasks and time schedule provided by the parent body and in accordance with the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations – Part 3.

It refers any problems encountered to its parent body, especially where these may be also relevant to other areas. As required by the parent body, it inputs to the assessment and resolution of comments following CEN and/or CENELEC Enquiry and, if necessary, updates the draft.

It provides technical advice to the parent body as required.

The Convenor is responsible for the distribution of documents (see [Clause 12](#)), for convening meetings and for questions of languages (see [8.2.3](#)).

3.4.4 Meetings

Meetings are organized as required and convened by the Convenor.

² An ad hoc group is restricted to experts appointed by the CEN and/or CENELEC Members or by organizations having observer status in the parent body.

3.4.5 Reporting

The Convenor of a Working Group shall make documents available to the secretariat of the parent body and the CCMC as required. The Working Group shall report formally to its parent body at least at each parent body meeting and in particular shall refer any problems encountered, especially where these may be relevant to other current activities within the parent body.

3.5 Other bodies

3.5.1 Task Forces of the CENELEC Technical Board

3.5.1.1 Function

A Task Force of the Technical Board (BTTF) is a technical body set up by the CENELEC Technical Board with a view to undertaking a specific short-term standardization task within a given target date, and is composed of a Convenor and national delegations.

3.5.1.2 Membership

Besides the Convenor, and possibly an acting Secretary, the BTTF consists of delegates of the CENELEC Members, nominated by them and speaking on their behalf.

Not more than three delegates of any one Member should normally attend a BTTF meeting at the same time.

The Technical Board allocates the convenorship of a BTTF to a CENELEC Member. The Convenor is appointed by the CENELEC Member holding the convenorship. The Convenor may be supported by an acting Secretary. Both the Convenor and the acting Secretary shall maintain strict impartiality and have no voting rights.

3.5.1.3 Reporting

A BTTF reports to the Technical Board after each meeting. This report shall include details of the progress made since the previous report and include matters requiring a decision of the Technical Board. The submission of any draft document to the relevant procedure is subject to formal approval by the Technical Board.

3.5.2 CENELEC Reporting Secretariats

3.5.2.1 Function

Reporting Secretariats (SR) exist to provide information to the Technical Board on any work of IEC Technical Committees, Subcommittees, Project Committees and System Committees (SyC) which could be of interest to CENELEC, for example in connection with consultations with the European Commission or the EFTA Secretariat concerning appropriate Standardization Requests (or mandates) for European standardization. When the Technical Board wishes to examine a technical problem or to investigate a situation in an area not already covered by a Technical Committee, the CCMC may initially call upon the Reporting Secretariat concerned to provide what information is available. In addition to this, the SR has some day-to-day responsibilities such as described in 3.5.3.2.

3.5.2.2 Responsibility

A Reporting Secretariat is undertaken by a CENELEC Member, who shall carry out tasks remitted to it in accordance with instructions from the Technical Board by inviting all Members and relevant partners for participation. The work of the Reporting Secretariat is normally concluded when it makes its report.

The Reporting Secretariat is responsible for:

- the review of deliverables within their remit according to [11.2.6](#);
- the preparation, if relevant, of an Annex ZZ included in the European Standard by involving European experts participating in the international work if there is no TC/SC;
- the document proofing requests of the CCMC.

The last two tasks do not require reporting to the Technical Board.

3.5.2.3 Allocation of Reporting Secretariats

Reporting Secretariats are allocated by the Technical Board following the guidelines given in [Annex B](#).

3.5.3 Editing Committees

3.5.3.1 Function

Each Technical Committee should set up an editing committee as soon as it begins work. The editing committee shall provide support to the Technical Committee Secretary for editorial and language validation of texts.

3.5.3.2 Membership

Members of an editing committee are drawn from experts of the relevant Technical Committee and should include at least one expert having as a native language the language decided for the reference language version and the Technical Committee secretariat.

It may include ad hoc assistance, if requested and if resources are available, from the CCMC and CEN and/or CENELEC Members.

3.5.3.3 Responsibilities

The editing committee shall ensure correct formulation and presentation of the text(s) in accordance with the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations – Part 3.

It shall ensure, with the Technical Committee Secretary, that the text is of good linguistic quality.

An editing committee may not re-open technical discussions during this process.

4 Internal and external relations

4.1 ISO/CEN and IEC/CENELEC cooperation

CEN and ISO, and CENELEC and IEC work closely together according to the following agreements:

- Agreement on technical cooperation between CEN and ISO of 1991 (Vienna Agreement), revised in 2001.
- IEC/CENELEC Cooperation Agreement of 1991 (Lugano Agreement), revised in 1996 (Dresden Agreement) and in 2016 (Frankfurt Agreement).

4.2 European Standards Organizations (ESO) and European organization liaison

4.2.1 CEN-CENELEC

4.2.1.1 Joint CEN-CENELEC technical work³

CEN-CENELEC Joint Technical Committees (JTCs) shall be set up by decision of both Technical Boards after a 12-week consultation with all CEN and CENELEC Members. The JTC is set up by the CEN and CENELEC Technical Boards following a vote according to [6.2.3](#), and if at least 5 countries are committed to participate.

The Presidential Committee⁴ shall be informed of the decision to start this joint technical work.

This procedure is applicable where both CEN and CENELEC have technical subjects in common. The procedure is normally applied if no competent CEN or CENELEC technical body is in existence. It may also be applied if one organization or both already have a competent technical body in operation. In the latter case, both Technical Boards shall decide on the transfer to the Joint Technical Committee of any pre-existing item on the work programme of a technical body falling within the scope of the intended joint work. Only in the case where a pre-existing technical body is dealing solely with the intended joint work, it should be disbanded upon the creation of the Joint Technical Committee.

Both Technical Boards shall decide the scope, field of activity and the work programme of a Joint Technical Committee. Where agreement cannot be reached, the issue is referred to the Presidential Committee. The secretariat of a Joint Technical Committee shall be entrusted to a CEN and/or CENELEC Member.

Joint Technical Committees should set up Working Groups.

Joint Technical Committees shall be composed of CEN and CENELEC representatives and shall be open to all CEN and CENELEC Members, on the basis of only one common delegation per country with representatives appointed by the Members of CEN and CENELEC in that country. CEN and CENELEC Members shall ensure that all interests affected by the work are properly taken into account.

If appropriate, at the discretion of the Technical Boards, representatives from other bodies may participate as observers.

³ See Annex C.2 of CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations – Part 2 (Mode 5 of cooperation) and CEN-CENELEC Guide 3 “CEN and CENELEC Cooperation Agreement”.

⁴ See definition in the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations – Part 1.

The Chair of a Joint Technical Committee is appointed by the Technical Boards on the nomination of the Joint Technical Committee secretariat for a period not exceeding six years. Successive extensions of not more than three years are possible.

Working Group Convenors are appointed by the Joint Technical Committee.

Joint Technical Committees shall establish a work programme within the given scope. The work programme shall be approved by both Technical Boards.

For each work item, the lead is allocated to either CEN or CENELEC, based on the allocation of Joint Technical Committee secretariat, and indicated in the work programme of the Joint Technical Committee.

Work items resulting from the work of Joint Technical Committees are submitted to the lead organization for enquiry, voting, ratification and making available according to its rules and procedures. Information about submission of drafts to procedures is provided to the non-leading organization.

In cases where the Joint Technical Committee deems that, based on the content, a specific Work Item should be submitted to the other Organization for enquiry, voting, ratification and publication using their tools, the WI lead may be changed via a Joint Technical Committee decision (simple majority). At the Joint Technical Committee's discretion, the decision to change the Work Item lead can also be taken when launching the ballot for the New Work Item approval.

The cover page of any (draft) document resulting from joint work (Mode 5 of cooperation)

- shall bear the logos of both organizations;
- shall refer to exploitation rights for the Members of both CEN and CENELEC.

4.2.1.2 Joint advisory and coordination groups

When advice on, or coordination of, technical activities between CEN and CENELEC is necessary, joint advisory or coordination groups may be established, as detailed, and in accordance with Annex G.

4.2.2 CEN-CENELEC-ETSI

4.2.2.1 General

CEN, CENELEC and ETSI have agreed to work closely together.

Relations between CEN, CENELEC and ETSI on common policy shall be maintained at General Assembly level. Subjects of common interest shall be discussed by the CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Joint Presidents Group, where lines of demarcation of work may be fixed where necessary. For the aims, composition and bodies of the Joint Presidents Group, see 4.2.2.2. Direct liaison and close cooperation shall be maintained by the CCMC and the ETSI Secretariat.

As a general rule, the closest possible liaison shall be maintained in areas where the technical work of these organizations is found to overlap. The mode of cooperation between technical bodies of CEN, CENELEC and ETSI should be organized according to [Annex C.2](#).

Official representation at Technical Committee level shall be subject to the agreement of the Technical Board.

4.2.2.2 Joint Presidents Group

The CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Joint Presidents Group (JPG) acts as a forum for top-level agreement between the ESOs on matters of common policy. The JPG objectives, working methods and membership are described in its Terms of Reference contained in the CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Basic Co-operation Agreement (see [Annex C.1](#)).

4.2.2.3 Joint CEN and/or CENELEC technical work with ETSI

The provisions for joint technical work between CEN and/or CENELEC and ETSI are defined in the CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Basic Co-operation Agreement (see [Annex C](#)).

4.2.2.4 Joint advisory and coordination groups

When advice on, or coordination of, technical activities between two or all three ESOs is necessary, joint advisory or coordination groups may be established, as detailed, and in accordance with [Annex G](#).

4.2.3 Associated Bodies

If CEN or CENELEC feels it appropriate that in specific fields the preparatory work can be done by an existing outside organization on an organized basis, the Technical Board may submit a proposal of that nature to the Board of CEN or CENELEC.

If the Board agrees in principle, a person, preferably the President, will be entrusted together with the Director General to negotiate details with the organization concerned. Recognition of and collaboration with such an Associated Body (known as ASB) shall be established on the basis of an agreement signed by the President after decision of the General Assembly.

Such an agreement shall cover at least the following matters:

- precise identification of the particular subjects on which preparatory work will be undertaken by the Associated Body;
- assurance that the preparatory work will be presented in accordance with the CEN and/or CENELEC rules for the presentation of standards;
- assurance that representatives of all CEN and/or CENELEC Members will have the possibility of participating in the preparatory work;
- definition of the stage at which the preparatory work will be introduced into the normal CEN and/or CENELEC procedures;
- recognition that CEN and/or CENELEC will be solely responsible for the Enquiry, Formal Vote and national implementation procedures;
- notification of new projects and drafts to CEN and/or CENELEC.

NOTE Provisions for Associated Bodies are given in CEN-CENELEC Guide 25 "The concept of Cooperation with European Organizations and other stakeholders".

4.2.4 Affiliates

An Affiliate is permitted to appoint up to two observers to meetings of Technical Committees and Subcommittees and to receive all documents from the relevant secretariat. Participation in CEN Working Groups follows the conditions in [3.4.2](#). Participation in the Technical Board is not granted to Affiliates.

NOTE Provisions for Affiliates are given in CEN-CENELEC Guide 12 “The concept of Affiliation with CEN and CENELEC”.

4.2.5 Partner Organizations

Partner Organizations are independent European or European based international sectoral organizations, as well as European pan-sectoral organizations representing, within their defined area of competence, a sector, subsector, or defined category of stakeholders (e.g. SMEs, consumers, social and environmental stakeholders) and having an interest in cooperation at overall policy and technical level with CEN and/or CENELEC.

The status of Partner Organization is granted by the General Assembly of CEN and/or CENELEC.

Organizations granted Partner Organization status are permitted to appoint one observer to meetings of the Technical Board.

Upon request and if approved by the Technical Board, one observer may be appointed to participate in the technical activities of identified Technical Bodies. Participation in Working Groups follows the conditions in [3.4.2](#).

NOTE Provisions for Partner Organizations are given in CEN-CENELEC Guide 25 “The concept of Cooperation with European Organizations and other stakeholders”.

4.3 Technical liaison

4.3.1 Liaison within one organization

Within one organization, technical bodies working in related fields shall establish and maintain liaison. Liaison shall include the exchange of basic documents, including new work item proposals and working drafts. The mode of cooperation should be organized in accordance with [Annex C.2](#).

The maintenance of such liaison is the responsibility of the respective technical body secretariats.

4.3.2 External liaisons

For liaisons with external organizations, see CEN-CENELEC Guide 25 “The concept of Cooperation with European Organizations and other stakeholders”.

Organizations having been granted observer status in designated technical bodies may appoint one observer to participate in the related technical activities. Participation in Working Groups follows the conditions in [3.4.2](#).

NOTE All other formal contacts with outside organizations shall be made through the Director General after prior approval by the Presidents.

When, after liaison has been established, a CEN and/or CENELEC technical body is invited to participate in a meeting of an international organization, it is responsible for nominating its own representative.

5 Standstill policy

5.1 Principles

5.1.1 Standstill is an obligation accepted by the CEN and/or CENELEC Members not to take any action, either during the preparation of an EN (and HD for CENELEC) or after its approval, which could prejudice the harmonization intended and, in particular, not to publish a new or revised national standard which is not completely in line with an existing EN (and HD for CENELEC).

NOTE 1 For the definition of the term “harmonization”, see clause [2.1](#).

NOTE 2 With “completely in line” is meant a national standard which neither contradicts, nor alters provisions nor adds additional requirements within the scope of the European Standard.

5.1.2 Standstill applies to an individual standards project, i.e. to a work item, accepted by the Technical Board, with a clearly defined scope. It does not apply to areas or programmes of work as such.

5.1.3 Standstill starts from a date as specified in [5.2.1](#) and remains in force until withdrawal of the EN (and HD for CENELEC), unless it is released by decision of the Technical Board.

5.2 General provisions

5.2.1 The decision to impose or release standstill shall rest with the Technical Board.

Standstill starts on

- the date of the adoption of a new work item or the activation of a preliminary work item. The date has to be duly notified by the relevant body to the CCMC,
or
- any other date decided by the Technical Board, for example, on a proposal from the relevant body.

In the case of work items initiated by an Associated Body (see [4.2.3](#)), standstill starts on the date on which the new project is notified to CEN and/or CENELEC.

Any member of the Technical Board shall be entitled at any time to request a review of standstill on a particular work item.

5.2.2 Standstill is not infringed by:

- a) the issue by a CEN and/or CENELEC Member of a draft standard for public enquiry intended and designated as a contribution to ISO/IEC or CEN and/or CENELEC standardization;
- b) the publication by a CEN and/or CENELEC Member, within three months of the start of standstill, of a national standard already approved by that Member;
- c) the publication by a CEN and/or CENELEC Member, after notifying the Technical Board, of a national standard adopting, without change, a published ISO or IEC standard where there is no EN (and HD for CENELEC) already in existence.

In cases b) and c), the Member is committed to implement the EN (and HD for CENELEC), when published, in accordance with [Clause 6](#).

5.2.3 A CEN and/or CENELEC Member shall submit a formal request to the Technical Board seeking derogation from standstill if, on a subject where standstill is in force and except as in 5.2.2 b) and c), the Member wishes to

- a) change an existing national standard;
- b) publish a new national standard;
- c) adopt a draft EN (and HD for CENELEC) as a national standard;
- d) adopt a reference document with or without changes as a national standard;
- e) take any other action nationally which might prejudice the harmonization intended.

In such a case, the opinion of any relevant Technical Committee or Reporting Secretariat on the technical implications of the request for derogation shall be sought by CCMC.

The Technical Board shall deliver a decision as rapidly as possible and, in any case, no later than five months from the date of receipt of the Member's request.

5.2.4 If, when standstill is in force, a CEN and/or CENELEC Member encounters a safety or health problem requiring urgent action, the Member shall immediately submit a proposal for the preparation of an amendment to the relevant EN (and HD for CENELEC) to the Technical Board and CCMC.

CCMC shall refer the proposal to the relevant technical body for prompt action or, if no such body exists, the President, or a Vice President and the Director General shall together decide on appropriate action.

Any resulting draft shall be submitted in final form by CCMC, on the authority of the Technical Board to the CEN and/or CENELEC Members for approval by correspondence under the voting procedure described in [11.2.3](#).

If the voting result is positive, the approved draft shall be circulated by the CCMC immediately after the closing date to the Technical Board for ratification by correspondence.

If the voting result is negative, the matter shall be referred to the President, or a Vice President, together with the Director General for a decision on appropriate action.

The procedure shall be completed as rapidly as possible and, in any case, within four months from the date of initial receipt by the Technical Board of the proposal.

5.3 Special provisions applicable to mandated work

Standstill starts no later than the date of agreement in principle by the Technical Board to a standard project to be mandated.

NOTE In the case of Standardization Requests (or mandates), as defined in Article 10 of Regulation 1025/2012, the standstill agreement is reinforced by the undertaking required of national standardization bodies by Article 3 (6) of that Regulation.

6 Voting policy

6.1 Decisions and votes

6.1.1 In all cases where a decision is required, every effort shall be made to reach unanimity. CEN and/or CENELEC Members are bound by decisions taken according to the CEN or CENELEC Statutes and the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations within the limits of their legal competence as national standardization bodies.

6.1.2 If a Member is prevented from implementing a decision by regulations or conditions outside its competence to alter, it shall nevertheless do everything in its power to bring about the necessary changes.

6.1.3 A voting decision may be reached either by a show of hands at the meeting or outside a meeting by correspondence. When a decision is taken by vote, all Members may vote, subject to the provisions of the CEN or CENELEC Statutes, and only one vote per Member may be cast. An abstention shall not be counted as a vote.

6.1.4 When a document is out for ballot, vote or for commenting, formal discussion during official meetings or distribution of positions using official CEN and CENELEC IT tools is prohibited. This does not prohibit discussion on sections of the document that are not out for ballot or comment.

6.2 Decisions on technical work

6.2.1 Clause 6.2 covers all decisions except those concerning Standardization Requests and related mandated work, which are covered under [6.4](#).

6.2.2 In cases where a vote is found to be necessary (with the exception of those cases covered by [6.2.3](#)) this will require a simple majority of those voting.

6.2.3 In the following cases, the provisions of [6.3](#) apply and the vote shall be done by correspondence:

- a) approval of EN and HD;
- b) approval of TS;
- c) approval, in exceptional cases, by the Technical Board(s), of justified limited technical changes to the text of a draft standard, requested by a technical body after a positive vote on that draft standard and prior to publication, in order to prevent a deficient standard to be published;
- d) decision of the Technical Boards to create a CEN-CENELEC Joint Technical Committee;
- e) in CEN, approval by the CEN Technical Board of any request for or modifications to A-deviations and SNCs after the standard has been voted upon or published;
- f) in CEN, decision of the CEN Technical Board to create a CEN Technical Committee;
- g) any adoption of a new work item to become an EN (except amendments or revisions not modifying the scope) or a TS, unless developed by a CEN-CENELEC Joint Technical Committee.

NOTE In CEN, for a NWI intended to be an amendment or revision not modifying the scope, the adoption is done by simple majority and by correspondence.

6.3 Counting of votes for weighted voting (under [6.2.3](#))

6.3.1 In CENELEC

6.3.1.1 Votes from all Members are counted first, and the proposal shall be adopted

- if a simple majority of the votes cast (abstentions not counted) is in favour, and
- if 71,00 % or more of the weighted votes cast (abstentions not counted) are in favour.

NOTE The weightings are specified in [Annex D.1](#).

6.3.1.2 If the proposal is not adopted in accordance with [6.3.1.1](#), the votes of the Blue-type Members⁵ shall be counted separately. If the outcome of this second counting meets the approval criteria as in [6.3.1.1](#), the proposal is adopted.

6.3.2 In CEN

6.3.2.1 Votes from all Members are counted first, and the proposal shall be adopted

- if 55,00 % or more of the votes cast (abstentions not counted) are in favour, and
- if the population⁶ of the countries of the Members having voted positively reaches 65,00 % or more of the population of the countries of all Members having voted (abstentions not counted).

NOTE The weightings are specified in [Annex D.2](#).

6.3.2.2 If the proposal is not adopted in accordance with [6.3.2.1](#), the votes of the Blue-type Members shall be counted separately. If the outcome of this second counting meets the approval criteria as in [6.3.2.1](#), the proposal is adopted.

6.4 Decisions concerning Standardization Requests and related mandated work

6.4.1 Systematic double counting applies. This means simultaneous counting of votes of:

- all Members;
- Blue-type Members.

6.4.2 A simple majority is required for approving the proposal in the following cases:

- a) approval of TR;
- b) adoption of a new work item to become a TR;
- c) adoption of new work items which are amendments or revisions not modifying the scope.

⁵ Types of membership are defined in CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations – Part 1, 1D.

⁶ The population of the countries is taken from the World Bank statistics, as indicated in CEN-CENELEC Guide 21 “Guide on CEN-CENELEC Membership Fee - Calculation methodology & periodic review policy”.

In case of discrepancies between the outcomes of these two counts, the matter shall be discussed by the CEN Technical Board. If no consensus can be reached, the final decision will be taken by simple majority of the Blue-type Members.

6.4.3 The following decisions are subject to Technical Board(s) consultation:

- a) decision of the Technical Board(s) to withdraw a CEN and/or CENELEC deliverable;
- b) approval, by the CENELEC Technical Board, of updated CENELEC Annex ZA/ZZ after the standard has been voted upon or published;
- c) approval, by the CENELEC Technical Board, of the removal of links to legislation from standards and other deliverables.

In case of discrepancies between the outcomes of the two counts, the matter shall be discussed by the Technical Board(s). If no consensus can be reached, the Technical Board(s) will take the final decision by simple majority of the Blue-type Members.

6.4.4 In the following cases, the provisions of [6.5](#) apply and the vote shall be done by correspondence:

- a) approval, by the Technical Board(s), of Standardization Requests issued by the European Commission;
- b) approval of EN and HD;
- c) approval of TS;
- d) in CEN, approval by the CEN Technical Board of any request for updating or modifying normative references of homegrown European harmonized standards or for modifications to Annexes ZA after the standard has been voted upon or published;
- e) in CEN, approval by the CEN Technical Board of any request from Technical Bodies to remove the link to European legislation from standards and other deliverables;
- f) any adoption of a new work item to become an EN (except amendments or revisions not modifying the scope) or a TS;

NOTE In CEN, for NWI intended to be an amendment or revision not modifying the scope, the adoption is done by simple majority and by correspondence.

6.5 Counting of votes for weighted voting (under [6.4.4](#))

6.5.1 In CENELEC

6.5.1.1 The approval criteria are:

- a simple majority of the votes cast (abstentions not counted) in favour, and
- 71,00 % or more of the weighted votes cast (abstentions not counted) in favour.

NOTE The weightings are specified in [Annex D.1](#).

6.5.1.2 The proposal shall be adopted if the outcome of both counts as in [6.4.1](#) meets the approval criteria.

6.5.1.3 If the outcome of counting the votes of all Members meets the approval criteria as in 6.5.1.1, whilst the outcome of counting the votes of Blue-type Members fails to meet the approval criteria, the matter shall be discussed by the CENELEC Technical Board. If no consensus can be reached, the CENELEC Technical Board will take the final decision by weighted vote of the Blue-type Members.

6.5.1.4 If the outcome of counting the votes of all Members fails to meet the approval criteria as in 6.5.1.1, but the outcome of counting the votes of Blue-type Members meets the approval criteria, the proposal is adopted.

6.5.2 In CEN

6.5.2.1 The approval criteria are:

- 55,00 % or more of the votes cast (abstentions not counted) in favour, and
- the population of the countries of the Members having voted positively reaches 65,00 % or more of the population of the countries of all Members having voted (abstentions not counted).

NOTE The weightings are specified in [Annex D.2](#).

6.5.2.2 The proposal shall be adopted if the outcome of both counts as in [6.4.1](#) meets the approval criteria.

6.5.2.3 If the outcome of counting the votes of all Members meets the approval criteria as in 6.5.2.1, whilst the outcome of counting the votes of Blue-type Members fails to meet the approval criteria, the matter shall be discussed by the CEN Technical Board. If no consensus can be reached, the CEN Technical Board will take the final decision by weighted vote of the Blue-type Members.

6.5.2.4 If the outcome of counting the votes of all Members fails to meet the approval criteria as in 6.5.2.1, but the outcome of counting the votes of Blue-type Members meets the approval criteria, the proposal is adopted.

6.6 Implication of voting for the implementation of ENs (and HDs for CENELEC)

6.6.1 If an EN (and HD for CENELEC) has been approved in accordance with

- [6.3.1.1](#) (CENELEC; approved with counting of all Members);
- [6.3.2.1](#) (CEN; approved with counting of all Members);
- [6.5.1.2](#) (CENELEC; approved with both counts);
- [6.5.1.3](#) (CENELEC; approved by consensus in CENELEC Technical Board or by final weighted vote of Blue-type Members);
- [6.5.2.2](#) (CEN; approved with both counts);
- [6.5.2.3](#) (CEN; approved by consensus in CEN Technical Board or by final weighted vote of Blue-type Members);

all Members shall be bound to implement it.

6.6.2 If an EN (and HD for CENELEC) has not been approved in accordance with [6.6.1](#), but has been approved in accordance with:

- [6.3.1.2](#) and [6.5.1.4](#) (CENELEC; approved with counting of Blue-type Members only);

- [6.3.2.2](#) and [6.5.2.4](#) (CEN; approved with counting of Blue-type Members only; all Blue-type Members shall be bound to implement it, together with those Red-type and Yellow-type Members which have voted positively.

7 Appeals policy

See the policy defined in CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations – Part 1.

8 Language policy

8.1 General

8.1.1 The official languages of CEN and/or CENELEC are English, French and German. Delegates participating in meetings of all CEN and/or CENELEC bodies should be capable of expressing themselves in the working language of the relevant CEN and/or CENELEC body.

8.1.2 Draft ENs (and HDs for CENELEC) shall be prepared in all three official languages, unless otherwise agreed by the Technical Board. The relevant CEN and/or CENELEC Member is responsible for its language version.

8.2 Documents and interpretation for meetings

8.2.1 Communications from the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre

All documents or circular letters from the CCMC to Members shall be prepared in one of the three official languages, normally in English.

8.2.2 The use of languages in the Technical Board

Agendas and minutes of the Technical Board shall be circulated in English. Technical Board documents are normally circulated in English.

8.2.3 The use of languages in the technical work

8.2.3.1 General

The Chair and secretariat of the technical body or the Convenor of a working group are responsible for dealing with the question of language at a meeting in a manner acceptable to the participants following the general rules of CEN and CENELEC, as appropriate.

8.2.3.2 At meetings

Meetings are conducted in any one or more of the official CEN and/or CENELEC languages, whichever is or are appropriate.

If interpretation facilities are required, these are normally provided by the CEN and/or CENELEC Member hosting the meeting.

8.2.3.3 Documents

The documents shall be in any one or more of the official languages of CEN and/or CENELEC, whichever is or are appropriate.

There is no commitment for the authors or secretariats to provide translations of documents written in one of the official languages.

National comments and all other technical body correspondence shall be submitted in any one of the three official languages, but if the original language is French or German it should be accompanied by an English translation prepared by the originator to ensure the widest understanding and transparency of the comments, unless otherwise agreed by the technical body.

9 Copyright policy

9.1 In the framework of the Berne Convention, the CEN and/or CENELEC members shall ensure that the exploitation rights in contributions to European Standardization made by themselves, their delegates in Technical Committees/Subcommittees and their experts in Working Groups are assigned to CEN and/or CENELEC for the benefit of its Members. The CCMC is responsible for ensuring that the same conditions apply to other contributors to European standardization. The CEN and/or CENELEC Members and the CCMC shall establish a process in support of this obligation.

However, it is recognized that the original copyright holder is not precluded from continuing to exploit their own contribution for their own purposes provided that such exploitation does not adversely affect the exploitation of the common work.

The exploitation rights assigned free of charge worldwide to CEN and/or CENELEC cover all languages, irrespective of the means or forms of exploitation.

This assignment is governed by Belgian law.

9.2 CEN and/or CENELEC assumes the protection, defence and legal responsibility for the copyright in CEN and/or CENELEC documents.

9.3 CEN and/or CENELEC grants exclusively and in totality to its Members the assigned exploitation rights for the purpose of publishing, reproducing and distributing by any means the CEN and/or CENELEC documents in accordance with appropriate agreements.

10 Document availability policy

10.1 CEN and/or CENELEC documents exist in their own right and are as a general rule issued in the three official languages in a uniform numbering and presentation system in accordance with the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations – Part 3.

10.2 The CCMC is the guardian of the definitive text in the official versions of CEN and/or CENELEC documents and is responsible for keeping master texts.

10.3 CEN and/or CENELEC Members shall make ENs (and HDs for CENELEC) and Technical Specifications available at national level either in one of the three official languages or translated into one of the other languages of CEN and/or CENELEC Member countries.

NOTE The availability of other CEN and/or CENELEC documents at national level is optional.

10.4 The CCMC makes CEN and/or CENELEC documents available to the European Commission, the EFTA Secretariat, applicants from countries outside the CEN and/or CENELEC membership and recognized European institutions and international organizations.

10.5 CEN and/or CENELEC working documents should not be made available outside the bodies cooperating in CEN and/or CENELEC work.

10.6 The International Standards (reference documents) which have been endorsed as CEN and/or CENELEC documents may be obtained from CEN and/or CENELEC members.

11 CEN and/or CENELEC Documents

11.1 Selection of projects

11.1.1 CEN and/or CENELEC deal with precise and limited subjects for which standardization is clearly and urgently needed, which can be pursued with intensive work and which are approved for inclusion in their programme of work.

11.1.2 Requests of national origin for CEN and/or CENELEC standardization work shall be presented, for consideration, to the relevant CEN and/or CENELEC Member, which may submit proposals for new projects to the Technical Board, using the appropriate form provided by the CCMC.

11.1.3 Proposals may also be made by CEN and/or CENELEC technical bodies, the European Commission or the EFTA Secretariat, by international organizations or by European trade, professional, technical or scientific organizations. Such proposals shall be presented to the CCMC, using the appropriate form provided by the CCMC, for submission to the Technical Board.

11.1.4 The Technical Board shall decide whether or not a project will be pursued and, if so, how it should be dealt with, in light of all relevant information. The adoption of a project requires the commitment of at least 5 Members to participate.

11.1.5 Final decisions on the inclusion of new projects into the work programme of an existing CEN and/or CENELEC technical body or the need to set up a new CEN and/or CENELEC technical body to cover the proposed work is the responsibility of the Technical Board.

11.2 Preparation of European Standards

11.2.1 General

A European Standard (EN) is a normative document made available by CEN and/or CENELEC in the three official languages. The elaboration of a European Standard includes a public enquiry, followed by a Formal Vote (see [11.2.3](#)) of CEN and/or CENELEC Members and final ratification. The European Standard is announced at national level, published or endorsed as an identical national standard and every conflicting national standard is withdrawn. The content of a European Standard does not conflict with the content of any other EN (and HD for CENELEC). A European Standard is periodically reviewed. During the development and whole lifetime of the European Standard, standstill applies.

As the basis for the European Standard, it shall first be established whether

- a) there is published international work in the field and that international work would be acceptable as a European Standard; or
- b) the work can be developed within the framework of the international agreements that CEN and CENELEC have with ISO and IEC respectively.

For case b) the work may be offered to the international organizations for work to be carried out within the international organization with parallel approval conducted by the European organization under the terms of the Vienna Agreement (for CEN and ISO) or the Frankfurt Agreement (for CENELEC and IEC).

If there is no relevant international work in the proposed new area of activity, the following options are available:

- a) preparation of the European Standard by a CEN and/or CENELEC technical body;
- b) referring the proposal to an appropriate Associated Body for drafting the standard.

A European Standard may result from the application of the ISO/CEN and IEC/CENELEC co-operation agreements, from technical body work or from a combination of these processes.

Successive working drafts shall be circulated to the responsible technical body.

NOTE Instructions for the presentation of ENs are given in the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations - Part 3.

The Chair of the Technical Committee, in consultation with the Secretary, decides on the submission of drafts to voting procedures on the basis of the consensus principle.

According to this principle, every effort shall be made to reach a unanimous agreement on the drafts for submission. If unanimity is not possible, the Chair shall seek consensus. The Chair is responsible for assessing whether consensus has been reached, or whether there is any sustained opposition.

If consensus cannot be achieved despite all efforts and in case of doubt, a decision can be made in the Technical Committee by majority of the CEN and/or CENELEC members, whilst duly recording any possible sustained opposition from CEN and/or CENELEC Members and/or participating partner organizations.

11.2.2 Enquiry

When consensus has been reached, the text agreed by the technical body is forwarded by the Technical Committee secretariat to the CCMC, to be distributed to the CEN and/or CENELEC Members for public comment as a draft standard (abbreviated prEN). This procedure is called the "CEN and/or CENELEC Enquiry". In addition, a vote (in accordance with [Clause 6](#)) is associated with this enquiry process.

The period of the CEN and/or CENELEC Enquiry is 12 weeks. It may be extended by 4 weeks on a case-by-case basis, upon request of a CEN and/or CENELEC Member and prior to the launch of the CEN and/or CENELEC Enquiry.

The results of the CEN and/or CENELEC Enquiry, i.e. any comments received and the outcome of the vote, shall be circulated to the Technical Committee secretariat by the CCMC without delay.

The Technical Committee shall analyse and evaluate the comments received and decide on the follow-up to be given to each of them. The Technical Committee can delegate this work to another body (e.g. a working group) but shall keep full responsibility for the results thereof and formally approve the follow-up actions. If a comments resolution meeting is held, the participation of those having made comments shall be facilitated as far as possible (e.g. through an online meeting).

If the result of the vote associated with the CEN and/or CENELEC Enquiry is positive and no changes to the technical content were accepted, the Technical Committee may decide to skip the Formal Vote and to proceed directly to publication.

If the result of the vote associated with the CEN and/or CENELEC Enquiry is negative, or if the Formal Vote is not skipped, a final text shall be prepared by the Technical Committee secretariat for Formal Vote, subject to review by the Technical Committee of any technical comments received.

The Technical Committee may also decide to carry out a second CEN and/or CENELEC Enquiry (submitted with the same conditions as the first CEN and/or CENELEC Enquiry). Should the second CEN and/or CENELEC Enquiry show that no consensus can be reached, no further enquiries are allowed, and either the work item should be abandoned or the possibility of publishing it as another CEN and/or CENELEC document should be considered.

11.2.3 Formal Vote

Approval of the final text of a draft standard (abbreviated FprEN) shall be effected by a Formal Vote of Members. The voting period shall be 8 weeks, extensions are not allowed.

The voting procedure, as given in [Clause 6](#), shall be applied. All votes shall be unconditional. All negative votes shall be accompanied by their justification. Changes to the approved text other than those due to obvious editorial errors and errors introduced by CCMC in the preparation of the final draft, are not allowed.

NOTE An obvious editorial error is an editorial error that is recognized as such immediately and without any doubt, both by the CCMC Editor and the TC Secretary. Absence of the aforementioned condition disqualifies any requested changes for direct editorial correction.

Limited technical changes aiming to prevent a deficient standard can be done, in exceptional cases, upon request of the technical body and approval by the Technical Board.

All other comments will be retained for the next review.

The CCMC shall prepare the voting report and circulate it to Members for information and to the Technical Board for action.

If the voting result is positive, and unless an appeal has been lodged (see [Clause 7](#)), the Technical Board shall note the approval of the EN, note or establish a target date of availability (dav) and agree the dates for national implementation, i.e. date of announcement (doa) of the EN, date of publication (dop) of identical national standards or of endorsement and date of withdrawal (dow) of conflicting national standards.

If the voting result is negative, the Technical Board shall decide what further action is to be taken and whether standstill should be released.

Before an EN can be made available, its definitive text shall have been checked in the official languages. No further alteration shall be possible except through the updating procedures.

The definitive text in the official languages shall be made available by the CCMC.

11.2.4 Implementation

11.2.4.1 General

An EN shall be implemented by CEN and/or CENELEC Members within a period agreed by the Technical Board (see [11.2.3](#)), normally six months from the date of availability of the EN, and notified to the CCMC by using the electronic transmission means made available. In exceptional cases, on a justified request, the Technical Board may authorize a delay of the date for withdrawal of conflicting national standards.

11.2.4.2 Obligations

An EN shall be implemented

- by giving it the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text (see [11.2.4.3](#)) or by endorsement (see [11.2.4.4](#)), and
- by withdrawing any conflicting national standards.

An EN shall be implemented identical in technical content and presentation (except translation) and with no restrictions for application. Options in an EN are options for the user of the standard, but are not options from which the CEN and/or CENELEC Member may make a selection in the national standard implementing that EN.

11.2.4.3 Publication of an identical text

Any version of an EN in a language other than the three official languages is published by the CEN and/or CENELEC Member concerned under its own responsibility. The CEN and/or CENELEC Member is equally responsible for the accuracy of the translation of an EN and shall provide on request a copy of that EN to the CCMC.

In cases where national standards are published in one of the three official languages, the CEN and/or CENELEC Member shall provide on request a copy of the national cover sheet, the national foreword and national annexes (if any) to the CCMC.

11.2.4.4 Endorsement

Endorsement of an EN as a national standard may be achieved either by publication of an endorsement sheet or by announcement in the CEN and/or CENELEC member's official journal. In both cases, it shall state that the EN has been approved together with the number, title and date of the EN, the date from which the endorsed EN will be valid in that country, and from where it may be obtained. The CEN and/or CENELEC Member shall provide on request a copy of the endorsement sheet or announcement to the CCMC.

11.2.4.5 Reporting on standards referred to in national legislation

In order to guarantee transparency on the access to national market, yellow-type Members have the obligation to report twice a year to CEN and/or CENELEC on the

national adoption of European Standards that are recognized to support, directly or indirectly, their national legislation.

11.2.5 Updating

During its lifetime, an EN may be updated, as necessary, by

- a) corrigenda (see [11.7.1](#)),
- b) amendments (see [11.7.2](#)),
- c) issue of a new edition incorporating amendments.

11.2.6 Review and consequences

The responsible technical body shall ensure that ENs are periodically reviewed. The periodical review shall occur at intervals not exceeding five years. The review may be initiated earlier at the request of the responsible technical body. In CENELEC, such requests shall be approved by the Technical Board. If there is no technical body, the responsibility for review shall rest with the Technical Board.

As a result of the review the EN shall be

- a) confirmed, or
- b) revised as a new edition with a new date, or
- c) withdrawn.

A decision on the future of the EN shall be taken in line with [Clause 6](#) and shall be communicated to all CEN and/or CENELEC Members for action to be taken with respect to their national implementations.

For European Standards adopting ISO or IEC documents (including common modifications), no review process is initiated at European level. These standards will be subject to the review carried out by ISO or IEC, respectively.

11.3 Preparation of Technical Specifications

11.3.1 General

A Technical Specification (TS) is a normative document made available by CEN and/or CENELEC in at least one of the three official languages. A Technical Specification is established by a technical body and approved by the CEN and/or CENELEC Members in accordance with [11.3.3](#). The Technical Specification is announced and made available at national level, but conflicting national standards may continue to exist. A Technical Specification is not permitted to conflict with an EN (and HD for CENELEC). A Technical Specification is reviewed every three years at the latest.

Technical Specifications are established with a view to serving, for instance, the purpose of

- publishing aspects of a subject which may support the development and progress of the European market,
- giving guidance to the market on or by specifications and related test methods,
- providing specifications in experimental circumstances and/or evolving technologies.

The work programme of the technical body shall include a work item indicating subject and end deliverable and the technical body shall secure approval of that work item.

A work item meant to become an EN may be published as a Technical Specification where:

- there had been insufficient support at the CEN and/or CENELEC Enquiry for the work item to progress to an EN,
- no consensus can be reached on the submission of the work item to Formal Vote within the given target date.

Two or more Technical Specifications may be published if, for instance, the draft EN had dealt with more than one class of product, or included alternative methods of test. Technical Specifications may, therefore, compete with each other.

11.3.2 Drafting

A TS is drafted by a CEN and/or CENELEC technical body.

During preparation of a TS, or after its approval, no standstill obligation exists except if the Technical Board has specifically decided so.

A TS is drafted as far as applicable in accordance with the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations – Part 3.

11.3.3 Approval

A TS is approved by a vote by correspondence.

The procedure for approval is as follows:

- the distribution of the appropriate reference document as a prTS to the CEN and/or CENELEC Members is made by the CCMC;
- CEN and/or CENELEC Members are granted a 12-week term for consultation at national level and voting in accordance with [Clause 6](#);
- votes received are assessed by the CEN and/or CENELEC technical body.

If the draft TS (abbreviated prTS) fails the vote, the CEN and/or CENELEC technical body shall decide

- a) to review the draft TS; or
- b) to process it as an alternative document, or
- c) to stop the work.

11.3.4 Availability

When approved, the TS is immediately made available to the CEN and/or CENELEC Members by the CCMC with the addition of a TS title page giving all the necessary information.

CEN and/or CENELEC Members shall announce the existence of the TS in the same way as for the EN.

CEN and/or CENELEC Members shall make the TS available.

An existing TS shall be withdrawn if the publication of a subsequent EN brings the TS into conflict with that EN.

11.3.5 Updating and review

A TS is not amended but revised as a new edition with a new date of edition. Corrigenda published by the CCMC are possible.

The responsible CEN and/or CENELEC technical body shall ensure that a TS is reviewed at intervals of not more than three years, starting from its date of availability (dav).

The aim of such review shall be to re-examine the situation which resulted in the publication of a TS and, if possible, to achieve the agreement necessary for the conversion of the TS into an EN, the other options being the confirmation of the TS for another three years, or its revision, or its withdrawal.

Any decision to confirm the TS for another three years shall be accompanied with a valid justification of the responsible technical body.

11.4 Preparation of Technical Reports

11.4.1 General

A Technical Report (TR) is an informative document made available by CEN and/or CENELEC in at least one of the official languages, established by a technical body and approved by simple majority vote of CEN and/or CENELEC members. A Technical Report gives information on the technical content of standardization work.

Technical Reports may be established in cases when it is considered urgent or advisable to provide information to the CEN and/or CENELEC Members, the European Commission, the EFTA Secretariat, European agencies or outside bodies, on the basis of collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an EN.

11.4.2 Drafting

The decision to develop a TR can be taken by the Technical Board, by a CEN and/or CENELEC technical body. In the latter two cases, the work programme of that technical body shall include a work item indicating subject and end deliverable and the technical body shall secure approval of that work item.

TRs are drafted as far as applicable in accordance with the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations – Part 3.

11.4.3 Approval

TRs are approved by a vote by correspondence of the CEN and/or CENELEC Members.

The procedure for approval is as follows:

- the distribution of the appropriate reference document as prTR to the CEN and/or CENELEC Members is made by the CCMC;
- CEN and/or CENELEC Members are granted a 12-week term for consultation at national level and voting, by correspondence in accordance with [Clause 6](#);
NOTE A shorter period may be decided by the Technical Board on a case-by-case basis.
- The responsible CEN and/or CENELEC technical body assesses the votes.

If the draft TR (abbreviated prTR) fails the vote, the responsible CEN and/or CENELEC technical body shall decide either to review the draft or to stop the work.

11.4.4 Availability

The approved version of the TR is made available to the CEN and/or CENELEC Members by the CCMC, with the addition of a TR title page giving all the necessary information.

11.4.5 Updating and review

A TR is not amended but revised as a new edition with a new date of edition. Corrigenda published by the CCMC are possible.

No time limit is specified for the lifetime of TRs, but it is recommended that TRs are regularly reviewed by the responsible CEN and/or CENELEC technical body to ensure that they remain valid.

11.5 Preparation of Guides

11.5.1 General

A Guide is an informative document made available by CEN and/or CENELEC in at least one of the official languages, established and approved by a corporate body⁷ of CEN and/or CENELEC by simple majority vote.

Guides may be established with a view to serving, for instance, the purpose of

- providing technical or administrative orientation to the work of CEN and/or CENELEC,
- giving advice on how to deal with matters of standardization,
- collecting decisions of a CEN and/or CENELEC corporate body on specific general questions for future equal treatment of such questions,
- providing information or guidance on matters of conformity assessment in relation to the standardization activities of CEN or CENELEC.

11.5.2 Drafting

Guides are drafted as far as applicable in accordance with the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations – Part 3.

11.5.3 Approval

Guides providing information or guidance on technical work shall be approved by the Technical Board, all other Guides by the General Assembly following a recommendation by the Board through a vote in accordance with [6.2.2](#).

If a Guide fails the vote, it is sent back to the originating drafting body.

⁷ General Assembly (AG), Board (CA) or Technical Board (BT)

11.5.4 Availability

When approved, the Guide is immediately made available by the CCMC with the addition of a Guide title page giving all necessary information, in any appropriate form.

11.5.5 Updating and review

Guides are not amended but replaced by a new edition under the same number with a new date. Corrigenda published by the CCMC are, however, possible.

Guides are revised, when appropriate, by the originating body. Withdrawal will also be possible at any moment on the basis of a simple majority vote within the body that has approved that Guide.

11.6 Harmonization Document (HD) (CENELEC only)

11.6.1 General

A Harmonization Document (HD) is a normative document made available by CENELEC in the three official languages. The elaboration of an HD includes a public enquiry, followed by an approval by vote of CENELEC Members in accordance with [6.2.3](#) or [6.4.4](#) if the work item was requested under a Standardization Request and final ratification. The HD is announced at national level and every conflicting national standard is withdrawn. An HD shall not conflict with any other EN (and HD for CENELEC). An HD is periodically reviewed. During the elaboration and whole lifetime of the HD, standstill applies.

11.6.2 Preparation and approval

The preparation and the approval of an HD follow the same procedure as that given for the preparation and approval of an EN, as described from [11.2.1](#) to [11.2.3](#).

11.6.3 Implementation

11.6.3.1 Obligations

An HD shall be implemented

- by announcing publicly the HD number and title; and
- by withdrawing any conflicting national standards.

Members shall notify the CCMC as soon as these actions have been taken.

11.6.3.2 Equivalent national standards

Having fulfilled these obligations, a Member is free to maintain or issue a national standard dealing with a subject within the scope of the HD, provided that it is equivalent in technical content. The number, title and date of each such national standard shall be notified to the CCMC.

Options in an HD are options for the user of the standard, but are not options from which the CENELEC Member may make a selection in the national standard implementing that HD.

11.6.4 Updating and review

The updating and review of an HD follows the same procedure as that given for the updating and review of an EN, as described in [11.2.6](#).

11.7 Corrigenda and amendments

11.7.1 Corrigenda

A corrigendum is issued to correct a technical error or ambiguity in a European Standard (and HD for CENELEC), a Technical Specification or a Technical Report, inadvertently introduced either in drafting or in printing and which could lead to incorrect or unsafe application of the document.

Corrigenda are not issued to correct errors that can be assumed to have no consequences in the application of the document, for example minor printing errors.

Corrigenda are not issued to update information that has become outdated since publication.

Suspected technical errors shall be brought to the attention of the secretariat of the technical committee concerned. After confirmation by the secretariat and the Chair, in consultation with the WG Convenor and, if necessary, with the responsible technical body, the secretariat shall submit to the CCMC a proposal for correction, with an explanation of the need to do so.

11.7.2 Amendments

Any modification to, addition to or deletion of specific parts of the text of an EN (and HD for CENELEC) shall be subject to the same procedures as the original text. In urgent cases, the Technical Board may shorten the time periods for these procedures.

The result of approval of a draft amendment is the publication of a new edition of the EN (and HD for CENELEC) in question or the publication of an amendment as such, depending on the nature of the amendment. Preference should be given to the issue of a new edition of the standard. No more than three separate amendments to an EN (and HD for CENELEC) shall be published.

CEN and/or CENELEC Members have the same obligations for implementation and presentation of the amendment as for the EN (and HD for CENELEC).

12 Document numbering, distribution and deadlines

12.1 Numbering of deliverables

Except for Guides, all CEN and/or CENELEC documents are numbered sequentially in a single series, with particular blocks of numbers allocated to each organization. CEN and CENELEC each maintain a separate series for Guides, in which Guides are numbered sequentially. European Standards that are identical to or, for CENELEC, are modified versions of international standards are numbered using the number of the international standard.

12.2 Numbering of working documents

12.2.1 CEN arrangements

The rules for the numbering of working documents, as described in the ISO Supplement to the ISO/IEC Directives, shall be followed, replacing ISO by CEN and Russian by German.

12.2.2 CENELEC arrangements

The rules for the numbering of working documents, as described in the IEC Supplement to the ISO/IEC Directives, shall be followed, replacing IEC by CENELEC.

12.3 Availability

All documents correctly numbered, including circular letters, in each available language version, shall be made available by the originating secretariat or Member to the technical body and on request to the CCMC.

12.4 Deadlines

12.4.1 Deadlines for circulation of documents related to technical body meetings shall be as follows:

- 8 weeks before meeting: agenda;
- 4 weeks before meeting at least: documents for discussion;
- 2 weeks before meeting: national comments on those documents;
- before end of meeting: resolutions and decisions;
- 4 weeks after meeting: minutes;
- 4 weeks after receipt: comments on decisions or minutes;
- as soon as possible after meeting: new draft texts.

NOTE The circulation of documents within Working Groups may deviate from the above-mentioned deadlines, if agreed upon by the Working Group members.

12.4.2 Deadlines for circulation of documents related to Technical Board meetings shall be as follows:

- documents for decision/discussion: 4 weeks before the meeting;
- revised documents for decision/discussion: 2 weeks before the meeting with changes indicated;
- documents for information: 2 weeks before the meeting;
- revised agenda (last issue): 2 weeks before the meeting with changes indicated;
- decisions of the meeting: 1 week after the meeting.

12.4.3 Any meeting may in an exceptional case discuss an item which was not on the agenda, or for which the basic documents had not been circulated in due time. If any delegation objects to taking a decision on such an item at the meeting and a decision would be taken anyhow, CEN and/or CENELEC Members shall have the right to challenge it within 4 weeks of circulation of the decisions.

Annex A

CEN and/or CENELEC Workshop Agreements

A CEN and/or CENELEC Workshop Agreement (CWA) is a deliverable, which may take various forms (e.g. text file, computer code, multimedia content) made available by CEN and/or CENELEC in at least one of the official languages. It is an agreement, developed and approved by a CEN and/or CENELEC Workshop and owned by CEN and/or CENELEC as a document, which reflects the consensus of identified individuals and organizations responsible for its contents. The Workshop Agreement is announced and possibly made available at national level. Conflicting national normative documents may continue to exist. Revision of a Workshop Agreement is possible. Safety matters are excluded from being the subject of Workshop Agreements.

A CEN and/or CENELEC Workshop Agreement shall not conflict with an EN (and HD for CENELEC). A CWA shall be withdrawn if the publication of an EN (and HD for CENELEC) brings the CWA into conflict with the EN (and HD for CENELEC).

During preparation of the CEN and/or CENELEC Workshop Agreement or after its adoption no standstill obligation exists.

All the details for development and maintenance of CWAs are specified in CEN-CENELEC Guide 29.

The appeal mechanism as defined in CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations – Part 1 applies.

Annex B

Procedure for (re)allocation of technical body secretariat

The procedure described below applies to:

- Technical committees
- Subcommittees
- CEN-CENELEC Joint Technical Committees
- CENELEC Reporting Secretariats

B.1 When a CEN and/or CENELEC Member proposes a new field of activity, that Member shall be given preference to hold the secretariat of the committee when the proposal is approved.

B.2 If the CEN and/or CENELEC Member does not wish to hold the secretariat, or if the proposal has been made by another organization (see [11.1.3](#)), the process from B.5 to B.9 shall be followed.

B.3 Any CEN and/or CENELEC Member who wishes to relinquish the secretariat of a committee shall immediately inform the office of the Director General, giving, whenever possible, a minimum of 12-months' notice.

B.4 If the secretariat of a committee persistently fails to fulfil its responsibilities as set out in the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations - Part 2, the Director General or a Member may have the matter placed before the Technical Board(s), which may review the allocation of the secretariat with a view to its possible transfer to another member.

B.5 As soon as a request originating from B.2, B.3 or B.4 is received, the information shall be submitted to all Members of the Technical Board(s) together with any comments which the office of the Director General wishes to add. At the same time, all CEN and/or CENELEC Members shall be informed and requested to advise CCMC, within a period of three months, if they want to submit their candidature.

B.6 When submitting their candidature, CEN and/or CENELEC Members shall complete the relevant form.

B.7 CCMC shall launch a Technical Board(s) vote by correspondence.

B.8 The Technical Board(s) shall determine the reallocation of the secretariat by simple majority decision.

B.9 The Technical Board(s) might want to take the following into consideration when making their decision. These are guidelines and not fixed rules. The information shall be provided by the candidate(s) in the relevant form.

- a) What resource will the candidate allocate to support the committee?
- b) Does the candidate already hold any leadership in the corresponding ISO/IEC committee?
- c) How active has the candidate been in the committee's work? (e.g. evidence of active participation; in CEN, professional standardization support to working groups.)
- d) How many secretariats does the candidate hold?

Annex C

CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Basic Co-operation Agreement

Basic Co-operation Agreement

between

CEN (the European Committee for Standardization);
CENELEC (the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization); and
ETSI (the European Telecommunications Standards Institute),

the officially recognized organizations responsible for developing and defining standards at European level. These standards set out specifications and procedures in relation to a wide range of products and services, thereby facilitating commerce and industry throughout the European Single Market.

In this Agreement, CEN, CENELEC and ETSI may also be individually referred to as “Party” or European Standards Organization (“ESO”), or collectively as “Parties” or “ESOs”.

The Agreement considers in the light of new technologies, mandated work and areas of common interest the increasing need to facilitate co-operation and collaboration between the three Parties and to share the expertise of the standards-making experts.

The present Agreement supersedes version 3.1.0 which was established in 2018.

1 Preamble

The Parties:

recognise that their field of competencies in some areas of standardization, e.g. ICT, are tangential and partly overlapping. Converging technologies contribute to an increasing number of areas of common interest.

have agreed to provide the public with a complete and consistent set of standards and other consensus documents;

to maximize the efficient use of scarce resources, by

- preventing duplication of work by CEN, CENELEC and ETSI;
- identifying any gaps in the work programmes;
- clarifying responsibilities;
- providing a guideline for common activities.

The present agreement is considered as the framework for co-ordination and co-operation, both on strategic issues and the actual process of standardization.

This agreement provides a key reference point for the European Commission and EFTA Secretariat in their work relating to standardization.

This agreement provides the opportunity, where appropriate, to work together as partners, collaborating as appropriate with other partners including the global formal standards organizations ISO, IEC and ITU.

2 Details of Agreement

a. The Joint Presidents Group (JPG)

The JPG shall be kept informed on the liaison and collaborative activities. However, the JPG may on request or on its own initiative intervene in the activities and shall have a role of arbitration whenever consensus is not achieved between individual Parties at working level. The JPG is not a decision-making forum but provides recommendations to the respective CEN, CENELEC and ETSI decision-making bodies.

NOTE The decision-making bodies and their roles in each ESO are described in a supplementary information document.

If the relevant decision-making bodies do not take the same decision based on the JPG Recommendation, the proposal will not be pursued. Concerned ESOs may make a revised proposal to JPG if desired.

The JPG's Terms of Reference are in Annex 1 to this Agreement.

b. Liaisons and information exchange

Technical Bodies of each ESO may set up a liaison with a technical body of one (1) or more of the other ESOs. Such a liaison shall follow one of the modes of co-operation as defined in Annexes 2 and 3.

For liaison with ISO, IEC and ITU, the Parties and their Technical Bodies shall take due account of the CEN-ISO, CENELEC-IEC and ETSI-ITU partnerships. Other cross liaison should only be established in exceptional cases, or where the field of competence requires it.

c. The 5 modes of co-operation

Continuous efforts shall be made to minimize the overlap areas between CEN, CENELEC and ETSI by entrusting areas of work to a particular ESO, where possible.

For areas of work so entrusted the relevant parties (CEN-ETSI or CENELEC-ETSI or CEN-CENELEC or CEN-CENELEC-ETSI) shall agree through either the Directors General or the Joint Presidents Group (for arbitration if necessary) on how the views and interests of the other(s) are taken fully into account, by selecting one of the 5 modes of co-operation as defined in Annex 2.

Rights and duties concerning the modes of cooperation are detailed in Annex 3.

d. Co-operation of Secretariats

The Secretariats from the three (3) ESOs shall co-operate in the implementation of this agreement, and shall assist their Technical Bodies in maintaining the liaisons and collaborative working. This may also include the exchange of relevant deliverables to

allow the Technical Bodies to inform themselves and analyse the content of the other ESOs documents for normative reference purposes.

The Secretariats shall maintain a record of liaison and collaborative activities.

e. Conflict management

Working results should be based on consensus as described in Annex 2. Missing consensus and blocking situations on technical issues or procedural aspects should be reported to the relevant Secretariats or decision-making bodies of the ESOs. If an acceptable solution cannot be found at that level, the JPG will be consulted on a proposal to be made to the decision-making bodies of the concerned ESOs.

3 Entry into force, duration and termination

This Agreement shall come into effect on the date of its signature as indicated below and will be reviewed every five-years thereafter.

Either Party may terminate this Agreement anytime by giving 6 (six) months' notice to the other Parties.

(made in three copies, place and date)

C.1

Annex 1

Terms of Reference CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Joint Presidents Group

Authority:

CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Basic Co-operation Agreement

Responsibilities:

The function of the JPG is to act as a forum for top-level agreement between the ESOs of matters of common policy. It should be seen as a coordination group and to serve as a basis for consultation of the Members on matters affecting all three organizations.

Objectives:

JPG will be:

- a place for collaboration on policy issues affecting European standardisation, reaching common positions and proposals;
- a place for overseeing collaboration between the three (3) ESOs on common technical, promotional, external relations and other matters;
- a focus for organising joint meetings, conferences and other events to promote European standardisation and how we work.
- a body for discussing and co-ordinating matters of common concern, the result of which could afterwards be recommended to the relevant decision-making bodies.

Participation:

- Up to six (6) senior representatives per ESO, one (1) to be the Chair appointed by each ESO in turn, in annual rotation;
- the Directors-General of CEN and CENELEC and of ETSI;
- the JPG Secretary, rotated every three (3) years between CCMC and the ETSI Secretariat;
- other persons per meeting by invitation of the Chair;
- officials from CCMC or ETSI Secretariat as required.

Working methods:

- JPG will reach common positions of the three (3) ESOs, in relation to matters of general interest to all three, including policy issues, representational statements, responses to European Commission consultations, etc.;

- JPG will work by consensus (no voting), with representation of minority views in positions reached where necessary;
- JPG will provide recommendations to the respective ESOs' decision-making bodies. Each ESO is fully responsible for taking decisions for itself. No appeal to the JPG is possible;
- there will be a minimum of two meetings a year, with work electronically between meetings;
- JPG agendas will be available one (1) month before meetings, and decision documents two (2) weeks before meetings, except in urgent circumstances with the meeting's agreement;
- JPG documents will be on an electronic document server accessible to all participants;
- JPG will create Working Groups and ad hoc Task Forces where appropriate and necessary;
- on-line meetings to discuss urgent or exceptional matters may be called by the Chair or on request of one of the Directors-General of CEN and CENELEC and of ETSI.

Reporting groups:

Longer-term group reporting to JPG is:

- the CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Joint Working Group on Rules and Processes⁸.

JPG may agree ad hoc Task Forces where necessary should be set up to discuss particular issues. These will work quickly and be closed as soon as the task laid down is complete. Other persons not in JPG may be involved, where appropriate.

⁸ JPG shall propose the Terms of Reference of the WG R&P, which will submit regular progress reports to it and make recommendations any consensus problems. On the other hand, the detailed operational decisions taken as a result of the WG R&P discussions shall be subject to the approval of the ESOs under their respective usual procedures.

C.2**Annex 2****The 5 modes of co-operation****Mode 1 - Informative relation**

One (1) Party is fully entrusted with a specific work area and keeps the other(s) informed of all progress. The rights of the Parties are defined in Annex 3.

Mode 2 - Contributive relation

One (1) Party takes the lead of the work and the other(s) may make written contributions during the progress of this work. This relation includes also full information sharing via nominated delegates from the other ESO(s). The rights of the Parties are defined in Annex 3.

Mode 3 - Sub-contracting relation

One (1) Party is fully entrusted with the realisation of work for an identified item(s), but due to specialisation of the other, a part of the work is subcontracted to another ESO, and that part is prepared under the responsibility of the second Party. The subcontracting Party shall make necessary arrangements to guarantee the correct integration of the resulting subcontracted work into the main part of the programme. To this end, the public enquiry (if the output is an EN) is handled by the Party being the main contractor for the standardization task. The rights of the Parties are defined in Annex 3.

Mode 4 - Collaborative relation

One (1) Party takes the lead in the activities, but the work sessions and meetings receive nominated delegates from the other ESO(s) who assure the technical liaison with the other Party.

The rights of the Parties are defined in Annex 3.

Mode 5 - Integrated relation**1 Joint technical work between CEN-CENELEC**

Clause 4.2.1.1 of the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations - Part 2 applies.

2 Joint technical work with ETSI participation

1. Creation of the JTB: The creation of a Joint Technical Body (JTB) between CEN, CENELEC and ETSI (or between ETSI and CEN or CENELEC) and its Scope and ESO providing the Secretariat shall be agreed upon by the European Standardisation Organisations (ESO) based on a co-ordinated recommendation by the Joint Presidents' Group (JPG).

2. JTB Secretariat: The ESO providing the JTB Secretariat shall identify the Secretary according to its own procedures. If the allocated ESO withdraws as JTB Secretariat, another ESO shall be selected to provide the Secretariat according to Article 1.

3. JTB Chair & vice-Chair(s): The JTB shall appoint the JTB Chair from one of the candidates nominated by the members of the JTB according to the rules and procedures of the ESO providing the Secretariat. The provisions regarding mandate period in this agreement apply to the JTB.

In their duties of conducting discussions and JTB meetings, and guiding the secretariat, the Chair and the Vice-Chairs (if any) shall maintain strict impartiality and shall divest themselves of their organization, ESO, or personal point of view.

The JTB Chair shall be appointed for a 2-year mandate period.

The JTB may take a decision to re-appoint the JTB Chair for one additional term of up to two years. If the JTB has not decided to re-appoint the existing JTB Chair by a date three months before the end of the mandate period, it shall call for nominations for a new JTB Chair to all participating ESOs and shall take a decision to appoint the new JTB Chair according to the provisions of this article.

The JTB may also appoint vice-Chairs according to the provisions of this article.

If a Chair or vice-Chair resigns, the JTB shall appoint another according to the provisions of this article.

If the JTB is not successful in taking a decision to appoint the JTB Chair, it shall request the JPG to make a co-ordinated recommendation to be submitted to the ESOs for decision.

4. Participation in the JTB. Participation in the JTB shall be open to the members of the involved ESOs (Full and Associate members in the case of ETSI and national delegations formed by the National Standard Bodies (NSB) and National Committees (NC) in the case of CEN and CENELEC). Organisations participating to the JTB as ESO members shall indicate to the JTB secretariat under which involved ESO(s) they participate.

Representatives of the European Commission and EFTA (ESOs Counsellors) and Annex III organisations may participate in any JTB technical or organisational discussions in the JTB without the right to vote and according to the rules of the ESO providing the JTB Secretariat.

The JTB may take a decision to invite representatives from other bodies to participate without the right to vote. The JTB Chair may exceptionally invite additional participants to join a specific JTB plenary meeting as Observers, should it be relevant to support the JTB work. Observers invited under the provisions of this article may participate to any JTB technical or organisational discussions on the invitation of the JTB Chair without the right to vote.

5. Decision-making within the JTB: ETSI Full and Associate members and the national delegations formed by the NSBs and NCs of CEN and/or CENELEC shall be authorized to participate to the decision making in the JTB.

6. JTB Work Programme: The JTB shall draft its work programme, clearly indicating the leading ESO for each work item, for which the drafting rules of the leading ESO shall be applied. The work programme of the JTB, including the assigned leadership of each work item, shall be approved by the ESOs involved. In the case of work in response to an EC/EFTA Standardization Request) the decision is taken in each ESO according to their procedures complying with Regulation (EU) 2022/2480. The work programme is circulated to the JPG for information.

7. Decision making by consensus: A JTB shall operate and take decisions based on the consensus reached amongst the participating members of the involved ESOs. The Chair shall make every effort to obtain consensual decisions within the JTB, whilst maintaining neutrality. The Chair is responsible for assessing whether consensus has been reached. If consensus cannot be reached due to sustained opposition(s), the Chair may decide to trigger a vote (in line with article 9).

If any ESO disagrees with the ruling of the Chair, it may raise the question to the JPG for a co-ordinated recommendation by the Joint Presidents' Group (JPG) to the ESOs for a decision.

8. Voting in the JTB: When the Chair identifies the need to trigger a vote, the JTB Secretariat shall announce the vote and provide all necessary information to the JTB. This vote shall be run concurrently by each involved ESO according to its rules and procedures. The vote shall run for a duration that is agreed by the JTB, considering the ESOs rules and procedures. A minimum of two weeks is recommended. Each ESO shall communicate its position – abstentions are not allowed. At the end of the voting period, the JTB secretariat shall collect the results of the votes organized by each involved ESO and shall share the results within the JTB.

A vote of the JTB shall be considered as successful only in case of unanimity i.e. the involved ESOs having individually collected a favourable vote under their own rules and procedures.

In case the outcome of the vote is not successful, the matter shall be deferred to the ESOs involved.

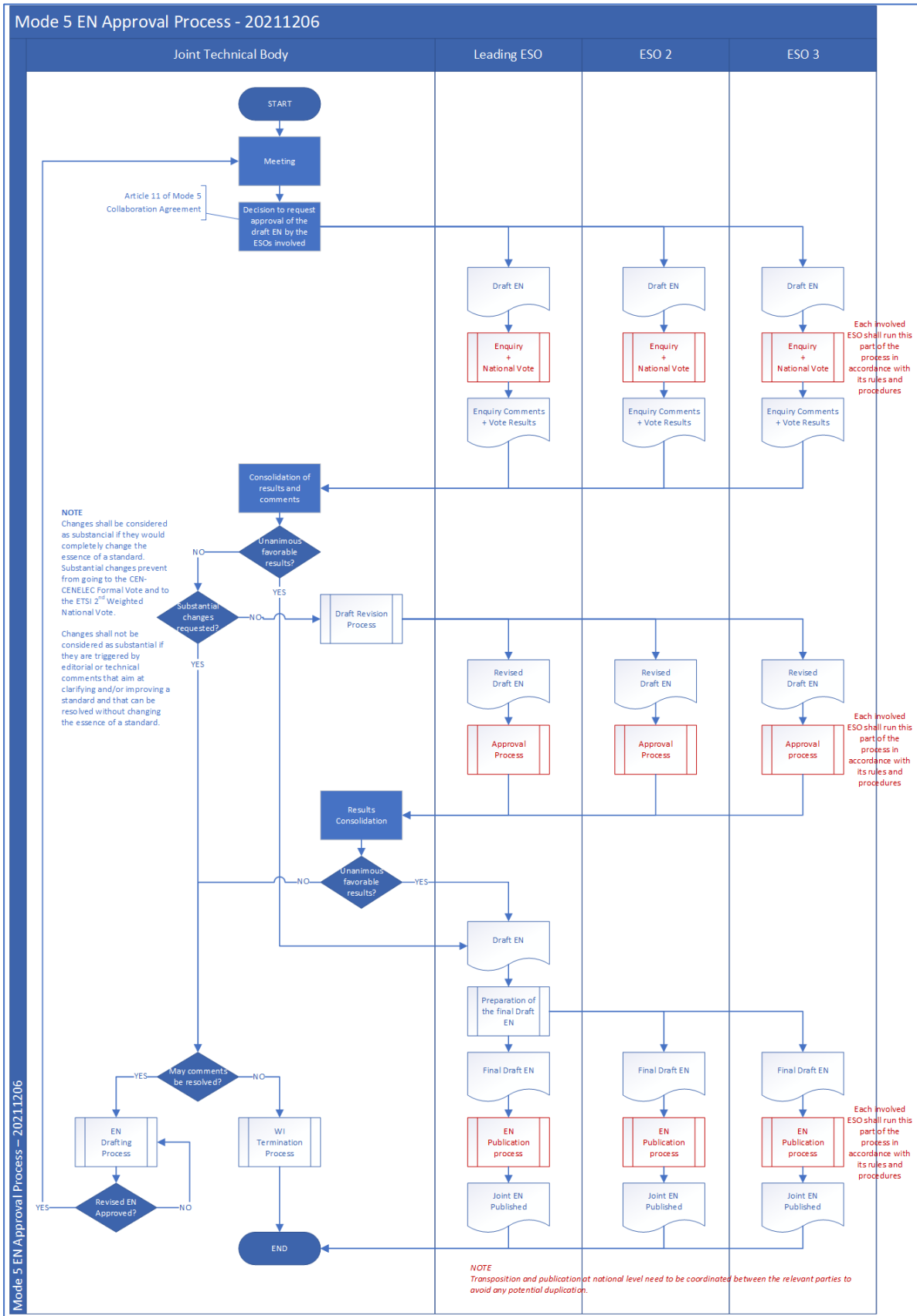
NOTE Co-ordination by the JPG is not proposed in this case.

9. Approval of Joint publications: The decision to request approval of a draft EN by the ESOs involved shall be taken by the JTB. The enquiry and its associated national vote, and the subsequent steps shall be organized by each involved ESO in accordance with its rules and procedures, and in coordination with the other ESO(s) involved (see annexed flowchart). A draft shall be considered as accepted only if approved by all ESOs involved according to their own rules and procedures. If this is not the case, the draft shall be referred back to the JTB for further consideration.

Joint deliverables other than ENs shall be approved by consensus (see point 8).

10. Copyright and distribution rights. The involved ESOs shall have a joint ownership of and a joint copyright on the (draft) publications that will hence bear the corresponding logos, for which each involved ESO shall ensure the distribution in accordance with its rules and procedures included in a separate document.

11. Maintenance of Joint Publications: The involved ESOs are jointly responsible for the maintenance of the joint publication and shall allocate this task to the corresponding JTB, if still active. In case the JTB had been disbanded, the maintenance of the publication shall be placed under the coordinated responsibility of a relevant joint group designated by involved ESOs according to article 1. Any issue related to the maintenance of any JTB publication may be brought up to the attention of the ESOs concerned.



C.3

Annex 3

ESOs rights and duties in the different modes

	Mode 1	Mode 2	Mode 3	Mode 4	Mode 5 **
Duty to keep other parties informed (Work Programme, agenda and meeting report)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Attend relevant parts of Technical Body meetings	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Right to intervene in debate	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
Be subscribed to Technical Body lists	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES
Provide input documents for information to relevant Technical Body	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Get access rights to documents repositories	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES
Ability to share working documents received from the other Party with the represented ESO TB and its secretariat	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES
Submit contribution to draft deliverable(s)	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Right to formally approve documents	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Become Technical Body official (Chair/Secretary)	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Manage comments resolution processes	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
** members of all co-operating ESOs will be entitled to participate.					

Annex D.1

Weightings allocated to the CENELEC Members in case of weighted voting

Country	Weighting	EEA country	Membership type
France	29	X	Blue
Germany	29	X	Blue
Italy	29	X	Blue
Türkiye	29	-	Red
United Kingdom	29	-	Yellow
Poland	27	X	Blue
Spain	27	X	Blue
Romania	14	X	Blue
Netherlands	13	X	Blue
Belgium	12	X	Blue
Czech Republic	12	X	Blue
Greece	12	X	Blue
Hungary	12	X	Blue
Portugal	12	X	Blue
Austria	10	X	Blue
Bulgaria	10	X	Blue
Sweden	10	X	Blue
Switzerland	10	-	Red
Croatia	7	X	Blue
Denmark	7	X	Blue
Finland	7	X	Blue
Ireland	7	X	Blue
Lithuania	7	X	Blue
Norway	7	X	Blue
Slovakia	7	X	Blue
Serbia	7	-	Red
Cyprus	4	X	Blue
Estonia	4	X	Blue
Republic of North Macedonia	4	-	Red
Latvia	4	X	Blue
Luxembourg	4	X	Blue
Slovenia	4	X	Blue
Iceland	3	X	Blue
Malta	3	X	Blue

Annex D.2

Weightings allocated to the CEN Members in case of weighted voting⁹

Country	Population 2024 (in millions)	Population weight %	EEA country	Membership type
Türkiye	85,519	13,61%	-	Red
Germany	83,511	13,29%	X	Blue
United Kingdom	69,226	11,02%	-	Yellow
France	68,517	10,90%	X	Blue
Italy	58,986	9,39%	X	Blue
Spain	48,807	7,77%	X	Blue
Poland	36,555	5,82%	X	Blue
Romania	19,069	3,03%	X	Blue
Netherlands	17,994	2,86%	X	Blue
Belgium	11,877	1,89%	X	Blue
Czech Republic	10,882	1,73%	X	Blue
Portugal	10,702	1,70%	X	Blue
Sweden	10,570	1,68%	X	Blue
Greece	10,389	1,65%	X	Blue
Hungary	9,562	1,52%	X	Blue
Austria	9,178	1,46%	X	Blue
Switzerland	9,034	1,44%	-	Red
Serbia	6,587	1,05%	-	Red
Bulgaria	6,444	1,03%	X	Blue
Denmark	5,977	0,95%	X	Blue
Finland	5,637	0,90%	X	Blue
Norway	5,572	0,89%	X	Blue
Slovakia	5,422	0,86%	X	Blue
Ireland	5,380	0,86%	X	Blue
Croatia	3,866	0,62%	X	Blue
Lithuania	2,888	0,46%	X	Blue
Slovenia	2,126	0,34%	X	Blue
Latvia	1,862	0,30%	X	Blue
Republic of North Macedonia	1,792	0,29%	-	Red
Estonia	1,372	0,22%	X	Blue
Cyprus	1,358	0,20%	X	Blue
Luxembourg	0,678	0,10%	X	Blue
Malta	0,574	0,09%	X	Blue
Iceland	0,405	0,06%	X	Blue
Total	628,32	100%		

⁹ Data for 2026

Annex E

Deviations and Special National Conditions

E.1 General

E.1.1 The harmonization of national standards is considered to have been achieved when the products manufactured to the national standard of one Member can be regarded as complying without modification with the national standards of other members and vice versa. In practice, however, Members may request modifications or exceptions which create obstacles to harmonization. These are termed deviations.

E.1.2 Special national conditions are not considered as deviations. Therefore, whenever possible, provisions in ENs (and HDs for CENELEC) shall be drafted in such a way that they meet such special conditions without specifically referring to them.

If this is not possible, provisions relating to special national conditions shall be included in the standard as indicated in the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations – Part 3.

E.2 Procedure

E.2.1 All Members shall examine their national situation critically before making a request for a deviation to the Technical Board or to the Technical Committee as appropriate (see [E.2.3](#)), carefully weighing the importance of European harmonization against factors such as the following:

- a) influence of the requested deviation on the established safety level, if any;
- b) whether there is a need for special types not included in the reference document or, alternatively, not all types given in the reference document are used.

E.2.2 The examination according to [E.2.1](#) shall lead to one of the following conclusions:

- a) a special national condition should be requested (for example, [2.14](#));
- b) an A-deviation should be requested, to reflect a national legal requirement;
- c) no such request is justified.

E.2.3 Risks of conflicts between national regulation and a future EN shall be identified as soon as a new subject of work is proposed. This is particularly important for standards intended to provide presumption of conformity to EU harmonization legislation.

Requests for national deviations shall be made as early as possible in Technical Committee work (see [11.2.1](#)). Technical bodies shall consider the requested national deviations when drafting the deliverable in order to avoid A-deviations. Final requests shall be made at the latest during the CEN and/or CENELEC Enquiry.

Each requested deviation shall be justified item by item against the document in question as an A-deviation - exact reference shall be given to the legal requirements and the reasons for them.

E.2.4 For declared A-deviations, their relevance and impact on the implementation and/or the application of the standard shall be evaluated by the Technical Board or Technical Committee as appropriate¹⁰. The Technical Board monitors the use of A-deviations.

If a CEN and/or CENELEC member requires modification to or withdrawal of an A-deviation already voted upon, this request shall be submitted to the Technical Board for approval. Following this approval, an amendment shall be issued.

NOTE In CEN, such a request is voted upon in accordance with [6.2.2](#).

E.2.5 Requests for special national conditions shall be fully discussed in the Technical Board or responsible Technical Committee as appropriate (see [E.2.3](#)). If considered acceptable, the special national condition shall be added in an annex to the standard.

E.2.6 In case CEN and/or CENELEC receive a comment from a stakeholder about the impossibility to use a European Standard in a Member Country due to a national legislation, the comment is transmitted to the concerned member, who is then bound to report to the Technical Board within one month. The Technical Board has one month to consider the matter and provide a reply.

¹⁰ See related pages on CEN BOSS and CENELEC BOSS.

Annex F

Abbreviations

Abbreviations in bold print are applied uniformly in all three CEN and/or CENELEC languages.

AG	General Assembly
ASB	Associated Body
BOSS	Business Operations Support System
BT	Technical Board
BTTF	BT Task Force
CA	Board
CEN	European Committee for Standardization
CENELEC	European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
CLC	CENELEC (in document references)
CCMC	CEN-CENELEC Management Centre
COG	Coordination Group
CWA	CEN and/or CENELEC Workshop Agreement
dav	date of availability
DG	Directorate General
doa	date of announcement
dop	date of publication
dor	date of ratification
dow	date of withdrawal
EC	European Commission
EEA	European Economic Area
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EN	European Standard
ESO	European Standardization Organization
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
FprEN	Final draft European Standard
HD	Harmonization Document
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IR	CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JPG	Joint Presidents Group

JTC	Joint Technical Committee
PC	Presidential Committee
prEN	draft European Standard
prHD	draft Harmonization Document
prTR	draft Technical Report
prTS	draft Technical Specification
SAG	Strategic Advisory Group
SC	Subcommittee
TC	Technical Committee
TGG	Technical Governance Group
TR	Technical Report
TS	Technical Specification
WG	Working Group

Annex G

Advisory groups to Technical Board(s)

G.1 Technical Governance Group

G.1.1 Status

A Technical Governance Group (TGG) is a group created by the Technical Board(s) of the involved ESO(s) with the mission to advise the CEN and/or CENELEC Technical Board(s) on the technical governance of standardization including rules and processes, monitoring and improving operations, resolving technical governance challenges and implementation of strategies.

It does not develop standardization deliverables, except Guides. The TGG has an unlimited lifetime and is reviewed by the Technical Board(s) of the involved ESOs after 2 years in order to assess the group's continuing effectiveness and relevance.

The TGG reports after each meeting to the Technical Board(s) of the involved ESOs, by correspondence or possibly at the BT meeting.

The Secretariat of a TGG is provided by CCMC.

The Chair is appointed by the Technical Board(s) of the involved ESOs. The Chair can either be the CEN or CENELEC Vice-President Technical or a Permanent Delegate proposed following a call. The Chair, if not the Vice-President Technical, is appointed for a period of 2 years, with one possible re-appointment of 2 years.

G.1.2 Membership

Members of the TGG are CEN and/or CENELEC Permanent Delegates, BT Alternates or their representatives for a specific subject matter. By agreement of the TGG, additional participants may be invited to specific meeting(s) or to contribute to specific topics, for instance, relevant representatives of Partner organisations including Annex III representatives, EC Directorates General and EFTA Secretariat, ISO or IEC representatives, relevant European associations or research projects.

G.1.3 Tasks

The tasks of the TGG are to:

- define the way CEN and/or CENELEC should act to deliver the strategic objective on a specific matter;
- make recommendations to the Technical Board(s) of the involved ESOs on changes to, or maintenance of, rules and processes;
- make recommendations to the Technical Board(s) of the involved ESOs on improvements to or development of tools;
- advise the Technical Board(s) of the involved ESOs on the technical governance of standardization including rules and processes, monitoring and improving operations, resolving technical governance challenges and implementation of strategies.

G.1.4 Working methods

As far as possible, the TGG shall work by correspondence. Meetings will be held as required, preferably online.

The TGG shall use the electronic platform of CEN or CENELEC, as agreed by the group.

The TGG shall work by consensus. It will function under the CEN and/or CENELEC Technical Board(s) in terms of the follow-up of activities and approval of recommendations.

The TGG can create sub-groups with defined scope and limited timeline.

Terms of Reference and any update shall be approved by the Technical Board(s) of the involved ESOs.

G.2 Strategic Advisory Group

G.2.1 Status

A Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) is a group created by the Technical Board(s) of the involved ESOs for a period of maximum 2 years with the aim to explore the need for European standardization on a subject and recommend ways to address these needs to the Technical Board(s) of the involved ESOs. The SAG will automatically be disbanded upon completion of its task and submission of a final report to the Technical Board(s).

It does not develop standardization deliverables.

The existence of the SAG does not prevent a CEN and/or CENELEC Member to submit a proposal for a new field of activity on the same subject.

In case there is a Coordination Group (COG) dealing with a similar matter, no SAG should be created and the task should be covered by this COG.

The SAG reports at least once a year to the Technical Board(s) of the involved ESOs, or when a decision is expected from the Technical Board(s). These reports shall highlight the progress made regarding the objective given by the Technical Board(s). The SAG will provide its final report to Technical Board(s) at the latest 2 years after its creation. The Secretariat of a SAG is provided by a Member of one of the ESOs, as agreed by the Technical Board(s) of the involved ESOs.

The Chair is appointed by the Technical Board(s) of the involved ESOs, upon nomination by the Member holding the secretariat, for the foreseen duration of the SAG.

G.2.2 Membership

The membership of a Strategic Advisory Group is decided by the Technical Board(s) of the involved ESOs.

Generally, it is composed of all or part of the following, having an interest in the subject:

- representatives of the members of the involved ESOs;
- representatives of Partner organisations including Annex III representatives;
- representatives from the CEN and CENELEC staff and/or ETSI Secretariat;

- representatives of relevant Technical Bodies in CEN, CENELEC and/or ETSI.

By agreement of the SAG, and subsequent approval by the Technical Board(s) of the involved ESOs, additional participants may contribute to the work, for instance, relevant EC Directorates General and EFTA Secretariat, relevant European associations or research projects.

G.2.3 Tasks

The tasks of the SAG are to:

- share between the concerned stakeholders and analyse the landscape regarding a (new) strategic topic (because of technology, because of market push, because of regulatory insights...);
- exchange with the different potential relevant counterparts, such as International standardisation organisation especially ISO and IEC, European Commission DGs and EFTA secretariat;
- evaluate how CEN and/or CENELEC shall take part in the standardization journey;
- identify European standardization needs and define best ways how CEN and/or CENELEC can meet them;
- identify and give due consideration to any relevant specific issues linked to European legislation;
- recommend to the Technical Board(s) the right way to tackle the strategic objective.

G.2.4 Working methods

As far as possible the SAG shall work by correspondence. Meetings will be held as required, preferably online.

The SAG shall use the electronic platform of the ESO holding the secretariat.

The SAG shall work by consensus. If consensus cannot be reached, the issue has to be brought to the attention of the Technical Board(s).

Terms of Reference and any update shall be approved by the Technical Board(s) of the involved ESOs.

The SAG cannot create sub-groups.

G.3 Coordination Group

G.3.1 Status

A Coordination Group (COG) is a group created by the Technical Board(s) of the involved ESO(s) for a period of maximum 2 years, with the aim to coordinate and advise on standardization activities on a specific topic, involving multiple technical bodies and taking into account stakeholders' expectations. The COG will be disbanded upon completion of its task and submission of a final report to the Technical Board(s).

It does not develop standardization deliverables. The COG reports at least once a year to the Technical Board(s) of the involved ESO(s) or when a decision is expected from the Technical Board(s). The COG will provide its final report to Technical Board(s) at the latest 2 years after its creation.

The Secretariat of a GOG is provided by a Member of one of the ESOs, as agreed by the Technical Board(s) of the involved ESOs.

The Chair is appointed by the Technical Board(s) of the involved ESOs, upon nomination by the Member holding the secretariat, for the foreseen duration of the COG.

G.3.2 Membership

The membership of a Coordination Group is decided by the Technical Board(s) of the involved ESOs.

Generally, it is composed of all or part of the following, having an interest in the subject:

- representatives of the members of the involved ESOs;
- representatives of Partner organisations including Annex III representatives
- representatives of relevant Technical Bodies in CEN, CENELEC and/or ETSI;
- representatives of CEN and CENELEC staff and ETSI Secretariat;

By agreement of the COG, additional participants may be invited by the COG Chair or Secretary to COG meetings on a limited ad-hoc basis, for example relevant ISO and/or IEC representatives, EC Directorates General and EFTA Secretariat, relevant European associations and research projects.

G.3.3 Tasks

The tasks of the Coordination Group are to:

- facilitate coordination and exchange of information between different technical bodies;
- make proposals to the Technical Board(s) for the allocation of work to specific technical bodies, and for the coordination of overlapping issues;
- coordinate the work programme for dedicated standardization requests and monitor the progress of the work;
- prepare progress reports for the EC/EFTA when appropriate;
- clarify non-technical questions to avoid unnecessary discussions in technical groups, if needed;
- ensure information exchange and coordinate as appropriate with similar international and other regional activities concerning relevant standardization issues as requested by the Technical Board(s).

G.3.4 Working methods

As far as possible, the COG shall work by correspondence. Meetings will be held as required, preferably online.

The COG shall use the electronic platform of the ESO holding the secretariat.

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The COG shall work by consensus. If consensus cannot be reached, the issue has to be brought to the attention of the Technical Board(s).

Terms of Reference and any update shall be approved by the Technical Board(s) of the involved ESOs.

The COG cannot create sub-groups.