



CEN/TC 234 · Gas infrastructure

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

To whom it concerns

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**CEN/TC 234 draft document on terminology (CEN/TC 234 Doc N 320 LL)**

Dear Sir, Dear Madame,

Referring to the Madrid Forum on 2008-11-06/07 and to the conclusion 32:

*The Forum invited CEN to continue its discussion with ERGEG, GIE and other stakeholders regarding the harmonisation of terminology used in the context of the internal gas market and related to technical issues. CEN asked for comments by the end of 2008 and they will organise a meeting by February 2009 at the latest.*

CEN/TC 234 is looking forward to your comments and contributions [by 2008-12-31](#).

Please use the attached CEN template for comments and address your comments to [schuelken@dvgw.de](mailto:schuelken@dvgw.de).

Kind regards

CEN/TC 234 Chairman

CEN/TC 234 Secretariat

Draft I, 2008-09-12

For consultation in CEN/TC 234,  
GIE, EASEEGas

CEN/TC 234 Secretariat  
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## **Definitions and descriptions of terms used in Europe in the context of the EC Directive(s) for a common gas market — CEN/TC 234 Working Version**

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## Contents

Page

Foreword.....	3
<b>1 General definitions .....</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 Regulation (EN 45020:2006, 3.6).....	5
1.2 Technical regulation (EN 45020:2006, 3.6.1).....	5
1.3 Strategic Guideline – Framework guideline (TC 234 proposal on the basis of ERGEG approach on ACER).....	5
1.4 Network Code (TC 234 proposal) .....	5
1.5 Standard (as a document) (ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004, definition 3.2).....	5
1.6 Standard (as a measuring index) EN ISO 21572:2004 + AC:2005.....	5
1.7 Technical Standard.....	6
1.8 European Standard - EN (CEN, Status of CEN Standards, Guide 1, Art 1ff).....	6
1.9 Normative document (EN 45020:2006, 3,1) .....	6
1.10 Technical Specification (EN 45020, 3.4) .....	7
1.11 CEN Technical Specification (CEN BOSS, CEN Deliverables).....	7
1.12 Technical Report (CEN BOSS, CEN Deliverables) .....	7
1.13 Guideline for good practice .....	8
1.14 Code of practice (EN 45020, 3.5) .....	8
1.15 Common business practice (TC 234 proposal on the basis of EASEE-gas definition).....	8
1.16 Technical Recommendation (CEN/TC 234 proposal on the basis of Marcogaz definition) .....	8
<b>2 Definitions and descriptions used in the context of the European energy sector .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b><u>Safety, security and reliability</u>.....</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1 Gas infrastructure (TC 234 proposal).....	9
2.2 Gas supply (2003/55/EC, Chapter I Art 2, 7).....	9
2.3 Safety (TC 234 proposal): .....	9
2.4 Security (TC 234 proposal) .....	9
2.5 Security of supply (TC 234 proposal).....	9
2.6 Reliability of gas systems/network (TC 234 proposal) .....	10
2.7 Sustainability (TC 234 proposal).....	10
2.8 Resilience (TC 234 proposal).....	10
<b><u>Operational procedures, also in an emergency</u> .....</b>	<b>10</b>
2.9 Maintenance (on the basis of CEN/TC 234 EN 1594, Doc N 215).....	10
2.10 Emergency (TC 234 proposal on the basis of TC 234 definitions) .....	10
2.11 Emergency plan(ning) ( <i>interface technique/others</i> ) (TC 234 proposal).....	11
2.12 Safety management system (TC 234 proposal).....	11
<b><u>Grid connection and interoperability</u>.....</b>	<b>11</b>
2.13 Interconnected system (2003/55/EC, Chapter I Art 2, 16) a number of systems which are linked with each other .....	11
2.14 Interoperability (TC 234 proposal) .....	11
2.15 System integrity (TC 234 proposal on the basis of REGULATION (EC) No 1775/2005, Art 2, 9).....	11
<b><u>Capacity determination in the context of transmission of gas</u>.....</b>	<b>12</b>
2.16 Capacity (REGULATION (EC) No 1775/2005, Art 2, 3).....	12
2.17 Technical capacity (REGULATION (EC) No 1775/2005, Art 2, 18).....	12
2.18 Firm capacity (REGULATION (EC) No 1775/2005, Art 2, 16).....	12
<b><u>Energy efficiency</u> .....</b>	<b>12</b>
2.19 Energy efficiency regarding gas networks (TC 234 proposal).....	12
Annex A (informative) Background definitions:.....	13

## Foreword

In the energy sector (gas and electricity) the different use and understanding of terms by the European Institutions, technically and economically oriented European organisations and the involved experts is notable. Therefore, it is generally considered necessary to clarify the signification and interpretation of terms by definitions and detailed descriptions, used in the technical and market/business context.

Following to an agreement between EU Commission DG TREN and CEN (03/2008), CEN/TC 234 is in charge to draft the definitions and descriptions of terms in question and to launch an open and transparent consultation process including at least CEN/TC 234, GIE, Marcogaz and EASEEgas but also CENELEC.

Aim of the process is to agree on a common use of terms in the European energy sector.

Basis of the document are definitions and descriptions, taken from existing in EC, CEN, ISO and other European documentations, and also the task description (11 generic areas) of the future organisation ENTSO envisaged in the 3<sup>rd</sup> package.

## Scope

This European Documents defines and describes terms used in the European energy Sector (at the time being with focus on gas).

Aim of the document is to achieve a common use and understanding of these terms.

NOTE 1 Some of the listed definitions are already published in standards. Whether they remain part of a final CEN Deliverable will be discussed and decided when the future status of the document is clarified.

NOTE 2 The definitions written in grey letters serves as existing background information/definitions to optimise the understanding of the reader.

## Contents

Page

1	General definitions .....	5
1.1	Regulation (EN 45020:2006, 3.6).....	5
1.2	Technical regulation (EN 45020:2006, 3.6.1) .....	5
1.3	Strategic Guideline – Framework guideline (TC 234 proposal on the basis of ERGEG approach on ACER) .....	5
1.4	Network Code (TC 234 proposal) .....	5
1.5	Standard (as a document) (ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004, definition 3.2) .....	5
1.6	Standard (as a measuring index) EN ISO 21572:2004 + AC:2005.....	5
1.7	Technical Standard.....	6
1.8	European Standard - EN (CEN, Status of CEN Standards, Guide 1, Art 1ff).....	6
1.9	Normative document (EN 45020:2006, 3,1) .....	6
1.10	Technical Specification (EN 45020, 3.4) .....	7
1.11	CEN Technical Specification (CEN BOSS, CEN Deliverables) .....	7
1.12	Technical Report (CEN BOSS, CEN Deliverables) .....	7
1.13	Guideline for good practice .....	8
1.14	Code of practice (EN 45020, 3.5) .....	8
1.15	Common business practice (TC 234 proposal on the basis of EASEE-gas definition).....	8
1.16	Technical Recommendation (CEN/TC 234 proposal on the basis of Marcogaz definition) .....	8
2	Definitions and descriptions used in the context of the European energy sector .....	9
	<u>Safety, security and reliability</u> .....	9
2.1	Gas infrastructure (TC 234 proposal) .....	9
2.2	Gas supply (2003/55/EC, Chapter I Art 2, 7) .....	9
2.3	Safety (TC 234 proposal): .....	9
2.4	Security (TC 234 proposal) .....	9
2.5	Security of supply (TC 234 proposal) .....	9
2.6	Reliability of gas systems/network (TC 234 proposal) .....	10
2.7	Sustainability (TC 234 proposal).....	10
2.8	Resilience (TC 234 proposal).....	10
	<u>Operational procedures, also in an emergency</u> .....	10
2.9	Maintenance (on the basis of CEN/TC 234 EN 1594, Doc N 215) .....	10
2.10	Emergency (TC 234 proposal on the basis of TC 234 definitions) .....	10
2.11	Emergency plan(ning) ( <i>interface technique/others</i> ) (TC 234 proposal).....	11
2.12	Safety management system (TC 234 proposal).....	11
	<u>Grid connection and interoperability</u> .....	11
2.13	Interconnected system (2003/55/EC, Chapter I Art 2, 16) a number of systems which are linked with each other .....	11
2.14	Interoperability (TC 234 proposal) .....	11
2.15	System integrity (TC 234 proposal on the basis of REGULATION (EC) No 1775/2005, Art 2, 9).....	11
	<u>Capacity determination in the context of transmission of gas</u> .....	12
2.16	Capacity (REGULATION (EC) No 1775/2005, Art 2, 3).....	12
2.17	Technical capacity (REGULATION (EC) No 1775/2005, Art 2, 18).....	12
2.18	Firm capacity (REGULATION (EC) No 1775/2005, Art 2, 16).....	12
	<u>Energy efficiency</u> .....	12
2.19	Energy efficiency regarding gas networks (TC 234 proposal).....	12
	Annex A (informative) Background definitions:.....	13

## 1 General definitions

### 1.1 Regulation (EN 45020:2006, 3.6)

Document providing binding legislative rules, that is adopted by an authority

### 1.2 Technical regulation (EN 45020:2006, 3.6.1)

Regulation that provides technical requirements, either directly or by referring to or incorporating the content of a standard, technical standardisation or code of practice.

NOTE Note: A technical regulation may be supplemented by **technical guidance** that outlines some means of compliance with the requirements of the regulation, i.e. deemed-to-satisfy provision.

### 1.3 Strategic Guideline – Framework guideline (TC 234 proposal on the basis of ERGEG approach on ACER)

Document setting out clear and objective principles related to a specific subject, e.g. as a basis for the development of specific rules.

### 1.4 Network Code (TC 234 proposal)

A document defining commercial rules associated with TSO – customer interface/relationship and describing requirements related to network access and balancing arrangements, e.g. management of capacity booking, nomination, flow management, balancing and subsequent charging for network access and balancing services.

### 1.5 Standard (as a document) (ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004, definition 3.2)

Definition document established by consensus and approved by a recognised body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context Note: Standards are based on the consolidated results of science, technology and experience, and aimed at the promotion of optimum community benefits.

NOTE 1 Differentiation of European, international, regional national and provincial standards (see En 45020:2006 for definitions)

NOTE 2 **(EN 45020:2006, 3.2.2)** Standards may also be adopted on other bases, e.g. branch standards and company standards. Such standards may have a geographical impact covering several countries.

### 1.6 Standard (as a measuring index) EN ISO 21572:2004 + AC:2005

Definition measured material, measuring instrument, reference material or measuring system intended to define, realise, conserve or reproduce a unit of one or more values of a quantity to serve as a reference or preparation of known characteristics used to standardise the analysis

## 1.7 Technical Standard

NOTE The term can not be defined unambiguously from the linguistic point of view as it can be a measuring index (see def....) or a document describing technical issues

## 1.8 European Standard - EN (CEN, Status of CEN Standards, Guide 1, Art 1ff)

A European Standard (abbreviated to EN) is a standard approved by CEN/CENELEC in accordance with the Internal Regulations. (Art 1)

The CEN/CENELEC Central Secretariat is the guardian of the authoritative versions of the European Standard and is responsible for keeping master texts in written or other media form. (Art 2)

CEN/CENELEC and CEN/CENELEC members are responsible for implementing and updating European Standards and for interpreting their content. (Art 3)

(CEN Boss System, CEN Deliverables) The European Standard (EN) is a normative document made available by CEN in the three official languages. The development of a European Standard includes a public enquiry, followed by an approval by weighted vote of CEN national 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 any other CEN Standard.

A European Standard is periodically reviewed. During the elaboration and whole lifetime of the European Standard, standstill applies.

- **Functional standards/system standard (CEN/TC 234 prTR 13737rev)**  
specify function of technically complex systems, function meaning: "*the work or activity something is designed to do*". The functional standards for gas supply therefore cover the many activities related to the creation of gas supply systems, and to their proper operation and maintenance. Therefore the term functional refers in broad terms to all of the technical and operational activities necessary to ensure that gas supply systems fulfil their purpose, i.e. to provide a safe, continuous and reliable supply of gas to consumers.
- **Product standard (EN 45020:2006, 5.4)**  
Standard that specifies requirements to be fulfilled by a product or a group of products, to establish its fitness for purpose.

## 1.9 Normative document (EN 45020:2006, 3,1)

document that provides rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results

Note 1: The term "normative document" is a generic term that covers such documents as standards, technical specifications, codes of practice and regulations.

Note 2. A "document" is to be understood as any medium with information recorded on or in it.

Note 3: The terms for different kinds of normative documents are defined considering the document and its content as a single entity.

### 1.10 Technical Specification (EN 45020, 3.4)

Document that prescribe technical requirements to be fulfilled by a product, process or service

**NOTE 1** A technical specification should indicate whenever appropriate, the procedure(s) by means of which it may be determined whether the requirements given are fulfilled...

**NOTE 2** A technical specification may be a standard, a part of standard or independent of a standard.

**NOTE** A CEN Technical Specification is a normative document made available by CEN in at least one of the three official languages.

### 1.11 CEN Technical Specification (CEN BOSS, CEN Deliverables)

established and approved by a CEN technical body (CEN Technical Committee or BTTF) by a weighted vote of CEN National Members.

**REMINDER:** The members of a CEN Technical Committee are the CEN National Members.

The Technical Specification is announced and made available at national level, but conflicting national standards may continue to exist.

A Technical Specification may compete against another Technical Specification with the same scope, but a Technical Specification may not conflict with a European Standard.

This implies that an existing Technical Specification shall be withdrawn if the publication of a subsequent EN brings the Technical Specification into conflict with that EN.

**REMINDER:** A national standard is withdrawn if its scope is in conflict with the European Standard. This provides the precedent for the withdrawal of a Technical Specification on publication of the European Standard.

**NOTE** This is to avoid a situation that a Technical Specification becomes a barrier to full standardization through allowing conflicting national standards to be maintained.

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

The maximum lifetime of a Technical Specification is 6 years (i.e. one three-year period and one confirmation).

### 1.12 Technical Report (CEN BOSS, CEN Deliverables)

A Technical Report is an informative document made available by CEN in at least one of the official languages.

A Technical Report is established and approved by a CEN technical body (CEN Technical Committee, Technical Board or BTTF) by a simple majority vote of CEN national members.

During the preparation of the Technical Report or after its adoption, no standstill obligation exists. The obligation at the national level is limited to announcement of the existence of the CEN/TR and conflicting national standards may continue to exist. Adoption as a national deliverable is optional.

A Technical Report gives information on the technical content of standardization work.

A Technical Report may be established as informative document in cases when it is considered urgent or advisable to provide information to the CEN national members, the European Commission, the EFTA Secretariat or other governmental agencies or outside bodies, on the basis of collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an EN.

## TC 234 WI :2008 (E)

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

No time limit is specified for the lifetime of Technical Reports, but it is recommended that Technical Reports be regularly reviewed by the responsible technical body to ensure that they remain valid.

### 1.13 Guideline for good practice

(to be clarified with ERGEG)

### 1.14 Code of practice (EN 45020, 3.5)

Document that recommends practices or procedures for the design, manufacture, installation or maintenance or utilization of equipment, structures or products

NOTE A code of practice may be a **standard**, a part of a standard or independent of a standard.

### 1.15 Common business practice (TC 234 proposal on the basis of EASEE-gas definition)

Common Business Practices (CBPs) describe business processes/procedures and/or protocols which are related to market aspects and which are commonly used in the gas industry in Europe. They are recommended for adoption by relevant industry players to simplify and streamline business processes across the whole of Europe.

### 1.16 Technical Recommendation (CEN/TC 234 proposal on the basis of Marcogaz definition)

Document giving technical advice/recommendation on a specific subject and resulting from Industry consensus. It can be an informative addition to existing technical European or International Standards, Specifications or Codes of practices or the basis for the elaboration of Technical Regulations, European or International Standards, Specifications or others.

NOTE The term "recommendation" is interchangeable with "guideline" or "guidance".

## 2 Definitions and descriptions used in the context of the European energy sector

### Safety, security and reliability

#### 2.1 Gas infrastructure (TC 234 proposal)

gas system from the input of gas into the transmission network up to the inlet connection of gas appliances including transmission, distribution, storage, compression, installations for metering, regulation, blending, mixing or injection of non-conventional gases, gas quality issues and others

NOTE In the 3<sup>rd</sup> package (draft 09/2007) gas infrastructure includes LNG Terminals, interconnectors and storage.

#### 2.2 Gas supply (2003/55/EC, Chapter I Art 2, 7)

means the sale, including resale of natural gas, including LNG, to costumers

#### 2.3 Safety (TC 234 proposal):

The state of being safe, of being protected against unacceptable and involuntary risk of harm and is ensured by activities such as planning, operation and maintenance of a gas system..

Safety is related to gas infrastructures.

#### 2.4 Security (TC 234 proposal)

The level of protection or safeguarding of any installation against danger or damage caused by voluntary acts.

The absence of security could result in safety issues.

#### 2.5 Security of supply (TC 234 proposal)

Security is related to the activity of gas supply (sale and resale..) and means security of supply of natural gas.

NOTE The term security of supply is interchangeable with reliability of supply

**Recommendation: these definitions imply a change of the definitions in EC directive (see below EC def security).**

#### Security (2003/55/EC, Chapter I Art 2, 32)

security means both security of supply of natural gas and technical safety.

## **TC 234 WI :2008 (E)**

### **Safety (EN 45020:2006, 2.5)**

Freedom from unacceptable risk of harm

Note: in standardisation, the safety of products, processes and services is generally considered with a view to achieving the optimum balance of a number of factors, including non-technical factors such as human behaviour that will eliminate avoidable risks of harm to persons and goods to an acceptable degree.

### **2.6 Reliability of gas systems/network (TC 234 proposal)**

technical integrity of the system which ensures the proper function of the system

### **2.7 Sustainability (TC 234 proposal)**

is the optimum combination of ecologic, economic and social factors of a certain product or process.

### **2.8 Resilience (TC 234 proposal)**

is the ability of the network to accommodate circumstances outside of normal functioning (e.g. disruptions).

### **Operational procedures, also in an emergency**

### **2.9 Maintenance (on the basis of CEN/TC 234 EN 1594, Doc N 215)**

Combination of all actions (e.g. technical and associated administrative and organisational) intended to keep an item in, or restore it to, a state in which it can perform its required function.

NOTE Coordination of maintenance between system operators and/or others are based on market/business agreements.

### **2.10 Emergency (TC 234 proposal on the basis of TC 234 definitions)**

Situation which could affect the supply of gas or the safe operation of the gas infrastructure and/or the safety of the surrounding area, requiring urgent action.

NOTE It could arise from either a failure of infrastructure or the non-availability of gas to transport to the system.

Emergency (CEN/TC 234 EN12583, EN1594, Doc N 215)

Situation which could affect the safe operation of the gas infrastructure and/or the safety of the surrounding area, requiring urgent action.

## 2.11 Emergency plan(ning) (*interface technique/others*) (TC 234 proposal)

Action plan(ning) containing measures to prevent\* an emergency or to act in the case of an emergency

- technical measures (actions to bring the gas infrastructure into a safe condition)
- organisational measures (e.g. communication, security of information systems, awareness raising and training)

*\*(It is to discuss if an emergency plan contains prevention measures or not)*

## 2.12 Safety management system (TC 234 proposal)

set of appropriate procedures adopted by a network operator to provide an reliable gas system for the safe transmission/distribution of gas including relevant safety information related to design, construction, commissioning, operation and maintenance of a gas network and including organisational structures, responsibilities and required competences of personnel.

### Grid connection and interoperability

## 2.13 Interconnected system (2003/55/EC, Chapter I Art 2, 16) a number of systems which are linked with each other

- Technical connection (integrity of connected systems regarding planning, technical realisation of the link, facilities, and others)
- Organisational connection (framework/interconnection agreements eg. Transporters/shippers)

**Recommendation:** Needs a capture in definition of other connections into and out of individual TSO systems

## 2.14 Interoperability (TC 234 proposal)

The proper functioning of (inter)connected systems

- Technical interoperability (compatibility of connected systems regarding operation, gas quality, pressure settings, gas flow and others)
- Organisational interoperability (agreements eg. between transporters and/or shippers)

## 2.15 System integrity (TC 234 proposal on the basis of REGULATION (EC) No 1775/2005, Art 2, 9)

means any situation in respect of a network including necessary facilities in which the pressure and the quality of the natural gas remain within the minimum and maximum limits laid down by the system operator, so that the transport of natural gas is guaranteed from a technical standpoint;

**Capacity determination in the context of transmission of gas**

**2.16 Capacity (REGULATION (EC) No 1775/2005, Art 2, 3)**

means the maximum flow, expressed in normal cubic meters per time unit or in energy unit per time unit, to which the network user is entitled in accordance with the provisions of the transportation contract;

**2.17 Technical capacity (REGULATION (EC) No 1775/2005, Art 2, 18)**

means the maximum firm capacity that the transmission system operator can offer to the network users, taking account of system integrity and the operational requirements of the transmission network;

**2.18 Firm capacity (REGULATION (EC) No 1775/2005, Art 2, 16)**

means gas transmission capacity contractually guaranteed as uninterruptible by the transmission system operator;

**Energy efficiency**

**2.19 Energy efficiency regarding gas networks (TC 234 proposal)**

Technical optimisation of the overall operation of the gas system network, using best available technologies.

## **Annex A (informative) Background definitions:**

### **1. Standardisation (EN 45020:2006, 1.1)**

Activity of establishing, with regard to actual or potential problems, provisions for common and repeated use, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context.

Note 1: In particular, the activity consists of the processes of formulating, issuing and implementing standards.

Note 2: Important benefits of standardisation are improvement of the suitability of products, processes and services for their intended purposes, prevention of barriers to trade and facilitation of technological cooperation.

### **2. Aims of standardisation (EN 45020:2006, 2)**

Note: The general aims of standardisation follow from the definition in 1.1 Standardisation follow from the definition in 1.1 Standardisation may have one or more specific aims, to make a product, process or service fit for its purpose. Such aims can be, but are not restricted to variety control, usability, compatibility, interchangeability, health, safety, protection of the environment, product protection, mutual understanding, economic performance, trade. They can be overlapping.

### **3. State of the art (EN 45020:2006, 1.4)**

Developed stage of technical capability at a given time as regards products, processes and services, based on the relevant consolidated findings of science, technology and experience.

Standard

### **4. Acknowledged rule of technology (EN 45020:2006, 1.5)**

Technical provision acknowledged by a majority of representative experts as reflecting the state of the art

Note: A normative document on a technical subject, if prepared with the cooperation of concerned interest by consultation and consensus procedures, is presumed to constitute an acknowledged rule of technology at the time of its approval

### **5. Consensus (EN 45020:2006, 1.7)**

General agreement, characterized by the absence of sustained opposition to substantial issues by any important part of the concerned interests and by a process that involves seeking to take into account the views of all parties concerned and to reconcile any conflicting arguments

Note: Consensus need not imply unanimity.

### **6. Body (responsible for standards and regulations) (EN 45020:2006, 4.1)**

Legal or administrative entity that has specific tasks and composition

Note Examples of bodies are organisations, authorities, companies and foundations

**7. Organisation (EN 45020:2006, 4.2)**

**Body** that is based on the membership of other bodies or individuals and has an established constitution and its own administration.

**8. Standardisation body (EN 45020:2006, 4.3)**

**Body** that has recognised activities in standardisation

**9. Standards body (EN 45020:2006, 4.4)**

Standardising body recognised at national, regional or international level, that has a principal function, by virtue of its statutes, the preparation, approval or adoption of standards that are made available to the public

Note: A standards body may also have other principal functions.

**10. Authority (EN 45020:2006, 4.5)**

Body that has legal powers and rights

(can be regional, national or local)

**11. Regulatory authority (EN 45020:2006, 4.5.1)**

**Authority** that is responsible for preparing or adopting regulations

**12. Basic standard (EN 45020:2006, 5.1)**

**Standard** that has a wide-ranging coverage or contains general provisions for one particular field

Note: a basic standard may function as a standard for direct application or as a basis for other standards

**13. Product standard (EN 45020:2006, 5.4)**

Standard that specifies requirements to be fulfilled by a product or a group of products, to establish its fitness for purpose.

...

**14. Process standard (EN 45020:2006, 5.5)**

**Standard** that specifies requirements to be fulfilled by a process to establish its fitness for purpose.

**15. Service standard (EN 45020:2006, 5.6)**

**Standard** that specifies requirements to be fulfilled by a service to establish its fitness for purpose. ...

**16. Interface standard (EN 45020:2006, 5.7)**

**Standard** that specifies requirements concerned with the compatibility of products or systems at their points of interconnection

**(EN 45020:2006, 7) Content of normative documents****17. Provisions (EN 45020:2006, 7.1)**

Expression in the content of a normative document that takes the form of a statement, an instruction, a recommendation or a requirement.

Note: These types of provision are distinguished by the form of wording they employ; e.g. instructions are expressed in the imperative mood, recommendations by the use of the auxiliary "should" and requirements by the use of the auxiliary "shall".

**18. Statement (EN 45020:2006, 7.2)**

**Provision** that conveys information.

**19. Instruction (EN 45020:2006, 7.3)**

**Provision** that conveys an action to be performed

**20. Recommendation (EN 45020:2006, 7.4)**

**Provision** that conveys advice or guidance

**21. Requirement (EN 45020:2006, 7.5)**

**Provision** that conveys criteria to be fulfilled

**22. Exclusive requirement (EN 45020:2006, 7.5.1)**

Mandatory requirement (deprecated)

Requirement of a normative document that must be fulfilled in order to comply with a particular option permitted by that document

Note: The term "mandatory requirement" should be used to mean only a requirement made compulsory by law or regulation.

NOTE An optional requirement may be either

A) one of two or more alternative requirements; or

b) an additional requirement that must be fulfilled only if applicable and that may otherwise be disregarded.

**23. Deemed-to-satisfy provision (EN 45020:2006, 7.6)**

**Provision** that indicates one or more means of compliance with a requirement of a normative document.