



Contribution to standardisation

D8.12: Report on the contribution to standardisation
(I)

Date: **26/01/2021**

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This project has received funding from
the European Union's Horizon 2020
research and innovation programme
under grant agreement No [875187]

Deliverable details

Project number	Project acronym	Project title
875187	USER-CHI	Innovative solutions for USER centric CHarging Infrastructure

Title	WP	Version
Replication plans, scale-up and business model analysis	WP8	1.0

Contractual delivery date	Actual delivery date	Delivery type*
31/01/2021	29/01/2021	R

*Delivery type: **R**: Document, report; **DEM**: Demonstrator, pilot, prototype; **DEC**: Websites, patent fillings, videos, etc; **OTHER**; **ETHICS**: Ethics requirement; **ORDP**: Open Research Data Pilot.

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Document history

Version	Date	Person	Action	Status*	Dissemination level**
V0.1	22/12/2021	Javier López (UNE)	Peer review	Draft	CO
V0.2	20/12/2020	Michela Fioretto (FIT)	Peer review	Draft	CO
V0.3	08/01/2021	Matilde Chinellato (EUR)	Peer review	Draft	CO
V0.4	26/01/2021	Javier López (UNE)	Peer review	Draft	CO
V1.0	29/01/2021	Javier López (UNE)	Final Version	Final	PU

*Status: Draft, Final, Approved, Submitted (to European Commission).

Dissemination Level: **PU: Public; **CO**: Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services); **EU-RES** Classified Information - restraint UE; **EU-CON**: Classified Information - confidential UE; **EU-SEC**: Classified Information - secret UE

Abstract

This document intends to specify a strategy for the development of deliverables D8.13 and D8.14, concerning the interaction with the European standardisation system and the proposal of standards related to the USER-CHI project.

It presents the main conclusions of deliverable D8.11 regarding the European and international standardisation landscape that is related to the USER-CHI project objectives, and indicates the actions that may be carried out in order to disseminate the project towards possible future standardisation activities in the same field.

Finally, it establishes a schedule for the development of the proposed actions, also specifying responsible persons.

Keywords

Standard, strategy, technical committee.

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Executive summary

D8.12 “Report on the contribution to standardisation” will collect the actions performed for the contribution to standardisation from USER-CHI and the results obtained. The contribution to standardisation seeks to transfer selected results of USER-CHI to standards (EN/CLC/ISO/IEC). D8.12 is considered a first part of the document D.14 “Report on the contribution to standardisation” that shall be delivered at M48, since defining a strategy is key to a successful contribution to standardisation.

The transfer of the results of USER.CHI to standards that are widely recognised by the industry and that are developed in a system external to the Consortium will ease the market uptake of these results and their impact beyond the duration of the project. Additionally, the standardisation system is used as a targeted dissemination channel towards the stakeholders represented in the standardisation committees.

D8.12 is part of Task T8.9.2 “Contribution to the ongoing and future standardisation developments” and is based in the conclusions of D8.11 “Report on the standardisation landscape” that included the information on the relevant existing and ongoing standards and the relevant standardisation technical committees to facilitate the use of existing knowledge and the compatibility and the interoperability of the results.

The Spanish Association for Standardisation (UNE), as National Standardisation Body (NSB), member of CEN-CENELEC and of ISO-IEC, is member of USER-CHI to provide support regarding the standardisation tasks included in the project (WP8 “Replication plans, scale-up and business model analysis”).



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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the document

This deliverable (D8.12) is part of Task T8.9.2 “Contribution to the ongoing and future standardisation developments”. This Task is aimed firstly at investigating the standardisation potential in the field allowing the project to interact with the related standardisation technical committees, assessing to what extent the relationship should be established (monitoring their information, attending to TC meetings, establishing formal liaisons, organizing joint events, etc.), to capture their inputs as stakeholders and to use the standardisation system as a fast and much focused dissemination tool to the market stakeholders.

Finally, USER-CHI will contribute to new standards developments in specific topics, related with the objectives, products and outcomes of the project. The inclusion of project outcomes in new or future standards, external to the consortium, that can be easily used by the European or international industry and public administrations, will increase the impact of the project and will positively contribute to the transfer of the knowledge generated within the project to the industry and society.

1.2 Scope of the document

D8.12 “Report on the contribution to standardisation” is part of Task T8.9.2 “Contribution to the ongoing and future standardisation developments” and is based in the conclusions of D8.11 “Report on the standardisation landscape”. D8.12 collects the actions performed for the contribution to standardisation from USER-CHI and the results obtained.


This document establishes a strategy for the interaction with the European standardisation system and the proposal of standards related to the USER-CHI project and indicates the actions that may be carried out in order to disseminate the project towards possible future standardisation activities in the same field.

1.3 Structure of the document

This first part of the D8.14, the D8.12 “Report on the contribution to standardisation”, defines a strategy for the contribution to standardisation from USER-CHI. It includes the steps towards a successful contribution to standardisation, the actions for its implementation and a tentative schedule.

It will be updated with the progress of the different actions and its outcomes resulting in an ultimate version of D8.14 at M48.

The schedule of the actions described in this document is open to changes according to the progress of the project and the standardisation landscape.



2. Definition of the strategy

2.1 Reminder of standardisation

Standards are voluntary technical documents that set out requirements for a specific item, material, component, system or service, or they describe in detail a particular method, procedure or best practice. Standards are developed and defined through a process of sharing knowledge and building consensus among technical experts nominated by interested parties and other stakeholders - including businesses, consumers and environmental groups, among others. These experts are organised in Technical Committees (TCs), which are subdivided in subcommittees (SCs) or working groups (WGs). These TCs are included in the structure of the standardisation organizations (National, European and International, with the respective mirror committees) and work following their internal regulations.

The standardisation bodies operate at National (UNE, AFNOR, BSI, DIN, etc.), Regional (CEN, CENELEC, ETSI) or International (ISO, IEC, ITU) level. Sometimes there are different standardisation bodies at the same level but covering different fields. This is the case of ISO (general), IEC (electrical) and ITU (telecommunications) at International level, or CEN, CENELEC and ETSI at European level in the same way.

There are also different kinds of standardisation documents. The most widespread is the standard, which has a different code depending on the organization under which it was developed; e.g. EN for European Standards, ISO or IEC for International standards. Other types of documents are technical specifications (TS), technical reports (TR) and workshop agreements (CWA). Further amendments to the standards are identified by adding A1, A2, etc. at the end of the standard code.

At European level, all the members of CEN and CENELEC shall adopt EN standards as national standards and have to withdraw any existing national standards which could conflict with them. A summary of the characteristics of the different standardisation documents could be found in the following Table 1-1.

TABLE 2-1 CHARACTERISTICS OF DIFFERENT STANDARDISATION DOCUMENTS

Type	International code	European code	National code	Main characteristics
Standard	ISO IEC	EN	UNE, NF, BS, DIN, etc. When adopting: UNE-EN, NF-EN, UNE ISO, NF-ISO, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration: 3 years • 2 steps of member approval • European: compulsory national adoption • Revision: every 5 years
Technical Specification	ISO/TS IEC/TS	CEN/TS CLC/TS	When adopting: UNE-CEN/TS, NF- CEN/TS, UNE-ISO/TS, NF-ISO/TS, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration: 21 months • 1 step of member approval or internal approval in TC • European: optional national adoption

Type	International code	European code	National code	Main characteristics
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revision: at 3 years (upgrading to EN or deletion)
Technical Report	ISO/TR IEC/TR	CEN/TR CLC/TR	When adopting: UNE-CEN/TR, NF-CEN/TR, UNE-ISO/TR, NF-ISO/TR, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaboration: free timeframe Internal approval in TC European: optional national adoption No revision required
Workshop Agreement	IWA	CWA	Variable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaboration: free timeframe (usually few months) Internal approval in the Workshop European: optional national adoption Revision: at 3 years (upgrading to EN or deletion)

European and International standardisation organizations (e.g. CEN and ISO) have signed formal agreements in order to avoid duplication of efforts and promote global relevance of standards, which allow to adopt or develop in parallel each other's standards with the same content and code.

The technical collaboration between ISO and CEN was formalized through the Vienna Agreement (VA).

European standards developed through the Vienna Agreement have EN ISO codification while International Standards developed through the Vienna Agreement remain only with ISO code.

Concerning CENELEC, it has close cooperation with its international counterpart, the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) through the Frankfurt Agreement (FA).

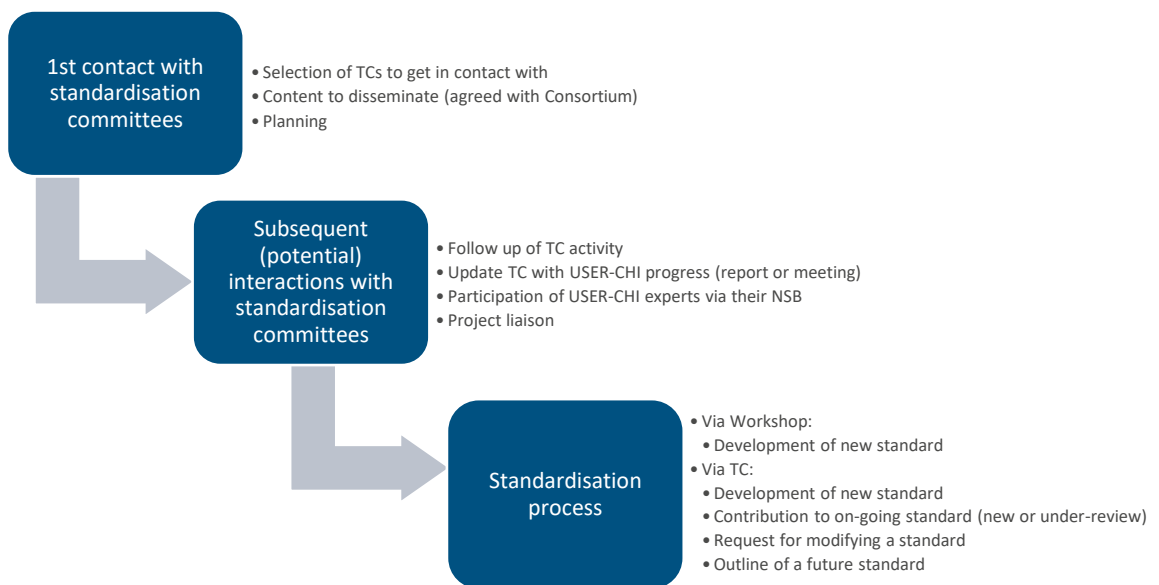
As a result, new electrical standards projects are jointly planned between CENELEC and IEC, and where possible most are carried out at international level. This means that CENELEC will first offer a New Work Item (NWI) to its international counterpart. If accepted, CENELEC will cease working on the NWI. If IEC refuses, CENELEC will work on the standards content development, keeping IEC closely informed and giving IEC the opportunity to comment at the public enquiry stage. CENELEC and IEC vote in parallel (both organizations are voting at the same time) during the standardisation process. If the outcome of the parallel voting is positive, CENELEC will ratify the European standard and the IEC will publish the international standard. Close to 80% of CENELEC standards are identical to or based on IEC publications.



2.2 Strategy

The contribution to standardisation of USER-CHI is based in the interaction with the relevant Standardisation Technical Committees (TC) and in the initiation of a standardisation process. The strategy comprises the actions represented in the next figure:

PICTURE 2-1 – STRATEGY FOR THE CONTRIBUTION TO STANDARDISATION OF USER-CHI



The different steps are explained below.

2.3 First contact with the standardisation technical committees

The objectives of this first contact is to raise awareness about USER-CHI among the relevant standardisation committees and to ease subsequent communications. Different categories of stakeholders at European/international level are present in these committees, so the standardisation system is used as a targeted dissemination channel. Feedback will be asked to gather any view, opinion or advise about the project and the standardisation possibilities or needs. Additionally, these first contacts will be useful to determine the best path towards the initiation of a standardisation process, moreover this first step will ease future interrelations if this process is launched within a standardisation committee.

1. Selection of TCs to get in contact with. Deliverable D81.1 gave a landscape of technical committees developing standards. For the next steps it may be advisable to focus on standardisation technical committees taking into account the existence of a technical

committee dealing with a similar subject to the USER-CHI and the project dissemination and exploitation plans.

2. Content to disseminate. Taking into consideration the list of technical committees related to USER-CHI project and the differentiation made between committees, it seems to be advisable to make different approaches to them, in some cases a more informative one and in other cases more direct and enthusiastic. The content to disseminate will be agreed with Consortium.
3. Planning. Once the technical committees and the content to disseminate to each are selected a schedule for the development of the proposed actions will be established.

2.4 Subsequent interaction with the standardisation technical committees

Different relationships can be established with the relevant CEN/CENELEC, ISO/IEC technical committees. Two factors determine the more suitable interactions: the impact/relevance of the standardisation work of the standardisation committees, and the feasibility of initiating a standardisation process within a standardisation committee (versus initiating the standardisation process within a standardisation workshop, details are given below). The ways of interaction of the project with the standardisation committees include:

1. Follow-up the activity of the relevant standardisation committees. This allows to detect the initiation of standardisation works that can be relevant for USER-CHI and the progress of significant existing standards under-development. This is achievable through a periodical monitoring of the standardisation activity resulting in updates of D8.11 “Report on the standardisation landscape”, which has produced a first analysis of the standardisation technical committees and standards that are relevant for the project.
2. Further contacts with the standardisation committees to update the progress of USER-CHI. This is achievable by delivering reports, attending relevant technical committees’ meetings or taking advantage of joint events. On the one hand, this action contributes to further dissemination of the project and can guide the initiation of the standardisation process; on the other hand, this further contact is mandatory towards the standardisation committees directly covering (if that was the case) the subject that will be promoted by USER-CHI to undergo a standardisation process.
3. The participation of one or more USER-CHI partners in the standardisation technical committees. Standardisation is an open activity and all interested parties may participate in the technical committees through the designation of their National Standardisation Body (NSB). This option allows for a deeper follow-up of the activity of a standardisation committee and is valuable if the standardisation process is going to be initiated within the

standardisation committee. Some of the partners are already participating in some of the identified standardisation committees.

4. The establishment of a formal liaison of USER-CHI with the standardisation committees. It is recommended only when the work of the standardisation committee is closely linked with the main goals of the project and a direct technical contribution from the project is expected. The figure of project liaison is recognized in CEN/CENELEC but it is not very effective in ISO/IEC; this shall be taken into account since, according to the conclusions of D8.11 “Report on standardisation landscape”, there is not a formal standardisation activity at European level in several of the topics relevant for USER-CHI.

2.5 Standardisation process

The main objective of the standardisation activities in USER-CHI is to facilitate the market acceptance of the results by transferring these results and findings to standards that have a wide recognition in the market. With the collaboration of the relevant partners, the feasible results to go through a standardisation process will be identified. Different options to contribute to standardisation shall be considered depending on the type of results and the standardisation context (existence of closely related standards and reactions of the standardisation committees):

1. *Development of a new standard within a standardisation workshop.* A standardisation workshop is a group of entities with a common interest in developing a standard about a specific issue. It is the equivalent to the standardisation committee, but the number of participants is typically smaller and the working procedures faster and more flexible. A standardisation workshop is created when there is a need for developing a precise standard in an innovative field that is not covered by the existing standardisation committees, or when these committees are not interested in developing such a standard (e.g. it does not fit in their work programme). If the subject is close to the field covered by a standardisation committee, the latter shall be informed and allow for the launching of the standardisation workshop.

Considering that the standardisation workshop option is interesting for USER-CHI mainly in the European environment, the standardisation workshop will be named hereinafter as CEN Workshop or CENELEC Workshop. The standard produced by a CEN/CENELEC Workshop is called CEN Workshop Agreement or CENELEC Workshop Agreement, typically named as CWA. The nature and timeline for the development of CWAs is very suitable for the framework of the Research & Innovation (R&I) projects.

2. *Standardisation within a standardisation committee.* It may be interesting or needed that the results of USER-CHI going through the standardisation process are standardised within a standardisation committee. The possible scenarios are:

- a. Development of a new standard within a standardisation committee. When there is a result of USER-CHI to be promoted to a standard in a field covered by a standardisation committee, and such committee decides to include this development in its work programme. The resulting standard would have the support of the standardisation committee, but the work shall be adapted to the internal timeline of such standardisation committee and could go beyond the timeframe of the project.
- b. Contribute to an on-going standard. As a consequence of the monitoring of the standardisation landscape, it may be found that the results of USER-CHI are covered by an on-going standard but that these results do not fit in the current draft of the standard. Gaps in standards may be found both in standards that are being developed from a new initiative, and standards already published that are going under a review process towards a new version.
- c. Request the modification of a standard that is not under development or review. The gap may be found also in published standards that are not under any work within the standardisation committee. In this case, a fully justified modification request can be made to the standardisation committee.
- d. Outline of a future standard. Only when there is not a clear view on a full roadmap for the contribution to standardisation (like lack of agreement within the Consortium or lack of the expected results).

3. Implementation

The actions and approaches to be performed for the implementation of the each of the steps of the strategy described in chapter 2 are detailed in the next paragraphs.

3.1 First contact with the standardisation technical committees

For the implementation of the actions described in 2.1, the relevance of the standardisation committees identified in D8.11 “Report on the standardisation landscape” shall be considered. It shall be noticed that, among the topics identified in D8.11, USER-CHI will bring innovation to the following ones:

- Availability and information
- Calibration of chargers
- Charging speed
- Data Model
- Data Protection
- Dynamic charge management
- Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE)
- Electrical energy supply
- Electro-Mobility
- E-Roaming
- Intelligent transport systems
- Smart Charging
- Smart Cities
- Smart Grids
- Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G)

For the rest of the topics identified in D8.11 (i.e. Civil engineering, Clean Energy for transportation, Mobile Telecommunications, RFID cards, Road vehicles, Interoperability and Cybersecurity) not relevant innovation is expected in the project; nonetheless, their consideration is useful in terms of compatibility of the developments of USER-CHI. Table 1 shows the topics and standardisation committees proposed for creating contacts with and raising awareness about USER-CHI among the relevant standardisation committees, so to ease further communications:

TABLE 3-1 IDENTIFICATION OF STANDARDISATION COMMITTEES TO BE CONTACTED

Standardisation technical committee	Topics
CEN/TC 278 - Intelligent transport systems	Electro-Mobility, Smart Cities, Road vehicles, Interoperability
CEN/TC 465 - Sustainable and Smart Cities and Communities	Smart Cities
CEN/CLC/JTC 13 - Cybersecurity and Data Protection	Cybersecurity, Data Protection,
CEN/TC 301 - Road vehicles	Road vehicles
CEN/TC 337 - Road operation equipment and products	Road vehicles
CEN/TC 354 - Light motorized vehicles for the transportation of persons and goods and related facilities and not subject to type-approval for on-road use	Road vehicles
CEN/TC 333 - Cycles	Road vehicles
CEN/TC 225 - AIDC technologies	Interoperability, RFID cards
CEN/WS SCS - Description and Assessment of Good Practices for Smart City Solutions	Smart Cities
CEN/TC 287 - Geographic Information	Availability and information
ISO/TC 204 - Intelligent transport systems	Electro-Mobility, Smart Cities, Road vehicles, Interoperability
ISO/TC 268 - Sustainable cities and communities	Smart Cities
ISO/IEC JTC 1 - Information technology	Smart Grids, Smart Cities, Cybersecurity, Data Protection, Mobile Telecommunications, Interoperability, Availability and information
ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 27 - Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection	Smart Grids, Cybersecurity, Data Protection
ISO/TC 22 - Road vehicles	Road vehicles
ISO/TC 22/SC 31 - Data communication	Road vehicles, Data Protection
ISO/TC 22/SC 32 - Electrical and electronic components and general system aspects	Road vehicles
ISO/TC 22/SC 37 - Electrically propelled vehicles	Road vehicles, Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G)
ISO/TC 22/SC 38 - Motorcycles and mopeds	Road vehicles, Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G)
ISO/TC 149 - Cycles	Road vehicles
ISO/TC 211 - Geographic information/Geomatics	Availability and information,
CLC/BTTF 69-3 Road traffic signal systems	Road vehicles

Standardisation technical committee	Topics
CLC/TC 8X- System aspects of electrical energy supply	Electrical energy supply, Smart grid
CLC/TC 13 - Electrical energy measurement and control	Electrical energy supply
CLC/SR 120 - Electrical Energy Storage (EES) Systems	Electrical energy supply
CLC/SR 96 - Transformers, reactors, power supply units, and combinations thereof	Electrical energy supply
CLC/TC 23H - Plugs, Socket-outlets and Couplers for industrial and similar applications, and for Electric Vehicles	Road vehicles, Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G)
CLC/TC 21X Secondary cells and batteries	Road vehicles
PC 118 - Smart grid user interface	Smart Grids
SC 8A - Grid Integration of Renewable Energy Generation	Smart Grids, Clean Energy for transportation
SyC Smart Cities - Electrotechnical aspects of Smart Cities	Smart Cities
SyC Smart Energy- Smart Energy	Smart Cities, Electrical energy supply, Clean Energy for transportation
TC 8 - System aspects of electrical energy supply	Electrical energy supply
TC 13 - Electrical energy measurement and control	Electrical energy supply, Clean Energy for transportation
TC 69 - Electrical power/energy transfer systems for electrically propelled road vehicles and industrial trucks	Electrical energy supply, Road vehicles, Clean Energy for transportation, Calibration of chargers, Smart Charging, Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G), Charging speed, Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE)
TC 120 - Electrical Energy Storage (EES) Systems	Electrical energy supply, Clean Energy for transportation
TC 96 - Transformers, reactors, power supply units, and combinations thereof	TC 96 - Transformers, reactors, power supply units, and combinations thereof
TA 17 - Multimedia systems and equipment for vehicles	Road vehicles
TC 125 - Personal e-Transporters (PeTs)	Road vehicles
TA 15 - Wireless Power Transfer	Smart Charging, Dynamic charge management
TC 21 - Secondary cells and batteries	Road vehicles
TC ITS - TECHNICAL COMMITTEE (TC) INTELLIGENT TRANSPORT SYSTEMS (ITS)	Electro-Mobility, Smart Cities, Road vehicles

UNE will contact the Secretary/Convenor of each selected standardisation committee and subcommittee. The support of the Coordinator/Partners of USER-CHI will be needed to summarise the relevant progress and validate the information to disseminate avoiding any confidential content.

These first contacts are foreseen during M13.

3.2 Subsequent interaction with the standardisation technical committees

The implementation of the actions aiming at creating follow-up interactions with the standardisation technical committees starts with the monitoring of the work of the standardisation committees identified in D8.11. This surveillance will also include the analysis of European standardisation workshops. The monitoring of the relevant standardisation activity will be continuous during the duration of USER-CHI, but tentative formal dates can be set:

- M13-14 (prior to the first contact with the standardisation committees)
- M20 (to be aligned with the needs of the standardisation process described in chapter 2.54)
- M28 (to be aligned with the needs of the standardisation process described in chapter 2.4)

The standardisation committees included in Table 3-1 will be updated with the relevant progress in USER-CHI. This will be done by updating the report/information provided during the first contacts and, at the same time, opening to the possibility of having face to face interactions (e.g. attending a meeting of the standardisation committee, if feasible).

The programming of these updates depends on the reactions to the first contacts and on when the relevant outcomes of USER-CHI will be delivered.

At the same time, if an opportunity for a face to face interaction arises, every effort shall be made to ensure that it will be seized. In that case, the involvement of the Coordinator/Partners will be needed to explain the technical details.

Further engagement with the standardisation committees (i.e. participation of members of USER-CHI in these committees and the consideration of a project liaison person) will be determined according to the outcomes of the described communications and the approach of the standardisation process illustrated in chapter 2.5.

3.3 Standardisation process

Based on the identification of standardisable results, taking into account the standardisation landscape at the moment (resulting from the interaction with the standardisation committees and the monitoring of their standardisation works), and the progress of the project, the most suitable roadmap among the options described in chapter 2.54 will be selected and implemented.

A dedicated standardisation session to work on the identification of the standardisable results and the election of the roadmap is foreseen in USER-CHI. This session could take place during a physical project meeting or on-line. A tentative period for this standardisation session is M28.

The standardisation process is considered very valuable for the market uptake of USER-CHI results and for the impact of the project beyond the financing period. The decisions taken, the actions performed, and the results obtained will be properly registered in D8.14 “Report on the contribution to standardisation” that will be finalised by the end of the project, in M48.

3.4 Summary of the implementation

The summary of the tentative dates and the responsible organisations for the actions is included in the next table:

TABLE 3-2 SUMMARY OF THE ACTIONS IN THE STRATEGY TOWARDS A CONTRIBUTION TO STANDARDISATION

Action	Responsible	Month
First contacts with the standardisation committees in Table 1	UNE (content provided by the Coordinator)	M13
Updates on the standardisation landscape	UNE	Continuous but formally at M13 M20 M28
Provision of updated report/information to the standardisation committees identified in Table 1	UNE (content provided by the Coordinator)	M30 M48 Whenever it is demanded
Face to face interaction with the relevant standardisation committees	UNE and Coordinator/Partners	When relevant
Dedicated standardisation session	UNE	M28
Standardisation process	UNE and Coordinator/Partners	M29-M48

Acronyms

In this document the following abbreviations and acronyms are used, and in this list they are indicated with its meaning:

Acronym	Description
AFNOR	Association Française de Normalisation (in English: French Standardisation Association)
BSI	British Standards Institution
CEN	European Committee for Standardisation
CENELEC (CLC)	European Committee for Standardisation in the Electrical field
CWA	CEN or CENELEC Workshop Agreement
DIN	Deutsches Institut für Normung (in English: German Institute for Standardisation)
EN	European Standard
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
HEN	Harmonised European Standard
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
ISO	International Organization for Standardisation; International Standard
JTC	Joint Technical Committee
NSB	National Standardisation Body
NWI	New Work Item
SC	Subcommittee
TC	Technical Committee
TR	Technical Report
TS	Technical Specification
UNE	Asociación Española de Normalización (in English: Spanish Association for Standardisation)
VA	Vienna Agreement
WG	Working Group
WI	Work Item
WP	Work Package