BUSINESS PLAN

CEN/TC 50
LIGHTING COLUMNS AND SPIGOTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Business Environment

- Lighting columns and spigots are widely used in all urbanized areas and areas subject to circulation of vehicles, animals and pedestrians; these include roads, highways, parking places, towns, play-ground etc.
- Europe represents the most important market of the world with almost one hundred years of tradition in lighting columns for roads, public and private areas. The importance of public lighting in the range of security for traffic areas and in architectural urban landscape is directly correlated to the European way of life;
- Application sectors are: from small road to high way lighting, neighborhood of small villages to big city, public and private area , parks and public gardens. In general every place where light can improve security , beauty, comfort and usability of landscape.
- The parties involved in CEN/TC 50 activity are:
  - Manufacturing industry of lighting structures;
  - Operators of the various application sectors (suppliers, designers);
  - Public authorities, road administrators;

Benefits

The definition of a common terminology and dimensions is essential for the European market.

Due to the existence of different national regulations, the products are covered by the directive 89/106/CEE on construction products, hence the published standards are harmonized standards, allowing the circulation of products on the European market.

The definition of the structural criteria to be adopted for lighting structures, made with different material, is therefore of fundamental importance to give to public authorities general specification to purchase lighting structure with standard qualification condition.

The definition of the basic rules for competitors has the purpose of assuring the respect of the foundamental design conditions.

Priorities

CEN/TC 50 is one of the oldest existing CEN/TC. Presently, 9 standards are valid, covering general aspects and products made from 4 different materials.

Priorities are:

- revision of the scope of existing standards in order to make clear that::
  - Products concerned are lighting poles up to 20 m;
  - These products could support minor attachments like cameras,flowers boxes, small signs etc.;
  - Flags and cables are excluded;
- revision of existing standards and Annex ZA in order to comply with the CPR;

- revision of existing standards to define the experimental procedures for initial and on-site tests;
- revision of existing standards according to the experience gained, in terms of material, shape and architectural solutions;
- integration of missing material such as timber, that is widely used in some European countries;

elaboration of a new standard to cover installation and maintenance;

1 BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT OF THE CEN/TC

1.1 Description of the Business Environment

The following political, economic, technical, regulatory, legal, societal and/or international dynamics describe the business environment of the industry sector, products, materials, disciplines or practices related to the scope of this CEN/TC, and they may significantly influence how the relevant standards development processes are conducted and the content of the resulting standards.

CEN/TC 50 is responsible for the series EN 40, these standards relating to design, specification, installation and CE marking of lighting columns and spigots.

Lighting columns are used in many applications throughout Europe, and their primary use is on urban roads and motorways where they are subject to circulation of motor vehicles. However they are extensively used in shopping and pedestrians areas, as well as in car parks and storage areas.

The parties that are involved include, local authorities, national governmental authorities, designers and consultants, road administrators, manufacturers, product stockists etc.

The main purpose is to keep the regulation in touch with the running technology. As a matter of fact the recent development of technology has given the possibilities to expand the traditional steel, cast iron and concrete solutions. Aluminiun and fiber reinforced materials are growing for many applications; timber has been discovered again. Different section and columns shapes have been widely used according to the request of architects. In practice all these recent and future changes need to be considered by the CEN committee.

The main categories neeing common minimum policy are:

- industry,
- government,
- public authority in general,
- high way authorities,
- suppliers,
- contractors,
- consumers,
- local communities etc.

It is of foundamental importance to guarantee that no technical solution is out of the field of application of the standards and, consequently, out of control. This is the only possibility to rule competition and competitors.

Structural reliability, safety of working conditions, environmental security, correct installation and service maintenance expand the range of activity of the CEN committee.

The correct use of European building codes and national laws on civil structures with EN 40 is very important as well.

Present barriers to trade related to the non uniform national codes and local specifications, often in contrast with the present woks, damage the foundament of CEN committee work. Barriers to trade produce many small protected market. The cost of qualification acconding to the local rules amount to many thousand of euro and prevent the possibilities for new actors to enter into this profusion of different small protected market.

1.2 Quantitative Indicators of the Business Environment

The following list of quantitative indicators describes the business environment in order to provide adequate information to support actions of the CEN /TC.

The lighting pole European business ranges on the value of 200 M€. There is an important difference between the European countries about lighting standards and development condition.

Therefore the value is not useful in order to obtain an everage trade value per each country.

The amount of import from countries outside EC reaches the 20% of total amount in euro. The products from abroad usually do not comply with CEN/TC standards.

The export is an unimportant amount on the total business sector.

The CEN/TC standard has difficult to find international success and acknowledgment.

The sector is composed of approximately 10 companies with a production/year over 10 M€ and of three to six small companies in the bigger countries of European community.

The total number of employment is superior to 5000 people.

Approximately the 70% of the total European business is certified CE according to EN 40-5, and approximately the 95% of government, public authorities, road administration adopt and require the CE certification. This means that all the main European producers comply with the CEN/TC work, unless for the imported product or the area not covered by the standard.

Unluckily the advantage of the regulation is hard to quantify. Only in a long term application analysis, it is possible to recognize the positive ruling effect of the CEN/TC activity on the market.

It is of fundamental importance to continue the improvement of the standard to keep the percentage of non certified lighting structures low.

2 BENEFITS EXPECTED FROM THE WORK OF THE CEN/TC

The definition of a common terminology in terms of product definition, dimensions and tolerances, choice of materials, design methods and testing is essential for the European Market.

Due to the existence of differing national standards the products are covered by the directive 89/106/CEE on construction products and the published harmonized standards will allow the free circulation of products on the European Market.

Lighting columns and spigots are covered by mandate M/111, issued in support of the directive 89/106/CEE. Four standards are already cited in the Official Journal of the European Union.

They give to the market the general rules to govern design, production and use of all type of lighting support and guarantee the common understanding overall European community.

3 PARTICIPATION IN THE CEN/TC

All the CEN national members are entitled to nominate delegates to CEN Technical Committees and experts to Working Groups, ensuring a balance of all interested parties. Participation as observers of recognized European or international organizations is also possible under certain conditions. To participate in the activities of this CEN/TC, please contact the national standards organization in your country.

4 OBJECTIVES OF THE CEN/TC AND STRATEGIES FOR THEIR ACHIEVEMENT

4.1 Defined objectives of the CEN/TC

The CEN/TC 50 main objectives are to consider the new CPR for application by the 2013-07-01 and to up-date the existing standards. To achieve these objectives, the set of standards developed within the CEN/TC 50 shall be revised.

To properly handle this revision:

- the following 5 tasks have been agreed:
  - Task 1: Revision of actual harmonized standards to conform with CPR;
  - Task 2: Combination of the actual EN 40-1 and EN 40-2 in a new EN 40-1;
  - Task 3: Revision of the technical content of the EN 40-3, parts 1 to 3;
  - Task 4: Revision of the actual material standards to combined them in new harmonized standard EN 40-2 with part on steel, aluminium,concrete and composites columns and creation of a newpart dealing with timber based lighting columns;
  - Task 5: work on a new standard dealing with installation and maintenance;
- The CEN/TC 50 organization has been adapted:
  - 1 Working Group for tasks 1 to 3;
  - 1 Working Group for task 4;
  - 1 Working Group for task 5;
- The following target dates have been approved:
  - Task 1: submission of the related drafts European standards to the Unique Acceptance Procedure (UAP) by June 2013;
  - Tasks 2 and 3: circulation of a first draft by june 2013, finalization by march 2014;
  - Task 4: submission of the related drafts European standards to the formal vote by December 2014;
  - Task 5: finalization of the associated draft European standards by the end of 2015;
- Rules for working have been established.

4.2 Identified strategies to achieve the CEN/TC.s defined objectives.

It is expected to elaborate documents having the status of European standard.

CEN/TC 50 is one of the oldest existing CEN/TCs and has been active since 1969. At present there are 9 parts of the standard covering general aspects of the specification and design for 4 different materials.

The current priorities relate to:

- the revision of the existing standards, bringing them up to date and taking into account new, better practises and knowledge gained since the standards have been written;
- pre normative works on specific points (e.g. opening resistance, vibrations, force coefficients etc.).

4.3 Environmental aspects

The CEN/TC 50 will address environmental issues by:

- using the environmental checklist proposed in the CEN Guide 4;
- taking into account the 7th clause of the Annex I, Basic requirements for construction works of the Regulation (EU) N° 305/2011 of the European parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 laying down harmonised conditions for the marketing of construction products and repealing Council Directive 89/106/EEC during the products standards revision:

  "7. Sustainable use of natural resources

  The construction works must be designed, built and demolished in such a way that the use of natural resources is sustainable and in particular ensure the following:

  (a) reuse or recyclability of the construction works, their materials and parts after demolition;

  (b) durability of the construction works;

  (c) use of environmentally compatible raw and secondary materials in the construction works."

5 FACTORS AFFECTING COMPLETION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CEN/TC WORK PROGRAMME

The most important thing to achieve, according to the purpose of the CEN committee, is a wide participation of all European producers together with the university's knowledge in the specific field.

The very different technical solution around Europe forces the committee to analyse many different aspects in term of material, architectural shape, structural and lighting request.

The use in outdoor area of lighting structure imposes the respect of a general and reliable code system.