SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Alarmni sistemi - Sistemi za javljanje vloma in ropa - 3. del: Kontrolna in indikacijska oprema

Alarm systems - Intrusion and hold-up systems - Part 3: Control and indicating equipment

Alarmanlagen - Einbruch- und Überfallmeldeanlagen - Teil 3: Befehls- und Meldegeräte

Systèmes d'alarme - Systèmes d'alarme contre l'intrusion et les hold-up - Partie 3: Équipement de contrôle et de signalisation

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13.310	Varstvo pred kriminalom	Protection against crime
13.320	Alarmni in opozorilni sistemi	Alarm and warning systems

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English Version

Alarm systems - Intrusion and hold-up systems - Part 3: Control and indicating equipment

Systèmes d'alarme - Systèmes d'alarme contre l'intrusion et les hold-up - Partie 3: Équipement de contrôle et de signalisation

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European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
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Contents

Page

European foreword

This document (EN 50131-3:2026) has been prepared by CLC/TC 79 “Alarm systems”.

The following dates are fixed:

• latest date by which this document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	2027-02-28
• latest date by which the national standards conflicting with this document have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2029-02-28

This document supersedes EN 50131-3:2009 and all of its amendments and corrigenda (if any).

EN 50131-3:2026 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to EN 50131-3:2009:

— refined and aligned requirements to EN 50131-1:2006[1];

— refinement and clarification of test section;

— clarified and refined the use of distributed components with a CIE;

— Annex A has been expanded to include the topology of the CIE;

— Annex C has been re-written to expand on the use of non-I&HAS interfaces over an indirect connection;

— Annex D has been added to cover the use of non-I&HAS interfaces over a direct connection.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users’ national committee. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CENELEC website.

[1] As impacted by EN 50131-1:2006/A1:2009, EN 50131-1:2006/A2:2017 and EN 50131-1:2006/A3:2020.

Introduction

Repetition of definitions and requirements contained in EN 50131-1 have been eliminated from this EN 50131-3, in order to minimize conflict in the event of changes to EN 50131-1, except where repetition is deemed essential for the clarity of this document.

Reference has been included to various implications arising from the detector standards. Full detail of the interconnection requirements could be the subject of a future standard.

A number of requirements are contained in this document for which a formal test procedure can only be written by defining (and hence restricting) the technology by which the requirement is achieved. Accordingly, it has been recognized that such functions can be tested only by agreement between manufacturer and test house, according to documented information relating to how the required functionality has been achieved.

In Annex E a table has been included to cross reference EN 50131-1 requirements against this document and tests.

1 Scope

This document specifies the requirements, performance criteria and testing procedures for control and indicating equipment (CIE) intended for use in intrusion and hold-up alarm systems (I&HAS) installed in buildings. This document also applies to CIE to be used in IAS or HAS.

The CIE can incorporate processing functions of other I&HAS components or its processing requirements can be distributed among such components.

This document specifies the requirements for CIE installed in buildings using specific or non-specific wired interconnections or wire-free interconnections. These requirements also apply to basic DCC which can be installed outside of the supervised premises and mounted in indoor or outdoor environments.

Where CIE shares means of detection, interconnection, control, communication, processing and/or power supplies with other applications, these requirements apply to I&HAS functions only.

This document specifies performance requirements for CIE at each of the four security grades identified in EN 50131-1. Requirements are also specified for four environmental classes covering applications for indoor and outdoor locations.

This document includes mandatory functions for all CIE for the appropriate security grade, as well as optional functions that can additionally be provided.

This document does not cover requirements for compliance with EU regulatory Directives, such as the EMC Directive, Low Voltage Directive, etc. except in that it specifies the equipment operating conditions for EMC susceptibility testing as required by EN 50130-4.

NOTE 1 In this document reference to the term “I&HAS” is used throughout, except where there is specific need to differentiate between the IAS and HAS portions of a system. The term is intended to include IAS and HAS when such systems are installed separately.

NOTE 2 For products which integrate functions from, and which the manufacturer is claiming compliance to, several EN 50131 standards, the requirements of this document apply as well as any additional requirements from other relevant EN 50131 standards (e.g. a CIE with integral Warning Device is expected to meet the requirements of EN 50131-3 and EN 50131-4).

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 50130-5, *Alarm systems - Part 5: Environmental test methods*

EN 50131-1:2006,[2] *Alarm systems - Intrusion and hold-up systems - Part 1: System requirements*

EN 50131-5-3, *Alarm systems - Intrusion systems - Part 5-3: Requirements for interconnections equipment using radio frequency techniques*

EN 50131-6, *Alarm systems - Intrusion and hold-up systems - Part 6: Power supplies*

EN 60068-2-75, *Environmental testing - Part 2-75: Tests - Test Eh: Hammer tests (IEC 60068-2-75)*

EN 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)(IEC 60529)*

CLC/TS 50136-10:2022, *Alarm systems - Alarm transmission systems and equipment - Part 10: Requirements for remote access*

[2] As impacted by EN 50131-1:2006/A1:2009, EN 50131-1:2006/A2:2017 and EN 50131-1:2006/A3:2020.

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 50131-1 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp/

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1.1
acknowledge
action of a user to accept an indication

3.1.2
alarm point
one or more detector(s) providing a common signal or message, at the CIE or at the DCC for the purpose of indication or processing

3.1.3
alarm signal or message
signal or message generated by an alarm point

3.1.4
distributed component of the CIE
DCC
individual component of the CIE which provides one or more mandatory functions of the CIE

EXAMPLES keypads, expanders and control panels

Note 1 to entry: The CIE may be formed by multiple DCC that are distributed within different housings.

Note 2 to entry: When viewing EN 50131-1, Ancillary Control Equipment should be interpreted as DCC.

3.1.5
basic DCC
DCC which is only used for indication, or used as a user input device that does not authenticate a user, and access to internal elements resulting from damage to the housing could not enable the status of any part of the I&HAS to be changed or prevent the initiation of mandatory notification

EXAMPLES:

That do meet the basic DCC criteria:

— A prox reader which passes the details of the prox tag to the CIE or DCC for user authentication

— A keypad which passes the key presses to the CIE or DCC for user authentication

— A biometric reader which passes biometric information to the CIE or DCC for user authentication

That do NOT meet the basic DCC criteria:

— A mechanical keyswitch

— A device with inputs for connection to detectors

— A standalone biometric reader which authenticates the user directly.

Note 1 to entry: It is permitted for a basic DCC user input device to also provide indication.

Note 2 to entry: Unless stated otherwise, the requirements for DCC apply to basic DCC.

3.1.6
biometric key
biometric characteristic of an authorized user

EXAMPLE finger print or iris recognition

3.1.7
conditioning
exposure of the Equipment Under Test (EUT) to environmental conditions in order to determine the effect of such conditions on the EUT

3.1.8
detector
device designed to generate an alarm signal or message in response to the sensing of an abnormal condition indicating the presence of a hazard

3.1.9
digital key
portable device containing digitally coded information used by an authorized user

EXAMPLE magnetic card, electronic token, radio fob

3.1.10
entry route facility
means to ignore signals or messages from specified detectors during unsetting for a specified time period

3.1.11
entry time
time permitted for unsetting procedure where entry route is used

3.1.12
exit route facility
means to ignore signals or messages from specified detectors during setting for a specified period

3.1.13
external power source
EPS
energy supply external to the I&HAS which may be non-continuous

EXAMPLE main power supply

Note 1 to entry: For Type A and Type B PS only. The EPS is derived as described in EN 50131-6.

3.1.14
fail to set
condition when defined setting procedure has not been completed within a specific time so that I&HAS is left in the “setting mode”

3.1.15
false acceptance rate
FAR
proportion of biometric verification transactions with wrongful claims of identity that are incorrectly accepted when 1:1 comparison is performed

3.1.16
false rejection rate
FRR
proportion of biometric verification transactions with truthful claims of identity that are incorrectly denied when 1:1 comparison is performed

3.1.17
intrusion
entry into the supervised premises by an unauthorised person(s)

3.1.18
logical key
logical information used by an authorized user to gain access to restricted functions or parts of an I&HAS

EXAMPLE PIN code, or information held on magnetic card or similar, biometric key

3.1.19
mechanical key
implement relying solely on physical shape to determine its uniqueness, used by an authorized user to gain access to restricted functions or parts of an I&HAS

EXAMPLE Metal door key

Note 1 to entry: physical item used by an authorized user

3.1.20
non-I&HAS interface
user interface which is not necessarily dedicated to the I&HAS

EXAMPLES computer, mobile device and/or application, BMS, indicator (mimic) panel

3.1.21
operating mode
one of four operating modes, i.e. set, unset, setting and unsetting

3.1.22
open by normal means
open the equipment housing following the procedure defined by the manufacturer

3.1.23
Personal Identification Number code
PIN code
code used by an authorized user (example, numeric or alphanumeric)

3.1.24
portable ACE
ACE designed to be in operation while being carried

Note 1 to entry: The concept of portable ACE is not used within this document and where EN 50131-1 refers to portable ACE this shall be read as a Digital key and is not a DCC.

3.1.25
storage device
SD
device which stores energy

EXAMPLE a battery

3.1.26
supervised premises transceiver
SPT
ATE at the supervised premises including the interface to the AS and the interface to one or more transmission networks and being part of one or more ATPs

[SOURCE: EN 50136-1]

3.1.27
test condition
condition of an alarm system in which the normal functions are modified for test purposes

3.1.28
user input
command generated by a deliberate user action

3.1.29
user input device
device used for user input

EXAMPLES Keypad, Prox reader, physical lock with electrical contacts

3.1.30
non-dedicated self-powered digital key
device or piece of equipment with an internal power source and with primary functions unrelated to an I&HAS, but which nevertheless may be used to provide user authorisation via a direct communication link to an I&HAS

EXAMPLE Mobile phone (using NFC, Bluetooth)

3.1.31
dedicated self-powered digital key
device or piece of equipment with an internal power source and with functions only related to an I&HAS, which is used to provide user authorisation via a direct communication link to an I&HAS

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of this document the following abbreviations apply:

APS	Alternative power source
ARC	Alarm receiving centre
ATS	Alarm transmission system
CIE	Control and indicating equipment
DCC	Distributed Component of a CIE
EPS	External power source
EUT	Equipment under test
FAR	False acceptance rate
FRR	False rejection rate
HAS	Hold-up alarm system
IAS	Intrusion alarm system
I&HAS	Intrusion and hold-up alarm system
PIN	Personal identification number
PS	Power supply

SD Storage device

SPT Supervised premises transceiver

WD Warning device

4 Equipment attributes

4.1 General

CIE shall include attributes for the reception of signals and/or messages, processing the information, notification and indication as appropriate. The detailed requirements are provided in Clause 8.

If a function is provided that is optional for a particular grade and a claim of compliance is made, it shall meet the applicable requirements for the grade for which compliance is claimed (if any are given). If there are no specifications for the function at the grade in question, the requirements for any higher grade (as identified by the manufacturer) shall apply.

Compliance with this document shall be demonstrated by assessment of Clause 4 through to Clause 10 and the application of the tests of Clause 11.

Annex D provides a cross reference between the requirements of EN 50131-1 and the requirements and tests of this document.

CIE which include the coerciveness principle in accordance with EN 50131-1:2006, 8.8.2.2 shall comply with the requirements, and meet the tests, of CLC/TS 50131-12.

4.2 Functionality

Functions additional to the mandatory functions specified in this document may be included in I&HAS providing they do not influence the correct operation of the mandatory functions.

Where provided, these additional functions shall not affect compliance with the requirements of this document, except as permitted by EN 50131-1:2006, 8.3.13.

If use of a function(s) or combination of functions within the CIE would result in the installed I&HAS not being compliant with EN 50131-1 or being compliant at a lower security grade (e.g. function(s) reducing the security of the I&HAS) the manufacturer shall, either:

a) detail the configuration(s) which are compliant with EN 50131-1;

or

b) detail the function(s) or combination of functions that would result in the installed I&HAS not being compliant with EN 50131-1.

A non-I&HAS interface may be used to carry out CIE functions if the conditions specified in Annex C or D are met. A non-I&HAS interface shall not be the only means of providing mandatory functions of the CIE.

5 CIE topology

The CIE may be in a single housing or be distributed across multiple DCCs.

If the CIE is distributed in multiple DCCs, these collectively achieve the CIE functions described in this document.

NOTE Annex A shows an example of how DCCs combine to form the CIE.

CIE or DCC may be combined with other I&HAS components.

6 Security grade

Any CIE or DCC shall meet the relevant requirements for one of four security grades for which it is declared to comply. The grade of a CIE shall be that of the lowest graded component. The CIE shall meet all the requirements of that grade.

The requirements for the performance of the CIE will vary depending upon its grade. Any testing will be carried out according to the grade declared in the CIE documentation and marking.

7 Environmental performance

7.1 Requirements

Any CIE or DCC shall be suitable for use in at least one of the environmental classes defined in EN 50131-1.

When the requirements of the four environmental classes are inadequate, due to the extreme conditions experienced in certain geographic locations, special national conditions are given in EN 50131-1:2006, Annex A.

7.2 Environmental and EMC tests

EN 50130-4 specifies EMC susceptibility tests relevant to I&HAS components. The operating conditions for these tests are specified in Table 32.

EN 50130-5 describes environmental test methods relevant to I&HAS components. The tests applicable are specified in Table 32.

NOTE Other environmental aspects, covered by EU regulatory Directives, are outside the scope of this document.

8 Functional requirements

8.1 Inputs

8.1.1 General

Depending on the grade of the CIE means shall be provided to receive signals or messages from detectors, hold-up trigger devices and information from user input devices as specified in the following subclauses.

NOTE 1 This document does not specify details of interconnections or the format of these signals or messages. Details of possible means of transfer of the information are included in some of the component standards within the EN 50131 series.

NOTE 2 Some system components can require up to 180 s to initialise before normal functionality is available, (e.g. detectors).

8.1.2 Intruder detection

The CIE shall provide the means to receive signals or messages from intruder detectors.

8.1.3 Hold-up device

When a CIE provides hold-up facilities, means shall be provided to receive signals or messages from hold-up devices.

8.1.4 Tamper

The CIE shall provide the means to receive tamper signals or messages.