

IEC/IEEE 80005-3

Edition 1.0 2025-12



INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Utility connections in port -

Part 3: Low-voltage shore connection (LVSC) systems - General requirements



THIS PUBLICATION IS COPYRIGHT PROTECTED Copyright © 2025 IEC/IEEE

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from IEC, ISO or IEEE at the respective address given below.

IEC Secretariat 3, rue de Varembé CH-1211 Geneva 20 Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 919 02 11

info@iec.ch www.iec.ch ISO copyright office Case postale 56 CH-1211 Geneva 20

Switzerland

Tel.: +41 22 749 01 11 copyright@iso.org www.iso.org

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.

3 Park Avenue

New York, NY 10016-5997 United States of America stds.info@ieee.org

www.ieee.org

About the IEC

The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is the leading global organization that prepares and publishes International Standards for all electrical, electronic and related technologies.

About the IEEE

IEEE is the world's largest professional association dedicated to advancing technological innovation and excellence for the benefit of humanity. IEEE and its members inspire a global community through its highly cited publications, conferences, technology standards, and professional and educational activities.

About IEC/IEEE publications

The technical content of IEC/IEEE publications is kept under constant review by the IEC and IEEE. Please make sure that you have the latest edition, a corrigendum or an amendment might have been published.

IEC publications search - webstore.iec.ch/advsearchform

The advanced search enables to find IEC publications by a variety of criteria (reference number, text, technical committee, ...). It also gives information on projects, replaced and withdrawn publications.

IEC Just Published - webstore.iec.ch/justpublished

Stay up to date on all new IEC publications. Just Published details all new publications released. Available online and once a month by email.

IEC Customer Service Centre - webstore.iec.ch/csc

If you wish to give us your feedback on this publication or need further assistance, please contact the Customer Service Centre: sales@iec.ch.

IEC Products & Services Portal - products.iec.ch

Discover our powerful search engine and read freely all the publications previews, graphical symbols and the glossary. With a subscription you will always have access to up to date content tailored to your needs.

Electropedia - www.electropedia.org

The world's leading online dictionary on electrotechnology, containing more than 22 500 terminological entries in English and French, with equivalent terms in 25 additional languages. Also known as the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) online.

CONTENTS

F	DREWC	PRD	4
IN	ITRODU	JCTION	6
1	Scop	ne	7
2	Norn	native references	7
3	Term	ns and definitions	9
4		eral requirements	
•	4.1	System description	
	4.1	Distribution system	
	4.2.1	•	
	4.2.2		
	4.2.2	Compatibility assessment before connection	
	4.4	LVSC system design and operation	
	4.4.1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	4.4.2	,	
	4.5	Personnel safety	
	4.6	Design requirements	
	4.6.1		
	4.6.2		
	4.6.3	_	
	4.6.4		
	4.7	Electrical requirements	
	4.8	System study and calculations	
	4.9	Emergency shutdown including emergency-stop facilities	
5	_	hore supply system requirements	
Ū	5.1	Voltages and frequencies	
	5.2	Quality of LV shore supply	
6	_	e-side installation	
U			
	6.1	General	
	6.2 6.2.1	System component requirements	
	6.2.2		
		•	
	6.2.3	,	
	6.2.4	3	
	6.2.5		
	6.3	Shore-to-ship electrical protection system	
	6.4	LV safety protocol, interlocking and communication	
	6.4.1		
	6.4.2	3 ()	
	6.5	Shore connection convertor equipment	
	6.5.1		
	6.5.2	3	
7	6.5.3		
7		-to-shore connection and interface equipment	
	7.1	General	
	7.2	Cable management system	
	7.2.1	General	24

	7.2.2		Monitoring of cable tension or position	25
	7.2.3		Monitoring of the cable length	25
	7.3	Ship	o and shore couplers	26
	7.3.1		General	26
	7.3.2		Safety loop scheme	27
	7.3.3	i	Pilot contacts	30
	7.4	Ship	o-to-shore connection cable	30
	7.5	Stor	rage	30
8	Ship-	side	installation	30
	8.1	Gen	neral	30
	8.2	Ship	o electrical distribution system	30
	8.2.1		Short-circuit protection	
	8.2.2		Earth fault protection, monitoring and alarm	
	8.2.3		Distribution system earthing	
	8.3		re connection switchboard	
	8.3.1		General	
	8.3.2		Ship-side main circuit-breaker	
	8.3.3		Instrumentation and protection	
	8.3.4		Operation of the circuit-breaker	
	8.4		poard transformer	
	8.5		poard main switchboard	
	8.5.1		General	
	8.5.2		Circuit-breaker	
	8.5.3		Instrumentation	
	8.5.4		Protection	
	8.5.5		Operation of the circuit-breaker	
	8.6		o power restoration	
9			stem control and monitoring	
9		-	-	
	9.1		neral requirements	
	9.2		d transfer via blackout	
	9.3		d transfer via automatic synchronization	
	9.3.1		General	
	9.3.2		Protection requirements	
10	Verit		on and testing	
	10.1		neral	
	10.2	Initi	al tests of shore-side installation	
	10.2.	1	General	37
	10.2.	_	Tests	
	10.3	Initi	al tests of ship-side installation	37
	10.3.	1	General	37
	10.3.	2	Tests	37
	10.4	Tes	ts of the LVSC system at the first call	38
	10.4.	1	General	38
	10.4.	2	Tests	38
11	Perio	dic t	ests and maintenance	38
	11.1	Gen	neral	38
	11.2		ts and verification of the LVSC system at repeated calls	
12	Docu		•	30

12.1	General	39				
12.2	System description	39				
Annex A (informative) Shore-to-ship connection cable	40				
A.1	General	40				
A.2	Rated voltage	40				
A.3	General design	40				
A.3.1	General	40				
A.3.2	Power and earth conductors	40				
A.3.3	Pilot elements	41				
A.3.4	Cabling	41				
A.3.5	Separator tape	41				
A.3.6	Outer sheath	42				
A.3.7	Markings	42				
A.4	Tests on complete cables	42				
Annex B (normative) Ship-to-shore cable management and connector	44				
B.1	General	44				
Bibliograp	hy	46				
Figure 1 -	- Block diagram of a typical LVSC system	12				
Figure 2 -	- Phase sequence rotation – Positive direction	18				
Figure 2 – Phase sequence rotation – Positive direction						
Figure 3 – Balanced three-phase variables in time domain						
Bibliography Figure 1 – Block diagram of a typical LVSC system Figure 2 – Phase sequence rotation – Positive direction Figure 3 – Balanced three-phase variables in time domain	28					
_	1 – Contact assignment					
i iguie D.	oontaat assignment	44				
Table 1 –	Number of parallel connections with the use of IEC 60309-5	26				
Table B.1 – Connector types						

Utility connections in port Part 3: Low-voltage shore connection (LVSC) systems General requirements

FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation.

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

IEEE Standards documents are developed within IEEE Societies and subcommittees of IEEE Standards Association (IEEE SA) Board of Governors. IEEE develops its standards through an accredited consensus development process, which brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve the final product. IEEE standards are documents developed by volunteers with scientific, academic, and industry-based expertise in technical working groups. Volunteers involved in technical working groups are not necessarily members of IEEE or IEEE SA and participate without compensation from IEEE. While IEEE administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in the consensus development process, IEEE does not independently evaluate, test, or verify the accuracy of any of the information or the soundness of any judgments contained in its standards.

IEC collaborates closely with ISO and IEEE in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the organizations. This Triple Logo International Standard was jointly developed by the IEC, ISO and IEEE under the terms of that agreement.

- 2) The formal decisions of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees. In the ISO, Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote. The formal decisions of IEEE on technical matters, once consensus within IEEE Societies and Standards Coordinating Committees has been reached, is determined by a balanced ballot of materially interested parties who indicate interest in reviewing the proposed standard. Final approval of the IEEE Standard document is given by the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE-SA) Standards Board.
- 3) IEC/ISO/IEEE Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees/ISO member bodies /IEEE Societies in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC/ISO/IEEE Publications is accurate, IEC, ISO or IEEE cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications (including IEC/ISO/IEEE Publications) transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC/ISO/IEEE Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC, ISO and IEEE do not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC, ISO and IEEE are not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC, ISO or IEEE or their directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of technical committees and IEC National Committees and ISO member bodies, or volunteers of IEEE Societies and the Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE-SA) Standards Board, for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC/ISO/IEEE Publication or any other IEC, ISO or IEEE Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.

9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that implementation of this IEC/ISO/IEEE Publication may require use of material covered by patent rights. By publication of this standard, no position is taken with respect to the existence or validity of any patent rights in connection therewith. IEC, ISO or IEEE shall not be held responsible for identifying Essential Patent Claims for which a license may be required, for conducting inquiries into the legal validity or scope of Patent Claims or determining whether any licensing terms or conditions provided in connection with submission of a Letter of Assurance, if any, or in any licensing agreements are reasonable or non-discriminatory. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, is entirely their own responsibility. Further information may be obtained from ISO or the IEEE Standards Association.

IEC/IEEE 80005-3 was prepared by IEC technical committee 18: Electrical installations of ships and of mobile and fixed offshore units, in cooperation with

- IEC subcommittee 23H: Plugs, socket-outlets and couplers for industrial and similar applications, and for electric vehicles, of IEC technical committee 23: Electrical accessories;
- ISO Technical Committee 8: Ships and marine technology, subcommittee 3: Piping and machinery;
- IEEE IAS Petroleum and Chemical Industry Committee (PCIC) of the IEEE Industry Applications Society.

This document is published as a triple logo (IEC, ISO and IEEE) standard.

This first edition cancels and replaces IEC PAS 80005-3:2014. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following IEC documents:

Draft	Report on voting	
18/1970/FDIS	18/1993A/RVD	

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table. In ISO, the standard has been approved by 8 members out of 8 having a cast vote.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications/.

A list of all the parts in the IEC 80005 series, published under the general title *Utility connections in port*, can be found on the IEC website.

The IEC Technical Committee and IEEE Technical Committee have decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn, or
- revised.

INTRODUCTION

For a variety of reasons, including environmental considerations, it is becoming an increasingly common requirement for ships to shut down ship generators and to connect to shore power for as long as practicable during stays in port.

The intention of this document is to define requirements that support, with the application of suitable operating practices, efficiency and safety of connections by compliant ships to compliant low-voltage shore power supplies through a compatible shore-to-ship connection.

With the support of sufficient planning, cooperation between ship and terminal facilities, and appropriate operating procedures and assessment, compliance with the requirements of this document is intended to allow different ships to connect to low-voltage shore connection (LVSC) systems at different berths. This provides the benefits of standard, straightforward connection without the need for adaptation and adjustment at different locations that can satisfy the requirement to connect for as long as practicable during stays in port.

Ships that do not apply this document can find it impossible to connect to compliant shore supplies.

In relation to the 1 MVA upper scope limitation of this document, ship types that fall under the annexes of IEC/IEEE 80005-1 and require less than 1 MVA when connected to shore power can be designed in accordance with IEC/IEEE 80005-1 with a high-voltage shore connection to ensure interoperability.

Where deviations from the requirements and recommendations in this document are considered for certain designs, it is important to highlight the potential effects on compatibility.

Where the requirements and recommendations of this document are complied with, low-voltage shore supplies arrangements are likely to be compatible for visiting ships for connection.

Clauses 1 to 12 are intended for application to all LVSC systems. They intend to address mainly the safety and effectiveness of LVSC systems with a minimum level of requirements that would standardize on one solution.

This document includes the requirements to complete a detailed compatibility assessment for ship and shore supply prior to a ship arriving to connect to a shore supply for the first time.

Annex A includes cabling recommendations that can be used in LVSC systems and contains performance-based requirements for shore connection cables. Annex A was developed by technical experts from several countries. IEC technical committee 18, subcommittee 18A and IEC technical committee 20 were consulted regarding the cable requirements.

Annex B describes ship to shore cable management and connector to be used in LVSC systems.

1 Scope

This document specifies provisions for the design, installation and testing of low-voltage shore connection (LVSC) systems, onboard ships and on shore, to supply the ship with electrical power from shore.

This document is applicable to:

- ships requiring up to 1 MVA while at berth;
- three-phase shore connection systems rated 250 A and above, and with a nominal voltage rating of 400 V AC to 1 000 V AC;
- shore-side connection systems;
- shore-to-ship connection and interface equipment;
- transformers and reactors;
- semiconductor and rotating frequency convertors;
- ship-side connection systems;
- protection, control, monitoring, interlocking and power management systems.

This document does not apply to:

- inland navigation vessels;
- high-voltage shore connection systems, including ships built in accordance with the annexes of IEC/IEEE 80005-1;
- the electrical power supply during docking periods, for example dry docking and other outof-service maintenance and repair;
- systems to be operated by ordinary persons as defined in 3.19.
- NOTE 1 Other standards are available specifically for inland navigation vessels in Europe.
- NOTE 2 IEC 60092-507 is applicable to small vessels.
- NOTE 3 Additional or alternative requirements can be imposed by national administrations or the authorities within whose jurisdiction the ship is intended to operate and by the owners or authorities responsible for a shore power supply or distribution system.
- NOTE 4 High-voltage shore connection systems are covered by IEC/IEEE 80005-1.
- NOTE 5 Some existing 380 V AC ship systems can be supplied by 400 V AC.

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.

IEC 60034 (all parts), Rotating electrical machines

IEC 60079 (all parts), Explosive atmospheres

IEC 60092-101: Electrical installations in ships - Part 101: Definitions and general requirements

IEC 60092-201:2019, Electrical installations in ships - Part 201: System design - General

IEC 60092-301, Electrical installations in ships - Part 301: Equipment - Generators and motors

IEC 60092-302-2, Electrical installations in ships - Part 302-2: Low voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies - Marine power

IEC 60092-352, Electrical installations in ships - Part 352: Choice and installation of electrical cables

IEC 60092-401, Electrical installations in ships - Part 401: Installation and test of completed installation

IEC 60092-504:2016, Electrical installations in ships - Part 504: Automation, control and instrumentation

IEC 60146 (all parts), Semiconductor convertors - General requirements and line commutated convertors

IEC 60309-1, Plugs, fixed or portable socket-outlets and appliance inlets for industrial purposes - Part 1: General requirements

IEC 60309-5:2017, Plugs, socket-outlets and couplers for industrial purposes - Part 5: Dimensional compatibility and interchangeability requirements for plugs, socket-outlets, ship connectors and ship inlets for low-voltage shore connection systems (LVSC)

IEC 60332-1-2, Tests on electric and optical fibre cables under fire conditions - Part 1-2: Test for vertical flame propagation for a single insulated wire or cable - Procedure for 1 kW pre-mixed flame

IEC 60364 (all parts), Low-voltage electrical installations

IEC 60364-6, Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 6: Verification

IEC 60909 (all parts), Short-circuit currents in three-phase AC systems

IEC 60947-2, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 2: Circuit-breakers

IEC 60947-5-1, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 5-1: Control circuit devices and switching elements - Electromechanical control circuit devices

IEC 61363-1, Electrical installations of ships and mobile and fixed offshore units - Part 1: Procedures for calculating short-circuit currents in three-phase a.c.

IEC 62477-1, Safety requirements for power electronic converter systems and equipment - Part 1: General

International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS):1974, Consolidated edition 2009, Ch. II-1/D, Regulations 42, 43 and 45