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A strategic vision for European standards: the « Standardisation Package » proposals

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Why reforming standardisation now

In the next decade and beyond, European standardisation will play a crucial role in a wide variety of areas (from supporting European industrial policy and innovation, the interoperability of networks and systems in a fast developing digital society, protecting consumers / users' safety, improving accessibility of disabled and elderly people to tackling climate change)

the European standardisation system needs to be flexible, comprehensive, inclusive, efficient and technically up-to-date.



The European context

- **Europe**an Standardisation is a success story
- European standards are voluntary documents and well distinct from regulations
- The European standardisation system is managed by three independent organisations:

CEN, CENELEC and ETSI

Standardisation is an important and effective tool to support European policy and legislation



Policy context

- Europe 2020 Flagships:
 - Industrial Policy
 - Innovation Union
 - Digital Agenda
 - Resource Efficiency
 - Trade
- Standardisation is one of the twelve key actions of the 2011 Single Market Act (a comprehensive set of policy and legislative initiatives to strengthen the EU Single Market)
- Disability Strategy (equal opportunities for people with disabilities)



Developed after wide consultation

- Public consultations
- Express Report (Issued in Feb 2010 Expert

Panel for the Review of the European Standardisation System)

- Own initiative report European Parliament
- --->Previous Council conclusions



What is in the Standardisation Package?

Adopted by the Commission on 1st June 2011

It comprises:

- Political communication with a strategic vision on standardisation [COM(2011) 311 final]
- Proposal for a Regulation [COM(2011) 315 final]
- Impact assessment



- 1. Political communication with a strategic vision on standardisation
- 2. Proposal for a Regulation

Communication

- Contains a list of 29 legislative and nonlegislative actions
- Major fields of action:
 - Industrial policy & innovation
 - Key societal challenges
 - Inclusive standard-setting process
 - Standards for services
 - ICT standards and interoperability
 - European standards in the global market



Industrial Policy and Innovation

- Clarifying and strengthening the relationship between standardisation, innovation and research
- EC planning process will be revamped (annual work programme to be established after stakeholder consultation)
- Standard-setting should be accelerated and simplified (esp. for innovative products and services):
 - Target: reduction of average time by 50% in 2020
 - Financial support to help European Standard Organisations reach this target but linked to performance



Industrial Policy and Innovation (Actions)

- 1. **PLANNING**: the Commission will establish annual work programme
- 2. **SPEED**: the Commission will demand quick elaboration of ENs for innovative products and services
- 3. <u>FUNDING</u>: funding of ESOs conditional on performance criteria and objectives
- 4. **RESEARCH**: impartial, sound and balanced scientific evidence for standards with a scientific component
- 5. **EDUCATION**: awareness and education about standardisation and potential links with research



Key Societal Challenges

- Consumer protection
- Improved accessibility of disabled and elderly people
- Climate change
- Resource efficiency
- Security and civil protection
- Protection of personal data and individuals' privacy



Key Societal Challenges(Actions)

- GPSD (General Product Safety Directive): revision of the GPSD by the Commission in 2012
- 7. STRATEGIC USE of standards in support of environmental and accessibility legislation and in the field of civil security and protection
- 8. **INVOLVEMENT**: ensuring the effective involvement of stakeholders, environmental NGOs and representatives of disabled and elderly people in standardisation at national level
- 9. **RELEVANT CONTENT**: standards should take full account of consumer, environmental and accessibility



Inclusive Standards Development Process

- Not all SMEs and societal stakeholders are sufficiently represented in the standardisation process yet
- The Commission will continue to support financially the participation of SMEs/societal stakeholders to European standardisation
- the Commission invites the Member States, the ESOs and the national standards bodies to try to accommodate the needs of all stakeholders



Inclusive Standards Development Process (Actions)

- 10. INCLUSION: more inclusive process, the so-called 'ALTERNATIVE PRODUCTION LINE', esp. for items of particular public interest
- 11. WTO TBT PRINCIPLES: to ensure that National Standard Bodies comply with them and are monitored
- 12. PEER REVIEW: to check, inter alia, on the participation of all stakeholders
- 13. NATIONAL SUPPORT: support to participation of national SME representative organisations and national societal stakeholders
- 14. SALES POLICY: special rates and bundles of standards at reduced price for SME and societal stakeholders
- 15. EUROPEAN SUPPORT: financial support to European associations of SME and societal stakeholders



Single Market for Services

- Although the European economy is relying more and more on services, European standardisation has not followed
- Standards have a great potential to improve interoperability and quality of services → the wish is to use standardisation in order to support a single market for services, in the same way it is supporting the single market on goods
- Standards for services are included in the scope of the draft Regulation on standardisation



Single Market for Services (Actions)

- 16. <u>SERVICES</u>: standards for services included in the scope of the draft Regulation
- 17. SERVICES MANDATES: the Commission will request the development of relevant voluntary standards for the service sector
- 18. HIGH LEVEL GROUP: the Commission will set up a High Level Group on Business Services which will also examine standards issues



ICT and Interoperability

- ICT accounts for 5% of European GDP
- The majority of technical specifications are not prepared by the ESOs, but by fora and consortia
- The Commission's main concern is to ensure interoperability so that Europe reaps the full benefits of ICT
- Proposal to allow referencing of ICT technical specifications, responding to certain criteria, in public procurement
- Stronger cooperation between the ESOs and fora/consortia



ICT and Interoperability (Actions)

- 19. PUBLIC PROCUREMENT: referencing of ICT standards
- **INTEROPERABILITY**: increased use of selected ICT standards in EU policies to ensure it
- 21. MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM: the EC will create it to implement the standardisation policy in the ICT field
- 22. NATIONAL COMMITMENT: increased use of ICT standards in national public procurement for ICT
- 23. <u>INTEGRATION</u> of ICT standards into the European standardisation system



European Standards in the global market

- Standards increase global exchanges
- Primacy of international standards
- European standards should be identical to international ones as much as possible, and home-grown ENs should be prepared only when the international ones are lacking
- European proactive and leading role in the international standards bodies
- Standardisation experts in the countries with a strategic trade dimension for the EU



Standards to increase EU competitiveness (Actions)

- 24. INTERNATIONAL CONVERGENCE: promotion of international standards in the context of regulatory dialogues and trade negotiations
- **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**: to involve more countries in developing international standards
- **STANDARDISATION EXPERTS**: in countries with a strategic trade dimension
- EUROPEAN LEADERSHIP: at international standardisation level in areas where Europe is a global leader
- 28. ONE VOICE FOR EUROPE: the 3 ESOs should increasingly act jointly in international matters



Independent Review

- At the latest by 2013
- To measure and assess whether the strategic objectives of the strategy are being achieved
- Main objective: to assess if, in a longer term perspective, the European standardisation system is able to adapt to the quickly evolving environment and to contribute to Europe's strategic internal and external objectives



- Political communication with a strategic vision on standardisation
- 2. Proposal for a Regulation

Proposal for Regulation (1)

Consolidated legal basis for European standardisation which:

Replaces Decisions 1673/2006/EC and 87/95/EC, and part of Directive 98/34/EC

Amends several Directives (re: procedure for objections to harmonised standards)



Proposal for Regulation (2)

- Extend definitions and scope to services
- Ensure cooperation between NSBs on draft standards and work programmes (Articles 3-4)
- Increase Stakeholder participation:
 - An obligation for ESOs (Article 5)
 - For stakeholder organisations qualifying criteria in Annex III (one each for SMEs, consumers, environmental and social interests)



Proposal for Regulation (3)

Planning, mandates and objections

- European standardisation work programme adopted by the Commission: list of future mandates (Article 6)
- Mandates (= standardisation requests) deadlines for ESOs to accept and Commission to make funding available (Article 7)
- Objections to harmonised standards (Article 8): always applicable unless specific procedure in other Union acts (Article 22)



Proposal for Regulation (4)

Recognition of ICT standards for public procurement (Articles 9 and 10)

- Based on proposals from Member States or Commission
- Multi-stakeholder platform will give advice: expert working group following call for expressions of interest (see communication)
- Qualifying Criteria: Annex II (openness, consensus, transparency, maintenance, availability, IPR FRAND (fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory) licensing policy, relevance, neutrality and stability, quality)



Proposal for Regulation (5)

Financing:

- **ESOs**:
 - Eligible activities for financing (Article 11)
 - Operating grants (Article 13(2)(b))
 - Lump sums for standards (Article 13(4))
- Stakeholder organisations:
 - Eligible activities for financing (Article 12)
 - Operating grants (Article 13(2)(b) + Annex III)
 - Action grants (Article 13(2)(a))



Proposal for Regulation (6)

- Delegated acts (to be adopted by the Commission): amendments of the annexes (Articles 16-17)
- New committee (Article 18)
 - Formal role: objections to harmonised standards
 - Informal role: input and advice on standardisation issues (e.g. work programme)



Proposal for Regulation (7)

- Proposal to be adopted by European Parliament and Council, following advice of European Economic and Social Committee and national Parliaments (ordinary legislative procedure)
- Entry into force in 2013?



Conclusions

- General objectives:
 - Partnership with ESOs of essential importance for the EU
 - Processes should be accelerated and simplified while ensuring inclusiveness
 - Legal framework for services standardisation
 - Accept reality of ICT Fora & Consortia standards if they meet quality criteria
- Questions?



WEB ADDRESSES

More information can be found at:

European Standardisation Policy:

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/europeanstandards/standardisation-policy/index_en.htm



Thank you for your attention!

