

Public Consultation on the proposal for a revision of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012, also called the 'EU Standardisation Regulation'

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

A

Introduction

Purpose of this public consultation

This consultation relates to the proposal for a revision of [Regulation \(EU\) No 1025/2012](#), also called the 'EU Standardisation Regulation'. The Standardisation Regulation sets the legal basis for using standardisation to support EU legislation and policies, governing how the European Standardisation System contributes to the Single Market and to other EU priorities. It defines the roles of European Standardisation Organisations (ESOs)[1], National Standardisation Bodies (NSBs), Member States and the Commission in the development of European standards (with specific provisions dedicated to the category of harmonised standards, which play a crucial role in the Single Market) and other standardisation deliverables (e.g., technical specifications), and how stakeholders can participate in the process. European standards play an important part in the functioning of the Single Market by aligning national standards and preventing multiple and potentially contradicting national approaches to standards. Harmonised standards are a specific type of European standards, which help businesses apply the requirements of EU law by providing a presumption of conformity to products respecting them.

The Commission announced that it would revise the Standardisation Regulation in the [2025 EU Competitiveness Compass](#), with the aim of making standard-setting processes 'faster and more accessible, in particular for SMEs and startups'. As recognised in the [2022 EU Standardisation Strategy](#), the EU's competitiveness, technological sovereignty and ability to protect its values and interests increasingly rely on its ability to deliver fast and accessible harmonised standards and on its influence as a global standard-setter.

The results of the recent [Evaluation of Regulation \(EU\) 1025/2012](#) showed that the Regulation has improved the delivery of (harmonised) standards for EU policy purposes. Yet, major challenges remain, and the framework struggles to meet evolving market and policy needs. These challenges relate in particular to the speed and responsiveness to innovation of the European standardisation system, balanced stakeholder participation, accessibility of (harmonised) standards and the EU's impact on international standardisation. The Commission will carry out an impact assessment to assess potential policy options to address these challenges, their possible effects and viability.

The focus of this consultation is specifically on standards developed to support EU law or policies, including harmonised standards (rather than other industry standards).

[1] These are CEN, CENELEC and ETSI.

B About you

* 1 Language of my contribution

- Bulgarian
- Croatian
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Estonian
- Finnish
- French
- German
- Greek
- Hungarian
- Irish
- Italian
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Maltese
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Romanian
- Slovak
- Slovenian
- Spanish
- Swedish

* 2 I am giving my contribution as

- Academic/research institution

- Business association
- Company/business
- Consumer organisation
- EU citizen
- Environmental organisation
- Non-EU citizen
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- Public authority
- Trade union
- Other

*** 3 First name**

Alexis

*** 4 Surname**

Kuhl

*** 5 Email (this won't be published)**

alexis.kuhl@europanel.org

*** 9 Organisation name**

255 character(s) maximum

European Panel Federation

*** 10 Organisation size**

- Micro (1 to 9 employees)
- Small (10 to 49 employees)
- Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- Large (250 or more)

11 Transparency register number

Check if your organisation is on the transparency register. It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

* 12 Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

This list does not represent the official position of the European institutions with regard to the legal status or policy of the entities mentioned. It is a harmonisation of often divergent lists and practices.

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Afghanistan | <input type="radio"/> Djibouti | <input type="radio"/> Libya | <input type="radio"/> Saint Martin |
| <input type="radio"/> Åland Islands | <input type="radio"/> Dominica | <input type="radio"/> Liechtenstein | <input type="radio"/> Saint Pierre and Miquelon |
| <input type="radio"/> Albania | <input type="radio"/> Dominican Republic | <input type="radio"/> Lithuania | <input type="radio"/> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| <input type="radio"/> Algeria | <input type="radio"/> Ecuador | <input type="radio"/> Luxembourg | <input type="radio"/> Samoa |
| <input type="radio"/> American Samoa | <input type="radio"/> Egypt | <input type="radio"/> Macau | <input type="radio"/> San Marino |
| <input type="radio"/> Andorra | <input type="radio"/> El Salvador | <input type="radio"/> Madagascar | <input type="radio"/> São Tomé and Príncipe |
| <input type="radio"/> Angola | <input type="radio"/> Equatorial Guinea | <input type="radio"/> Malawi | <input type="radio"/> Saudi Arabia |
| <input type="radio"/> Anguilla | <input type="radio"/> Eritrea | <input type="radio"/> Malaysia | <input type="radio"/> Senegal |
| <input type="radio"/> Antarctica | <input type="radio"/> Estonia | <input type="radio"/> Maldives | <input type="radio"/> Serbia |
| <input type="radio"/> Antigua and Barbuda | <input type="radio"/> Eswatini | <input type="radio"/> Mali | <input type="radio"/> Seychelles |
| <input type="radio"/> Argentina | <input type="radio"/> Ethiopia | <input type="radio"/> Malta | <input type="radio"/> Sierra Leone |
| <input type="radio"/> Armenia | <input type="radio"/> Falkland Islands | <input type="radio"/> Marshall Islands | <input type="radio"/> Singapore |
| <input type="radio"/> Aruba | <input type="radio"/> Faroe Islands | <input type="radio"/> Martinique | <input type="radio"/> Sint Maarten |
| <input type="radio"/> Australia | <input type="radio"/> Fiji | <input type="radio"/> Mauritania | <input type="radio"/> Slovakia |
| <input type="radio"/> Austria | <input type="radio"/> Finland | <input type="radio"/> Mauritius | <input type="radio"/> Slovenia |
| <input type="radio"/> Azerbaijan | <input type="radio"/> France | <input type="radio"/> Mayotte | <input type="radio"/> Solomon Islands |
| <input type="radio"/> Bahamas | <input type="radio"/> French Guiana | <input type="radio"/> Mexico | <input type="radio"/> Somalia |
| <input type="radio"/> Bahrain | <input type="radio"/> French Polynesia | <input type="radio"/> Micronesia | <input type="radio"/> South Africa |
| <input type="radio"/> Bangladesh | <input type="radio"/> French Southern and Antarctic Lands | <input type="radio"/> Moldova | <input type="radio"/> South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands |

- Barbados
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Belize
- Benin
- Bermuda
- Bhutan

- Bolivia
- Bonaire Saint Eustatius and Saba
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Bouvet Island
- Brazil
- British Indian Ocean Territory
- British Virgin Islands
- Brunei
- Bulgaria

- Burkina Faso
- Burundi

- Cambodia

- Cameroon
- Canada
- Cape Verde

- Gabon
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Gibraltar
- Greece
- Greenland

- Grenada
- Guadeloupe

- Guam

- Guatemala
- Guernsey
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau

- Guyana

- Haiti
- Heard Island and McDonald Islands

- Honduras
- Hong Kong

- Hungary

- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia

- Monaco
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Montserrat
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Myanmar/Burma

- Namibia
- Nauru

- Nepal

- Netherlands
- New Caledonia
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua

- Niger

- Nigeria
- Niue

- Norfolk Island
- Northern Mariana Islands
- North Korea
- North Macedonia
- Norway
- Oman

- South Korea
- South Sudan
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Svalbard and Jan Mayen
- Sweden
- Switzerland

- Syria

- Taiwan
- Tajikistan
- Tanzania
- Thailand

- The Gambia

- Timor-Leste
- Togo

- Tokelau
- Tonga

- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Türkiye
- Turkmenistan

- Cayman Islands
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile
- China
- Christmas Island
- Clipperton
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo
- Cook Islands
- Costa Rica
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Croatia
- Cuba
- Curaçao
- Cyprus
- Czechia
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Denmark
- Iran
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Isle of Man
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jersey
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Kosovo
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan
- Laos
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Palestine
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Pitcairn Islands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Puerto Rico
- Qatar
- Réunion
- Romania
- Russia
- Rwanda
- Saint Barthélemy
- Saint Helena
Ascension and
Tristan da Cunha
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States
- United States
Minor Outlying
Islands
- Uruguay
- US Virgin Islands
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City
- Venezuela
- Vietnam
- Wallis and Futuna
- Western Sahara
- Yemen
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

The Commission will publish all contributions to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your details published or to remain anonymous when your contribution is published. **For the purpose of transparency, the type of respondent (for example, ‘business association, ‘consumer association’, ‘EU citizen’) country of origin, organisation name and size, and its transparency register number, are always published. Your e-mail address will never be published.** Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you. Privacy options default based on the type of respondent selected

* 14 Contribution publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

Anonymous

Only organisation details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published as received. Your name will not be published. Please do not include any personal data in the contribution itself if you want to remain anonymous.

Public

Organisation details and respondent details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published. Your name will also be published.

I agree with the [personal data protection provisions](#)

D Involvement in standardisation

17 How familiar are you with the European Standardisation System (ESS) and standardisation practices in general?

Maximum 1 selection(s)

- No or limited knowledge
- Moderate knowledge
- Expert knowledge

18 What is your involvement in European standardisation?

Select all that apply

- My organisation uses harmonised standards
- My organisation uses other types of European standardisation deliverables
- I participate in technical work on standardisation
- I represent the interests of organisations involved in standardisation
- My organisation is active in education and/or research relating to standardisation
- Other

20 Why does your organisation use standards?

Please rank the reasons below from most important to least important.

Use drag&drop or the up/down buttons to change the order or accept the initial order.

<input type="checkbox"/>	To benefit from the presumption of conformity and demonstrate compliance with EU law.
<input type="checkbox"/>	To facilitate the development or manufacturing of products.
<input type="checkbox"/>	To facilitate the conformity assessment of products.
<input type="checkbox"/>	To ensure the quality and safety of my products or services.
<input type="checkbox"/>	To cater for the requests or needs of customers or consumers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	To conduct research activities.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other

26 What are the main reasons you or your organisation participate in standardisation work?

To represent sectoral industry interests.

27 Do you or your organisation receive EU funding to participate in standardisation activities?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

28 Does your organisation want to play a more active role in the European standardisation system?

- Yes, my organisation thinks that it can benefit from participating more actively in European standardisation.
- No, my organisation does not think this is necessary.
- Don't know

29 What potential benefits does your organisation expect from more active participation in standardisation?

30 Do you consider investment in standardisation (via direct participation and/or financial support) by the following actors to be sufficient?

	More than Sufficient	Sufficient	Insufficient	Don't know
Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
European Commission	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Industry	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Academia & research & technology organisations (RTOs)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Civil society	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

31 In your opinion, in which of these areas has the Standardisation Regulation been effective in its contributions?

You can select multiple choices

- Supporting a fast delivery of harmonised standards.
- Supporting a fast delivery of European standards.
- Supporting a fast delivery of other standardisation deliverables
- Guaranteeing that standards are easily available and accessible.
- Ensuring a balanced stakeholder participation in the development of European standards.
- Supporting the EU's role as a global standard-setter.
- Contributing to the international competitiveness of EU businesses.

Other

E Speed and responsiveness to innovation

The results of the evaluation of the Standardisation Regulation highlight slow, complex processes, delays due to lengthy quality assessments, limited digitisation, and insufficient flexibility in finding alternatives when (harmonised) standards are not available in a timely manner.

The Commission aims to make the standardisation process faster and more flexible. In this section, we invite you to share your experience with the speed of delivering harmonised standards and suggest the most effective ways to improve it.

33 Have you experienced situations where harmonised standards were unavailable or delayed in their availability?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

34 Have you encountered situations where other European standards or standardisation deliverables were unavailable or delayed?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

35 How often have you experienced the unavailability or delayed availability of harmonised standards? How did your organisation adapt to these challenges? Please share specific examples, including in terms of quantifiable financial costs on your organisation.

36 How often have you experienced the unavailability or delayed availability of other European standards or standardisation deliverables? How did your organisation adapt to these situations? Please share specific examples, including in terms of quantifiable financial costs on your organisation.

37 Please share your views on the following approaches to improve speed and flexibility of standardisation processes.

	Level of agreement	Expected benefits for me /my organisation	Expected costs for me /my organisation
There should be stronger mechanisms, such as mandatory deadlines paired with penalties, to enforce timely delivery of requested (harmonised) standards.	Somewhat disagree	Low	Don't know
There should be more flexibility in the way (harmonised) standards are developed and delivered, including dedicated and simplified formats and procedures for (harmonised) standards requested to support EU law; use of alternative types of standardisation deliverables instead of standards; recourse to other standardisation bodies; open calls procedures for obtaining standards.	Strongly disagree	Very low	Don't know
There should be fast-track procedures to develop and deliver priority standards.	Somewhat disagree	Low	Don't know
The Commission's procedures for the request, evaluation and citation of (harmonised) standards should be simplified.	Somewhat agree	High	Don't know
When standards or other standardisation deliverables are requested by the Commission, there should be strict, transparent and enforceable deadlines to be followed.	Somewhat disagree	Moderate	Don't know
Simplified procedures and consolidation of texts by default should be applied when existing standards are amended.	Neutral	Moderate	Don't know
The procedures for drafting or editing a standard should be fully digitised. For example, information exchange during the drafting process should only take place in a digital format.	Somewhat disagree	Very low	Don't know
There should be more and earlier involvement from Commission experts throughout the standardisation process to ensure that draft standards meet all legal requirements.	Somewhat agree	High	Don't know
There should be better use of existing standards developed outside the European Standardisation System, provided they are appropriately adapted to meet essential requirements and subject to a set of criteria (e.g. inclusiveness, transparency).	Neutral	Don't know	Don't know

When using standards from recognised international standardisation bodies such as ISO, IEC and ITU, there should be a faster adaptation, adoption and take-up in the EU system.	Somewhat disagree	Low	Don't know
The Commission should have the option to request the development of new standards by actors beyond the existing European Standardisation Organisations, provided that they work in an inclusive manner with balanced participation of relevant European stakeholders.	Strongly disagree	Low	Don't know
All (harmonised) standards should follow the same strict template and format to improve readability (including machine-readability) and understanding of its main components.	Neutral	Moderate	Don't know

38

What measures could be implemented when there are no harmonised standards or when such standards are delayed or unavailable at the time of applicability of the legislation they are supporting? For example: common specifications, interim solutions, use of previous standards.

General safety rules that align with the CPR.

39

What measures could be implemented when there are no other European standards or when such standards are delayed or unavailable at the time of applicability of the legislation they are supporting? For example: use of implementing acts, interim solutions, use of previous standards.

General safety rules that align with the CPR.

40 Please share your views on the following approaches related to the role of the European Standardisation Organisation (ESOs).

	Agreement	Expected benefits for me /my organisation	Expected costs for me /my organisation
The list of European Standardisation Organisations in Annex I of the Regulation should be reviewed regularly to verify if the ESOs still fulfil the conditions to have this status, and/or to add new ESOs.	Neutral	Low	Don't know
There should be a set of clear criteria that standardisation organisations must meet to be recognised as an ESO.	Strongly agree	High	Don't know
The standardisation framework should be opened to allow other organisations or consortia to respond to specific standardisation requests alongside the recognised ESOs, provided they meet a set of pre-defined criteria, such as inclusiveness, ensuring the quality of their work.	Strongly disagree	Very low	Don't know

41 What other measures do you propose to improve speed and responsiveness to innovation of the development of European standards?

F Inclusiveness of the standardisation process

Regarding achieving a balanced stakeholder participation in standardisation work, several barriers remain, in particular the lack of financial support and incentives for EU SMEs, startups, civil society and academia. Some organisations may lack the awareness, skills and resources to participate effectively, and are therefore underrepresented in the standardisation process. This is particularly acute in complex technical domains where working with standards requires scarce specialist knowledge.

In this section, we ask you to assess which measures you deem most relevant to improve an inclusive stakeholders' participation.

42 To what extent do you agree that standardisation activities are conducted in an inclusive manner, with balanced participation of all relevant stakeholders?

	Response
At national level, managed by national standardisation bodies.	Neutral
At European level, managed by European standardisation organisations:	Neutral
At international level, managed by international standardisation bodies:	Neutral

43 How familiar are you with current or planned standardisation projects concerning European standards or other European standardisation deliverables that affect your organisation?

(e.g. the launch of a new working group)

- Fully aware
- Partly aware
- Neutral
- Partly unaware
- Fully unaware
- Don't know

44 Please share your views on the following potential measures to improve inclusiveness and stakeholder participation.

	Expected benefit for me
--	-------------------------

Proposed measure	Level of agreement	/my organisation
Measures such as financial support or free access are needed to better support participation of experts representing SMEs in technical committees.	Somewhat agree	Moderate
Measures such as financial support or free access are needed to better support participation of experts representing civil society in technical committees.	Somewhat agree	Moderate
Increased capacity building available for European experts interested in participating in standardisation activities. This could include training courses on how to participate in standardisation work or awareness building on financing opportunities.	Somewhat agree	Moderate
Increased transparency regarding the stakeholders involved in technical committees and working groups developing (harmonised) standards.	Neutral	<input type="radio"/> Very high <input type="radio"/> High <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Low <input type="radio"/> Very low <input type="radio"/> Don't know
An obligation on ESOs and NSBs to ensure a minimum share of specific stakeholder interest in standardisation bodies and technical committees co-financed by the EU. For example, this could include a minimum share of SME representatives and balanced voting rights.	Somewhat disagree	Moderate
Voting rights for SMEs, consumers and other societal stakeholders (Annex III) in the standardisation process.	Strongly disagree	Moderate
Accessible, simplified guidance to SMEs and other stakeholders to help new entrants find, understand and engage with standards. This could include tools like an AI-based standardisation assistant or a dedicated FAQ page.	Somewhat agree	Moderate

45 What additional measures would you propose to improve inclusiveness and ensure balanced participation in standardisation?

Stakeholder groups would need representatives and not individual participation. There might be a need to fund such interest groups to gather consensus before interacting with the standards work.

Also making the drafting process publicly available and more visible might also encourage more interaction, however the issue with this is that individuals might come from an uninformed standpoint and their comments could be almost automatically rejected

G Access to standards

Case law confirms that harmonised standards are part of EU law, and that the principles of transparency and accessibility apply. Requirements in the current framework to encourage and facilitate access to standards have proven insufficient. Ensuring accessibility – especially for citizens, public authorities and SMEs – is therefore a matter of legal compliance and fair competition.

In this section, we ask you to share your views on how to improve access to harmonised standards.

46 To what extent do you agree with the following statements concerning your experience with access to harmonised standards?

	Response
<p>It is difficult to identify the legally relevant content of a harmonised standard which is needed for presumption of conformity.</p> <p><i>Legally relevant content is the specific content from the standard that provides the technical details on how the legal requirements of EU legislation can be implemented.</i></p>	<input type="text" value="Somewhat disagree"/>
<p>Harmonised standards are too long and complex.</p>	<input type="text" value="Somewhat disagree"/>
<p>It is easy to find which harmonised standard(s) best fit to my/my organisation's needs.</p>	<input type="text" value="Strongly disagree"/>
<p>Harmonised standards sufficiently reflect the state of the art.</p>	<input type="text" value="Somewhat agree"/>
<p>Having more options of standards to choose from would be beneficial.</p>	<input type="text" value="Strongly disagree"/>

47 Please share your views on the following statements related to potential measures to improve access to standards.

Potential measures	Level of agreement	Expected benefits for me /my organisation	Expected costs for me/my organisation
The legally relevant content of standards should be published and freely accessible by default.	<input type="text" value="Somewhat agree"/>	<input type="text" value="Low"/>	<input type="text" value="Don't know"/>
Free access to a simplified summary of a standard's content would be useful.	<input type="text" value="Somewhat agree"/>	<input type="text" value="Low"/>	<input type="text" value="Don't know"/>
Accessing only the legally relevant content of harmonised standards in the OJEU is sufficient for my work.	<input type="text" value="Strongly disagree"/>	<input type="radio"/> Very high <input type="radio"/> High <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Low <input type="radio"/> Very low <input type="radio"/> Don't know	<input type="radio"/> Very high <input type="radio"/> High <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Low <input type="radio"/> Very low <input type="radio"/> Don't know
Access to standards supporting EU law in one's own language is important.	<input type="radio"/> Strongly agree <input type="radio"/> Somewhat agree <input type="radio"/> Neutral <input type="radio"/> Somewhat disagree <input type="radio"/> Strongly disagree <input type="radio"/> Don't know	<input type="text" value="Very low"/>	<input type="text" value="Very low"/>

H EU's role in global standard-setting

While the EU has traditionally had a strong footprint in international standardisation activities, other countries and regions have become increasingly assertive and are using standards to give their industries a competitive advantage. In this section, we want you to share which measures you deem most relevant to strengthen the EU's role in global standard-setting.

48 To what extent do you agree that, in your field of expertise, the EU has a strong influence on standardisation internationally?

- Strongly agree
- Somewhat agree
- Neutral
- Somewhat disagree
- Strongly disagree
- Don't know

49 Please indicate your thoughts on the following potential measures to strengthening the EU's role in international and global standard-setting.

Potential measure	Level of agreement	Expected benefits for me /my organisation	Expected costs for me /my organisation
Measures such as financial support and capacity building are needed to improve participation of experts representing SMEs or civil society from the EU in technical committees at the international level.	Somewhat agree	Low	Don't know
The EU should introduce a systematic monitoring action on new and on-going international standardisation activities and an intervention system to better protect EU values in international standardisation when needed.	Strongly disagree	Low	Don't know
The EU should prioritise financial support and other types of incentives to European stakeholders active in developing standards in emerging technologies.	Neutral	<input type="radio"/> Very high <input type="radio"/> High <input type="radio"/> Moderate <input type="radio"/> Low <input type="radio"/> Very low <input type="radio"/> Don't know	Don't know
There should be measures to increase cooperation and coordination between European stakeholders in international standards organisations.	Strongly disagree	Low	Don't know
The EU should build structural alliances with like-minded partners at the international level to amplify its values and strategic goals.	Strongly disagree	Low	Don't know

50 What aspects should be evaluated when considering the legislative use of international standards at EU level? (several options)

- None, international standards should be taken up in support of EU legislation whenever possible
- Alignment with EU values, notably its Charter of Fundamental Rights
- Impact on international competitiveness of EU companies
- Compatibility with EU policy objectives, including strategic autonomy, health, safety and performance requirements, green and digital transition
- Inclusiveness of the development process of the international standard
- Reflecting the recognised technological and legal state of the art in the EU
- Other

52 What other measures do you propose to strengthen the EU's influence in international and global standardisation?

None, this is already done where it is deemed necessary.

53 Do you think the Commission or another EU entity should be more or less involved in the following activities when carried out at international level?

	Response
Prioritisation of key standardisation projects	More
Support for pre-normative research	More
Assessment of proposed harmonised standards	More
Coordination of EU participation in international standardisation	No change
Collaboration with international partners on standardisation	No change
Promotion of skills and education in standardisation	More
Active and direct participation in standardisation activities	More

I Final Remarks

54

You have reached the end of this questionnaire. If, in your opinion, specific points have not been sufficiently covered or were even left out, please provide any further comments or additional information here:

There does seem to be a misconception that the standardisation process is not functioning correctly however in our sector we are still developing standards where we need to in response to changing regulatory and market needs without issues and without big delays. The main delays came due to the lack of harmonised standards passing through the EC system.

The one area that could potentially be improved is representation from groups such as SMEs , the EC /governments and wider society. That said there is no barriers to joining the standards work except finding the correct persons to understand and engage in the activities on a voluntary basis where such work might take them away from their fee earning work.

55 Would you be interested in participating in a targeted consultation?

- Yes
- No

56 If you would be willing to be contacted for a targeted consultation, please leave your email address below:

alexis.kuhl@europanelts.org

57 You may upload any additional documents (e.g. position papers) to support your contribution to this consultation.

Please note that any uploaded material will be published alongside your response to the questionnaire which is the essential input to this public consultation. The document is an optional complement and serves as additional background reading to better understand your position.

Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed

Contact

GROW-H3@ec.europa.eu

