

STANDARDS EVOLUTION WORKSHOP

The role of standards in the
evolving European airspace

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Evolution of the European standardisation framework



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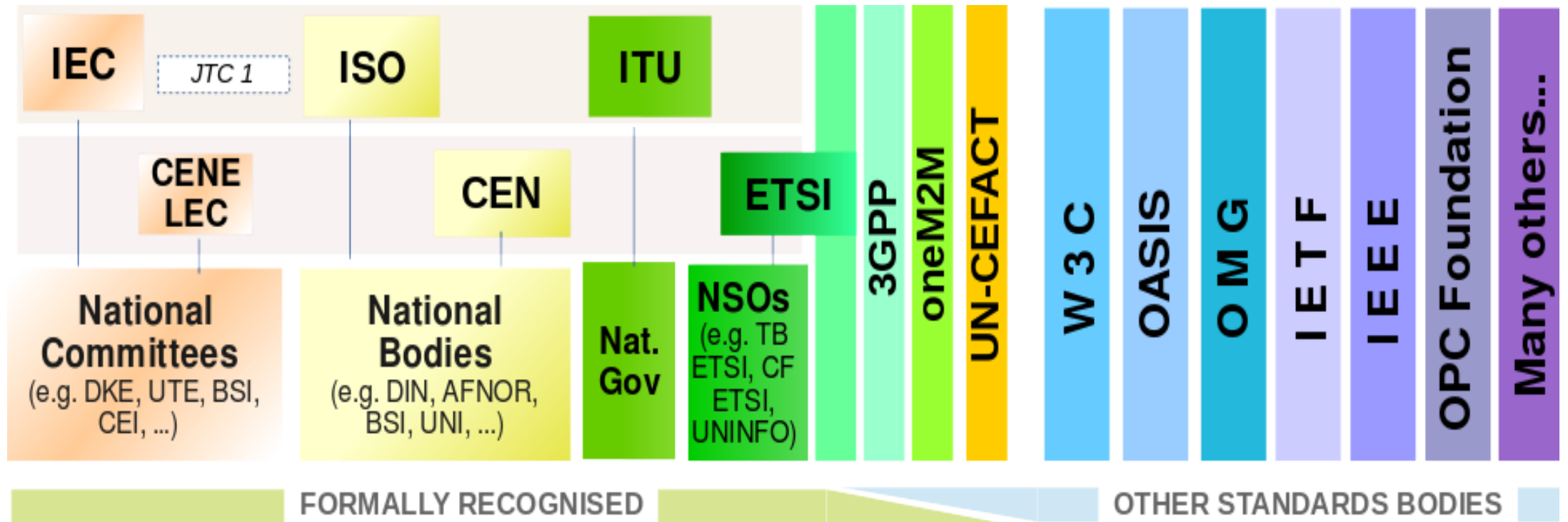
Standardisation is a form of self regulation

→ *Interested parties come together and agree voluntarily on technical matters*

↓
Compete more efficiently by ensuring the interoperability of their products



High-level overview of the global standardisation ecosystem



European standardisation ...

...is founded on the WTO principles of coherence, transparency, openness, consensus, voluntary application, independence from special interests, efficiency;

...supports the Single Market by eliminating technical barriers to trade, and facilitating the free movement of goods and services, network interoperability, means of communication, technological development and innovation.

Standards – Market Tool

Standardisation: voluntary activity of private bodies, mostly without a direct regulatory link

- Most standards are developed on industry's initiative, by industry experts, for the use of industry, and using the financial resources of the industry
- European standards have a key role for the competitiveness of the European industry
- Economic contribution of standards to the economies of EU Member States up to **1% of national GDP**



Standards – Legislative Tool

- **Single European Act:** Internal Market to be completed by Dec 1992 => need for new legislative techniques
- **Resolution on new approach** to technical harmonisation and standards:
 - Legislative harmonisation *limited to essential requirements*
 - Technical specifications laid down in hENs
 - Products manufactured in compliance with hENs benefit from presumptive conformity
 - Application of hENs remains voluntary
- **New Legislative Framework (NLF)**



Standards are not Legislation!!!

Standards :

1. Voluntary
2. Consensual
3. Developed by independent organisations
4. Revised every 5 years
5. Provide specifications and test methods (interoperability, safety, quality, etc.)



Legislation :

1. Mandatory
2. Imposed by Law
3. Established by public authorities
4. Revised when legislators decide
5. Sets requirements to protect public interests

Why European standards are special?

European standards (ENs) support the functioning of the internal market

- **One EN replaces 34 different national standards:** one product-one standard, priority to international ones
- National Standards Bodies are obliged to **adopt ENs as national standards** and **withdraw any conflicting ones**
- **The system is transparent, stable and predictable**

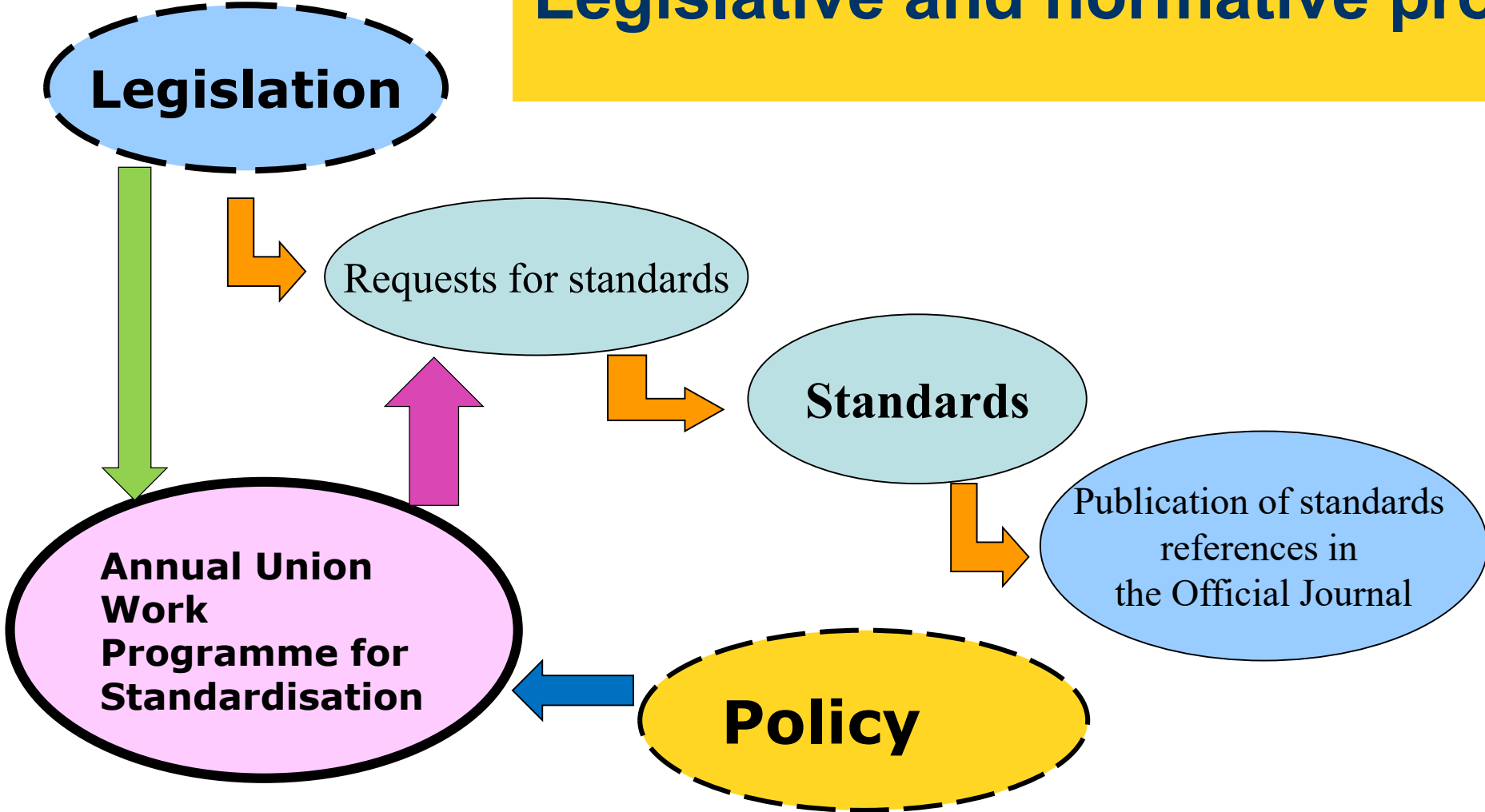


The legal basis

Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 establishes rules with regard to:

- **The cooperation** between ESOs, national standardisation bodies, Member States and the Commission
- The establishment of **European standards** and European standardisation deliverables **in support of Union legislation and policies**
- **The identification of ICT technical specifications** eligible for referencing
- **The financing of European standardisation** and stakeholder participation in European standardisation

Legislative and normative processes



Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 – requests for standards

Standardisation requests are:

- addressed to the ESOs (CEN, CENELEC, ETSI)
- in support of EU legislation and/or policies
- asking for European standards (ENs) or European standardisation deliverables
- for products and services



Annual Union Work Programme

- **Planning tool**
- Art. 8 of Reg. 1025/2012
- **An annual Communication**
- **Linked to the political agenda of the EU**
- **Strategic priorities, standardisation requests to be given, research related activities, visibility and awareness activities (one year in advance)**
- There is a specific ICT rolling plan for ICT standardisation
- For more info: http://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/european-standards/policy/index_en.htm

A coherent Framework

L 316/12 **1025/2012** Official Journal of the European Union 14.11.2012

REGULATION (EU) No 1025/2012 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 95/16/EC, 97/23/EC, 98/34/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 114 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (1),

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure (2),

Whereas:

(1) The primary objective of standardisation is the definition of voluntary technical or quality specifications with which current or future products, production processes or services may comply. Standardisation can cover various issues, such as standardisation of different grades or sizes of a particular product or technical specifications in product or service markets where compatibility and interoperability with other products or systems are essential.

(2) European standardisation also helps to boost the competitiveness of enterprises by facilitating in particular the free movement of goods and services, network interoperability, means of communication, technological development and innovation. European standardisation reinforces the global competitiveness of European industry especially when established in coordination with the international standardisation bodies, namely the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). Standards produce significant positive economic effects, for example by promoting economic interpenetration on the internal market and encouraging the development of new and improved products or markets and improved supply conditions. Standards thus normally increase competition and lower output and sales costs, benefiting economies as a whole and consumers in particular. Standards may maintain and enhance quality, provide information and ensure interoperability and compatibility, thereby increasing safety and value for consumers.


(3) European standards are adopted by the European standardisation organizations, namely CEN, Cenelec and ETSI.

(4) European standards play a very important role within the internal market for instance through the use of

standardisation process. National standardisation bodies should also encourage and facilitate the participation of stakeholders.



**MSP –
Multi-
Stakeholder
Platform**

 EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 16.6.2016
COM(2016) 357 final

Standardisation package

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The annual Union work programme for European standardisation for 2017

{SWD(2016) 185 final}

AUWP

**CoS – Committee or
Standards**



DO NOT FORGET TO VISIT OUR WEBSITE!

http://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/european-standards/index_en.htm



**Thank you
for your attention!
Any questions?
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