Procedure file

Basic information

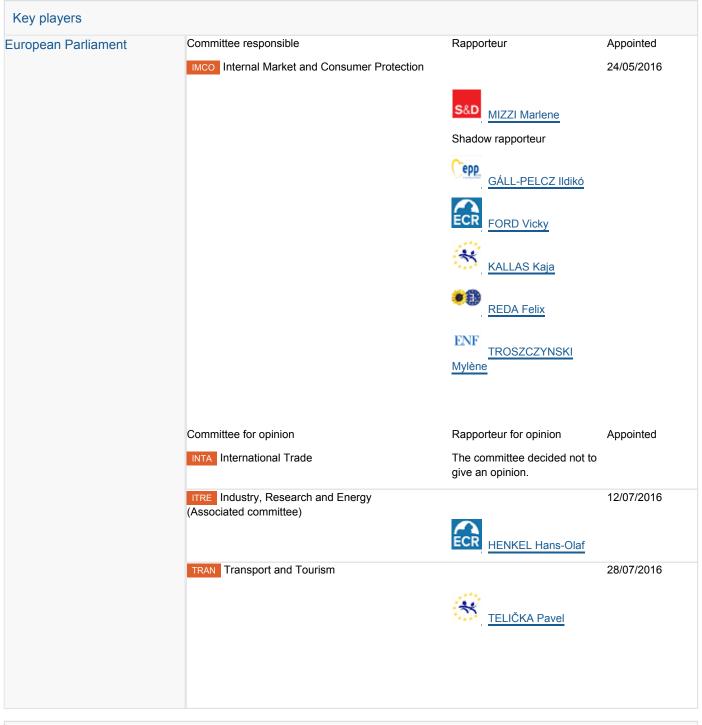|		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	2016/2274(INI)	Procedure completed

European standards - implementation of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012

See also Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 2011/0150(COD)

Subject
2.10.03 Standardisation, EC/EU standards and trade mark, certification, compliance

Key players

European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	IMCO Internal Market and Consumer Protection		24/05/2016
		S&D MIZZI Marlene	
		Shadow rapporteur	
		epp GÁLL-PELCZ Ildikó	
		ECR FORD Vicky	
		KALLAS Kaja	
		REDA Felix	
		ENF TROSZCZYNSKI Mylène	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	INTA International Trade	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	ITRE Industry, Research and Energy (Associated committee)		12/07/2016
		ECR HENKEL Hans-Olaf	
	TRAN Transport and Tourism		28/07/2016
		TELIČKA Pavel	

Key events

24/11/2016	Committee referral announced in Parliament	

24/11/2016	Referral to associated committees announced in Parliament		
30/05/2017	Vote in committee		
09/06/2017	Committee report tabled for plenary	[A8-0213/2017](#)	Summary
03/07/2017	Debate in Parliament		
04/07/2017	Results of vote in Parliament		
04/07/2017	Decision by Parliament	[T8-0278/2017](#)	Summary
04/07/2017	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2016/2274(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Strategic initiative
	See also Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 [2011/0150(COD)](#)
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 54
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 159
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	IMCO/8/08300

Documentation gateway

Committee draft report		[PE595.559](#)	04/01/2017	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		[PE599.757](#)	16/02/2017	EP	
Committee opinion	ITRE	[PE595.594](#)	29/03/2017	EP	
Committee opinion	TRAN	[PE597.623](#)	11/04/2017	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		[A8-0213/2017](#)	09/06/2017	EP	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		[T8-0278/2017](#)	04/07/2017	EP	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		[SP(2017)619](#)	01/12/2017	EC	

European standards - implementation of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012

The Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection adopted the own-initiative report by Marlene MIZZI (S&D, MT) on European Standards implementation of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012.

The Committee on Industry, Research and Energy, exercising its prerogative as an associated committee in accordance with [Article 54 of the Rules of Procedure,](#) also gave its opinion on the report.

General considerations: while welcoming the overarching Commission standardisation package, Members acknowledged that the European standardisation system is a central element in the delivery of the single market.

They advocated an open, inclusive, transparent and primarily market-driven European standardisation system open to all actors (businesses, public authorities, standardisation bodies and other interested parties).

Moreover, the European standardisation organisations (ESOs) should in all circumstances develop inclusive, sustainable, safe and high-quality standards with fair access for and treatment of all stakeholders as well as minimised impact on the environment and adequate protection of personal data and privacy.

Members considered that the EU should uphold its key role in the international standardisation system, and stressed the importance of promoting European standards at a global level when negotiating trade agreements with third countries.

Information Communication Technology (ICT) standards: the report called on the Commission to request the ESOs to contribute to high-quality interoperable and open standards and encourage their wide adoption.

Stressing the imperative need to adapt ICT standardisation policy to market and policy developments, Members recommended that the Commission and ESOs prioritise standards in the area of 5G, cloud computing, IoT, data and cybersecurity domains, as well as in that of vertical domains, such as connected and automatic driving and intelligent transport systems, smart cities, smart energy, advance manufacturing and smart living environments.

The report stressed that open standardisation processes have been effective insofar as they constitute a driver of innovation, interconnectivity and deployment of technologies based on the FRAND (fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory practices) methodology while ensuring that the standardisation process offers a level playing field.

European standards for the 21st century: Members considered that the standardisation system should be made more transparent, open and inclusive with a view to fully integrating the concerns of citizens, consumers and SMEs. They regretted that Parliament did not consult them prior to the adoption of the package, and urged the European institutions to align the different initiatives into a single strategic, holistic work programme.

The report stressed the importance of the interinstitutional dialogue for the preparation of the Annual Union Work Programme (AUWP) and encouraged efforts to involve, prior to the adoption of the AUWP, all relevant stakeholders in an Annual Standardisation Forum to discuss new fields, existing challenges and necessary improvements of the standardisation process. It urged the Commission to encourage the ESOs to ensure that market-relevant services standards reflect the increased servitisation of the economy and are developed with the aims of ensuring the safety and quality of services.

Moreover, the standardisation process in Europe must include standards that improve barrier-free accessibility to transport and transport services for people with disabilities and older people.

European Standardisation Organisations: while welcoming the role played by the ESOs, Members encouraged further initiatives to improve their openness, accessibility and transparency, and recommended that their work be guided by European interests. They considered that the use of digital tools can facilitate stakeholders participation in the development of standards and provide information about upcoming, ongoing and finalised standardisation work.

Strategic recommendations: the Commission is called upon to enhance the synergies and coordination between the European institutions, the ESOs, the NSBs and all relevant stakeholder organisations through the Annual Standardisation Forum.

Members also called on the Commission to harmonise the conditions for Annex III organisations in Regulation 1025/2012 and to ensure the removal of the de facto obstacles to their effective involvement in standardisation.

They recommended that the membership status, rights and obligations of Annex III organisations be subject to a revision with the ESOs.

The Commission is invited to:

- work with the ESOs and the NSBs to promote easy-to-use contact points of access to standards that can provide assistance and information to the users of standards regarding those which are available and their general specifications;
- develop technology-watch activities so as to identify future ICT developments that could benefit from standardisation;
- prepare a European register listing existing European standards in all official EU languages.

Lastly, Member States are encouraged to use European ICT standards in public procurement procedures.

European standards - implementation of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012

The European Parliament adopted by 629 votes to 34, with 33 abstentions, a resolution on European Standards for the 21st century.

General considerations: while welcoming the overarching Commission standardisation package, Parliament acknowledged that the European standardisation system is a central element in the delivery of the single market.

It advocated an open, inclusive, transparent and primarily market-driven European standardisation system open to all actors (businesses, public authorities, standardisation bodies and other interested parties).

Moreover, the European standardisation organisations (ESOs) should in all circumstances develop inclusive, sustainable, safe and high-quality standards with fair access for and treatment of all stakeholders as well as minimised impact on the environment and adequate protection of personal data and privacy.

The resolution stressed that open standards are essential to the further development of open government data and smart cities policies, as well as for the transport sector, and the development of multimodal transport.

In order for Europe to uphold its key role in the international standardisation system, Members stressed the importance of promoting European standards at a global level when negotiating trade agreements with third countries.

Information Communication Technology (ICT) standards: Parliament called on the Commission to request the ESOs to contribute to high-quality interoperable standards with a view to adapting ICT standardisation policy to market and policy developments.

Members recommended that the Commission and ESOs prioritise standards in the area of 5G, cloud computing, IoT, data and cybersecurity domains, as well as in that of vertical domains, such as connected and automatic driving and intelligent transport systems, smart cities, smart energy, advance manufacturing and smart living environments.

Against the background of an increased use of online banking, social networking and e-health initiatives, ICT standards need to reflect the principles of the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and the free movement of such data.

Parliament stressed that Europe should support open standardisation processes based on the FRAND (fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory practices) methodology while ensuring that the standardisation process offers a level playing field.

European standards for the 21st century: Members considered that the standardisation system should fully integrate the concerns of citizens, consumers and SMEs. They regretted that Parliament did not consult them prior to the adoption of the package, and urged the European institutions to align the different initiatives into a single strategic, holistic work programme.

The resolution stressed the importance of the interinstitutional dialogue for the preparation of the Annual Union Work Programme (AUWP) and encouraged efforts to involve, prior to the adoption of the AUWP, all relevant stakeholders in an Annual Standardisation Forum.

The ESOs should be encouraged to ensure that market-relevant services standards reflect the increased servitisation of the economy and are developed with the aims of ensuring the safety and quality of services.

Moreover, the standardisation process must include standards that improve barrier-free accessibility to transport and transport services for people with disabilities and older people.

With a view to enhancing synergies between standardisation and research communities, Members recommended the creation of a specific standardisation chapter to be developed under Horizon 2020.

European Standardisation Organisations: while welcoming the role played by the ESOs, Members encouraged further initiatives to improve their openness, accessibility and transparency. The use of digital tools can facilitate stakeholders participation in the development of standards and provide information about upcoming, ongoing and finalised standardisation work.

Strategic recommendations: the Commission is called upon to enhance the synergies and coordination between the European institutions, the ESOs, the NSBs and all relevant stakeholder organisations through the Annual Standardisation Forum.

Parliament also called on the Commission to harmonise the conditions for Annex III organisations in Regulation 1025/2012 and to ensure the removal of the de facto obstacles to their effective involvement in standardisation. It also recommended that the membership status, rights and obligations of Annex III organisations be subject to a revision with the ESOs.

The Commission is invited to:

- expedite the deployment of the necessary infrastructure, including through modernising, converting and retrofitting, for the market uptake of new technologies supported by European standards (e.g. alternative fuels infrastructure);
- work with the ESOs and the NSBs to promote easy-to-use contact points of access to standards that can provide assistance and information to the users of standards regarding those which are available and their general specifications;
- develop technology-watch activities so as to identify future ICT developments that could benefit from standardisation;
- prepare a European register listing existing European standards in all official EU languages.

Lastly, Member States are encouraged to use European ICT standards in public procurement procedures.