

Workshop on the revision of Reg. 1025/2012 for the Sherpa sub-group of the High-Level Forum on European standardisation

Monday, 13 October 2025, 14:30 – 17:30

Agenda

14:30 – 14:40	Welcome and opening of the meeting by the Chair
14:40 – 15:00	Introduction:
	the Standardisation Regulation's revision process
	- Better Regulation framework by the Commission
	- Impact assessment study by the Contractor
15:00 – 15:45	Intervention logic and problem definition:
	what do we need to improve?
	- Presentation by the Contractor
	- Open discussion with the Members
15:45 – 15:55	Coffee break
15:55 – 17:00	Policy options:
	how can we improve the Standardisation Regulation?
	- Introduction by the Commission
	- Open discussion with the Members
17:00 – 17:20	Data needs to support the impact assessment
	- Data needs and possible contribution by the Members
17:20 – 17:30	Concluding remarks and end of the meeting by the Chair



Supporting EU competitiveness with a future-proof product framework The European Product Act



Context: Political commitments

EU Single Market Strategy, 21 May 2025

- "The Commission will seek to [...] enhance the speed and flexibility of the standardisation process, ensure a stakeholder-driven process with balanced stakeholder participation [...], improve access to standards and reinforce the EU's role as the global standard-setter."
- "The NLF currently does not outline the responsibilities of economic operators involved in product circularity. [...]the EU product legislation needs to fully embrace digital solutions. The current reliance on traditional paper-based documentation is outdated"
- "There is a need for **EU-level governance of market surveillance**, to provide systematic coordination and guidance, scale up and pool the capacity and expertise of all market surveillance authorities across the EU".
- "The EU product legislation framework is a major asset of the SingleMarket [...] based on (i) New Legislative Framework; NLF), (ii) asystem of standards, and (iii) a market surveillance system. It needs improvement.

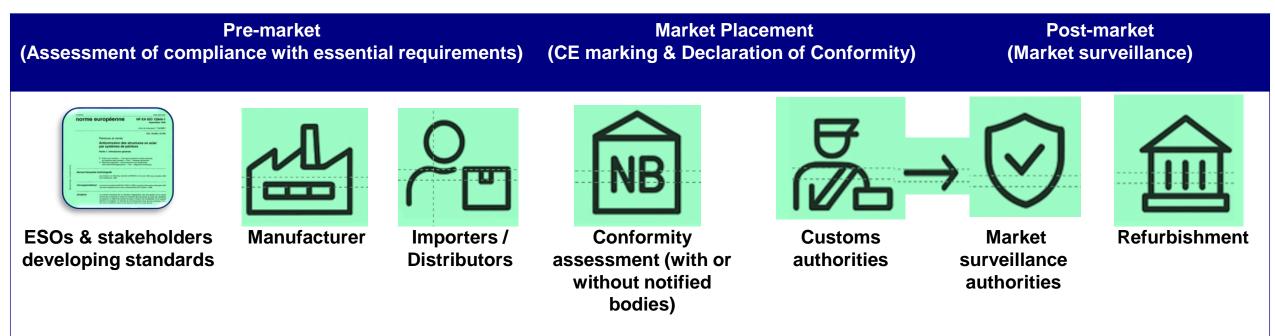
Review the **Standardisation Regulation**

Modernise **product legislation framework** to harness digitalisation, promote circularity and strengthen safeguards

Tapping into synergies with capacities of the EU and national customs and market surveillance authorities and potentially establishing an EU Market Surveillance Authority"

European Product Act approach – consistent review of all 3 pillars

Rationale for a European Product Act: consistency across the full regulatory lifecyle

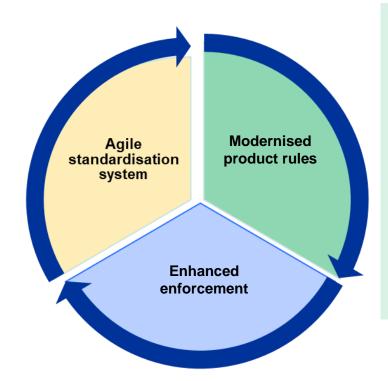


- Regulatory consistency across the product lifecycle from design to compliance (including software updates) to enforcement, all under a coherent legal framework that supports EU's competitiveness, from the market operator perspective.
- > Simplification potential through digital-by-default compliance, machine-readable standards, clearer roles and faster decision-making, empowering authorities and businesses to act swiftly in a fast changing world,
- Synergies in EU governance bodies: economies of scale and mutualisation of resources to conduct executive tasks and oversee the product legislation framework.

European Product Act overview

Scope

- Rules for the establishment of European standards and deliverables in support of EU legislation for products and for services
- Rules for the accreditation of conformity assessment bodies
- Rules on market surveillance to ensure that only products compliant with EU rules are made available on the Union market (covering more than 70 pieces of EU harmonisation legislation).



Ambition

- The EPA will provide a comprehensive, future-proof overhaul of the EU's approach to product legislation
- It will revise, improve and better articulate the standardisation, conformity assessment, and market surveillance systems and promote simplification and digitalisation
- It will contribute to a more competitive
 Single Market and better balance the benefits
 of international e-commerce with the need to
 protect consumers, the environment, and the
 integrity of the EU's single market

Improved Governance at EU level

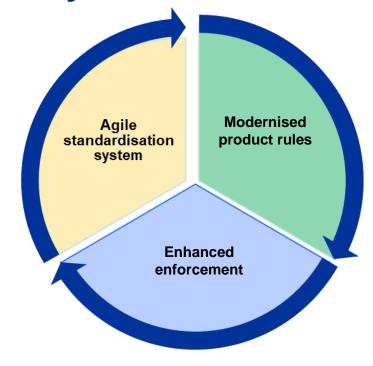
- Enhanced **coordination** between standardisers, conformity assessment bodies and market surveillance authorities within the product's regulatory lifecycle.
- Possible **oversight** on conformity assessment and accreditation activities through direct intervention in illicit practices.
- **Intervention** in a limited number of important case of underenforcement with all necessary market surveillance tools.



European Product Act: key objectives by areas

Standardisation

- ✓ Increase the **responsiveness** of the Standardisation system to ensure delivery of the right standard at the right time, through improved flexibility, speed and inclusiveness of the ESS
- ✓ Improve access and transparency to standards in support of EU policy, to improve legal certainty
- ✓ Strengthen the EU's position in international standardisation to foster EU competitiveness



New Legislative Framework

- ✓ **Digitalise** product information to enable transparency, traceability, and informed choices.
- Establish a coherent, future-proof EU product framework to drive circularity.
- Reform conformity assessment systems to be more robust and agile.
- ✓ Accelerated procedures for **removal** of noncompliant products to protect consumers and ensure fair competition.

Market Surveillance

- ✓ Ensure effective enforcement of compliance for imported products, especially through e-commerce
- Promote efficient cooperation and coordination between authorities within and across MS
- Develop simplified and interconnected modern IT tools
- ✓ **Cost-effective and efficient** market surveillance authorities



Possible legal structures of the European Product Act

EPA as 1 single legal Act

1 **single legal Act** merging i) NLF, ii) Market Surveillance Regulation and iii) Standardisation Regulation

- Ensures higher legal consistency throughout the EU product framework
- Improves articulation between essential requirements and presumption of conformity through harmonised standards
- Enables single EU governance body for product legislation

EPA as 1 package with 2 legal Acts

1 package with 2 simultaneous legal Acts
i) revised Standardisation Regulation and
ii) one joint Act on Market Surveillance
Regulation and NLF

- Allows to better take into account some specificities of the Standardisation Regulation notably its wider scope than product legislations (standards for services)
- Potentially less complex legally than 1 single Act
- Allows to better take into account different addresses of both Acts (market operators, national authorities, ESOs

Both options are being reviewed in parallel; final choice based on results of Impact Assessments



- Introduction: the Standardisation Regulation's revision process



Better Regulation policy cycle



BR Key Instruments

- Preparation & Adoption
 - → Planning & political Validation
 - ☑ Impact Assessments
- Implementation & Application

 - ☑ Compliance support tools
- Horizontal Instruments
 - ✓ SH consultation
 - ☑ Quality control



Procedural steps of the revision

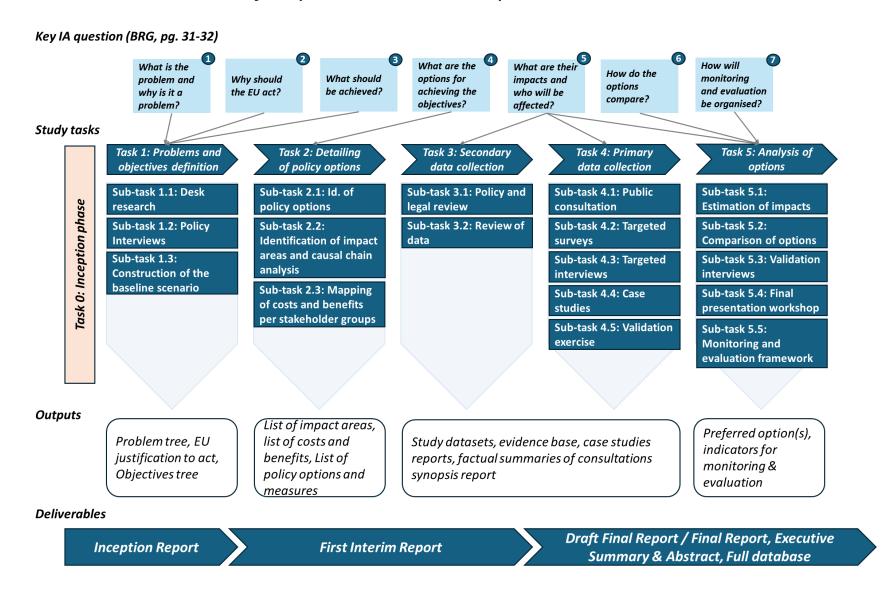
- Planning and validation
- Call for evidence
- Public consultation
- Preparation of Impact Assessment report
- Regulatory scrutiny board
- Adoption of IA SWD and legislative proposal
- Publication of IA report
- Transmission to co-legislators

Impact Assessment

- 1. What is the problem and why is it a problem?
- 2. Why should the EU act?
- 3. What should be achieved?
- 4. What are the various options to achieve the objectives?
- 5. What are the impacts of the different policy options and who will be affected?
- 6. How do the options compare?
- 7. How would actual impacts be monitored and evaluated?

Impact assessment Study | Overview

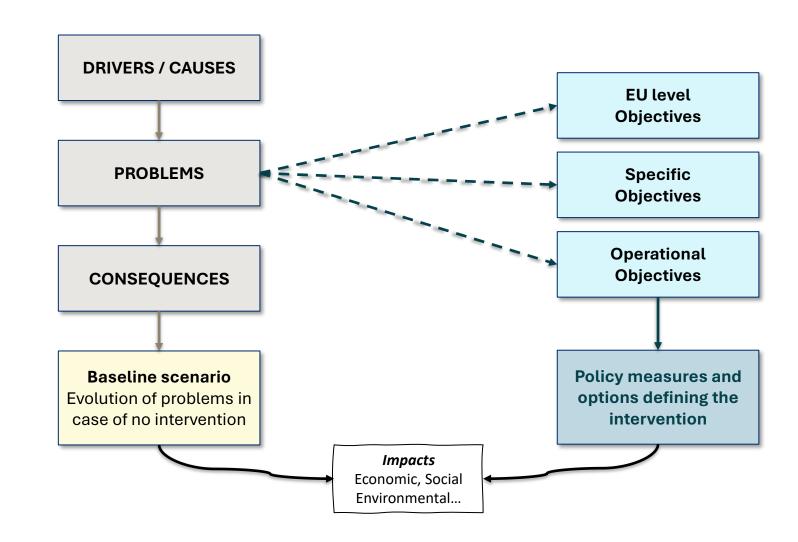
The Study activities will follow the key Impact Assessment questions.



Impact assessment Study | Tasks 1 & 2 - from problems to options

The Study will examine the problems at stake, its causes and possible consequences. Problems, drivers and consequences will be linked to the objectives of the review.

Activities envisaged Desk research Policy interviews Consolidate previous Evaluation results in a baseline scenario Mapping of relevant impacts areas to be measured and affected stakeholders



Impact assessment Study | Tasks 3 & 4: consultation activities

The Study will analyse information and stakeholders' feedback on the expected effects of policy options, from available data, documents, and consultation activities

Activities envisaged

- Policy and legal review
- Review of existing datasets
- Targeted surveys
- 1to1 interviews
- Workshops/Focus groups

Stakeholder group	Policy interviews	Targeted Surveys	Gap-filing interviews	In-depth interviews	Case studies interviews	Validation interviews	Workshops
EU institutions							
MSA and national authorities		202	202				
International Standardisation Bodies							
European Standardisation Organisations (ESOs)		202		202			
NSBs / NCs / NSOs							
Annex III organisations							
Industry Association and companies							
Other industry consortia making standards							
Independent experts							

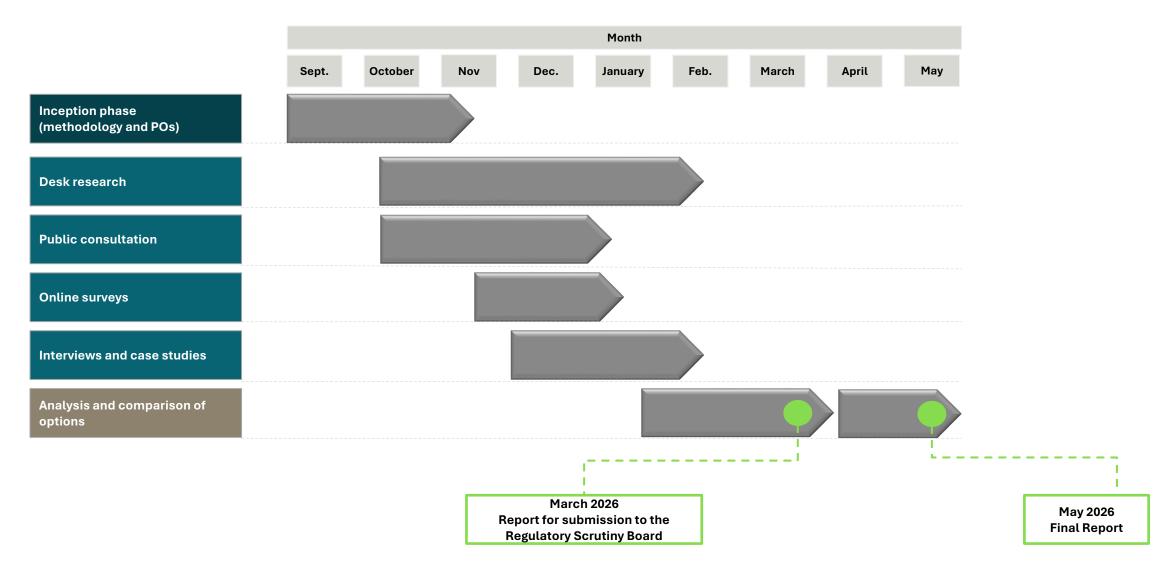
Impact assessment Study | Validation exercises

To ensure the robustness of results, different validation exercises will be organised throughout the different Study phases.

Validation exercises	Purpose		
Workshop with the HLF	Discuss problems and objectives		
Virtual <i>meeting</i> with legal experts			
Validation interviews / Focus groups with key industry and societal representatives at EU level, including ESOs and Annex III organisations	Conduct <i>reality check exercises</i> with a panel of interviewees to validate the estimation of costs and benefits of the policy options		
Final verification workshop with industry organisations and public authorities	Present and discuss the analysis and comparison of policy options with relevant stakeholder groups to be agreed with the Commission		

Impact assessment Study | Timeline

The Study will follow DG GROW timeline and deadlines for the delivery of the Impact Assessment Report.



- Intervention logic and problem definition: what do we need to improve?



Problem definition | the policy context

The European Commission has identified the need to modernise and accelerate the European standardisation system to better support innovation, competitiveness, and inclusiveness.

2022 Standardisation strategy

- Standards are at the heart of the single market, they provide interoperability, compliance, protection of consumer and environment
- Other countries are taking an aggressive stance towards standardisation internationally. The EU needs to have international influence to reduce dependencies
- The EU needs a fast and leaner system, so that the EU can be the first mover for critical technologies

EU Competitiveness Compass (Jan 2025)

- Calls for faster and more accessible standard-setting processes, particularly benefiting SMEs and startups.
- Highlights the lack of responsiveness of current systems to emerging technologies.
- Stresses the need for alternative mechanisms ensuring legal certainty when harmonised standards are unavailable.

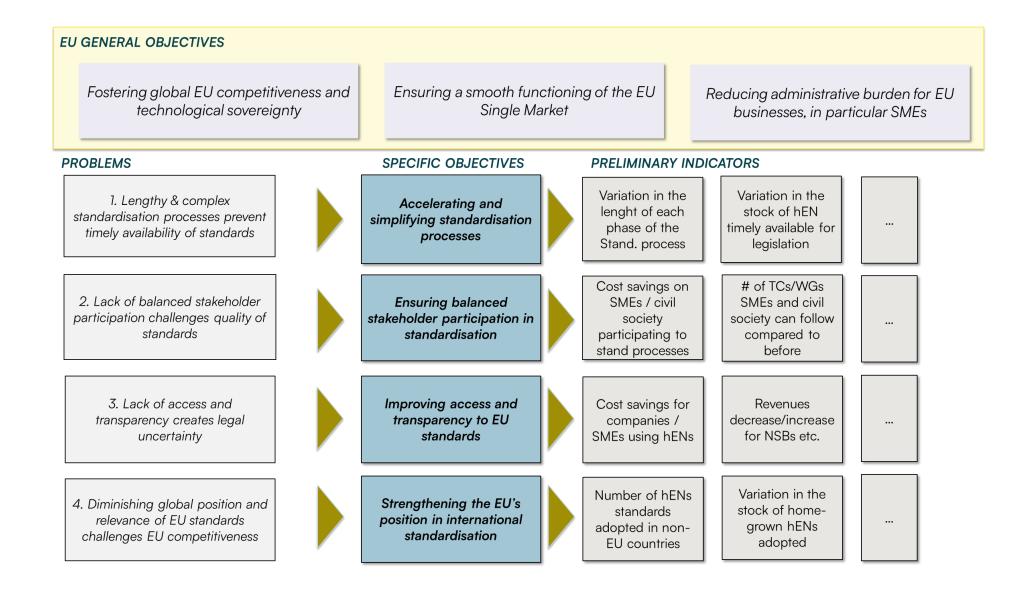
EU Single Market Strategy (May 2025)

- Commits to reviewing the Regulation to make the framework future-proof.
- The revision should aim to enhance speed, flexibility, and balanced stakeholder participation.
- In addition, it should seeks to improve access to standards and reinforce the EU's global standard-setting role.
- The revision will address the need to have machinereadable standards and to have a full digitalisation of standardisation processes.

Problem definition | analysis of problems

	1.1 Lengthy drafting processes, also linked to new policy demands	2.1. High costs limit SME/civil society participation	3.1. Legal impact of CJEU jurisprudence on hENs	4.1. Lack of coordination among EU actors in international standardisation
	1.2 Slow review, evaluation and citation processes	2.2. Lack of skilled standardisation experts	3.2. Uneven accessibility od standards depending on origin	4.2. Increased geo-economic competition
DRIVERS	1.3 Lack of prioritisation and coordination	2.3. Insufficient integration of research in standardisation	3.3. Limited transparency in standard-development	4.3. Slow availability of EU standards drags competitiveness
	1.4. Lack of strict rules on timelines			
	1.5. Lack of digitisation			
	1.5. Lack of digitisation			
PROBLEMS	1.5. Lack of digitisation 1. Lengthy & complex standardisation processes prevent timely availability of standards	Lack of balanced stakeholder participation challenges quality of standards	3. Lack of access and transparency creates legal uncertainty	4. Diminishing global position and relevance of EU standards challenges EU competitiveness
PROBLEMS	1. Lengthy & complex standardisation processes prevent timely availability of	participation challenges quality of		relevance of EU standards challenges
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PROBLEMS	1. Lengthy & complex standardisation processes prevent timely availability of standards Increased costs of unavailability of	participation challenges quality of standards Fragmentation to the internal market	creates legal uncertainty Legal uncertainty for business, ESOs,	relevance of EU standards challenges EU competitiveness Reduced ability to promote and protect EU interests and values

Problem definition | objectives



Intervention logic and problem definition: what do we need to improve?

Discussion

- 1. Italy
- 2. Sweden
- 3. ANEC
- 4. CEN
- 5. CENELEC
- 6. ETSI

- 7. DIGITALEUROPE
- 8. DigitalSME
- 9. EHI
- 10. Orgalim
- 11. SBS
- 12. T&D Europe

coffee break until 16.15





Policy options: how can we improve the Standardisation Regulation?



Policy options: how can we improve the Standardisation Regulation? **Discussion**

France

ECOS

Germany

9. ETUC

CEN

10. SBS

CENELEC

11. EHI

5. ETSI

12. SMEunited

BusinessEurope

13. T&D Europe

7. DIGITALEUROPE

14. EDA

- Data needs to support the impact assessment



Data needs | call for contributions

Evidence we need to assess the impact of policy options.

Market data on ENs / hENs: what it is the cost of making one standard? What are the revenues from selling standards? How are costs and revenues distributed?

Use of standards: how many companies in the EU and outside the EU use/buy ENs and hENs?

What we analysed so far...

- European Commission and EY Study on the Functions and Effects of European Standards and Standardisation in the EU and EFTA Member States
 2022, https://ec.europa.eu/docsroom/documents/50114
- SBS Experts Activity Report 2022
- Survey and interview data from a self-selected sample of around 30 companies / EU umbrella organisation covering all the hENs related sectors

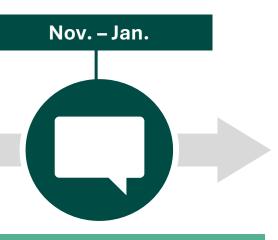
What we need...

- ☐ Other studies / analyses you might have (e.g., the Roland Berger Study carried out for CEN in 2000)
- ☐ Support in the dissemination of the new surveys at national level and company level to ensure the widest possible audience
- □ Collaboration in the interviews we will arrange for case studies on specific sectors/hENs (on the identification of relevant TCs/WGs chairs, number of experts/companies involved, number of meeting held (offline/online) etc.)

Next steps







Targeted Surveys

- ESOs/NSBs/NCs/NSOs
- Annex III organisations
- Industry Association at EU and National level
- Companies/businesses
- MSA & national authorities

Interviews / Case studies

- European Standardisation Organisations (ESOs)
- Annex III organisations
- □ Companies/businesses

NB: case studies will be focused on specific sectors and related (h)ENs, TCs, stakeholders involved, costs and benefits

How to contribute?

Published on the Have Your Say portal.



We will send you the online survey link via email to collect your feedback and to allow you to share it with all potential respondents.



We will send invitations via email to stakeholder groups.

Data needs to support the impact assessment Discussion

- 1. **CEN**
- 2. DIGITALEUROPE
- 3. T&D Europe

Thank you!

Useful links:

Forum public webpage on Europa website

Forum WIKI home-page restricted to Forum's members



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