



The Standards People

SRdAP

An introduction to the
**Standardisation Request
deliverables Approval Process**





Topics raised in this presentation

- Regulations (EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council
- Actors and their responsibilities
- Standards Making Process
 - ENAP vs SRdAP
 - SReq drafting
 - SReq acceptance
 - WISR adoption
 - Adoption process
- Useful information

Regulations (EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council



- Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 - also known as the Standardisation Regulation - provides a legal framework allowing the European Commission to request European Standardisation Organisations (ESOs) to draft European Standards and European standardisation deliverables for goods and services in support of EU policies and EU law. The Regulation therefore gives a central role to three ESOs, namely CEN, CENELEC and ETSI. To date, these are the only entities allowed to develop European standards and European standardisation deliverables in support of EU legislation.
- Regulation (EU) No 2022/2480 - adopted by the co-legislators on 14 December 2022 - introducing amendments to Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 to grant the decision-making on European Standards and European standardisation deliverables to the National Standards Bodies (NSB).

Responsibilities of NSO Group (NSOG) and NSB Group (NSBG)

As detailed in the previous page, [Regulation EU n° 2022/2480](#) adopted on 14th December 2022, introduced amendments to [Regulation EU n° 1025/2012](#).

This amendment triggered the creation of the SRdAP process which will be detailed in the next page.

For you information, Regulation EU n° 1025/2012 and its recent amendment establishes the rules of cooperation between the ESOs, the National Standardisation Bodies (NSBs), the Member States and the European Commission, for the establishment of European Standards and European standardisation deliverables, in response to mandates or Standardisation Requests (SReq).

Most of these responsibilities are identical to the ones that already belong to the National Standards Organizations (NSOs).

What differs mainly is that the NSBs have:

- the exclusive right to decide whether to accept or reject a Standardisation Request,
- the decision to approve or reject new work items that are needed for the fulfilment of the Standardisation Request;
- and the exclusive right to cast vote to adopt or withdraw these mandated or Standardisation Requested deliverables.

Responsibilities of NSO Group (NSOG) and NSB Group (NSBG)

ENs elaborated on proposal from ETSI members

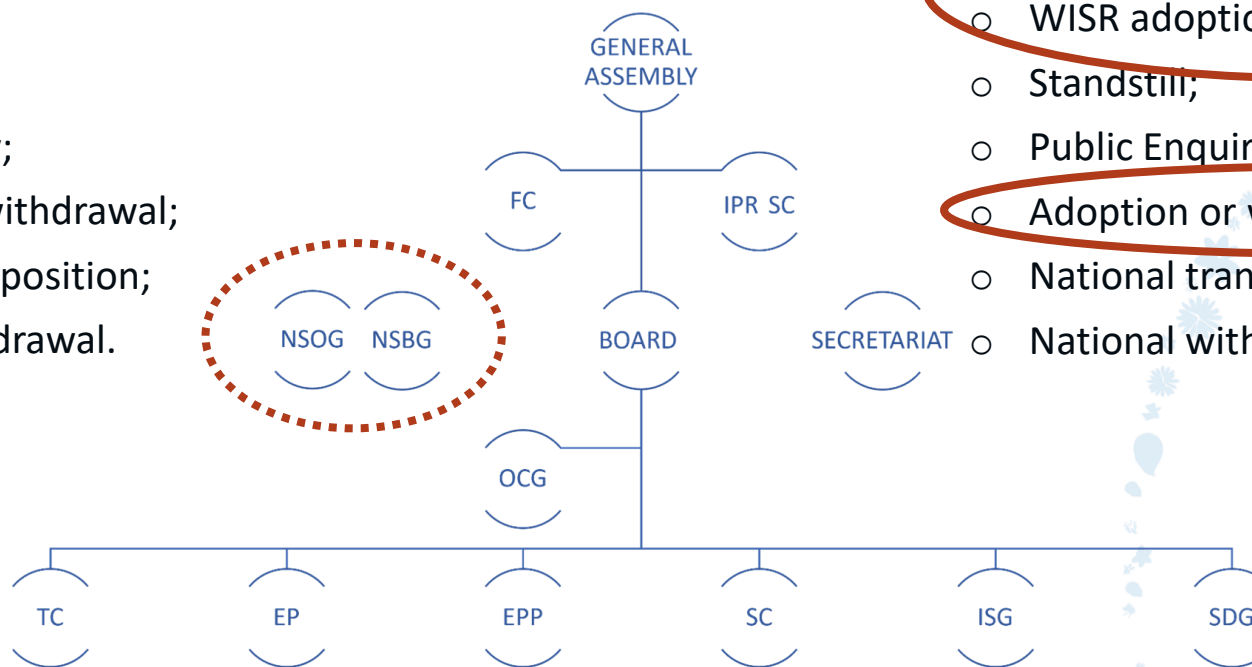
The **NSO**s have the exclusive responsibility, of the:

- Standstill;
- Public Enquiry;
- Adoption or withdrawal;
- National transposition;
- National withdrawal.

EN and European standardisation deliverables elaborated in response to a SReq

The **NSB**s have the exclusive responsibility of the:

- SReq Acceptance;
- WISR adoption / change / withdrawal
- Standstill;
- Public Enquiry;
- Adoption or withdrawal;
- National transposition;
- National withdrawal.



Actors

A National Standardisation Body (NSB), is a National Standards Organization (NSO) from the European Economic Area, which is listed by the European Commission in the OJEU ([https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52023XC0704\(01\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52023XC0704(01))), as per Article 27 of the amended Regulation (EU) N° 1025/2012.

When ESOs execute Standardisation Requests in support of Union legislation and policies, it is essential that their internal decisions consider the interests, policy objectives and values of the European Union, as well as public interests in general.

Therefore, decisions concerning European standards, commonly named ENs and European standardisation deliverables under a Standardisation Request must be taken exclusively by representatives of National Standardisation Bodies, commonly called NSBs.

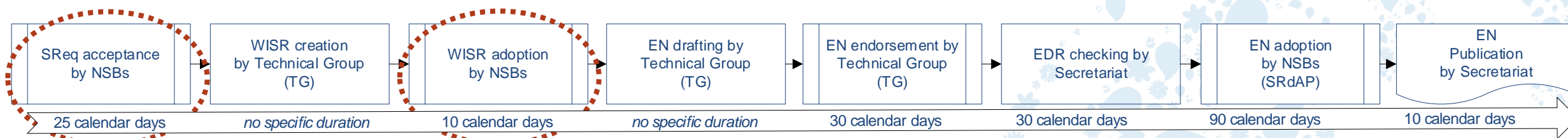
 Austria [ASI - OVE]	 Belgium [NBN]	 Bulgaria [CRC]
 Croatia [HZN]	 Cyprus [CYS]	 Czech Republic [UNMZ]
 Denmark [DS]	 Estonia [CPTRA]	 Finland [TRAFICOM]
 France [AFNOR]	 Germany [DKE]	 Greece [ELOT]
 Hungary [MSZT]	 Iceland [IST]	 Ireland [NSAI]
 Italy [CEI - UNI]	 Latvia [LVS]	 Liechtenstein [<i>none</i>]
 Lithuania [LST]	 Luxembourg [ILNAS]	 Malta [MCCAA]
 Netherlands [NEN]	 Norway [Nkom]	 Poland [PKN]
 Portugal [IPQ]	 Romania [ASRO]	 Slovakia [UNMS SR]
 Slovenia [SIST]	 Spain [UNE]	 Sweden [ITS]

ENAP vs SRdAP

The 1st graph describes the main phases of an EN requested by members, therefore, produced under EN Approval Process also called ENAP.



The 2nd graph describes the main phases of the SRdAP.



We clearly see that an EN requested by an EC/EFTA mandate or Standardisation Request (2nd graph), has a first step called Standardisation Request Acceptance which is under the NSBG's responsibility, this is not the case for an EN requested by members, shown in the 1st graph.

The terms used for the different steps are different depending on who is responsible for the task.

For **ENAP**, once the drafting is finalised for an EN it is up to the Technical Group to approve the draft.

For the **SRdAP** process, once the EN is finalised it is up to the Technical Group to endorse the draft and the NSBs to adopt the draft. Nevertheless, the deliverable adoption process is quite similar.

Drafting of a Standardisation Request (SReq)

During the drafting by the European Commission of a new Standardisation Request, it is expected that the European Commission consults and involves ETSI in this process to comment and/or propose modifications to the working draft Standardisation Request text.

Likewise, ETSI will engage its appropriate Technical Group(s), the NSB Group (NSBG), the NSO Group (NSOG) and the Annex III organizations.

The NSBs, NSOs and Annex III organizations will be asked during a meeting organised by the Secretariat, to submit preliminary comments, on the distributed working draft Standardisation Request.

Acceptance of a Standardisation Request (SReq)

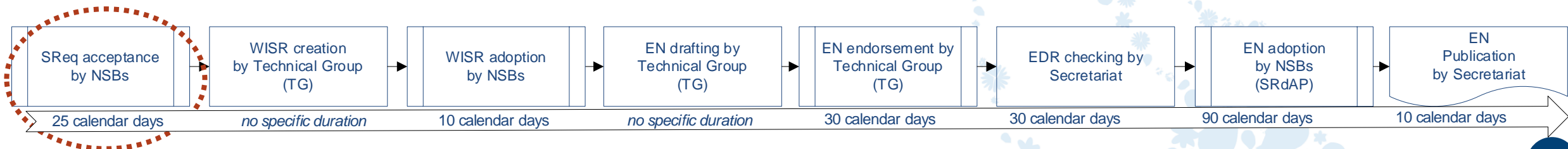
When the draft of a new Standardisation Request is finalised, the NSBs are asked to accept or reject the submitted Standardisation Request within 25 calendar days.

During these 25 calendar days, they may receive comments from the NSOs, the Annex III organisations, the BOARD, OCG members and from the Technical Group (TG).

The vote will be performed using the Voting tool made available from the ETSI Portal.

After the voting period is over, the ETSI Director-General will provide the National Standardisation Bodies' decision to the European Commission.

For full details see Article 20.3.4 of the ETSI Rules of Procedures contained in the ETSI Directives.



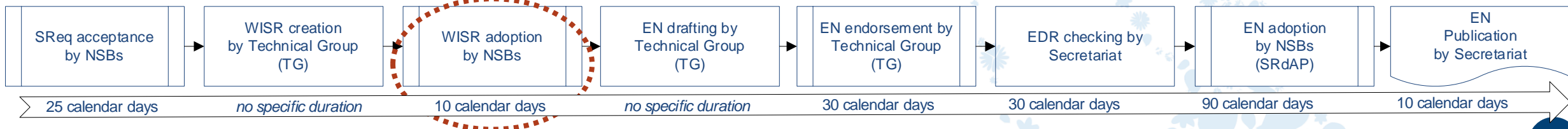
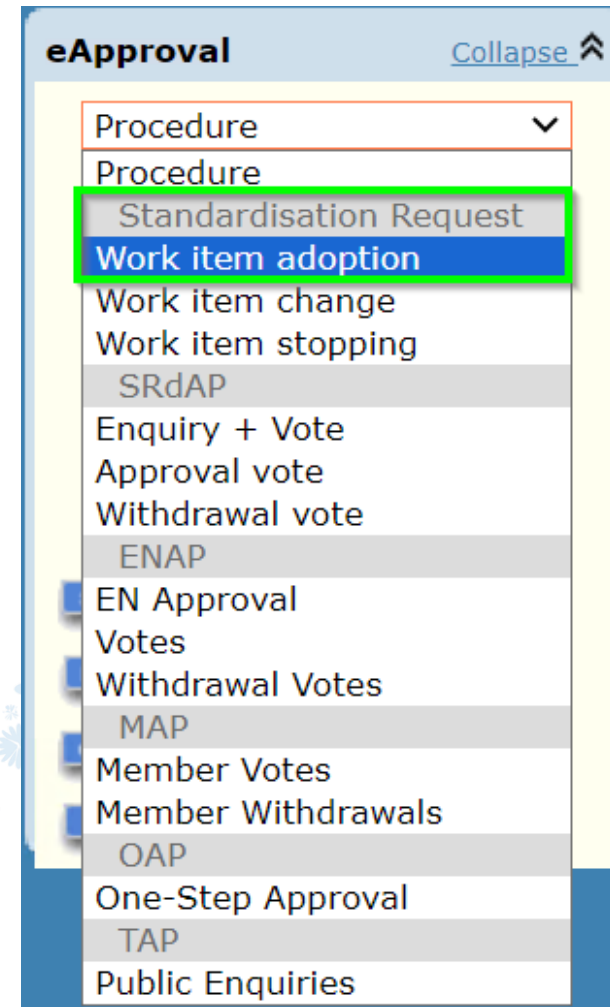
Adoption WISR

When a Standardisation Request has been accepted, the Technical Group then needs to create a Work item in response to the Standardisation Request (WISR).

The work item will be submitted to the NSBs for adoption (see Article 20.4 of the ETSI Rules of Procedure).

When a work item adoption is launched a notification will automatically be sent to all NSBs and NSOs with all necessary details, such as the start and end dates of the adoption process.

The adoption of a work item identified in response to the Standardisation Request is to be held within 10 calendar-days.



Public Enquiry + Vote

When a Work Item has been adopted, an EN or European standardisation deliverable shall be adopted by application of the Standardisation Request deliverable Approval Process (SRdAP).

The SRdAP comprises a Public Enquiry and at least one Weighted National Voting procedure performed in a combined procedure by the NSBs.

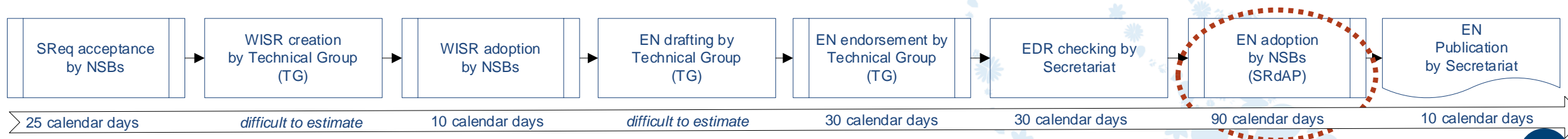
The opening of the combined procedure shall trigger:

- first- the NSBs to undertake national consultations over a 90 calendar day period and submit the resulting national comments (Public Enquiry);
- and then the national position (Weighted National Voting) to the Secretariat by the closing date of this combined procedure;

The NSOs and the Annex III Organizations also undertake consultations amongst their stakeholders over the same period and submit the resulting comments to the Secretariat by the same closing date.

If adopted the deliverable shall be published within the next 10 calendar days.

If a single technical comment is submitted, a second Weighted National Voting procedure will need to be carried out (with an additional period of 60 calendar-days for this vote to take place).



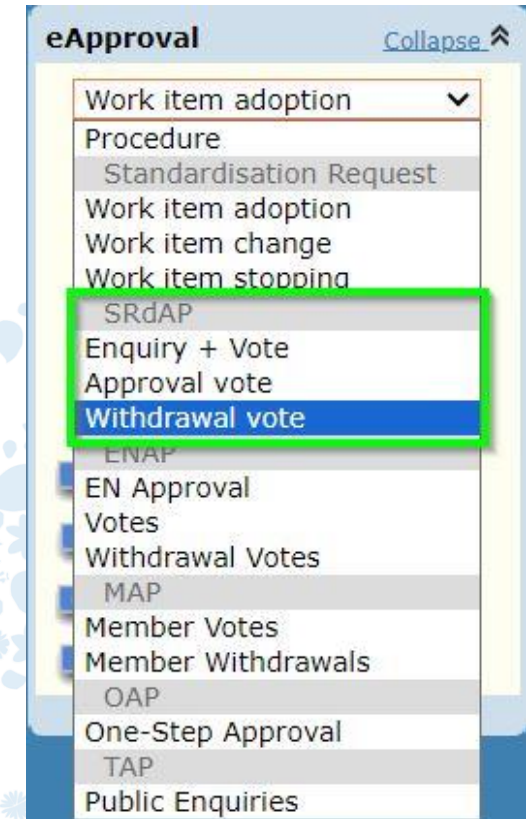
National withdrawal

When it is decided an EN or a European Standardisation deliverable needs to be withdrawn, a notification will automatically be sent to all NSBs with a direct link to the e-Approval application.

The deliverable will be submitted to withdrawal by applying the weighted national voting procedure.

The process will take 60 calendar days.

See Article 21.6 of the ETSI Rules of Procedure on the withdrawal procedure.



NSBG home page

From the NSGB home you can access various information shown on the picture below.

For your information, all terms and abbreviations used in this presentation can be consulted at the end of the NSO guide.

The NSO guide can be consulted by clicking [HERE](#).

	BOARD	E3MAG	FC	GA	IPR	OCG	3GPP	oneM2M	ATTM	BRAN	BROADCAST
	CABLE	CYBER	DECT	EE	eHEALTH	EMTEL	ERM	ESI	HF	INT	ITS
	LI	MSG	MTS	RRS	RT	SAFETY	SAGE	SES	SET	SmartBAN	SmartM2M
	STQ	TCCE	TSA	USER	ARF	CDM	CIM	ENI	ETI	F5G	MEC
	mWT	NFV	NIN	OEU	PDL	QKD	RIS	SAI	THz	ZSM	OSL
	OSM	TFS	C_Letter	NSBG	NSO	STF	WORKSHOP				

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General information

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[Toolkit](#)
[ENAP or SRdAP comments and resolution report](#)

[ETSI-NSO Agreement](#)
[NSBG Terms of Reference](#)
[NSO Guide](#)

[Directives](#)
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Thank you for your valuable collaboration

If you need further details, please contact us at
webvote-contact@etsi.org

