



WORKSTREAM 3
**NSBs peer-review (including SMEs and
civil society inclusiveness)**

Annexes survey results

July 2024

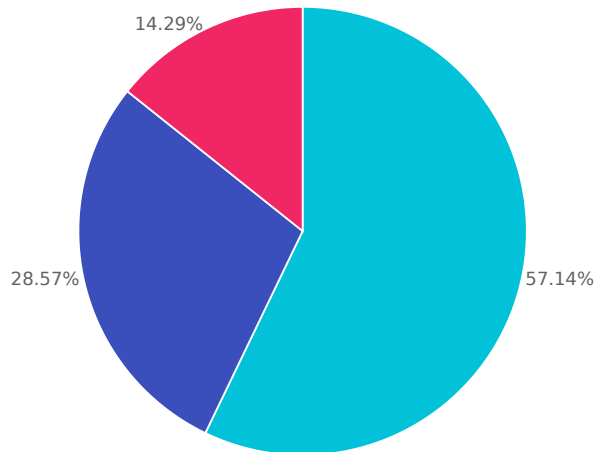


Member States survey results

Q2

1. Do you have a specific office or contact person in place to liaise with SMEs, societal stakeholders (e.g. consumers, environmental stakeholders, trade unions) and/or academia with regards to their participation in national standardisation?

Answered: 14 Skipped: 0



● No

● Yes, for all stakeholder groups

● Yes, but only for some stakeholder groups (Please, specify below for which stakeholders)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
No	57.14%	8
Yes, for all stakeholder groups	28.57%	4
Yes, but only for some stakeholder groups (Please, specify below for which stakeholders)	14.29%	2
Please, specify the stakeholders:		4

Please, specify the stakeholders:

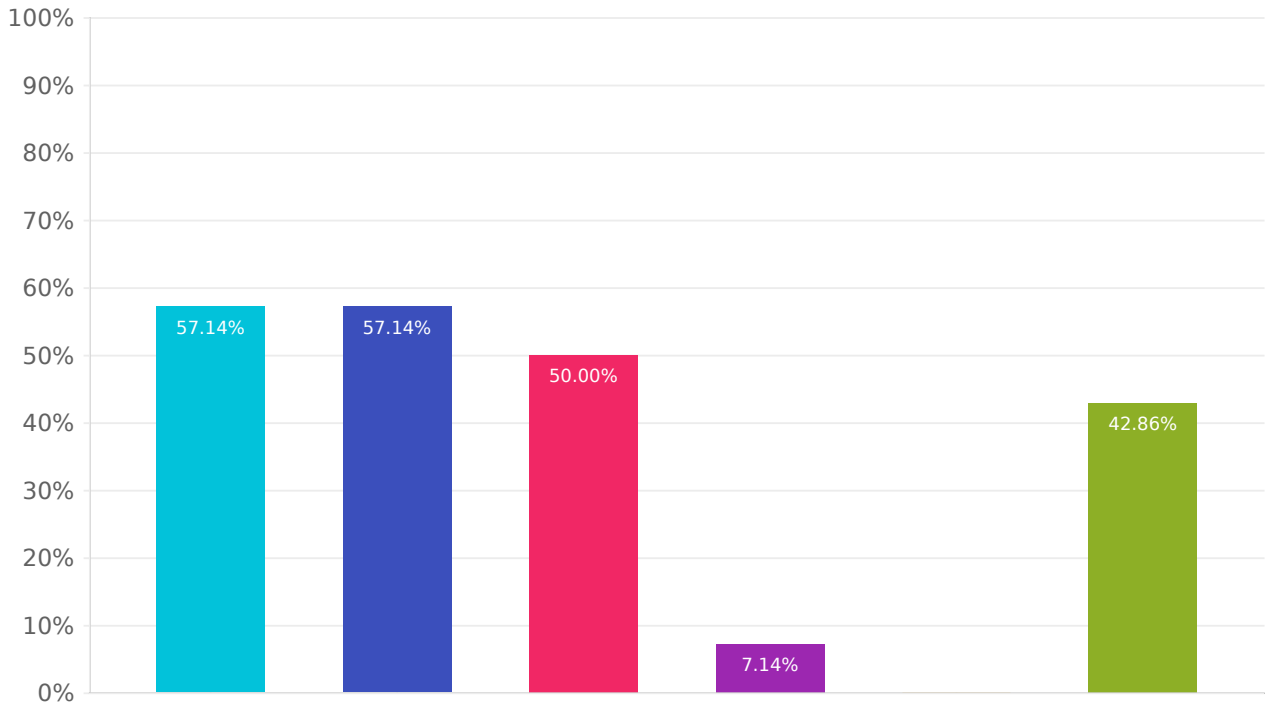
1. SMEs, consumers
2. Swedish Standards Consumers and Workers Council (see description attached). Consumers, environment, workers and other non-business NGOs with a broad societal interest
3. In Estonia, most of the topics presented in this questionnaire have been delegated to the national standardisation body. For example, according to § 45 of the Product Conformity Act, The Estonian standardisation body: 1) maintains the Estonian standardisation system and organises standardisation activities in Estonia; 2) PERFORMS THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE STANDARDISATION BODY OF THE STATE ARISING FROM THE EUROPEAN STANDARDISATION REGULATION; 3) performs the obligations arising from membership in international and European standardisation organisations and participates in the work of the organisations whose member it is...

4. Advisory board is defined by law: <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=20009413> Consumers

Q3

2. Do you have specific initiatives or protocols in place to liaise and gather information and feedback from the stakeholders mentioned above? *(multiple answers possible)*

Answered: 14 Skipped: 0



● Meetings with stakeholder group representatives

● Consultations

● Invitations to speak at hearings, briefings, etc

● No

● No, but we have plans to establish future initiatives within the next 12 months (Please give further details below)

● Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Meetings with stakeholder group representatives	57.14%	8
Consultations	57.14%	8
Invitations to speak at hearings, briefings, etc	50.00%	7
No	7.14%	1
No, but we have plans to establish future initiatives within the next 12 months (Please give further details below)	0.00%	0
Other (Please specify)	42.86%	6
If you have plans for future initiatives within the next 12 months please specify: No Responses		0

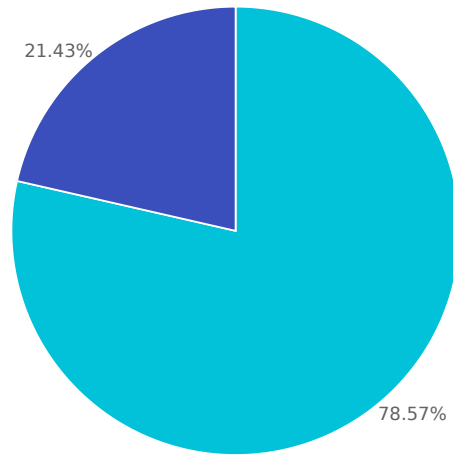
Other (Please specify)

1. Webinars
2. Standardisation council
3. The National Board of Trade has consultations in the area of technical regulations and standards with authorities, industry representatives and consumers organisations
4. Same explanation as for the first question.
5. on a case basis (ad hoc)
6. Office for participation in standardization and corresponding committee at Austrian standards

Q4

3. Are there specific measures in place in your country to encourage the participation of different types of stakeholders in standardisation?

Answered: 14 Skipped: 0



● Yes

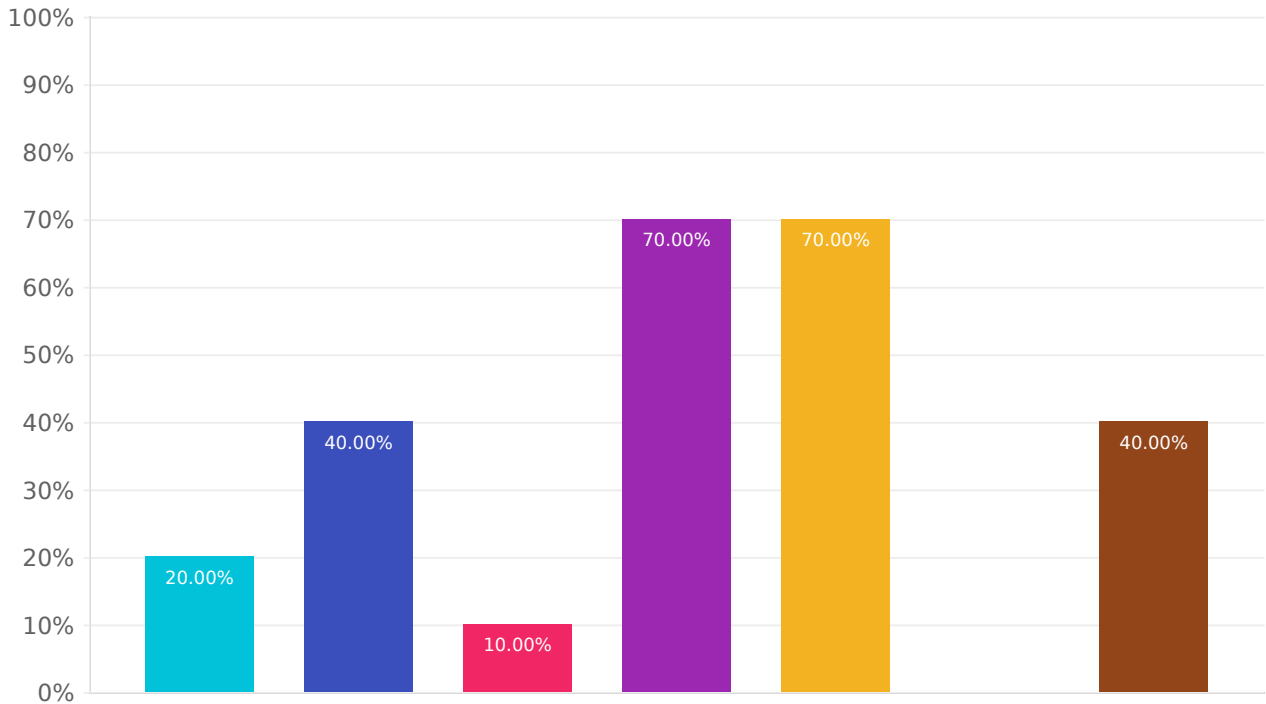
● No

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Yes	78.57%	11
No	21.43%	3

Q5

3a. What are the measures to encourage participation of industry, including SMEs?
(multiple answers possible)

Answered: 10 Skipped: 4



- Financial support for industry participation in general (Please specify the amount of financial support on yearly basis below)
- Financial support specifically targeted at SMEs participation (Please specify the amount of financial support on yearly basis below)
- Tax incentives for industry (Please give further details below)
- Liaison with relevant associations/representatives
- Outreach events/info sessions
- None
- Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Financial support for industry participation in general (Please specify the amount of financial support on yearly basis below)	20.00%	2
Financial support specifically targeted at SMEs participation (Please specify the amount of financial support on yearly basis below)	40.00%	4
Tax incentives for industry (Please give further details below)	10.00%	1
Liaison with relevant associations/representatives	70.00%	7
Outreach events/info sessions	70.00%	7
None	0.00%	0
Other (Please specify)	40.00%	4
Further details		5

Other (Please specify)

1. Regular meetings NSB / industry representation MKB (VNO-NCW + MKB Nederland) / Dutch government to early flag signals from the various stakeholders
2. Not specified
3. Not specified
4. Invitation by NSO ; Financial support of Projects of the Standards Committee for Construction

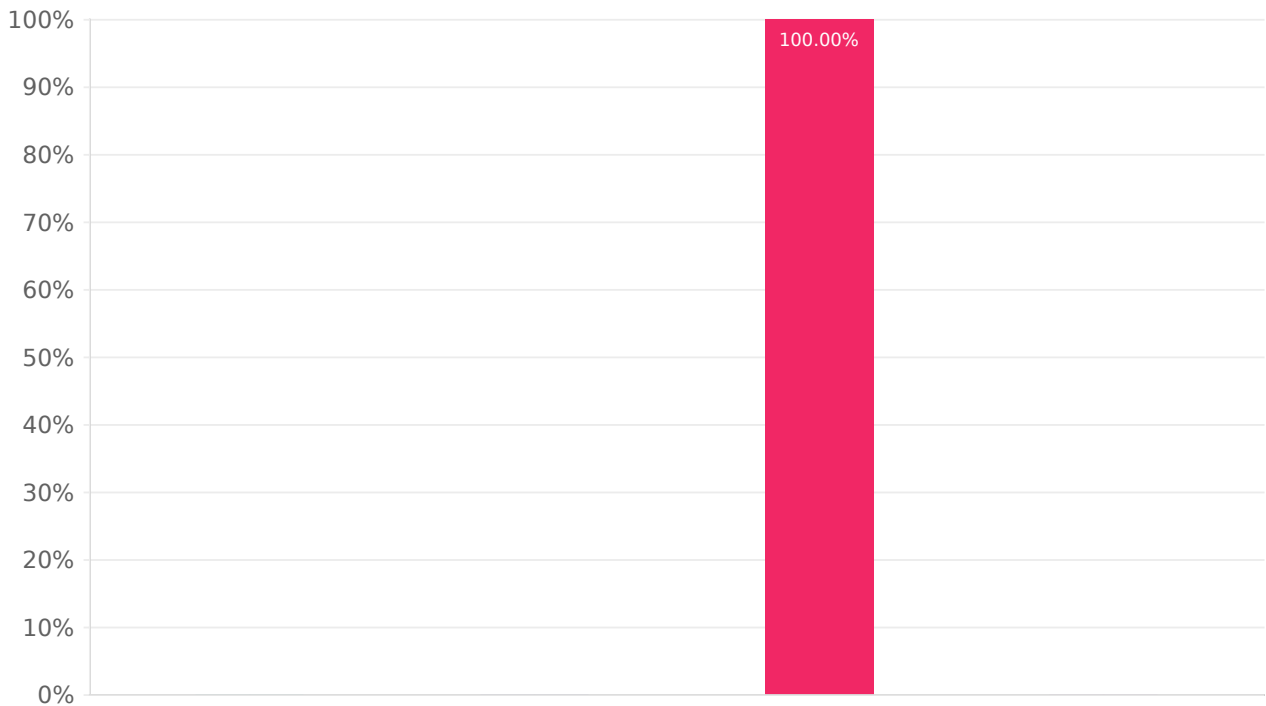
Further details

1. The Dutch Government has assigned NEN as Dutch NSB for the implementation of Regulation 1025/2012 and provides structural funding to secure a thorough stakeholder mapping and outreach. One example of this structural funding specifically directed at SME involvement is the Innovation broker programme.
2. Under French regulation, companies with fewer than 250 employees and no more than 25% belonging to a group with more than 250 employees are not required to make a financial contribution to participate in all standardization work. The « Crédit Impôt Recherche » (Research Tax Credit) covers expenses incurred during periods when employees took part in official standardization meetings.
3. Swedish Standards Consumers and Workers Council. The Council has the mission from the Swedish government to promote and facilitate end-user participation of standards in Sweden, Europe and on the international level, from organisations representing consumers, environment, workers and other non-business NGOs with a broad societal interest.
4. According to § 45 of the Product Conformity Act, one of the obligations of Estonian standardisation body is to organise standardisation activities in Estonia. For example, info sessions, outreach events.
5. To find out the amount of resources dedicated to SMEs, please look at the questionnaire for NSBs filled in by UNI and CEI

Q6

3a / 1. How do the financial support schemes targeted at SMEs work?

Answered: 4 Skipped: 10



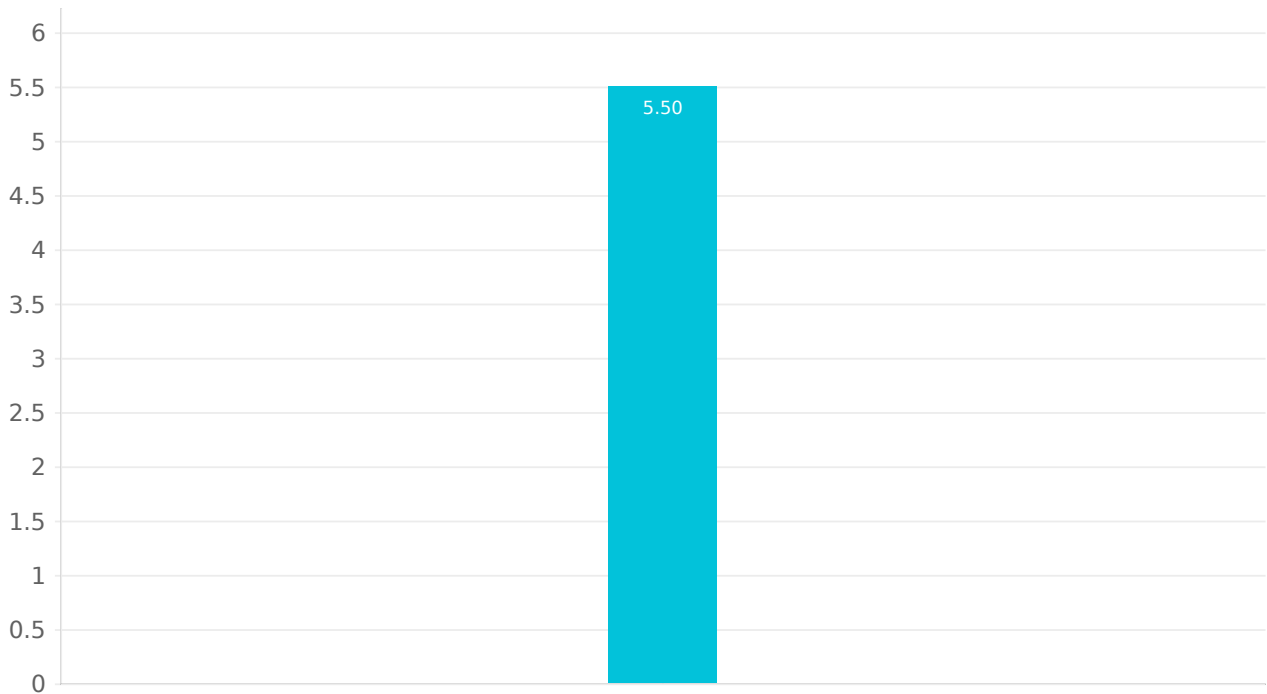
- The financial support is directly provided to SMEs
- The financial support is provided to SMEs organisations
- The financial support is provided to SMEs through the National Standardisation Body/Bodies (NSBs); (e.g., NSB publicly financed with the obligation to establish special conditions for SME participation in national standardisation)
- Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
The financial support is directly provided to SMEs	0.00%	0
The financial support is provided to SMEs organisations	0.00%	0
The financial support is provided to SMEs through the National Standardisation Body/Bodies (NSBs); (e.g., NSB publicly financed with the obligation to establish special conditions for SME participation in national standardisation)	100.00%	4
Other (Please specify) No Responses	0.00%	0

Q7

3a / 2. How would you evaluate the effectiveness of these schemes in ensuring further participation and access of SMEs to standardisation at the national level?

Answered: 4 Skipped: 10



● Average Rating

Rating	Response percent	Response count
1 (Very ineffective)	0.00%	0
2	0.00%	0
3	0.00%	0
4	25.00%	1
5	0.00%	0
6	75.00%	3
7 (Very effective)	0.00%	0
Could you provide more details on why you think the scheme has been/has not been effective?		1

Average rating: 5.50

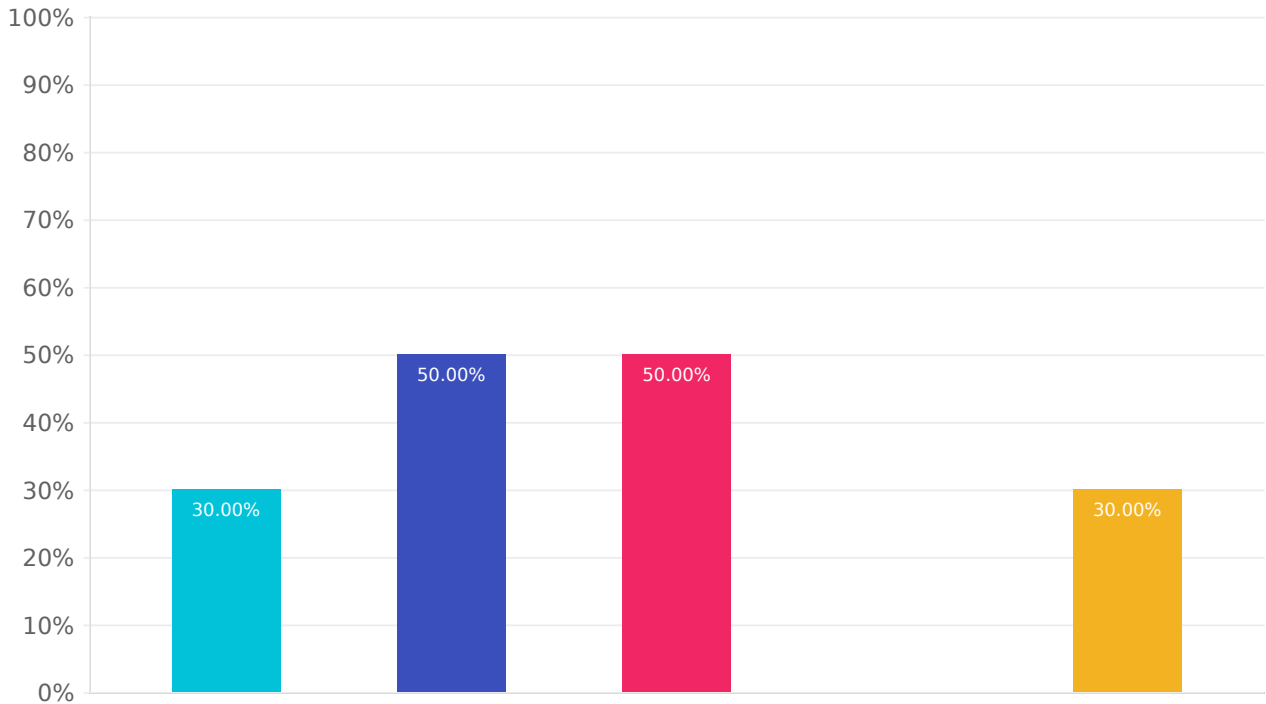
Could you provide more details on why you think the scheme has been/has not been effective?

1. The independent report on effectiveness of government funding provided will be published in December 2023 and can be shared on request (in Dutch, executive summary in English).

Q8

3b. What are the measures to encourage participation of consumers? *(multiple answers possible)*

Answered: 10 Skipped: 4



● Financial support targeted at consumer representatives (Please specify the amount of the financial support on yearly basis below)

● Liaison with relevant associations/representatives

● Outreach events/info sessions

● None

● Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Financial support targeted at consumer representatives (Please specify the amount of the financial support on yearly basis below)	30.00%	3
Liaison with relevant associations/representatives	50.00%	5
Outreach events/info sessions	50.00%	5
None	0.00%	0
Other (Please specify)	30.00%	3
Further details		5

Other (Please specify)

1. Not specified
2. Not specified
3. Invitation to comment on standards to the NSO ; Financial support of Projects of the Standards Committee for Construction

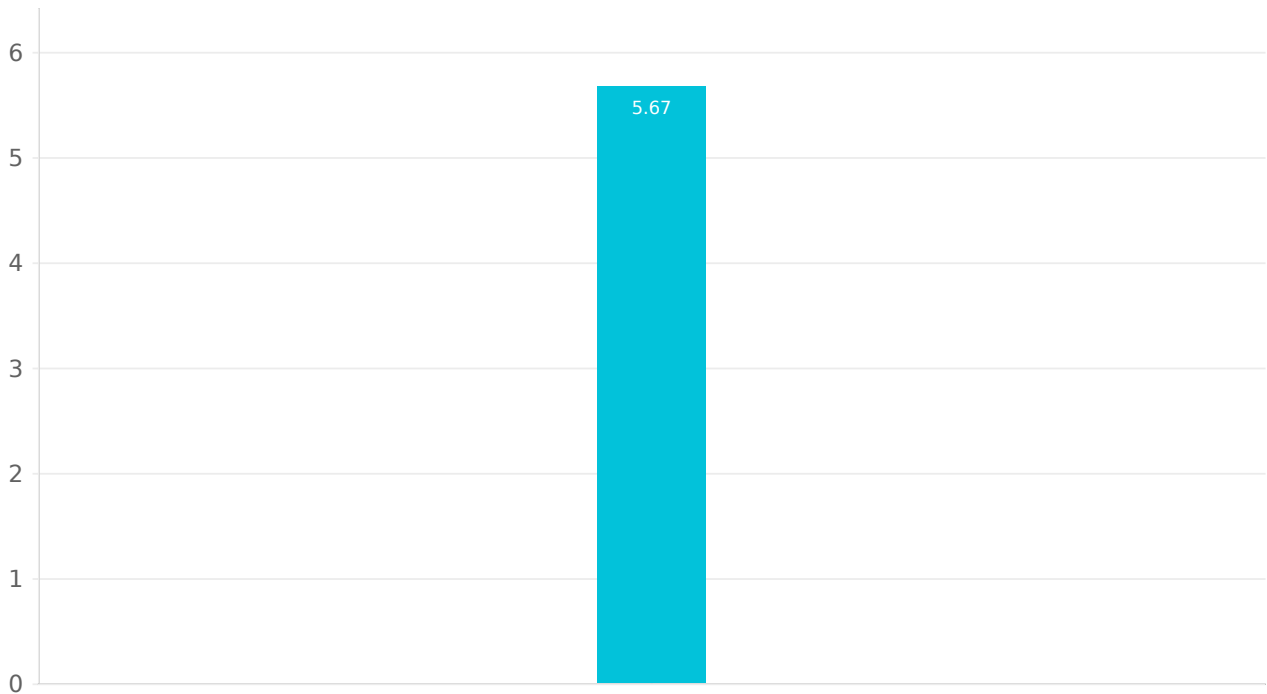
Further details

1. Under French regulation, consumers associations are not required to make a financial contribution to participate in all standardization work. AFNOR organizes a permanent dedicated group with consumers representatives, to be a correspondent of the ISO Committee on consumer policy and to set up consumers priorities in the standardization program.
2. Swedish Standards Consumers and Workers Council. The Council has the mission from the Swedish government to promote and facilitate end-user participation of standards in Sweden, Europe and on the international level, from organisations representing consumers, environment, workers and other non-business NGOs with a broad societal interest.
3. According to § 45 of the Product Conformity Act, one of the obligations of Estonian standardisation body is to organise standardisation activities in Estonia. For example, info sessions, outreach events.
4. The financial support is provided to stakeholder organisations through the NSB. To find out the amount of resources, please look at the questionnaire for NSBs filled in by UNI and CEI
5. Office for consumer participation in standardisation will be funded with EUR 400.000 p.a.

Q9

3b 2. How would you evaluate the effectiveness of these schemes in ensuring further participation of consumer associations in standardisation at the national level?

Answered: 3 Skipped: 11



● Average Rating

Rating	Response percent	Response count
1 (Very ineffective)	0.00%	0
2	0.00%	0
3	0.00%	0
4	0.00%	0
5	33.33%	1
6	66.67%	2
7 (Very effective)	0.00%	0
Could you provide more details on why you think the scheme has been/has not been effective?		1

Average rating: 5.67

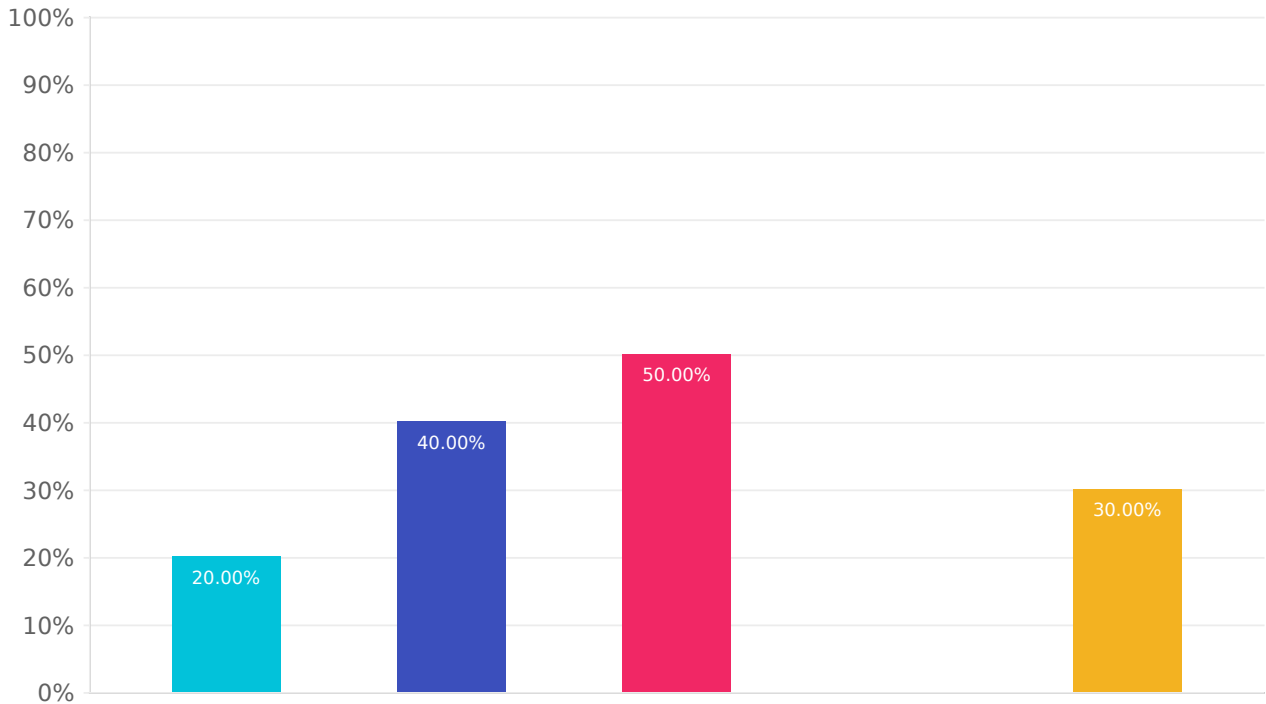
Could you provide more details on why you think the scheme has been/has not been effective?

1. Overall participation of consumers in standardisation is limited to specific areas.

Q10

3c. What are the measures to encourage participation of environmental stakeholders?
(multiple answers possible)

Answered: 10 Skipped: 4



● Financial support targeted at environmental stakeholders' representatives (Please specify the amount of the financial support on yearly basis below)

● Liaison with relevant associations/representatives

● Outreach events/info sessions

● None

● Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Financial support targeted at environmental stakeholders' representatives (Please specify the amount of the financial support on yearly basis below)	20.00%	2
Liaison with relevant associations/representatives	40.00%	4
Outreach events/info sessions	50.00%	5
None	0.00%	0
Other (Please specify)	30.00%	3
Further details		4

Other (Please specify)

1. Not specified
2. Not specified
3. Commenting on standards to NSO ; Financial support of Projects of the Standards Committee for Construction

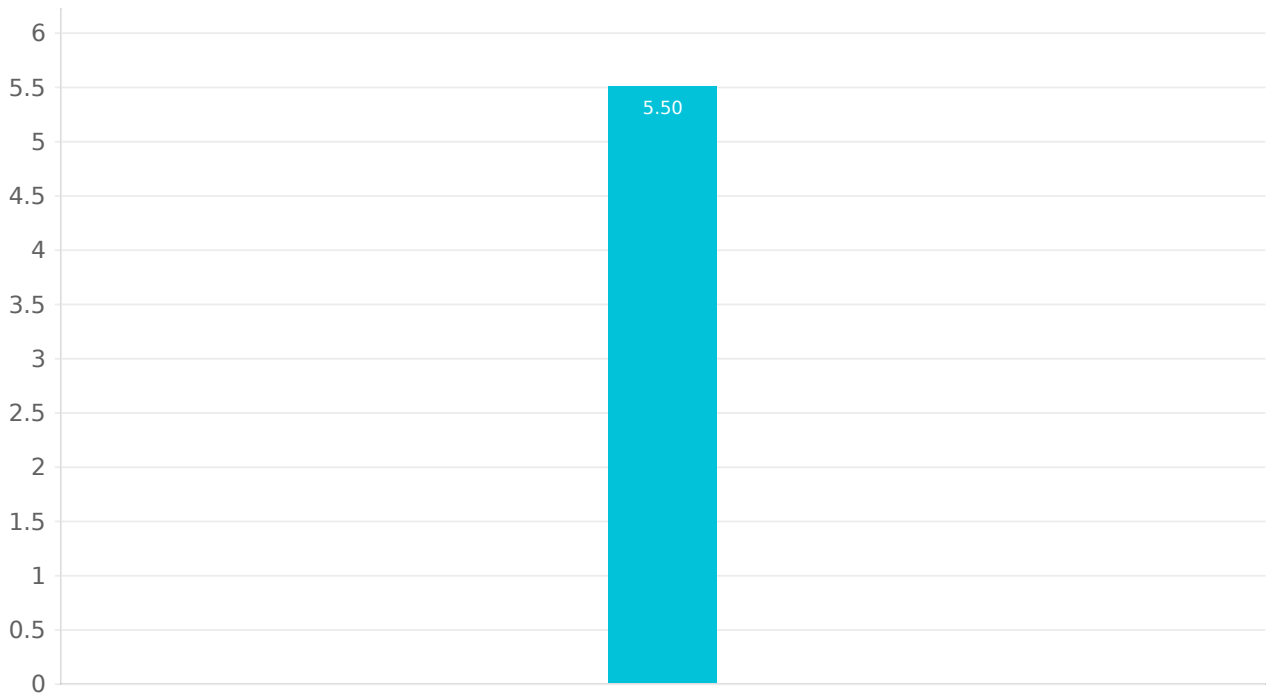
Further details

1. Under French regulation, approved environmental associations based on their national representativeness are not required to make a financial contribution to participate in all standardization work. Suggestion : it would be interesting to have a correspondent of ECOS in Member states to promote and keep NGOs informed on actions on environmental standards, inform them and collect their inputs to represent them in standardization activities. This would possibly require a dedicated budget.
2. Swedish Standards Consumers and Workers Council. The Council has the mission from the Swedish government to promote and facilitate end-user participation of standards in Sweden, Europe and on the international level, from organisations representing consumers, environment, workers and other non-business NGOs with a broad societal interest.
3. According to § 45 of the Product Conformity Act, one of the obligations of Estonian standardisation body is to organise standardisation activities in Estonia. For example, info sessions, outreach events.
4. The financial support is provided to stakeholder organisations through the NSB. To find out the amount of resources, please look at the questionnaire for NSBs filled in by UNI and CEI

Q11

3c 2. How would you evaluate the effectiveness of these schemes in ensuring further participation of environmental NGOs in standardisation at the national level?

Answered: 2 Skipped: 12



● Average Rating

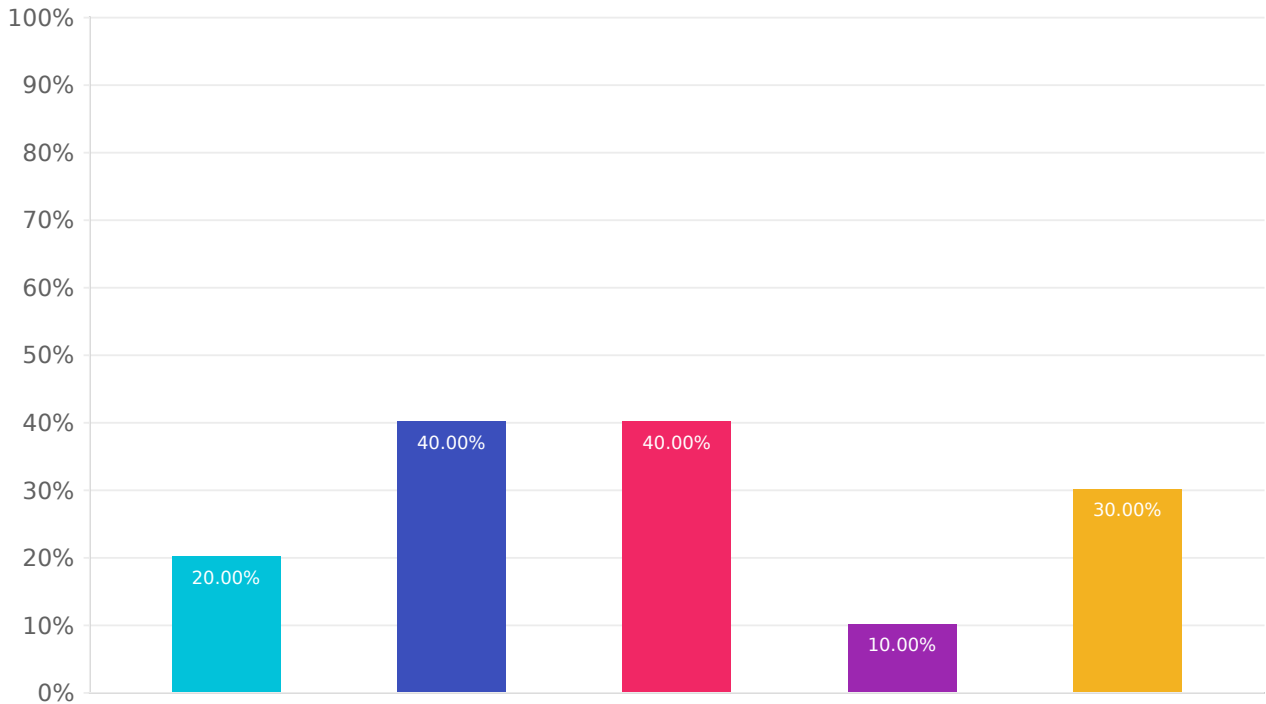
Rating	Response percent	Response count
1 (Very ineffective)	0.00%	0
2	0.00%	0
3	0.00%	0
4	0.00%	0
5	50.00%	1
6	50.00%	1
7 (Very effective)	0.00%	0
Could you provide more details on why you think the scheme has been/has not been effective? No Responses		0

Average rating: 5.50

Q12

3d. What are the measures to encourage participation of trade unions? *(multiple answers possible)*

Answered: 10 Skipped: 4



● Financial support targeted at societal stakeholders' representatives (Please specify the amount of the financial support on yearly basis below)

● Liaison with relevant associations/representatives

● Outreach events/info sessions

● None

● Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Financial support targeted at societal stakeholders' representatives (Please specify the amount of the financial support on yearly basis below)	20.00%	2
Liaison with relevant associations/representatives	40.00%	4
Outreach events/info sessions	40.00%	4
None	10.00%	1
Other (Please specify)	30.00%	3
Further details		4

Other (Please specify)

1. Not specified
2. Not specified
3. Commenting on standards to NSO ; Financial support of Projects of the Standards Committee for Construction

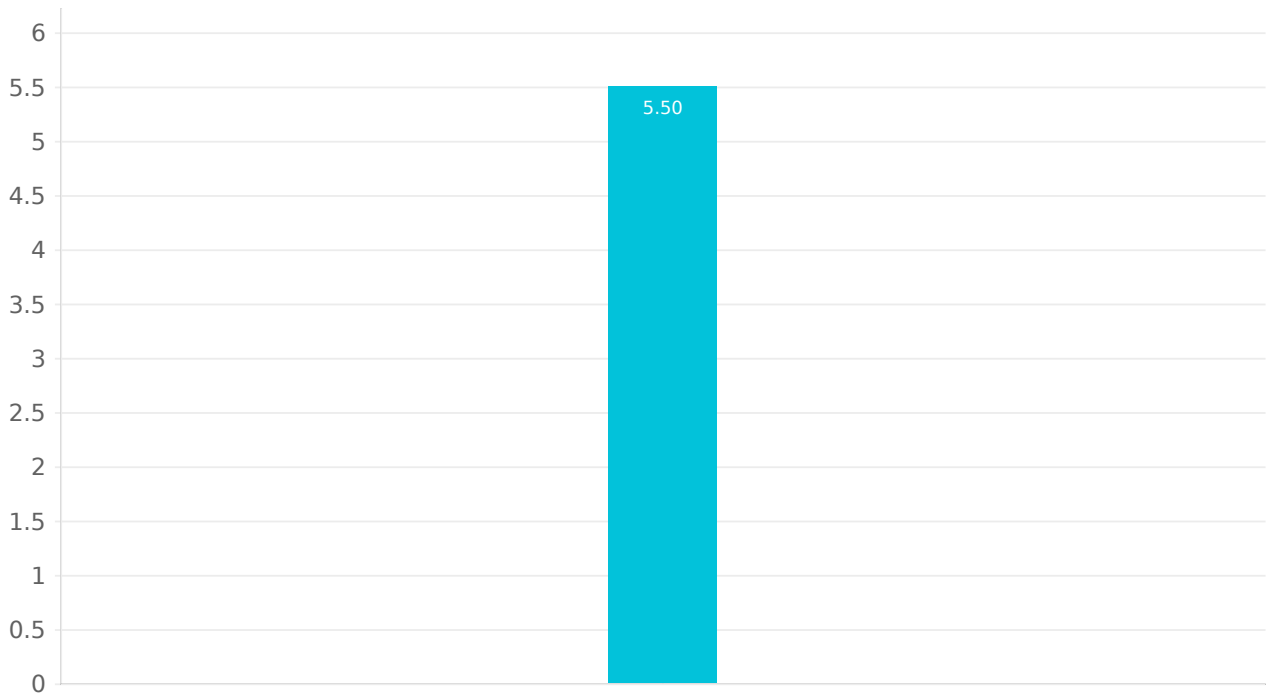
Further details

1. Under French regulation, representative employee unions are not required to make a financial contribution to participate in all standardization work.
2. Swedish Standards Consumers and Workers Council. The Council has the mission from the Swedish government to promote and facilitate end-user participation of standards in Sweden, Europe and on the international level, from organisations representing consumers, environment, workers and other non-business NGOs with a broad societal interest.
3. According to § 45 of the Product Conformity Act, one of the obligations of Estonian standardisation body is to organise standardisation activities in Estonia. For example, info sessions, outreach events.
4. The financial support is provided to stakeholder organisations through the NSB. To find out the amount of resources, please look at the questionnaire for NSBs filled in by UNI and CEI

Q13

3d 2. How would you evaluate the effectiveness of these schemes in ensuring further participation of trade unions in standardisation at the national level?

Answered: 2 Skipped: 12



● Average Rating

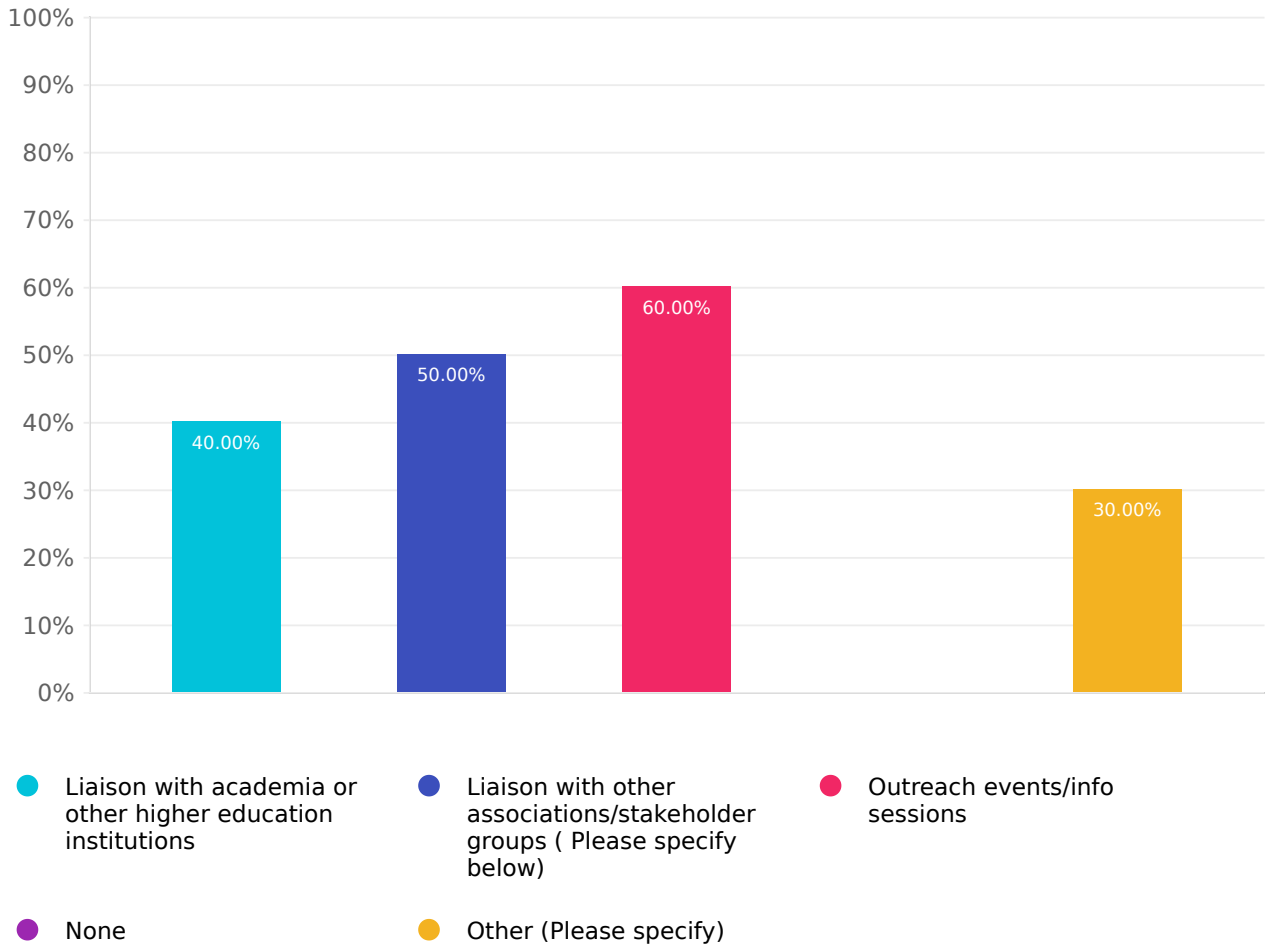
Rating	Response percent	Response count
1 (Very ineffective)	0.00%	0
2	0.00%	0
3	0.00%	0
4	0.00%	0
5	50.00%	1
6	50.00%	1
7 (Very effective)	0.00%	0
Could you provide more details on why you think the scheme has been/has not been effective? No Responses		0

Average rating: 5.50

Q14

3e. What are the measures to encourage participation of other stakeholder groups?
(multiple answers possible)

Answered: 10 Skipped: 4



Choices	Response percent	Response count
Liaison with academia or other higher education institutions	40.00%	4
Liaison with other associations/stakeholder groups (Please specify below)	50.00%	5
Outreach events/info sessions	60.00%	6
None	0.00%	0
Other (Please specify)	30.00%	3
Further details		4

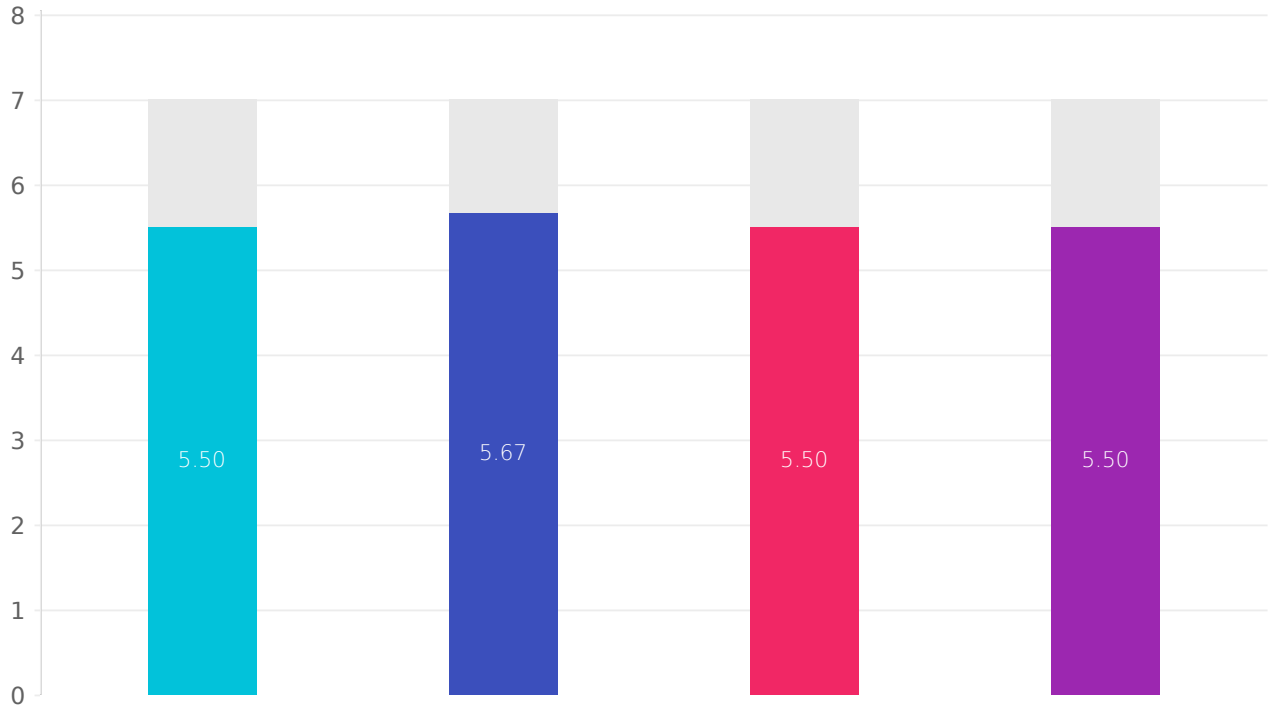
Other (Please specify)

1. Not specified
2. Not specified
3. Commenting on standards to NSO ; Financial support of Projects of the Standards Committee for Construction

Further details

1. Under French regulation, public educational establishments and public scientific and technological establishments, as well as ministerial departments for the participation of their ministerial manager for standardization are not required to make a financial contribution to participate in all standardization work. Universities and students also have access to standards at a very low cost.
2. It is up to the standardisation bodies to encourage participation in technical committees
3. According to § 45 of the Product Conformity Act, one of the obligations of Estonian standardisation body is to organise standardisation activities in Estonia. For example, info sessions, outreach events.
4. Office for consumer participation in standardisation is also competent for people with disabilities e.g. accessibility

Average Ratings



● 3a / 2. How would you evaluate the effectiveness of these schemes in ensuring further participation and access of SMEs to standardisation at the national level?

● 3b 2. How would you evaluate the effectiveness of these schemes in ensuring further participation of consumer associations in standardisation at the national level?

● 3c 2. How would you evaluate the effectiveness of these schemes in ensuring further participation of environmental NGOs in standardisation at the national level?

● 3d 2. How would you evaluate the effectiveness of these schemes in ensuring further participation of trade unions in standardisation at the national level?

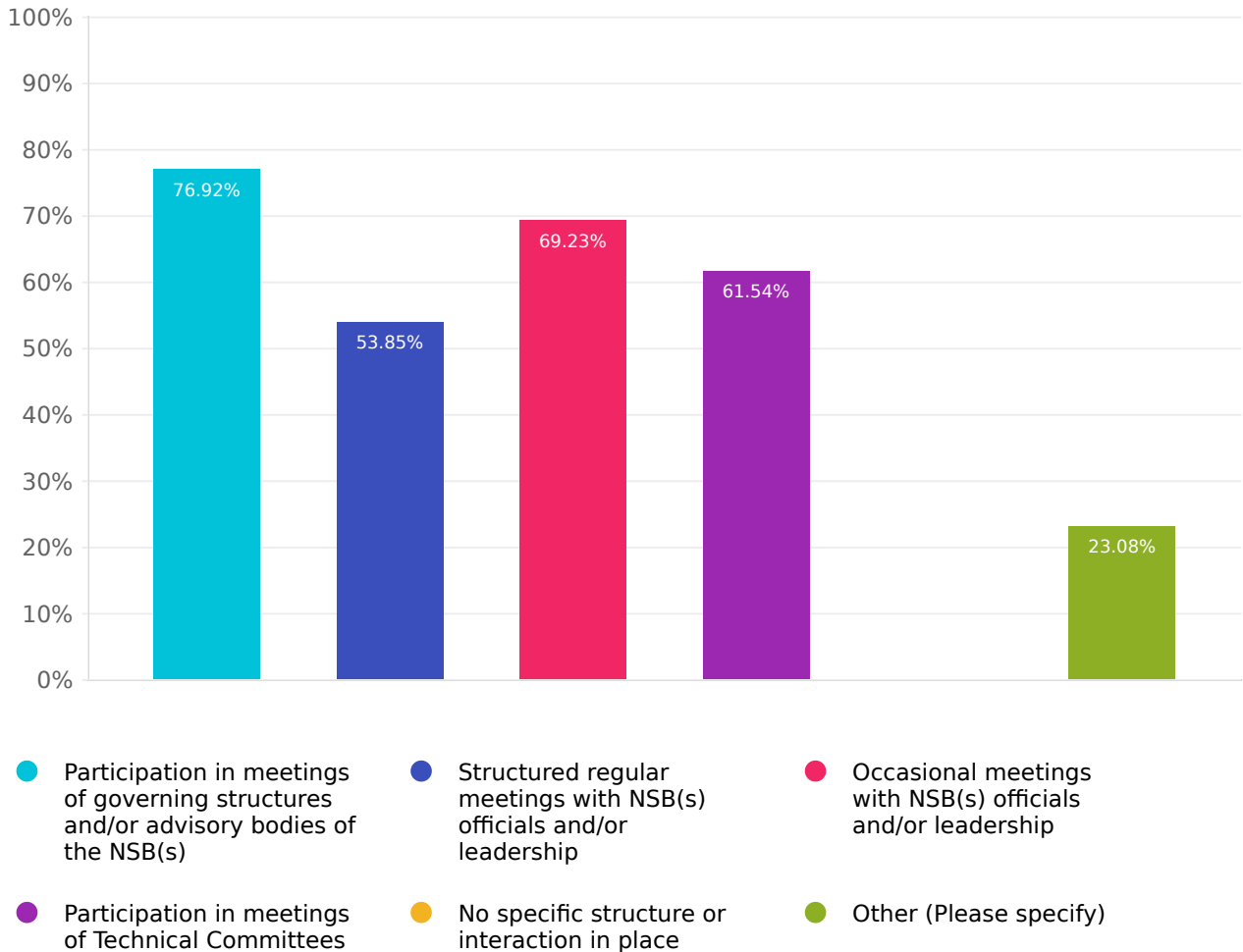
Questions	Average Ratings	Out of
3a / 2. How would you evaluate the effectiveness of these schemes in ensuring further participation and access of SMEs to standardisation at the national level?	5.50	7
3b 2. How would you evaluate the effectiveness of these schemes in ensuring further participation of consumer associations in standardisation at the national level?	5.67	7
3c 2. How would you evaluate the effectiveness of these schemes in ensuring further participation of environmental NGOs in standardisation at the national level?	5.50	7
3d 2. How would you evaluate the effectiveness of these schemes in ensuring further participation of trade unions in standardisation at the national level?	5.50	7

Overall average survey rating: 7.92/10

Q15

4. How do you normally interact with the National Standardisation Body/Bodies (NSBs) and/or participate in standardisation work? *(multiple answers possible)*

Answered: 13 Skipped: 1



Choices	Response percent	Response count
Participation in meetings of governing structures and/or advisory bodies of the NSB(s)	76.92%	10
Structured regular meetings with NSB(s) officials and/or leadership	53.85%	7
Occasional meetings with NSB(s) officials and/or leadership	69.23%	9
Participation in meetings of Technical Committees	61.54%	8
No specific structure or interaction in place	0.00%	0
Other (Please specify)	23.08%	3

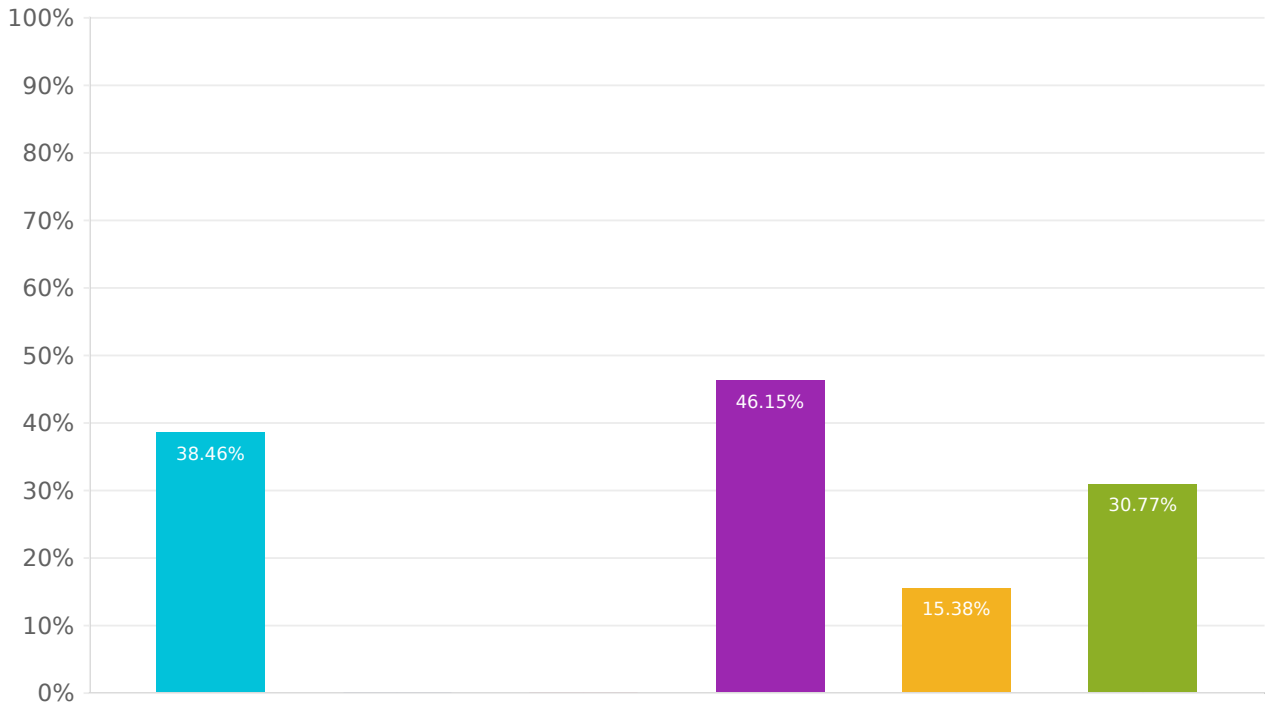
Other (Please specify)

1. Discussions on current topics take place approximately every month or two.
2. NSBs, UNI and CEI, develop activities for standardisation under the supervision of Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy - Directorate General for Market, Competition, Consumer Protection and Standardisation
3. advisory board and supervisory authority

Q16

5. Are there measures in place to ensure the availability of guidance and support for the implementation of standards (e.g., Member State or local/regional schemes supporting implementation of key standards, especially among SMEs)? *(multiple answers possible)*

Answered: 13 Skipped: 1



● Yes, schemes to support the implementation of key standards at the national level

● Yes, schemes to support the implementation of key standards at the regional/local level

● Yes, tax rebates or other forms of financial incentives

● Yes, trainings

● No

● Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Yes, schemes to support the implementation of key standards at the national level	38.46%	5
Yes, schemes to support the implementation of key standards at the regional/local level	0.00%	0
Yes, tax rebates or other forms of financial incentives	0.00%	0
Yes, trainings	46.15%	6
No	15.38%	2
Other (Please specify)	30.77%	4
Further details		1

Other (Please specify)

1. Funding
2. The National Board of Trade gives advice to our authorities when it comes to national legislation and how to refer to European and international standards - eg, mutual recognition clauses
3. As mentioned earlier, Estonian standardisation body organizes these types of activities.
4. facilitated access to mirror committees

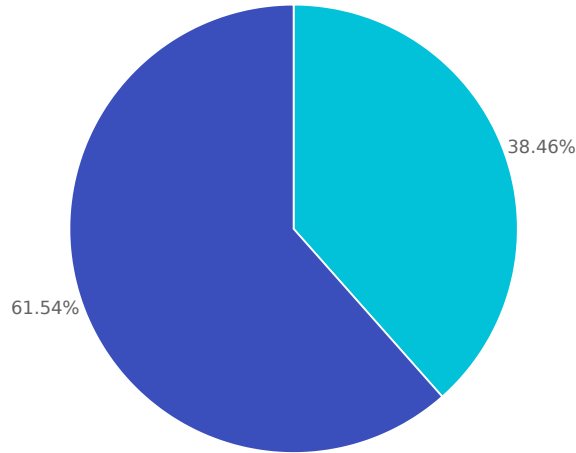
Further details

1. The Dutch government funds the Dutch surveillance authorities to provide guidance and support for each sector to ensure compliancy with laws, regulation and standards. Example: RvA <https://www.rva.nl/en/contact-counter/>. The funding of the NEN Innovation broker programme adds to guidance on implementation of standards among (innovative) SME's .

Q17

6. Are there specific measures in place to implement the provisions of Regulation 1025/2012 to ensure more inclusiveness in the national standardisation process?

Answered: 13 Skipped: 1



● No ● Yes

Choices	Response percent	Response count
No	38.46%	5
Yes	61.54%	8
Please specify		9

Please specify

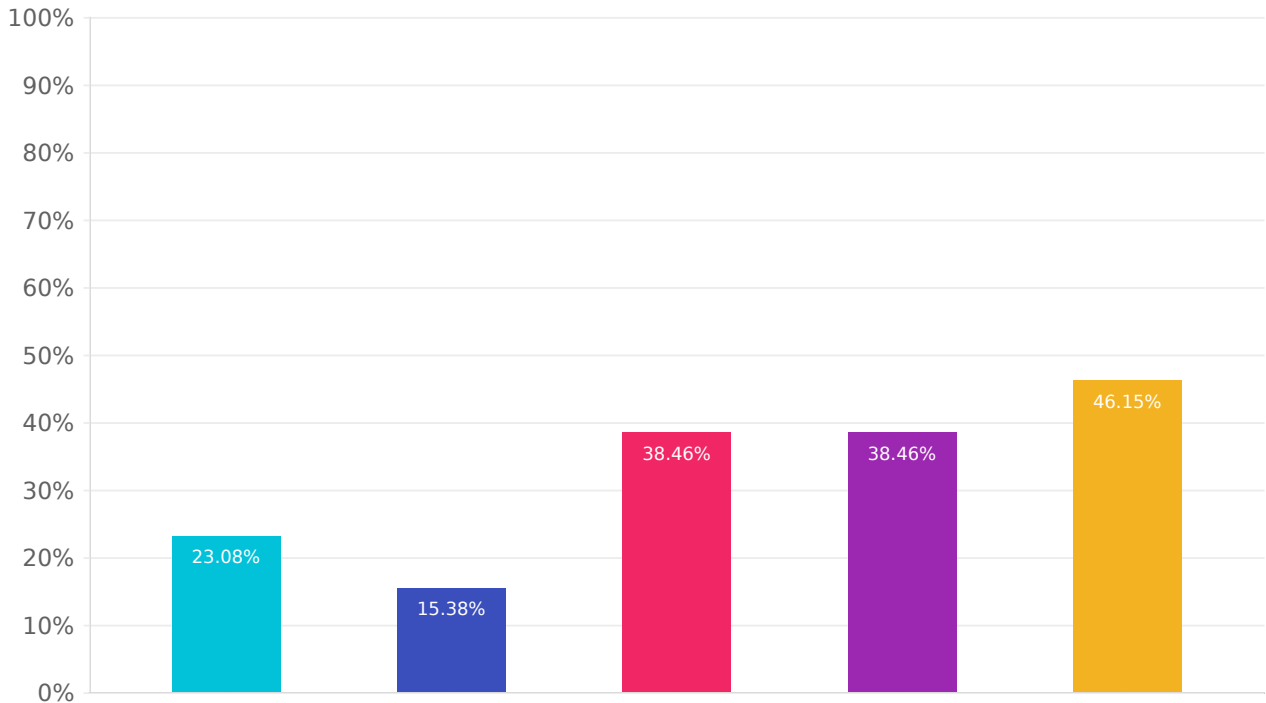
1. We have established a board with representatives from various groups. This board provides suggestions for various activities, including some related to inclusiveness. During Q4 of 2023 we will also launch analytical work resulting in a report on inclusion of relevant experts, particularly from academia.
2. Trainings in cooperation with NSB.
3. Various guidance on NSAI's website and portal for SMEs in particular, plus outreach to research and education communities through site visits. NSAI work with SMEs to ensure they have the up to date versions of standards and hold webinars on any changes.
4. Participation is encouraged in the activities of ESO and ISO technical committees
5. The Dutch Government provides structural funding to NEN to actively reach out to all parties concerned in the Netherlands. The effectiveness and efficiency of this subsidy is evaluated regularly, also with regards to actual stakeholder representation achieved. One example of this structural funding specifically directed at SME involvement is the Innovation broker programme.
6. The above answer is from the public administration point of view.

7. Through the websites of the national standardization bodies, access to information, clarity and transparency is ensured in line with stakeholder requests, including SMEs and social stakeholders. In particular, there are areas related to "Compliance with EU Regulation 1025/2012," where the sub-area "Public Information Requests" can be accessed. The same page provides instructions for proposing comments on new work items for standardization proposals. In addition, all interested parties have the opportunity to submit comments via e-mail.
8. Cannot say / Not at the level of ministry
9. Collaboration with stakeholders For Consumers a so called "Fachstelle Normungsbeteiligung" was implemented that also looks after the interests of people with disabilities
<https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=20012138>

Q18

7. Are there initiatives or actions in place to gather, verify and evaluate the issues encountered by stakeholders in participating in national standardisation and interacting with NSBs? *(multiple answers possible)*

Answered: 13 Skipped: 1



- Yes, liaison with relevant stakeholders' associations/representatives
- Yes, consultations
- Yes, participation in meetings of governing structures and/or advisory bodies of the NSB

- None in particular
- Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Yes, liaison with relevant stakeholders' associations/representatives	23.08%	3
Yes, consultations	15.38%	2
Yes, participation in meetings of governing structures and/or advisory bodies of the NSB	38.46%	5
None in particular	38.46%	5
Other (Please specify)	46.15%	6

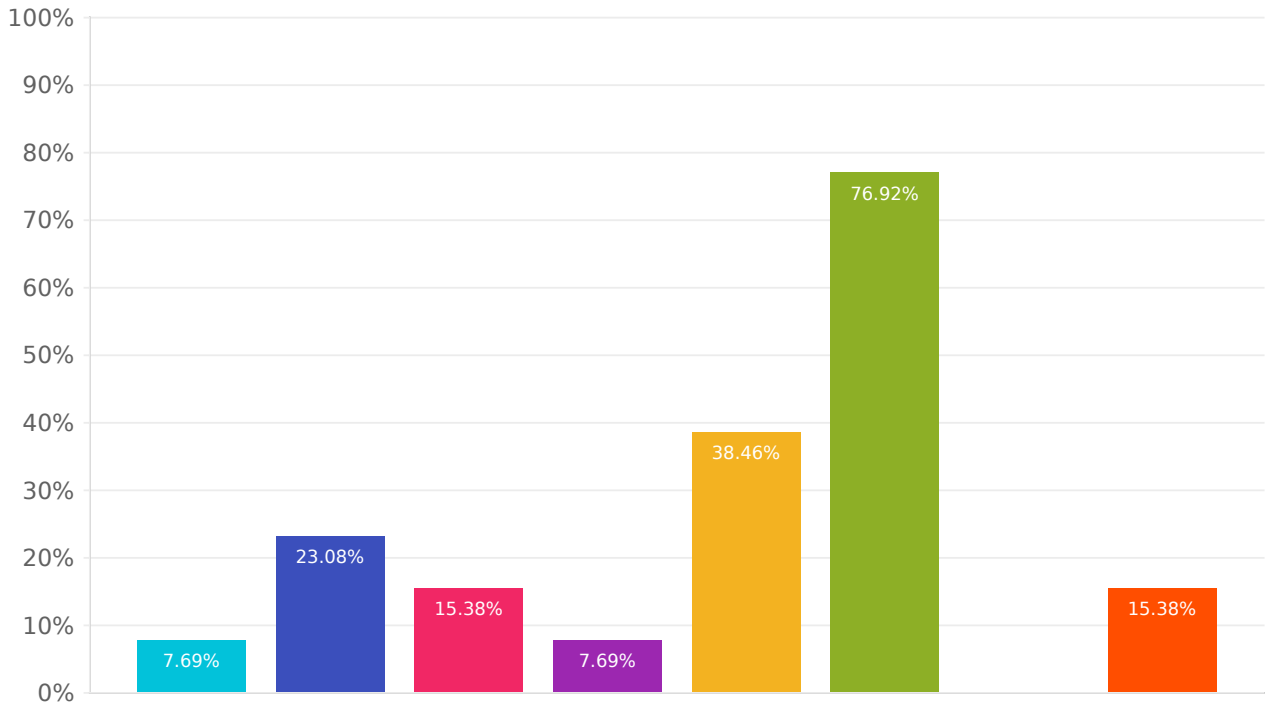
Other (Please specify)

1. Through national standardisation council
2. Regular evaluation of effectiveness of government funding for NSB
3. AUdit of NSBs
4. These are NSB´s initiatives.
5. Through the sites of the national standards bodies, it is possible to ask specific questions related to standardization activities (e.g., questions regarding the work program, projects and documents, etc.) In addition, there is an FAQ section.
6. defined by law

Q19

8. What are the main difficulties you encounter in interacting with the national standardisation system? *(multiple answers possible)*

Answered: 13 Skipped: 1



● Interacting with National Standardisation Body/Bodies

● Interacting with experts in technical committees

● Identifying industry and/or societal stakeholders' representatives

● Liaising with industry and/or societal stakeholders' representatives

● Lack of financial resources

● Lack of time or human resources

● None in particular

● Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Interacting with National Standardisation Body/Bodies	7.69%	1
Interacting with experts in technical committees	23.08%	3
Identifying industry and/or societal stakeholders' representatives	15.38%	2
Liaising with industry and/or societal stakeholders' representatives	7.69%	1
Lack of financial resources	38.46%	5
Lack of time or human resources	76.92%	10
None in particular	0.00%	0
Other (Please specify)	15.38%	2

Other (Please specify)

1. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the National Board of Trade have monthly meetings with our three standardisation organisations on policy level for strategic issues
2. Lack of structured approach

Q20

9. What are the main challenges that your organisation faces when trying to engage and work with stakeholder groups or the National Standard Body(ies)?

Answered: 12 Skipped: 2

1. The various technical areas that the NSB covers, requiring resources to be spread widely, or accepting a more narrow focus.
2. We didn't detect problems.
3. Time, resources and costs appear to be the biggest obstacles for SMEs to engage and work with NSBs.
4. Low participation of interested parties; The need for translations of harmonized standards into the national language
5. Limited capacity with adequate standardization background knowledge and skills.
6. Availability of government experts in standardization committees Recruitment of dedicated standardization experts for stakeholders
7. Our main concern is to engage experts from Swedish authorities to learn more about harmonised standards and why standards are important as a part of legislation. We would like to see even more engagement from our national standardisation bodies to reach out to stakeholders
8. Lack of human resources.
9. The fact that there are no specific measures in place to encourage the participation of the different types of stakeholders.
10. Specific measures are sought to develop user awareness of the importance and knowledge needs of the role of standardization. Improving access to information, clarity and transparency of the standardization process, and encouraging all stakeholders to contribute to the standardization process are our tasks.
11. Standardization rules are not always followed correctly in technical committees. Lack of guidance by NSB.
12. Lack of human resources

Q21

10. What would you recommend as best practices that could be taken up and effectively implemented also in other countries?

Answered: 9 Skipped: 5

1. We have working group on the implementation of Regulation 2019/1025 within the ministry, involving various ministries and the NSB. The working group addresses current topics in the field of standardisation.
2. Having access to best practice in other MS on a platform easily accessible by other MS would be very helpful.
3. Support of interested representatives in the participation of ESO technical committees
4. The national standards that are imperatively referred to in regulations can be viewed free of charge via the NSB website (license fees are covered by the Dutch government): <https://connect.nen.nl/portal/Registreren/Vrij-Beschikbare-Normen>. In more and more cases the free access to Dutch standards is negotiated with the stakeholders even before the standard development process is started. Also, the use of easy language makes the standards more accessible (for SME's).
5. Exemption of financial contribution to participate in all standardization work for societal stakeholders, SMEs and academia.
6. We started monthly strategic discussions on standardisation policy between NSBs, Ministry and the National Board of Trade, which we found very useful. We will try to broaden the meetings even with other stakeholders interested in standardisation policy
7. EU incentives targeted at SMEs participation at national level and EU incentives to encourage participation of the other stakeholder groups at national level (e.g. education, associations, etc) would be highly acknowledged.
8. • Dedicated Sections in NSB Website. • Publishing normative documents collected in volumes in order to facilitate their distribution among specialized operators and users. • Awards, in order to give recognition to those who, in the academic and professional fields, dedicate themselves to the research and development of technical regulations.
9. Employ clear guidance, procedures and timelines for the standardization process including the listing of standards in the OJEU. Install a referee to check on procedures being followed. DIN standard DIN 820 regulates the principles of standardisation work in the Federal Republic of Germany. It might be useful as well elsewhere.

Q22

11. Do you have any other comments?

Answered: 5 Skipped: 9

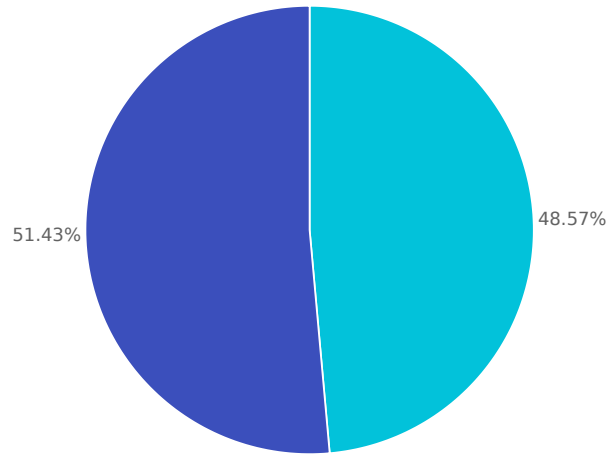
1. We keen to support stakeholder involvement in standardisation.
2. A structural integration of standardization education in apprenticeships, university of applied sciences or university courses or during the professional career learningpaths in Europe will considerably increase the available capacity of experts with adequate skills.
3. It would be interesting to share best practices between NSBs and member states based on the report of article 6.3 of R1025/2012. It would be interesting to have a correspondent of ECOS in Member states to promote the keep NGOs informed on actions on environmental standards, inform them and collect their inputs to represent them in standardization activities. This would possible require a dedicated budget. As stressed by T Breton during the latest High level forum, it is important to facilitate participation of local communities in standardization activities especially in view of the importance of the topic of smart and sustainable cities. Many of them have a negative vision of standardization : burden and costs for them. It seems useful to promote for local communities a free access to standardization activities, but also to raise their awareness level and keep them informed by strengthening the links with associations of communities.
4. ----
5. Participation in standardization work depends from personal and human ressources. But participation is essential. Online offer could help.

National Standards Bodies survey results

Q2

Your organisation is:

Answered: 35 Skipped: 0



● A public governmental agency

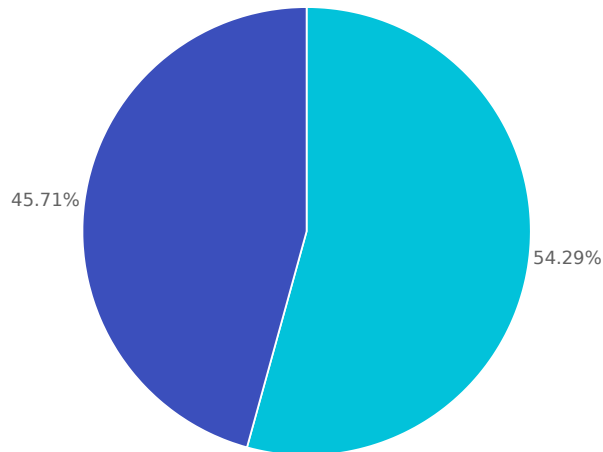
● A private entity

Choices	Response percent	Response count
A public governmental agency	48.57%	17
A private entity	51.43%	18

Q3

1. Do you have a specific service/department or contact person to liaise with SMEs and other underrepresented stakeholders (consumers, environmental stakeholders, trade unions) with regard to their participation in standardisation work within your National Standardisation Body (NSB)?

Answered: 35 Skipped: 0



● Yes

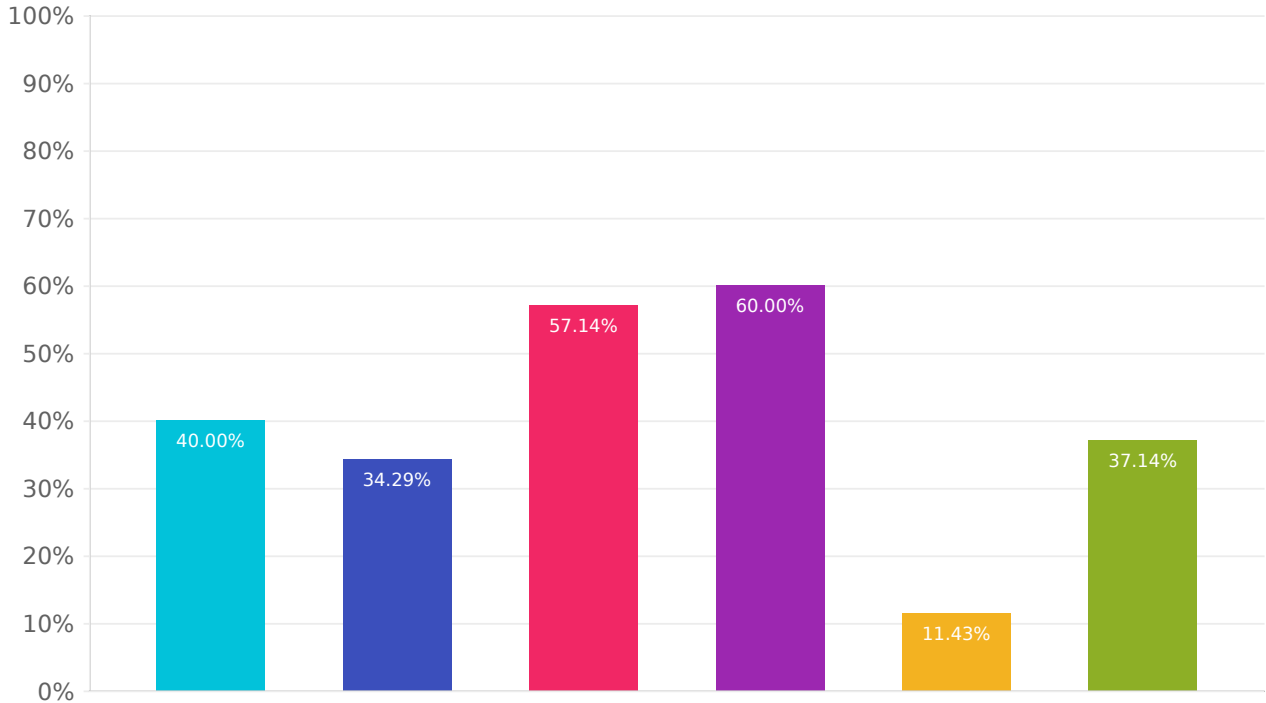
● No

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Yes	54.29%	19
No	45.71%	16

Q4

2. How does your organisation engage in regular communication and/or maintains a relationship with organisations that represents SMEs and other underrepresented stakeholders (i.e. consumers, environmental stakeholders, trade unions)? *(multiple answers possible)*

Answered: 35 Skipped: 0



- Existence of specific Stakeholder Group(s) within the NSB
- Regularly scheduled meetings
- Consultations
- Ad-hoc meetings
- No specific engagement
- Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Existence of specific Stakeholder Group(s) within the NSB	40.00%	14
Regularly scheduled meetings	34.29%	12
Consultations	57.14%	20
Ad-hoc meetings	60.00%	21
No specific engagement	11.43%	4
Other (Please specify)	37.14%	13

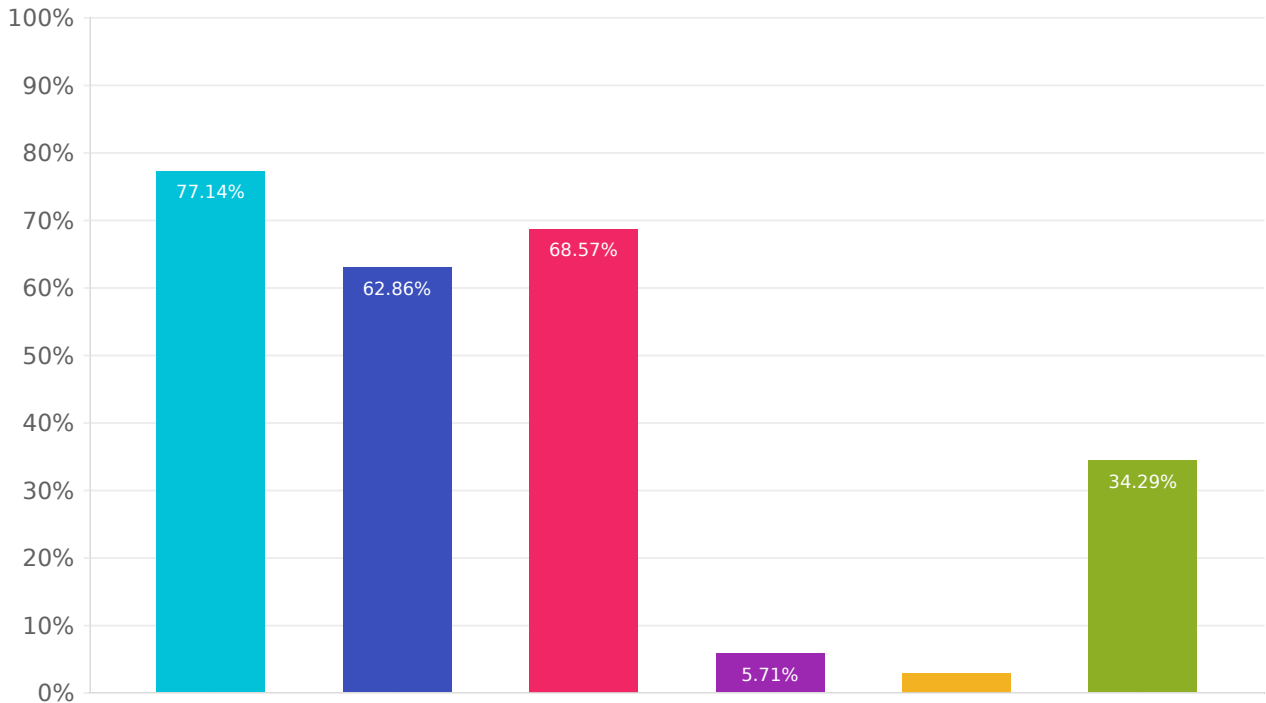
Other (Please specify)

1. free access for SME to all meetings
2. A national policy
3. SIS has a broad representation of SME's in the TC's, which means that SME's are well integrated in our work.
4. Trainings, webinars, e-learnings
5. TCs meetings
6. Regular meetings in the frame of national TCs
7. Represented in the Board
8. Not specified
9. We have a representative of an organisation that represents SMEs on our Board
10. SME representatives are invited to the technical committees of interest to see access to information and decision-making
11. Emails and public enquiry announced on our web pages.
12. Dedicated Web Page section - Specific positions dedicated in CEI governance bodies
13. Dedicated WEB site session, dedicated specific positions in CEI Governace Bodies

Q5

3. Are there specific initiatives in place to better explain and understand the standardisation process to all relevant stakeholders who are not actively involved in standardisation work? *(multiple answers possible)*

Answered: 35 Skipped: 0



● Sending general information, e.g. newsletter, press releases

● Outreach events

● Liaising with industry, SME or societal stakeholders' associations

● No

● No, but we have plans to put in place future initiatives within the next 12 months (Please give further details below)

● Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Sending general information, e.g. newsletter, press releases	77.14%	27
Outreach events	62.86%	22
Liaising with industry, SME or societal stakeholders' associations	68.57%	24
No	5.71%	2
No, but we have plans to put in place future initiatives within the next 12 months (Please give further details below)	2.86%	1
Other (Please specify)	34.29%	12
Further details		6

Other (Please specify)

1. Individual meetings with adapted content to the business activity of the concerned entity
2. Italian Chambers of Commerce
3. Conferences and webinars organized annually and on ad-hoc basis. Website dedicated to SME with e-learning, articles, reports, presence in social media and info about standardization.
4. Seminars on the standards applications
5. A specific initiative Next Generation
6. Not specified
7. Publicly available teaching material
8. When a technical expert joins a Technical Committee, he/she is briefed by a senior standardisation staff on the European/international standardisation processes and practices.
9. Guidelines and webpage
10. ASRO courses
11. For the time being we have limited information on our web pages, including links to ETSI web pages.
12. Standardisation awareness in educational establishments

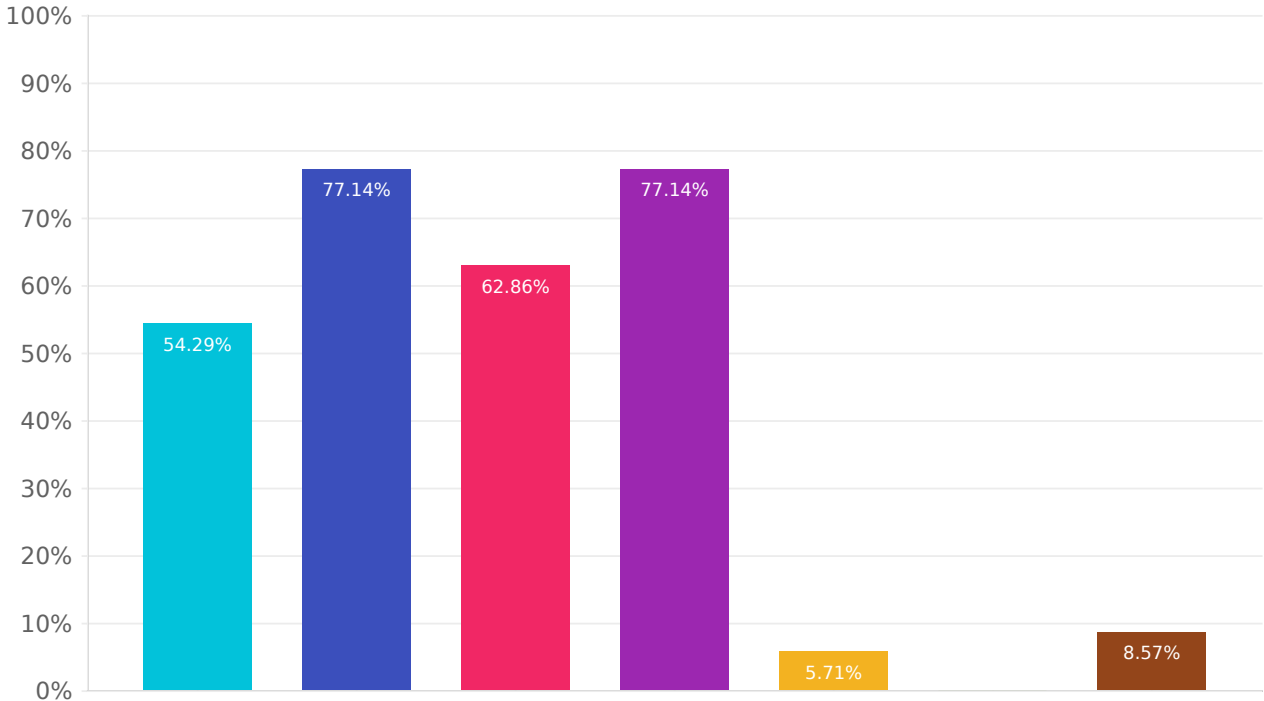
Further details

1. Note, that as mentioned before SME's are well integrated in our work'. Depending on their identified needs we start regularly all kind of initiatives for SME's.
2. Specific agreement with the entire network of Chambers of Commerce in order to promote the culture and value of standards towards SMEs (newsletter, webinar, meetings, etc)
3. Information / training material, available online
4. <https://www.dke.de/de/services/kmu-kleine-und-mittlere-unternehmen>
5. Courses are held within ASRO for the new members of the technical committees to be trained in the use of the work platforms and accessing the European and international documents to which they have access
6. Outreach events are typically in conjunction with other stakeholders (eg government, or sector focused)

Q6

4. Which measures are in place to identify and approach possible interested stakeholders and experts and raise their awareness on relevant standardisation developments?
(multiple answers possible)

Answered: 35 Skipped: 0



- Mapping of possible relevant experts/stakeholders
- Proactively contacting stakeholder representatives to nominate experts in relevant TCs/WGs
- Liaising with local or national organisations that represent the interests of SMEs and/or societal stakeholders
- Liaising with universities or other higher education institutions
- None in particular
- None at the moment but we have plans to put in place future initiatives within the next 12 months (Please give further details below)
- Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Mapping of possible relevant experts/stakeholders	54.29%	19
Proactively contacting stakeholder representatives to nominate experts in relevant TCs/WGs	77.14%	27
Liaising with local or national organisations that represent the interests of SMEs and/or societal stakeholders	62.86%	22
Liaising with universities or other higher education institutions	77.14%	27
None in particular	5.71%	2
None at the moment but we have plans to put in place future initiatives within the next 12 months (Please give further details below)	0.00%	0
Other (Please specify)	8.57%	3
Further details		3

Other (Please specify)

1. Participation in forums, conferences and fairs.
2. Not specified
3. In the past we have arranged standardisation information days.

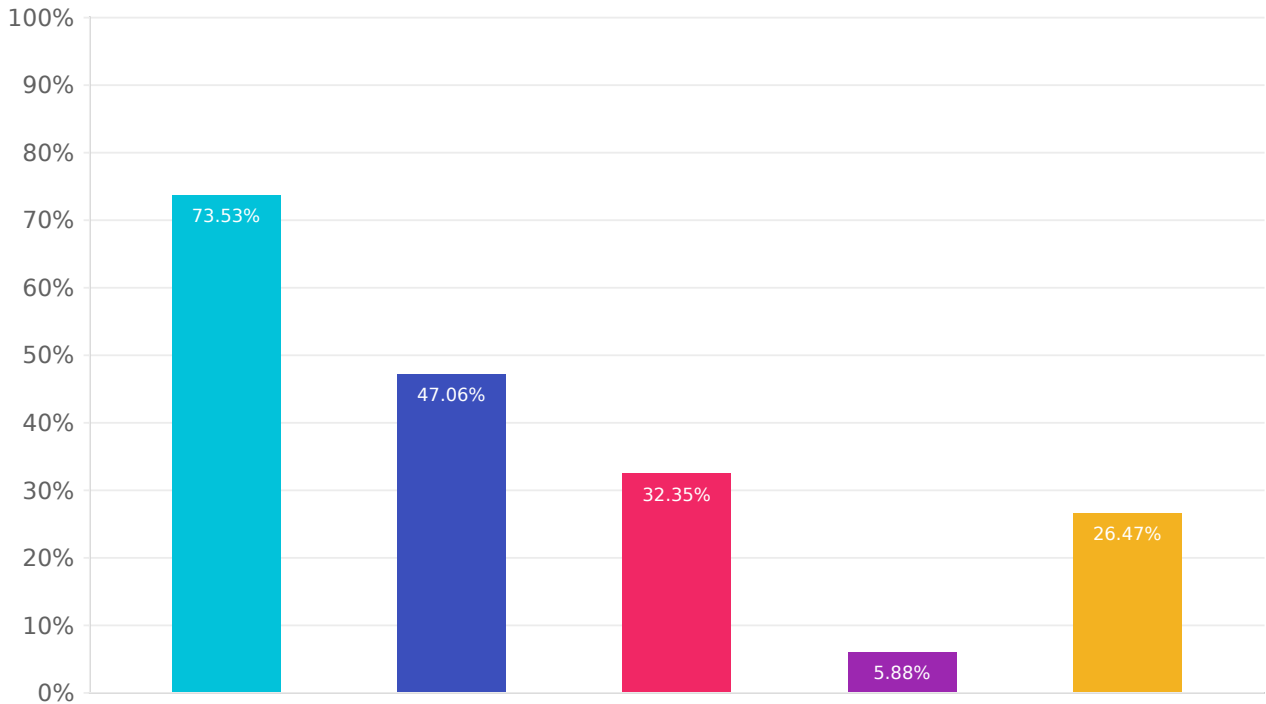
Further details

1. In Luxembourg, 90% of the companies are SMEs. Our national standardization community is therefore dominated by SMEs without doing particular effort (beside of proposing a free of charge participation). At national level you can only find a handful of social, environmental and consumer protection entities. They have nearly all been contacted directly by ILNAS during the last years but not every entity has decided to get actively involved in the standardization process. Concerning the liaison with universities, we have a contractual collaboration with the University of Luxembourg on our Master MTECH and on a related 3 year research program.
2. As for now we do not have enough activities specifically designed for societal stakeholders in all areas.
3. Each situation is dealt with on a case by case basis and may involve a number of the above approaches

Q7

5. What measures do you apply to disseminate information on **new standardisation developments** (new proposals, new work items)? (*multiple answers possible*)

Answered: 34 Skipped: 1



- General information channels, e.g. newsletter, press releases
- Dedicated areas on the NSB website
- Specific monitoring tool to allow stakeholders to keep track of updates and developments
- None in particular
- Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
General information channels, e.g. newsletter, press releases	73.53%	25
Dedicated areas on the NSB website	47.06%	16
Specific monitoring tool to allow stakeholders to keep track of updates and developments	32.35%	11
None in particular	5.88%	2
Other (Please specify)	26.47%	9
Further details		1

Other (Please specify)

1. Specific events for the sectors which are covered by the national standardization strategy
2. Liaise with possible stakeholders
3. Not specified
4. via email lists
5. Address stakeholders participating in National Mirror Committees
6. Contact directly known stakeholders that may have an interest in new standardisation projects.
7. webinars, kick-off meetings
8. Emails from ETSI are archived and listed in our document lists.
9. Social media

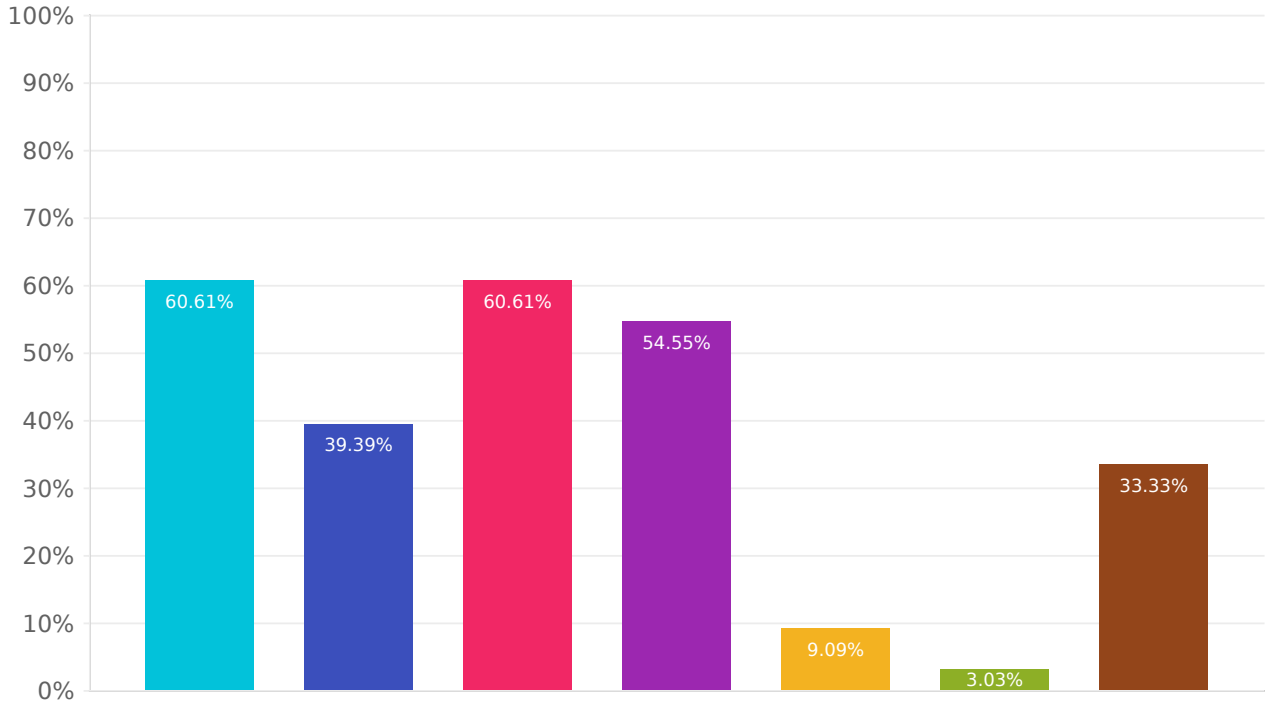
Further details

1. case by case basis

Q8

6. Are there measures in place to **facilitate the access** of SMEs and societal stakeholders' representatives to the activities of the NSB? *(multiple answers possible)*

Answered: 33 Skipped: 2



- Facilitated access to mirror committees
- Lowered participation/membership fees
- Ad-hoc invitation of representatives to specific TCs/WGs/mirror committees
- Free access to draft standards
- No
- No, but there are plans to put in place future initiatives within the next 12 months (Please give further details below)
- Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Facilitated access to mirror committees	60.61%	20
Lowered participation/membership fees	39.39%	13
Ad-hoc invitation of representatives to specific TCs/WGs/mirror committees	60.61%	20
Free access to draft standards	54.55%	18
No	9.09%	3
No, but there are plans to put in place future initiatives within the next 12 months (Please give further details below)	3.03%	1
Other (Please specify)	33.33%	11
Further details		10

Other (Please specify)

1. Free participation in the standardization process
2. Discount sales prices for standards
3. No membership fees
4. More than 80 % discount for subscription service, a discount for packages of standards
5. Finance the participation to the European/International TCs with a fixed amount
6. no participation fee in general
7. no participation fees
8. Free participation in technical committees.
9. Half price for SMEs under 10 employees and free participation for NGO and consumer reps. Consumer forum, paid travel expenses
10. They can comment on national enquiries/votes, they can become members of ETSI to participate in full, or they can discuss with us.
11. Facilitated access via association

Further details

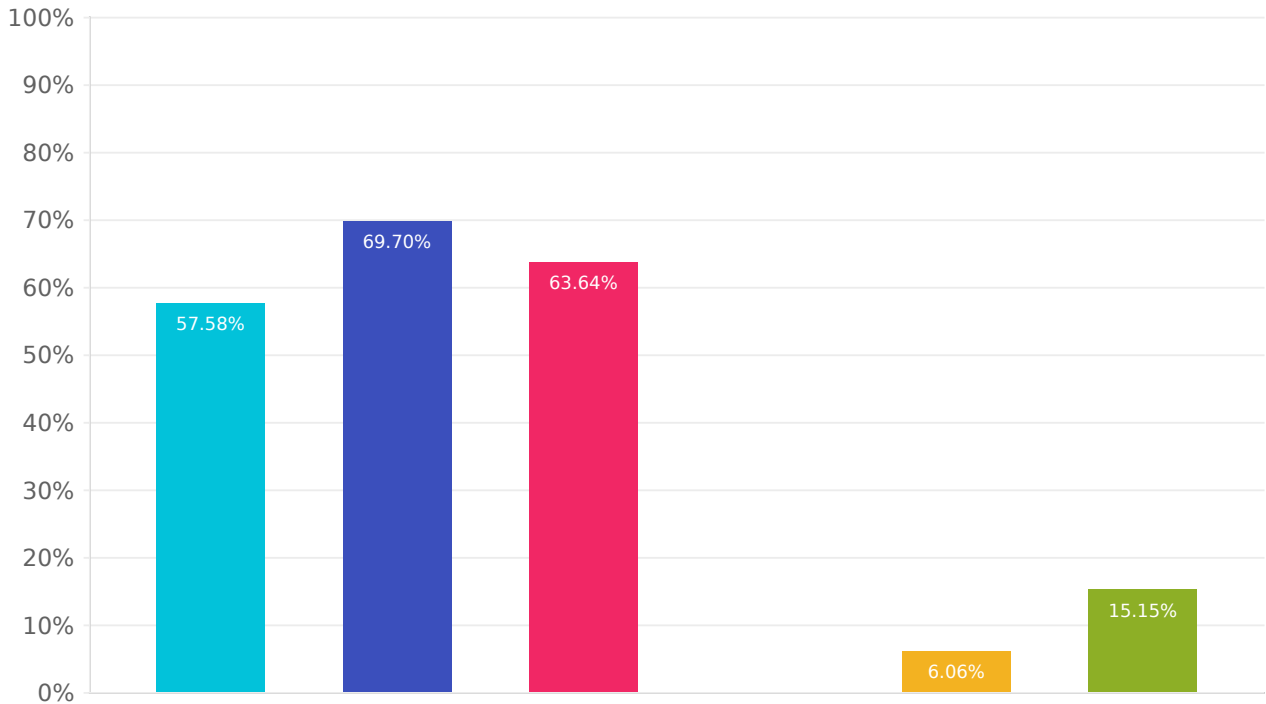
1. no fees to be part of standarization in Austria
2. Participation is free for everybody Also we provide financial support for travel cost
3. We have already a large number of SME ´s participating in the TC ´s.
4. It should be noted, that Austrian Standards International doesn't charge anybody a fee to participate in standardization committees/working groups.
5. CYS does not operate a membership fee scheme. All stakeholders are invited to participate.
6. We don't have mirror committees. We are not CEN/CENELEC. We give free access to draft standards in ENAP phase AND to published standards.
7. All traficom WGs are free of charge also the ones dealing with standardisation
8. Invitation letters for SMEs
9. Facilitated access via main national association

10. In NSAI, there is no charge for committee membership No fee or access barriers to participation for SMEs and other societal stakeholders

Q9

7. Are there specific measures to facilitate the **effective participation of all stakeholders involved** in standardisation work? *(multiple answers possible)*

Answered: 33 Skipped: 2



● All meetings are held in hybrid or online form

● Specific IT tools to facilitate access and contribution to documents

● Free availability of normative references or text of other relevant standards for the standardisation work

● No

● No, but there are plans to implement future initiatives within the next 12 months (Please give further details below)

● Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
All meetings are held in hybrid or online form	57.58%	19
Specific IT tools to facilitate access and contribution to documents	69.70%	23
Free availability of normative references or text of other relevant standards for the standardisation work	63.64%	21
No	0.00%	0
No, but there are plans to implement future initiatives within the next 12 months (Please give further details below)	6.06%	2
Other (Please specify)	15.15%	5
Further details		7

Other (Please specify)

1. Most meetings are hybrid
2. Free access to standards within the scope of a specific TC and beyond that scope on request.
3. Not specified
4. Introduction meetings 1:1, strategic networks
5. Same as answer to previous question

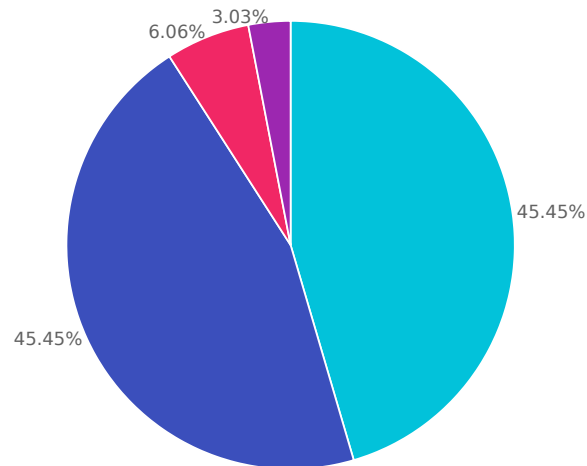
Further details

1. We provide every TC with personal support from our staff
2. All measures are to facilitate the effective participation for all groups. We are currently launching a new IT tool for the participation in the national TC's.
3. Free availability under certain conditions
4. The standards that are needed to carry out the work of the TCs/WGs are given to the experts as working documents in a protected form. As stated
5. Again all standards are available free of charge.
6. free insight available in Standards Library - SME Contact Point
7. On occasion meetings/workshops are limited to F2F. If reference documents are required to support standards work in committee, they are provided Induction training provided for all new members of committees

Q10

8. Is there updated information on the current representation of different stakeholder groups (micro, small and large companies, environmental actors, consumers, trade unions, governmental agencies, academia...) in the standardisation work of the NSB?

Answered: 33 Skipped: 2



- Yes, We have detailed, up to date information regarding the representation of different groups
- Yes, We have some data regarding the representation of different groups
- No
- Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Yes, We have detailed, up to date information regarding the representation of different groups	45.45%	15
Yes, We have some data regarding the representation of different groups	45.45%	15
No	6.06%	2
Other (Please specify)	3.03%	1

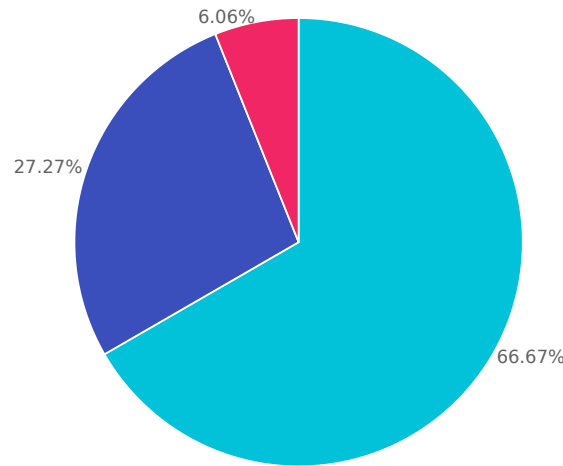
Other (Please specify)

1. i

Q11

8a. Are there specific measures in place to ensure a balanced representation of different stakeholder groups within the different technical bodies?

Answered: 33 Skipped: 2



- Yes (Please specify below)
- No
- No, but we have plans for future initiatives within the next 12 months (Please specify below)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Yes (Please specify below)	66.67%	22
No	27.27%	9
No, but we have plans for future initiatives within the next 12 months (Please specify below)	6.06%	2
Further details		21

Further details

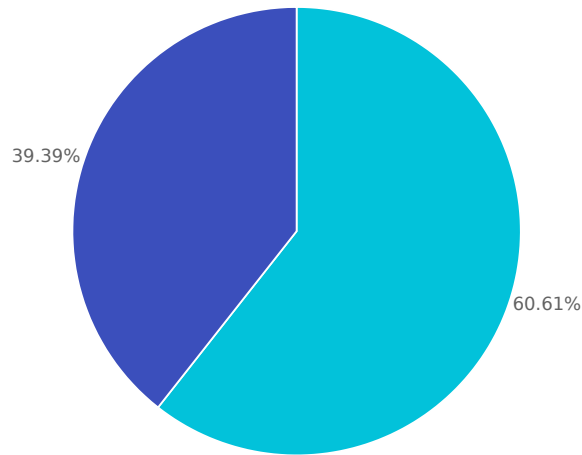
1. In Luxembourg, 90% of th companies are SMEs. Our national standarization community is therefore dominated by SMEs without doing particular effort (beside of proposing a free of charge participation). At national level you can only find a handful of social, environmental and consumer protection entities. They have nearly all been contacted directly by ILNAS during the last years but not every entity has decided to get actively involved in the standardization process. For the above mentioned reasons it is difficult/nearly impossible for ILNAS to guarantee a balanced representation of stakeholders in the technical bodies.
2. The internal rules (which are freely available on the NSB website) set out the obligation and rules for proportional representation of stakeholders on technical committees.
3. According to our internal rules we map possible representatives for different stakeholder groups and if there are suitable representatives invite them to take part
4. In our CRM system we map different stakeholder groups and we ask our staff to monitor the numbers and diversity.

5. Consumer interests are represented via our department; representation of SME interests will be enhanced via the standardization monitor that will be free of charge von 2024 onwards
6. On an annual basis the composition of standardization committees is analyzed in terms of number of representatives from the different stakeholder groups as well as are there stakeholder groups missing in the committee. Based on this assessment measures are taken to engage with missing stakeholders groups.
7. Every TC must regularly conduct a stakeholder analysis.
8. The balance representation of the stakeholder categories is carried out during the stakeholder engagement according to the NSB's rules.
9. Equal access and rights as well as the same rules of participation in TC's work for all kinds of stakeholders.
10. Internal Regulations for Standardization Work
11. Regular monitoring and sending invitations to Interested stakeholders.
12. The balanced representation ensures the Statute of the Technical Committee and the Rules of Procedure of the Technical Committee
13. CYS reaches out to all relevant stakeholders for participation in CYS TCs and CYS MCs.
14. i
15. It is difficult enough to get interested stakeholders as it is. Even the "big ones" do not come in droves.
16. NSB decisions are consensus based and we do not have confrontations and do not vote. Therefore there is no need for balancing actions. All are free to participate.
17. CYS policy in line with 1025/2012.
18. (i) Invite all known stakeholders to participate in Technical Committees (ii) Limit the number of participants coming from a specific stakeholder group (normally to 2).
19. according to the SIST Internal Regulations
20. Plan for SME programme
21. Done on a case by case basis We endeavor to keep the balance of representatives on committees under review.

Q12

8b. Are there specific mitigation measures in place in case one or more stakeholder groups is not represented within a technical body?

Answered: 33 Skipped: 2



● No

● Yes

Choices	Response percent	Response count
No	60.61%	20
Yes	39.39%	13
Please specify		16

Please specify

1. In Luxembourg, 90% of th companies are SMEs. Our national standarization community is therefore dominated by SMEs without doing particular effort (beside of proposing a free of charge participation). At national level you can only find a handful of social, environmental and consumer protection entities. They have nearly all been contacted directly by ILNAS during the last years but not every entity has decided to get actively involved in the standardization process. For the above mentioned reasons it is difficult/nearly impossible for ILNAS to guarantee a balanced representation of stakeholders in the technical bodies.
2. the representation fo SME interests will be enhanced via the standardization monitor
3. On an annual basis the composition of standardization committees is analyzed in terms of number of representatives from the different stakeholder groups as well as are there stakeholder groups missing in the committee. Based on this assessment measures are taken to engage with missing stakeholders groups and convince them to participate in the work of the individual committee.
4. Every TC must regularly conduct a stakeholder analysis.
5. UNI raises the awarness of the stakeholder to take part in the standardisation activity.

6. In Poland there is free and unrestricted access to standardisation for everyone on voluntary basis. Access to TCs is equal for everyone and vote of every stakeholder has the same weight. It is up to particular stakeholders to utilize that rule and take part in the standardisation works. PKN adhere to the rule of independence and non interference placed on European NSBs by Regulation 1025 of EU Parliament and Council so we don't safeguard nor promote any kind of stakeholders and their agendas.
7. Representation in TCs is open and can be updated upon request
8. LST TC Statutes define criteria
9. The special one-time invitations of interested parties to the meetings of national TCs (as observers)
10. CYS invites all relevant stakeholders to participate in the creation of a TC or MC. If the stakeholder is interested in the subject, it appoints a member to the committee.
11. We ask them regularly, but unfortunately we still cannot force them to join...
12. If there is no interest from a certain group to participate, they do not have representation.
13. We look at the presentation in the mirror committees on a current basis and invite underrepresented stakeholders
14. Internal specific procedure for inclusiveness in technical bodies
15. A specific internal procedure for inclusiveness in technical bodies
16. Done on a case by case basis

Q13

8c. Are there other measures that exist in your NSB to safeguard the interests of under-represented stakeholders in the development or adoption of a standard? (e.g. DIN policy to abstain (or vote no) in the proposed adoption of a European or international standard if the DIN Consumer Council fundamentally opposes it).

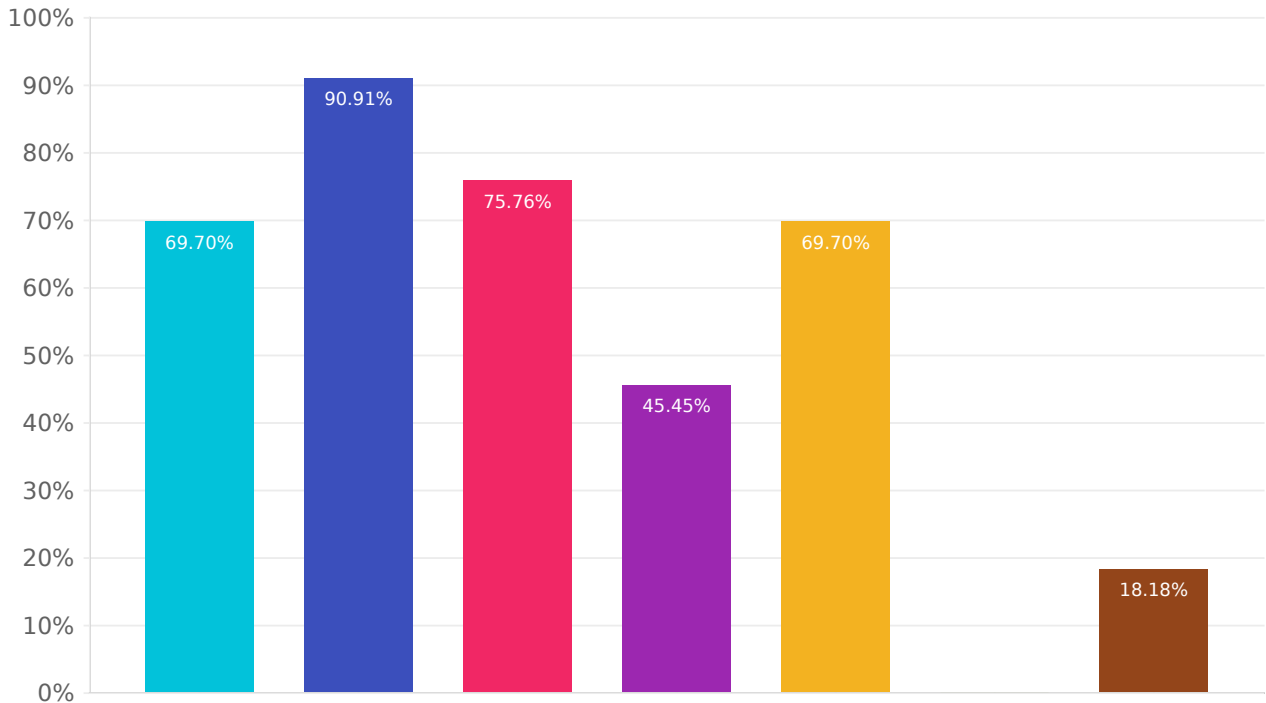
Answered: 33 Skipped: 2

1. No yet but is being considered for the Consumer Protection aspect
2. No
3. no
4. Yes; something very similar to a DIN rule.
5. no
6. no
7. According to our internal regulations we have an obligation to do our best to ensure a broad representation of stakeholder groups in the standardization work.
8. se above mentioned example
9. No
10. No
11. Generally we apply the abstention.
12. No
13. Information in our Website is available.
14. No
15. N/A
16. NO
17. No.
18. we follow DIN 820
19. i
20. The Swedish "Consumer Council" (SKA-rådet) has never even shown the slightest interest in our activities despite the fact that they are in constant communication with the 3 national NSBs.
21. no
22. NSB decisions are consensus based.
23. NO
24. No specific measure is in place if an under-represented stakeholder shows no interest. If a fundamental opposition is received, MCCA submits a vote of abstention.
25. We respect the interest of under-represented stakeholders in the development or adoption of a SST standard according the TWBs european standardization policy.
26. No
27. No
28. No
29. The standards that are in the public inquiry are sent in the inquiry to the committee members who can make observations and express their voting position. In general, all interested parties are represented in the committee.
30. We vote abstain when we question if we have contact with the right stakeholders.
31. Representative is guaranteed in technical bodies by inclusiveness CEI procedures
32. Representative is guaranteed in technical committee by inclusiveness CEI procedures
33. No. We do not have specific measures but we would deal with such circumstances on a case by case basis.

Q14

9. What are in your view the main barriers that might prevent organisations representing SMEs, environmental, consumer and trade unions' interests from participating in standardisation activities?

Answered: 33 Skipped: 2



● Lack of interest and/or relevance of standardisation to their activity

● Lack of sufficient time or human resources

● Lack of sufficient financial resources

● Difficulty in understanding the standardisation process

● Lack of (technical) expertise of these organisations in specific standardisation activity

● I don't know

● Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Lack of interest and/or relevance of standardisation to their activity	69.70%	23
Lack of sufficient time or human resources	90.91%	30
Lack of sufficient financial resources	75.76%	25
Difficulty in understanding the standardisation process	45.45%	15
Lack of (technical) expertise of these organisations in specific standardisation activity	69.70%	23
I don't know	0.00%	0
Other (Please specify)	18.18%	6

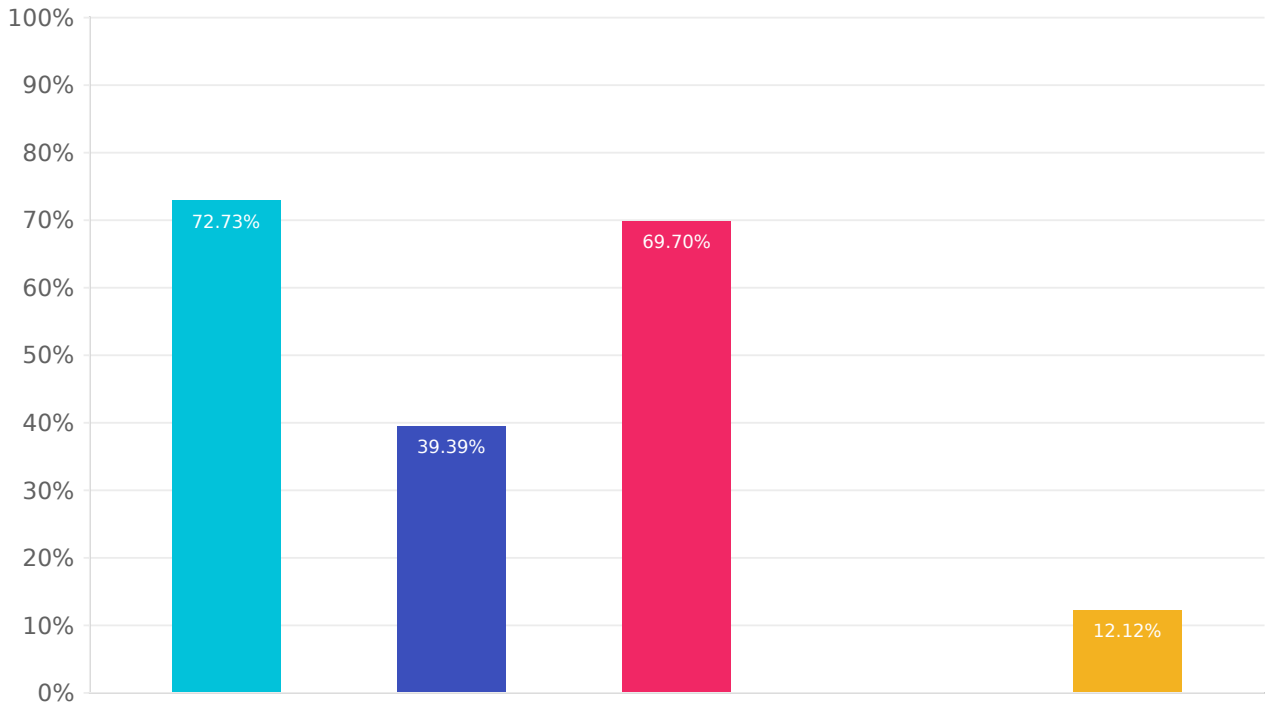
Other (Please specify)

1. Very limited number of entities present at national level (for the concerned topics)
2. Not specified
3. Concentration on the EU-level to mitigate the need to participate in 27 different countries.
4. language barrier
5. The word "barrier" is not appropriate, because it implies that there is an intention to prevent the participation of specific organisations. The word "hindrance" or "obstacle" would be more appropriate."
6. These are my personal thoughts. (Due to short deadline)

Q15

10. What measures do you have in place to allow for consultation and comments on **draft standards under enquiry**? (multiple answers possible)

Answered: 33 Skipped: 2



- Consultation of mirror committee
- Targeted consultations of stakeholder groups outside of the mirror committee
- Dedicated portal and comment area on the NSB website (Please add link below)
- None in particular
- Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Consultation of mirror committee	72.73%	24
Targeted consultations of stakeholder groups outside of the mirror committee	39.39%	13
Dedicated portal and comment area on the NSB website (Please add link below)	69.70%	23
None in particular	0.00%	0
Other (Please specify)	12.12%	4
Further details		17

Other (Please specify)

1. Not specified
2. Not specified
3. <http://hznlive.67bricks.com/>
4. Interested parties is given the opportunity to comment, via a national enquiry process.

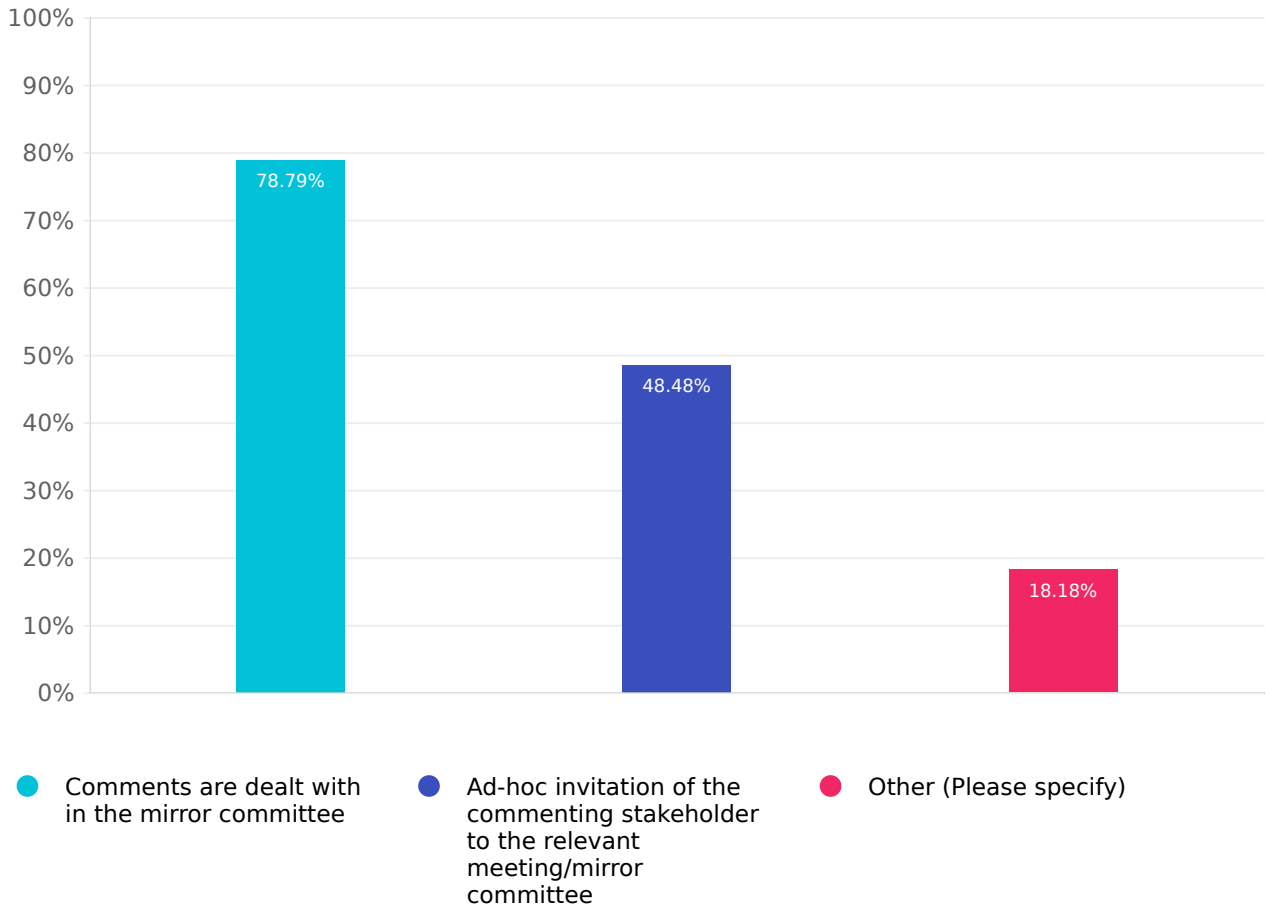
Further details

1. ILNAS e-shop: <https://ilnas.services-publics.lu/ecnor/simpleSearch.action>
2. <http://www.ove.at/entwurfportal>
3. <http://drafts.unmz.cz/>
4. <https://komport.evs.ee/>
5. www.kommentera.sis.se
6. Link to the portal <https://www.din.de/de/mitwirken/entwuerfe>
7. see <https://www.austrian-standards.at/de/standardisierung/standards-mitgestalten/commenting-plattform>
8. <https://www.uni.com/partecipare/inchieste/preliminari/>
9. <https://pzn.pkn.pl/polls/#/?pollingType=DEFAULT>
10. <https://ttja.ee/ariklient/side-ja-meediateenused/sideteenused/standardimine>
11. www.elot.gr
12. <https://projektai.lsd.lt/>
13. <https://standard.normoff.gov.sk/verejne-prerokovanie/>
14. <https://its.se/standarder/> and here the link under the tab "Europeisk standard (EN)".
15. We have a email distribution list where all requests are send asking comments. A resolution meeting is arranged when needed.
16. <http://members.sist.si/>
17. <https://www.nsai.ie/standards/your-standards-your-say/>

Q16

10a. How do you deal with comments submitted by stakeholders outside of the mirror committee?

Answered: 33 Skipped: 2



Choices	Response percent	Response count
Comments are dealt with in the mirror committee	78.79%	26
Ad-hoc invitation of the commenting stakeholder to the relevant meeting/mirror committee	48.48%	16
Other (Please specify)	18.18%	6

Other (Please specify)

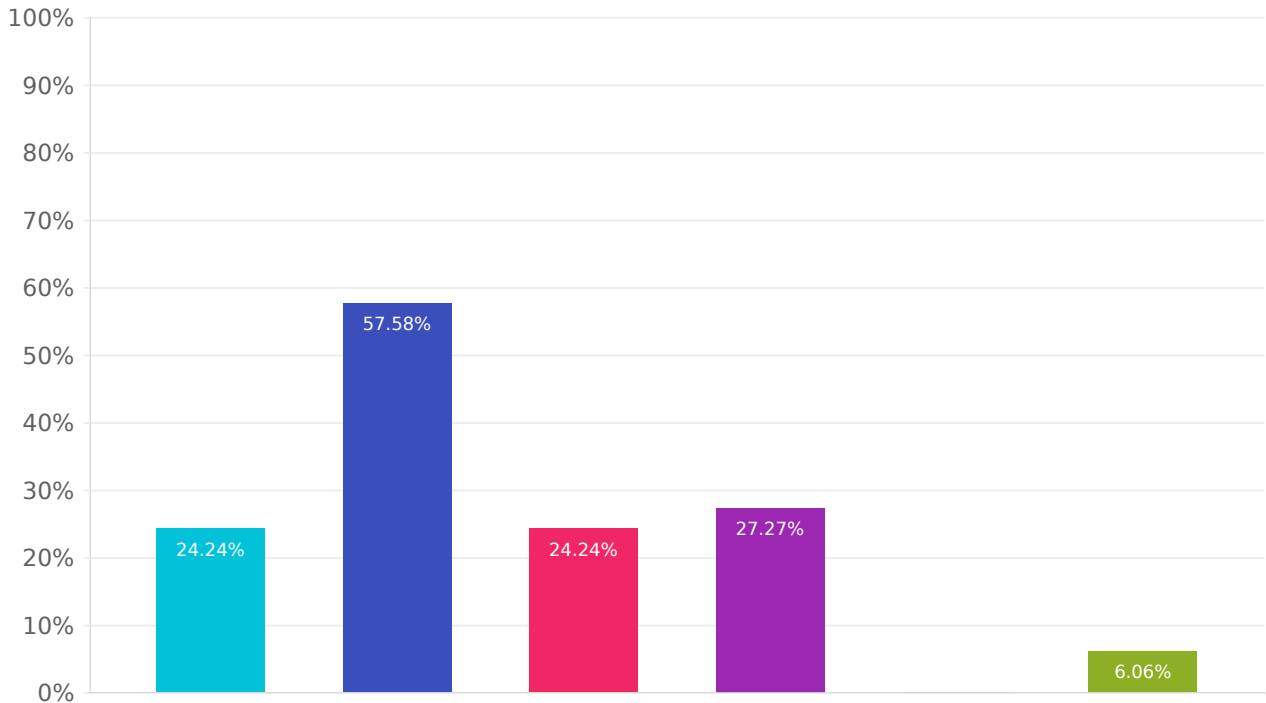
1. Comments are submitted to the national mirror committee who will decide if the comments will be taken into consideration or not
2. We sometimes have enquire workshops.
3. Not specified
4. We don't have mirror committees, but we take the comments in the committee that is responsible for voting.
5. Comments are considered by us first and then possibly forwarded to ETSI unless we see problems.

6. where a mirror committee does not exist - case by case; Ad-hoc invitation to the relevant stakeholder to meet the NSB

Q17

11. Are there specific criteria or measures to ensure the participation of underrepresented stakeholders (SMEs, consumers, environmental interests, trade unions) in the **governing structures and/or advisory bodies of the NSB?** *(multiple answers possible)*

Answered: 33 Skipped: 2



● Specific advisory bodies aimed at discussing issues concerning underrepresented stakeholders (similar to CEN-CENELEC SME WG or SSG-Societal Stakeholders Group)

● Permanent inclusion of SME and societal stakeholder representatives in existing governing structures or advisory bodies

● Ad-hoc invitation of SME and societal stakeholder representatives to meetings of governing structures or advisory bodies to discuss specific issues

● No

● No, but there are plans for future initiatives within the next 12 months (Please provide further details below)

● Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Specific advisory bodies aimed at discussing issues concerning underrepresented stakeholders (similar to CEN-CENELEC SME WG or SSG-Societal Stakeholders Group)	24.24%	8
Permanent inclusion of SME and societal stakeholder representatives in existing governing structures or advisory bodies	57.58%	19
Ad-hoc invitation of SME and societal stakeholder representatives to meetings of governing structures or advisory bodies to discuss specific issues	24.24%	8
No	27.27%	9
No, but there are plans for future initiatives within the next 12 months (Please provide further details below)	0.00%	0
Other (Please specify)	6.06%	2
Further details		4

Other (Please specify)

1. N/A
2. Not specified

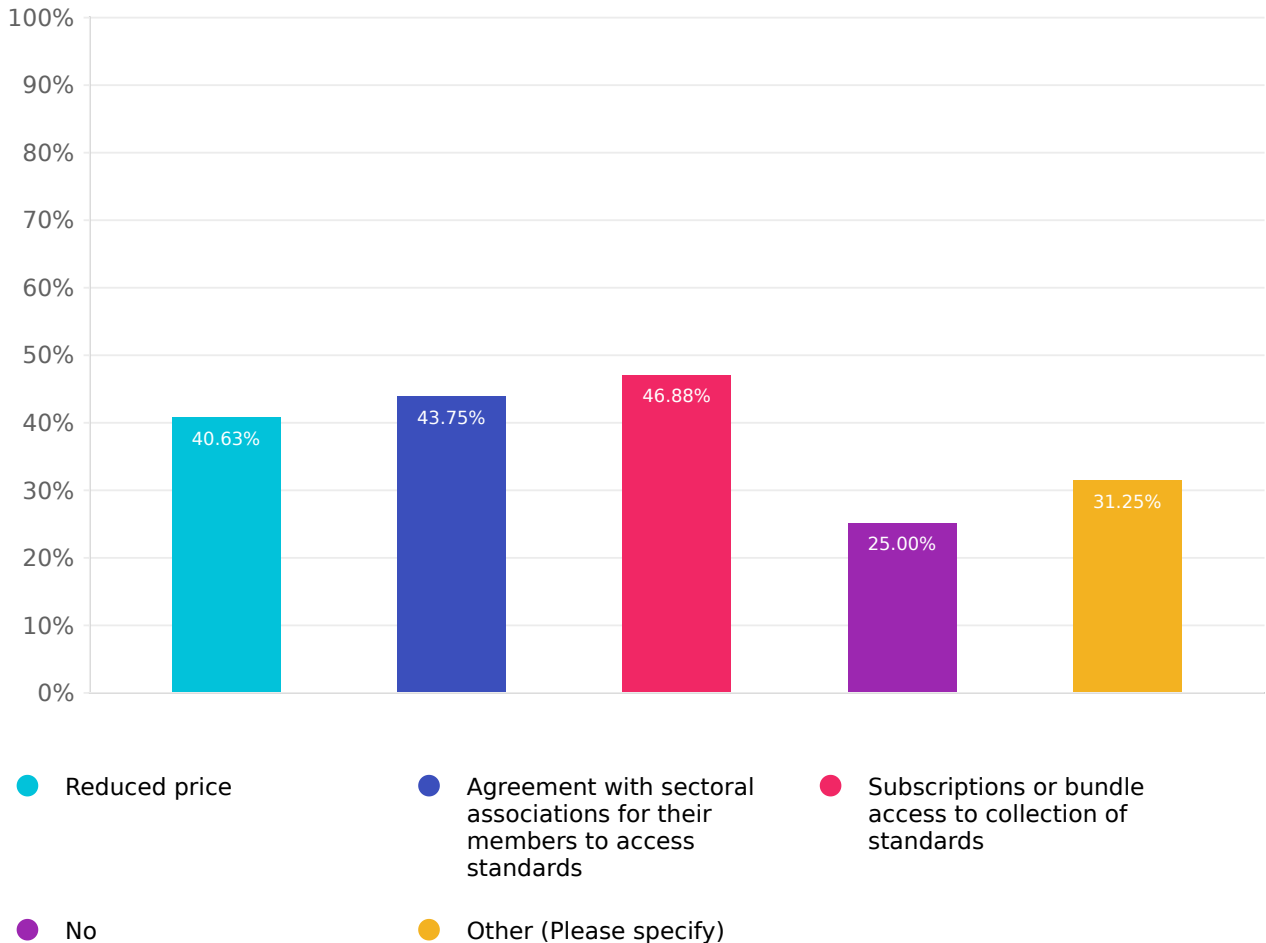
Further details

1. ILNAS is a public administration under the supervision of the Minister of the Economy
2. SIS is non-profit organization and all are free to be member of SIS and thereby influence SIS.
3. National Standardization Council
4. All the members of the governing body of the NSAI are required by law to demonstrate interest in the process of standardisation.

Q18

12. Are there specific favourable conditions for accessing published standards for SMEs? (multiple answers possible)

Answered: 32 Skipped: 3



Choices	Response percent	Response count
Reduced price	40.63%	13
Agreement with sectoral associations for their members to access standards	43.75%	14
Subscriptions or bundle access to collection of standards	46.88%	15
No	25.00%	8
Other (Please specify)	31.25%	10

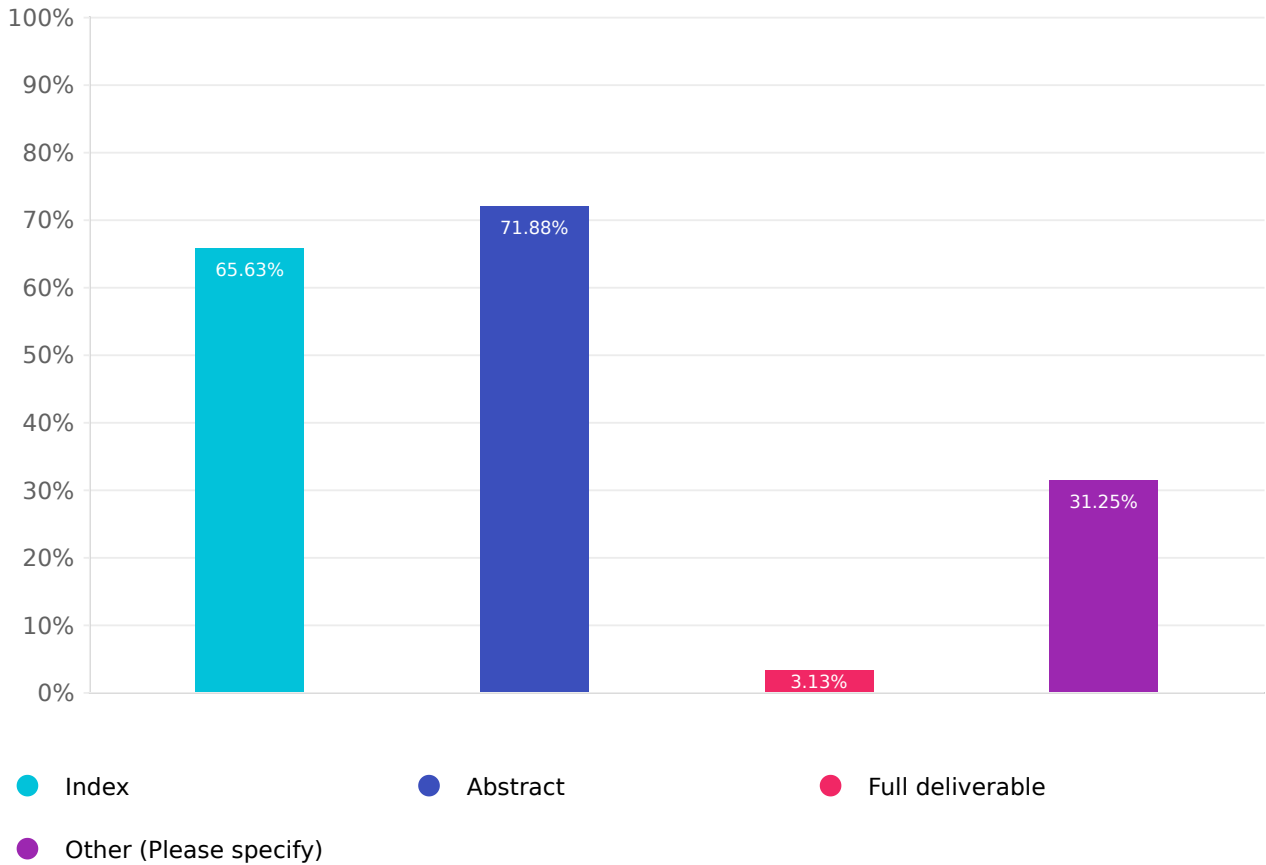
Other (Please specify)

1. ILNAs is offering its standards at very competitive prices. Each interested actor (among which figure SMEs) profits from this practice
2. A new sales policy, taking into account the enhanced IT tools for accessing standardization deliverables is anticipated
3. Subscription schemes offered by CYS with special discounts depending on the package.
4. Not specified
5. Again, all our standards are free of charge. You don't even have to pay with your personal details. You can just download them.
6. All participation is free of charge, we do not control the pricing of our old standards and do not make any new national standards.
7. Published standards are available free of charge for the mirror committees (within the committee's scope)
8. Users have free of charge insight into standards (Croatian (HRN), European (CEN, CENELEC) International (ISO, IEC) in SME Contact Point - Standards Library
9. The Standardization Bulletin is published monthly, presenting the monthly situation of the new standards that have appeared.
10. We consider SME access to published standards as part of all sales activities

Q19

13. What information is publicly available on the NSB website regarding published standardisation deliverables? *(multiple answers possible)*

Answered: 32 Skipped: 3



Choices	Response percent	Response count
Index	65.63%	21
Abstract	71.88%	23
Full deliverable	3.13%	1
Other (Please specify)	31.25%	10

Other (Please specify)

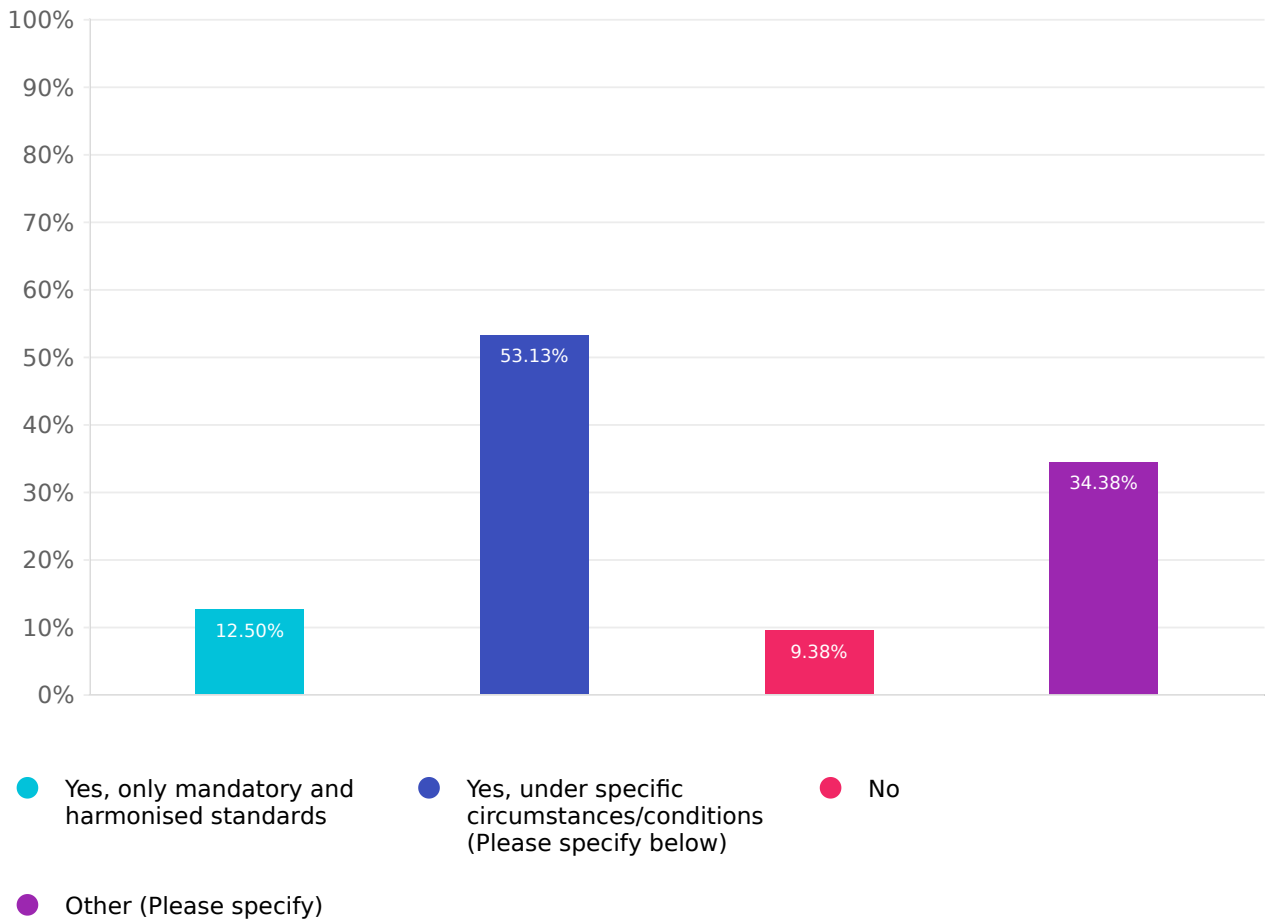
1. preview of the standard
2. link to ETSI deliverables in our website
3. LST Bulletin
4. previews of the standards to the Terms and Definitions chapter
5. Not specified

6. Every single standard that ETSI has ever produced and every single document that ITS has ever produced. All free.
7. We refer to ETSI and ITU websites regarding their deliverables, no national standards are made anymore.
8. On line catalogue of Croatian standards with export of data into a .CSV or .DOC form
9. Some deliverables are fully accessible
10. Online catalog

Q20

13a. Can stakeholders consult a standard free of charge? (multiple answers possible)

Answered: 32 Skipped: 3



Choices	Response percent	Response count
Yes, only mandatory and harmonised standards	12.50%	4
Yes, under specific circumstances/conditions (Please specify below)	53.13%	17
No	9.38%	3
Other (Please specify)	34.38%	11
Further details		16

Other (Please specify)

1. Yes, via dedicated protected lecture station
2. yes in certain libraries
3. stakeholders can have free access at the so-called Normeninfopoints at universities
4. Not specified

5. see below
6. ETSI and ITU standards are free of charge
7. 'View only' on a monitor, at the Customer Service Centre of CYS
8. All stakeholders can consult a standard free of charge, using a Library service normally by appointment.
9. Free insight in Standards Library
10. On specific request
11. Consultation on request

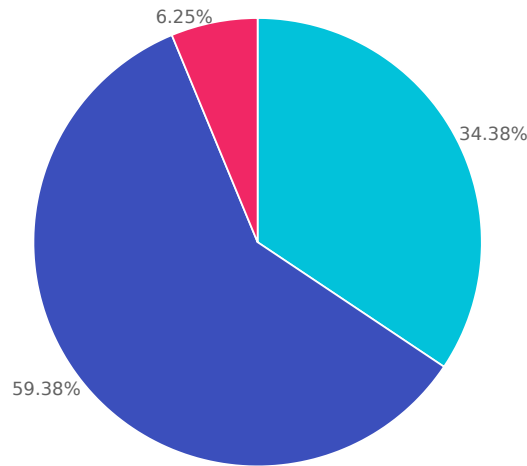
Further details

1. At OVE & ASI & WKO
2. Via a web app: <https://dap.agentura-cas.cz/PPV>
3. There are access points almost all over Austria to read standards online free of charge.
4. Through the Chambers of Commerce and UNI consultation points.
5. We provide consultation and interpretation of provisions of standards free of charge for everyone. We also provide reading rooms where standards are presented in read-only mode.
6. During Public Enquiry or at any stage at ELOT's premises in Athens and Thessaloniki
7. LST TCs provide consultations on Lithuanian Standards developed at national level.
8. If there is a national TC or the developer of the national homegrown standard, or the contractor responsible for translation of the standard in case of implemented standard
9. CYS has a Center of Information where customers can view free of charge standards.
10. <https://www.dke.de/de/services/individuell/normenanwender>
11. Why do I need to answer this question again? Stakeholders can download them, or read them on their browser, they can copy and paste from them, they can print them...
12. By reading the standard in the library
13. SIST Contact point is in charge to offer the fee information.
14. During public enquiry
15. Some AFNOR specs are fully accessible depending on the topic
16. Full catalogue is available physically for inspection

Q21

13b. Does your organisation consult SMEs and/or other stakeholders on which standards should be given priority for translation into the national language?

Answered: 32 Skipped: 3



● Yes (Please give further details below)

● No

● No, but there are plans for future initiatives within the next 12 months (Please specify below)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Yes (Please give further details below)	34.38%	11
No	59.38%	19
No, but there are plans for future initiatives within the next 12 months (Please specify below)	6.25%	2
Further details		18

Further details

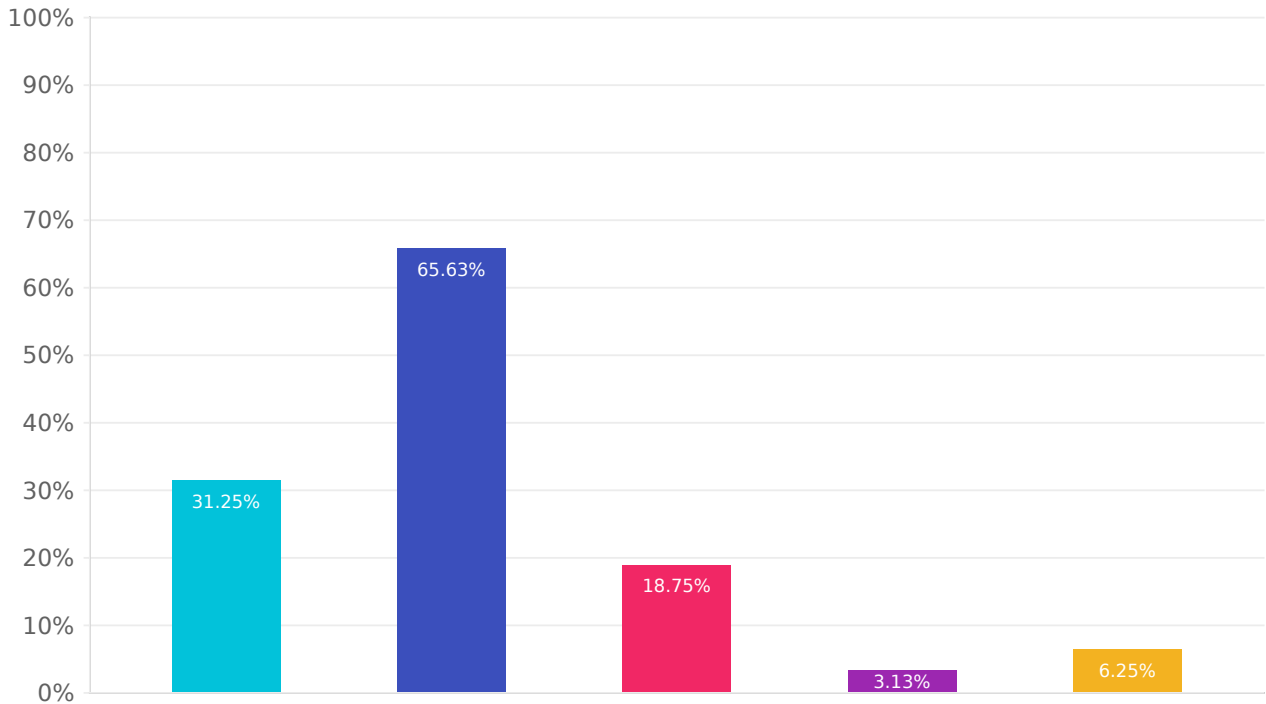
1. In Luxembourg we have multiple official languages so that there is no need for an additional translation
2. Nearly all standards are available in German
3. All proposals for translation of standards must be reviewed and approved by the relevant national mirror committee. SMEs have the highest representation on these committees.
4. We consult our TCs and PC-s on the matter
5. DIN translates all standards into German; so the question of priority is not relevant. DIN does not translate into German when we can assume that the market participants speak English.
6. Standards translated in Dutch don't sell enough to cover the translation cost. Most inhabitants have an excellent knowledge of English.
7. Consultation within national mirror committees

8. Through the National Standardization Council
9. N/A
10. Consultations are held in the frame of relevant National TC
11. If a request is made from a stakeholder about translating a standard , CYS firstly consults with the Greek Standardization Organization. The translation in Greek is examined by case.
12. all standards are translated
13. We don't translate other than the accessibility standard. Swedes that need to work with ETSI standards can speak English.
14. We do not translate ETSI standards, just the title.
15. As English is an official language, practically all SMEs and stakeholders can understand the English version of standards.
16. Not all standards but in specific areas
17. Technical bodies are in charge for this decision
18. Technical Bodies decide which standards should be translated

Q22

14. Are there specific actions to offer guidance and support in the implementation of standards? *(multiple answers possible)*

Answered: 32 Skipped: 3



- Yes, Implementation guides are developed
- Yes, trainings/info sessions are organised
- No
- No, but there are plans for future initiatives within the next 12 months (Please specify below)
- Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Yes, Implementation guides are developed	31.25%	10
Yes, trainings/info sessions are organised	65.63%	21
No	18.75%	6
No, but there are plans for future initiatives within the next 12 months (Please specify below)	3.13%	1
Other (Please specify)	6.25%	2
Further details		5

Other (Please specify)

1. Not specified
2. Ad hoc meetings are organised when requested by stakeholders.

Further details

1. In Germany there is a specific user platform called ANP (Anwender Normen Praxis); this platform allows an exchange at regional level on the use and the practicability of standards
2. on line training / info sessions
3. <https://www.normoff.gov.sk/stranka/134/metodicke-postupy/>
4. We do not stand in concurrence to consultants in Sweden.
5. In some areas we offer guides and webinars

Q23

15. What are the main challenges that your organisation faces when trying to engage and work with stakeholder groups?

Answered: 25 Skipped: 10

1. Biggest challenge --> limited presence of social, environmental and consumer protection entities at national level
2. be aware of standards and the relevants of standards for them
3. Lack of funding (for specific marketing campaigns, etc.) and lack of people (who would be responsible only for SMEs involvement)
4. lack of interest within specific stakeholder groups
5. Lack of interest, time and resources
6. We have a good representation of SME's, but societal stakeholders less so. However, we have SKA-rådet specifically formed to facilitate inclusiveness of societal stakeholders in the standardization work.
7. see answers above
8. The main challenges we are facing is lack of understanding and lack of interest in actively participating in the standardization work. We sometimes do not even get an answer if we consult specific stakeholder groups.
9. To identify competent experts within those organisations that can effectively contribute to the standardisation work.
10. 1) Raise awareness of the value of standards 2) active involvement in the development of standards 3) effective use of the standards
11. Lack of interest, confusing standardization with legislation.
12. Lack of interest in standardization activity.
13. Lack of sufficient time or human resources Lack of sufficient financial resources Lack of expertise in stakeholder groups in specific standardisation activity
14. Engage them in the standardisation process and convince them about the benefits and advantages of participating.
15. - Limited resources in industry (more human than financial)
16. That the national stakeholders all are ETSI members and therefore do not see the need to engage on the national level.
17. Lack of interest to addressed topics e.g. ETSI GA topics and public consultations regarding harmonized standards. Those organisations that participate ETSI work do that directly.
18. Incentives needed to be provided, need to convince them of the value added when engaging to the standardisation work
19. The limited technical and human resources available to stakeholders groups makes it difficulty for these groups to engage in standardisation activities.
20. Lack of resources, difficult to understand the business potential, long processes, lack of funding
21. same as Q9 / see answer to Q9
22. The time allocated, reaching consensus, concordance of decisions
23. A critical issue is the lack of availability of human resources of the stakeholders group themselves.
24. A critical issue is the lack of availability of human resources.
25. Identifying interested stakeholders. Encouraging stakeholders to see that standards are important and not just technical. Ongoing maintenance of stakeholder relationships to encourage their continuous engagement.

Q24

16. What would your organisation recommend as best practices that could be taken up and effectively implemented also in other National Standardisation Bodies?

Answered: 21 Skipped: 14

1. Propose a free participation in the standards development process
2. Free access to standardisation meetings on national and international level
3. Intensive cooperation with professional unions and associations.
4. raising awareness campaigns and educational events in cooperation with SMEs associations
5. Install an exchange platform for SMEs as we have with the KOMMIT in Germany and a person responsible for SME
6. Targeted Awareness raising campaigns supported by testimonials from representatives of the individual stakeholder groups and/or best practices. Inter-institutional dialogue with stakeholder groups about standardization in general, concrete issues from both sides, etc.
7. Collaboration with associations.
8. One of the most important best practices is to establish agreements with the stakeholders which develop and use standards in their daily life.
9. We have nothing to recommend. Regulation 1025/2012 provides the necessary framework for voluntary-based standardization system.
10. Higher discounts on standard packages for SMEs as part of an annual service subscription
11. Subsidy scheme for participation in European/International TCs.
12. National Young Professional program: <https://www.dke.de/de/services/next-generation-dke>
Dedicated SME website: <https://www.dke.de/de/services/kmu-kleine-und-mittlere-unternehmen>
Online Seminars, e.g.: <https://www.dke.de/de/normen-standards/politik-recht-strategie/news/dke-zveh-online-seminar-2023>
13. -
14. National representatives to Technical Committees abroad, receive 500 euros grant for every 2 travel to such participation, partly covering expenses.
15. Building awareness of the consequences of not participating in standardisation activities. Have a dedicated budget for standardisation activities.
16. Regional meetings of NSB's supported by relevant European associations from Annex 3 to Regulation 1025/2012.
17. Development of a light process - how to engage in standardization with less resources. Mentorships in the mirror committees . More information dissemination from the TCs.
18. Education about standardization processes for students, education about standardization processes for new Technical Committee members, online access to standards in the Repository of standards, READ ONLY, under favorable conditions
19. nvolvement of all interested parties, timely information, online meetings on each subject, respect for order and importance
20. Institutional free of charge seminars, workshop and training in different locations.
21. Institutional free seminars and webinar, and training in different locations.

Q25

17. Do you have any other comments?

Answered: 11 Skipped: 24

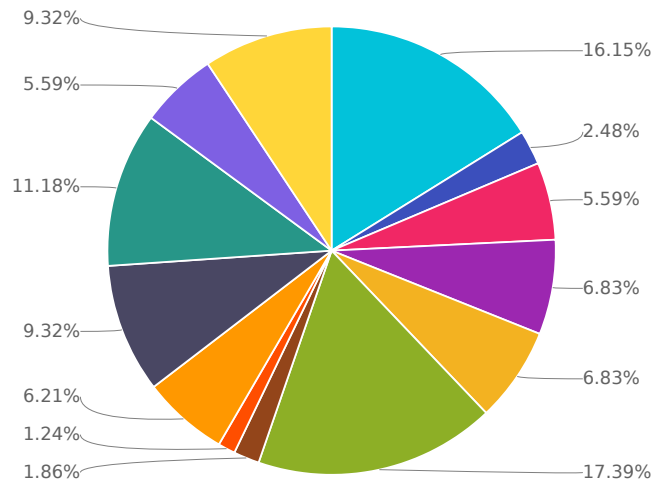
1. The HAS system frustrates our experts
2. -
3. No
4. NO
5. No
6. Please do not even try to compare us to BSI, DIN, AFNOR, ... we are 0,5 people plus a Board and experts.
7. ETSI had direct membership and free deliverables, therefore many of the questions were not easily applicable.
8. Generally, in Cyprus there is quite balanced representation of stakeholders to the standardization work.
9. no -
10. No
11. No

National stakeholders survey results

Q2

1. Which kind of stakeholder category do you represent?

Answered: 161 Skipped: 0



- Business association representing Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs)
- Business association representing other companies (mainly non SMEs)
- Micro enterprise (<10 employees and <2 million Euros/year annual turnover)
- Small enterprise (<50 employees and <10 million Euros/year annual turnover)
- Medium enterprise (between 50 and 250 employees and between 10 and 50 million Euros/year annual turnover)
- Large enterprise (>250 employees and >50 million Euros/year annual turnover)
- Independent professional/self-employed
- NGO
- Environmental NGO
- Consumer association
- Trade union
- Academia/University/Research centre
- Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Business association representing Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs)	16.15%	26
Business association representing other companies (mainly non SMEs)	2.48%	4
Micro enterprise (<10 employees and <2 million Euros/year annual turnover)	5.59%	9
Small enterprise (<50 employees and <10 million Euros/year annual turnover)	6.83%	11
Medium enterprise (between 50 and 250 employees and between 10 and 50 million Euros/year annual turnover)	6.83%	11
Large enterprise (>250 employees and >50 million Euros/year annual turnover)	17.39%	28
Independent professional/self-employed	1.86%	3
NGO	1.24%	2
Environmental NGO	6.21%	10
Consumer association	9.32%	15
Trade union	11.18%	18
Academia/University/Research centre	5.59%	9
Other (Please specify)	9.32%	15

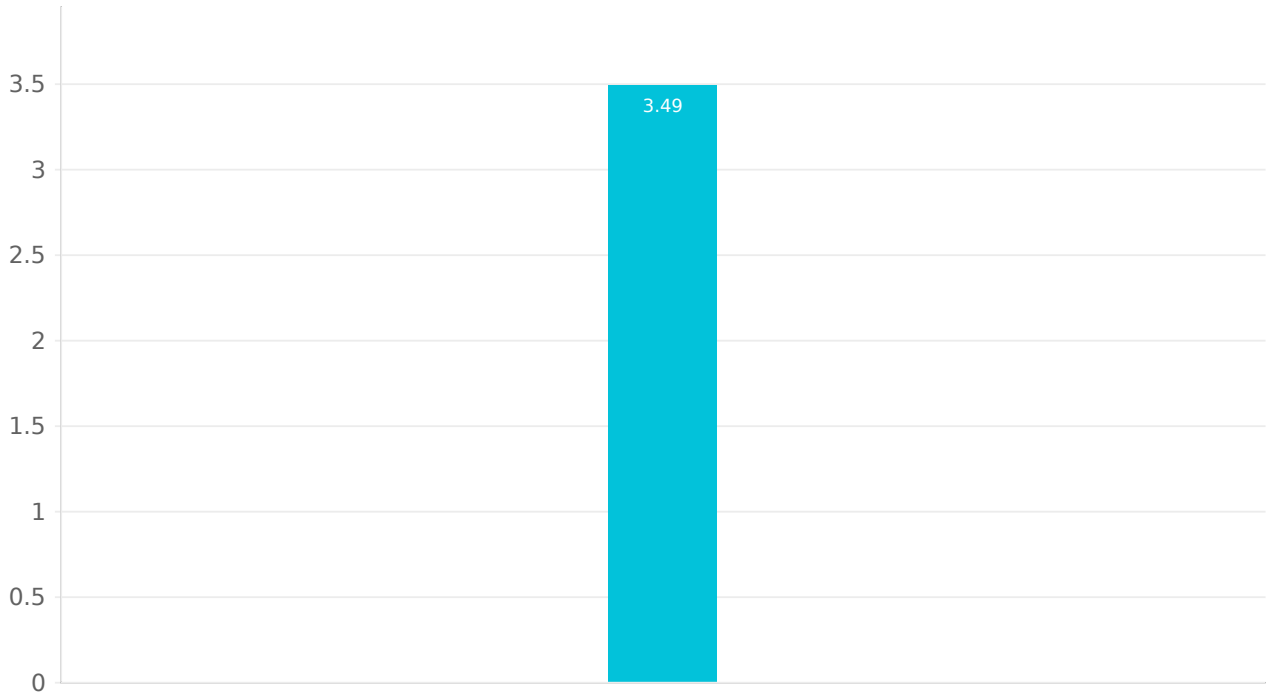
Other (Please specify)

1. Not specified
2. Government
3. Certification Body
4. Certification Body
5. Competence Center (PPP for digitalization)
6. farmers association
7. Cultural Association
8. TEST LABORATORY
9. ANALYTICAL LABORATORY
10. Certification Body
11. Certification Body
12. Cultural Association
13. Notified Body
14. Railway Infrastructure Manager
15. Chamber of Commerce

Q3

2. How relevant are standards to the work of your organisation?

Answered: 161 Skipped: 0



● Average Rating

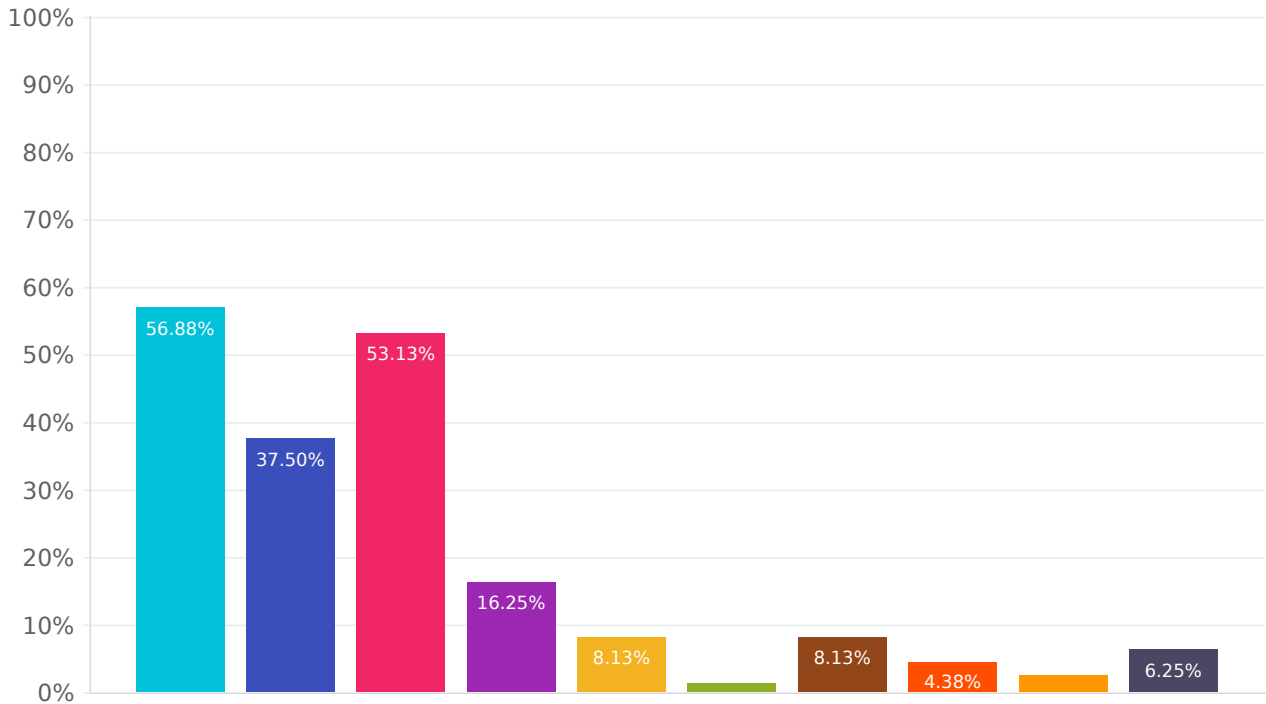
Choices	Response percent	Response count
Very important (4)	62.11%	100
Somewhat important (3)	24.84%	40
Not very important (2)	13.04%	21
Not at all important (1)	0.00%	0
I do not know	0.00%	0

Average rating: 3.49

Q4

3. Are you in contact with your country's National Standardisation Body/Bodies (NSBs)? *(multiple answers possible)*

Answered: 160 Skipped: 1



- Yes, we receive general information, e.g. newsletter, press releases
- Yes, we participate in a stakeholders' group
- Yes, we participate in a specific Technical Committee
- Yes, we have regular bi-lateral meetings
- We do not know them
- Standardisation is not of interest to us
- No, we lack of time/human resources
- No, insufficient financial resources
- I do not know
- Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Yes, we receive general information, e.g. newsletter, press releases	56.88%	91
Yes, we participate in a stakeholders' group	37.50%	60
Yes, we participate in a specific Technical Committee	53.13%	85
Yes, we have regular bi-lateral meetings	16.25%	26
We do not know them	8.13%	13
Standardisation is not of interest to us	1.25%	2
No, we lack of time/human resources	8.13%	13
No, insufficient financial resources	4.38%	7
I do not know	2.50%	4
Other (Please specify)	6.25%	10

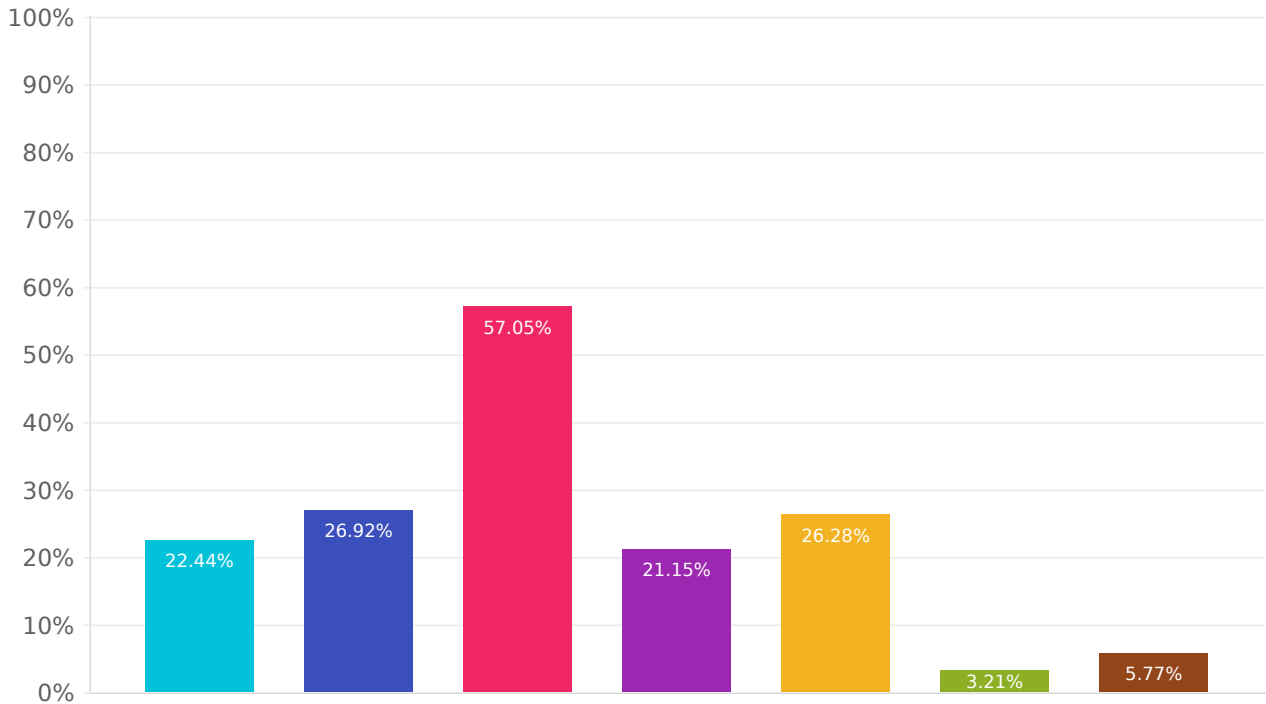
Other (Please specify)

1. Not specified
2. we have been in contact with them it's not often at all
3. We are in contact with the NSB but there is a lack of initiative from their end to include us
4. Yes, but we lack human resources so it happens not regular
5. One representative from the NSB (DIN-KU) is member of our KNU-advisory board.
6. there is some kind of stakeholder's group at the NSB, but it has not gathered for quite some time and has no real impact on the work.
7. Ad Hoc contacts and some invitation to working groups
8. Only member of a technical committee since June 2023
9. We have to buy "Normen" at the ASI
10. We used to engage with our NSB but in recent years they have not sought to engage in any meaningful way.

Q5

4. Are you or a representative of your organisation involved in the following activities of the National Standardisation Body/Bodies? *(multiple answers possible)*

Answered: 156 Skipped: 5



- Participation in management committees of the National Standardisation Body/Bodies
- Specific stakeholder coordination groups or advisory bodies aimed at interacting with your stakeholder category
- Participation in Technical Committees
- Participation in trainings or other outreach activities
- We are not involved in any of the above
- I do not know
- Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Participation in management committees of the National Standardisation Body/Bodies	22.44%	35
Specific stakeholder coordination groups or advisory bodies aimed at interacting with your stakeholder category	26.92%	42
Participation in Technical Committees	57.05%	89
Participation in trainings or other outreach activities	21.15%	33
We are not involved in any of the above	26.28%	41
I do not know	3.21%	5
Other (Please specify)	5.77%	9

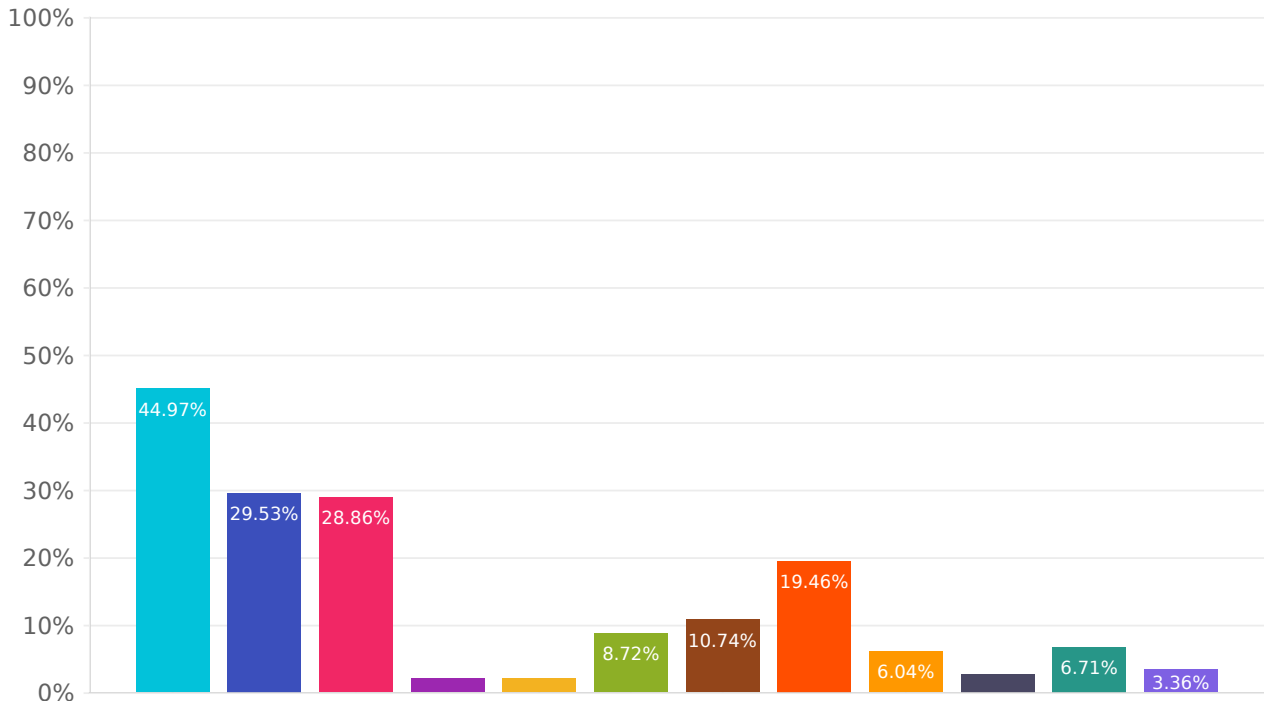
Other (Please specify)

1. We were involved in Technical Committees
2. I'm the convenor of a CLC / WG
3. Agreement settlement
4. as said, the group has not gathered for quite some time and has no real influence
5. past
6. I sit on the ETUC Standing Committee on Standardization
7. In the past (before13 years) we were sitting in the certification Body and several technical Committees
8. We just got access to one technical committee so far.
9. Not specified

Q6

5. Can you give more details on how is your organisation involved in any Technical Committee or the development of standards at national level or the reasons why it is not involved? *(multiple answers possible)*

Answered: 149 Skipped: 12



- We are directly involved through a staff member
- We are involved through a member association or several
- We are involved through an expert linked to our organisation
- We do not know the National Standardisation Body(ies)
- Not of interest to our organisation
- We do not know how to get involved
- Lack of financial resources
- Lack of human resources
- Lack of technical knowledge
- There are obstacles from the side of the National Standardisation Body/Bodies (Please give further details below)
- I do not know
- Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
We are directly involved through a staff member	44.97%	67
We are involved through a member association or several	29.53%	44
We are involved through an expert linked to our organisation	28.86%	43
We do not know the National Standardisation Body(ies)	2.01%	3
Not of interest to our organisation	2.01%	3
We do not know how to get involved	8.72%	13
Lack of financial resources	10.74%	16
Lack of human resources	19.46%	29
Lack of technical knowledge	6.04%	9
There are obstacles from the side of the National Standardisation Body/Bodies (Please give further details below)	2.68%	4
I do not know	6.71%	10
Other (Please specify)	3.36%	5
Further details		16

Other (Please specify)

1. associazione datoriale di rappresentanza PMI
2. we are involved indirectly through the national railway infrastructure manager which belongs to our holding company
3. Not specified
4. we were directly involved through 3-4 staff members
5. Not specified

Further details

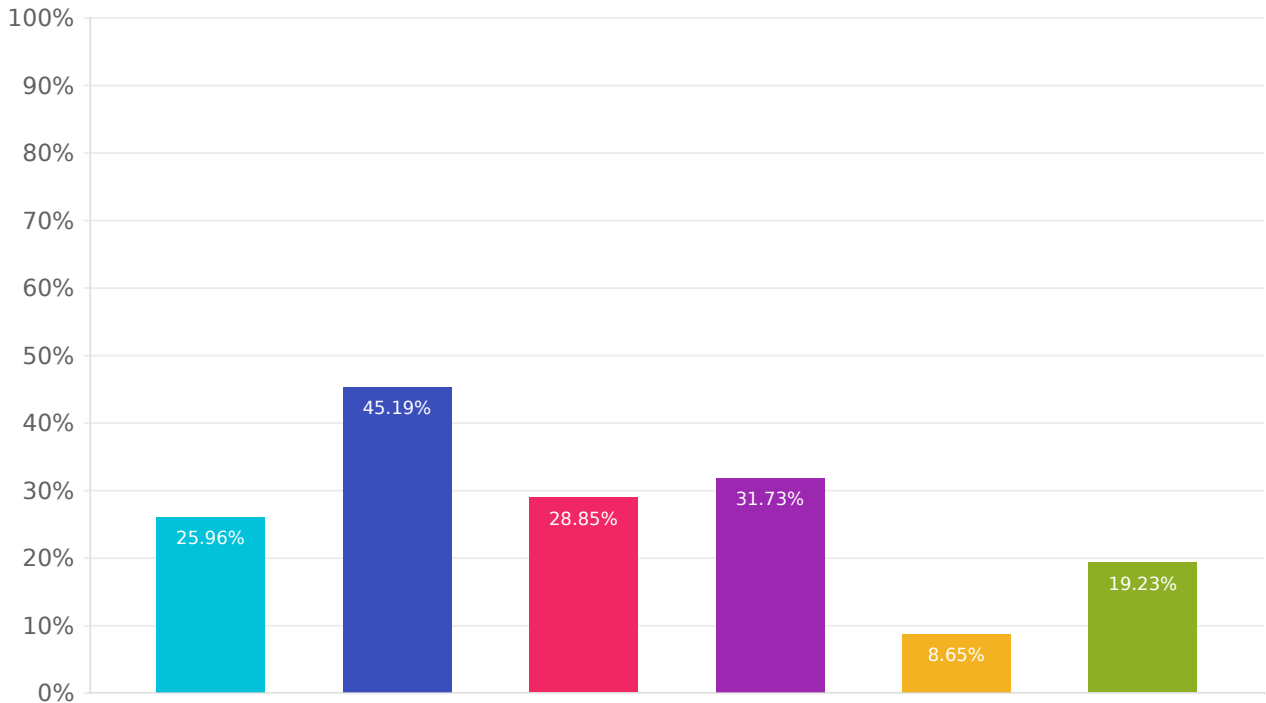
1. Standardisation is not too important for scientific work on University. It is used mostly in student's practicum for their reports.
2. ETC, TC2, Tc4
3. I have just recently been appointed from the Conference of Italy's Universities as a member of the National Working Group on Standardization at Italy's Antitrust Authority. I don't know yet what exactly my role will be,
4. We are involved, but not active because we can not afford to allocate persons time.
5. We are going to be involved again in Technical Committees

6. Our involvement is concerning to represent the primary sector.
7. One of our staff members has been appointed to represent Malta at the ISO level in two Technical Committees (TC207, TC322) responsible for developing Green Finance standards. However, the level of engagement from MCCA is low. Throughout our past interactions and communications with MCCA, we have observed a reluctance to involve us more in the standardisation process at various stages. The support of a third party in facilitating such relations is highly desirable.
8. We are currently trying to implement a national Environmental-NGO Coordination position, funded by the Government to make involvement for those NGOs easier.
9. We created a partnership through continuous communication and networking.
10. There is a fee to pay for consumer associations to participate in national TCs (NBN)
11. One of the main obstacles from the side of the National Standardisation Body is mainly given by the fair composition of technical tables. It happens quite often that participants of these tables are driven by personal interests such as implementing their own training or certification activities, while not representing a relevant general interest for the market. For this reason, standardization requests should meet "the market-based" approach, taking into account requests that are useful to the various production realities and not to a few entities that are not sufficiently representative of the market. In this sense, National Standardization bodies should take more incisive actions to ensure the effective sharing and consensus of stakeholders which are the most significant components of technical tables in terms of the basis of representativeness. Furthermore, the term of complexity in the standardisation process is mainly represented by the large number of requests for technical standards that are brought to the attention of a rather high number of stakeholders at the preliminary public enquiry stage. In this sense, the failure to select upstream the relevant stakeholders responding to this consultation phase could have the effect of weakening the voice of those who, on the other hand, report the interests of a broader and more widespread representation. In addition, a further term of complexity stems from the development of a standard from an already established practice that, however, does not yet constitute a technical norm defined through a standardisation process. In these cases, through a prior sharing, the appropriate upstream involvement of significant components representing diffuse interests is even more necessary.
12. Some employees are involved in many TCs at national, European and international standardization processes
13. Our staff member takes part in drafting of a standard for eye laser operations. Within last 5 years, this one is the single one we have taken part in.
14. In my opinion MCCA lacks the technical staff to participate on their behalf when it comes to standards.
15. Previous engagements were not valued and support, for example, to facilitate attendance at COPOLCO, was withdrawn as the NSB deemed it not to be of value. Scant resources and lack of support mean we cannot contribute in any way at the national level. In fact we consider that we are therefore simply ignored and undervalued.
16. ZERO is involved in 3 technical committees from the Portuguese National Standardisation Body. This participation was promoted by a project led by ECOS. Otherwise we would not have the financial resources or human resources to do it. Once the grant is over, it is very difficult for ZERO to continue to be an active member in the technical committees.

Q7

5a. If your organisation participates in the standardisation process, what are the main obstacles to an effective participation and impact?

Answered: 104 Skipped: 57



- There are no obstacles
- Lack of time and/or excessive number of meetings
- Lack of influence in the decisions taken in the technical bodies
- Complexity of the standardisation process
- Insufficient level of technical knowledge/expertise
- Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
There are no obstacles	25.96%	27
Lack of time and/or excessive number of meetings	45.19%	47
Lack of influence in the decisions taken in the technical bodies	28.85%	30
Complexity of the standardisation process	31.73%	33
Insufficient level of technical knowledge/expertise	8.65%	9
Other (Please specify)	19.23%	20

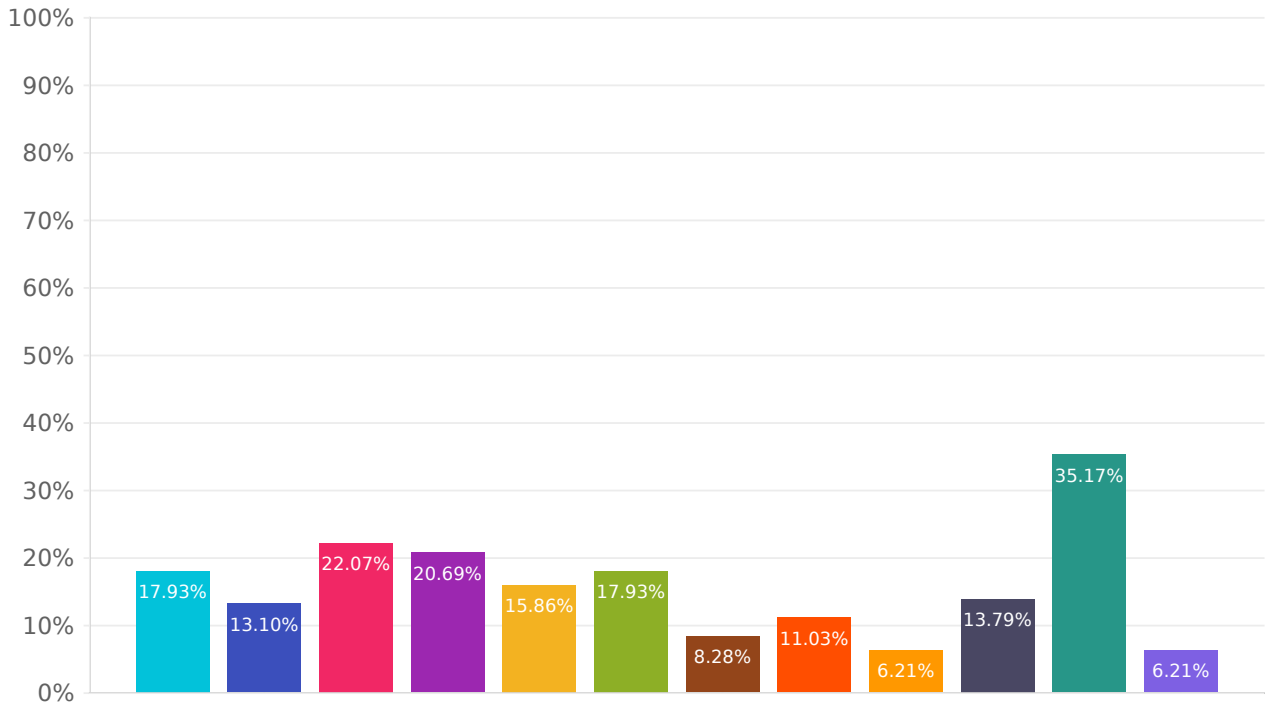
Other (Please specify)

1. Standardization is not considered serious work. It does not produce any publications usable for grants, nor is it paid. Unlike publications, standards do not list authors. Compare with the list of all the people involved at the end of each film.
2. Lack of financial sources to cover costs of experts
3. REGISTRATION FEES TO ANY TC FOR A TRADE ORGANISATION
4. not enough experts and money / to many tasks
5. blockade of european standardization for building products through EU Commission
6. High agility of product / application development are in conflict with relatively slow standardisation process. Therefore we prefer EADs.
7. In my opinion participants (stakeholders) are not taken seriously. The culture of the NSO is linked to the monopoly position: taking decisions on their own not taking the effort of listening to the stakeholders.
8. Insufficient level of technical knowledge/expertise involved by the National Standardisation Body/Bodies
9. unuseful bureaucracy slow down everything
10. Our participation is regard to contribute to assess the impact of a proposed standard and to take the followed decision to procede with the examination and check process of it. In that, there are not obstacles.
11. Insufficient support by National Standardization Body
12. we don't
13. lack of financial and human resources to participate
14. financial resources for our work on standards
15. costs and missin infrastructures
16. Ignore scientific knowledge & necessary env. protection measures. Efforts by the industry lobby to enable greenwashing with standards. DIN SPECS as pre- & additional processes Inefficient voting procedures for new CEN and ISO TCs and NWIP.
17. lack of human and financial resources
18. Money involved: NSBs charge Business Associations
19. Not specified
20. The participants of the working tables who have to decide the rules are directly professionally involved in the regulatory choices that must be implemented.

Q8

6. Are you aware of any specific efforts made by National Standardisation Body/Bodies to promote the access and participation of representatives of your stakeholder group to the standardisation work? *(multiple answers possible)*

Answered: 145 Skipped: 16



- Dedicated section on the website of the National Standardisation Body/Bodies
- Specific training for SMEs and/or other stakeholder groups
- Free access or reduced fees to participate in Technical Committees (TCs) and working groups (WGs)
- Special rates for purchasing standards
- Subscription/Bundle purchase of standards
- Free access to draft standards
- Free access to mandatory and harmonised standards
- Abstracts of standards freely available on the standardisation body website
- Translation of drafts standards into the national language(s)
- Translation of final standards into the national language(s)
- No
- Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Dedicated section on the website of the National Standardisation Body/Bodies	17.93%	26
Specific training for SMEs and/or other stakeholder groups	13.10%	19
Free access or reduced fees to participate in Technical Committees (TCs) and working groups (WGs)	22.07%	32
Special rates for purchasing standards	20.69%	30
Subscription/Bundle purchase of standards	15.86%	23
Free access to draft standards	17.93%	26
Free access to mandatory and harmonised standards	8.28%	12
Abstracts of standards freely available on the standardisation body website	11.03%	16
Translation of drafts standards into the national language(s)	6.21%	9
Translation of final standards into the national language(s)	13.79%	20
No	35.17%	51
Other (Please specify)	6.21%	9

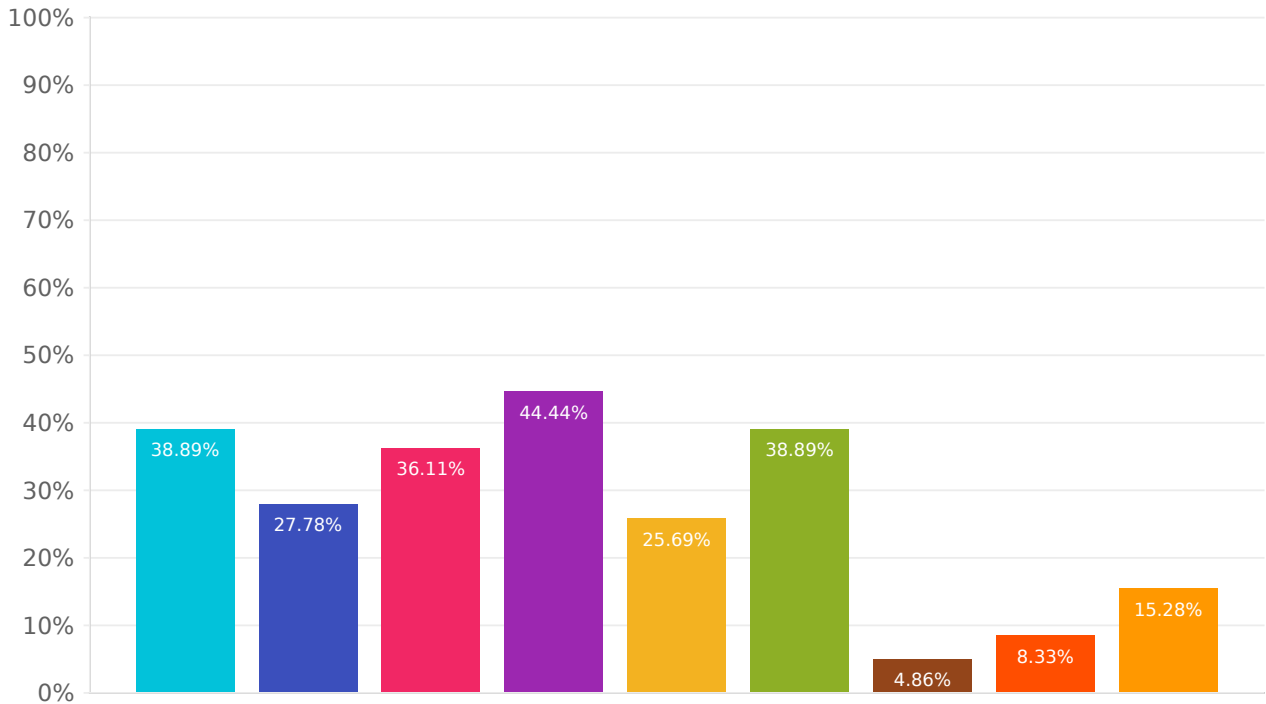
Other (Please specify)

1. NSB annually support some projects related to visibility of standards for consumers (and SME)
2. ACCESS TO TCs AND WGs IS EXPENSIVE
3. As said above, I just joined
4. Free copy of published standards to contributors
5. We are part of the ETUC standardisation working group who does the lobbying
6. Don't know
7. Joint event between ETUC and AFNOR as a gate for greater involvement of Trade Unions
8. In Austria, there is NO free access to standards!
9. Not specified

Q9

7. What would be the most effective measures to improve the participation of stakeholders to standardisation work? *(multiple answers possible)*

Answered: 144 Skipped: 17



- Lower fees for participation
- Translation of final standards and other relevant documents into the national language
- Organise more regular exchanges with relevant stakeholders, particularly SMEs, societal stakeholders and academia/research community
- Offer online access to all relevant meetings
- Make changes in the standards development process to include specific/additional feedback loops for stakeholders
- Simplify the standards development process
- None of the above
- I do not know
- Other (Please specify)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Lower fees for participation	38.89%	56
Translation of final standards and other relevant documents into the national language	27.78%	40
Organise more regular exchanges with relevant stakeholders, particularly SMEs, societal stakeholders and academia/research community	36.11%	52
Offer online access to all relevant meetings	44.44%	64
Make changes in the standards development process to include specific/additional feedback loops for stakeholders	25.69%	37
Simplify the standards development process	38.89%	56
None of the above	4.86%	7
I do not know	8.33%	12
Other (Please specify)	15.28%	22

Other (Please specify)

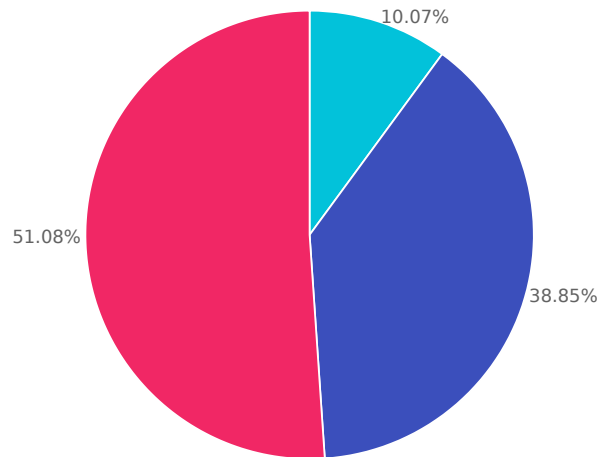
1. Financial support from the state budget
2. REDUCE BUREAUCRACY (HAS CONSULTANTS)
3. As said above, I just joined
4. to subside the work of experts
5. change EU Com conclusions on James-Elliott ruling
6. More agile focussed EADs
7. Training provided to Tradeunionists; information campaign on special fees for stakeholders when purchasing or accessing standards
8. It is simply absurd that very small companies should have to pay to participate in a technical group. This mechanism creates unfair competition between large and small companies.
9. move to an online editing of the standards in wikipedia style including all the acceptance and voting steps
10. That is ok
11. The participation of more representative stakeholders should be for free
12. Dedicated financial support for our work on standards.
13. sharing of certain costs for meetings
14. Rights for ENGOs to object against draft standards that are harmful to the environment/nature/climate. Arbitration proceedings in practice are a "toothless tiger!"
15. allow access to the rules for free
16. Protect experts from being hired by big companies
17. Send messages on relevant standards to related businesses
18. Provide financial support to Consumer NGOs representatives
19. Free access to standards!
20. Not specified

21. All initiatives assume that there is financial and human resource and capacity. That is not the case in Ireland for the independent consumer association which receives no state funding or support of any kind.
22. 1) environmental NGOs: most of them never heard about standards or its potential for environmental protection. 2) technical committees are still perceived as a closed group of experts, hard to access.

Q10

8. Does your National Standardisation Body provide an online platform where draft standards under Enquiry can be consulted, and comments can be submitted?

Answered: 139 Skipped: 22



● No
 ● I do not know
 ● Yes

Choices	Response percent	Response count
No	10.07%	14
I do not know	38.85%	54
Yes	51.08%	71
Please mention the address of the platform below:		38

Please mention the address of the platform below:

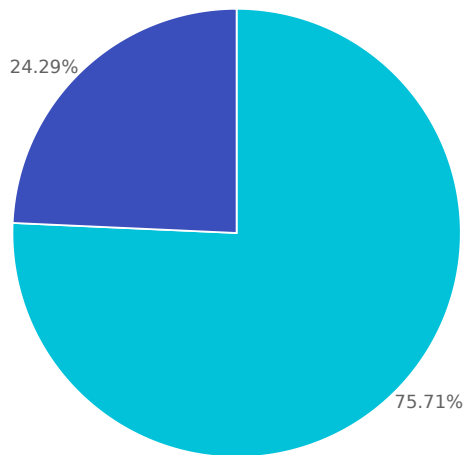
1. National Technical committee platform
2. <https://www.din.de/de/mitwirken/entwuerfe>
3. <http://drafts.unmz.cz/>
4. ALL DOCUMENTS SENT BY THEMATIC SB
5. <https://www.din.de/de/mitwirken/entwuerfe>
6. entwuerfe.din.de
7. This is well organized, also providing feedback on comments.
8. UNI Documents
9. <https://www.uni.com/partecipare/prassi-di-riferimento-in-consultazione-pubblica/>
10. Uni.con

11. just started but lot has to be done
12. IEC Collaboration Tool
13. We know it only for mandatory standards
14. IEC Collaboration Platform IEC Online Standards Development Platform
15. the one of ISO
16. The portal of MCAA at the following address <https://mccaa.org.mt/Section/Content?contentId=1243> mention that a standards library where the public can view any European (EN), International (ISO/IEC) and Maltese standard does exist. However, Standards are available for viewing by appointment by sending an email to the Librarian on standards.mccaa@mccaa.org.mt or contacting him on (+356) 2395 2000. The platform mentions also the possibility to request a copy of a National Standard by applying through an online form at the following address <https://forms.mccaa.org.mt/index.php?r=survey/index&sid=664395&newtest=Y&lang=en> also valid for purchase.
17. <https://www.uni.com/partecipare/prassi-di-riferimento-in-consultazione-pubblica/>
18. collaborate.iec.ch
19. <https://lausunto.sfs.fi/>
20. ir does not work: https://www.une.org/_layouts/15/r.aspx?url=/participa-en-normalizacion/nuevas-areas
21. <https://www.uni.com/partecipare/inchieste/preliminari/>
22. <https://www.uni.com/> (Ente Italiano di Normazione) <https://www.ceinorme.it/> (Comitato Elettrotecnico Italiano)
23. www.uni.com
24. <https://www.uni.com/partecipare/inchieste/preliminari/>
<https://www.uni.com/partecipare/inchieste/finali/>
<https://www.uni.com/partecipare/inchieste/pren/>
25. <https://www.din.de/de/mitwirken/entwuerfe>
26. platform circab CEI
27. www.uni.com
28. <https://www.din.de/de/mitwirken/entwuerfe>
29. pfc.afnor.org
30. <https://www.uni.com/>
31. https://lausunto.sfs.fi/?_ga=2.212288724.1160175720.1701787915-1214231795.1701787913
32. www.afnor.org
33. www.austrian-standards.at
34. www.austrian-standards.at
35. www.austrian-standards.at
36. www.austrian-standards.at
37. See previous comment regarding lack of resource and expertise.
38. Plateforme collaborative Afnor

Q11

8a. Do you find the platform user friendly and the relevant information easy to find?

Answered: 70 Skipped: 91



● Yes

● No (Please mention below the difficulties you encountered)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Yes	75.71%	53
No (Please mention below the difficulties you encountered)	24.29%	17
Further details		12

Further details

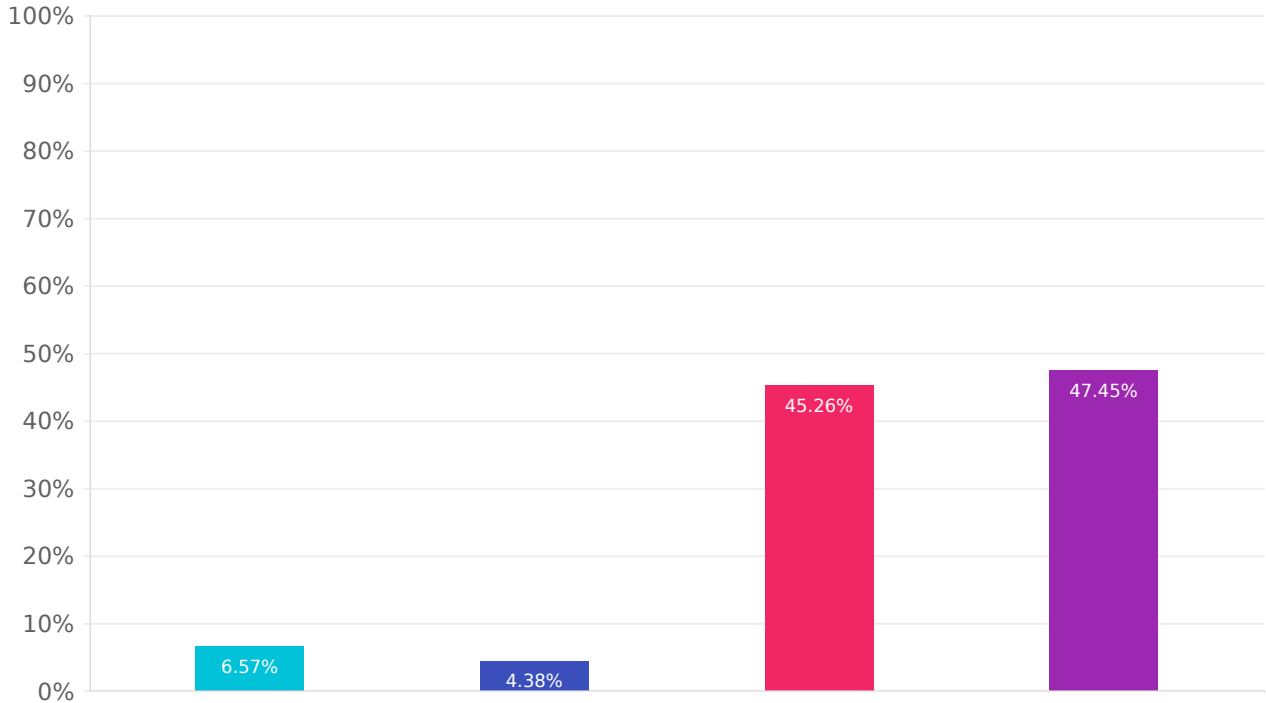
1. It is quite complicate to get access and bring in comments
2. The platform is nearly "empty"
3. difficult to operate only small paragraphs are visible at once
4. To make a comment you have to specify the line you want to comment on the document but there is no line numbers on the document !
5. too much complex to navigate and needs knowledge of many burocratic terms
6. you have to remember (or record link) to find the various information necessary (meetings , agendas, proposales , etc.)
7. Not at all. Despite the mention of a List of National Standards, and a catalogue of CEN-CENELC and ETSI standards available for download in an excel file, the degree of User Interface (UI) is low on a scale of high/low. Relevant information are available often they are not really easy to find.
8. File management could be improved (e.g. search). Some functions require specific websites: all the committee activities (e.g., management of docs and management of related meetings should be possible in the same environment)
9. Sometime the platform is redundat and not clear

10. Reading and commenting on draft standards is only possible in sections. The search function is unsuitable for identifying draft standards with environmentally relevant content.
11. have never used the platform
12. New platform is difficult to access and to understand

Q12

9. Does your national / regional government offer financial or other support to foster the participation of companies, SMEs or stakeholder organisations representing SMEs, environmental interests, consumers, trade unions) in the standardisation process at national / European / International level? *(multiple answers possible)*

Answered: 137 Skipped: 24



- Financial support
- Other forms of support
- No
- I do not know

Choices	Response percent	Response count
Financial support	6.57%	9
Other forms of support	4.38%	6
No	45.26%	62
I do not know	47.45%	65

Q13

9a. Can you give us further details about the financial support provided?

Answered: 7 Skipped: 154

Field label	Response percent	Response count
To whom is the financial support provided	71.43%	5 Responses
Amount of financial support on yearly basis	85.71%	6 Responses
Activities for which the financial support is foreseen	71.43%	5 Responses
Link to the website about the support measure (if available)	42.86%	3 Responses

To whom is the financial support provided	Amount of financial support on yearly basis	Activities for which the financial support is foreseen	Link to the website about the support measure (if available)
TAX INCENTIVE	30% ON MAN-HOUR COST	PARTICIPATION TO WGs AND tcS	
NSO	approx Euro 1 million	Funding to NEN to reach out to all parties in the Netherlands (TAFI). The effectiveness of this subsidy is evaluated, also with regards to actual stakeholder representation.	
	2,8 mln euro		
To an independant body for NGOs	400000 eur	fees and travel	https://www.skaradet.se
To KNU, the national representative of interests for the standardisation work of Environmental NGOs.		Fees to experts/ENGOS for their work in DIN-, CEN-, ISO-Committees. Preparation of comments. Travelling activities. NSB-fees for experts' participation. Events for training & professional exchange of our experts. Publications. KNU-Overheads (pro rata)	www.knu.info
Company	30% of expenses	Time spent in standardisation	entreprendre.service-public.fr/vosdroits/F23533
	YES		

Q14

9b. Can you give us further details on the other forms of support provided?

Answered: 4 Skipped: 157

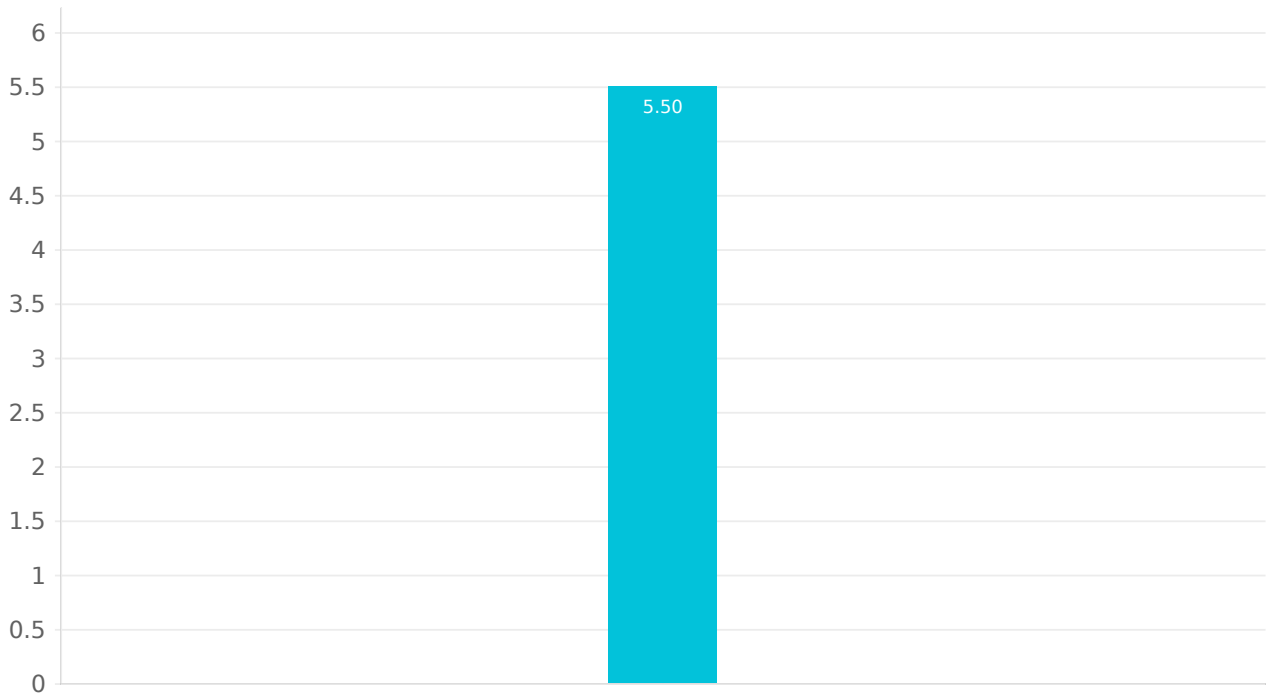
Field label	Response percent	Response count
To whom is the support provided	100.00%	4 Responses
Activities for which the support is foreseen	100.00%	4 Responses
In which way is the support implemented	100.00%	4 Responses
Link to the website about the support measure (if available)	50.00%	2 Responses

To whom is the support provided	Activities for which the support is foreseen	In which way is the support implemented	Link to the website about the support measure (if available)
Workers are supported for their involvement from Workers safety agency	TC participation	Through coordination of the workers union.	
Company	Research, standards; techno watch	tax refund	entreprenre.service-public.fr/vosdroits/F23533
to participants	Local Standards drafters and technical staff	normally by offering the free support and venues	
Commission for Occupational Health and Safety and Standardization (KAN)	Analysing and monitoring standardisation in the field of OSH as well as stakeholder involvement of social partners.	Funding	https://www.kan.de/en/kan/supporting-organization

Q15

9 c. How easy it is to access any of the forms of support indicated?

Answered: 12 Skipped: 149



● Average Rating

Rating	Response percent	Response count
1 (Extremely difficult)	0.00%	0
2	0.00%	0
3	16.67%	2
4	16.67%	2
5	16.67%	2
6	33.33%	4
7	0.00%	0
8	8.33%	1
9	0.00%	0
10 (Extremely easy)	8.33%	1
Further details		1

Average rating: 5.50

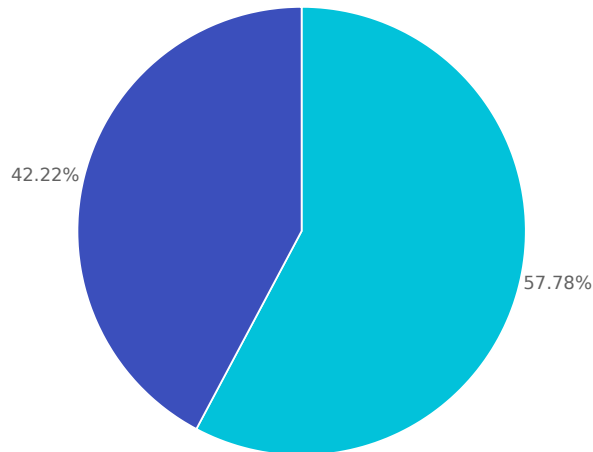
Further details

1. KAN is a very valuable institution and contact partner for us.

Q16

10. Do you have any suggestions how to improve the participation and representation of your stakeholder group and other underrepresented stakeholders in the standardisation process at national level?

Answered: 135 Skipped: 26



● No
 ● Yes (Please specify below)

Choices	Response percent	Response count
No	57.78%	78
Yes (Please specify below)	42.22%	57
Further details		60

Further details

1. Funding
2. financial support
3. Currently in Germany we only have the possibility to participate in a working group as a static member for an annual fee. As we have many working groups, it is becoming quite expensive for smaller organisations to take part in the ongoing standardisation process. Many standards that are discussed in the working groups are not relevant for SMEs, but it is not yet possible to participate as a stakeholder in standards that are important for SMEs on a project basis.
4. Systematic support of consumers into standardization processes is necessary
5. FREE ACCESS TO ALL STANDARDISATION WGs AND TCs for our organizations (AMICS, CPME, ...) to represent SMEs' interests CAPACITY TO IMPLEMENT CEN/CENELEC GUIDES Cover new sectors (e.g. pharmaceutical, cosmetics, ...) in machinery
6. They have to be payed
7. Siamo appena stati inseriti nel GdL

8. Organize technical committee among experts from academia and standardization bodies
9. Improve communication in order to involve reference companies for the given industry sector
10. more information/promotion and no -or minimal- financial load
11. As said above, I just joined
12. For our product range, EADs are more attractive than standards.
13. Simplify the process and generic information : dealines, who participated, why, when, what are the current discussions
14. Promote the awareness of the benefits of standardisations for companies (stimulates innovation, strenghtens networks, opens markets etc.. Inform companies about the process and the possibilities to give input within this process. Simplify the vocabulary. Actively contact desired stakeholders and explain them why the envisaged stadnard is important to them.
15. Two suggestions: 1) resources for improving Trade Unions' capacity building in standardization; 2) more events in person addressing stakeholders. More in general: UNI, like other NSBs, is organising only on line meetings, with a few exceptions. This could be beneficial for underrepresented stakeholders, because they can save money not travelling. However, there is the flip side: stakeholders are more isolated and they risk to inadequately participate in the governance process of the standardization body.
16. Include more stakeholders which has a level of knowledge in the field of interest;
17. It is simply absurd that very small companies should have to pay to participate in a technical group. This mechanism creates unfair competition between large and small companies. It also reinforces the feeling of a potential conflict of interest. Small companies should be compensated for their time and expenses, which would greatly increase their representativeness. As there are far more small companies than large ones, the people most affected by standards are the least involved in their construction.
18. It could be useful: 1. greater competence of the participants in the working groups for the development of the standard; 2. greater involvement of interested stakeholders during the development of the standards; 3. greater dissemination of information on the new standards
19. Provide relevant NGO possibility to participate in the process by enabling them financialy
20. decrease burocracy move to online electronic remote codevelopment decrease costs
21. As per the IEC, also National Standardization Bodies may setup a 2 levels involvement system. Participating members - Higher enrollment fee but with voting and commenting rights on standardization topics. Observing members - Lower enrollment fee but with no voting or commenting rights.
22. helping with benefit for travel
23. Standards should be freely available at least to SME, CEN/CENELEC harmonization process with EU shall be more transparent and effective, now is starving to death and CENELEC meetings seems a waste of time with no outcome.
24. At national level, the standardisation body/bodies could promote surveys to receive feedback and notes on the standards in assessment from the stakeholder group and other underrepresented stakeholders.
25. To create specifics working groups, where stakeholders can exchange ideas or discuss critical points observed in the standard application
26. small financial contribution from NSB for participation
27. We have a couple of suggestions to enhance the participation and representation of our stakeholder group and other underrepresented stakeholders in the standardisation process at the national level. Firstly, it is crucial for the National Standards Body (NSB) to include and actively engage non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in their communication strategy. This can be achieved by inviting them to participate in meetings and training sessions specifically organised to increase knowledge and promote active involvement. Secondly, to further facilitate participation from the broader society, NSBs should consider providing some form of financial support for individuals interested in joining the standardisation process. This support would not only encourage wider representation but also address potential financial barriers that might hinder active involvement
28. Financial support to cover partially the efforts and investment done and open the participation also to small and medium size company
29. Better advertise the targets and the activities. Improve the accessibility. On the other side, ensure the appropriate technical background
30. As I mentioned earlier - a full time position as a contact point for the NGO. This Position knows which NGO has expertise in the related standard and is able to communicate between NGO and the National Standardization Body

31. Proactive information from the national organisation to the SME's about running changes across newsletter and basic informations free of charge 3-4 times a year.
32. By publicising more about what they are working on and allowing comments to be submitted.
33. Written notification by the standards body to all stakeholders of the start of a working group on a new standard with an invitation to participate.
34. Academia/research are more contributing to standardization than profiting from it. Imposing fees to academia/research is counterproductive as it discourage participation.
35. Impose a free participation for social stakeholders, or, at least, that those organisations are allowed to participate at national level with only one fee and not one fee per committee and per person. This later option is simply unsustainable and excludes de facto most societal organisations.
36. 1. adequate involvement and listening to the most significant representative components; 2. upstream evaluation of standardisation requests, taking into account a "market-based approach", involving relevant actors for the sectors of interest; 3. maintaining a permanent forum that can also involve institutional actors, whose role is that of mediators.
37. Better basic funding for the work on standards.
38. Specific training for SMEs organizations to improve the skill of experts Improve the balance in the composition of Technical Committees or Working Groups Promote among CTs and WGs Guide Line 17 in order to make standardization work feasible for SMEs
39. possibility to share some costs for meeting participation availability of infrastructure well equipped available on demand (rooms for meeting with web connections in the major towns of countries) reduce the costs of the Standards
40. Reduce the costs and the way of the registration in the different groups.
41. Can be useful decrease the participation fees and the standard costs (mainly for the expert who worked at the development of the standard). In addition, to give a different weight in the standard decision to "collective stakeholders" compared to the individual ones (individual SMEs, expert, etc.) can improve the participation.
42. Higher understanding by the European Commission of the standardization process (with its necessary length in order to build a consensus) would be appreciated to avoid constant use of short transitional period for each legislative proposal. Besides, shortening the delays in the citation of standards in the OJEU would reduce the level of frustration of experts who do not count their efforts to develop standards and yet have to wait sometimes one year before they get the benefit of the presumption of conformity.
43. financial instruments easily available for consumer representatives, education available for possible experts, free participation in the working groups, more engagement with the stakeholders making it easier for new people to join
44. FREE access to Committees and WGs
45. Public or limited to interested stakeholders consultation process
46. contact potential stakeholders, send regular informations
47. - Offer targeted training and educational resources for underrepresented groups. - Provide financial support to cover participation costs for these groups. - Ensure transparent and accessible communication channels for all involved parties.
48. Payment of travel expenses
49. To get more information about standardisation process in national standardisation body
50. - Provide access to working groups for free. - Always provide for the presence of trade unions in every work group
51. In our small country with limited resources it is important to have an MOU in place with another EU country to assist us with the distribution of information on technical and legal issues during the standardisation process.
52. provide financial support in order to hire experts/involve staff members
53. Please refer to previous answers regarding the challenges of participating in the standardisation process.
54. Drafts and standards must be free.
55. payment for participation where useful
56. - Free access to standardisation bodies (TCs and WGs) - More transparent processes before the public consultation - Broader consultation of stakeholders starting at the draft phase already

57. More financial and other kind of support for capacity building of NGO's from state bodies, more interest in standartization matters.
58. Facilitate funding to enable engagement of expert recruitment and support. Training would also be essential - although this is engaged with by ANEC to the best of its ability. However, it is at national level that contributions of time and expertise is entirely reliant upon support.
59. More training on all standardisation aspects, including process and impacts.
60. 1. NSB should contact directly the environmental NGO's of their country. Eitheir by e-mail or phone call. The creation of standardisation events, in the NSB platform is not reaching environmental NGO's, because they don't know about, or either see the interest. 2. Open the standardisation process to public, using an online platform for instance. 3. Each TC shall have represented all type of stakeholders. The current members of the technical committées are the most fitted to find experts in industry, academia, or civil society. 4. NBS shall have an up-dated list of contacts of national environmental NGO's, and anually reached them directly to invite them to participate in the TC they find suited. 5. environmental NGO's lack money, and survive on grants. Solution: 1)grants shall start including standardisation deliverables 2) specific financing shall be given do NSB so they can support finantially environmental NGO's.

Q17

11. What would your organisation recommend as best practices to encourage participation in standardisation that could be taken up and effectively implemented also in other countries?

Answered: 59 Skipped: 102

1. To consider standardization as serious professional work with an output applicable as a publication.
2. to inform each other
3. Good combination of Video conferences and face-to-face meetings Make it easier to participate in standardization projects. Simplify the process for commenting drafts of standards apart of the membership in specific working groups.
4. Yes, see our booklet "KONCEPCE PRO ZAPOJENÍ ČESKÝCH SPOTŘEBITELŮ DO TECHNICKÉ NORMALIZACE 2017–2021". Byla komunikována jako KROK KE STANDARDIZACI PRO 21. STOLETÍ - ... nejen slovy! (TOWARDS STANDARDIZATION IN THE 21st CENTURY - ... IN DEEDS, NOT JUST WORDS). Pro nedostatek prostředků zůstala zcela nenaplněna. Vystavena je <https://konzument.cz/users/publications/10-top-normy/300-krok-ke-standardizaci-pro-21-stoleti-nejen-slovy.pdf> (dvojjazyčně)
5. Education of students to standards Researcher : one work in standardisation = 1 publication Use of foreign standards when no ENs exist Protect SMEs from experts' hunting by big companies
6. We are in a process to involve many other organisations together with Standard Norway.
7. Non abbiamo al momento suggerimenti
8. More room and knowledge transfer of topics related to standardization in bachelor and master degree, mainly in scientific areas (e.g. engineering, chemical,...) and involvement of standardization bodies in seminars or classes. The students coming from scientific areas are usually not aware of the importance of regulations and standards in the work activities.
9. No Idea it is not my business
10. Involve stakeholders with a reasonable advance sharing a timeline of the process that will take to the finalization of the standard
11. I do not know
12. As said above, I just joined
13. Promote best practices of standardisation by entrepreneurs, communicate good examples. Attention for standardisation at Universities, applied science level and medium level practical education level. Make the process comprehensible, transparent (so that can be seen where the process stands) and make transparent when and how feedback can be given (digital at distance). The times for participants to gather physically is over).
14. take more in consideration the state of the art of the current business scenario and related constraints (often coming from customer's requests)
15. UNI has set up an advisory body on strategies, where stakeholders are informed and consulted on the future strategies of the standardization body.
16. Taking into account the financial, human and time constraints of small businesses.
17. I do not know a best practice on that
18. none
19. The expensive and time-consuming standardization effort should give the participants the feeling that there are good results in a defined timeline. The efforts must be rewarded. Rethink the CEN/CENELEC standardization process in order to streamline EU directives' presumption of conformity process.

20. - To ameliorate the knowledge and the perception about standardisation, involving national and regional culturale and trade organisation. Often, the company's opinion is that standardisation is a trade mandatory request, not an opportunity to work better. - Simplify the standard Today Standards require a lot of time, economic efforts and dedicated person, but the result is only a lot of written paper. At this moment, standardisation is not a work method or a way to think about work; standardisation may be a practical instrument to support best practices during work flow, but today is "a work in the work", not well understood from workers, that have to use daily standards rules. - Best translation from english text of the standard - Reduce cost to buy standards: it's necessary to know the standards, to participate in standardisation. For micro- and small enterprises it's too expensive to buy all the standards that they need.
21. financial support
22. Our organisation suggests adopting best practices to encourage participation in standardisation, emphasising fairness and inclusivity. Currently, the standardisation process is predominantly overseen by a synergy involving National Standards Bodies (NSBs) and private actors, often from semi-large or large corporations, driven primarily by corporate interests and profit motives. Given the pivotal role played by the standardisation process in the economic macro areas of national and international market sectors (including production, commercialisation, trade, and consumption), the outcomes of this activity significantly impact the entire sector and, ultimately, society as a whole, with far-reaching effects extending beyond the macro area and influencing other realms like the environment, health, and demography. To rectify this, the standardisation process should encompass the mandatory presence of all segments of society to ensure equal representation and guarantee a collective exercise in decision-making when adopting standards with specific characteristics, requirements, or specifications. A common occurrence at Technical Committee meetings is the representation of experts primarily aligned with one side of society, predominantly reflecting economic interests. To address this imbalance, we advocate for a more equitable approach, ensuring the equal mandatory representation of various stakeholders in every meeting. The initial step involves identifying different societal segments that should be represented, including the corporate sector, societal interests, and others. Subsequently, a principle guaranteeing equal representation of these identified parties should be applied, wherein the number of representatives from one party does not surpass those from other involved parties. This approach ensures a balanced and diverse representation, fostering a more inclusive standardisation process that incorporates a broader spectrum of societal interests, allowing for a more informed decision-making process in the adoption of standards.
23. as suggested before some financial support
24. To invest in time and resources
25. Best Practice at the moment is Germany with KNU - but the last years have shown there are some problems because there are way too many experts involved and this makes things slightly unmanageable
26. Multiple attempts for meetings and follow-up communication. Information about ECOS work and the cooperation of the local NGO with ECOS. (As ECOS is a credible and recognized Organization on Standards- this will give more credibility to the local NGO)
27. forward information about process how standardisation work can be done, can be profiled, can be supported
28. Sensibilize the standardization from the university level; sensibilize the companies on the value to discuss at the preliminary stage the standard which they will use for their products, by webinar or other events
29. Publicising more about what is being worked on, making contacts known about how to access participation, translation of content, etc.
30. Activation of media tools to raise everyone's awareness of the importance of having standards.
31. meeting with stakeholder hub
32. Involvement of companies, ideally through an organisation representing them.
33. Elaborate structural fix and accessible ways to communicate and participate in the works relevant for the organisations.
34. Encourage participation through economic incentives to companies that appoint their own internal representative. Refund expenses to follow: technical tables, meetings in presence ecc...
35. "Catalogo Guidato CEI" - a tool that allows to locate the regulatory document, volume, subscription or training course of interest based on the technical topic and job characteristics. This catalogue is divided by sector and for each sector there is a list of necessary and sufficient standards to meet specific needs (e.g. the list of standards required for the creation of an electrical system).
36. easy access to standardisation process empower communication activities through representative associations

37. Financial support to NGOs and remuneration for representatives.
38. In the past our National Standardization Organization has established a permanent Advisory Group on SMEs and we believe this is a best practice which should be renewed
39. To provide working groups for the stakeholders to inform and give them platform for the transfer of knowledge in both directions.
40. i don't no
41. Implementation of the "KNU model" established in Germany (in country-specific adapted form) and its secured financial support for the participation of environmental NGOs in the standardisation process.
42. organise sessions to make standardization known, also at an early stage (in education notably)
43. increase information on the possibility of participating in standard definition processes
44. have no such examples available from my country
45. Teach CEOs, lawyers, students, teachers/lecturers
46. Promote "What's in it for me/us?"
47. improve flow of information, create easier processes, give stakeholders enough time to reply, stay in touch :)
48. Develop interest on standards internally (in our organisation) Develop a culture of inclusiveness in NSB
49. - Frequent information opportunities easily accessible especially for entrepreneurs of small and medium-sized businesses. - Forms of economic incentive for those who adopt non-binding rules
50. It is very important that civil society can take part in the standardization work tables free of charge or at a reduced price
51. yuv hjkjmnbvfcnn, ikmhbv
52. The standardisations process is an elaborate issue. The effects on the workers and the population are of utmost importance. We are always looking at the highest standards possible, whether it is on goods or services. With a lot of going on online and with the assistance of AI one can try to use AI and the www to direct the issues to the relevant stakeholders.
53. I don't know
54. Not sure
55. Installing an institution similar to KAN.
56. Reports, webinars and physical meetings for actual standardisation projects for SME for better understanding technical details and complex topics. Improve communication on a broad basis to understand the needs of the SMEs and standards bodies involved. The effects of the standards must be discussed in detail with everyone involved in order to have planning security and avoid errors. Unclear rules and interpretations can cause massive damage to companies and economic sectors and should be avoided.
57. Engagement is key at all levels. To do so requires a basic underlying platform of financial sufficiency, good governance, respectful allocation of support to value the independent consumer voice at the national and European level. There is expertise available but it is maintained at a distance and unaccessible due to limitations - maintained by state funded bodies who undervalue the potential and ignore the absence of valuable and silenced representatives.
58. See previous
59. Main bottlenecks and how to overcome them: 1) environmental NGO's don't know about standards. Creating national or european events about standards is not working, because NGO's still don't know about them. NGO's have to be contacted directly. NBS are a good candidate for contacting environmental NGO's, because they are aware of the national situation, existing organizations etc. 2) Environmental NGO's lack funding. Funding comes from grants, with very specific deliverables, and these never include standardisation processes. 3) standardisation process and standards are not user friendly. Also, the amount of email and notifications is very high.

Q18

12. Do you have any other comments?

Answered: 41 Skipped: 120

1. NO
2. no
3. no
4. No
5. Find a way for CEOs to evaluate the positive financial impact of standardisation
6. no
7. no
8. As said above, I just joined
9. In general it is important to know that over 99% of all companies within Europe are SMEs. Looking at the governance and participation of stakeholders within NSOs this percentage is not found.
10. The more underrepresented stakeholders participate in standardization activities and in the governance of NSBs, the more EU standardization strategy improves.
11. Merci d'avoir demandé un retour d'expérience.
12. no
13. no
14. Good idea send this questionnaire.
15. N/A
16. no
17. no, i don't
18. The Involvement of Environmental NGOs in the future will be essential and necessary - right now we see a lack on both sides moving towards each other - but I'm convinced it will work out!
19. no
20. No
21. No
22. Standards are an extremely valuable asset, implementing a vast and diverse source of knowledge. Many company may not even know of this. The total revenues of sells of standards is a negligible fraction of the benefit the sold standards produce. On the other hand, many company may be (are) discouraged to look up standards because they have to buy them. More than the money, it is the authorisation to expenses in place in many companies that discourages most. To promote overall social and economic prosperity, subsidising purchases of standards would have a huge leverage and a relatively mild public investment would return a huge step forward in knowledge, competitiveness and know-how.
23. Please, take a look at NBN policy regarding societal stakeholders.
24. none
25. Harmonised standards are key instruments in the EU and need all relevant stakeholders present. This can only be done with financial support.
26. In our opinion it is necessary to develop both at European and National level more effective strategies and tools aimed at guarantee a real involvement of weak stakeholders, particularly SMEs, as foreseen in Reg 1025/2012
27. NO
28. no
29. no
30. no

31. Access to NSBs, standardisation committees and WGs shall be free of charge for business organisations
32. moi
33. No
34. No
35. no
36. no
37. No
38. No
39. Current regulations (e.g. the Construction Products Regulation) lack clarity and unambiguity; this has not been thought through to the end. Requests in the EU for clarification have come to nothing for years; unfortunately, there is no corresponding service, as one can expect from companies today.
40. None - thank you.
41. Thank you for giving us this opportunity to express ourselves!