



Technical Report

ANEC Information Society Working Group

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ANEC - The European Consumer Voice in Standardisation

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INTRODUCTION

This Information Society Technical Report describes the consumer issues in standardisation, based on the information available, that ANEC has been dealing with in the ICT sector from October 2013 to October 2014.

The reporting follows the same format as the ICT WG Work Programme 2013 and 2014 (ANEC-ICT-2012-G-050finalrev and ANEC-ICT-2013-G-028), and provides an update of activities and achievements in each area of the Work Programme. However, Chapter 1 provides an overview of the main ANEC horizontal activities.

The following chapters contain highlights on the ICT WG technical activities. Chapter 2 deals with 'e-accessibility and e-inclusion', chapter 3 addresses 'Electronic Communications networks and services', whilst chapter 4 covers "e-Recognition". Chapter 5 is about enhancing consumer involvement in ICT standardisation. Finally, chapter 6 deals with "Emerging issues".

Annex 1 contains ANEC's comments in the field of Information Society issued between October 2013 and October 2014.

Annex 2 contains a list of meetings attended in the field of Information Society issued between October 2013 and October 2014.

1. ANEC HORIZONTAL ACTIVITIES

1.1 ANEC General Assembly 2014 and Steering Committee meetings

The ANEC General Assembly held its 25th meeting on 13 October 2014 in Brussels, on the eve of World Standards Day, to discuss the state of consumer participation in standardisation. It saw the participation of members from 22 European countries (with several alternate members participating), as well as representatives of the European Commission (Hein Bollens from DG ENTR and Despina Spanou from DG SANCO), the EFTA Secretariat (Knut Hermansen) and BEUC (Monique Goyens).

Discussing the future funding of ANEC, Members stressed the importance of organised consumer participation throughout the continuum of consumer protection & welfare: from the development of European policy & legislation, through to elaboration of the supporting standards, conformity evaluation & assessment, and on to market surveillance & enforcement

The General Assembly also discussed the Trans-Atlantic Trade & Investment Partnership (TTIP) negotiations between the EU and the US and its impact on standardisation and consumer protection. Members agreed that further reductions in technical barriers to trade ought to benefit consumers and businesses alike. But consumers will gain only if the consequent international agreements harmonise on the highest levels of consumer protection.

The [ANEC Annual Review 2013](#) and the updated ANEC Action Plan 2014, implementing the ANEC Strategy 2014-2020, were also tabled at the meeting, with members expressing appreciation for the progress made.

New GA members

Following changes within the Consumers' Organisation of Malta (Ghaqda tal-Konsumaturi), Dr. the Chev. Renald Blundell, the new President of the Organisation, was appointed as the Maltese member of the ANEC/GA as of 1 May 2014. Dr Blundell served as GA member only until the end of June. Following the agreement of last summer between the Consumers' Organisation of Malta and the Association for Consumer Rights Malta, the present alternate for Malta, Mrs Grace Attard, became the formal GA member from 1 July for the remainder of this term of the GA (ending June 2015). Dr Blundell became the alternate.

In October 2014, Greece nominated Nikolaos Floratos to serve as its member of the ANEC/GA for the rest of this term (ending June 2015). Nikolaos is already a long standing member of the DfA and ICT WGs.

ANEC 60th Steering Committee meeting

The 60th meeting of the ANEC Steering Committee (SC) was held on 21 November 2013 in Brussels. The SC approved the first ANEC Action Plan which consists in a set of priority actions meant to implement the Strategic Objectives of the ANEC Strategy 2014-2020. The priority actions are selected from the ANEC Work

Programme 2014. The SC also agreed to commission a Research and Testing study on the benefits of consumer participation in standardisation.

Stefan Nonneman, Head of Unit, ENTR. B.5 – 'Standards for Boosting Competitiveness' joined the meeting to discuss the issue of the management and financing of the Annex III organisations beyond 2014.

ANEC 61st Steering Committee meeting

The 61st meeting of the ANEC Steering Committee was held on 26 March 2014 in Brussels and saw the participation of Hein Bollens (Acting HoU B5 DG ENTERPRISE, European Commission) and Margrethe Asserson (Officer Goods Division, EFTA Secretariat) to discuss the future funding of ANEC. The SC also reviewed the Progress Report Action Plan 2014.

ANEC 62nd Steering Committee meeting

The 62nd meeting of the ANEC Steering Committee was held on 2 July 2014 in Brussels and was dedicated to the future funding of ANEC. Despite the legal basis for funding provided by the Standardisation Regulation, some problems remained for the future of ANEC as it was highly dependent on public funding (95 % from the EU and 5% from EFTA). The European Commission announced its intention to lower the funding to 85%. The SC was concerned that, in the case of immediate reduction, ANEC could not adapt quickly enough. Furthermore, DG ENTR confirmed its interpretation of the Regulation that the consumer voice should focus only on influencing development of European Standards, not European policies or legislation. The SC thought it was important to continue stressing the added value of ANEC throughout the continuum as standards do not exist in isolation. A plan of actions was agreed to seek support from DG SANCO and members of the European Parliament to ensure a viable future for ANEC.

The 63rd Steering Committee will take place on 18 November 2014 in Brussels.

ANEC 2015 Grant Agreement

Following the adoption of the Standardisation Regulation (which provides a longer-term foundation for the public financing of ANEC), the funding of ANEC moved from DG SANCO to DG ENTR for 2015.

DG ENTR launched a public call for proposals for the funding of the Annex III Organisations (representing consumers interests, environmental interests and workers interests) on 29 July with 30 September 2014 as deadline. Only a European consumer organisation, with representation in at least two-thirds of Member States, and with expertise in standardisation, is eligible to receive the grant. The financial envelope is 1,4M€. The successful bidders will be awarded Framework Partnership Agreements for an initial four years with the option of a further two years (so encompassing the present Medium-term Financial Framework of the Commission which runs until 2020). The outcome of the evaluation of the ANEC application should be known in November 2014.

Evaluation of ANEC for the period 2008 to 2012

GHK Consulting Limited undertook on behalf of the European Commission an evaluation of ANEC for the period between 2008 and 2012 (based on Grant Agreements signed between 2007 and 2011).

As it is with all evaluations of organisations funded by public money, the aim of the assessment was to show that we use our funding in the most efficient and effective possible ways in pursuing our mission. Hence the main focus of the evaluation was on the execution of the ANEC work programmes during the period under review.

The results of the evaluation are positive as ANEC is “effective & efficient” and made “significant contributions” to representation of consumer interest in standardisation. Its “European added value is widely recognised” and no organisation “seems able to assume its role”. Its “role and activities are expanding” but “increasing difficulties in attracting experts to work almost for free”. “More or less stable EU funding is therefore critical to ensure the continuing viability of ANEC” is the conclusion of the report.

1.2 Strategic actions between October 2013 and October 2014

Update on the ANEC Strategy 2014 to 2020

The ANEC Steering Committee recommended the adoption of the draft Annual Action Plan 2014 to the ANEC/GA in December 2013. Of the 30 members of the GA, 28 supported adoption of the Action Plan while 2 were against. Hence the Action Plan was adopted. The ANEC Action Plan 2014 is publicly available on the ANEC website. See <http://goo.gl/C6Pqgz>.

Three updates of the Action Plan were made (in March, June and October) with a final progress report expected in January 2015.

New ANEC Working Group on Sustainability

1 January 2014 saw the transformation of the ANEC Environment Working Group into a new Working Group on Sustainability. The change reflects the broadening of the debate on issues linked to sustainability at the international level.

In addition to topics where ANEC has previously been active, such as sustainable consumption, production & construction, and environmental foot-printing, the Working Group will take on board further social aspects of sustainability, such as Corporate Social Responsibility and its reporting by companies, and the standardisation of sustainable cocoa, addressing issues such as empowerment and key needs (e.g. access to quality education and literacy).

New ANEC Project Team on Chemicals

A new ANEC Project Team (PT) on Chemicals was set up at the beginning of 2014. The PT is the result of a merger of the ANEC Chemical Expert Group with the Nanotechnology PT and will operate in conjunction with the Sustainability Working Group. The PT also has an advisory role and is to be consulted when an issue related to chemicals in products is identified by an ANEC Working Group.

Hazardous chemical substances and nanomaterials, especially used in consumer products, are of increasing concern to ANEC because of the growing evidence of risks posed to the health of consumers and the environment.

1.3 Communication Activities

ANEC publications

ANEC published the following new leaflets:

[-ANEC Brochure: What we do for you \(second edition\)](#)

[-ANEC Leaflet: Hazardous chemicals in products. The need for enhanced EU regulations](#)

[-ANEC leaflet 'Enhanced Child Restraint Systems \(R129\)'](#)

[-ANEC leaflet: Key Facts on European cross-border complaints](#)

ANEC Position Papers

ANEC position papers are available at the following link:

<http://www.anec.eu/anec.asp?p=position-papers&ref=03-01.01-01>

ANEC Press Releases

ANEC press releases are available at the following link:

<http://www.anec.eu/anec.asp?p=press-releases&ref=03-01.03-01>

Summary of the ANEC Work Programme 2014

The summary outlines the areas of activity under the eight sectoral priority areas – Child Safety, Design for All, Domestic Appliances, Information Society, Innovation, Services, Sustainability and Traffic – as well as under the horizontal area of Policy. Unlike the full Work Programme, it does not detail the individual actions, timelines, objectives and meetings.

<http://www.anec.eu/attachments/ANEC%20Work%20Programme%202014%20-%20Definitive%20public%20version.pdf>

New ANEC Facebook address

Our Facebook address has changed from <http://companies.to/anec> to www.facebook.com/ANEC.Standards.

1.4 European legislation and general policy issues related to standardisation

1.4.1 European Commission Committee on Standards

With the implementation of the Standardisation Regulation on 1 January 2013, as an Annex III Organisation, ANEC participates as an observer in the Committee on Standards established by Article 22 of the Regulation. The Committee's role includes giving opinion on draft decisions on mandates, formal objections, and consultation of the annual working programme for standardisation.

ANEC participated in Committee on Standards meetings on 25 November 2013, 4 March 2014 and 20 June 2014.

Annual Union Work Programme for European Standardisation

The European Commission College of Commissioners adopted the second [Annual Union Work Programme \(AUWP\) for Standardisation](#) on 30 July 2014. In March, ANEC expressed its first views in a position paper on the draft Work Programme (ANEC-SC-2014-G-003).

The Commission also issued a "Guidance Note" on its priorities for European Standardisation for 2015. The Annex III Organisations (ANEC, ECOS, ETUI & SBS) and three European Standardisation Organisations were first consulted on a draft of the Guidance Note during a meeting hosted by DG ENTR on 8 July. Subsequently, the Annex III Organisations were asked to provide a common written position on their political expectations from the ESOs in 2015, ahead of an EC deadline for comments of 28 July. ANEC, ECOS, ETUI and SBS prepared comments most of which have been reflected in the adopted Guidance Note.

ANEC issued another [Position Paper on Annual Union Work Programme for European Standardisation 2015](#) in September 2015 to reiterate the points which were not taken into account in the final version.

EC Rolling Plan for ICT standardisation

[ANEC provided comments](#) on the revision of the European Commission ICT Rolling Plan, the EC work programme for ICT standardisation under the Standardisation Regulation, in September 2014. ANEC focused on the different issues of consumer relevance, spanning from eAccessibility to Internet of Things and Smart Cities. We proposed that a horizontal priority on consumer personal data & privacy protection be introduced. We also see the need for a standardised data protection framework for the development of ICT in line with current and future legislation.

An updated draft of the Rolling Plan should be available beginning of 2015.

ANEC report under Standardisation Regulation

According to Article 24 of Standardisation Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012, Annex III Organisations receiving Union financing have to report to the European Commission about their activity on a yearly basis. ANEC submitted its first report in March 2014 which was considered by the Commission services as ""best practices" regarding the implementation of article 24 of the Regulation.

New rules for the adoption of standardisation mandates

The Standardisation Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 provides for a new procedure for the adoption of standardisation mandates, now called "requests".

1. Planning of mandates (article 8.2)

"The annual Union work programme for European standardisation shall define the specific objectives and policies for the European standards and European standardisation deliverables that the Commission intends to request from the European standardisation organisations in accordance with Article 10. In cases of urgency the Commission can issue requests without prior indication".

- Possible future mandates must be identified in the annual UWP, on which ANEC is also consulted.

2. Adoption and consultations (article 10.2)

"The decisions referred to in paragraph 1 shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 22(3) after consultation of the European standardisation organisations and the European stakeholder organisations receiving Union financing in accordance with this Regulation as well as the committee set up by the corresponding Union legislation, when such a committee exists, or after other forms of consultation of sectoral experts".

- ANEC is being consulted on draft mandates during this stage.

3. Notification system (article 12)

The texts of draft mandates must be notified to all stakeholders before adoption. This notification is done at the end of the drafting process before Commission's internal inter-service consultation is closed.

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/standards_policy/mandates/database/index.cfm

4. Comitology (article 22.3)

The Member States give the formal opinion in the Committee on Standards (in a meeting or in a written procedure) and according to the examination procedure (qualified majority vote). ANEC participates as an observer in the Committee on Standards established by Article 22 of the Regulation. The General public, the Council and the EP are informed through the Comitology Register.

A webinar for ANEC members on the new standardisation mandates procedure was organised on 8 July 2014 and a presentation will be given at the ICT WG meeting on 28-29 October 2014.

EC Vademecum for standardisation mandates

The European Commission initiated in summer 2014 a revision of the Vademecum on European standardisation to bring it in line with the new provisions of Standardisation Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012. The primary target group of the Vademecum are the EU officials as it can help them in understanding the European standardisation and how it relates to their own area of responsibility. However, it is relevant also for Member States officials, European standardisation organisations, national standardisation bodies and various groups of stakeholders.

Following the submission of (very critical) comments on the revised Vademecum, a meeting was organized on 14 October 2014 to discuss them. ANEC attended the meeting but did not submit comments at this stage in order not to take sides in the "fight" between the Commission and the ESOs/industry.

1.4.2 Product Safety Package

On 13 February 2013, the European Commission adopted its 'Product Safety Package', comprising a proposal for a regulation on consumer product safety (CPSR), replacing the present General Product Safety Directive (GPSD), a second proposal for a new regulation on market surveillance and a multi-annual working plan on market surveillance.

In June 2013, the European Parliament's IMCO Committee issued its [draft report on the Commission proposal for a Regulation on Consumer Product Safety](#) (CPSR) and [draft report on the Commission proposal for a Regulation on Market Surveillance](#) (MSR).

ANEC and BEUC welcomed both reports as they took into account many of our points and prepared amendments on both reports based on our previous positions. With respect to the draft CPSR, ANEC and BEUC are pleased the draft IMCO report calls for the precautionary principle to be maintained as a key pillar of the legislation. Similarly, we agree with the proposal to keep the CPSR as safety-net to address potential loopholes in existing and future EU legislation on product safety. We welcome the suggested development of a comprehensive framework for the safety of services, as well as the call for consideration of child-appealing products in the CPSR.

As regards the proposal for a MSR, ANEC and BEUC are pleased the draft IMCO report calls for clarification of the scope as far as environmental and food contact materials legislation is concerned. We also welcome the reference made to the precautionary principle, Internet sales and need to establish a European Injury Database.

ANEC also joined forces with ORGALIME, the European Engineering Industries Association, as we issued a [joint assessment paper of the Proposal for a Regulation](#)

on Market Surveillance (MSR). Back in 2009, the two organisations called on policy makers to take practical measures for re-enforcing border controls and the surveillance of products placed on the European market. In the current paper, ANEC and ORGALIME praise the EC for taking into account most of their proposals. Nevertheless, we call on the legislators to take into account the need to establish a European database of injuries and to secure adequate funding for market surveillance authorities and open European Structural Funds for market surveillance purposes in the adoption process of the proposed package.

In September 2013, ANEC published a position paper on the proposal in the draft IMCO report on the CPSR to introduce a mandatory third party certified safety mark – “CE+ marking”. ANEC, and other consumer associations at national and European level, do not support the fixing of CE marking on consumer products as it is often misunderstood by consumers. Our particular concern is the allusion to CE marking as a mark of safety for consumers. Hence, the proposed CE+ marking could deepen the confusion for consumers as its name is a play on CE marking. Although we welcome the intention to increase consumer safety, we think the draft CPSR should provide the possibility to choose an appropriate conformity assessment level depending on the risks a product may pose and/or the categories of consumers at risk. We therefore believe it is better to focus on the aspects of conformity assessment than marks themselves.

On 17 October 2013, the IMCO Committee adopted both legislative reports on Consumer Product Safety (CPSR) and Market Surveillance of products (MSR).

We welcomed that the following important points for consumers were supported:

- the precautionary principle is explicitly mentioned in an article of both the CPSR and the MSR.
- our call for an pan-European injury and accident database was supported and is reflected in an article of the MSR.
- the safety of child-appealing products is addressed in a recital and article of the CPSR, following a compromise amendment.
- better provisions to protect vulnerable consumers
- better traceability rules

Unfortunately, our proposal for the CPSR to continue to serve as a safety net was not supported at the last moment. The Commission proposal for a mandatory country of origin labelling (Art. 7 of the CPSR Proposal) was also kept. Finally, the proposed text for a CE+ marking in the IMCO report on the CPSR, on which we expressed concerns, was replaced with a proposal for a voluntary European Safety Mark (called ‘EU Safety Tested’) which could be used for harmonised and non-harmonised products.

In April 2014, the Parliament adopted the IMCO reports on the General Product Safety (GPSR) and Market Surveillance Regulation (MRS) in line with our position (precautionary principle, injury database, dissuasive penalties, no EU safety mark,

safety of services, protection of vulnerable consumers, etc). However, no progress is to be reported on the Council of Ministers side as the issue of “country of origin” is blocking the discussions.

Consumer Safety Network Subgroup on ‘Online sales’

The European Commission (DG SANCO) set up this subgroup because Member States are faced with an enormous challenge as regards controls of safety of products sold online. This group seeks to find effective solutions to stopping unsafe products from reaching consumers while acknowledging the ever increasing volume of online trading. Experts with relevant experience in market surveillance and e-commerce are gathered together to draft guidelines to assist market surveillance and customs officers. The target date for completion of the work is 2015. A first meeting was held in Brussels on 11 March and attended by ANEC. The second meeting of this CSN-subgroup on online sales was held on 24 September 2014 and ANEC was invited to give a presentation about consumer views on the issue.

ANEC at the CEOC-EUROLAB-IFIA Safety Seminar 2013

The CEOC International – EUROLAB - IFIA Safety Seminar was held in Brussels on 27 November 2013. The conference, dedicated to “Safer Products and Industrial Installations in a Globalising World”, was attended by over 150 participants from across the economic & social spectrum. The event was opened by Malcolm Harbour MEP, Chair of the European Parliament’s Committee on Internal Market & Consumer Protection (IMCO), and concluded with a speech by Neven Mimica, the EU Commissioner for Consumer Policy. ANEC Secretary-General, Stephen Russell, presented the consumer expectations of product safety & market surveillance.

International Product Safety Week, 16-20 June 2014

The European Commission hosted the fifth International Product Safety Week in Brussels on 16-20 June 2014. Policy makers, industry and consumer representatives from around the world gathered to discuss how to reinforce product safety.

Starting the week, this conference aimed at taking stock of the proposed EU Consumer Product Safety & Market Surveillance Regulations. ANEC Senior Programme Manager, Chiara Giovannini, joined a discussion on whether consumers are ready to use electronic traceability systems, such as RFID tags. She explained that tools to protect consumers personal data were becoming available, such as a series of standards on RFID & privacy to which ANEC had contributed. A real-time polling of the audience supported the view that consumers are indeed ready to use electronic traceability provided their fundamental rights are respected.

ANEC Secretary-General Stephen Russell gave a keynote speech on the consumer view of product safety at the opening of the ICPHSO International Symposium, 17-18 June 2014. Mr Russell spoke about the challenges to market surveillance in a

changing supply chain. He stressed that the European regulatory framework still focuses on traditional shopping by consumers and few checks are made by public authorities on information provided to consumers on the internet. This has led to inaccurate and inflated claims about product safety or environmental performance. He also reflected on the problems arising from the inadequate resources allocated to market surveillance and need to consider radical options to make surveillance more efficient and effective.

A PROSAFE seminar held on 19 June focused on joint international market surveillance activities. PROSAFE shared its experience of joint market surveillance activities in Europe and first joint action carried out with the Chinese authorities. The seminar provided an opportunity to explore the possibilities to work together with other jurisdictions outside Europe. ANEC was invited to moderate Panels 1 and 2, together with Orgalime, and to participate in the final panel discussion. Panellists concluded that cooperation was essential in ensuring effective market surveillance as markets are global and consumers buy more and more on-line. ANEC Senior Manager, Chiara Giovannini, stressed that enforcement is key to implementation of legislation and standardisation.

1.4.3 European Consultative Consumer Group (ECCG)

The European Consumer Consultative Group (ECCG) is the European Commission's main forum to consult national and European consumer organisations. ANEC is a member together with the national consumer organisations (one per country as in the ANEC General Assembly). The ECCG gives opinions on EU matters affecting the protection of consumer interests and advises and guides the Commission when it outlines policies and activities having an effect on consumers.

ANEC seeks to use its representation in the ECCG to promote its agenda in support of raised consumer protection and welfare. ANEC attended the ECCG meetings on 28 October 2013, 12-13 March 2014 and 04-05 June 2014.

In June 2014, ANEC contributed to the drafting of the ECCG opinion on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) as far as standardisation was concerned.

http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/eu_consumer_policy/consumer_consultative_group/documents/docs/eccg_opinion_ttip_20140619.pdf

1.5 Developments in European Institutions

Presidency of the European Union

Italy took over the six-month rotating presidency of the EU from Greece on 1 July 2014. The Italian Presidency will end on 31 December 2014 and will be taken over by Latvia for the first half of 2015.

New President of the European Council

On 30 August 2014, Polish Prime Minister Donald Tusk was elected the new president of the European Council. Tusk will officially take over from Herman Van Rompuy in November 2014.

European Parliament Elections

In May 2014, European citizens elected new representatives in the European Parliament. The European Parliament's legislative work is carried out by 20 standing committees and two sub-committees, each of which elects a chair and four vice-chairs. In July, the Parliament's committee elected their chairs and vice-chairs for the next two-and-a-half years. Committees are responsible for drafting Parliament's positions on new legislative proposals.

Most important EP Committees in relation to ANEC's work are the following:

- IMCO – Internal Market and Consumer Protection (Chair: MEP Vicky Ford)
- ENVI – Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (Chair: MEP Giovanni La Via)
- ITRE – Industry, Research and Energy (Chair: MEP Jerzy Buzek)

New European Commission

On 15 July 2014, the European Parliament elected Jean-Claude Juncker (Luxembourg) as President of the new European Commission. For the first time in the history of the EU, the European Parliament elected the President of the European Commission following a proposal by the European Council, according to the rules laid down in the Lisbon Treaty (December 2009). In September 2014, Mr Juncker composed the team of the new European Commission which should be approved by the Parliament in October, after the Commissioners designated hearing, and will take office on 1 November or 1 December 2014 for a five year term.

DG SANCO, DG CONNECT and ENTERPRISE have been strengthened in the new structure as DG SANCO will merge with DG JUSTICE and many staff from DG MARKT will join DG ENTR. The Vice-President designate for Digital Single Market Andrus Ansip is from Estonia and the Vice-President designate for growth and competitiveness Jyrki Katainen is from Finland. The German Günther Oettinger is Commissioner designate for Digital Economy & Society and the Polish Elżbieta Bieńkowska is Commissioner designate for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs. The Czech Věra Jourová is nominated as Commissioner designate for Justice, Consumers and Gender Equality.

Resignation of Director-General of DG SANCO

On 15 October 2014, the College of Commissioners accepted the resignation of Paola Testori Coggi as Director-General of DG SANCO. It seems she made an indiscreet comment to an NGO about the timing of a call for tender, in breach of Commission procedures.

Reform of qualified majority voting (QMV) in the Council of Ministers and Member States Committees

On 1 November 2014, the “double majority” envisaged by the Lisbon Treaty will enter into force, replacing the “weighted vote” style of Qualified Majority Voting (QMV).

Laid down in Article 16(4) of the Treaty on the European Union (TEU), double majority means that a QMV will require:

-55% of Member States (in the current EU: 16 out of 28); and

-At least 65% of the population of the EU (in the current EU: around 328 million).

In addition, a blocking minority will require at least 4 Member States. By implication, these 4 must represent at least 35% of the EU’s population (in the current EU: around 177 million) to stop a double majority from being reached. The Lisbon Treaty provides that, from 1 November 2014 until 31 March 2017, whenever the Council votes by QMV in a given case, a Member State will have the right to request that the old ‘weighted vote’ rule should apply instead. So for a period of 29 months, double majority will be the rule, but with the possibility of reverting to the ‘weighted vote’ system on a case-by-case basis.

The new system will apply to the decisions of the Council of Ministers (co-legislator) as well as the comitology committees composed by Member States representatives, such as the Committee of Standards following the examination procedure for the adoption of standardisation mandates/requests.

It is not known yet how and when the new system will be reflected in the CEN/CENELEC voting for the adoption of ENs.

EU-US Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)

Negotiations for a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) started on 8 July 2013. Although discussions on the Transatlantic Trade & Investment Partnership (TTIP) between EU and USA are expected to address standards, discussions so far have been only cursory. ANEC did attempt to develop a Resolution on consumer expectations for submission to the TTIP dialogue through the Transatlantic Consumer Dialogue (TACD), but the initiative failed due to a lack of engagement of the US consumer movement with standardisation.

1.6 European Standardisation bodies

Partnership Agreements with CEN & CENELEC

In February 2014, ANEC signed new Partnership Agreements with CEN and CENELEC.

These set out ANEC’s rights and obligations in CEN and CENELEC as a Partner Organisation (our former statuses as a CEN Associate and CENELEC Co-operating

Partner are now defunct). Annex I to each Agreement sets out a "snapshot" of the technical bodies in which ANEC intends to participate (or monitor) during 2014.

Despite these agreements, between March and June 2014 ANEC did not receive draft CEN or CENELEC standards (those submitted to Public Enquiry, UAP or the Formal Vote). This appears to have been a consequence of a change in the rights of the association upon signature of the Partnership Agreements with CEN-CENELEC in early 2014. Although CCMC has been working to renew access through the e-balloting tool used by the national members, problems remain due to the fragmented nature of the hosting platforms. Since May, ANEC has access to CEN Public Enquiries and Formal Votes and CEN-CENELEC UAPs, but not CENELEC Public Enquiries or Formal Votes. Hence it is possible that ANEC has not been advised of the launch of some enquiries and ballots of interest to it, nor has been able to comment.

CEN-CENELEC Annual meetings and European Standardization Summit 2014

The 10th CEN-CENELEC Annual meeting and General Assemblies took place on 10-12 June 2014 in Istanbul, Turkey.

The [3rd European Standardisation Summit](#), held on 11 June in Istanbul, was dedicated to the theme of how standardisation can support the silver economy. The concept of 'silver economy' refers to a wide range of activities that meet the needs of older citizens & consumers. The event showed the readiness of the European Standards Organisations to work with stakeholders, including groups representing older citizens and consumers, in developing age-friendly standards that will meet the needs of an ageing population and support the growth of the silver economy in Europe.

To mark the event, ANEC published the Position paper 'Wiser standards for an ageing world' (ANEC-DFA-2014-G-021). Since ANEC's foundation, accessibility, and the safety of people with disabilities and older people, have been key among its priorities. Regrettably, standards tend to focus on mainstream consumers and do not always address the needs of older people. At the same time, ANEC believes standards can be suitable in making products and services safe and accessible to all consumers, whatever their age and ability. ANEC stressed the need for the needs of older and disabled people to be reflected in standards systematically.

CEN-CENELEC toolbox for Societal Stakeholders

On 22 January 2014, CEN-CENELEC launched a new [online toolbox](#) which aims to explain the European standardisation process to consumers and other societal stakeholders. The "Societal Stakeholders' Toolbox" was unveiled during the CEN-CENELEC New Year Cocktail in Brussels. ANEC President, Arnold Pindar, welcomed the initiative in a brief speech.

ANEC marked the launch of the toolbox in a press release with its societal partner organisations, ECOS and ETUI. ANEC Secretary-General, Stephen Russell, commented: "ANEC welcomes the CEN-CENELEC initiative as a first step in strengthening the links between the consumer movement and the standards development process, especially in the identification of new experts able to participate in standardisation at the national and European levels. Nevertheless, we believe further steps need to be taken to forge a common commitment among national standards bodies, national consumer organisations and national public authorities".

CEN-CENELEC plan to develop an e-learning tool on the details of the standardisation process as a second measure in facilitating the inclusion of experts from societal stakeholder organisations and Small & Medium-sized Enterprises in the standardisation process.

New CEN website

On 26 February 2014, CEN launched its new (more modern, interactive and user-friendly) website, see <http://www.cen.eu/cen/pages/default.aspx>.

The new CEN website provides public access to up-to-date information about published standards and ongoing standardization activities. The 'Search Standards' facility allows to find standardization deliverables in the CEN catalogue, and there is also information about the work of specific Technical Committees, as well as recent, ongoing and upcoming developments (Standards evolution and forecast).

Alongside the new CEN website, CEN also launched a new version of the Business Operations Support System (BOSS), which provides practical information to those who are actively involved in the development of CEN deliverables, such as Technical Body Officers. The new BOSS has a similar 'look and feel' as the new CEN website, with a more user-friendly interface and a responsive layout that adapts itself to different digital devices. It can be accessed via the main horizontal navigation bar of the CEN website (under 'Work Area') or via the 'Quick Links' on the CEN homepage.

CEN/CENELEC webinars for ANEC members

In May 2014, ANEC and CCMC organised two webinars for ANEC experts on access to the new BOSS web-site and the CEN livelink/CLC platform, in order to provide ANEC representatives with the knowledge to use the new electronic tools.

Decision on spelling rules coherence in CEN and CENELEC

Following some concerns about the English spelling coherence in international standards and European standards, the CEN-CENELEC Presidential Committee decided (PC Decision 43/2013 of September 2013) to request CCMC editors to ensure the systematic application of British English including the Oxford English Dictionary rule of "iz" instead of "is". Hence, the spelling of the word

"standardisation" would be changed to "standardization" in all CEN and CENELEC documents, including the texts of standards.

At their meeting on 21 November 2013, the members of the ANEC Steering Committee were consulted on their views and decided that there was no need to align with the new CEN-CENELEC spelling rule for the time being.

ANEC comments on ISO Strategy 2016-2020

The draft ISO Strategy 2016-2020 was out for consultation until 22 August. ANEC prepared a position paper (ANEC-SC-2014-G-025) expressing its views on the proposed ISO Strategy, which was sent to the ISO Secretariat and ISO's Committee on Consumer Policy (COPOLCO). As a general comment, we reiterated the concerns expressed by COPOLCO about the lack of reference to consumers in the proposed strategy: it refers to industry as a key player and mentions academia as an important stakeholder, but there is no mention of consumers. Perhaps as a consequence, the document does not refer to societal and public-interest focused standards. In our opinion, the strategy needs to make a distinction between "customer" (the ones buying standards and other ISO services) and "consumer" (the final non-professional users of products and services complying with ISO standards). One useful basis for stakeholder definition could be the pre-defined seven categories of stakeholders used in the ISO Global Directory, and reference to the ISO 26000 stakeholder categories.

Our answers to some of the specific questions asked in the consultation document stress the need to improve the participation of consumers and public interest representatives in the ISO standard development process. We also expressed concerns about the impact of shortening the timeframes for the development of standards on the inclusiveness of the process.

European and American Standards Organisations collaborate in the framework of TTIP

Following a fruitful track record of cooperation, which started 25 years ago, the three European Standardization Organizations CEN, CENELEC and ETSI are currently discussing with their US counterpart the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) about how to enhance their cooperation without proceeding to the signature of a formal Memorandum of Understanding. They acknowledged that the US Standardization System and the European Standardization System, and the use of standards in support of regulations and policies, are different in many aspects, while showing commonalities in values and objectives.

This was the agreement reached after a meeting held in Washington in August 2014.

World Standards Day 2014

This year's theme of World Standards Day (14 October) is "Standards level the playing field".

For more details, see:

http://www.iso.org/iso/home/news_index/events/world-standards-day2014.htm

1.7 ANEC Secretariat

Ana Pereira joined the ANEC Secretariat on 5 March 2014 as an Assistant on a short-term until the end of 2014. Ana supports Ayse Sumer on the 'MarketWatch project' and in some tasks in the Research & Traffic fields. During David Bruno's long-term absence, she also gave administrative support to the Child Safety and DOMAP Working Groups. Ana is Portuguese and, in addition to English, speaks some French and Spanish. Her previous post was as an intern with the European Economic & Social Committee where she worked in the Eco Management and Audit Scheme Unit.

Natalia Giorgi left the ANEC Secretariat on 16 May 2014, having been with us since January 2009 as a member of staff. Kristina is now the assistant to the ICT and DFA WGs.

The full ANEC Staff looks as follows (1 October 2014):

Secretary-General	Stephen Russell
Executive Manager	Christiane Frans
Senior Programme Manager	Tania Vandenberghe
Senior Manager, Policy & Innovation	Chiara Giovannini
Programme Manager, Services & Environment	Michela Vuerich
Programme Manager, Traffic & Research	Ayse Sumer
Facilities Manager & Senior Assistant	David Bruno
Assistant, Services & Environment	Katrin Behnke
Assistant, Policy&Innovation	Kristina Aleksandrova
ANEC/BEUC Ecodesign Coordinator	Angeliki Malizou
Assistant (until 31 December 2014)	Ana Pereira

Responsible staff members for each ANEC Working Group (1 October 2014):

Working Group	Programme Manager	Assistant
Child Safety Working Group	Tania Vandenberghe	David Bruno

Design for All Working Group	Chiara Giovannini	Kristina Aleksandrova
Domestic Appliances WG	Tania Vandenberghe	David Bruno
Environment Working Group	Michela Vuerich	Katrin Behnke
ICT Working Group	Chiara Giovannini	Kristina Aleksandrova
Services Working Group	Michela Vuerich	Katrin Behnke
Traffic Working Group	Ayse Sumer	Ana Pereira

1.8 Research & Testing Projects

1.8.1 ANEC R&T project proposals 2014

The following proposals were submitted to the ANEC Steering Committee for 2014:

- The Steering Committee Proposal for a Preliminary study on benefits of consumer participation in standardisation to all stakeholders
- DFA/DOMAP WGs: Project to update any remaining Parts 2 of EN 60335 with respect to the safety of children and older persons and persons with disabilities and develop ANEC comments/proposals for the revision of several Parts 2 of IEC 60335 with respect to the safety of children and older persons and persons with disabilities ("removal of the exclusion clause").
- Traffic WG: Requirements on metering plugs to avoid misfuelling (diesel/petrol) during refuelling of cars.
- Environment WG: Project outline on Resource saving indicators from a consumer perspective.

The ANEC Steering Committee approved the following two projects which will run in 2014:

- Steering Committee project on benefits of consumer participation in standardisation to all stakeholders (ANEC-SC-2013-G-055)
- DFA/DOMAP WGs' Project to update any remaining Parts 2 of EN 60335 with respect to the safety of children and older persons and persons with disabilities and develop ANEC comments/proposals for the revision of several Parts 2 of IEC 60335 with respect to the safety of children and older persons and persons with disabilities ("removal of the exclusion clause") (ANEC-R&T-2013-DFA/DOMAP-003).

1.8.2 ANEC R&T project proposals 2015

The following projects and subcontracts were approved in principle for 2015 by the Steering Committee:

1. Child Safety WG: Project relating to the drafting of standards in a hazard based format.
2. Traffic WG: Call for tender to contract an expert in the ANEC Traffic WG.
3. Services WG: Collection of complaints data on online shopping services.

2. E-ACCESSIBILITY AND E-INCLUSION

2.1 Web and eAccessibility legislation

On 28 November 2013, the European Parliament's Committee on Internal Market & Consumer Protection (IMCO) voted in favour of the proposal for the web-accessibility directive. ANEC very much welcomed the vote in its Press Release issued of 29 November 2013 (ANEC-PR-2013-PRL-016). Indeed and in line with our proposals, the legislative report brings significant improvements to the Commission text. We further welcomed the extension of the scope to other basic services delivered online. MEPs want to oblige Member States to ensure that all public websites are fully accessible, not just the 12 categories originally proposed by the Commission. This includes the websites of private entities performing public tasks, such as the provision of gas, heat, electricity and water, or transport and childcare. Moreover MEPs say content on these websites that can be accessed with a mobile device must also be covered by the web-accessibility rules.

The legislative resolution was approved by 30 votes to 3. The Committee will now decide whether to start the informal negotiations with the Council on the amended draft Directive with a view to reaching an agreement at first reading. Although we welcomed that our recommendations on the use of web-accessibility standards to ensure harmonisation of the Internal Market have been taken into account, we called on Member States to overcome their contrary views on the use of European and International standards as it is essential that the adoption of this legal act happens before the Parliamentary elections in May 2014.

On 26 February 2014, the European Parliament plenary voted on the Directive on the Accessibility of Public Sector Bodies' Websites. The Parliament's report was adopted by the majority of 593 votes to 40 with 13 abstentions. ANEC welcomed in a press release (ANEC-PR-2014-PRL-006) the outcome of the vote, as MEPs expressed their support for our long-standing call to ensure accessibility of public web-sites for all consumers irrespective of their ages and abilities. The adopted legislation is to be implemented through standards as proposed by ANEC. We further underlined the need for websites to be designed in an accessible manner, and in compliance with accessibility standards, if consumers with disabilities and older consumers are to be able to access the Internet.

Following the vote, ANEC and its partners in the campaign for accessible websites, the European Disability Forum and AGE Platform Europe, issued a joint statement to welcome the positive outcome (ANEC-DFA-2014-G-004). We noted however in our joint statement that the Council was lagging behind and had not started yet the negotiations on this important piece of legislation. For this reason, ANEC and its partner organisations called on all Member States, and especially the Greek and Italian Presidencies, to prioritise this dossier and endorse the Parliament's position.

ANEC voting recommendations on the IMCO amendments on the proposal for a directive on the European Parliament and of the Council on the accessibility of public sector bodies' websites

Ahead of the vote on the proposal for a directive on the accessibility of public sector bodies' websites on 28 November 2013, ANEC prepared its voting recommendations on the IMCO amendments to the proposal according to our positions on the issue (ANEC-DFA-2013-G-046).

We sent our recommendations and a letter with accompanying explanations to the members of the Committee on 27 November 2013 (ANEC-ML-2013-0210). In the letter ANEC asked members to support a number of amendments aiming at extending the scope of the directive so as to apply to more websites (**Compromise Amendments (CAs) 1, 4, 5, 27; Amendments (AM) 1, AM 8, AM 14, AM 15, AM 56**). We disagreed however that the directive should not apply to SMEs as some of the additional services listed in the proposed Annex may be carried out by such entities.

ANEC further noted the importance of including in the directive more explicit definitions to ensure that websites designed for access via a handheld mobile device are also covered so that they are accessible by mobile applications; web content should cover also electronic documents and forms downloadable from the websites, as well as security mechanisms e.g. card readers for payments, random number generators, authentication systems, etc. and the interaction with social media channels. To this end, ANEC recommended supporting **CAs 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15; AM 8, AM 68, AM 136**.

We finally recommended supporting a number of other amendments which would ensure that more information is provided to consumers on the level of accessibility of the websites concerned, and lastly the establishment of a robust monitoring and reporting system **CAs 23, 24, 25, 26, 28; AM 183, AM 39, and CA 18; AM 185, AM 158**.

In parallel, on 27 November 2013, ANEC sent out a lobbying request (ANEC-ML-2013-0209) to its members with a model letter including the most important amendments to the proposal, which we believe needed to be supported, and which we have asked them to lobby in favour of. We further asked our members to contact their MEPs stressing the importance of the issues in line with the ANEC general voting recommendations.

The debate in the European Parliament on the directive was held on 25 February in the afternoon while the vote took place the following day, 26 February 2014. ANEC supported the approval of the directive. The Parliament's report was adopted by the majority of 593 votes to 40 with 13 abstentions. ANEC welcomed in a press release (ANEC-PR-2014-PRL-006) the outcome of the vote, as MEPs expressed their support for our long-standing call to ensure accessibility of public web-sites for all consumers irrespective of their ages and abilities. The Council of Ministers is very

much delayed in its work and it is likely the directive will be adopted the earliest in Autumn 2014. The proposal was discussed by the TELECOM Council meeting which took place on 5-6 June 2014, where the file was discussed under 'AOB'. The EC explained that some amendments in the opinion adopted by the EP went beyond the overall intention of the proposal (e.g. amendments calling for widening the scope to all public websites are in line with the aim of the proposal while those asking to widen the scope to other areas like private sector websites, authoring tools, or Mobile apps). Other amendments opened possibilities for gradual implementation, e.g. by allowing more time for old content/websites. The Commission repeated their commitment to make the monitoring as light as possible and informed Council about the upcoming study that will examine the monitoring practices in the Member States as a basis for the development of the relevant Implementing act. Member States generally welcomed the objective of increased accessibility of public sector bodies' websites. However, doubts persisted with regard to scope (Annex listing the types of websites), delegated acts for specifying the requirements for web accessibility, monitoring and reporting obligation, transposition deadline and implementation cost. Furthermore, some delegations were sceptical towards the EP's adopted amendments, in particular those widening the scope of the proposal.

ANEC spoke at the 8th European e-Accessibility Forum

On 31 March, ANEC attended the 8th European e-Accessibility Forum in Paris. The event was dedicated to user-driven e-Accessibility and addressed topics such as assistive technologies and interaction techniques used by people with disabilities; the involvement of users in the development process; continuous improvement of products & services; and users as consumers and drivers of innovation.

ANEC Senior Manager, Chiara Giovannini, spoke on making standards and legislation meet the needs of all consumers. She discussed the importance of e-Accessibility standards, the relationship to legislation and how they can be successfully implemented. She also addressed the proposal for a Web Accessibility Directive and the outcome of Mandate M/376 "European Accessibility Requirements for Public Procurement of Products and Services in the ICT Domain".

2.2 Accessibility of Electronic Communications

2.2.1 Mandate on accessibility requirements for ICT public procurement (M/376)

ANEC comments on M/376 ICT Accessible Procurement toolkit

Mandate 376 Deliverable 5 “the online procurement toolkit”, which includes the guidance and support material (Deliverable 6) for procurers, was released for comments on Tuesday 11 February 2014. Both deliverables are expected to be approved at the last Joint Working Group 'eAccessibility under M/376' meeting on 21 February 2014.

ANEC prepared and submitted its editorial comments on the final version of the online procurement toolkit under M/376 (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-016). In general we noted that the toolkit as a whole would benefit from a thorough editorial check, as indeed we found errors on every page that we have assessed. ANEC noted the ones that it found which included editing mistakes, lack of consistency in the layout, and links that are broken or that redirect to the wrong pages

We further noted the importance of ensuring the allocation of financing towards the translation of the toolkit into multiple languages as this will enormously help promote the use of the toolkit widely across the Community.

The Accessible Procurement Toolkit is now available via the CEN-CENELEC website at: http://www.cencenelec.eu/News/Brief_News/Pages/TN-2014-011.aspx

ANEC comments on CEN-CENELEC-ETSI FprTR 101 550 'Documents relevant to EN 301 549 Accessibility requirements suitable for public procurement of ICT products and services in Europe'

On 16 December 2013, ANEC sent according to ETSI arrangements its approval of the following three draft Technical Reports: **FprTR 101 550** 'Documents relevant to EN 301 549 Accessibility requirements suitable for public procurement of ICT products and services in Europe' (ANEC-DFA-2013-G-054); **FprTR 101 551** 'Guidelines on the use of accessibility award criteria suitable for public procurement of ICT products and services in Europe' (ANEC-DFA-2013-G-053); And **FprTR 101 552** 'Guidance for the application of conformity assessment to accessibility requirements for public procurement of ICT products and services in Europe' (ANEC-DFA-2013-G-052). The three deliverables were submitted to Technical Committee Approval (TCA) in both CEN and CENELEC (BT C80/2013 and D145/123-124) until 28 January 2014.

The ANEC secretariat further invited the Design for All and Information Society Working Groups to contact their respective National Standards Body to support these deliverables by 10 January 2014 (ANEC-ML-2013-0217).

On 9 January 2014, ANEC further supported the approval of EN 301 549 "Accessibility requirements suitable for public procurement of ICT products and services in Europe" (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-001); FprTR 101 550 'Documents relevant to EN 301 549 Accessibility requirements suitable for public procurement of ICT products and services in Europe' (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-002); of FprTR 101 551 'Guidelines on the use of accessibility award criteria suitable for public procurement of ICT products and services in Europe' (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-003); and of FprTR 101 552 'Guidance for the application of conformity assessment to accessibility

requirements for public procurement of ICT products and services in Europe' (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-004).

EN 301 549 *Accessibility requirements suitable for public procurement of ICT products and services in the Europe* was approved together with the series of accompanying Technical Reports i.e. TR 101 550, TR 101 551 and TR 101 552, on 27 and 28 January 2014.

ANEC press release: A single click closer to web accessibility!

ANEC welcomed in a press release (ANEC-PR-2014-PRL-003) the adoption of the series of European standards on accessibility requirements for the public procurement of ICT products and services, developed under Phase 2 of Mandate 376. ANEC noted that this set of functional European accessibility requirements will create incentives for manufacturers to develop and offer accessible devices, so benefitting consumers with disabilities and older consumers. It will also aid harmonisation of e-accessibility in the internal market.

We added that the next step towards achieving web and e-accessibility was now the adoption of the proposal for a directive on the accessibility of the websites of public sector bodies as a legally-binding act, to be underpinned by standards (for more information see above under 3.1).

2.2.2 CEN/CENELEC/ETSI Joint Working Group "eAccessibility under M376"

ANEC representative: Mark Magennis

ANEC attended the CEN/CLC/ETSI JWG 'eAccessibility' meeting on 22 October 2013 in Brussels (ANEC-ICT-2013-G-050), where it was explained that prEN 301 549 "Accessibility requirements for public procurement of ICT products and services in Europe" was ready for voting and this was not a meeting to discuss technical issues or content, but only the steps forward. The meeting would also allow looking at other deliverables such as the toolkit.

Monica Ibido from CCMC gave a presentation on the approval process. She explained that the decision to go to Formal Vote (FV) was taken by the Joint Working Group, and that the vote would follow the ETSI rules via NSBs. This means for ANEC that we will need to contact NBN to cast our vote.

A discussion followed on what would happen in case of a negative vote and the impact it would have on the mandate and financial contract. It was clarified that 71 % majority was needed for the standard to be approved under the ETSI rules. The duration of the vote is 60 days and the publication of the EN is expected by end February 2014. Moreover further comments can be submitted and a negative vote needs to be justified. If there are technical comments and the EN is approved, the comments are to be tabled at its first revision. If the EN is not adopted, it goes back to the JWG for a new final draft. If the JWG cannot agree on a final draft, the

EN may be abandoned. If there are minor comments, there can be an accelerated procedure instead of a new Public Enquiry phase.

The JWG then voted on whether the draft standard should go out for Formal Vote. ANEC supported prEN 301 549 "Accessibility requirements for public procurement of ICT products and services in Europe" but noted that it was the result of much compromise and constituted the minimum common denominator. We further noted that work on its revision should start as soon as it has been published. In the end, the draft standard was approved to go for Formal Vote.

A presentation followed the vote on deliverable 5 of the Mandate: the online procurement toolkit'. The toolkit is meant to act as an instrument for procurers in support of their use of the EN 301 549 "Accessibility requirements for public procurement of ICT products and services in Europe". It also incorporates parts of the other deliverables. It was also explained that there were some remaining issues that needed to be discussed, including namely the way to integrate the EN in the toolkit.

Lastly, there were no objections for the three Technical Reports to go for Technical Committee Approval as of December 2013. Regarding the latter, a request was circulated in August 2013 to shorten the Technical Committee Approval (TCA) to a two month-period (BT 2013/c080 (BT N 9258). ANEC noted in its comment (ANEC-ML-2013-0153) not being in favour of shortening the TCA, as it is the last period before publication, during which stakeholders can submit comments. Unfortunately, it was decided to shorten the TCA to a two month-period.

ANEC attended the final meeting of the Joint Working Group 'eAccessibility under M/376', held virtually on 21 February 2014 (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-017). The aim of the meeting was to discuss the editorial comments received on the online procurement toolkit and to take a decision on its adoption. ANEC prepared and submitted its comments on the toolkit ahead of the meeting (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-016), for more information see below.

There was much discussion as many members of the JWG were concerned about the actual usability of the toolkit, considering it was not sufficiently tested. It was noted however that this was outside of the scope of M/376, which only required the delivery of the toolkit to the European Commission by the contract deadline of Friday 28 February 2014.

ANEC asked clarification to the CEN Project Team on behalf of EDF who could not attend the meeting, on the wording of the Technical Specification, which in EDF's views promotes first party declarations rather than the other conformity assessment options. The CEN Project Team replied that they have tried to achieve a balance by explaining common practices without in fact recommending any particular conformity assessment option.

ANEC is of the opinion that although the toolkit does not specifically *recommend* first party declarations, the fact that it states that these declarations should

normally be accepted, may lead procurers to accept first party declarations without considering other options.

The CEN Project Team has agreed to look at the wording again to see if it can indeed be unduly leading.

The JWG finally approved the toolkit as deliverables D5 & D6 subject to the inclusion of some comments about further work required to ensure that it is usable by procurers.

The standard EN 301 549 and technical reports are available on the ETSI website.

2.2.3 ETSI TC Human Factors

ANEC representative: Nikolaos Floratos

ANEC attended the 62nd ETSI Human Factors meeting, held from 14 to 17 October 2013 in Sophia-Antipolis, France (ANEC-ICT-2013-G-044). A report was given on Mandate 376 "European Accessibility Requirements for Public Procurement of Products and Services in the ICT Domain", as the related EN 301 549 was under Public Enquiry until 28 July 2013. The ETSI STF team addressed the comments received from National Members and presented them at the Joint Working Group resolution meetings taking place in September in Brussels and Sophia Antipolis (more information under 3.2.2).

There was also an update on the status of STF 461, which is ETSI's response to deliver Mandate 473 to "Include "Design for all" in relevant standardisation initiatives". Work was very limited since the formal start of STF 461 on 5 August 2013. The ETSI Guide is the main formal deliverable of the group. The following three deliverables are to be considered as complementary to the ETSI Guide:

- Design for All (DfA) awareness training package i.e. a Powerpoint presentation with some supplementary material to be given to ETSI Technical Officers/TB Chairmen;
- A checklist that can be used by ETSI Technical Officers/TB Chairmen to identify if there are potential DfA issues related to a New Work Item (NWI) in their TB;
- Possible modifications to the tick-box on the New Work Item form in the ETSI WI management system.

It was noted that the initial work of STF 461 has been to examine the potential external resources that may be relevant to the work, with as primary resources identified: the ITU-T Accessibility Checklist, ISO/IEC TR 29138-1 - the ISO User needs summary work, and the latest update of ISO/IEC Guide 71 "Guidelines for incorporating accessibility in standards". The next phase of the work will be the "pre-study, analysis and preparation" and this is expected to be finalised by 31 December 2013. By then, the draft Guide is to be reviewed and endorsed by the TC Human Factors Chairman and the ETSI Secretariat.

So far there appeared to be no difficulties in the process, but a potential risk identified is the possible reluctance of ETSI towards how DfA can be integrated into its working procedures. With a view to minimising this risk, there needs to be a continuing dialogue with those in ETSI who will need to co-operate in integrating the STF's proposals into ETSI's working procedures.

Lastly the meeting also discussed the first ETSI TC HF workshop "The Human side of technology: Human factors in ICT" to take place on 2 and 3 June 2014. It will be immediately followed by the 64th TC HF meeting. Some of the main areas to be addressed at the workshop could be eAccessibility, ICT & Ageing, e-payments & m-payments, privacy & control issues, emergency communications. ANEC was invited to submit further topics dealing with the aforementioned areas or in other areas.

The call for presentations for the ETSI TC Human Factors workshop was issued on 21 January 2014 with submission deadline 1 March 2014.

ANEC attended the ETSI TC Human Factors 63rd meeting held from 14 to 19 February 2014 in Berlin.

Regarding the Work Items submitted by ANEC on the identification of the functional needs of people with learning disabilities (including dyslexia, dementia and other cognitive impairments) when using mobile ICT devices (DTR/HF-00151), and on the preparation of a set of recommendations for the design and development of devices and applications such as mobile phones, smartphones, touchpads, tablet computers and their related applications in order for people with learning disabilities (including elderly) to exploit the new services emerging from the rapidly evolving mobile ICT technology (DEG/HF-00152), there were no updates to report. Indeed the project is stuck as the European Commission has apparently no funds at this stage to further evaluate the proposals.

The main issue discussed at the meeting was deliverable 5 under M/376 i.e. the procurement online toolkit which was out for editorial comments, and should be approved on 21 February 2014. ANEC commented that the toolkit was completed without any pilot run by public procurers and that this could jeopardize the take up and use of the toolkit. Moreover, another point raised was the lack of clear link/mapping between the Technical Reports, the EN, and the online toolkit specifications. It is not very clear who will be hosting the toolkit and having the IPRs and who will be maintaining it in the future. It was therefore decided to voice these concerns to the CEN Project Team responsible for the online toolkit.

There was also an update on the status of STF 461, which is ETSI's response to deliver Mandate 473 to "Include "Design for all" in relevant standardisation initiatives". Since the previous draft of ETSI Guide 202 was produced at the end of 2013 for Milestone B, there have been substantial revisions of the document. Indeed the general feeling was that the draft in its Milestone B state was not suitable for use by Technical Bodies to assess the DfA relevance of their deliverables.

The basic procedure presented in the main part of the Guide was reviewed and is now very straightforward. The Guide further contains additional information that assists Technical Bodies in better understanding the reasons why there may be a potential DfA relevance in their deliverable with tables 5.1 and 5.2. A Powerpoint presentation and an HTML toolkit, to be included in the overall output from the STF, were presented at the meeting for comments, before these are finalised and tested with ETSI Technical Bodies.

The meeting finally discussed the preparation for the first ETSI Human Factors workshop planned to take place on 2-3 June 2013. ANEC hopes to be able to present its work on eAccessibility and has issued a call for presentation among its membership. ANEC was informed in April 2014 that ANEC representative, Gill Whitney was selected to present on behalf of Middlesex University and would give credence to her work for ANEC, at the ETSI Human Factors workshop on eAccessibility on 2 and June 2014.

ANEC attended the 64th ETSI Human Factors TC meeting, held 4-5 June 2014, and HF workshop 2-3 June 2014, Sophia Antipolis (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-035). An ANEC representative was selected to present at the ETSI workshop on the "Human side of technology: Human factors in ICT" on 3 June 2014. The goal of the workshop was to ensure that ETSI continues to develop its lead in addressing the human side of ICT through: dissemination of the work results on user experience and accessibility and identification of new standardization topics aligned with the ETSI strategy and the stakeholders' needs¹. ANEC highlighted that the first goal had been fulfilled, but more efforts should be put by TC HF to address the latter. This view was agreed by the TC HF.

One of the main points for discussion was the status on the establishment of an Special Task Force (STF) for the identification of functional needs of people with learning disabilities (including dyslexia, dementia and other cognitive impairments) when using mobile ICT devices (DTR/HF-00151) and the preparation of a set of recommendations for the design and development of devices and applications such as mobile phones, smartphones, touchpads, tablet computers and their related applications in order people with learning disabilities (including elderly) to exploit the new services emerging from the rapidly evolving mobile ICT technology (DEG/HF-00152). ETSI still had not received an agreement with EC for 2014 but it seems that a possible update on the new policies that support the establishment of STF (e.g. the Rolling Plan on ICT Standardisation, the Web Accessibility Directive, the accessibility Action Plan, W3C further initiatives) may help the EC evaluation and approval.

Another issues discussed at the meeting was the preliminary ETSI contribution as EG 202 952 "Guidelines to identify and address "Design for All" aspects in ETSI deliverables". A remote consensus approval process for the version 5 of EG 202

¹ The workshop presentations are available at <http://www.etsi.org/news-events/events/737-etsi-hf-ws-2014>

952 took place between 21st to 25th March 2014. The EG was ratified without comment or opposition. However, subsequently, ETSI determined that there were potential copyright issues because the guide contained more than 10% of the content of ISO/IEC TR 29138-1. ISO confirmed that there was such a copyright issue and that ETSI would have to pay ISO for each copy of the EG that was downloaded. This was not an acceptable option for ETSI.

The 65th will take place on 20-22 October 2014.

ANEC comments on ETSI EG 202 952 "Guidelines to identify and address "Design for All" aspects in ETSI deliverables"

There was a commenting period on the revised Guide lasting 5-19 May 2014 in which comments were sent by ANEC (ANEC-DFA-2014-G-018). ANEC welcomed any efforts aimed at mainstreaming accessibility into the standardisation process. However, we expressed our concerns about the guide as it is rather limited and will be difficult to be used in isolation without reference to supporting documents. The STF agreed with the one editorial comment and implemented the suggested change. The STF were unable to accept the remaining comments as they were also not considered to be beneficial to the delivery of an effective and efficient process for identifying potential DfA issues and appeared to be asking for things that were beyond the scope of the STF's Terms of Reference. However, ANEC clarified that our comments were based on the initial scope as well as on the EG title "Guidelines to identify and address "Design for all" aspects in ETSI deliverables. The content of EG was not in line with either the scope of EG that was aiming also to provide guidelines as well as with the word "address" in the title. The TC HF agreed to that and corrected the title and the scope of the EG. The ANEC representative agreed on the EG content.

2.2.4 Accessibility of user interfaces

CEN TC 224 WG 6 "User interfaces"

ANEC representative: Kristina Unverricht

On 12 November 2013, the ANEC Secretariat met with Dominique Lescribaa, Chairman of CEN TC 224 in Brussels, regarding the status of CEN TC 224 WG 6 'User interface'. ANEC volunteered to take on the role of interim Convenor of WG 6 so as to proceed with the finalisation of EN 1332-4 "Coding of user requirements for people with special needs".

ANEC further attended the CEN TC 224 Plenary meeting on 21 and 22 November 2013 in Paris (ANEC-ICT-2013-G-061), where it was decided (Decision 931) that considering the absence of WG 6 Convenor for over a year, to check with BSI whether they intended to propose a new convenor. It was also decided (Decision 932) to launch a call for experts to join WG 6.

The CEN TC 224 Secretariat was informed that BSI will in fact propose a new convenor and host the next meeting, scheduled on 10 and 11 March 2014 in London. And a Call for experts was initiated on 27 February 2014, with deadline 31 March. ANEC re-nominated Kristina Unverricht as ANEC expert to the Working Group (ANEC-ML-2014-0053).

ANEC attended the CEN TC 224 WG 6 meeting held in London on 10 and 11 March 2014 (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-021). Only four experts attended this meeting most likely because of the very late announcement of the date of the meeting. It was noted for future meetings the importance to attract further experts and also other NSBs in order to reach the necessary quorum for work item approvals. The working group supported the nomination of Peter Waggett as the new WG 6 convenor.

As the revision of EN 1332-4 could not be completed in time, the project was cancelled and a New Work Item Proposal now needs to be submitted. WG 6 will use the text of the work item proposal of 2011. Lobbying will be needed however to reach a positive vote on the proposal. In order to save time, the work item proposal should be balloted together with the latest document resulting from the London meeting.

Finally Peter Waggett volunteered to be the editor of the document. The valuable Spanish comments on EN 1332-4 of October 2012 were further discussed, and the necessary changes to the document will be implemented by the editor.

The next meeting of WG 6, scheduled to take place in Madrid on 8 and 9 September 2014, was cancelled.

APSIS4All User Advisory Board

ANEC representative: Kristina Aleksandrova

The third and last meeting of the APSIS4All User Advisory Board took place on 18 March 2014, but ANEC was unfortunately not able to attend.

3. ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION NETWORKS AND SERVICES

3.1 EC TCAM Expert Group

ANEC representative: Chiara Giovannini

ANEC attended the TCAM Expert Group meeting held on 22 November 2013 in Brussels (ANEC-ICT-2013-G-054). Regarding the revision of the R&TTE Directive, it was noted that the Council of Ministers had adopted the mandate to negotiate with the Parliament in order to be able to adopt the revised Directive before the end of this legislature in 2014.

Moreover, the experts discussed the issue of essential requirements for the performance of antenna reception of mobile phones. Indeed, in February 2013, the Commission received a question from MEP Christel Schaldemose mentioning a study carried out on the connection quality of mobile telephones in Denmark, which showed differences in the ability to obtain and maintain a connection to a network. Based on this study and following the demand of a number of consumers, the MEP was asking for 'minimum signal strength' requirements for mobile telephones, and/or the obligation to provide consumers with better information on antenna strength, possibly in a form that enables comparisons to be made such as a labelling system for antenna quality. Additionally, concerns were raised on the possible relation between performance of antennas and the reduction of measured Specific Absorption Rate (SAR).

Considering all of the above, the Commission decided to carry out a deeper factual analysis of the current situation, and of the feasibility of the introduction of additional requirements and/or a labelling system before taking action in this area. The study started in June 2013 and its results were presented during a Workshop organised in April 2014 in Brussels, to which ANEC was invited to speak (please see below).

ANEC asked about the difference between passive and active antennas and offered to be consulted by the contractor. The Commission replied however that it was the consultant's task to make the distinction, and for the consultation, as it is a technical study, ANEC will be consulted at a later stage for the policy decisions.

As regards to the market surveillance activities (R&TTE ADCO), experts were informed that a new campaign on mobile phones repeaters used to extend coverage of networks is to start in January 2014. Also, ADCO held a workshop in October 2013 on risk assessment of radio and EMC requirements, where the need for a common approach/methodology was underlined. Indeed MSAs risk assessment is not comparable to the manufacturers' one, as it is not only focused on health-safety but on non-compliance in general. Risk-assessment groups will be created to better coordinate the activities, and a report will be given to the ECC meeting in March 2014. Finally ADCO is collaborating with Eurocommerce for the

control of importers/e-commerce, and the latter may be invited to the next TCAM meeting.

ANEC asked whether the MRS proposal on common methodology for risk assessment would help, but the Commission preferred not to comment at the meeting and suggested a bilateral discussion with ANEC.

There was also a report on problems of acoustic levels of headphones linked to computers. Indeed some people tend to listen to music via their desktop while working so the time exposure can be quite long. The Commission will put it on the next LVD WP agenda meeting to take place end of January 2014.

The Commission then reminded the experts about the study on the safety of mobile telephones and chargers carried out by the French Commission of consumer safety, which had, following several consumers' complaints about smart phones exploding (due to lithium battery) and glass screen breaking up, interviewed several manufacturers and tested several smart phones and chargers, including the universal chargers.

The results showed that the relevant standards do not meet the specificities of smart phones, e.g. the resistance of glass screen, and that the tested universal chargers did not meet most of the safety and compliance requirements. The French authorities therefore suggested revising the relevant standards for safety of smart phones and universal charger, including the issue of drop tests.

CLC was asked to look into the issue but was unable to report about it at the last TCAM meetings. Following ANEC's intervention, CLC BT requested CLC TC 108x and TC 210 to provide a written reply to TCAM for this meeting in November 2013. Regarding the issue of the drop test, ANEC representative in CLC TC 108x attended the last TC meeting in November 2013 to discuss it further. Together with the other members, they have agreed that a revision of the drop test was not needed at the moment. ANEC further consulted its experts on domestic appliances for the recommended height of the drop test.

ANEC expressed its satisfaction about the conclusion of the issue and said it would continue to follow up. The Commission thanked ANEC for its fruitful intervention.

Lastly, DigitalEurope on behalf of the MoU signatories reported that the MoU on the Harmonisation of a Charging Capability for Mobile Phones had been a great success also outside of the EU, as 98% of chargers are compliant. However, there are now concerns about non-complaint low cost chargers especially when put on the market by operators and not manufacturers.

It was further noted that there was no need to renew the MoU, as technology is fast moving and it is important not to stifle innovation. For this same reason, industry is against the proposals of mandatory provision in the revision of the R&TTE Directive.

In response, the Commission said that one of the unintended consequences of the MoU was the increase of the RAPEX notifications of dangerous chargers. The

Commission therefore launched a study about the effect on the market of the MoU and also on the need to have common chargers for other devices.

ANEC supported the mentioned study and noted that it was contributing to the questionnaire. ANEC also supported the mandatory provision in the revised R&TTE Directive as it would ensure market surveillance.

The next TCAM meeting took place on 11 July 2014 and was attended by ANEC (ANEC-ICT-2914-G-041). With respect to the new R&TTE directive/Radio Equipment Directive 2014/53/EU, the EC said that it plans to organize a workshop on the RED in order to prepare guidelines and FAQs on its implementation. The Commission also has to adopt some implementing/delegated acts to implement the directive as well as standardization mandates (requests) linked to them (e.g. mobile chargers). Mandates can now be considered implementing acts. Another planned actions by the EC is to prepare a general standardization request to implement the new directive bearing in mind that the old standards might still provide presumption of conformity with the essential requirements which are the same. However, for the new requirements, there will be a need for new standards.

Further to the question received from MEP Christel Schaldemose in February 2013, the Commission decided to have a deeper factual analysis of the current situation, and of the feasibility of the introduction of additional requirements and/or a labelling system before taking action in this area. The study was presented at a workshop in April to which ANEC had been invited to present the consumers point of view alongside industry and national authorities.

ANEC supported enhanced consumer information but wondered whether a label is the right way to do it. ANEC supported the revision of the relevant standards to include requirements on antennas performance. The workshop did not allow for a consensus on the way forward to be found. EC is considering a standardisation mandate to ETSI. The TCAM Expert Group was asked for feedback, especially national authorities.

GSMA presented a statement about the issue, proposing industry self-regulation and not supporting a mandatory labelling scheme as it would be confusing for consumers because of the different frequency bands and other parameters. However they think that performance antennas requirements could be improved without increasing SAR values. The Global Certification Forum antennas requirements could be used as a basis to create a set of requirements. GSMA supports increase transparency as market forces are not providing transparent information to consumers. DIGITALEUROPE presented their position. They do not support a labelling scheme and referred to ANEC comments about consumer confusion. They supported the GSMA position. Denmark reiterated that there was a problem about performance antennas requirements so it welcomed the proposal revised the requirements. But they insist on their support for a labelling scheme in order to allow consumers for informed choice. Finland, Norway supported Denmark.

ANEC supported enhanced consumers information but expressed doubts whether a label was the right way to do it as information booklets may be enough. Labels should be reserved for safety information while performance issues can be addressed in another way. ANEC supported increased requirements so welcomed the future standardisation request to ETSI. The EC reminded that receivers performance is a new essential requirements in the RED so it is going to be part of the new standards. ANEC asked whether the EC could issue a mandate before the applicability of the directive which it is and whether the standards could include a part about consumer information. EC replied that this is not possible for the part of the standards providing presumption of conformity with the directive.

In conclusion, the EC will issue mandate to ETSI on antennas performance requirements and will consider how to best inform consumers (through a label or in some other way) as it is a political decision which could be taken with an implementing/delegated act.

With respect to the results of study on impact of MoU on common chargers, the EC informed that it should be ready end of July and should be made public. On the basis of the results EC will consider further actions, very likely a standardisation mandate and a delegated act to implement art 3.3 of the RED. ANEC called for an urgent action for the EC to take to implement the new provisions of the RED as consumers want universal chargers.

Delegations were asked to comment on the draft standardization mandate/request to implement the new RED by the end of September in order for it to be adopted Committee on Standards on 23 October.

With respect to international cooperation, it was reported that the informal cooperation between EU and US in the radio sector should become formal under TTIP. The US is interested in the digital marking issue and collaborative platform for information about regulatory aspects on several issues such as mobile chargers and users SAR exposure. France stated that market surveillance in the US was different and therefore any proposal on digital marking should be considered carefully

The next meeting of TCAM will take place on 14 November 2014.

EC workshop on receiver performance of mobile phones antennas

ANEC attended a workshop organised by the European Commission on receiver performance of mobile phones' antennas, held on 10 April 2014 in Brussels, where it was invited to speak (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-028). The workshop follows a study carried out on receiver performance.

Indeed initially, the Danish, Scandinavian and Baltic authorities requested the European Commission to further act on the issue of poor perceived network quality in smart phones. Additionally a European Parliament question on those lines was put forward by MEP Schaldemose. All of these requests were based on the argument that consumers should be better informed on the performance of mobile

phones and that minimum requirements for antennas should be developed in a standard.

The current harmonised standards - EN 301 908-1 - do not ensure a satisfactory radio performance of mobile phones in areas where the signal is weak. And although it would be possible to revise these standards, there is concern about the possible EMF exposure to consumers. The EC therefore commissioned a study on this particular issue and presented it at the workshop with the aim to further discuss its recommendations such as the possible amendments of relevant standards and/or consumer labelling scheme. The study is available at the following link:

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/newsroom/cf/itemdetail.cfm?item_id=7353&lang=en&tpa_id=199&title=Workshop---Receiver-performance-of-mobile-telephones

The study concluded that increasing the performance requirements would not increase the SAR exposure levels. However and although it is in fact needed, increasing the performance requirements will not be done in Harmonised Standards as for the moment the current legislation is not covering performance issues. This could change with the new legislation (RED Directive).

ANEC noted in its intervention during the workshop the need to ensure that higher performance antennas requirements (B2B) will not increase SAR exposure, attention needs to be drawn especially on the protection of vulnerable consumers, and further supported the revision of Harmonised Standards to provide presumption of conformity with R&TTE to ensure level-playing field. Regarding consumer information (B2C), ANEC stressed the need to provide reliable, understandable and transparent information to consumers. We further noted that consumer information is as good as the requirements it is based upon, and that the overload of information can often be confusing. Finally we underlined the need for a full policy toolbox including i.e. enforcement.

The debate that followed the presentation indicated that mobile operators and public authorities were more supportive of performance requirements and labelling scheme, but manufacturers and GSMA were not. The latter were more in favour of voluntary industry labelling. ANEC asked for more information on the voluntary Global Certification Forum (GCF) scheme as it was not clear what the added value was. This issue will be discussed with Member States within the TCAM Committee, to analyse the situation across the EU and whether action is needed. Stakeholders (including ANEC) will be consulted.

Revision of Radio and Telecoms Terminals Equipment Directive: ANEC Position Paper on European Commission Proposal for a Directive on the making available on the market of radio equipment (RED)

In January 2014, the Committee of Permanent Representatives (COREPER) of the Council of Minister and the European Parliament IMCO Committee confirmed a provisional agreement reached between Council and European Parliament

representatives last December on the revision of the Radio Telecom Equipment Directive (R&TTE).

The co-legislators agreed on giving the European Commission the ability to require manufactures to make battery chargers for mobile phones and other equipment compatible. They also agreed additional means for market surveillance in order to track and monitor products which fail to comply with the essential requirements are also included on the directive. Both issues were proposed and/or supported by ANEC.

The European Parliament plenary vote was held on 13 March 2014 (550 in favour, 12 against, 8 abstentions.). The EP supported interoperability of mobile phones and other devices with universal chargers an essential requirement of the radio equipment directive (RED), a decision in line with our position. ANEC welcomed this decision in a press release (ANEC-PR-2014-PRL-007). MEP also supported the possibility to require manufacturers to register products showing low levels of compliance in a central system prior to placing them on the market. Another improvement introduced by the EP is that the review of the operation of the Directive by the Commission will cover consumer protection, and not only the creation of an open and competitive market for radio equipment in the EU. Finally, we are particularly pleased that our proposal to refer to the “foreseeable behaviour” of consumers was reflected in the directive.

On 14 April 2014, the proposal was adopted by the Council. In May, ANEC welcomed the publication in the OJEU of the revised Radio & Telecommunications Terminal Equipment Directive, now called Radio Equipment Directive (2014/53/EU). It allows the EC to require manufacturers to make battery chargers for mobile phones compatible. The Directive allows interoperability to be sought as an additional essential requirement for certain categories of equipment. Moreover, it can require the central registration of products for which compliance is demonstrated to be low.

As consumers can be properly protected only if their (foreseeable) behaviours are taken into account in the design of products, we proposed the Directive reflect the concept of “use in accordance to the intended purpose or under the conditions which can be reasonably foreseen”. We are delighted this provision is reflected in the conformity assessment procedures of the Directive.

The review of the operation of the Directive by the EC will consider the level of consumer protection offered, and that the requirements of the Directive can be applied to sales over the internet. All these points had been put forward by ANEC.

The Radio Equipment Directive will be applicable from 13 June 2016.

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:JOL_2014_153_R_0002&from=EN

3.2 Human exposure to electromagnetic fields

3.2.1 CENELEC TC106x Electro Magnetic Fields radiation (EMF)

ANEC representative: Philippe Capitaine, Bernard Pringalle

ANEC attended the CENELEC TC 106x 'Electro-magnetic field in the human environment' meeting held on 4 December 2013 in Brussels (ANEC-ICT-2013-G-065), where Directive 2013/35/EU on the minimum health and safety requirements regarding the exposure of workers to the risk arising from physical agents (electromagnetic fields) was discussed. It was noted that no other mandates were to be issued to CENELEC to elaborate standards for workplace assessment. TC 106x further decided (D29/07) to keep the standards developed and the ones planned under M/351 in such a way that they could be applied on a voluntary basis, on the understanding that Members States may use such standards "as appropriate" in particular if not in contradiction with their national rules and regulations. TC 106x instructed the affected WGs to start maintenance immediately so that the standards are available prior to the Directive entering into force.

Moreover, the Chairman of CLC TC 106x WG 1 mentioned that, taking into consideration the potential risks of duplications of work between CEN/CENELEC and IEC on the determination of Radio Frequency Field strength and SAR in the vicinity of radiocommunication base stations for the purpose of evaluating human exposure, the objective is now to replace EN50383, 50400, 50492 with IEC62232. He also noted that this work should be coherent with the ITU related recommendations.

In addition, the Chairman introduced a new proposal to develop a methodology on a day to day assessment of the exposure of the population in order to assess and monitor the real day to day human exposure for both up and down links. TC 106x further agreed (D29/09) to circulate to National Committees a New Work Item proposal for a Technical Report to be carried out in WG1, on a methodology for a day to day assessment of exposure to the population.

Moreover, the Committee noted the report given on the progress of work carried out in WG1 i.e. the ratification of EN 50400, the publication of EN 50566:2013 and the positive vote on EN 50492:AA1:2013. TC 106x confirmed the existing WG1 standards for 3 years.

No date has been fixed for the 2014 CLC TC 106x meeting.

3.3 Safety of audio-video equipments

3.3.1 IEC TC 108 Safety of Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment

ANEC representative Helmut Hintz

ANEC attended the IEC TC 108 meetings (HBSDT; MT1; MT2) held in Stuttgart from 11 to 14 November 2013 (ANEC-ICT-2013-G-067).

During the MT 2 meeting, participants were informed that amendment 2 of IEC 60950-1 "Information technology equipment – Safety – Part 1: General requirements", approved in March 2013, was further published in May 2013.

Regarding 60950-22 "Outdoor equipment", the ad hoc group led by ANEC expert and tasked with the work on the amendment to this standard, prepared a proposal which was accepted by MT2, with however a modification on the requirement for transients on DC mains. The ad hoc group met immediately after the first day of the meeting on 11 November 2013 to develop the new text for the requirements for the transients on DC mains for outdoor equipment. The amendment still refers to 60950-1; and the general revision of 60950-22, which is scheduled to commence not before the end of 2013, will refer to 62368-1 "Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment - Part 1: Safety requirements". The IEC TC 108 editing committee will now prepare the final document to be distributed as Committee Draft in the beginning of 2014.

Finally MT 2 addressed IEC 60950-23 'Large data storage equipment' and, if the second edition of 62368-1 "Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment - Part 1: Safety requirements" passes the vote, the IEC TC 108 Secretariat will prepare a proposal on the standard to be submitted for the next meeting.

The HBSDT meeting followed and addressed IEC 62368-1 'Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment – Safety – Requirements', which is to replace the following current safety standards: IEC 60065 'Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus – Safety requirements' and IEC 60950-1 'Information technology equipment – Safety'. The second edition of IEC 62368-1 was circulated as Final Draft International Standard some days before the meeting, and was out for vote until 10 January 2014. The same schedule is foreseen at the CENELEC level. Although the 2nd edition is not yet published, 53 proposals for a first amendment were already submitted, all of which have been discussed during the meeting. Among the proposals that were not accepted, some are of interest to consumers, namely the proposal on high current burn hazard, the proposal for change on the "instructional safeguards to protect children against class 3 energy sources", and the acoustic proposals for "safeguard requirements for protection against long-term exposure to acoustic energy sources", and to replace EN 50332-1 and -2 by IEC standards 60268-7 and 61938. Ad hoc groups were created to look into these and submit revised proposals for next meeting; ANEC is a member of all the ad hoc groups created. Two other proposals were not accepted to go in the Draft for Comment (DC) but ANEC should further have a look into them, they are: the proposal for legibility of markings "from the intended position of the person required to read and understand the markings" and the proposal to protect external equipment connected to an USB port.

Regarding IEC 62368 part 2, the plan is to send it out for vote as a Draft Technical Report (DTR), after the editing committee meeting and taking into account the comments made by the National Committees and the ones raised at the meeting.

As discussed at the last HBSDT meeting in March 2013, it was under consideration to have a possible part of 62368 to address the remote feeding of specific communication system to supply remote equipment with power over the communication network. An ad hoc group was created under the ANEC lead to look into this issue, and it came up with a proposal to transform 60950-21 into a new 62368-xx on remote feeding. This draft was accepted at the meeting after some minor modification for a New Project. An HBSDT project team to address this new project will therefore commence under ANEC lead.

Also to start under ANEC lead, is another HBSDT project team tasked with IEC 62151/EN 41003 Safety of equipment electrically connected to a telecommunication network. Indeed, CENELEC had proposed to replace the basic safety standard IEC 62151 by an interface standard like EN 41003, and this was accepted by MT2 and HBSDT. An ad hoc team led by ANEC was created and it presented at this meeting a proposal for an IEC standard with the same content as the EN 41003 but with references to 62368-1. The draft presented was accepted after some minor modification for a New Project.

Lastly, MT1 discussed IEC 60065 "Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus – Safety – Requirements". The FDIS for its 8th edition was prepared by MT1 at the last meeting in March 2013, and it was finalised during the editing committee meeting in June 2013. The FDIS was not distributed or available during this meeting. The FDIS was only distributed on 13 December 2013 with a closing date for vote on 14 February 2014.

Regarding the issue on external ignition, which is not part of either FDIS for 60065 or 62368-1, there was a Question & Answer document prepared for information purpose on how and why the standard was developed. This document is meant to be circulated to the National Committees with the draft standard and not as part of the standard. ECOS did not support the release of the Q&A document, and noted that should it be circulated, it should include the opinions of all stakeholders. It was noted that the Q&A document was not intended to give opinions, but to outline as much as possible the facts discussed during previous meetings, resulting in the proposed publication of a standard.

It was agreed to set up an ad hoc group, led by ECOS and involving ANEC as one of its members, to review and edit the Q&A document so as to include in it only clear, concise, valid and simple statements. The updated proposal should be ready by the end of February 2014. If no better proposal is made by then, the Q&A document will stay as it is.

Finally there was a proposal for a draft Committee Draft Version (CDV) to transfer Technical Specification 62441 into an International Standard. It was highlighted that this standard is a test method for TC 108 use only, and not a horizontal

standard. The actual requirements need to come from IEC 60065 and/or IEC 62368-1.

ANEC attended the IEC TC 108 meetings held on 12 to 16 May 2014 in San Jose California (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-034).

With respect to the 8th edition of IEC 60065, which was sent out for vote in December 2013, the result is positive (23 of 23 countries voted yes). The 8th edition should now be available in the IEC web store. In CENELEC the EN was voted down, because of the common modification in the scope on "external ignition". A new voting document without the modification in the scope is expected (same as for 62368-1). A Q&A document was reviewed by an ad hoc group chaired by David Rich from ECOS. No consensus was reached and several MT 1 members opposed the proposed withdraw of the document because they felt it gave a good information about the protection against external ignition and the use of flame retardant material in TV sets. Thereof the MT 1 convenor (Jos Remy) together with the TC 108 secretary decided to publish the Q&A document unchanged as an informative annex. It was decided for the external ignition part will be distributed as two separate CDVs for IEC 60065 and IEC 62368-1. The Q&A document will be an annex to both CDVs.

With some smaller changes the presented document (62441-CDV-draft2.doc) was accepted for circulation as CDV. The scope of the proposed standard is now for all equipment and not for AV and IT products, only. However, a sentence was added to clarify that this is a test standard and it does not require for products to comply with it. *"This standard is in general a test method and does not intend to define requirements for certain products. Compliance with the content of this document is therefore only needed if there is a product standard requiring for it."*

Since the last meeting in Stuttgart 2013 HBSDT worked on improving IEC 62368-1. At the last meeting several proposals have been accepted. These proposals have been distributed in early 2014 in two documents for comments. ANEC did not comment on these two documents because of the preliminary status. All comments were reviewed by the HBSDT and new proposals were discussed. It was decided that a new single document for comments will be circulated containing both documents and taking into account the comments and newly accepted proposals from the meeting in San Jose.

With respect to IEC 62368-2; Rationale for part 1 (Technical report), which was sent out for vote with document in February 2014, the result is positive (19 of 19 countries voted yes). After an editorial review by the TC 108 editing committee the technical report will be available in the IEC web store.

IEC 62368-xx (was IEC 60950-21) on remote feeding of specific communication system (e.g. for VDSL and other communication systems) to supply remote equipment with power over the communication network was out for vote until 13 June 2014. ANEC representative Helmut Hintz was a project leader for this work.

Similarly, with regards to IEC 62151/EN 41003 "Safety of equipment electrically connected to a telecommunication network", CENELEC proposed to replace this basic safety standard by an interface standard like EN 41003. This CLC proposal was accepted by MT2 and HBSDT at the last meetings in Stuttgart. A new work proposal was sent out for vote until 13 June 2014. Experts were informed, that NC voting positive should also nominate an expert, as in order to approve a NP a minimum 5 experts from 5 NC had to be nominated.

IEC TR 62102 "Electrical safety - Classification of interfaces for equipment to be connected to information and communications technology networks" is a technical report to help designers and test houses classify communication interfaces into the correct circuit categories as specified in 60950-1. With the publication of 62368-1 a transformation into the 62368-1 terminologies is necessary. An ad hoc group, established at the last meeting in Stuttgart, was confirmed, and shall present a first proposal at the next meeting in November 2014 in Japan.

During the MT2, the comments on a proposal for amendment of IEC 60950-22 on outdoor equipment were reviewed. An important comment from US, which deals with protection against explosion caused by explosive atmosphere when charging lead acid or NiCd secondary batteries, was accepted. With this amendment, this CD was approved for the next phase – enquiry (CDV).

ANEC also attended the 2014 IEEE Symposium on Product Compliance Engineering (ISPCE) held on 5-7 May 2014 in San Jose, California to present our involvement in standardisation, and consumers' expectations of audio-video safety. The programme included over fifty presentations and tracks on Global Regulations & Certification Management, Standards & their Application, Medical & Risk Assessment, Energy Storage & Batteries. ANEC expert, Helmut Hintz, gave a presentation on ANEC's structure and priorities, and addressed some of our success stories, e.g. the safety of personal music players.

The next IEC TC 108 meeting will take place on 10-14 November in Tokyo, Japan.

ANEC comments on FDIS on IEC 60065 "Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus - Safety requirements"

In February 2014, ANEC supported the FDIS of IEC 60065 "Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus - Safety requirements" (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-010). The voting results were positive (23 of 23 countries voted YES). The 8th edition will be published soon. The parallel voting in CENELEC was negative (see below).

ANEC comments on FDIS of IEC 62368-1 "Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment - Part 1: Safety requirements"

IEC 62368-1 'Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment - Part 1: Safety requirements' was submitted to formal vote in December 2013, in parallel with the European version (see below). ANEC expressed in its comments

(ANEC-ICT-2013-G-062) its support for the approval of IEC 62368-1:201X (108/521/FDIS).

FDIS IEC 62368-1 Ed. 2 was approved.

ANEC comments on IEC TC 108x document on evaluation of common Class I, IEC appliance receptacles for Class II use

In August 2014, ANEC submitted comments (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-042final) on IEC TC 108 Document 108/545/DC which gives some information under which conditions commonly used mains connectors can be used in class II equipment. ANEC supports additional information on this subject. However ANEC is also in favour of a clarification in the standard itself. Most of ANEC comments were accepted. However, we were asked to make a proposal about the modification of IEC 62368-1 Annex G.4.2, in response to our comments which just said "change", which we did in September 2014.

ANEC contributions for the IEC TC 108 meeting in November 2014

In view of the IEC TC 108 meeting on 10-14 November 2014 in Tokyo, Japan, ANEC prepared the following contributions:

- ANEC comments on the revised IEC TC 108 Business Plan and Scope (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-056, ANEC agrees with the new Scope and with the new Business Plan but makes some minor comments on the latter).
- ANEC Proposal for IEC 62368-1 "Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment - Part 1: Safety requirements" Annex G.4.2 [Edition 2], Mains connectors (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-059)
- ANEC comments on new version of IEC 62368-1 "Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment - Part 1: Safety requirements" (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-055, ANEC welcomes the proposal but does not agree on a specific clause (10.7.4) on the use of instructional safeguard for equipments which do not exceed A-weighted time averaged emission sound pressure level 90 dB(A) and/or C-weighted peak sound pressure level 140 dB(C). We want lower limits).

3.3.2 CENELEC TC 108 Safety of Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment

ANEC representative Helmut Hintz

ANEC attended the CLC TC 108X meeting, held in conjunction with the CLC TC 108X WG 3 meeting from 5 to 7 November 2013 in London (ANEC-ICT-2013-G-053). The WG 3 meeting took place first on 5 November 2013. (Please see below under 3.3.3.

The participants were informed that the TC Chairman was retiring at the end of 2014. Nominations for the chairmanship of TC 108X are open until 01 December 2013, but if no other nomination is submitted, CLC/TC 108X will support the nomination put forward by Mr. Peter Kelleher from Dell in Ireland.

Regarding EN 60065 "Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus –Safety requirements", FprEN 60065:201x and FprEN 60065:2013/FprAA:201x will not contain the issue on 'external ignition'. Denmark had requested that a statement be included in annex ZZ noting that external ignition was not in. This could leave to the interpretation however that an essential requirement of the LVD is not met in the standard. TC 108X decided therefore not to include the statement proposed by Denmark in Annex ZZ, and to instead add in the scope of FprEN 60065:2013/FprAA:201x as last dashed paragraph: "This standard does not address: Fire safety aspects due to ignition source external to the equipment".

Edition 2 of EN 62368-1 "Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment - Part 1: Safety requirements" was awaiting at the meeting to pass to the FDIS Stage. It was later submitted to formal vote in December 2013 and ANEC expressed its support (see below). The Danish request concerning 'external ignition' was also raised and TC 108X agreed the same than for EN 60065. There was another request from Germany to add a sentence that in addition to this standard, the requirements of the Machinery directive may also apply. CLC TC 108X agreed to replace the text proposed by Germany with a similar but more general text of EN 60950-1/A12: "*for equipment falling within the scope of directives other than those against which this standard is harmonized, additional requirements from those directives may apply*".

The meeting then addressed EN 41003 "Particular safety requirements for equipment to be connected to telecommunication networks", which was given to IEC TC 108 for further consideration. CLC TC108X WG 4, of which ANEC is the Convenor, will monitor and report back on the progress.

The issue of mobile phones and chargers was also tabled at the meeting following a request from ANEC. Indeed the French Commission of consumer safety had carried out a study following several consumers' complaints about smart phones exploding (due to lithium battery) and glass screen breaking up, which showed that the relevant standards do not meet the specificities of smart phones, and that the tested universal chargers did not meet most of the safety and compliance requirements. The French authorities therefore suggested revising the relevant standards for safety of smart phones and universal charger, including the issue of drop tests.

CLC was asked to look into the issue and to report back to the TCAM experts group but had not done it yet. Following ANEC's intervention, CLC BT requested CLC TC 108x and TC 210 to provide a written reply to TCAM for its meeting on 22 November 2013 (see above under 3.1). CLC TC 108x management therefore prepared detailed answers in which it concluded that there was no lag in the relevant safety standard EN 60950-1. Additionally mobile phones including their

chargers complying with EN 60950-1 do not represent a danger. The document prepared - 108x/SEC0265/MTG - was presented at the meeting and supported by TC 108X. ANEC further noted that no changes were needed in the drop test which is at 1m height.

The next CLC TC 108X meeting is scheduled to take place on 3 and 4 December 2014 in Brussels.

ANEC comments on second Formal Vote of FprEN 60065:2012/FprAA:2012 Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus - Safety requirements

Following the negative UAP, FprEN 60065:2013/FprAA:2014, "Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus - Safety requirements" was out for a second Formal Vote in September 2014.

ANEC supported the approval of the standard as it does not contain anymore the controversial last-minute sentence on fire ignition (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-061), which led the failure of the voting during the first Formal Vote at the beginning of the year. At the time, ANEC expressed a negative comment and asked for the sentence to be deleted.

ANEC comments on FprEN 62368-1:2013/FprAA:2013 "Audio/video, information and communication technology, Part 1: Safety requirements" and on FprEN 62368-1:2013 "Audio/video, information and communication technology' . Part1: Safety requirements"

The CLC Common Modification FprEN 62368-1:2013/FprAA:2013 "Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment - Part 1: Safety requirements", and FprEN 62368-1:2013 "Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment - Part 1: Safety requirements" were submitted to formal vote in December 2013. ANEC expressed in its comments (ANEC-ICT-2013-G-064) its support for the approval of FprEN 62368-1:2013.

However we raised our concern regarding the Common Modification (ANEC-ICT-2013-G-063). Indeed following the CENELEC TC 108X meeting in November 2013, a sentence about the issue of fire ignition was added in the scope of FprEN 62368-1:2013/FprAA:2013 at the last-minute to accommodate an objection from the Danish National Committee. Following consultation with the ANEC expert to CLC TC 108X and the Danish Consumer Council, ANEC was of the opinion that the controversial sentence about fire ignition should be deleted as it is confusing due to the different existing interpretations. Indeed the Danish Consumer Council thought that it implied the use of flame retardants to comply with the standard, while the Danish National Committee and the Danish Safety Technology Authority (DSTA) were of the opinion that the sentence clarified that fire ignition was not covered and therefore the standard did not comply with the safety legislation.

ANEC therefore requested in its comments for sentence on fire ignition to be deleted from the scope of FprEN 62368-1:2013/FprAA:2013.

We stressed that the controversial sentence about fire ignition in the scope of scope of FprEN 62368-1:2013/FprAA:2013 (Common Modifications) should be deleted as it was confusing. The international version (IEC 62368-1) was also out for FDIS. As it did not contain the sentence about fire ignition, ANEC supported it.

While FprEN 62368-1:2013 passed the formal vote, FprEN 62368-1:2013/FprAA:2013 failed. Indeed many National Committees voted against the standard for the controversial and unclear sentence on flame retardants and asked for it to be deleted, as had ANEC in its comments.

FprEN 62368-1:2013/FprAA:2013 was out for a second Formal Vote to CENELEC members until 16 May 2014. This draft amendment did not include the reference to external ignition, as requested by ANEC, and provided minor editorial changes. ANEC therefore supported in March 2014 (ANEC-ICT-2014-026) the approval during the Formal Vote of FprEN 62368-1:2013/FprAA:2014 'Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment - Part 1: Safety requirements'.

FprEN 62368-1:2013/FprAA:2014 "Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment - Part 1: Safety requirements" was approved at the end of May with 18 countries voting positively and two negative votes.

3.3.3 CENELEC TC 108X WG 3 "Personal Music Players"

ANEC representative Helmut Hintz

ANEC attended the CLC TC 108X WG 3 meeting, held in conjunction with the CLC TC 108X meeting from 5 to 7 November 2013 in London (ANEC-ICT-2013-G-053).

WG 3 addressed firstly a proposal from the German expert to change in A12 of both EN60065 and EN 60950-1, the definition of a Personal Music Player (PMP) in Zx.1. It was agreed however by WG 3 not to follow the entire proposal, but instead to align the first dash of Zx.1 with the wording in the FDIS for 62368-1 clause 10.6.1, so that it reads as follows:

"A personal music player is a portable equipment intended for use that:

- is designed to allow the user to listen to audio or audiovisual content / material; and*
- uses a listening device, such as headphones or earphones that can be worn in or on or around the ears; and*
- has a player that can be body worn (of a size suitable to be carried in a clothing pocket) and is intended for the user to walk around with while in continuous use (for example, on a street, in a subway, at an airport, etc.)."*

This modification will be made available for 60950-1: publish A13 to replace A12; and for 60065 ed 7.2: publish A13 to replace A12 and ed 8.0: publish A11 with the same date of withdrawal than the base document. The FDIS for ed 8.0 base document will be available soon. The WG 3 proposal was then accepted by CLC TC 108X at its meeting which followed (please see above under 3.3.2).

The Working Group then addressed the status of EN 50332-1 and EN 50332-2, which were published in October 2013. The Technical comments on the UAP document, as the ones submitted by ANEC, were not accepted as they were considered too late in the procedure. A new request has to be made for modifying the standards and this will result in an amendment to the standards.

A presentation from the Danish acoustic and music expert followed on the loudness of music. The expert actually demonstrated the consequences of the different "peak to loudness ratio" (PLR) of music, which is an indicator of the dynamic of the music. In the past, before about 1990, the PLR was about 14 to 16, while today the PLR is very often just 7. This worsens the quality of the music, with very low dynamic, but makes increases its loudness. The CLC standards EN 60065 and EN 60950-1 A12 together with EN 50332-1/-2, require fixed limits of 85 and 100dB(A), which actually increases the trend in the music industry for a low PLR. The Danish expert therefore suggested changing the measurement in the current standards to a dose rate measurement and adding dose rate limits permitting a higher PLR, but with similar protection effect to the human ear as in the current CLC standards. A proposal for measuring the dose rate was presented by France.

Taking into consideration the above and the fact that it would entail significant work on acoustics, ANEC decided to nominate an additional acoustic expert to CLC TC 108X WG 3.

Lastly, WG 3 experts were informed that its Convenor will step down due to a changed interest of his company in the work of the group. WG 3 requested CLC TC 108X Secretary to look for another Convenor.

Thomas Lund was nominated WG 3 convenor with Leif Nielsen from Dansk Standard/Danish Standards as Secretary.

ANEC was not able to attend the W3 webmeeting held on 30 September 2014. The next WG 3 meeting is foreseen on 2 December 2014, the day before the next CLC/TC 108X meeting on 3 and 4 December 2014 in Brussels.

ANEC additional representative in CLC/TC 108X WG 03 "Personal Music Players"

In light of the upcoming work on the new dose rate requirements and measurements for PMPs, ANEC nominated in January 2014 acoustic specialist, Roy Brooker, as additional representative to WG 3 (ANEC-ML-2014-002).

ANEC comments on FprEN 50332 "Sound system equipment: Headphones and earphones associated with portable audio equipment - Maximum sound pressure level measurement methodology and limit considerations - Part 1: General method for 'one package equipment', and Part 2: Matching of sets with headphones if either or both are offered separately"

ANEC commented on EN 50332 Part 1 and 2 in May and June 2013 respectively (ANEC-ICT-2013-G-024/ANEC-ICT-2013-G-025).

They have both been approved as European standards (ENs) (ANEC-ICT-2013-G-046 and ANEC-ICT-2013-G-047).

4. E-RECOGNITION

4.1 Near Field Communications

4.1.1 Smart Cards

CEN TC 224 Personal identification, electronic signature and cards and their related systems and operations

ANEC representative: Kristina Unverricht

ANEC attended the CEN TC 224 plenary meeting held on 21 and 22 November 2013 in Paris (ANEC-ICT-2013-G-061), where the status of Working Groups 6 'User Interface', 15 'European Citizen Cards' and 18 'Interoperability of Biometrics recorded data' were discussed.

Regarding WG 6, its work launched in 2011 was stopped for over a year as the Convenor unofficially resigned (see above under 2.2.4). The UK agreed to nominate two new experts to the Working Group but was not able to nominate a new Chairperson just then. Therefore, it was agreed that ANEC would take the role of Interim Convenor until a Chair was nominated and that a first meeting would need to be scheduled beginning of 2014 in London. It was further agreed to launch a call for new experts, beginning of 2014 as well.

The Convenor of WG 15 presented the latest developments carried out in the group. It was decided at the last meeting to submit to CEN TC 224 the proposal to disband WG 15 but a new issue on an application profile in part 2 came up. Therefore an enquiry on an editorial revision of part 2 will be launched. The ANEC representative highlighted why the Work item proposal of the WG15 convenor on Privacy impact assessment was not supported at the last meeting, which was mainly due to terminology reasons and also to a lack of expertise in WG15.

The Convenor of WG 18 also gave a presentation on the latest developments of the group. The Spanish representative then briefly presented a project related to biometrics for critical infrastructure protection under the security mandate M478.

The meeting also discussed a proposal raised by the Chairman of TC 224 to initiate a chairman advisory group on strategic and coordination issues. The group would meet mainly via web-meetings every 3 months and would make recommendations on actions and decisions to follow. The group would consist of the Chairman, Convenor, and Secretary and would be open to experts and liaison representatives. The ANEC representative supported the proposal and appreciated that the input by experts and liaison representatives was also foreseen.

Regarding WG 11 'Surface transport applications', it was noted that there needed to be more coordination between both TC 278 and 224 WG 11. Moreover the ANEC representative raised the issue of TC 226 WG 9 work on the review of standards on parking meters, which was mentioned by the ANEC representative in TC 278. The

topic was new to TC 224 and its secretariat agreed to contact TC 226 WG 9 to offer its support on card and payment related issues, as suggested by ANEC.

The Chairman updated members on the second phase of Mandate M/460 on e-signature. A regulation on eID and Trust services is expected in 2014 and there will be complementary activities beyond electronic signatures when a stable draft of the regulation is available. EN 419212, developed at the moment in CEN TC 224 WG 16 will be divided into 5 parts according to mandate M460. After June 2014, call for experts to other working groups such as in WG18, WG15 will be launched to set up together with WG 16 a joint task force related to M/460. Regarding the guidance for consumers drafted under M460 e-signature, the ANEC representative offered her input to the editor, and the work will be managed through the TC 224 secretariat.

Lastly the Chairman presented the background and the situation of European activities in the area of m-payments. It was noted that the Scope and Title of TC224 should be adapted so that it becomes clear, that m-payments fall under the remit of TC224. The ANEC representative reiterated her offer to help drafting a gap analysis on the issues of mobile payment, which would be based on consumer requirements.

In June 2014, a proposal of a new title, scope and Business Plan for CEN/TC224 reviewed by TC224 Chairman, TC224 Convenors and Secretary during CAG meetings were opened for comments at TC level. ANEC submitted comments on the proposed new Title, Scope and Business Plan of CEN TC 224 in August 2014 (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-045final). ANEC found the proposed title a bit confusing and difficult to understand for non-specialists. Although it contained the important technical information, it misses the «interoperability, security and privacy » aspects which are very important from a consumer point of view. We suggested « Interoperability, security and privacy in relation to personal identification ».

In August 2014, BSI informed TC224 of its support to the nomination of Dr Peter Waggett as the new CEN/TC224/WG6 convenor. Without other received applications and observations from CEN/TC224 national bodies by 5 September, Dr Peter Waggett was nominated as the new WG6 convenor. CEN/TC224 thanked ANEC representative Kristina Unverricht for acting as an interim convenor since last TC224 meeting. ANEC supported the nomination of DR Waggett.

The next plenary of CEN TC 224 will take place on 12-13 November 2014 in London.

ANEC comments on draft Business Plan of CEN TC 224 "Personal identification and related personal devices with secure element, systems and operations in a multi-sectorial environment"

In September 2014, ANEC commented on the draft CEN TC 224 Business Plan (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-045final). ANEC made several suggestions in order to have consumers interests better taken into account. For example, ANEC finds the proposed title a bit confusing and difficult to understand for non-specialists.

Although it contains the important technical information, it misses the «interoperability, security and privacy » aspects which are very important from a consumer point of view. Because of a mistake of the CEN TC 224 Secretariat, the ANEC comments were not taken into account. It was therefore necessary to organise several teleconferences to discuss them (on 22 September and on 15 October 2014).

CEN TC 224 WG 15 'Citizen Cards'

ANEC representative: Kristina Unverricht

ANEC attended the CEN/TC 224/WG 15 'European Citizen Card' meeting held on 15 July 2014 in Brussels (ANEC-ICT-G-2014-046). The aim of this meeting was to formalize the decisions taken and discuss ways to align with the eIDAS regulation roadmap. Since the ECC series were already issued, a decision to put dormant CEN/TC 224 WG 15 was taken. The activities of this group were resumed in order to see how to make the deliverables compatible with eIDAS. eIDAS addressed eSignature, eSeals, time stamping, web authentication. It also deals with remote signature, which was not dealt with by the ECC. The publication of eIDAS in the OJ is expected by end of July 2014; application of rules for trust services by mid-2016, mandatory recognition of eIDs by mid-2018. The next step is to provide technical specification on the application of rules. The attempt of WG 15 is to participate actively and to propose something for the implementing acts. The review of TF2 report and determination of the boundaries and action points of the revision (eIDAS token specification).

The next meeting of CEN/TC 224/ WG 15 will take place 3-4 November 2014 in Munich.

4.1.2 Radio Frequency Identification

CEN TC 225 "AIDC Technologies"

ANEC representative: Peter Eisenegger

ANEC attended the CEN TC 225 Plenary meeting held on 15 October 2013 in Brussels (ANEC-ICT-2013-G-051). A presentation was provided on the status of Project Team A, responsible for the development of prEN 16570. VISA Europe supported the use of a standardised emblem, but expressed concern with the proposed emblem and its letters 'RFID' as it argued it may be confusing for non-English speakers. ANEC argued that the emblem would look like the WI-FI symbol if the letters 'RFID' were to be removed. Another participant stressed moreover that the English term for RFID was now commonly accepted throughout Europe.

VISA then queried whether it would be possible to have the emblem somewhere else than on the RFID item, i.e. on the documentation that comes with the item, but Gérard Dessenne (AFNOR) noted that the goal of the European Commission

was to make users aware that they are using RFID items, and this is only possible when a common emblem is visible on every RFID item.

A discussion then followed on the relationship between European Legislation, in this case the RFID Directive, and European standards. Paul Chartier (BSI) explained that the use of standards was voluntary, and that making standards too specific could lead to a standard not being accepted by the market and therefore not being used at all. Another meeting participant added that standard should provide a solution, and it was then up to the Commission to decide if and how to use the standard.

PT A was requested to produce by the end of October a final draft of prEN 16571, which is to be circulated to the TC members for review and comments. Another meeting will then be organised on 14 November 2014 in Brussels, to further discuss and agree on the draft. According to the result of the meeting, the CAG will decide whether to submit the document to Final Vote.

Regarding Project Team C, Paul Chartier presented the work carried out so far. There was a first Comment Resolution Meeting on 13 October 2013, and a second one is scheduled on 14 November following the final draft to be produced by PT-A, as mentioned above.

It was noted that prEN 16571 required the establishment of a CEN Registration Authority (RA), which will be tasked with the maintenance of a database containing the privacy capabilities statements of manufacturers. prEN 16571 also outlines the responsibilities of the CEN RA, and some members were concerned that it may result in a black list. Indeed some SMEs may not be able to perform the PIA because of limited resources, and could end up on a 'black list'. ANEC together with Paul Chartier offered an alternative for this specific rule.

CEN TC 225 will need to nominate a competent body to undertake the function of the CEN RA and submit this nomination to CCMC for consideration. A 2 month call for nominations will then be set up by the Secretariat. Based on criteria set up by PT-C i.e. technical requirements, and the Secretariat i.e. procedure requirements, a candidate will be selected by an independent committee.

Finally, The Chair reported that the Commission had asked the ESOs, as part of Mandate 436, to develop an RFID market impact report. Gérard Dessenne will contact the EC top have more information on this report which is expected from CEN TC 225.

The next CEN TC 225 Plenary meeting is took place on 3 June 2014 in Brussels (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-038).The progress of the two Mandate 436 phase 2 standards for the RFID Privacy Impact Assessment process and methodologies, and the RFID Emblem and consumer information policy, as well as future TC 225 work were discussed.

EN 16570 'Information technology. Notification of RFID. The information sign and additional information to be provided by operators of RFID application systems' and

EN 16571 'Information technology. RFID privacy impact assessment process' were both voted on and adopted by CEN.

With respect to the future CEN TC 225 work, a number of Internet of Things work items were presented and discussed and it was agreed that there was potential for useful further work by TC 225. NEN notified the committee that, due to financial constraints, they would not be able to provide secretarial support TC225 next year. Further the committee felt that Commission funding for TC225 work was unlikely in the foreseeable future. The potential work programme and future secretarial support for TC 225 would be reviewed by the Chair and Working Group Convenors.

The next meeting will take place on 18 November 2014 in Brussels.

ANEC spoke at a BSI workshop 'The Internet of Things – if we don't trust it, will we use it?'

ANEC expert, Peter Eisenegger, participated in the [workshop, 'The Internet of Things – if we don't trust it, will we use it?'](#), hosted by the British Standards Institution (BSI) on 24 January 2014. The aim of the event was to gain a better understanding of the Internet of Things (IoT), especially the security of a world of interconnected devices, and to review the latest standardisation activities.

Mr Eisenegger spoke about the challenges the IoT raises in terms of new threats to the protection of privacy and personal data. Above all, he stressed that the risks of identification and profiling of consumers should not be underestimated.

ANEC support for Technical Reports under Mandate 436 (RFID)

In December 2013, ANEC expressed its support for the following Technical Reports under Mandate 436 on RFID standards, which were submitted for Formal Approval (TCA) with deadline 12 December 2013 (ANEC-ML-2013-0215):

FprCEN/TR 16669 Information technology - Device interface to support ISO/IEC 18000-3 (ANEC-ICT-2013-G-055)

FprCEN/TR 16670 Information technology - RFID threat and vulnerability analysis (ANEC-ICT-2013-G-056)

FprCEN/TR 16671 Information technology - Authorisation of mobile phones when used as RFID interrogators standard (ANEC-ICT-2013-G-057)

FprCEN/TR 16672 Information technology - Privacy capability features of current RFID technologies standard (ANEC-ICT-2013-G-058)

FprCEN/TR 16673 Information technology - RFID privacy impact assessment analysis for specific sectors standard (ANEC-ICT-2013-G-059)

FprCEN/TR 16674 Information technology - Analysis of privacy impact assessment methodologies relevant to RFID standards (ANEC-ICT-2013-G-060)

All the Technical reports were approved.

ANEC comments on prEN 16570 Information technology - Notification of RFID - The information sign and additional information to be provided by operators of RFID application systems

ANEC supported in April 2014 (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-024) the approval of FprEN 16570 "Information Technology – Notification of RFID – The information sign and additional information to be provided by operators of RFID application system" which was out for Formal vote until 13 April 2014. FprEN 16570 was approved by National Members with 18 votes in favour and two against.

ANEC comments on prEN 16571 Information technology - RFID privacy impact assessment process

ANEC supported in April 2014 (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-025) the approval FprEN16571 "Information technology – RFID privacy impact assessment process" which was out for Formal Vote until 13 April 2014. FprEN16571 was approved by National Members with 19 votes in favour and two against.

ANEC press release "New EU logo and standards to help protect consumers privacy"

In August 2014, in a press release (ANEC-PR-2014-PRL-012) ANEC welcomed the adoption of the European standards on a logo and procedures for the protection of consumers personal data when Radio Frequency IDentification (RFID) chips are used.

Consumers need confidence to fully embrace Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technologies. A precondition for the successful take-up of RFID is that it be introduced by industry in full respect of privacy, and that consumers remain in full control of their personal data. This is why we contributed to the implementation of the legal framework and standards on RFID in order to protect consumers' privacy by design and by default.

We worked on the European Commission Recommendation on privacy, data protection and security aspects of RFID technology of 12 May 2009, which took into account many of our comments. For example, in retail, the opt-in approach will guarantee that tags will be automatically and immediately deactivated at the point of sale if personal data are likely to be collected and processed, unless the consumer explicitly asks to keep the tags on.

Consumers must know where, when, why and how RFID is being used in their surroundings. Signs or logos showing the presence of tags and readers are to be welcomed. For this, the European Commission issued a standardisation mandate (M/436) to request the European Standards Organisations to develop standards on data protection, privacy and information security aspects of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) applications. ANEC was able to influence the content of the mandate as far as "privacy by design" is concerned with the results of a 2007 research study on RFID standards, commissioned by ANEC. And we contributed to

the elaboration a series of standards on RFID. Notably, we supported the approval in April this year of EN 16570 "Information Technology – Notification of RFID – The information sign and additional information to be provided by operators of RFID application system" and EN 16571 "Information technology – RFID privacy impact assessment process". We would like to thank very much ANEC expert Peter Eisenegger who fought valiantly and restlessly for the consumers positions to be taken into account in this activity.

We also called for privacy and security impact assessments that would guarantee that privacy and security questions are addressed prior to the implementation of RFID applications. For this, we contributed to the elaboration in 2011 of a Privacy and Data Protection Impact Assessment Framework for RFID Applications, prepared by industry and endorsed by the Article 29 Data Protection Working Party^[1].

We hope that now the legal and standardisation frameworks are robust enough to allow for RFID technologies to be use to the advantage of consumers (such as in the case of product tracing and tracking for increased market surveillance) while guaranteeing the respect of their fundamental right to private data protection and privacy.

4.1.3 ANEC ad-hoc group on Privacy Standardisation

Following discussions at the last ICT Working Group meeting on 30 October 2013, regarding privacy and security of RFID (*agenda item 6.3*), and further to Peter Eisenegger's proposal for an ANEC position paper on Privacy standardisation, it was agreed to set up an ad-hoc group tasked with the drafting of the ANEC position paper on consumers' expectations on privacy (by design) standardisation.

The ad hoc group on privacy standardisation is to work by correspondence, and work should be based on previous ANEC ICT requirements. The work will also include a checklist to brief ANEC representatives sitting in Technical Committees on privacy issues.

The ad hoc group held its first teleconference on 14 February 2014 (ANEC-ICT-2014-013notes). Ahead of the meeting and as a contribution to the ANEC draft position paper on privacy, Peter Eisenegger prepared and submitted to the group three documents - a Draft paper on the standardisation issues for Data Analytics (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-011), 'Data Sharing - Transparency requirements' (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-012), and 'A consumer analysis of 21st Century data sources and collection' (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-014).

Following Pete's presentation the group discussed the draft paper and made further recommendations. It was agreed that the aim of the position paper on privacy was to provide guidance to all ANEC representatives, not only to ICT specialists. Regarding the position paper itself, the group agreed to add recommendations and solutions for tackling privacy problems through standardisation, also suggestions

^[1] http://ec.europa.eu/justice/policies/privacy/docs/wpdocs/2011/wp180_annex_en.pdf

and evidence on privacy-related consumer behaviour. The paper should also include a checklist, an explanation of the impact of data analytics on consumers under each section/example given, and finally the slides on data sharing.

On 8 July 2014, ANEC organised a webinar on privacy standardisation open to the members of the ICT WG. The aim was to update ANEC members on the mandate on personal data management (including the new approval procedure) and on the draft ANEC position on "Using consumer data: Privacy Data Analysis". While the members interested in privacy issues were invited to follow all the webinar, other members were invited to follow only the first part on the mandate procedure. The Revised Draft ANEC position paper on Using Consumer Data, Data Analysis (privacy), as well as a list of ANEC papers providing guidance on ICT Privacy Requirements for consumer representatives participating in standards committees (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-039) prepared by Pete Eisenegger were also discussed.

4.1.4 European Commission Standardisation request addressed to the European Standardisation Organisations in support of the implementation of privacy management in the design and development and in the production and service provision processes of security technologies

In April 2014, ANEC welcomed in its comments (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-020) the draft standardisation request from the European Commission to the European Standardisation Organisations on the implementation of privacy management in the design and development and in the production and service provision processes of security technologies, as we support the principle of "privacy by design and by default" .

In our general comments, we noted that designing privacy and security in the development of technologies from the very beginning was essential to ensure that consumers' personal data protection rights were respected. Moreover in order to protect the rights of vulnerable consumers such as children, the highest level of personal data protection settings should be provided by default. Other users with less stringent requirements can then easily adapt the level of protection to their own needs/wishes.

As consumers often struggle with the complexity of modern technologies, systems where consumers are required to take actions to maintain their privacy present in our views, greater risks than those where systems design privacy in a robust manner that does not require consumers' supplementary actions. ANEC believes the principles of Privacy by Design and by Default should be made very easy to implement, and that technologies and systems need very simple and clear requirements. In that sense a management system standard can document and manage the implementation of Privacy by Design, but by itself, it neither sets clear requirements nor helps system designers and engineers to understand the principle of and needs for Privacy by Design. Although a management system standard will reference the European legislation on personal data protection, such a translation of legal concepts into technical terms needs additional support, which should be

provided by a standard (or part of a standard) that sets more detailed requirements.

This would also be in line with the European Parliament's 2010 opinion on standardisation mandates.² Therefore ANEC suggested that the requirements should clarify the policy goals the ESOs are expected to attain, so that they can focus on providing the technical means to reach these goals. Defining requirements also reduces the risk of technical barriers to trade, which may stem from detailed technical regulations.

ANEC finally welcomed the possibility of commenting on the draft request at an early stage, and further underlined that consumer participation in the standardisation work is ensured, and if the request is approved, ANEC expects to play a full part in the elaboration of the deliverable(s).

ANEC also provided more specific comments. With regards to the title which in our view is long and complex, we suggested changing it to "[...] privacy management in relation to security services and technology". We also suggested in the foreword to provide a clearer definition of "security services and technology", and to delete in the second paragraph the sentence "following the abolition of prior notification to data protection authorities", as the proposed Regulation will introduce a more focused checking according to Art. 34, and more deterring sanctions pursuant to Art. 79(6), and this sentence may then be misleading.

Concerning the European standard for privacy management (4.1.1), we noted that the draft request should include requirements that clearly separate policy and standards. In that sense, ANEC suggested adding specific aims which would ensure that the management system described in the draft request is more comprehensive. We further suggested referring not only to "existing specifications and proven practices and approaches" but also to the results of relevant research projects and activities, as the stated aim of the request is to develop innovative solutions to comply with personal data protection legislation.

As part of the guidelines for the practical implementation of the requested EN (4.1.2), we suggested that an assessment is made about the need for a more sectorial management systems/standards for specific technologies and applications such as biometrics. This could also be done in a CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Guide, which is not a standardisation deliverable as such, but instead provides guidance material to technical standards groups on how to handle "horizontal" topics consistently.

Lastly, regarding the development of standards (4.2.3), ANEC suggests that the ESOs should be requested to consult the National Data Protection Authorities represented in the Article 29 Working Party, who should have the opportunity to provide advice on the elaboration of the standard either by direct involvement or

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EU Parliament, 'Report on the future of European standardisation' 7.10.2010 A7-0276/2010 no 15, <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=REPORT&mode=XML&reference=A7-2010-276&language=EN>

with the requirement of endorsement. Moreover, the European Data Protection Supervisor is mainly responsible for implementation of Regulation 45/2001 on the processing of personal data by EU administration.

In our opinion, it is essential to ensure the dialogue between technical and data protection. This is particularly important in a multidisciplinary context to ensure a feedback mechanism between technical and legal experts.

ANEC comments on CEN/CENELEC BTs consultation on Draft Standardization request (mandate) on 'Privacy management in the design and development and in the production and service provision processes of security technologies

In May 2014, ANEC also submitted several further comments on the occasion of the consultation of the CEN/CENELEC BTs (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-030). We propose to review carefully the editorial consistency of the document, for example there are some references requesting "the ISOs" carry out an action while it should be the "ESOs". The standardisation request mentions the EU Data Protection legislation, which applies to those who collect data for organisational purposes, the perspective of domestic processing and the privacy thereof is not explicitly covered. However, domestic processing is inherent in consumer privacy so we suggested that this is explicitly mentioned. As part of the guidelines for the practical implementation of the requested EN, we suggested that an assessment is made about the need for a more sectorial management systems/standards for specific technologies and applications such as biometrics. This could also be done in a CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Guide, which is not a standardisation deliverable as such, but instead provides guidance material to technical standards groups on how to handle "horizontal" topics consistently.

ANEC is very concerned as we understand the mandate may be rejected by the members of CEN & CENELEC. We think that designing privacy and security in the development of technologies from the outset is essential to ensure that consumers' personal data protection rights are respected ("privacy by design"). Consumers expect popular technologies to protect their personal data by default, especially when it concerns children. We have urged the European Standardisation Organisations, the European Commission and the Member States to accept the mandate and start work as soon as possible, in the interest of consumers and business alike.

4.2 Biometrics

4.2.1 CEN TC 224 WG 18 "Interoperability of Biometrics recorded data"

ANEC representative: Kristina Unverricht

ANEC attended the CEN TC 224 WG 18 meeting held on 13 and 14 March 2014 in Darmstadt, Germany (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-023), where four work items were discussed.

Regarding the two Work Items -*Environmental influence testing methodology for operational deployments of European ABC system*, and *Personal Identification – Biometric application profiles for law enforcement and border control authorities using portable identification systems* -, ANEC had commented on both (see below). The comments received were discussed and the comments for the next documents are due by 24 April 2014.

The Work Item CEN/TS 16428 (published in 2012) *Biometrics Interoperability profiles – Best Practices for slap ten-print captures*, was proposed to ISO/IEC JTC1 SC37 to be included in its work program. WG 18 decided that it should be published as an ISO standard rather than as an EN ISO standard.

Lastly a working draft on the Work Item proposal for *Detection of Suspicious Biometric Samples for European ABC* will be prepared for the next meeting.

The ANEC representative then suggested including as a new topic on the agenda the future European standardization mandate on Privacy by Design. The Working Group welcomed the mandate but would support an additional vertical approach to the horizontal management system approach.

Lastly, it was noted that there will be a work item proposal on a European publication of the ISO vocabulary standard with German and French translations of the English vocabulary in one table. Spanish and Italian translations may follow.

ANEC attended the CEN TC 224 WG 18 'Biometric' meeting held on 8-9 October 2014 in Madrid (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-066). The comments received regarding the agenda item on *Personal Identification – Biometric application profiles for law enforcement and border control authorities using portable identification systems* were discussed. There will be another round for comments and contributions before the next meeting, which will be held on 21 November 2014 with a view to finalise the document in June 2014.

A work item on recommendations for contactless fingerprint devices was proposed by France. ANEC supported the suggestion of having such a document as usability, accessibility, transparency and privacy issues are best dealt with at an early stage of technological design in a "by design" approach. The ANEC representative suggested to launch a CEN Workshop on such a work-item under the lead of the WG and to develop a CWA, which could be upgraded as soon as the technology is more mature. This suggestion was accepted by all experts of the WG. Next, the TC Secretariat will clarify the steps needed and initiate a CEN Workshop.

UK proposed a work item on "*biometrics in access control for critical infrastructures*". As this work item is not of mayor relevance to the consumer, but mainly relates to work-places, ANEC was supportive of this work item but did not contribute to the discussions on the work item.

Due to financial challenges, Morpho would find it problematic to finance the secretariat in 2015 and asked members for financial support. ANEC opposed to the

introduction of membership fees for a working group, as this is in contradiction to the principle of openness of the standardization process.

The next meeting will take place on 17-18 December 2014 in Vienna.

ANEC comments on WD2 of TS on "Personal identification – Biometric application profiles for law enforcement and border control authorities using portable identification systems"

ANEC commented in January 2014 on the Working Draft 2 of TS on "Personal identification – Biometric application profiles for law enforcement and border control authorities using portable identification systems" (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-005). ANEC mainly noted in its comments the need to use consistent and correct terminology throughout the text. ANEC further highlighted the importance of including a reference to general usability and accessibility issues in either ISO/IEC TR 24714-1 or CEN/TS 16634.

All the ANEC comments were discussed and accepted at the CEN TC 224 WG 18 meeting in March 2014 (see above).

In August 2014, ANEC agreed with the tolerance request for the development of prCEN/TS Personal identification - Biometric application profiles for law enforcement and border control authorities using portable identifications systems (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-044) which was agreed.

ANEC comments on WD2 of TS on "Environmental influence testing methodology for operational deployments of European ABC systems"

In January 2014, ANEC prepared comments on Working Draft 2 of the TS on "Environmental influence testing methodology for operational deployments of European ABC systems" (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-006). The ANEC comments were essentially editorial.

In August 2014, ANEC agreed with the tolerance request for the development of prCEN/TS Environmental influence testing methodology for operational deployments of European ABC systems (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-043) which was agreed.

ANEC comments on prCEN TS on "Recommendations for using biometrics in European Automated Border Control", Working Draft 5, CEN TC 224 WG 18 « Interoperability of Biometric recorded data »

In February 2013, ANEC prepared further comments on working draft 5 of the prCEN Technical Specification on "Recommendations for using biometrics in European Automated Border Control" (ANEC-ICT-2013-G-007). The ANEC comments were essentially editorial.

5. ENHANCING CONSUMER INVOLVEMENT IN ICT STANDARDISATION

5.1 EC ICT Multistakeholders Platform

ANEC representative: Philippe Capitaine

ANEC attended the Multi-Stakeholders Platform for ICT standardisation meeting held on 17 October 2013 in Brussels (ANEC-ICT-2013-G-045). The Platform addressed inter alia the issue of e-Health and the request to create a separate e-standardization platform for it. As this request was not supported, it was decided to postpone the discussion to another MSP meeting. The Platform decided additionally to set up an e-Sens Task Force chaired by Germany.

Regarding the ICT Standardisation Rolling Plan, it was said that it would be adopted during the next MSP session on 5 December 2013. A template was to be prepared beforehand and sent to all MSP members, including ANEC, for comments. ANEC prepared and submitted its comments on the final draft in November 2013 (please see below).

ANEC attended the Multi-Stakeholders Platform (MSP) for ICT standardisation meeting held on 5 December 2013 in Brussels (ANEC-ICT-2013-G-066). The meeting discussed the preliminary findings and recommendations of the Task Force on the Identification Process and Synergies, and whether it was necessary or not to speed up the process. The majority of Member States was not in favour of speeding up the identification process as they argued it may have a negative impact on the quality of the work carried out by the MSP. ANEC should perhaps consider this aspect of the identification process indeed. Moreover, accelerating the process may result in more documents being produced by the MSP secretariat and, therefore, less time to examine them. As it was not possible to reach a consensus between Member States and most of the standardization bodies, this point will be reconsidered at a next MSP meeting.

The meeting further discussed the ICT Standardisation Rolling Plan, which ANEC commented on (see below). There was extensive and contradictory discussion on the difference between the revision and the updating processes, which are both proposed to be implemented in order to produce a "live" Rolling Plan. It was noted that the revision process would be carried out on a yearly basis, and the updating procedure would be almost permanent and would not have any impact on the core Rolling Plan in force. On this issue as well, there was a clear opposition between the majority of Member States, which were against the updating process, and the majority of Standardization Organisations, which on the other hand supported it. For ANEC it would be more difficult to follow a permanent updating procedure. This was also the position of EDF. The Chairman of the Rolling Plan Working Group will prepare a report, including a draft revision and updating form in order to clarify the situation at the next MSP meeting.

Finally it was decided to set up a UBL Working Group for the ICT technical specification identification.

ANEC attended the following Multi-stakeholders Platform (MSP) for ICT standardisation meeting held on 13 February 2014 in Brussels (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-015).

Regarding the ICT standardisation Rolling Plan, it was noted that only three feedbacks were received on the questionnaire about the elaboration of the Rolling Plan. ANEC replied complaining that the documents were sent out too late. In terms of the revision and updating processes discussed at the previous meeting, it was decided that the MSP Special Task Force would need to update the Rolling Plan with addendum every two months. The addendum will need to be approved by the MSP by written procedure. The MSP will also need to review the Rolling Plan, including the updates, in order to produce a new stable document to be issued at the end of every year.

ANEC queried about the criteria used to determine what an update was - e.g. does it include the publication of standards - and whether the review would include the evaluation of the effectiveness of the activities carried out under the Rolling Plan. The European Commission replied that it was an important point and noted that as part of the review process there will be a request for feedback on the results of the implementation. The European Commission further noted that it was to organise a workshop on 25 March 2014 to present the Rolling Plan, and that it would also be the opportunity to gather feedback on its implementation. A clarification on what is considered an update and what is a review will also be provided. DigitalEurope supported ANEC's proposals.

Followed a presentation by Matthias Schneider, Chairman of the Joint Working Group for M/376, on the EN (301549) Accessibility requirements for public procurement of ICT products and services in Europe. Matthias briefly explained the process and deliverables of M/376 which were recently approved. As some technical solutions are still not available, some accessibility requirements were not covered in the standard. The Scope covers procurement and public procurement in particular. He further noted that the revision of EN 301 549 was not needed immediately based on the comments received during the Final Vote, so it was recommended to wait for the standard to be used first.

ANEC expressed its support to the standard developed under M/376, as it contributed to the work since the beginning, but regretted however the very tense discussion over the past year and the lack of participation of public procurers. ANEC also stressed the importance of the European Commission support in this process, both financial and in kind and the effective inter-service collaboration -without which the work could not have happened. The European Commission confirmed indeed its commitment to improving accessibility in Europe, but expressed some concerns about the way consensus was reached along the process. It now stressed the need to further collaborate with the US, in order to keep consistency of approaches.

The representative from the Commission then outlined the use of standards in policy and legislation with regards to accessibility. She mentioned that the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities sits below the EU Treaties and above secondary legislation in the legal order, and that Member States should promote universal design in standardisation and have several accessibility obligations. She then noted that the revision of the Public Procurement Directives now included mandatory accessibility requirements, that the proposal for a Directive on web-accessibility was to be adopted soon, and that the European Accessibility Act – aimed at improving the Internal Market of accessible goods and services – is to be published in April 2014.

David Capozzi, Executive Director of the US Access Board, joined the meeting via teleconference. He mentioned with regards to EN 301549, that it was largely based on the US 2011 Advanced Notice of Proposed Rule Making which should be revised shortly, The US position is to harmonise accessibility requirements at a global level. He then underlined the future challenges which will need to be faced such as the mechanism to monitor and maintain standards, and the coordination of technical assistance materials.

ANEC asked the US representative about the TTIP and the bilateral/multilateral approach, and was replied that the accessibility dialogue was at the forefront of transatlantic collaboration, and that there was a need to exchange best practices on accessibility regulation.

The meeting participants then discussed the identification of ICT specifications. The public consultation on the first set of recommended technical specifications was positive, thereby confirming the MSP advice. However there was very little feedback. The EC is preparing the formal decision of referencing in the OJ.

Finally, Stefan Nonneman presented the *Independent review of the European Standardisation System*, which was launched in 2013 to comply with the terms of the 2011 Communication on Standardization. The aim of the review is to check whether the system is fit for the future in terms of its effectiveness, inclusiveness and representativeness. It should also evaluate the current ESS governance.

An external contractor - Ernst&Young -was commissioned to carry out the study, which is expected to be ready by September 2014 for the new Commission. Commissioner Tajani will present the final results of the review with a best-practice document, but no proposals will be made to change the Standardisation Regulation. Only non-legislative measures will be put forward. An EC Steering Committee was set up to follow the study and to elaborate further policy.

Switzerland commented on the fast track process of standards' approval in ETSI but not in CEN/CLC. ANEC also commented on the issue of speed arguing that building consensus often takes time and NGOs' contributions could be hampered by accelerating the standards developing process.

ANEC attended the next Multi-stakeholders Platform (MSP) for ICT standardisation meeting held on 22 May 2014 in Brussels (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-031). The policy priorities with respect to the Rolling Plan for ICT Standardisation were discussed. Most of ANEC comments, expressed at the last meeting were taken into account, e.g. on defining criteria about what it an update, as well as the need for clarity about the progress of work. The results of a satisfaction survey were presented. ANEC had expressed some concerns about the way the Rolling Plan had been developed, following which ANEC had been invited to discuss these concerns with DG ENTR and they have been addressed.

The maintenance of the Rolling Plan is done by updating the Addendum and creating a new Annex with the criteria of what constitutes an update (e.g., factual information about standardisation but not new policy priorities). The Addendum should be circulated to the MSP for approval soon.

It was also explained that the Review process of Rolling Plan is a collaborative process where all parties concerned will be involved. It will start with EC input about new policy priorities, MSP members will be asked to comment in order to have a new version of the Rolling Plan in the autumn to be endorsed by the MSP and then formally published by the EC at the end of the year. ANEC also expressed its satisfaction as most of our comments have been taken into account and asked whether the institutional calendar (new European Commission by end of the year) could have an impact on the timeline. The EC did not think it would delay the set timeline. The EC reported about the conference on the Rolling Plan held on 25 March to which ANEC had been invited to speak about smart meters. The event had been a success as many stakeholders expressed their support for the Rolling Plan.

A presentation of the CEN-CENELEC-ETSI White Paper - Recommendations for a Strategy on European Cyber Security Standardisation was given. Industry representatives and fora/consortia members of the MSP expressed their concerns and lack of support of the White Paper as it did not reflect their global needs. EC did not welcome all recommendations of the report. An ad-hoc meeting of the MSP will be organised to discuss the concerns expressed and the way forward.

ANEC gave a presentation on its structure, mission and priorities, which was very well received. ETSI made a remark that ANEC had not contributed enough on M376 and SBS said we should pay more attention about the impact of standards on the final price of products. ANEC replied that as ANEC expert had not been selected as a paid expert in M376, there were limits to what we could do. On the issue of prices, ANEC said that there were other elements than standards impacting on the price and that as consumers we were not told about the companies pricing policies.

ANEC attended the MSP meeting on 2 October 2014 in Brussels when a new submission form to ensure consistency for identification of new technical specification by the MSP was approved. A guidance document for new members of evaluation groups with short overview of criteria and process was also presented. ANEC abstained from the approval of the document as too confusing (several version of the same document were presented). A document on identification

process gave way to a lot of comments and lack of agreement. A new written consultation procedure will be opened for two weeks with a view to adopt the document at the next MSP meeting in December.

The Rolling Plan ICT standardisation maintenance (updating, review, progress tracking) was discussed next. The factual update to be put into an Addendum was published in July 2014.

The Review of the Rolling Plan was about new policy priorities (Active and healthy ageing, advance manufacturing, PSI-Open data-Big Data, Broadband Infrastructure), a preliminary new version incorporating all comment will be available on 3 October. 113 comments received and many wiki exchanges.

ANEC said to be confused about how our comments had been taken into account and that many comments were factual updates which could have been avoided.

A EC workshop on Cybersecurity was held on 4 September 2014 to discuss the role of MSP in cybersecurity standardisation. Clarification of the scope of activity is needed. It was felt that time was not mature for standardisation as more exploratory work was needed. DE suggested that an open workshop on cybersecurity could also be organised to better discuss the role of the MSP. W3C asked to make a distinction between cybersecurity and information security.

ANEC informed about its participation at the IGF on cybersecurity and the need to ensure that consumers aspects are not forgotten. International collaboration was also needed. UK agreed that consumer security and government security were linked and that a general policy framework was missing.

It was decided to set up MSP group to prepare a non-paper on cybersecurity standardisation and a proposal for an open workshop.

IHE profiles for eHealth proposals were supported, with the exception of Germany. They will be referenced in the Official Journal.

The next meetings of the MSP will be held on 4 December 2014, 26 February 2015, and 11 June 2015.

ANEC comments on the European Commission Rolling Plan for ICT Standardisation

In November 2013, ANEC further commented on the Final Draft of the European Commission proposed outline for the Rolling Plan for ICT Standardisation (ANEC-ICT-2013-G-048). We reiterated our general comments we had submitted in July 2013, and included additional comments on specific policy areas.

Regarding the policy area 3.5.4 and more specifically the process for setting up a valid electronic identification, ANEC noted it was key for consumers to be confident that their eID was not set up for someone else and for illicit purposes. Strong consumer participation is therefore needed in the development of the process specified, which must be appropriate from the individual's point of view.

With regards to possible Trust Schemes, and based on research having looked at the UK online Trust services³, ANEC further noted that although trust schemes and consumer reviews were indeed valuable tools often used by consumers, they all operated differently. Therefore for a fair, transparent and accessible web-based trust schemes, there are certain elements that need to be taken into account. Firstly, trust schemes should be built on and supported by a comprehensive code of practice, to be regularly reviewed in order for it to remain relevant and responsive to changing markets and consumer feedback. Moreover, a good trust system should include a commitment to effective internal complaints handling practices, with escalation to independent third party complaints resolution, if needed. It should also include a facility for consumer review, where the feedback systems are open, transparent, not misleading and fair so as to really aid consumer choice. And finally, the scheme provider should commit to a regular assessment of the scheme's performance by the consumer movement, including consumer standards experts and representatives from vulnerable groups who may be especially affected by a code.

ANEC also mentioned in its comments that the key policy area on Radio Frequency Identification should explicitly include the establishment of Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) templates, partly filled out with PIA process documentation, based on the privacy analysis of common aspects applying to an RFID application or sector. These templates could significantly contribute in reducing the burden for the end application operator, responsible for producing the final PIA report. ANEC further underlined the need for the major PIA templates to be developed with relevant consumers' participation, and supported the setting up of a Registration Authority under CEN TC 225 'AIDC Technologies' for RFID Privacy data. The Registration Authority (RA) would constitute a holding point for at least two key types of document i.e. the tag privacy protection capabilities statement for each tag design and the PIA templates aforementioned. In our views, this measure could contribute efficiently to Europe's PIA RFID process, as this central function is a knowledge repository allowing RFID providers to supply once a tag design or PIA filled out template to the RA. All users would then be able to access the relevant information via the RA.

ANEC suggested additionally taking into account in the Key Policy Area of the Internet of Things, two aspects which in our views are important. The first element is the anonymity maintenance with regards to all types of sensors including cameras. Indeed, the processing and analysis of sensing data can yield high levels of identifiability, and we believe there needs to be standardisation work to ensure that acceptable levels of anonymity are maintained when sensing data is processed. This element is also relevant to smart cities (3.4.2) and applies both in public space sensing and monitoring, and also to any sensing in the domestic environment, such as that used to sense power use by smart meters and smart grid technology. The

³ Summary of a Report on the analysis of current practices looking at the UK online Trust Services, and an independent consumer benchmark for Consumer Trust Systems, sponsored by UK's National Consumer Federation

second important aspect to take into account is the activation intrusion control. Indeed IoT capabilities allow automated or human controlled access to devices to take action (activation). An early example of this is Smart Grid. However, the consumer needs to be able to control such activation of devices from 'outside' so as to avoid, for example, that the smart grid does not turn off, outside of the consumer's control, a key piece of domestic equipment that is needed for health reasons.

With regards to ePrivacy, ANEC believes bearing in mind the privacy by design principle, that any equipment with both ICT and external access capabilities that is purchased by, or provided to consumers, needs strong privacy protection capabilities. The Rolling Plan for ICT should bring out this key thread of standardisation explicitly. Moreover, ICT equipment and services that appear in the domestic setting, or that are used for domestic purposes, also need real time privacy control by individuals. Privacy is highly personal and contextual and being able to change your privacy settings as situations change is a key element of e-privacy.

In September 2014, the EC ICT Rolling Plan is being reviewed in order to have a revision available from January 2015. ANEC provided updated comments on the different issues of consumer relevance, spanning from eAccessibility to Internet of Things and Smart Cities. We proposed that a horizontal priority on consumer personal data & privacy protection be introduced (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-051). We also see need for a standardised data protection framework for the development of ICT in line with current and future legislation.

Internet Governance Forum (IGF), 2-5 September 2014, Istanbul

ANEC Senior Manager, Chiara Giovannini, participated in two panel discussions at the [Internet Governance Forum \(IGF\) meeting](#) held on 2-5 September in Istanbul. The meeting was dedicated to "Connecting Continents for Enhanced Multistakeholder Internet Governance".

The first panel, organized by the ITU, discussed how Internet and Information Technologies could contribute to sustainable growth. Examples of how ICT can help in managing crops and water distribution were given. The panel also discussed the potential of ICT in reducing traffic congestion and car pollution. ANEC's presentation focused on our activities in Smart Cities standardisation as an example of the possible contribution of the Internet to sustainability. Although the potential of ICT for sustainable growth was agreed by the panel, some interventions from the audience highlighted the differences between developing and developed countries.

At IGF workshop 49 "Internet standards: implementation & responsibilities: The impact of (non-)adoption of Internet standards on cyber security", panellists agreed that a broad approach is needed for dealing with cybersecurity: technical standards, industry & vendor best practices on one hand and legal & law enforcement frameworks on the other. ANEC spoke about the important role of

consumer protection, with higher protection levels set by default in order to protect vulnerable consumers. This was strongly opposed by a Google representative due to the claimed high costs associated with such an approach.

The Internet Governance Forum decided to ask the United Nations for a renewal of its mandate. The issue of net neutrality provoked a hot debate with little common understanding of the issues reached. Next year's IGF is expected to discuss the issue in more depth. The concept of zero-rating was heavily discussed with divergent perspectives among developing and developed countries. Many workshops and participants, including WS 49 in which ANEC participated, agreed that there was a need for increased trust in cyberspace.

6. EMERGING ISSUES

6.1 ANEC participation in Smart Metering and Smart Grids activities

ANEC Coordinator: Katrin Behnke

European Commission Smart Grid Task Force

ANEC representative: Katrin Behnke

Since 2012, ANEC participates in the European Commission Task Force on Smart Grids (SGTF). The Task Force is meant to advise on policy and regulatory directions at European level and coordinate steps towards the implementation of smart grids and roll out of smart meters across Europe under the Third Energy Package. The Task Force is formed of a Steering Committee and four Expert Groups who jointly develop a common vision for this implementation process and identify regulatory recommendations and key issues that need to be resolved.

ANEC participates in the Task Force Steering Committee to monitor consumer relevant activities of the expert groups.

In its Benchmark report published in 2014, the Commission reported that only half of the Member States which are going ahead with a rollout are planning to deploy smart metering systems that are capable to provide consumers with frequent consumption data readings. These functionalities of a smart meter are however very crucial for consumers to make use of the smart meter systems and to participate actively in the electricity supply market. The active engagement of the consumers will be pivotal in the success of the smart meter deployment.

At the EC conference on the Rolling Plan for ICT Standardisation, ANEC showcased the situation in a presentation on Consumers perspectives on Smart Meter & Smart Grid standards (ANEC-PT-2014-AHSMG-007annex) and participated in a panel to discuss the drawbacks of the smart meter rollout and Mandate M/490.

The Commission together with the SGTF will consider policy options to ensure the functionalities are present in all smart meters in Europe. Given the strong focus of the Commission on consumers, ANEC will continue providing feedback to SGTF and awaits further action from the Commission.

SGTF EG1 – Expert Group on smart grid standardisation

ANEC Representative: John Ketchell

Through our involvement in the Expert Group 1 (EG1), ANEC follows the developments of the ESOs Smart Grid Coordination Group and comments on consumer-relevant issues. The SGCG is meant to execute Mandate M/490 on smart grid standardisation.

A remarkable contribution was including the link of the interface to consumers in the mandate iteration 2013-2014. As the mandate expires by the end of 2014, the SGCG will revise its scope and terms of reference. In future the group aims to continue monitoring the coordination of smart grid standardisation under the new name Smart Energy Coordination Group.

In late spring 2014, the Commission asked the SGCG to make an analysis for further standardisation work in order to include in the AMI an open interface to provide energy management services beyond the utilities, focussing on consumers' needs. As the SGCG concluded there is no need for additional standardisation initiatives since the required standards exist or are under development, the Commission announced it will consider policy measures.

SGTF EG2 – Expert Group on Regulatory Recommendations for Privacy, Data Protection and cyber-security in the Smart Grid Environment

ANEC Representative: Katrin Behnke

Since 2013, ANEC also follows the SGTF Expert Group 2 (EG2) on privacy and data protection in smart grids, which are key consumer issues, and provides input on an ad-hoc basis. Our main contribution in EG2 was on the Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) template, which is an evaluation and decision-making tool for entities planning or executing investments in the smart grid sector. Almost all of our comments (in 2013: ANEC-PT-2013-AHSMG-005; in 2014: ANEC-PT-2014-AHSMG-006), which we sent on the different version, were accepted. The DPIA template has been finalised in March 2014.

CEN/CENELEC/ETSI Smart Grids Coordination Group

The very technical discussions, the diversity of ongoing standardisation activities and the lack of ANEC experts in this field lead to the decision to withdraw from the SGCG. Given the political agenda of the Task Force, an involvement in the European Commission SGTF allows ANEC to have a greater influence on future strategic developments on smart grids.

The SGCG is structured in the following subgroups from which ANEC monitors:

- *Working Group 'Second Set of Standards'*

This WG is tasked with the follow-up of the work programme and second set of standards.

- *Working Group 'Smart Grid Information Security'*

This WG handles security and also privacy. ANEC commented on their interim report (ANEC-PT-2014-AHSMG-004rev3) in spring 2014.

- *Working Group 'Interoperability'*

This WG works on conformance testing, system interoperability testing, and interoperability framework definitions.

- *Working Group 'New applications and methodology'*

This WG follows-up on architecture and use cases, application and refinement of the methodology, and the link with dedicated standardization activities on new applications. In spring 2014, ANEC sent comments on the Intermediate report, Annex B of SGCG WG Methodology (ANEC-PT-2014-AHSMG-011).

The SGCG WGs will revise and disseminate the final reports in autumn 2014, which ANEC plans to comment on should need be.

CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Smart Meter Coordination Group

ANEC Representative: Neil Avery

ANEC is a member of the ESOs Smart Meters Coordination Group (SMCG) set up to execute Mandate M/441 on Measuring Instruments in order to develop standards on an open architecture for utility meters involving communication protocols (smart meters). Smart meters are an important part as they serve as interface between consumers and the smart grid and are therefore of high relevance to ANEC.

In our work, we highlight the potential impacts of smart energy systems on consumers and stress key consumer issues that should be taken into account in the changing energy environment. Several areas of consumer relevance that we believe remain to be tackled relate to ergonomic issues and accessibility/usability of in-home displays as well as the provision of information to the consumer via in-home displays.

In early 2014, ANEC sent comments on the Privacy & Security report (II) (ANEC-PT-2014-AHSMG-002) to include privacy and security issues for consumers in the SMCG.

In 2013, ANEC commented on prEN50491/11 via the SMCG (ANEC-PT-2013-AHSMG-003rev2). The draft standard is developed by CENELEC TC 205 WG 16 and deals with in-home displays. We called for the provision of consumer information to extend the technical requirements to ensure that the standard supports the communication of this information where available. Our comments were re-submitted again in 2014 (ANEC-PT-2013-AHSMG-020rev).

Unfortunately, both the functionalities of smart metering systems and the information which can be communicated to the consumer interface is currently a matter for each Member State to decide. The presence of functionalities is of paramount importance for consumers and ANEC therefore addressed this issue to the European Commission (ANEC-ML-2014-0110 and see above). ANEC will follow up the uptake of our requirements throughout the standardisation process of prEN50491/11. A vote is foreseen in January 2015.

IEC TC 59 WG 15 'Performance of household and similar electrical appliances - Connection of household appliances to smart grids and appliances interaction'

ANEC Representative: Kris Szajdzicki

In 2013, ANEC decided to get involved in IEC TC 59 WG 15 'Performance of household and similar electrical appliances - Connection of household appliances to smart grids and appliances interaction'. The WG is developing a Technical Specification which sets out a reference framework to describe and assess the performance of household and similar electrical appliances when operating under the control of a Customer Energy Manager that may be connected to a home energy management system or accessible to a remote agent. Control over appliances will be an important element in demand response schemes and is therefore of high relevance for consumers. In early 2014, ANEC nominated a representative. The members of IEC TC 59 WG 15 voted for ANEC's liaison in August 2014 and the decision will be approved by the IEC SMB in autumn 2014.

A web-meeting of the ANEC Smart Meters and Smart Grids ad hoc group was held on 1 October 2014 and a presentation about ANEC participation in Smart Metering and Smart Grids activities will be given at the ICT WG meeting on 29 October 2014.

6.2 Ecodesign of ICT products

ANEC/BEUC Ecodesign Project Coordinator: Angeliki Malizou

New service contract for the representation of consumer organisations in the development of Ecodesign and Energy labelling measures

The financial support for the representation of consumer organisations in Ecodesign and Energy labelling was interrupted for approximately 3 months – from September 2013, when the previous service contract reached its end, until 3 December 2013 when the current one entered into force. On 2 July 2013, the European Commission published the contract notice "Support in the preparatory work for ecodesign and energy labelling measures from consumers and environmental NGOs". The application of ANEC, BEUC and their partner Öko-Institut was successful, and the new contract for the representation of consumer organisations in Ecodesign and Energy labelling activities entered into force on 3 December 2014 and will run until December 2016.

Ecodesign Working Plan 2012-2014

In December 2012, the European Commission published the Ecodesign working plan 2012-2014 which we welcomed.

Preparatory study on the Ecodesign Working Plan 2015-2017

According to the Ecodesign Directive, the Commission should establish Working Plans which determine the list of products for which a preparatory study shall be

conducted and implementation measures could be adopted based on the findings of the preparatory study. The first 3 tasks of the study contain an analysis of several product groups such as: hair and hand dryers (blowers for personal care); electric kettles; gym and athletics articles; garden houses; humidifiers and dehumidifiers; imaging equipment; in-house networking equipment; lawn and riding mowers; mobile phones (smartphones); swimming pool heaters, aquarium equipment; domestic kitchen appliances; elevators, escalators and moving walkways; garden houses; greenhouses; hot food presentation and storage equipment; inverters and static converters; patio heaters; tertiary hot beverage equipment; video projectors; water, steam and sand cleaning appliances. The study is going to support the Commission in the selection of the product groups that will be included in the Working Plan for 2015-2017.

The first meeting of the study for the Ecodesign Working Plan 2015-2017 took place on 3 July 2014. ANEC/BEUC Project Coordinator attended this meeting and provided preliminary comments on the first study findings. ANEC and BEUC welcomed the intention of the Commission and the study team to take into account resource efficiency improvement potential, and to not restrict the ranking of products according to energy improvement potential. We note, however, that the study team has very little time to look into numerous product groups. Additionally, and to our disappointment, we see a focus on non-consumer goods. The next meeting of this study will take place on 29 October 2014. The ANEC/BEUC Ecodesign Coordinator is planning to participate.

"Omnibus" study for the review of Regulations and one Directive regarding household washing machines, dishwashers, refrigerators and freezers, combined washer-dryers, lighting products, simple set-top boxes and water pumps

The study *"Omnibus" study for the review of Regulations and one Directive regarding household washing machines, dishwashers, refrigerators and freezers, combined washer-dryers, lighting products, simple set-top boxes and water pumps* commenced in June 2013 and was concluded in March 2014. Aim of the study was to explore the shortcomings and improvement potential of the relevant measures and support the European Commission in the prioritization of their review process. ANEC and BEUC saw very positively that the Commission recognized the potential for non-energy improvements, agreed to take them into account for the goals of prioritization and mandated the study team to also consider resource efficiency aspects of these products groups. For the purposes of the study, a stakeholder meeting took place on 18 November 2014.

The final report of the "Omnibus" study concluded that the following product groups should be considered as high priority for revision studies: lighting products; cold appliances and washing machines (washer-driers could also be included under the same study. Simple set top boxes are identified under "low priority" as the current legislation seems sufficient and their market is declining.

Follow-up of Voluntary Agreements (Guidelines) (Lot 4 Imaging Equipment, Lot 18 Complex Set-Top Boxes, ENTR 3 Game consoles)

ANEC and BEUC have traditionally expressed strong reservations vis-à-vis voluntary agreements (VAs) and self-regulation, in the context of public policy-making in general, and in particular in the area of sustainability. The Ecodesign Directive (2009/125/EC) gives priority to voluntary industry agreements if certain preconditions are met. Two Voluntary Agreements (VAs) have been officially endorsed by the European Commission: one on Complex Set-Top Boxes (CSTB) and the other on imaging equipment.

On 12 June 2014, a consultation forum on voluntary agreements took place in Brussels. The most recent draft guidelines on self-regulatory initiatives under the Ecodesign Directive, as well as three product-specific voluntary initiatives (imaging equipment, game consoles and complex set-top boxes), were discussed. ANEC/BEUC project coordinator participated in the meeting, together with Öko-Institut expert, Corinna Fischer, and ANEC representative, Chris Evans. We noted several positive elements in the latest draft of the guidelines and consider them significantly strengthened.

The Consultation Forum meeting also served as a platform to discuss three product specific voluntary agreements:

- a) the under revision voluntary agreement on imaging equipment
- b) the under revision voluntary agreement on Complex Set-Top Boxes (CSTB)
- c) the proposed voluntary agreement on game consoles

On imaging equipment, ANEC and BEUC raised severe concerns with regards to the level of ambition of the proposed voluntary agreement as well as the governance and verification mechanisms. All concerns raised at the Consultation Forum as well as other technical comments are detailed in our position paper *ANEC/BEUC position on the revision of the Ecodesign voluntary agreement on "Imaging Equipment"*⁴. At the meeting, as well as in the paper, ANEC and BEUC urged the Commission not to move ahead with the endorsement of the voluntary agreement on imaging equipment before the adoption of the guidelines as presented in the latest draft. Otherwise, the possibility for an ambitious voluntary measure would be pushed even further away. At the same time, imaging equipment should be reassessed under the ongoing study on the Ecodesign Working Plan 2015-2017 and the product group should be included in the final Working Plan for regulatory measures. The voluntary agreement could serve as a temporary situation until regulation is adopted. Also, the full inclusion of cartridges and paper in the scope of the voluntary measure should be a prerequisite for its endorsement.

With regards to game consoles, on 8 July 2014, the European Commission informed stakeholders that the proposed Ecodesign voluntary agreement on game consoles had entered inter-service consultation for a period of 10 days, which

⁴ [ANEC/BEUC position on the revision of the Ecodesign voluntary agreement on "Imaging Equipment"](#)

means that this voluntary agreement would potentially be endorsed before an agreement on the horizontal guidelines has been found. Through a letter to the competent Commission DGs, ANEC and BEUC asked the Commission not to endorse any product specific voluntary agreement before these Guidelines are adopted. We also presented arguments that explained why we consider that the proposed industry commitment on game consoles unfit for endorsement. ANEC and BEUC used the example of game consoles to illustrate that the development of voluntary agreements has not proven to be quicker. They underlined that the first proposal for a voluntary agreement on this product group goes back to 2012. More than 1,5 years later, the updated industry proposal still demonstrates a low ambition level.

With regards to Complex Set-Top Boxes (CSTB), the final proposal for a revision of the product groups has not been released yet. The meeting served as an opportunity to discuss the work in progress.

Follow-up of the review process of the Energy Labelling Directive and other possible associated activities under Directive 2009/125/EC

Study on the revision of the Energy Labelling Directive and specific aspects of the Ecodesign Directive

Article 14 of the Energy Labelling Directive (2010/30/EU) requires the Commission to report about the effectiveness of the Directive before 31 December 2014. As far as it concerns the Ecodesign Directive (2009/125/EC), the Commission's 2012 review concluded that specific aspects of the Directive could be reassessed if appropriate in the 2014 review of the Energy Labelling Directive.

In November 2013, ANEC and BEUC submitted responses to the online consultation. A complementary online consultation on use of a correction coefficient, based on the primary energy factor, was launched online on 27 November 2013. ANEC and BEUC responded to this consultation too. On 7 February 2014, the study team released the interim findings⁵ of the evaluation study. On 6 March 2014, ANEC and BEUC provided written comments to the study team focusing on the appropriateness of the EU Energy label, market surveillance, the rule making process, the use of the primary energy factor and the potential expansion of the scope of the Ecodesign Directive. ANEC/BEUC Project Coordinator, together with Michela Vuerich from ANEC, had the chance to repeat these comments at the final meeting under the study which took place on 18 February 2014. The final report⁶ was published in June 2014. To ANEC's and BEUC's satisfaction, the final report acknowledges that "*consumer understanding should be the chief concern for future label revisions*". The study also identifies the need for increased support for the rulemaking process and strengthening market

⁵ [First findings and recommendations Evaluation of the Energy Labelling Directive and specific aspects of the Ecodesign Directive ENER/C3/2012-523](#)

⁶ [Final technical report Evaluation of the Energy Labeling Directive and specific aspects of the Ecodesign Directive ENER/C3/2012-523](#)

surveillance as action points. Contrary to what ANEC, BEUC and other stakeholders have been supporting, the study does not recommend the extension of the Ecodesign Directive to non-energy related products.

ANEC and BEUC had the chance to presents their position on this revision process at a number of events. ANEC Secretary-General, Stephen Russell, was a speaker at the opening session of the International Conference on product policy "*International Trends in Ecodesign & Energy Labelling*" that took place on 20 and 21 February 2014 in Brussels. The theme of the opening conference was "Ecodesign and product labelling – EU and international experiences and challenges". At the same conference, ANEC/BEUC Project coordinator was in a panel on the "Future of the Energy Labelling and the Ecodesign Directives" that took place on 20 February under the same conference.

Additionally, Stephen Russell was a speaker at the IRHMA- the International Roundtable of Household Appliance Manufacturer Associations event that took place on 19 February 2014.

He was also a speaker at the EU Sustainable Energy Week session on "The Way Forward for European Energy Efficient Product Policy" that took place on Tuesday 24 June 2014. Finally, he was a speaker at the Coolproducts event, *EU energy labels - Modernising the success story*, that took place on 25 July 2014 in the context of the EU Sustainable Energy Week.

A presentation about Ecodesign ICT relevant activities will be given at the ICT WG meeting on 29 October 2014.

MarketWatch project

Insufficient market surveillance is one of the main obstacles to the full realisation of energy saving potential of the EU Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Directives. The Marketwatch project, launched in 2013, aims at increasing the involvement of the civil society in market surveillance activities related to Ecodesign and Energy Labelling. The project includes a number of specific activities and operations that civil society organisations will conduct towards this objective. In 2013, ANEC became part of this project with environmental, consumer and energy non-profit organisations in several countries, representing 80 % of EU final energy consumption. The project aims to raise awareness on the importance of market surveillance of Ecodesign and Energy Labelling, and further aims to stimulate increased involvement by civil society organisations on the issue.

In 2014, the project partners performed several shop visits. The Results of the 1st round (12/2013 - 01/2014) show good in-store labelling (77% correct) and poor online labelling (38% correct). A second round of visits is foreseen in Autumn/Winter 2014, to take into account new legislation (e.g. vacuum cleaners) and the experience from the 1st round.

ANEC is also a subcontractor and gives political support to ECOS who is leading a project in response to a DG ENER tender for consumer and environmental NGO representation in Ecodesign relevant standardisation. The goal is however for ECOS to ensure consumer relevant issues are reported to ANEC and consumer interests defended in the Ecodesign standards committees. ANEC makes also its network of consumer experts aware of the developments in the project and encourages their involvement.

6.3 ANEC participation in the Smart & Sustainable Cities and Communities Co-ordination Group

ANEC representative: John Ketchell

CEN and CENELEC identified the need to have specific standards on smart cities. A CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Coordination Group on Smart and Sustainable Cities and Communities (SSCC-CG) was therefore created, and Katrin Behnke attended its first meeting on 11 June 2013, on behalf of the ANEC Smart Meter & Smart Grid Project Team. The issue was further discussed during the last ANEC ICT Working Group meeting on 30 October 2013 (agenda item 8), and it was decided to nominate an ANEC representative to the Group to monitor the activities that may be relevant to consumers. John Ketchell was nominated to the SSCC-CG in February 2014.

ANEC attended the SSCC-CG meeting on 11 March 2014 in Brussels, which was the group's third meeting (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-019). Although the progress has been rather slow, the intention remains to try to complete the Group's report on the smart cities standardisation needs to the CEN and CENELEC BTs and the ETSI Board by the end of 2014.

The Group's Terms of Reference were discussed and approved with amendments for approval to the BTs and ETSI Board, and then endorsed by the CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Joint Presidential Group.

A presentation followed on the ITU-T Focus Group, which is developing 14 Technical Reports in 4 Working Groups. Concerns were expressed about the lack of citizen issues in the presentation, and an apparent lack of relevant participation in the European Innovation Partnership-related activities.

Georg Houben from DG ENER then introduced the European Innovation Partnership (EIP). He outlined the philosophy behind the EIP, and the somewhat complex set of activities linked to it. The EIP had produced a Strategic Implementation Plan, and this was now supplemented by the first draft of an "Operational Implementation Plan", which was sent to the Group. Consumer participation seems somewhat lacking in the Operational Implementation Plan and in response to the ANEC representative's question, Mr Houben said that bodies like ERRIN or Eurocities provided the citizen's view to some extent. Comments are requested by end of March 2014 on the Commission's draft "Operational Implementation Plan".

The SFEM chair, Bernard Gindroz, then reported on the outcome of a Task Group workshop held in January 2014, in effect, continuing a brainstorming about stakeholder categories needing to be involved. He noted that citizens should be “at the heart of” the smart city, and that the Task Group had stated that standards needed to address “the silver economy”. The ANEC representative commented that this was only one aspect of overall accessibility, which was duly noted.

The Coordination Group then discussed the review of progress on the report, but no documents as such were tabled. The Chair and Secretary at first attempted to keep to an original set of proposals for the report, which had been prepared after the first meeting, however several participants noted that this document did not constitute an overall report structure or contents list, and lamented the lack of an overall work plan for the Group, timeframes or task assignment. There was also a discussion to the effect that the report should be explicitly aimed at publication, and not (as Chair and Secretary had envisaged) just a report to the BTs and the ETSI Board for internal purposes. The discussion resulted in the creation of an ad hoc Working Group which aim is to define the report structure and present this to the next meeting. A “drafting process group” convened by the ETSI OCG Chair will prepare a proposed report structure, and another ad hoc Group will develop further the issues about communication/dissemination. The “core material” on standards and use cases will be developed further in a Task Group workshop to be held in Paris in May 2014.

ANEC attended the CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Smart Cities and Communities Coordination Group Task Forces 1 and 3 meeting, held on 26-27 May 2014 in Paris (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-033). This was the third meeting (combined) of Task Forces 1 and 3 established by the Smart Cities Group to try to develop core material for inclusion in the Smart Cities report. However, since the March Plenary, the only documents received relating to this activity had been a request for the submission of “use cases” and a form for submitting them. The meeting looked at the “use case process” designed to elicit specific standards issues needed to be covered. On the morning of the second day, several presentations of specific smart city-related issues were given.

It was agreed to circulate a much simpler and substantially-revised template to cities, both through the CEN and CENELEC members and through local authority associations such as the Covenant of Mayors, as well as on the web, with the objectives both to promote the standards activity and to seek views on standards issues, notably interoperability problems stemming from the need for combined approaches to previously self-standing issues.

The ANEC representative, John Ketchell, agreed to draft short covering notes for sending the revised templates, and make references there to the need for consumer issues to be correctly reflected.

ANEC attended the CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Smart and Sustainable Cities and Communities Coordination Group (SSCC-CG) meeting, held on 3 July 2014 in Brussels (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-040). The Group's discussed its response to a

Commission "Call for Commitment" in respect of the European Innovation Partnership on smart cities. "Calls for commitment" are a new Commission idea being used in connection with European Innovation Partnerships. Although it is non-binding and there is no funding provided, it seems it will influence the research agendas under Horizon 2020, to enable prioritisation of project proposals. CCMC completed a response to the call on behalf of the SSCC-CG, committing to deliver the standards required to smart cities. The Commission received 300 eligible commitments. Those accepted will be grouped in "action clusters".

The CCMC Management expressed concerns about the slow progress of the work on the report, which was supposed to deliver to the BTs/ETSI Board before the end of 2014. The meeting agreed the use case issue was to be seen as something to be carried forward as part of a second phase. It was agreed that the report should be kept as concise and high-level as possible, bearing in mind the need to deliver by the end of the year; more detailed material may however go into annexes.

The meeting considered a proposed revised table of contents for the SSCC-CG report drawn up with support of CCMC and the ANEC representative. This proposal was amended, and where possible at this stage, a list of people who will provide - by mid-September - draft text proposals for individual sections was agreed. A full draft would then be presented to the next meeting. In order to take forward the specific use case/gap analysis scenario, the meeting agreed that the SSCC-CG should propose to the Boards it continue, at least during 2015.

Some formal liaisons were appointed in order to deal with coordination at the international level with IEC, JTC1 and ITU-T. Liaison with ISO could not be agreed on and the decision was postponed pending clarification of the procedures.

ANEC contribution to CEN/CLC/ETSI Smart and sustainable Cities and Communities Coordination Group report

Following the meeting on 3 July, ANEC prepared a draft ANEC contribution to section 3 (new part on consumers) and section 5 (added value of standardisation) of the draft report SSCC CG Draft Overview- 'Draft framework for the report to be produced by the SSCC CG'. ANEC prepared written contributions to section 3 (new part on consumers) (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-047) and section 5 (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-048) (added value of standardisation) of the report.

With respect to Section 3, ANEC stressed that the smart community offers considerable opportunity not only for citizens to have an improved living environment in which they can benefit from effective services, but also for them to have an additional say in matters affecting their daily lives. At the same time, equal treatment for all citizens needs to be ensured, and account needs to be taken

of "big data" risks to their personal information. Therefore, it is important to ensure that transparent information as well as assurance for personal information are provided. In addition, citizens will benefit from support and education for those unable to take immediate and full advantage of smart community living and physical and smart environments that ensures accessibility for older people and those with disabilities.

In our comments on section 5, we made a recommendation for the ESOs to draw up in the first instance a Technical Report to assess smart citizen-related standards requirements, including aspects related to the legal/ethical and accessibility issues, with reference to existing and planned standardization activities.

ANEC comments on the SSCC-CG Operational Implementation Plan

Following the SSCC-CG meeting, ANEC prepared in March 2014 its comments on the Operational Implementation Plan presented by DG ENER (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-022). ANEC underlined the need to ensure that the document reflected the main prerequisites for consumers i.e. regarding the provision of commercial and public services to individuals within a smart city, transparent information about what is being provided, what is the cost, redress procedures/citizen rights, etc. It also needs to reflect the mechanisms to ensure the voice of the individual citizen is heard, and regarding privacy of the individual, the right to k-anonymity, and the security of the raw data. Finally, the document needs to include education and awareness actions targeted at vulnerable categories of consumers in order to avoid the digital divide, and also take into account the accessibility of built and smart environment for people with disabilities and older people.

ANEC also noted the importance to ensure the cross references between the potential actions relating to various Priority Areas of the document to standardisation. We further suggested including the following two additional standardisation actions: 1) the need for a clear and consistent set of terms and definitions relating to the smart cities' issues, including an agreed terminology relating to consumers; and 2) the need for a cross-cutting standard - or at least a Technical Report)- concerning the protection of personal data on individual citizens held by cities and private economic actors in the city context, to supplement the relevant legislative requirements concerning the rights of citizens, for instance regarding "big data".

Lastly, ANEC mentioned in its comments that a draft standardisation request on privacy management was currently under discussion, and that ANEC was currently preparing an overall policy document on data privacy and the consumer.

6.4 ANEC comments on DG Connect Certification Schemes for Cloud Computing Workshop

ANEC submitted comments on the 'Certification Schemes for Cloud Computing' prepared by DG Connect on the occasion of the Workshop organised on 3 April 2014 in Amsterdam (ANEC-ICT-2014-G-027). We firstly noted that both at European and National levels, the discussions on Cloud Computing are mainly carried out as part of a B2B perspective. On that note, ANEC believes the participation in the discussions of consumer representatives, more involved in B2C schemes, should introduce a wider vision on a number of issues of particular concern to consumers such as the protection of personal data, privacy and accessibility.

ANEC further believes that the Executive Summary consists of a good working document with suitable objectives and a good analysis of existing certification schemes. Moreover, we acknowledged the fact that at present "most certification schemes are privately run, with industry bodies being particularly influential", and that there is a necessary link between certification schemes and appropriate standards, noting that "such established standards may be modified in these integrative schemes to make them more relevant to cloud computing".

Regarding the discussions during the workshop, we believe they were constructive and the variety of participants certainly had a positive impact on the workshop's findings. We take note additionally that a number of interventions were on data security and privacy issues which, in our view, could be one of the most difficult subject as far as certification schemes are concerned. Moreover, discussions and findings on transparency and visibility were very interesting from a consumer point of view with the understanding that its interpretation could be slightly different from the B2B and the B2C perspectives.

Finally, ANEC underlined its main interest in the use of standards and of certification schemes that demonstrate conformity to standards. We also seek to influence the development or revision of European legislation related to products and services which is likely to affect the consumer.

Annex 1
ANEC COMMENTS IN THE ICT FIELD ISSUED BETWEEN OCTOBER 2013 AND OCTOBER 2014

1	ANEC comments on FprCEN/TR 16671 Information technology - Authorisation of mobile phones when used as RFID interrogators standard	ANEC-ICT-2013-G-057
2	ANEC comments on FprCEN/TR 16672 Information technology - Privacy capability features of current RFID technologies standard	ANEC-ICT-2013-G-058
3	ANEC comments on FprCEN/TR 16673 Information technology - RFID privacy impact assessment analysis for specific sectors standard	ANEC-ICT-2013-G-059
4	ANEC comments on FprCEN/TR 16674 Information technology - Analysis of privacy impact assessment methodologies relevant to RFID standard	ANEC-ICT-2013-G-060
5	ANEC comments on FDIS of IEC 62368-1 "Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment - Part 1: Safety requirements"	ANEC-ICT-2013-G-062
6	ANEC comments on CM FprEN 62368-1:2013/FprAA:2013 "Audio/video, information and communication technology, Part 1: Safety requirements"	ANEC-ICT-2013-G-063
7	ANEC comments on FV of FprEN 62368-1:2013 "Audio/video, information and communication technology Part 1: Safety requirements"	ANEC-ICT-2013-G-064
8	ANEC comments on draft EN 301 549 "Accessibility requirements suitable for public procurement of ICT products and services in Europe"	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-001
9	ANEC comments on FprTR 101 550 'Documents relevant to EN 301 549 Accessibility requirements suitable for public procurement of ICT products and services in Europe'	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-002

10	ANEC comments on FprTR 101 551 'Guidelines on the use of accessibility award criteria suitable for public procurement of ICT products and services in Europe'	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-003
11	ANEC comments on FprTR 101 552 'Guidance for the application of conformity assessment to accessibility requirements for public procurement of ICT products and services in Europe'	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-004
12	ANEC comments on WD2 of TS on "Personal identification – Biometric application profiles for law enforcement and border control authorities using portable identification systems", CEN TC 224 WG 18 « Interoperability of Biometric recorded data »	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-005
13	ANEC comments on WD2 of TS on "Environmental influence testing methodology for operational deployments of European ABC systems", CEN TC 224 WG 18 « Interoperability of Biometric recorded data »	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-006
14	ANEC's answers to questionnaire of ICT Multi-Stakeholder Platform on preparation of Rolling Plan	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-007
15	ANEC's comments on CEN BT – Draft resolution by correspondence 2014/c011 "CEN/TC 225 'AIDC technologies' - setting up of a Registration Authority in the frame of prEN 16571"	ANEC-ML-2014-0024
16	ANEC comments on Fpr FprEN 60065 FprAA "Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus - Safety requirements"	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-008
17	ANEC comments on FprEN 60065:2013, "Audio, video and similar electronic apparatus - Safety requirements"	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-009
18	ANEC comments on IEC TC108/523/FDIS: IEC 60065 "Audio, video and similar electronic	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-010

	apparatus - Safety requirements"	
19	ANEC comments on M/376 ICT Accessible Procurement toolkit	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-016
20	ANEC Press Release: Switch on to the universal charger!	ANEC-PR-2014-PRL-007
21	ANEC comments on European Commission Standardisation request addressed to the European Standardisation Organisations in support of the implementation of privacy management in the design and development and in the production and service provision processes of security technologies	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-020
22	ANEC preliminary comments on the Operational Implementation Plan Smart Cities	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-022
23	ANEC comments on FprEN 16570 "Information Technology – Notification of RFID – The information sign and additional information to be provided by operators of RFID application system"	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-024
24	ANEC comments on FprEN 16571 "Information technology – RFID privacy impact assessment process"	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-025
25	ANEC comments on FprEN 62368-1:2013/FprAA:2014 "Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment - Part 1: Safety requirements"	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-026
26	ANEC comments on DG Connect Certification Schemes for Cloud Computing Workshop held on 3 April 2014 in Amsterdam	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-027
27	ANEC comments on CEN/CENELEC BTs consultation on Draft Standardization request (mandate) on 'Privacy management in the design and development and in the production and service provision processes of security technologies'	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-030

28	ANEC proposal for IEC 62368-X/Ed1: Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment – Safety –Part X: Remote power feeding	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-036
29	ANEC proposal for IEC 6XXXX/Ed1: Particular safety requirements for equipment to be connected to paired conductor communication networks	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-037
30	ANEC contribution to identification of issues for RED transposition workshop in November 2014	ANEC-ML-2014-0133
31	ANEC comments on IEC TC 108x document on evaluation of common Class I, IEC appliance receptacles for Class II use	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-042
31	ANEC comments on CEN TC 224 (N 2130) Tolerance request prCEN/TS Environmental influence testing methodology for operational deployments of European ABC systems	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-043
33	ANEC comments on CEN TC 224 (N 2131) Tolerance request prCEN/TS Personal identification - Biometric application profiles for law enforcement and border control authorities using portable identification systems	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-044
34	ANEC comments on draft Business Plan of CEN TC 224 "Personal identification and related personal devices with secure element, systems and operations in a multi-sectorial environment"	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-045
35	ANEC contribution for the CEN/CLC/ETSI Smart and Sustainable Cities and Communities –Coordination Group Report (section on consumers/citizens)	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-047
36	ANEC contribution for the CEN/CLC/ETSI Smart and Sustainable Cities and Communities –Coordination Group Report (Section 5 Added value of standardization)	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-048
37	ANEC speaking points for 9th IGF workshop on Internet standards, 4 September 2014, Istanbul, Turkey	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-050
38	ANEC Press Release "New EU logo and standards to help protect consumers privacy"	ANEC-PR-2014-PRL-012
39	ANEC comments on Systematic review of EN 1332-1 (2009) "Identification card systems.	ANEC-ML-2014-0150

	Human-machine interface. Design principles for the user interface"	
40	ANEC comments on Systematic review of EN 1332-2 (1998) "Identification card systems. Man-machine interface. Dimensions and location of a tactile identifier for ID-1 cards"	ANEC-ML-2014-0151
41	ANEC comments on Systematic review of EN 1332-3 (2008) "Identification card systems. Man-machine interface. Keypads"	ANEC-ML-2014-0152
42	ANEC comments on Systematic review - EN 1332-5 (2006) "Identification card systems. Man-machine interface. Raised tactile symbols for differentiation of application on ID-1 cards"	ANEC-ML-2014-0153
43	ANEC comments on European Commission Rolling Plan for ICT standardisation (review)	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-051
44	ANEC comments on CENELEC/BT consultation by correspondence on Draft Standardization request (mandate) on 'Privacy management in the design and development and in the production and service provision processes of security technologies' (BT148/DG9567/DC)	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-052
45	ANEC comments on CEN/BT consultation by correspondence on Draft Standardization request (mandate) on 'Privacy management in the design and development and in the production and service provision processes of security technologies'	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-053
46	ANEC comments on IEC TC108 WG/HBSDT proposals for IEC 62368-1 "Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment - Part 1: Safety requirements"	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-054
47	ANEC comments on IEC TC108 WG/HBSDT proposal for IEC 62368-1 "Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment - Part 1: Safety requirements" regarding acoustics	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-055
48	ANEC comments on IEC TC 108 draft Strategic business Plan Review	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-056
49	Lobbying request to support adoption of standardisation mandate on privacy management in security technologies by EC Committee on Standards	ANEC-ML-2014-0155
50	ANEC comments on Committee of Standards written consultation on Draft Commission Implementing Decision on Standardization	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-057

	request (mandate) on 'Privacy management in the design and development and in the production and service provision processes of security technologies'	
51	ANEC Proposal for IEC 62368-1 ""Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment - Part 1: Safety requirements" Annex G.4.2 [Edition 2], Mains connectors	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-059
52	ANEC comments on new scope of IEC TC 108 : SAFETY OF ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WITHIN THE FIELD OF AUDIO/VIDEO, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-060
53	ANEC comments on 2015 Rolling Plan	ANEC-ICT-2014-G-063

Annex 2**LIST OF ICT RELEVANT MEETINGS ATTENDED BETWEEN OCTOBER 2013
AND OCTOBER 2014**

5 November 2013 London, UK	CENELEC TC 108X WG 3
6-7 November 2013 London, UK	CENELEC TC 108X
11-15 November 2013 Stuttgart, Germany	IEC TC 108 HBSDT, MT1 and MT2
14 November 2013 Brussels, Belgium	M/436 CEN TC 225 ad hoc meeting for prEN 16571
21-22 November 2013 Paris, France	CEN TC 224 ` Personal identification, electronic signature and cards and their related systems and operations' Plenary meeting
22 November 2013 Brussels, Belgium	R&TTE Regulatory Committee meeting (TCAM)
4 December 2013 Brussels, Belgium	CLC TC 106x "Electromagnetic fields in the human environment"
5 December 2013 Brussels, Belgium	6 th meeting of the ICT Standardisation Platform
5-6 December 2013 Paris, France	CEN TC 224 WG 18 'Biometrics'
15-16 January 2014 Amsterdam, Netherlands	Advisory Board meeting of the Stakeholders Acting Together On the Ethical Impact Assessment of Research and Innovation (SATORI) project
24 January 2014	BSI workshop: 'The Internet of Things – if

London, United Kingdom	we don't trust it, will we use it?'
13 February 2014 Brussels, Belgium	7 th meeting of the ICT Multi-Stakeholders Standardisation Platform
17-19 February 2014 Sophia-Antipolis, France	ETSI TC 'Human Factors' 63 rd meeting
21 February 2014 Webconference	Joint Working Group 'eAccessibility under M/376': Toolkit approval meeting
10-11 March 2014 London, United Kingdom	CEN TC 224 WG 6 'User interface'
11 March 2014 Brussels, Belgium	Consumer Safety Network Sub-Group "Safety of Products sold online"
11 March 2014 Brussels, Belgium	Smart & Sustainable Cities and Communities Coordination Group meeting
13-14 March 2014 Darmstadt, Germany	CEN TC 224 WG 18 'Biometrics'
18 March 2014 Madrid, Spain	AP SIS4All User Advisory Board
25 March 2014 Brussels, Belgium	The Rolling Plan for ICT Standardisation Conference 2014
31 March 2014 Paris, France	8 th European eAccessibility Forum
3 April 2014 Amsterdam, Netherlands	DG CONNECT workshop cloud computing certification
10 April 2014 Brussels, Belgium	The European Commission workshop on receiver performance of mobile telephones
29 April 2014 Brussels, Belgium	Interdisciplinary Centre for Law and ICT (ICRI) - iMinds - KU Leuven event on private data protection
5-7 May 2014 San Jose, California, USA	IEEE Symposium on Product Compliance Engineering
12-16 May 2014 San Jose, California, USA	IEC TC 108 HBSDT, MT1 and MT2 meetings

21 May 2014 Brussels, Belgium	'ICT Standards: MSP points the way forward in Europe'
22 May 2014 Brussels, Belgium	8 th meeting of the ICT Multi-Stakeholders Standardisation Platform
26-27 May 2014 Paris, France	CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Smart Cities and Communities Co-ordination Group Task Forces 1 and 3 meeting
2-3 June 2014 Sophia Antipolis, France	ETSI 1st workshop on "The Human side of technology: Human factors in ICT"
3 June 2014 Brussels, Belgium	CEN TC 225 Plenary meeting 'AIDC Technologies'
3-4 June 2014 Sophia Antipolis, France	ETSI TC 'Human Factors' 64 th meeting
11 June 2014 Web meeting	TC 108X WG 3 'Safety of Personal Music Players'
3 July 2014 Brussels, Belgium	CEN-CENELEC-ETSI Smart and Sustainable Cities and Communities Co-ordination Group
11 July 2014 Brussels, Belgium	TCAM Expert Group
15 July 2014 Brussels, Belgium	CEN TC224 WG15 'European Citizen Cards'
1-5 September 2014 Istanbul, Turkey	Internet Governance Forum
8-9 September 2014 Madrid, Spain	CEN TC 224 WG 6 'User Interface'
24 September 2014 Brussels, Belgium	Consumer Safety Network Sub-Group "Safety of Products sold online"
29 September 2014 Brussels, Belgium	Digital Action Day 2014
30 September 2014 Web meeting	TC 108X WG 3 'Safety of Personal Music Players'

2 October 2014 Brussels, Belgium	ICT Multi-Stakeholders Standardisation Platform
8-9 October 2014 Madrid, Spain	CEN TC 224 WG 18 'Biometrics'
20-22 October 2014 Munich, Germany	ETSI TC 64 'Human Factors' 65th meeting
28-29 October 2014 Milton Keynes, UK	ANEC ICT WG meeting