

CEN Reference: BT N 19542  
**Draft BT C053/2026**

CENELEC Reference: BT183/DG19230/DV

## Simultaneous circulation to CEN and CENELEC TECHNICAL BOARDS

<b>BT by correspondence</b>	<b>CENELEC Agenda item:</b>	5.1.5
<b>For decision – IR2 Clause 6.2.3</b>	<b>Issue date:</b>	2026-04-08
	<b>Deadline:</b>	<b>2026-06-30</b>

### SUBJECT

**New CEN-CLC/JTC on ‘Strategic autonomy, sovereignty and resilience’ - Creation**

### BACKGROUND

On 2026-03-27, UNE submitted a proposal to CCMC for the creation of a new Technical Committee on Strategy autonomy, sovereignty and resilience (see Annex 1).

The proposed JTC would be responsible for the standardization of the requirements, criteria and procedures to support European sovereignty by ensuring an independently control of the essential economic, industrial and strategic capacities related to manufacturing. It would cover fields such as raw materials, manufacturing of industrial products, and technology (such digital infrastructure or clean technologies).

The standardization would include the concept of "made-in-Europe criteria" and the requirements to determine "local content" of products. The concept of "sovereignty" is directly related with the European resilience against geopolitical uncertainties or globally disruptive events.

The JTC would cover standardization of the procedures to assess and verify the sovereignty in relation to products will be partially based on IT tools such as the Digital Product Passport, but their development is standardized in other committees.

The proposal for an [Industrial Accelerator Act](#) from March 2026, redefines EU’s industrial strategy by including public procurement requirements and financial mechanisms. It defines criteria related to the ‘Union origin’ for products. The “made in Europe” criteria have been reduced compared to previous drafts, but the concept of “European preference” remains. It specifically addresses several strategic sectors such as steel, aluminium, mortar and concrete (cement), automotive and clean energies. The application of the “made in Europe” requirement should enhance EU commercial and industrial leadership, also helping Europe in the definition of global alliances with positive outcomes for organizations and citizens.

The “made in Europe” concept is also referenced in the proposed Advanced Materials Act or in the Revision of EU rules on textile labelling (which should be published on the second quarter of 2026), and is also linked with the EU rules of origin, under revision.

The application of the “made in Europe” criteria should not create any unnecessary burden for European industry. Therefore, the assessment and verification must be based, where possible,

on existing procedures for the marketing of products, such as the New Legislative Framework (NLF), which is currently under revision.

The “made in Europe” criteria for products should be enforced to ensure fair competition and support economic growth. Market Surveillance Regulation is currently under revision and the development of the verification criteria should consider its practical implementation for market surveillance authorities.

The assessment and verification should also be supported by IT tools such as the Digital Product Passport (DPP) defined in the Batteries Regulation, the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR), and the Construction Products Regulation (CPR). The DPP is also included in the Regulations on toys Safety and in the Regulation for detergents and surfactants.

The proposed JTC should develop horizontal standards to define, assess and verify the “made in Europe” concept, to support EU policies in this field. Product TCs can use these horizontal standards to define the specific requirements (and the meaning) of the “made in Europe” concept within their scope.

The proposed JTC intends to go beyond the “made in Europe” requirements and produce additional standardization documents to support European sovereignty and resilience.

A proposal for the initial work programme of the new CEN-CLC/JTC is also presented in Annex 1.

By BT 006/2020 and D164/004, CEN and CENELEC BTs respectively decided that the following criteria are to be met for creation a CEN-CLC/JTC:

- 12-week consultation by correspondence;
- Vote according to IR2, clause 6.2.3;
- At least 5 countries committed to participate.

Consequently, **Members are requested to state explicitly whether they are committed to participate in the work:**

- in CEN by means of the commenting field provided in the BT-balloting tool;
- in CENELEC by uploading a reply on the Collaboration Platform.

#### CEN

CEN/BT is asked to approve the creation of a new CEN-CLC/JTC following the provisions of IR2 clause 6.2.3 (non-mandated work, weighted).

*Note: Possible votes are ‘Agrees’, ‘Disagrees with comments’ and ‘Abstains’. Any vote indicating ‘Deferring decision’ will be counted as ‘Disagrees with comments’.*

#### CENELEC

CLC/BT is asked to approve the creation of a new CEN-CLC/JTC following the provisions of IR2 clause 6.2.3 (non-mandated work, weighted).

*Note: Possible votes are ‘Agrees’, ‘Disagrees with comments’ and ‘Abstains’. In line with D150/065, at the end of the BT consultation, ‘no reply’ is considered as ‘positive vote’ and any disagreement, considered as ‘negative vote’, should be accompanied by a comment.*

## PROPOSAL(S)

BT,

- having considered the proposal for a new field of technical activity submitted by UNE as included in Annex 1;
- considering that Members of the following countries have expressed commitment to participate: <countries>;
- decided, in line with IR2 clause 6.2.3, to create a new CEN-CLC/JTC xxx with the following preliminary title and scope:

*Title: ‘Strategic autonomy, sovereignty and resilience’*

*Scope: Standardization of the requirements, criteria and procedures to support European sovereignty by ensuring an independently control of the essential economic, industrial and strategic capacities related to manufacturing. It covers fields such as raw materials, manufacturing of industrial products, and technology (such digital infrastructure or clean technologies).*

*The standardization includes the concept of "made-in-Europe criteria" and the requirements to determine "local content" of products. The concept of "sovereignty" is directly related with the European resilience against geopolitical uncertainties or globally disruptive events.*

*The standardization of the procedures to assess and verify the sovereignty in relation to products will be partially based on IT tools such as the Digital Product Passport, but their development is standardized in other committees.*

- allocated the secretariat of CEN-CLC/JTC xxx to UNE;
- asked the new CEN-CLC/JTC xxx to submit its final title and scope for BT approval following its first meeting.

2026-04-03 – NUP



<b>PROPOSAL for a NEW FIELD OF TECHNICAL ACTIVITY</b>	
Date of circulation  2026/xx/xx	<b>CEN/T</b> <b>/ SC N .....</b>  (where appropriate)
Secretariat  <b>UNE</b>	<b>CENELEC/TC / SC (Sec) .....</b>  (where appropriate)
Type of technical body proposed (TC / SC / BTF)	<b>JTC</b>

**IMPORTANT NOTE: Incomplete proposals risk rejection or referral to originator.**

The proposer has considered the guidance given in Annexes 1 and 2 during the preparation

**Proposal (to be completed by the proposer)**

<p><b>Title of the proposed new subject</b></p> <p>Strategic autonomy, sovereignty and resilience</p>
<p><b>Scope statement of the proposed new subject</b></p> <p>Standardization of the requirements, criteria and procedures to support European sovereignty by ensuring an independently control of the essential economic, industrial and strategic capacities related to manufacturing. It covers fields such as raw materials, manufacturing of industrial products, and technology (such digital infrastructure or clean technologies).</p> <p>The standardization includes the concept of "made-in-Europe criteria" and the requirements to determine "local content" of products. The concept of "sovereignty" is directly related with the European resilience against geopolitical uncertainties or globally disruptive events.</p> <p>The standardization of the procedures to assess and verify the sovereignty in relation to products will be partially based on IT tools such as the Digital Product Passport, but their development is standardized in other committees.</p>
<p><b>Purpose and justification for the proposal.</b></p> <p>European organizations have been focused on competitiveness, efficiency and cost reduction to ensure a global leadership in commerce of goods and services, generating important advances for society and maintaining the EU relevance at the global stage. The European standardization system has been a strong support for this European competitiveness and has promoted the global relevance of European industry. However, a more volatile geopolitical context requires considering additional aspects such as security, control, and political independence, to ensure the sovereignty of European countries and prevent foreign dominance in critical sectors such as manufacturing, technology, or energy. The European standardization system must, once again, be a cornerstone of the response to the global challenges our societies are facing.</p> <p>Sovereignty and resilience are built on aspects such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resilience in the supply chains, including not only raw materials, their processing and the manufacturing of a product, but also the reuse at the end of life of products by using "waste" as a source for materials.</li> <li>• Control over the production, including capabilities to maintain (or, when</li> </ul>

relevant, develop) the manufacturing and generation of essential goods.

- Technology and innovation.

President von der Leyen expressed, during her [speech to the European Parliament plenary of 23 October 2025](#), that the "made in Europe" criteria will be included public procurement for certain strategic sectors.

This concept is not recent and was proposed by the European Parliament in 2014 (see [press release from the EP](#)). It can also be found in other documents such as the **Implementation of the Updated New Industrial Strategy for Europe: aligning spending to policy**, from 2022: «The European Parliament, (...) Stresses the need to strengthen 'Made in EU' and accelerate the adoption of Industry 4.0 technologies, particularly by SMEs; calls on the Commission to embed the 'Made in Europe' partnership strongly in the Horizon Europe programme and to do so by fostering SMEs' cooperation with universities and research and technology organisations; emphasises that 'Made in Europe' should stand not only for quality and innovation, but also for highly sustainable and socially fair industrial products, processes and services, and promote the recovery of quality employment and manufacturing opportunities throughout the Union, to support the balanced and sustainable development of all EU regions». As an example of potential implementation, the Industrial Decarbonisation Accelerator Act (IDAA) can be used as a mechanism to boost demand for "made in Europe clean products". The IDAA will be presented in the coming weeks as ['Industrial Accelerator Act' \(IAA\)](#), referring to the 'Made in EU' and probably including a new Basic Requirement for construction products related to the 'origin'. [The Executive Vice-President Stéphane Séjourné recently published a tribune on the topic.](#)

The definition of sovereignty should align with the [Net-Zero Industry Act \(NZIA\)](#), which identifies strategic technologies crucial for Europe's resilience and the upcoming "Industrial Accelerator Act" is setting the main pillars to assure strategic autonomy for key industrial sectors. Therefore, 'Made in Europe' criteria must be designed to support the scalability of these strategic supply chains.

The proposal for an [Industrial Accelerator Act](#), presented on March 2026, redefines EU's industrial strategy by including public procurement requirements and financial mechanisms. It defines criteria related to the 'Union origin' for products. The "made in Europe" criteria have been reduced compared to previous drafts, but the concept of "European preference" remains. It specifically addresses several strategic sectors such as steel, aluminium, mortar and concrete (cement), automotive and clean energies. The application of the "made in Europe" requirement should enhance EU commercial and industrial leadership, also helping Europe in the definition of global alliances with positive outcomes for organizations and citizens.

There are several approaches in trade policies which tackle this topic, such as the Preferential vs Non-Preferential Rules of Origin, but a more comprehensive methodology for strategic sectors should be defined. Furthermore, private procurement can rely on certain scores based on the "made in Europe" criteria, which require standardization at European level.

To implement the "made in Europe" concept, the European Commission is aligning several policy tools, including a **revision of the Public Procurement Directives** (see the [EU have your say portal](#)). The revision should:

- Make public investment more efficient, simplifying procurement procedures, creating a consistent legal framework and improving digitalization.
- Design tools to strengthen economic security, sovereignty and resilience, by introducing Made in Europe criteria, on either a voluntary or a mandatory basis, for strategic sectors.
- Aligning public procurement policy with EU strategic policies and objectives in three main areas: green, social, and innovation.

The "made in Europe" concept is also referenced in the proposed Advanced Materials Act (see the [EU have your say portal](#)) or in the Revision of EU rules on textile labelling (which should be published on the second quarter of 2026), and is also linked with the EU rules of origin, under revision (see the [EU have your say portal](#)).

The application of the "made in Europe" criteria should not create any unnecessary

burden for European industry. Therefore, the assessment and verification must be based, where possible, on existing procedures for the marketing of products, such as the New Legislative Framework (NLF), which is currently under revision (see the [EU have your say portal](#)).

The "made in Europe" criteria for products should be enforced to ensure fair competition and support economic growth. Market Surveillance Regulation is currently under revision (see the [EU have your say portal](#)) and the development of the verification criteria should consider its practical implementation for market surveillance authorities.

The assessment and verification should also be supported by IT tools such as the Digital Product Passport (DPP) defined in the Batteries Regulation, the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR), and the Construction Products Regulation (CPR). The DPP is also included in the Regulations on toys Safety and in the Regulation for detergents and surfactants.

The proposed Technical Committee should develop **horizontal standards to define, assess and verify the "made in Europe" concept, to support EU policies in this field**. Product TCs can use these horizontal standards to define the specific requirements (and the meaning) of the "made in Europe" concept within their scope.

The proposed Technical Committee intends to go beyond the "made in Europe" requirements and produce additional standardization documents to support European sovereignty and resilience.

The proposed Technical Committee should rely, when possible, on available standards published by related committees such as:

- CEN/TC 391 Societal and citizen security
- CEN/TC 438 Additive manufacturing
- CEN/TC 440 Electronic Public Procurement
- CEN/TC-472 Rare Earth Elements
- CEN-CLC/JTC 13 Cybersecurity and data protection
- CEN/CLC/JTC 24 Digital Product Passport - Framework and System
- CLC/TC 65X Industrial-process measurement, control and automation
- ISO/TC 59/SC 20 Resilience of buildings and civil engineering works
- ISO/TC 261 Additive manufacturing
- ISO/TC 262 Risk management
- ISO/TC 276 Biotechnology
- ISO/TC 292 Security and resilience
- ISO/TC 298 Rare earth
- ISO/TC 323 Circular economy
- ISO/PC 348 Sustainable raw materials
- ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 27 Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection

It should also liaise with product- and energy- related committees such as:

- CEN/TC 51 Cement and building limes
- CEN/TC 132 Aluminium and aluminium alloys
- CEN/TC 233 Biotechnology
- CEN/TC 234 Gas infrastructure
- CEN/TC 256 Railway applications
- CEN/TC 350 Sustainability of construction works
- CEN/TC 301 Road vehicles
- CEN/TC 312 Thermal solar systems and components
- CEN/TC 459 Iron and steel

- CEN/TC 477 Sustainable production of mineral and metal raw materials from mining and recycling
- CLC/TC 21X Secondary cells and batteries
- CLC/SR 35 Primary cells and batteries
- CLC/TC 82 Solar photovoltaic energy systems
- CLC/TC 88 Wind energy generation systems
- CLC/TC 117 Solar thermal electric plants
- CEN/CLC/JTC 5 Space
- CEN/CLC/JTC 10 Energy-related products - Material Efficiency Aspects for Ecodesign
- CEN/CLC/JTC 14 Energy management, energy audits, energy savings
- CEN/CLC/JTC 15 Energy measurement plan for organizations
- ISO/TC 22 Road vehicles
- ISO/TC 180 Solar energy
- ISO/TC 345 Specialty metals and minerals
- IEC/TC 21 Secondary cells and batteries
- IEC/TC 35 Primary cells and batteries
- IEC/TC 82 Solar photovoltaic energy systems
- IEC/TC 88 Wind energy generation systems
- IEC/TC 114 Marine energy - Wave, tidal and other water current
- IEC/TC 117 Solar thermal electric plants

**Is the proposed new subject actively, or probably, in support of European legislation or established public policy?**

Yes       No

**If Yes, indicate if the proposal is**

▪ **in relation to EC mandate(s):** .....(which one(s))

▪ **in relation to EC Directive(s)/Regulation(s):**

Proposal for a Regulation on establishing a framework of measures for accelerating industrial capacity and decarbonisation in strategic sectors (**Industrial Accelerator Act**) - COM(2026)100 ([documents of the proposal](#))

▪ **in relation to other legislation or established public policy:** .....(give details)

**Proposed initial programme of work**

- Follow up of the procedure to approve the Industrial Accelerator Act, to define the potential supporting standardization documents.
- A potential first document can be: Framework, criteria and requirements for the assessment and verification of the "made in Europe" concept applicable to manufactured products.

**A statement from the proposer as to how the proposed work may relate to or impact on existing work, especially existing CEN, CENELEC, ISO and IEC deliverables.**

The proposer should explain how the work differs from apparently similar work, or explain how duplication and conflict will be minimized. If seemingly similar or related work is already in the scope of other committees of the organization, or in other organizations, the proposed scope shall distinguish between the proposed work and the other work. The proposer shall indicate whether his or her proposal could be dealt with by widening the scope of an existing committee or by establishing a new committee.)

There is not current committee covering this field of activity. There are many potential international, European and international standards to be used for this purpose. The identification of these documents should be the first task of the committee, together with the analysis of the evolution of the proposal for an Industrial Accelerator Act, in close collaboration with the European Commission.

**A listing of relevant existing documents at the international, regional and national levels.** Any known relevant documents (such as standards and regulations) shall be listed, regardless of their source, and should be accompanied by an indication of their significance.

- Regulation (EU) 2024/1781 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for sustainable products (ESPR)
- Regulation (EU) 2024/3110 on construction products (CPR)
- Public Procurement (2024) Directives (under revision)
- Industrial Accelerator Act (proposal from March 2026). Documents available here: [https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/publications/industrial-accelerator-act\\_en](https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/publications/industrial-accelerator-act_en)
- Advanced Materials Act (under development)

**Known patented items**

Yes      No    If "Yes", see CEN-CENELEC Guide 8 and provide full information in an annex

A simple and concise statement identifying and describing relevant affected stakeholder categories (including small and medium sized enterprises) in particular those who are immediately affected from the proposal (see Annexes 1 and 2) and how they will each benefit from or be impacted by the proposed deliverable(s)

The proposed Committee is related to the following market needs:

- Consumer protection and welfare
- Innovation
- Support European (and national) policies, reducing barriers to trade and enhancing the free movement of goods
- Health/Safety

The proposed Committee is related to the following stakeholder categories:

- Industry and commerce; in particular, manufacturers, distributors, importers and intermediaries.
- Government
- Consumers
- Labour
- Standards application business

**Liaisons:**

**A listing of relevant external European or international organizations or internal parties (other CEN, CENELEC, ETSI, ISO and/or IEC committees) to which a liaison should be established (in the case of ISO and IEC committees via the Vienna or Dresden Agreements).**

**Joint/parallel work:**

**Possible joint/parallel work with:**

- CEN            (please specify committee ID)
- CENELEC (please specify committee ID)
- ISO            (please specify committee ID)
- IEC            (please specify committee ID)
- Other          (please specify)

**Name of the Proposer**

Spanish Association for Standardization (UNE)

**An expression of commitment from the proposer to provide the committee secretariat if the proposal succeeds.**

UNE is committed to provide the Secretariat to support the activities of this Technical Committee.



**Signature of the proposer**

Miguel Angel Aranda Spanish CEN CENELEC Permanent Delegate

**Annex(es) are included with this proposal** (give details)