

## The 8 stages of the EAD development

Stage designation	Who is involved?	Stage description
<p><b>Stage 1</b> ETA request</p>	<p>Manufacturer &amp; responsible TAB (RTAB)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The manufacturer requests a European Technical Assessment (ETA) for a construction product to a competent <a href="#">Technical Assessment Body (TAB)</a> from the EOTA network.</li> <li>• The TAB and the manufacturer sign an agreement of commercial secrecy and confidentiality, if wished for by the manufacturer.</li> <li>• The manufacturer submits a manufacturer's technical file (MTF) with detailed information on the product, its intended use, as well as details of the factory production control the manufacturer intends to apply.</li> <li>• The ETA request is registered with EOTA.</li> </ul> <p>If a new EAD needs to be developed for the ETA or an existing one amended ...</p>
<p><b>Stage 2</b> Consultation of work and assessment programme and contract between TAB and manufacturer</p>	<p>RTAB, EOTA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EOTA launches a consultation among member TABs designated for the relevant product area to form a working group for the EAD development.</li> </ul> <p>The TAB chosen by the manufacturer is automatically the responsible TAB (RTAB) and main drafter. Other TABs designated for the product area can contribute actively to the EAD development process and comment at different stages of the development process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The RTAB and the EOTA working group develop a work and assessment programme. The RTAB ensures that the manufacturer's feedback and wishes are taken into consideration.</li> <li>• The information gathered at this stage – key elements of the working programme, organisation at EOTA level and TABs contributing to the EAD development – are laid down in a contract between the manufacturer and the responsible TAB. This contract is the true starting point of the EAD development procedure.</li> </ul>

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<p><b>Stage 3</b>  <b>Agreed final work programme &amp; information to the European Commission (EC)</b></p>	<p><b>Manufacturer &amp; RTAB &amp; EOTA</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The final work programme is agreed among all competent TABs for the relevant product area(s).</li> <li>• Once it has been agreed and usually no later than three months after the start of this procedure, EOTA informs the European Commission of the work programme, containing the details of the request and the assessment programme to be followed. From that moment on, the development of an EAD in general should not exceed six months until its adoption.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Stage 4</b>  <b>EAD drafting</b></p>	<p><b>Manufacturer &amp; RTAB &amp; EOTA</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The RTAB prepares the draft EAD.</li> <li>▪ TABs designated for the relevant product area(s) are invited to participate in the EAD drafting and provide comments throughout the development.</li> <li>▪ In addition, horizontal or ad hoc project teams may contribute to the development of specific assessment methods or the discussion of assessment approaches where required.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Stage 5</b>  <b>Adoption of draft EAD</b></p>	<p><b>Manufacturer &amp; RTAB &amp; EOTA</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The draft EAD is adopted by EOTA after a first consultation with the European Commission services, their Technical Consultant (EC consultant) and the manufacturer.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Stage 6</b>  <b>Extensions and delays for the finalisation of EU legislative procedures, where relevant</b></p>	<p><b>European Commission, Standing Committee on Construction (SCC), Council, European Parliament</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The timeframe given in the Construction Products Regulation (CPR) for the development of an EAD is 9 months. However, delays cannot always be avoided.</li> <li>▪ Recognised reasons for possible delays include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consultation of Member States on delegated acts for AVCP decisions and publication</li> <li>- Consultation of Member States on agreements on classes of performances or threshold levels and respective agreements</li> <li>- Need to develop a new test method</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ If the development process is delayed, the applicant will be informed as soon as possible. Your TAB may also be able to tell you in advance whether delays are likely to occur.</li> </ul>

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<p><b>Stage 7</b> EAD adoption</p>	<p>EOTA &amp; European Commission</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The final EAD is agreed in the responsible EOTA working group. The responsible TAB then formally submits it to the manufacturer for final comments.</li> <li>■ Finally, the draft is adopted by EOTA's Technical Board and submitted for official observations to the European Commission (EC).</li> <li>■ If no comments are received within 15 working days or once the comments received have been handled, the EAD is considered adopted by EC.</li> <li>■ This version called Adopted EAD forms the basis for the drafting the ETA.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Stage 8</b> Issuing of ETA and publication of reference of final EAD in Official Journal of the European Union</p>	<p>RTAB &amp; EOTA &amp; European Commission</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The RTAB issues your ETA after consultation of all TABs designated for the relevant product areas.</li> <li>■ The responsible TAB together with the EOTA working group has the possibility to adjust the EAD once more based on the experience gained.</li> <li>■ The final version is then formally adopted as Final EAD by EOTA</li> <li>■ This final EAD version is then submitted to the European Commission for publication of its reference in the Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU)</li> </ul> <p>The EAD is disclosed by EOTA, announcing the EAD number and title as 'pending for OJEU citation' on EOTA's website.</p>