**Annex 1: Recommendations for drafing and editing**

**A-Deviation Templates Proposal**

**It is strongly recommended (for drafters) that one of the two following formats be used**

1. If concrete clauses are involved or the justification is a group of simple paragraphs (without tables or figures), the table format Clause-Deviation is to be used

Note:

* This format must be a table (with no border), not texts with tabs
* Clause is the clause number in the standard, not in the national regulation, detailed information like table 3, figure 2, is supposed to be explained in the Deviation, not in Clause column.
* Clauses can be grouped as a list of clauses separated by'; '
* Country names may be grouped as a list separated by ";"
* If no detail clauses involved, use "General";

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Clause | Deviation |
| <clause-numbers> or empty if general | <country> |
| Xxxx |
| <clause-numbers> or empty if general | <country> |
| Xxxx |

The follow table shows an example (example 1):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Clause** | **Deviation** |
| General | France |
| Initial and periodic verifications are requested and defined by law: "décret n°2010-1016 du 30 août 2010" and "arrêté du 26 décembre 2011" |
| 6.4.4.5 | Austria |
| Electrotechnical Ordinance 2002 – Federal gazette Part II No. 222/2002 amended by Electrotechnical Ordinance 2002/A1 – Federal gazette Part II No. 33/2006 amended by Electrotechnical Ordinance 2002/A2 – Federal gazette Part II No. 223/2010:In Austria, Annexes E, F and G are replaced by amended national annexes with a required national minimum. |
| 6.4.4.5;6.5.3.6 | Estonia |
| Regulation of the Estonian Minister of Economic Affairs and Communications, No 86, 03 July 2015, "Electrical installations with an auditing obligation and requirements for audit and the presentation of its results", Paragraph 8:In Estonia, required national minimum data concerning electrical installation and results of verification shall be entered to national electronic database. |
| 6.3.2.1; 7.3.3; 7.3.7.3 | United Kingdom; Ireland |
| Regarding the descriptions provided in the following chapters, other solutions are permitted for trains captive to the networks in the United Kingdom and Ireland:6.3.2.1 Identification by shape7.3.3 Allocation to hands7.3.7.3 Driver's traction and brake control |
| These deviating solutions are permitted only for the internal traffic within the United Kingdom and Ireland.It is permitted to increase the brake demand by pushing the lever away from the driver and for the emergency brake position to be furthest from the driver. |

B. If there is no detailed clauses for all countries and the deviation text is complicated, normal paragraphs with tables/figures can be used instead of a table in format A . Paragraphs should be separated clearly by the countries (or list of countries separated by "; ") as subsection headings. See example 2.

Note:

* If Tables and/or Figures are to be included in the justifications, there must be a Table title and/or Figure title for each of them.

Example 2:

**A.1 Italy**

According to the Italian legislation relating to safety and health in working places — Law Decree n. 81 dated 9 April 2008, art. 113. — ladders described in the revision of EN 131‑2 are allowed in Italy only if complying with the following requirements:

1) Ladders shall be also fitted with:

a) anti-slippage devices at the bottom stiles ends;

b) holding hooks or anti-slippage supports to the top ends, when necessary to assure the ladders stability; in accordance with DPR 547/55, clause 18.

2) For use of sectional ladders assembling two or more elements fitted together (Italian type or similar), besides what is already stated in a) of clause 18, the following requirements have also to be met:

a) the length of the ladder made ready for use shall not be more than 15 m, except in case of particular needs, in which case the top ends of stiles shall be secured to fixed parts;

b) ladders made ready for use longer than 8 m shall be fitted with a length breaker to reduce the deflection in accordance with DPR 547/55, clause 20.

3) Standing ladders shall not be longer than 5 m in accordance to DPR 547/55, clause 20.

4) Rungs (in case of wooden ladders) shall not present knots and shall be fixed end to the stiles, which have to be held by means of iron tie rods applied under the two end rungs; ladders longer than 4 m shall also present an intermediate tie rod in accordance with DPR 164/56, clause 8.

**A.2 The Netherlands**

A-deviation in order to reflect the Dutch legal requirement regarding the following points:

— Strength test of leaning ladder (EN 131-2:2010, 5.2)

— Test on handrails (scope EN 131-1, scope EN 131-2 and EN 131-2:2010, 5.12)

— Torsion on ladder length (EN 131-2:2010, 5.15)

In the Netherlands all ladders and step ladders for both the consumer market and the professional market have to fulfil the requirements of the Besluit Draagbaar Klimmaterieel (law on portable climbing equipment), which is part of the Dutch "Warenwert" (law for goods).

On top of that products for the professional market have to fulfill the requirements of the NEN 2484 as is mentioned in the "Arbobeleidsregels", that are part of the Dutch Arbowet (law for labour conditions).

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**A.3 United Kingdom; Ireland**

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**Exceptions**

However, it could happen that for certain standards, a mixed situation happens. For some countries, simple deviation texts apply for concrete clauses; for other countries, complex texts apply for general cases. In such case, the deviation texts are organised by countries, some countries may use tables (in such case, no country is needed to be mentioned in the table as it is mentioned in the heading), the other use paragraph.

**A.1 country\_1**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Clause | Deviation |
| <clause-numbers>  | Xxxx |
| <clause-numbers>  | xxxx |

**A.2 country\_2**

Complex paragraphs …

**Final Note**: It is forbidden for a single country using both template in one document