

Making the railway system  
work better for society.

# Annex III bis: Referential Compliance Audit

## *NSA Monitoring*

This document is the reference document to be used to perform a compliance audit.

## 1. Method

To evaluate the capacity and the effectiveness of the NSA to perform and to take decisions, the audit team assesses whether the requirements listed below are met or not and whether the extent of deviation from the expected level constitutes a minor or a major deficiency<sup>1</sup>. The audit team considers the context of the audited NSA, the outputs of the NSA activities (e.g. issued safety certificates and authorisations, supervision activities performed, etc.) and how the NSA is organised to ensure its “*performance and decision-making*” (Art. 33 of Regulation 2016/796). Documented evidence will be examined.

Below, the proposed list covers only the EU legislation currently in force. ERA will alter this referential in the future to reflect the changing legislative base over the next few years.<sup>2</sup> The list will be updated at regular intervals as the legal base changes over the next few years. In order to avoid any gap in the applied referential, references to the legal texts shall be considered as dynamic<sup>3</sup>.

In some cases, the legal requirement is addressed to the Member States and not to the NSA. These are nevertheless mentioned when the provision has an important impact on the NSA. (For example, the Member State shall establish a NSA). The table below should not be read as granting additional responsibilities to NSA compared to those of the EU legal framework.

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<sup>1</sup> See Evaluation procedure for the NSA monitoring activity, point 3.12.

<sup>2</sup> The first review of the document will take place in January 2019 and be completed in time for the entry into force of the 4<sup>th</sup> RP on 16th June 2019. This timing has been selected because from 16th December 2018 it will be clear which Member States will operate under the existing Railway Safety Directive and Interoperability Directive until 15th June 2020 and which will not, since Member States have to notify the Commission of their desire to delay transposition to the later date six months before the initial deadline for it. It will therefore become clear to Member States at this point, which legal provisions ERA will monitor compliance with at which point in time in the period from 16<sup>th</sup> June 2019 to 16<sup>th</sup> June 2020 after which monitoring will be carried out under the 4<sup>th</sup> Railway Package requirements.

There will be some safety certificates which have been granted by an NSA before transposition of the new Directive has taken place which will expire afterwards. In such situations for the purposes of Monitoring Supervision ERA will take into account that the legal framework under which Supervision takes place until the expiration of such certificates will be that of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Railway Package and its associated regulations. In the most extreme case this means that a Certificate granted on 15<sup>th</sup> June 2020 for 5 years would not expire until 15<sup>th</sup> June 2025. During this period Supervision will need to be carried out under the arrangements set out in the CSM 1077/2010 and against the Conformity Assessment Criteria set out in 1158/2010.

<sup>3</sup> This means that if the EU legal framework is updated, the reference shall be read as modified.

Complete texts are not quoted due to lack of space, only key provisions are listed.

The referential is organised by thematic set of criteria:

- General – NSA organisation
- NSA reporting
- NSA tasks on safety certification and safety authorisation
- NSA tasks on authorisation to place in service
- NSA tasks on supervision
- NSA task on development of the regulatory framework
- NSA tasks on risk assessment
- NSA tasks on train drivers directive

2. Detailed set of criteria

EU legal framework for organisation	Legal requirements			
	RSD 2004/49/EC Article 16 (1) and (2)	RSD 2004/49/EC Article 16 (1) and (3) and Article 17(1)	RSD 2004/49/EC Article 17	RSD 2004/49/EC Article 17 (4)
	<b>The NSA is established and is organised in order to deliver its tasks</b>	<b>The NSA is independent</b>	<b>The NSA takes decisions in line with decision making principles</b>	<b>The NSA coordinates and cooperates</b>
<b>Criteria</b>	<p>1 Resources (staff and financial) are allocated to the tasks specified in Article 16 (2).</p> <p>2. Responsibilities for managing the tasks are in place as specified in Article 16 (2).</p> <p>3. Staff are allocated to specific tasks specified in Article 16 (2) and trained and managed.</p> <p>4. There is guidance for staff on the delivery of</p>	<p>1. The NSA is independent in its organization, legal structure and decision making from any railway undertaking, infrastructure manager, applicant and procurement entity.</p> <p>2. The independence of the NSA organisation and the NSA staff towards the industry is ensured (sufficient resources, absence of conflict of interest, internal process).</p>	<p>1. The NSA carries out its tasks in an open, non-discriminatory and transparent way.</p> <p>2. The NSA decisions and actions are continuously verified, monitored and reviewed to ensure that they remain open and transparent, and are applied in a non-discriminatory way.</p> <p>3. The NSA allows all parties to be heard and it gives reasons for its decisions.</p> <p>4. The legislation (or process) ensures that all parties can be</p>	<p>1. The NSA conducts an active exchange of views and experience for the purpose of harmonizing their decision-making criteria with relevant parties. For example, the NSA can show its active involvement in the NSA Network or it can show that it shares urgent safety-relevant information with relevant parties.</p> <p>2. The NSA can show how this helps with the harmonisation of their decision making</p>

	<p>the tasks as specified in Article 16 (2).</p> <p>5. The NSA has staff processes to manage competences needed in order to undertake the tasks specified in Article 16 (2).</p> <p>6. NSA has processes for its tasks as specified in Article 16 (2).</p>	<p>3. Staff are aware of and follow the requirements. Conflict of interests are identified and dealt with.</p> <p>4. The legislation is consistently applied, monitored and reviewed to ensure it meets the requirements. In cases where it is not applied, appropriate action is taken by the MS.</p> <p>5. NSA tasks listed under Article 16 (2) of the Railway Safety Directive are not transferred or subcontracted. If technical assistance is requested from the RU, IM or procurement authority, the NSA needs to show that this does not affect its independence; and the assistance does not involve making any decisions on behalf of the NSA.</p>	<p>heard and that the NSA gives reasons for its decisions is continually monitored and reviewed to ensure that it meets the requirements.</p> <p>5. Staff are aware of and follow the requirements in relation to ensure that decisions are open, transparent and applied in a non-discriminatory way.</p> <p>6. The NSA responds promptly to all requests and information from the RU/IM without delay and adopts all decisions within four months after all requested information has been provided. This is monitored and reviewed to ensure it is correctly applied and meets the requirements.</p> <p>7. The NSA communicates its requests for information without delay and adopts all decisions within four months after all requested information has been provided. This is monitored and reviewed to ensure that it is correctly applied and it meets the requirements.</p> <p>8. Applicants are given enough help and guidance in order for</p>	<p>process. This is monitored and reviewed to ensure that it is correctly applied and meets the requirements.</p>
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			<p>them to know what is expected from them.</p> <p>9. The NSA publishes any necessary information for the RU/IM/ECM/training centers on how it carries out its activities.</p> <p>10. RUs/IMs/ECM/training centers informed as early as possible about any problem or deficiencies.</p> <p>11. Where appropriate (if it is in the NSA tasks, depending on the national legal framework), in the process of developing the regulatory framework, the NSA consults all persons involved and interested parties, including RU, IM manufactures and maintenance providers, users and staff representatives.</p> <p>12. The NSA is free to carry out all inspections and investigations that are needed for the accomplishment of its tasks and it is granted access to all relevant documents and to premises, installations and equipment of IMS and RUs.</p> <p>13. There are means for applicants to appeal against any decision made by the NSA and</p>	
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			this is communicated to the IM/RU/ECM/ training centers.	
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EU legal framework for NSA reporting	Legal requirements			
	RSD 2004/49/EC Article 16 (1) and (2)	RSD 2004/49/EC Article 16 (1) and (3) and Article 17(1)	RSD 2004/49/EC Article 17	RSD 2004/49/EC Article 17 (4)
	<b>Reporting CSIs</b>	<b>Production and delivery of the Annual Report</b>	<b>Reporting on the application of the CSM for Monitoring</b>	<b>Reporting on the CSM for Risk Evaluation and Assessment</b>
<b>Criteria</b>	<p>1. CSIs are collected in the Member State by the NSA.</p> <p>2. The definitions used for the CSIs are consistent with the ones stated in the Annex I of the Directive 2004/49/EC.</p> <p>3. The operational scope of the CSIs refers to train operations and shunting.</p> <p>4. The year N report includes data from year N-1.</p>	<p>1. The NSA is regularly producing and delivering the annual report.</p> <p>2. The Annual report includes information on the development of railway safety, including an aggregation at Member State level of the CSIs laid down in Annex I of the Directive 2004/49/EC.</p> <p>3. The annual report includes information on important changes in legislation and regulation concerning railway safety (if any).</p>	<p>1. The NSA reports on the application of CSM for Monitoring by the railway undertakings, infrastructure managers, and as far as it is aware of it, by the entities in charge of maintenance in accordance with Article 18 (Annual reports) of Directive 2004/49/EC.</p>	<p>1. Each national safety authority shall, in its annual safety report referred to in Article 18 of Directive 2004/49/EC, report on the experience of the proposers with the application of this Regulation, and, where appropriate, its own experience.</p>

		<p>4. The annual report includes information on the development of safety certification and safety authorisation.</p> <p>5. The annual report includes information on results of and experience relating to the supervision of infrastructure managers and railway undertakings;</p> <p>6. The annual report includes information on the derogations (if any) that have been decided in accordance with Article 14a (8) of the Directive 2004/49/EC (Alternative measures to certify ECMs).</p>		
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EU legal framework for Safety Certification and Safety authorisation	Legal requirements				
	<p>RSD Article 10, 11, 12 (1) – request for information Article 12(2)</p> <p>EC Regulation 1158/2010 &amp; 1169/2010</p> <p>Article 1</p> <p>Annex 1</p> <p>1 (a) – Setting up and reviewing the assessment process</p> <p>1(d)–Timing of the assessment</p> <p>EC Regulation 653/2007</p>	<p>RSD Article 12 (1) – request for information</p> <p>EC Regulation 1158/2010 &amp; 1169/2010</p> <p>Annex 1</p> <p>1 (a) – Setting up and reviewing the assessment process</p> <p>1 (d) – Timing of the assessment</p> <p>2 – Compliance with EC Regulation 653/2007 is assessed</p> <p>3 – Assessment of the summary of the SMS system</p>	<p>RSD Article 16 (1) – request for information</p> <p>RSD Article 17 (3) – judicial review</p> <p>EC Regulation 1158/2010 &amp; 1169/2010</p> <p>Article 1 (a)</p> <p>Annex 1</p> <p>1 (a) – setting up and reviewing the assessment process</p> <p>1 (d) – Timing of the assessment</p> <p>3 – Assessment of the summary of the SMS system</p> <p>6 – Assessment of Part A and B together</p> <p>8 – Assessment of Part B apply to the RUs/IMs ability to comply with the requirements needed to operate on a specific network</p>	<p>RSD Article 10 (3) – type and extent on certificate</p> <p>RSD Article 10 (5) – ≤ up to 5 years validity</p> <p>RSD Articles 10 (6) &amp; 11 (3) – Agency informed</p> <p>RSD Article 12 (1) – deadline of 4 months</p> <p>EC Regulation 1158/2010 &amp; 1169/2010</p> <p>Annex 1</p> <p>1 (a) – Setting up and reviewing the assessment process</p> <p>1 (d) – Timing of the assessment</p> <p>1 (e) – Decision making during the assessment</p> <p>4</p> <p>5 Queries or non-compliances</p> <p>Annex IV EC Regulation 1158/2010</p> <p>EC Regulation 653/2007 Article 4 (number)</p> <p>EC Regulation 653/2007 Article 6 (replaced)</p>	<p>RSD Article 18 (c )</p>

	<b>General</b>	<b>Initial assessment of the application for deciding on the sufficiency and quality of the application</b>	<b>Formal assessment of the application for a SC or SA</b>	<b>Recording and confirmation of the final decision and links to supervision</b>	<b>Annual Report</b>
<b>Criteria</b>	<p>1. The NSA has a process for the scrutiny of Safety Certificate and Safety Authorisation applications against the Criteria set out in Annex II and III of the relevant CSMs.</p> <p>2. The NSA checks its own performance for the process in 1 above.</p> <p>3. The NSA process referred to in 1 above is periodically reviewed.</p> <p>4. The process in 1 above is appropriate to the risks, character and extent of the operations of individual applicants.</p> <p>5. The process in 1 above based on the overall ability of the</p>	<p>1. The process for the scrutiny of Safety Certificate and Safety Authorisation applications is capable of being completed within the timescale set out in Article 12(1) of Directive 2004/49/EC.</p> <p>2. Is the assessment process undertaken by the NSA at the management system level and process driven.</p> <p>3. The NSA has a procedure to assess whether the applicants summary of their Safety Management System allows an initial judgement on its quality.</p> <p>4. The NSA as a result of applying the</p>	<p>1. The NSA conducts a formal assessment of the compliance of the applicants Safety Management System with each assessment Criterion.</p> <p>2. For applications for Part A and Part B Certificates submitted together the NSA ensures that the Part A Certificate is granted first or both Part A and Part B are granted together.</p> <p>3. For Part B Certificate applications submitted on their own the NSA assessment is limited to the Criteria set out in Annex III of EU 1158/2010.</p> <p>4. The NSA has process for cooperating where necessary with relevant NSAs to ensure</p>	<p>1. The NSA has a process for recording final decisions against each criteria and where necessary the reasons for rejection of an application.</p> <p>2. Decisions on whether to accept or reject applications are based on the evidence provided by the applicant against each of the Criteria set out in EU1158/2010 Annex II and III and EU1169/2010 Annex II.</p> <p>3. The process used by the NSA refers to compliance with the requirements of Annex IV in supervising an applicant after the award of a Safety Certificate or Safety Authorisation.</p>	<p>1. The NSA Annual Report contains information on the development of Safety Certification and Safety Authorisation.</p>

	<p>applicant to operate safely as described in its SMS.</p> <p>6. Safety Certificates are issued in accordance with the format laid down in Regulation (EC) No 653/2007.</p>	<p>procedure in 3 above seeks additional information which it deems reasonably necessary from the applicant.</p>	<p>compliance with Part B criteria where this is relevant.</p> <p>5. The NSA process allows applicants to provide evidence of conformity through compliance with relevant certification schemes established under Union legislation where this is relevant.</p>		
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EU legal framework for authorisation to place into service	Legal requirements					
	IOD 2008/57/EC Article 20	IOD 2008/57/EC Articles 15 and 16	IOD 2008/57/EC Articles 15, 16 and 17	IOD 2008/57/EC Articles 15, 16, 17 and 19	IOD 2008/57/EC Articles 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26	IOD 2008/57/EC Article 15 and 16 EC Regulation 1077/2012 Articles 5, 8 and Annex
	<b>Identification of rules</b> - Decision on new authorization - Derogation from the TSI	<b>Receive complete application from the applicant for an authorisation to place into service</b>	<b>Screen of application for authorisation</b>	<b>Authorisation to place into service</b>	<b>Additional authorisations to place vehicles into service (Where this is required by the MS)</b>	<b>Recording and confirmation to the applicant of the final decision on authorisation to place into service</b>
<b>Criteria</b>	1. NSA has criteria for deciding what an upgrade is or renewal of a vehicle/subsystem and this is followed by the NSA. 2. NSA has put in place the process for derogation from the TSIs.	1. NSA has established clear deadline for authorization which are proportionate to the activity. 2. Acknowledgement is given to the applicant of the receipt of the complete application 3. NSA has and applies criteria for	1. NSA undertakes a screen of the application, including checking that the completeness of the application as per the agreed scope (technical file and the Declarations of verification against TSIs & NNTRs from the applicant). 2. NSA checks that there is evidence that the relevant	1. NSA reviews documentation for authorisation. 2. The NSA informs the Member State of any non-compliances with essential requirements so that the Member State can alert the Commission if further checks are required. 3. NSA makes proportionate	1. There are notified national rules that apply to additional authorisation and the NSA uses them. 2. NSA reviews the file submitted by the applicant. Limited to the requirements in Article 23 for TSI conform vehicles and Article 25 for non-TSI conform vehicles. 3. The 2 month for TSI conform vehicles and 4 months for	1. NSA checks the vehicle has been notified to the NVR and that sub-systems declarations and EC constituents are present in ERADIS. 2. Issues which are relevant for supervision activities are identified and communicated.

		<p>differentiating between subsystems, first authorisations for TSI conform vehicles, first authorisations for non-TSI conform vehicles, additional authorisations for TSI conform vehicles &amp; additional authorisations for non-TSI conform vehicles, authorisation of a vehicle conforming to an authorised vehicle type, renewal of a vehicle type authorisation.</p>	<p>TSIs, NNTRs have been identified and complied with, taking into account any derogations granted by the Member State.</p>	<p>decisions when reviewing the application.                  4. Sufficient evidence (completeness) has been presented to demonstrate the project subsystem complies with the relevant TSIs and NNTRs.</p>	<p>non-TSI conform vehicles deadline is applied and monitored.                  4. NSA co-operates with other NSAs on the authorisation of the vehicle where that vehicle may operate.                  5. For TSI conform vehicles there is evidence that this is restricted to technical compatibility and notified national rules applicable to specific cases and open points duly identified in the relevant TSIs. Any additional verification relates only to Group B or C rules published in the Agency's reference document that are related to compatibility with the network.</p>	
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					<p>6. For non TSI conform vehicles there is evidence that the NSA has clear and proportionate decision making criteria for determining that the previous documentary and technical evidence related to the first authorisation is not sufficient for the placing into service on the new network because the NSA can demonstrate the existence of a substantial safety risk. This cannot relate to any Group A rule published in the Agency's reference document. Any additional verification relates only to Group B or C rules published in the reference document that are related to compatibility with the network.</p>	
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					7. NSA has to document how it arrives at its final decision and to inform the applicant.	
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EU Legal framework for NSA supervision	Legal requirements								
	RSD Article 16 (2) (e) and (f) RSD Article 25 (2) and (3) EC Regulation 1077/2012 Article 3 and Annex	RSD Article 16(2) (e) and (f) and Article 21 (1) EC Regulation 1077/2012 Articles 4 , 7 and Annex	RSD Article 16 (2) (e) and (f) EC Regulation 1077/2012 Article 3 and Annex	RSD Article 16 (2) (e) and (f) EC Regulation 1077/2012 Article 3 and Annex	RSD Article 16 (2) (e) and (f) EC Regulation 1077/2012 Article 5, 8 and Annex	RSD Article 16(1) EC Regulation 1077/2012 Article 6,	RSD Article 16 (2) (e) and (f) Article 17 (1) and (3) EC Regulation 1077/2012 Article 7	RSD Article 17(4) EC Regulation 1077/2012 Article 8,	RSD Article 18 (d)
	<b>Supervision Strategy and Plan</b>	<b>Communicating and delivering the plan</b>	<b>Outcomes of the supervision plan</b>	<b>Reviewing supervision activities</b>	<b>Linking supervision plan to the reassessment</b>	<b>Competence</b>	<b>Decision Making</b>	<b>Coordination and Cooperation</b>	<b>Annual Report</b>
Criteria	1. There is a Supervision Strategy and Plan which follows the structure of the Annex to the CSM. 2. The Strategy and Plan is understood by the Railway Undertakings	1. The NSA has adopted Supervision techniques. 2. The NSA checks the effectiveness of the SMS as a whole 3. The NSA checks the effectiveness of individual	1. The NSA collects and uses data gained from the outcomes of Supervision. 2. The NSA communicates the Supervision Strategy and Plan to	1. The NSA regularly reviews its Supervision Strategy and Plan. 2. The NSA takes into account information from Supervision when	1. The NSA uses information from Safety Certificate or Safety Authorisation renewal applications to inform its Supervision activities.	1. The NSA employs competent people to carry out Supervision Activities. 2. The NSA has a system in place to ensure that staff	1. The NSA has decision making criteria in place for how it monitors and, promotes the safety regulation framework.	1. Where cross-border activities take place the NSA coordinates Supervision activities with the relevant NSAs. 2. The NSA has	1. The NSA reports the result of and experience relating to the Supervision of Railway Undertakings and Infrastructure Managers in its Annual Report

	<p>and Infrastructure Managers.</p> <p>3. The Strategy and Plan explains how the NSA identifies and targets its activities at the areas of greatest risk.</p> <p>4. The NSA ensures that safety recommendations issued by the NIB are taken into consideration and where appropriate acted upon. The NSA reports back at least annually to the NIB on measures that are taken or planned as a consequence of the recommendation.</p>	<p>or partial elements of the SMS.</p>	<p>stakeholders .</p> <p>3. The NSA uses the results of the Supervision Strategy and Plan to inform future Strategies and Plans.</p>	<p>reviewing its Supervision Strategy and Plan.</p>	<p>2. The NSA uses the information gained during Supervision in reassessing at Safety Certificate or Safety Authorisation renewal.</p>	<p>carrying out Supervision are competent.</p>	<p>2. The NSA has decision making criteria in place for how it enforces compliance with the safety regulatory framework where appropriate.</p> <p>3. The NSA has a complaints procedure for use by Railway Undertakings and Infrastructure Managers.</p>	<p>cooperation arrangements with National Investigation Bodies, Certification Bodies for ECMs and other competent bodies.</p>	<p>submitted to the Agency.</p>
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EU framework for promoting the safety regulatory framework	Legal requirements			
	RSD Article 16 (2) (f) RSD Article 17 (1)	RSD Article 16 (2) (f) Article 17 (1)  EC Regulation 1077/2012 Article 7	EC Regulation 1077/2012 Annex, 5 (c)	EC Regulation 1077/2012 Article 8
	<b>Promotion of the safety regulatory framework</b>	<b>Decision Making</b>	<b>Contribution</b>	<b>Coordination and cooperation</b>
Criteria	1. The NSA monitors, promotes and where appropriate develops the safety regulatory framework including the system of national safety rules. In practice, the NSA can show that it provides information and guidance about the safety regulatory framework to the sector, that rules are shared (e.g. via Notif-IT), that lessons learnt from safety recommendations are shared, that it provides guidance and	1. The NSA has decision making criteria in place for how it monitors and, promotes the safety regulation framework.  2. These decision-making criteria are published.	1. The NSA contributes when necessary with its views and any proposals to its Member State to overcome any deficiencies in the safety regulatory framework.	1. The NSA develops cooperation arrangements with NIBs, certification bodies for ECM and other competent authorities in order to share information and to coordinate their response to any failure to comply with the safety regulatory framework.

	<p>support to individual stakeholders when needed.</p> <p>2. The NSA has a process in place for the requirement in 1 above.</p> <p>3. In this process, the NSA consults all parties involved and interested parties, including IMs, RUs, manufacturers and maintenance providers, users and staff representatives.</p>			
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EU framework for NSA tasks on risk assessment	Legal requirements			
	Regulation (EU) 402/2013 Article 7 & 8 + Annex II	Regulation (EU) 402/2013 Article 13.3 Art.18	Regulation (EU) 402/2013 Article 6.4	Regulation (EU) 402/2013 Article 11 Directive 2004/49/EC Art. 16(2)e
	<b>Recognition</b>	<b>Information - Report</b>	<b>Assessment Body</b>	<b>Supervision/surveillance</b>
Criteria	<p>1. Criteria defined in Annex II (e.g. organisation, methodology) are used in a systematic way.</p> <p>2. Accreditation or recognition is accepted when done in accordance with article 7.</p> <p>3. The administrative procedure to follow in order to get the recognition as assessment body is well established.</p>	<p>1. NSA has informed about the names of the assessment bodies recognised together with their area of competence;</p> <p>2. NSA includes in its annual report a section on the experience of the proposer in the application of risk management process.</p>	<p>1. If the NSA is assessment body, see annex 3.</p> <p>2. If the NSA is assessment body, measures are in place in order to ensure separation of activities with the other tasks of the NSA.</p>	<p>1. Establish a surveillance plan of the assessment bodies recognised.</p> <p>2. Establish a section on the implementation of Regulation (EU) 402/2013 in its supervision plan.</p>

EU Legal framework for NSA tasks on TDD	Legal requirements						
	Dir. 2007/59/EC Art.14	Dir. 2007/59/EC Art. 5, 21, 29 & 30	Dir. 2007/59/EC Art. 20	Dir. 2007/59/EC Art. 24 & Annex IV	Dir. 2007/59/EC Art. 26	Dir. 2007/59/EC Art. 19 & 29	Dir. 2007/59/EC Art. 22
	Issuance of licence	Sanctions	Recognition/accreditation	Training/examination	Quality system	Supervision	Register
Criteria	<p>1. A procedure to issue licences is set up.</p> <p>2. The procedure is communicated and transparent to all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>3. The procedure is</p>	<p>1. Anti-fraud measures are adopted and applied.</p> <p>2. A procedure of suspension and withdrawal is developed and applied.</p> <p>3. A procedure to review the decision of the NSA (appeal procedure) related</p>	<p>In case where the national legislation provides that the NSA is the competent authority:</p> <p>1. Criteria for recognition are developed following the commission decision 2011/765/EU;</p> <p>2. Procedure of recognition is</p>	<p>1. EU requirements are fully integrated in the training scheme and applied.</p>	<p>1. Quality system set up, monitoring plan developed and both are regularly reviewed (all activities associated with training, the assessment of skills and the updating of licences certificates are subject of continuous monitoring).</p>	<p>1. Measure set up, applied and continuously improved to monitor the drivers' certification process.</p> <p>2. Inspection plan is established in relation to</p>	<p>1. Register exists, contains the relevant information and is rightfully updated.</p> <p>2. Knowledge about Internal Market Information system and</p>

	continuously improved.  4. If stringent requirements are applied, it does not impact the recognition of licences issued in other Member State.	to the issuance of a licence exists.  4. Penalties rules in case of infringement to the licensing scheme are established and used appropriately.	established following the Commission recommendation 2011/766/EU;  3. The list of recognised bodies is published and accessible.			drivers' licences.  3. On-board controls are made.	use it appropriately.  3. Information is provided to the train driver when they so request it.
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