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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

I

(Legislative acts)

DECISIONS

DECISION (EU) 2023/936 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**of 10 May 2023****on a European Year of Skills****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 149 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ⁽¹⁾,

After consulting the Committee of the Regions,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure ⁽²⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) A skilled workforce is crucial to ensuring socially fair and just green and digital transitions, and to strengthening the Union's sustainable competitiveness and resilience in the face of adverse external shocks, such as the COVID-19 pandemic or the fallout of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. More adequate and better-matched skills open up new opportunities and empower individuals to fully participate in the labour market, society and democracy, to harness and benefit from the opportunities of the green and digital transitions, and to exercise their rights.
- (2) Across the Union, employers report that it is difficult to find workers with the necessary skills. The European Labour Authority, in its report entitled 'Report on labour shortages and surpluses', and the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity, in its report entitled 'Cybersecurity skills development in the EU', identified that 28 occupations were classified as having skills shortages in 2021, including in the healthcare, hospitality, construction and service sectors, and identified shortages of IT and security specialists, in particular cybersecurity experts, and workers with a science, technology, engineering and mathematics background. Increasingly, the biggest constraint to the successful green and digital transitions is the lack of workers with the right skills. Labour shortages can, in some cases, also be the result of unattractive jobs and poor working conditions. Tackling those issues, by means of offers of quality jobs and retention policies, is important for a well-functioning labour market. In many Member States, demographic ageing is expected to accelerate over the coming decade as 'baby boom' cohorts retire, reinforcing the need to make use of the full potential of all working-age adults, whatever their origin, through continuous investments in their skills as well as activating more people, in particular women and young people, especially those not in employment, education or training (NEETs), who face specific challenges that hinder their participation in the labour market. Efficient and comprehensive skills strategies, increased access to the education and training opportunities of

⁽¹⁾ OJ C 100, 16.3.2023, p. 123.

⁽²⁾ Position of the European Parliament of 30 March 2023 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 24 April 2023.

disadvantaged groups, and combating stereotypes, in particular gender stereotypes, would help to increase employment and to reduce skills shortages. In order to ensure a socially fair and inclusive transition, such measures can be complemented with solutions for persons who are not able to reskill and upskill.

- (3) The availability of skilled staff and experienced managers, who play an essential role in the Union's sustainable growth, also remains the most serious problem for a quarter of the Union's 25 million small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), constituting the backbone of the Union's economy and prosperity, representing 99 % of all businesses and employing 83 million people. The Commission communication of 10 March 2020 entitled 'An SME strategy for a sustainable and digital Europe' recognises the essential role of SMEs in the Union's competitiveness and prosperity.
- (4) The lack of an adequately skilled workforce and the low rate of participation of working-age adults in training activities reduce opportunities in the labour market and result in social and economic inequalities that represent a significant challenge for the Union. The lack of an adequately skilled workforce and the low rate of participation in training activities also indicate considerable untapped potential of reskilling and upskilling to help mitigate increasing labour shortages in sectors such as manufacturing and services, and in particular in economic activities related to hospitality and manufacturing of computer and electronic equipment, and the care sector. However, participation in adult learning in the Union has stagnated over the last decade and 21 Member States fell short of the 2020 Union target. For many working-age adults, such as those in atypical forms of work, employees of SMEs, unemployed, inactive or low-qualified persons, skills development opportunities are too often out of reach. Increasing the reskilling and upskilling opportunities for those groups and for all working-age adults would contribute to reaching the Union employment target of 78 % for adults between 20 and 64 years old for whom the employment rate in 2021 was at 73,1 %. Further efforts are needed to provide effective support to adults with a low level of skills and to unemployed persons in accordance with the Council recommendations of 19 December 2016 on upskilling pathways: new opportunities for adults ⁽³⁾ and of 15 February 2016 on the integration of the long-term unemployed into the labour market ⁽⁴⁾.
- (5) Principle No 1 of the European Pillar of Social Rights (the 'Pillar') states that everyone has the right to quality and inclusive education, training and lifelong learning in order to maintain and acquire skills that enable them to participate fully in society and successfully manage transitions in the labour market. Principle No 4 of the Pillar refers to active support for employment, to uphold everyone's right to timely and tailor-made assistance to improve their employment or self-employment prospects, including the right to receive support for training and re-qualification. Principle No 5 of the Pillar on secure and adaptable employment states that, regardless of the type and duration of the employment relationship, workers have the right to fair and equal treatment regarding working conditions, access to social protection and training. Article 14(1) of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (the 'Charter') states that everyone has the right to education and access to vocational and continuing training.
- (6) Principle No 3 of the Pillar underlines that regardless of gender, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation, everyone has the right to equal treatment and opportunities, including employment, education and training. The European Year of Skills should be implemented in a manner that is inclusive and actively promotes equality for all. The European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, adopted by the Commission in its communication of 4 March 2021, points out that by increasing participation of groups which are currently underrepresented, it is possible to achieve more inclusive employment growth.

⁽³⁾ OJ C 484, 24.12.2016, p. 1.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ C 67, 20.2.2016, p. 1.

- (7) The Commission communication of 1 July 2020 entitled 'European Skills Agenda for sustainable competitiveness, social fairness and resilience' (the 'European Skills Agenda') calls for a skills revolution to ensure the recovery of the economy, to strengthen Europe's global competitiveness and social fairness and to turn the green and digital transitions into opportunities for all. The European Skills Agenda aims to foster collective action on skills, to ensure that training content is aligned with the evolving labour market needs, and to better match training opportunities with people's aspirations in order to encourage the uptake of such training opportunities across the working-age population. The European Parliament welcomed the objectives and actions of the European Skills Agenda in its resolution of 11 February 2021 ⁽⁵⁾.
- (8) On 25 June 2021, the European Council welcomed, in its conclusions, the Union headline targets of the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, in line with the Porto Declaration of 8 May 2021, thereby welcoming the ambition of ensuring, by 2030, an employment rate of at least 78 % and that at least 60 % of all adults participate in training every year.
- (9) On 14 September 2022, the Commission President announced in her State of the Union address that the Commission would propose to make 2023 the European Year of Skills. She pointed to the problem of labour shortages in certain sectors and underlined the importance of investments in professional education and upskilling. She also underlined that attracting the right skills to the Union has to be part of the solution, supported by the speeding up and facilitating of the recognition of qualifications of third-country nationals. By means of the European Year of Skills, the Commission seeks to increase the momentum and foster the implementation of the many actions that it has already taken to strengthen reskilling and upskilling in the Union in order to address labour market shortages. The European Year of Skills is intended, by means of reskilling and upskilling, to support the sustainable growth of the Union's social market economy, with the aim of boosting its competitiveness and of contributing to the creation of quality jobs.
- (10) On 15 September 2021, the Commission President announced in her State of the Union address the launch of a structured dialogue at top level to strengthen commitments on digital skills and education. Member States appointed national coordinators for that process. The European Year of Skills builds on that structured dialogue process, expanding its focus in line with the objectives of this Decision.
- (11) The European Year of Skills follows the European Year of Youth 2022 which sought to empower, honour, support and engage with young people, including those with fewer opportunities, in a post-COVID-19 pandemic perspective, with a view to having a long-term positive impact on young people. The European Year of Youth 2022 emphasised the importance of skills in order to find good quality employment for young people and to expand their employment opportunities.
- (12) By promoting a mindset of reskilling and upskilling throughout the Union, the European Year of Skills can have a broader positive impact on society and democracy, as a better skilled workforce also means more active and engaged citizens. Reskilling and upskilling equip workers with the skills needed to benefit from better quality job opportunities, to enhance their well-being at work and to progress in their personal and professional development, whilst boosting the competitiveness of the economy and contributing to the creation of quality jobs.
- (13) As employers, workers, the representatives of employers and workers, national, European and international social partners, chambers of commerce, and other stakeholders know best what skills are needed in their industrial ecosystems, strengthening their collective action on skills development has to be part of the solution. Social dialogue thus plays an important role in anticipating skills needs in the labour market. The Pact for Skills, launched by the Commission in 2020 as the first action under the European Skills Agenda, brings together employers, the social partners, education and training providers, public employment services and other key skills stakeholders, both private and public. So far, more than 700 organisations have signed up to the Pact for Skills and 12 large-scale partnerships in strategic sectors have been set up within its remit, with pledges to promote six million training opportunities. Members of the Pact for Skills benefit from dedicated services to deliver tangible results. The regional and local dimensions are also important, in particular in border regions, where finding workers with the right skills

⁽⁵⁾ OJ C 465, 17.11.2021, p. 110.

requires targeted measures in order to support effective cross-border labour markets. Similarly, disadvantaged and remote areas, including the outermost regions, face particular challenges as access to the labour market and reskilling and upskilling opportunities are limited.

- (14) The Council Resolution of 26 February 2021 on a strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training towards the European Education Area and beyond (2021-2030) ⁽⁶⁾ establishes as one of the strategic priorities of the framework 'Making lifelong learning and mobility a reality for all', as well as concrete actions aiming to acquire or update skills, namely reskilling and upskilling, throughout working life.
- (15) The Council recommendations of 16 June 2022 on individual learning accounts ⁽⁷⁾ and on European approach to micro-credentials for lifelong learning and employability ⁽⁸⁾ help people to embark on and continue their learning pathways in a more flexible and targeted way. The Council Resolution of 29 November 2021 on a new European agenda for adult learning 2021-2030 ⁽⁹⁾ promotes formal, non-formal and informal learning opportunities capable of providing all the necessary knowledge, skills and competences to create an inclusive, sustainable, socially just and more resilient Union. It emphasises adult learning as an important part of lifelong learning. Learning, quality career guidance and opportunities for skills self-assessment are among the measures needed to support people on their learning pathways.
- (16) The strengthened active labour market policies promoted in the Commission recommendation of 4 March 2021 on an effective active support to employment following the COVID-19 crisis (EASE) ⁽¹⁰⁾ aim to support transitions into new employment amid the recovery from the COVID-19 crisis and the better matching of skills in the labour market, supported by employment services with a sufficient administrative capacity.
- (17) The Council recommendation of 24 November 2020 on vocational education and training (VET) for sustainable competitiveness, social fairness and resilience ⁽¹¹⁾ supports the modernisation of VET systems to equip young people and adults with the knowledge, skills and competences they need to thrive in the evolving labour market and in society, to manage the recovery and the just transitions to the green and digital economy, in times of demographic change and throughout all economic cycles. It promotes VET as a potential driver for innovation and growth, which is agile in adapting to labour market changes, providing skills for occupations in high demand and fostering inclusiveness and equal opportunities. It is essential to increase the attractiveness of VET by means of communication and outreach campaigns, centres of vocational excellence, special ecosystems for VET, and skills competitions, such as Euroskills.
- (18) Skills for the green transition and the reskilling and upskilling of the workforce will be needed in the context of the shift to a modern, resource-efficient, circular, inclusive, resilient and competitive economy, as set out in the Commission communication of 11 December 2019 entitled 'the European Green Deal', setting the path towards Union climate neutrality by 2050. The Commission communication of 14 July 2021 entitled 'Fit for 55: delivering the EU's 2030 Climate Target on the way to climate neutrality' recognises that the green transition can only succeed if the Union has the skilled workforce that it needs in order to stay competitive, and points to the flagship actions of the European Skills Agenda to equip people with the skills that are needed for the green and digital transitions.
- (19) The ongoing green and digital transitions of Union industry and the related labour market needs require investment in developing strong VET systems across the Union, promoting problem-solving skills and competences for new technologies, such as smart production and machinery, advanced robotics, cloud computing, artificial intelligence, data processing and the internet of Things.

⁽⁶⁾ OJ C 66, 26.2.2021, p. 1.

⁽⁷⁾ OJ C 243, 27.6.2022, p. 26.

⁽⁸⁾ OJ C 243, 27.6.2022, p. 10.

⁽⁹⁾ OJ C 504, 14.12.2021, p. 9.

⁽¹⁰⁾ OJ L 80, 8.3.2021, p. 1.

⁽¹¹⁾ OJ C 417, 2.12.2020, p. 1.

- (20) Use of digital tools and technologies is increasing in all parts of life and can create a digital divide. Digital skills are essential for participation in the labour market, but also for quality of life and active ageing. In the Union, more than 90 % of professional roles require a basic level of digital knowledge, while around 42 % of citizens in the Union, including 37 % of workers, lack basic digital skills. Decision (EU) 2022/2481 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹²⁾ establishes the objective of ensuring that at least 80 % of the Union population have at least basic digital skills by 2030, and sets the target of 20 million employed information and communication technology (ICT) specialists by 2030, with the aim of achieving gender convergence. The Commission communication of 17 January 2018 on the Digital Education Action Plan also stresses the lack of capacity of specialised education and training programmes to train additional ICT experts. Moreover, in its communication of 30 September 2020 on the Digital Education Action Plan 2021-2027, the Commission emphasises that technological means should be used to ease the accessibility and strengthen the flexibility of learning opportunities, including reskilling and upskilling.
- (21) The Commission communication of 5 May 2021 entitled 'Updating the 2020 New Industrial Strategy: Building a stronger Single Market for Europe's recovery' calls for decisive action to make lifelong learning a reality for all and ensure that education and training keep pace with and help deliver the green and digital transitions. It underlines that a skilled workforce is key to ensuring that those transitions are successful, supporting the competitiveness of the Union's industry and the creation of quality jobs. It also recognises the importance of strong partnerships between the Union, Member States, the social partners and other relevant stakeholders and cooperation between, and within, industrial ecosystems. The Commission communication of 9 December 2021 entitled 'Building an economy that works for people: an action plan for the social economy' stresses that the social economy can play a decisive role as it is an important proponent of socially fair and inclusive green and digital transitions and a key driver of social innovation, including in the field of reskilling and upskilling.
- (22) Attracting skilled third-country nationals can contribute to tackling the Union's skills and labour shortages. Directive (EU) 2021/1883 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹³⁾ is a key achievement for attracting highly skilled talent into the labour market. In its communication of 23 September 2020 on a New Pact on Migration and Asylum, the Commission also places a strong emphasis on labour migration and on the integration of third-country nationals. In that context, the Commission communication of 27 April 2022 entitled 'Attracting skills and talent to the EU' aims to reinforce the legal framework and Union action in this area. It proposes to recast Council Directive 2003/109/EC ⁽¹⁴⁾ and Directive 2011/98/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁵⁾, with a view to simplifying the procedures for the admission of third-country workers of all skill levels to the Union and to improving their rights and their protection from labour exploitation. The Commission will continue to roll out an EU Talent Pool to facilitate labour matching with third-country nationals and is working towards the launch of tailor-made talent partnerships with specific key partner countries, in order to boost international labour mobility and the development of talent in a mutually beneficial and circular way. In addition, the Union continues to be the leading contributor to global funding for education focusing especially on teacher training, girls' education and VET. This work, under the umbrella of the Commission's and High Representative's Joint communication of 1 December 2021 on the Global Gateway, is complementary with the objectives of this Decision.
- (23) Trust in, and the transparency of, qualifications, whether acquired in the Union or in a third country, are key in facilitating their recognition. Union tools, such as the European Qualifications Framework, Europass, ESCO, EU Skills Profile Tool for Third-Country Nationals, European Digital Credentials for Learning, the EURES portal and

⁽¹²⁾ Decision (EU) 2022/2481 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 establishing the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030 (OJ L 323, 19.12.2022, p. 4).

⁽¹³⁾ Directive (EU) 2021/1883 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2021 on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purpose of highly qualified employment, and repealing Council Directive 2009/50/EC (OJ L 382, 28.10.2021, p. 1).

⁽¹⁴⁾ Council Directive 2003/109/EC of 25 November 2003 concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents (OJ L 16, 23.1.2004, p. 44).

⁽¹⁵⁾ Directive 2011/98/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on a single application procedure for a single permit for third-country nationals to reside and work in the territory of a Member State and on a common set of rights for third-country workers legally residing in a Member State (OJ L 343, 23.12.2011, p. 1).

relevant Union competence frameworks are a starting point to help to increase the transparency and comparability of skills and qualifications. For well-functioning labour markets, skills must be understood and valued, whether acquired in formal, non-formal or informal settings. Further strengthening skills identification and documentation, as well as guidance to make skills visible, are crucial steps towards the better transparency and portability of all skills, including transversal skills, such as language skills, critical thinking, entrepreneurship, creativity, intercultural competences, team work and media literacy.

- (24) In many Member States, public and private investments in reskilling and upskilling are insufficient. Many employers, in particular SMEs, do not provide or fund training for their staff, and individuals in atypical work have less or no access to employer-sponsored training. Such inequalities may undermine individuals' welfare and health, reduce economic competitiveness, result in missed opportunities and barriers to innovation, and risk leaving people behind in the green and digital transitions to more sustainable economic activities. Dedicating resources in order to ensure that employees are able to work with the latest technologies is important for the competitiveness of undertakings. An enabling framework unlocking and incentivising employers' financial investments in skills and giving visibility to the economic value of reskilling and upskilling is needed. For example, the SME Relief Package aims to facilitate access to finance and skills. Moreover, Directive (EU) 2019/1152 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁶⁾ provides that Member States are to ensure that where an employer is required by Union or national law or by collective agreements to provide training to enable workers to carry out the work for which they are employed, such training is to be provided to workers free of cost, to count as working time and, where possible, to take place during working hours.
- (25) In the past, the Union witnessed significant increases in the public investments in initial education and training. However, to date, this has not been matched with corresponding increases in investments and the development of a holistic approach to support continuing skills development throughout the entire working life. The Council conclusions of 8 June 2020 invite Member States to explore possible models for public and private financing of lifelong learning and the development of skills on an individual level, and call on the Commission to support Member States in those efforts.
- (26) Significant Union financial support is available for reskilling and upskilling, for instance through the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+), the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF), the European Regional Development Fund, the Just Transition Fund, the InvestEU programme (InvestEU), the Digital Europe Programme, Erasmus+, Horizon Europe, the Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE), the Modernisation Fund and the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe. The ESF+ remains the main Union funding tool by which to invest in more and better skills of the workforce, in particular by supporting institutions and services to assess and anticipate skills needs and challenges, supporting reskilling and upskilling opportunities for workers offered by the public and private sectors. The Reinforced Youth Guarantee aims to ensure that all young people receive a good quality offer of employment, continued education, an apprenticeship or a traineeship within four months of becoming unemployed or leaving formal education. Reforms and investments included in Member States' national recovery and resilience plans under the RRF have a prominent skills dimension, often linked with active labour market policies, in particular youth employment support. In the national recovery and resilience plans endorsed by the Commission and the Council to date, around 20 % of the social expenditure is dedicated to employment and skills.
- (27) The Recovery Assistance for Cohesion and the Territories of Europe (REACT-EU) was the first instrument of the NextGenerationEU recovery package to make payments for the recovery of Member States. It helped to create jobs and invest in skills in the regions most in need. Workers that lose their jobs due to large-scale restructuring events may also benefit from support through the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers to find new jobs, for instance through further education and training and tailored career guidance and advice.

⁽¹⁶⁾ Directive (EU) 2019/1152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on transparent and predictable working conditions in the European Union (OJ L 186, 11.7.2019, p. 105).

- (28) Regulation (EU) 2021/1056 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁷⁾ establishing the Just Transition Fund recognises that the reskilling and upskilling of workers and jobseekers is an instrument needed to ensure a fair and inclusive green transition and to mitigate adverse consequences of that transition. The Council recommendation of 16 June 2022 on ensuring a fair transition towards climate neutrality ⁽¹⁸⁾ sets out specific guidance to help Member States to devise and implement policy packages on relevant employment and social aspects, including reskilling and upskilling policies. Furthermore, the Council recommendation of 16 June 2022 on learning for the green transition and sustainable development ⁽¹⁹⁾ promotes policies and programmes to ensure that learners of all ages acquire the knowledge and skills to benefit from a changing labour market, live sustainably and take action for a sustainable future.
- (29) InvestEU, under its social investment and skills window, supports demand for, and the supply of, skills, improving final recipients' skills sets or skills utilisation and fostering skills-investment markets. InvestEU also supports general investments in education, training and related services. In addition, the just transition scheme under InvestEU supports investments, including those aimed at supporting the reskilling and upskilling of workers, in regions that are subject to an approved just transition plan, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2021/1056, and projects that benefit those regions, provided that they are key to the green and digital transitions of those territories.
- (30) Tailor-made expertise through the Commission's Technical Support Instrument can help Member States undertake reforms linked to national or regional strategies on skills, translating temporary Union funding into durable improvements in the available reskilling and upskilling opportunities. Mutual learning, facilitated by the Commission, can also support the process.
- (31) The Commission communication of 3 March 2021 entitled 'Union of Equality: Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030' aims to ensure the full participation of persons with disabilities in society, on an equal basis with others in the Union and in third countries, supporting the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Within the proposed strategy, the Commission commits to make sure that persons with disabilities can take part in training and learn new skills, as a fundamental requisite for employment and independence.
- (32) At Union level, the necessary financial allocation for the implementation of this Decision would be identified within the budget of the contributing programmes in accordance with the multiannual financial frameworks 2014-2020 and 2021-2027. Without prejudice to the powers of the European Parliament and the Council as budgetary authority, the aim should be to provide funding for the implementation of this Decision of at least EUR 9,3 million for operational expenses. The financial support to the European Year of Skills should be provided by relevant Union programmes and instruments, subject to the availability of funding, and in accordance with the applicable rules. The financing of the European Year of Skills should not be to the detriment of the financing of projects in current Union programmes and should aim to secure a long-lasting legacy of the European Year of Skills.
- (33) Since the objectives of this Decision cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects of this Decision, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Decision does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.
- (34) In order to ensure swift implementation of the European Year of Skills, this Decision should enter into force as a matter of urgency on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*,

⁽¹⁷⁾ Regulation (EU) 2021/1056 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 establishing the Just Transition Fund (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 1).

⁽¹⁸⁾ OJ C 243, 27.6.2022, p. 35.

⁽¹⁹⁾ OJ C 243, 27.6.2022, p. 1.

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Subject matter

The period from 9 May 2023 to 8 May 2024 shall be designated as the 'European Year of Skills'.

Article 2

Objectives

In line with Principle Nos 1, 4 and 5 of the European Pillar of Social Rights, contributing to the objectives set out in the European Skills Agenda and the Union headline targets set by the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, the overall objective of the European Year of Skills shall be to further promote a mindset of reskilling and upskilling in accordance with national competences, law and practice. By further promoting the mindset of reskilling and upskilling, the European Year of Skills shall aim to boost the competitiveness of Union undertakings, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and to contribute to the creation of quality jobs, with a view to realising the full potential of the green and digital transitions in a socially fair, inclusive and just manner, thereby promoting equal access to skills development and reducing inequalities and segregation in education and training and contributing to continuous learning and career progression, empowering people to access quality jobs and to fully participate in the economy and society. More specifically, the activities of the European Year of Skills shall promote skills policies and investments to ensure that nobody is left behind in the green and digital transitions and the economic recovery and, in particular, to address labour shortages by closing gaps and skills mismatches for an empowered workforce and society, able to seize the opportunities of the green and digital transitions, by:

- (1) promoting increased, more effective and inclusive investment at all levels, inter alia, by public and private employers, in particular by SMEs, into all forms of reskilling and upskilling, education and training to harness the full potential of the current and future workforce in the Union, including to support people in managing job-to-job transitions, active ageing, and benefiting from the new opportunities brought by the ongoing economic transition;
- (2) strengthening skills relevance and provision by closely cooperating with, and promoting cooperation among, cross-sectoral and sectoral social partners, public and private employment services, undertakings, civil society entities, not-for-profit social service providers and education and training providers, and by developing joined-up approaches with all branches of government at Union, national, regional and local level and by facilitating the recognition of skills and qualifications;
- (3) matching people's aspirations, needs and skills-set, including the skills acquired during mobility, with labour market needs and opportunities, especially those offered by the green and digital transitions, emerging new sectors and core sectors in need of recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, ensuring that a particular focus is given to integrate more people in the labour market, in particular women and young people, especially those not in employment, education, or training (NEETs), low-skilled persons, older workers, persons with disabilities, people from disadvantaged and diverse backgrounds, people living in remote areas and in the outermost regions, as well as displaced people from Ukraine;
- (4) attracting people from third countries with the skills needed in Member States, by promoting learning opportunities, including, where necessary, language education and training, skills development and mobility, and by facilitating the recognition of qualifications.

*Article 3***Types of measure**

1. The types of measure to be taken to achieve the objectives set out in Article 2 shall include activities at Union level and, building on existing possibilities, at national, regional or local level, where relevant in cooperation with third countries, such as:

- (a) online and in-person conferences, forum discussions and further events to promote the debate on the role and contribution of skills policies to achieve competitive and sustainable economic growth in light of the demographic change, the green and digital transitions, thereby also supporting an active and engaged citizenship, and to mobilise relevant stakeholders to ensure that access to education, training and learning opportunities is a reality on the ground;
- (b) working groups, technical meetings and other events to promote discussion and mutual learning on the actions and approaches that public, private and third-sector stakeholders can take, including the preparation, publication and dissemination of good practices, guidelines and other supporting documents deriving from those events;
- (c) initiatives targeting, inter alia, individuals, employers, in particular SMEs, chambers of commerce and industry, the social partners, public authorities, education and training providers to promote the provision, financing and uptake of reskilling and upskilling opportunities and to maximise the benefits and potential of a skilled workforce;
- (d) information, comprehensive communication and awareness-raising campaigns on Union initiatives for reskilling and upskilling and continuous learning, promoting the implementation and delivery of such initiatives on the ground and their uptake by potential beneficiaries;
- (e) increasing dialogue with the social partners and existing stakeholder groups and networks, including through established online platforms at national, regional and local level and ensuring stakeholder engagement opportunities linked to the European Year of Skills;
- (f) promoting the design of national, sectoral and company-specific skills strategies and training, including through social dialogue and the involvement of the social partners;
- (g) implementing and, as necessary, developing further skills intelligence tools, while promoting and disseminating their application in identifying current and future skills needs, particularly linked to the green and digital transitions, the core sectors in need of recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, the energy crisis and the impact of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine;
- (h) promoting and continuing the implementation of tools and instruments for the increased transparency of qualifications, including qualifications awarded outside the Union, and for the validation of non-formal and informal learning;
- (i) promoting programmes, funding opportunities, projects, actions and networks of relevance to public, private and non-governmental stakeholders involved in the design, dissemination and implementation of reskilling and upskilling opportunities, learning and VET.

2. The Commission may identify other activities that could contribute to the objectives set out in Article 2 and allow references to the European Year of Skills to be used in promoting those activities insofar as they contribute to achieving those objectives. Other Union institutions and Member States may also identify such other activities and suggest them to the Commission.

*Article 4***Coordination at national level**

The organisation of participation in the European Year of Skills at national and regional level shall be a responsibility of the Member States. To that end, each Member State shall designate a national coordinator or coordinating body, in line with national circumstances and practices, with competence in the field of labour policies and skills. The national coordinator or coordinating body shall be the contact point for cooperation at Union level and shall coordinate, in a holistic manner, the activities of the European Year of Skills in the respective Member States, enabling the involvement of relevant stakeholders.

*Article 5***Coordination at Union level**

1. The coordination of the European Year of Skills at Union level shall have a transversal approach with a view to creating synergies between the various Union programmes and initiatives in the field of skills.
2. The Commission shall rely on the expertise and assistance of relevant Union agencies in implementing the European Year of Skills, in particular the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training, the European Labour Authority, the European Agency for Safety and Health at Work, the European Training Foundation and the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity.
3. The Commission shall convene meetings of the national coordinators or representatives of the coordinating bodies in order to coordinate the activities referred to in Article 3. Those meetings shall serve as opportunities to exchange information regarding the implementation of the European Year of Skills at Union and national level. Representatives of the European Parliament and relevant Union agencies may participate in those meetings as observers.
4. The Commission shall closely engage with the social partners, civil society, education and training providers, labour market bodies, learners, and representatives of organisations or bodies active in the field of skills, education, training and continuous learning, in order to assist in the implementation of the European Year of Skills at Union level.

*Article 6***Cooperation at international level**

For the purpose of the European Year of Skills, the Commission shall, where necessary, cooperate with third countries and competent international organisations, in particular with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organization, as well as with other international stakeholders, while ensuring the visibility of the Union's participation.

*Article 7***Monitoring and evaluation**

By 31 May 2025, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on the implementation, results and overall assessment of the initiatives provided for in this Decision and implemented in the Member States and across the Union as a whole. That report shall include ideas for further common endeavours in the field of skills in order to create a long-lasting legacy of the European Year of Skills.

*Article 8***Entry into force**

This Decision shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Strasbourg, 10 May 2023.

For the European Parliament
The President
R. METSOLA

For the Council
The President
J. ROSWALL

II

(Non-legislative acts)

REGULATIONS

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2023/937**of 10 May 2023****correcting Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2470 as regards the inclusion of 'Phosphated distarch phosphate produced from wheat starch' in the Union list of novel foods****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2015/2283 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on novel foods, amending Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Regulation (EC) No 258/97 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1852/2001 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 8 thereof,

After consulting the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2015/2283, the Commission was to establish, by 1 January 2018, the Union list of novel foods authorised or notified under Regulation (EC) No 258/97 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾.
- (2) The Union list of novel foods authorised or notified under Regulation (EC) No 258/97 was established by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2470 ⁽³⁾.
- (3) The Commission has identified an error in the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2470. A correction is needed in order to provide clarity and legal certainty to food business operators and to the Member States' competent authorities, thus providing for the proper implementation and use of the Union list of novel foods.
- (4) The novel food 'Phosphated distarch phosphate produced from wheat starch' (phosphated wheat starch) was authorised under certain conditions of use by the United Kingdom competent authority in May 2014 in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 258/97. The novel food was erroneously not included in the Union list when the initial list was established. It is therefore appropriate that 'Phosphated distarch phosphate produced from wheat starch' is added to the Union list of novel foods.
- (5) Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2470 should therefore be corrected accordingly,

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 327, 11.12.2015, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EC) No 258/97 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 1997 concerning novel foods and novel food ingredients (OJ L 43, 14.2.1997, p. 1).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2470 of 20 December 2017 establishing the Union list of novel foods in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2015/2283 of the European Parliament and of the Council on novel foods (OJ L 351, 30.12.2017, p. 72).

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2470 is corrected in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 10 May 2023.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

The Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2470 is corrected as follows:

- (a) in Table 1 (Authorised novel foods), the following entry is inserted between the entry for 'Phosphated maize starch' and the entry for 'Phosphatidylserine from fish phospholipids':

Phosphated wheat starch	Specified food category	Maximum levels	The designation of the novel food on the labelling of the foodstuffs containing it shall be “Phosphated wheat starch”.	
	Baked bakery products	15 %		
	Pasta			
	Breakfast cereals			
	Cereal bars			

- (b) in Table 2 (Specifications), the following entry is inserted between the entry for 'Phosphated maize starch' and the entry for 'Phosphatidylserine from fish phospholipids':

Phosphated wheat starch	Description:		
	Phosphated distarch phosphate produced from wheat starch (phosphated wheat starch) is a chemically modified resistant starch derived from wheat starch by combining chemical treatments to create phosphate cross-links within and between individual starch molecules. The novel food ingredient is a white or near white free flowing powder.		
	Characteristic/Composition:		
	CAS No: 11120-02-8		
	Chemical formula: $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n [(C_6H_9O_5)_2PO_2H]_x [(C_6H_9O_5)PO_3H_2]_y$		
	n = number of glucose units; x, y = degrees of substitution		
	Parameter	Powder form 1	Powder form 2
	Phosphated Distarch Phosphate (Dry basis)	≥ 85 %	≥ 75 %
	Unmodified Wheat Starch (Dry basis)	≤ 15 %	≤ 25 %
	Moisture	9-12 %	
	Total dietary fibre (dry matter basis)	≥ 76,0 %	≥ 66,0 %
	Ash	≤ 3 %	
	Protein	≤ 0,5 %	

	Total fat	≤ 0,50 %	≤ 0,34 %
	Residual bound phosphorus	≤ 0,4 % (as phosphorus)	
	pH (25 % slurry)	4,5 – 6,5	
	Heavy metals: Arsenic: ≤ 1 mg/kg Lead: ≤ 2 mg/kg Mercury: ≤ 0,1 mg/kg		
	Microbiological criteria: Total viable aerobic counts: ≤ 10 ⁴ CFU/g Total yeast and mould count: ≤ 200 CFU/g <i>Escherichia coli</i> : Negative to test <i>Salmonella</i> spp.: Negative to test CFU: Colony Forming Units'		

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2023/938**of 10 May 2023****amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2470 as regards the conditions of use of the novel food *Yarrowia lipolytica* yeast biomass****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2015/2283 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on novel foods, amending Regulation (EU) No 1169/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Regulation (EC) No 258/97 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1852/2001 ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 12(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EU) 2015/2283 provides that only novel foods authorised and included in the Union list of novel foods may be placed on the market within the Union.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2015/2283, Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2470 ⁽²⁾ has established a Union list of novel foods.
- (3) The Union list set out in the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2470 includes *Yarrowia lipolytica* yeast biomass as an authorised novel food.
- (4) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/760 ⁽³⁾ authorised the placing on the market of *Yarrowia lipolytica* yeast biomass as a novel food for use in food supplements as defined in Directive 2002/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁾, excluding food supplements for infants and young children.
- (5) On 27 July 2020, the company Skotan S.A. ('the applicant') submitted an application to the Commission in accordance with Article 10(1) of Regulation (EU) 2015/2283 for a change of the conditions of use of the novel food *Yarrowia lipolytica* yeast biomass. The applicant requested to extend the use of *Yarrowia lipolytica* yeast biomass to meal replacements for weight control intended for the adult population. The applicant also requested a change of the labelling of the designation of the novel food.
- (6) In accordance with Article 10(3) of Regulation (EU) 2015/2283, the Commission consulted the European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority') on 21 December 2020, requesting it to provide a scientific opinion on the change of conditions of use of the novel food *Yarrowia lipolytica* yeast biomass.
- (7) On 1 July 2022, the Authority adopted its scientific opinion on the 'Safety of an extension of use of *Yarrowia lipolytica* yeast biomass as a novel food pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2015/2283' ⁽⁵⁾ in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2015/2283.
- (8) In its scientific opinion, the Authority concluded that the proposed change is safe under the proposed conditions of use, and therefore it is appropriate to amend the conditions of use of *Yarrowia lipolytica* yeast biomass.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 327, 11.12.2015, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2470 of 20 December 2017 establishing the Union list of novel foods in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2015/2283 of the European Parliament and of the Council on novel foods (OJ L 351, 30.12.2017, p. 72).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/760 of 13 May 2019 authorising the placing on the market of *Yarrowia lipolytica* yeast biomass as a novel food under Regulation (EU) 2015/2283 of the European Parliament and of the Council and amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2470 (OJ L 125, 14.5.2019, p. 13).

⁽⁴⁾ Directive 2002/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 June 2002 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to food supplements (OJ L 183, 12.7.2002, p. 51).

⁽⁵⁾ EFSA Journal 2022;20(7):7450.

- (9) In line with the conditions of use of meal replacements for weight control containing *Yarrowia lipolytica* yeast biomass as proposed by the applicant and assessed by the Authority, it is necessary to inform consumers through an appropriate label that the meal replacements for weight control containing *Yarrowia lipolytica* yeast biomass should only be consumed by persons above 18 years of age and should not be used if food supplements with added *Yarrowia lipolytica* yeast biomass are consumed on the same day.
- (10) The information provided in the application and the opinion of the Authority give sufficient grounds to establish that the changes to the conditions of use and the labelling of the designation (removal of the term 'heat-killed') of the novel food are in accordance with the conditions of Article 12 of Regulation (EU) 2015/2283 and should be approved.
- (11) The Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2470 should therefore be amended accordingly.
- (12) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2470 is amended in accordance with the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in *the Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 10 May 2023.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX

In Table 1 (Authorised novel foods) of the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2470, the entry for ‘*Yarrowia lipolytica* yeast biomass’ is replaced by the following:

Authorised novel food	Conditions under which the novel food may be used		Additional specific labelling requirements	Other requirements	Data protection
‘ <i>Yarrowia lipolytica</i> yeast biomass	<i>Specified food category</i>	<i>Maximum levels</i>	1. The designation of the novel food on the labelling of the foodstuffs containing it shall be “<i>Yarrowia lipolytica</i> yeast biomass”. 2. The labelling of meal replacements for weight control containing <i>Yarrowia lipolytica</i> yeast biomass shall bear a statement that they should only be used by persons above 18 years of age and should not be used if food supplements containing <i>Yarrowia lipolytica</i> yeast biomass are consumed on the same day.’		
	Food supplements as defined in Directive 2002/46/EC, excluding food supplements for infants and young children	6 g/day for children from 10 years of age, adolescents and general adult population 3 g/day for children from 3 to 9 years of age			
	Meal replacements for weight control for the adult population	3 g/meal (maximum 2 meals/day up to a maximum of 6 g/day)			

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2023/939**of 10 May 2023****withdrawing the approval of the active substance ipconazole in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 and repealing Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 571/2014****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and repealing Council Directives 79/117/EEC and 91/414/EEC ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 21(3) and Article 78(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 571/2014 ⁽²⁾ approved ipconazole as an active substance in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and listed it in Part B of the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 ⁽³⁾.
- (2) Following the submission of confirmatory data on the long-term risk to granivorous birds, as required by Article 1 in conjunction with Annex I to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 571/2014, the original rapporteur Member State, the United Kingdom ⁽⁴⁾, carried out an evaluation of the data, which was reviewed by Member States and the European Food Safety Authority ('the Authority'). Based on the information submitted, the Authority concluded that there is a high long-term risk to birds for the representative uses of ipconazole ⁽⁵⁾.
- (3) On 9 March 2018, the Committee for Risk Assessment of the European Chemicals Agency adopted an opinion ⁽⁶⁾ in accordance with Article 37(4) of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁷⁾ in which it concluded, amongst others, that ipconazole meets the criteria to be classified as toxic for reproduction category 1B.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 571/2014 of 26 May 2014 approving the active substance ipconazole, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market, and amending the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 (OJ L 157, 27.5.2014, p. 96).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 of 25 May 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the list of approved active substances (OJ L 153, 11.6.2011, p. 1).

⁽⁴⁾ Following the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the Union, Belgium was designated as the rapporteur Member State for ipconazole by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/155 of 31 January 2018 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 686/2012 allocating to Member States, for the purposes of the renewal procedure, the evaluation of active substances (OJ L 29, 1.2.2018, p. 8).

⁽⁵⁾ EFSA (European Food Safety Authority), 2017. Technical report on the outcome of the consultation with Member States, the applicant and EFSA on the pesticide risk assessment for ipconazole in light of confirmatory data. EFSA supporting publication 2017:EN-1260; doi:10.2903/sp.efsa.2017.EN-1260

⁽⁶⁾ Committee for Risk Assessment, Opinion proposing harmonised classification and labelling at EU level of ipconazole (ISO); (1RS,2SR,5RS;1RS,2SR,5SR)-2-(4-chlorobenzyl)-5-isopropyl-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)cyclopentanol [CAS No 125225-28-7 (all stereoisomers); CAS No 115850-69-6 (cis-cis racemate); CAS No 115937-89-8 (cis-trans racemate)] EC Number: – CAS Number: – CLH-O-0000001412-86-198/F.

⁽⁷⁾ Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1).

- (4) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1182 ⁽⁸⁾ consequently amended Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and classified ipconazole as toxic for reproduction category 1B.
- (5) In accordance with Article 4(3), point (e)(ii), of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, an active substance can only be approved if a plant protection product containing it does not have unacceptable effects on the environment, in particular on non-target species, which includes birds.
- (6) Under point 3.6.4 of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 an active substance is only to be approved if it is not or has not to be classified in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as toxic for reproduction category 1B, unless the exposure of humans to that substance in a plant protection product under realistic proposed conditions of use is negligible.
- (7) In accordance with Article 21(1) of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, the Commission informed the Member States, the Authority and the applicant that it considered the approval criteria laid down in Article 4(3), point (e)(ii), of that Regulation and in point 3.6.4 of Annex II to that Regulation may no longer be met given that a high long-term risk to birds was identified and ipconazole is classified as toxic for reproduction category 1B. The Commission invited the applicant to submit comments.
- (8) The applicant provided comments and additional information which were considered and assessed by the new rapporteur Member State, Belgium.
- (9) The Commission requested the Authority to consider the information provided by the applicant, taking into consideration the assessment by the new rapporteur Member State, and specifically to consider the risks posed to birds from representative uses of ipconazole and whether the requirements regarding negligible exposure for humans (dietary and non-dietary exposure) set out in point 3.6.4 of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 may be considered satisfied.
- (10) On 1 February 2022, the Authority communicated to the Commission its statement ⁽⁹⁾ in which it indicated that although residues of ipconazole in food are below the default value of 0,01 mg/kg and hence dietary exposure to ipconazole is expected to be negligible, there are uncertainties about exposure to operators and workers due to limitations in the studies submitted. In particular, for operators, measurements of exposure during equipment cleaning were not included in the study and the exposure during bagging was minimised due to a highly automated process, therefore limiting the representativeness of the study when considering the commonly used seed treatment practices across the Union. Thus, the study was of limited use. Furthermore, concerning workers, the study provided was of limited value since it only included data for two workers. Moreover, for one of those workers, exposure could not be considered negligible, even taking into account the use of personal protective equipment.
- (11) In addition, the Authority concluded that there is a high long-term risk to birds from the representative uses of ipconazole even after taking into account all appropriate refinements in the risk assessment.
- (12) The Commission invited the applicant to submit its comments on the statement of the Authority and on its proposal to withdraw the approval of ipconazole due to the concerns identified by the Authority. The applicant submitted its comments, which have been carefully examined.
- (13) The Commission considers that ipconazole no longer fulfils the criteria for approval laid down in Article 4(3), point (e)(ii), of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and in point 3.6.4 of Annex II to that Regulation.
- (14) It is therefore appropriate to withdraw the approval of ipconazole.

⁽⁸⁾ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1182 of 19 May 2020 amending, for the purposes of its adaptation to technical and scientific progress, Part 3 of Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (OJ L 261, 11.8.2020, p. 2).

⁽⁹⁾ EFSA Panel (European Food Safety Authority), 2022. Statement concerning the review of the approval of the active substance ipconazole. *EFSA Journal* 2022;20(8):7133, <https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2022.7133>

- (15) Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 should therefore be amended accordingly and Implementing Regulation (EU) No 571/2014 should be repealed.
- (16) Member States should be provided with sufficient time to withdraw authorisations for plant protection products containing ipconazole.
- (17) For plant protection products containing ipconazole, where Member States grant any grace period in accordance with Article 46 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, that period should be as short as possible and expire no later than 9 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.
- (18) This Regulation does not prevent the submission of a new application for the approval of ipconazole pursuant to Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009.
- (19) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Withdrawal of approval

The approval of the active substance ipconazole is withdrawn.

Article 2

Amendment to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011

In Part B of the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011, row 73 on ipconazole is deleted.

Article 3

Transitional measures

Member States shall withdraw authorisations for plant protection products containing ipconazole as active substance by 31 August 2023.

Article 4

Grace period

Any grace period granted by Member States in accordance with Article 46 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 shall expire by 29 February 2024.

Article 5

Repeal

Implementing Regulation (EU) No 571/2014 is repealed.

Article 6

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 10 May 2023.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

DECISIONS

COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2023/940

of 4 May 2023

on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union in the Specialised Committee on Law Enforcement and Judicial Cooperation established by the Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the other part, as regards the establishment of a standard form for requests for mutual assistance referred to in Article 635(1) of that Agreement

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 82(1), in conjunction with Article 218(9) thereof,

Having regard to Council Decision (EU) 2021/689 of 29 April 2021 on the conclusion, on behalf of the Union, of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the other part, and of the Agreement between the European Union and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning security procedures for exchanging and protecting classified information ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) The Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the other part ⁽²⁾ ('the Trade and Cooperation Agreement'), was concluded by means of Decision (EU) 2021/689.
- (2) Title VIII of Part Three of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement supplements the provisions, and facilitates the application between Member States, on the one side, and the United Kingdom, on the other side, of the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, done at Strasbourg on 20 April 1959, the Additional Protocol to the European Mutual Assistance Convention, done at Strasbourg on 17 March 1978, and the Second Additional Protocol to the European Mutual Assistance Convention, done at Strasbourg on 8 November 2001.
- (3) Directive 2014/41/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾ regarding the European Investigation Order in criminal matters and the Council Act of 29 May 2000 establishing the Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters between the Member States of the European Union ⁽⁴⁾ apply in accordance with the Treaties.
- (4) Pursuant to Article 635(1) of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement, the Specialised Committee on Law Enforcement and Judicial Cooperation is to undertake to establish a standard form for requests for mutual assistance by adopting an annex to that Agreement. In accordance with Article 635(2) of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement, if the Specialised Committee on Law Enforcement and Judicial Cooperation adopts a decision establishing such a standard form, requests for mutual assistance are to be made using that standard form.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 149, 30.4.2021, p. 2.

⁽²⁾ OJ L 149, 30.4.2021, p. 10.

⁽³⁾ Directive 2014/41/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 regarding the European Investigation Order in criminal matters (OJ L 130, 1.5.2014, p. 1).

⁽⁴⁾ OJ C 197, 12.7.2000, p. 1.

- (5) The standard form for requests for mutual assistance will facilitate mutual assistance between competent authorities in the Member States, on the one side, and the United Kingdom, on the other side, by indicating all the necessary information a request for mutual assistance should contain.
- (6) It is appropriate to establish the position to be taken on the Union's behalf in the Specialised Committee on Law Enforcement and Judicial Cooperation.
- (7) The Trade and Cooperation Agreement is binding on all the Member States by virtue of Decision (EU) 2021/689, which is based on Article 217 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union as its substantive legal basis.
- (8) Denmark and Ireland are bound by Part Three of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement by virtue of Decision (EU) 2021/689 and are therefore taking part in the adoption and application of this Decision which implements the Trade and Cooperation Agreement,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The position to be taken on the Union's behalf within the Specialised Committee on Law Enforcement and Judicial Cooperation under the Trade and Cooperation Agreement as regards the establishment of a standard form for requests for mutual assistance is set out in the draft decision of that Specialised Committee attached to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its adoption.

Done at Brussels, 4 May 2023.

For the Council
The President
J. BORRELL FONTELLES

DRAFT

**DECISION No ... OF THE SPECIALISED COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY ARTICLE 8(1)(r) OF THE
TRADE AND COOPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE
EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY, OF THE ONE PART, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, OF THE OTHER PART,**

of ...

establishing a standard form for requests for mutual assistance (2023 ⁽¹⁾/...)

THE SPECIALISED COMMITTEE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUDICIAL COOPERATION,

Having regard to the Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the other part (the 'Trade and Cooperation Agreement'), and in particular Article 635(1) thereof,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Annex 50 to the Trade and Cooperation Agreement establishing a standard form for requests for mutual assistance in criminal matters as set out in the Appendix to this Decision is hereby adopted.

Article 2

This Decision shall take effect on the first day of the third month following the date of its adoption.

Done at ...,

*For the Specialised Committee on Law Enforcement and
Judicial Cooperation
The Co-chairs*

⁽¹⁾ Pursuant to Rule 9(2) of Annex 1 of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement, the Secretariat shall record any decision or recommendation under a serial number and with a reference to the date of its adoption.

Appendix

ANNEX 50 to the Trade and Cooperation Agreement

REQUEST FOR MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS

This form shall be used by the competent authorities to which it applies under the Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the European Union and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The information provided must be relevant and not go beyond what is necessary to execute this request, in line with relevant data protection requirements.

SECTION A

Case Reference:

Requesting State:

Requesting Authority:

Requested State:

Requested Authority (if known):

SECTION B: Urgency

Please indicate if there is any urgency due to:

- ☐ Evidence being concealed or destroyed
- ☐ Imminent trial date
- ☐ A person in custody
- ☐ Period of statute of limitations expiring
- ☐ Any other reason

Please specify below:

.....

Time limits for execution of the request are laid down in the Trade and Cooperation Agreement Article 640. However, if this request is urgent and/or requires action by/on a specific date, please specify and explain the reason for this:

.....

SECTION C: Confidentiality

- ☐ This request is confidential

Please provide additional information where relevant:

.....

SECTION D: Relation to an earlier or simultaneous request for assistance

Please identify any actions undertaken in these or related proceedings to seek this evidence via other routes, where applicable. Please indicate whether this request for mutual assistance supplements an earlier or any simultaneous request/requests for assistance to the Requested State and, if relevant, to another State.

- ☐ Previous engagement with law enforcement authorities, prosecutors or other authorities

Provide details of any prior contact by the requesting State including the name of the State, the authority contacted, relevant contact details and any case reference numbers:

.....

.....

☐ Previous related or simultaneous request for mutual assistance or European Investigation Order

Provide information relevant to identify the other requests including the name of the State, the authority to which it was transmitted, the date of request, and reference numbers given by the requesting and requested authorities:

.....

☐ Other

If relevant, provide information related to this other request for assistance:

.....

SECTION E: Grounds for the request

1. Classification of the offence(s)

To ensure this request is sent to the appropriate body, what is the nature and legal classification of the offence(s) for which the request is made:

.....

Please provide the maximum penalty, the statute of limitation and if applicable, the text of the statutory provision/code including the relevant provisions relating to penalties:

.....

2. Summary of the facts

Description of the conduct giving rise to the offence(s) in respect of which assistance is sought and a summary of underlying facts:

.....

For service of procedural documents and judicial decisions, please provide a short summary of the document(s) and/or decision(s) to be served, if it is not available in the language of the requested State:

.....

For other requests, please describe how the evidence/measure sought can help to investigate and prosecute the offence(s):

.....

Stage of investigation/proceedings:

☐ investigation

☐ prosecution

☐ trial

☐ other, specify:

.....

Description of risks associated with obtaining this evidence, if applicable:

.....

Any other information which the requesting State considers useful to the executing authority in executing the request for assistance, if applicable:

.....

3. Is this offence a Driving Offence referred to in Article 640(6) of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement:

☐ Yes

☐ No

4. Type of proceedings for which the request is issued:

☐ proceedings in respect of offences the punishment of which, at the time of the request for assistance, falls within the jurisdiction of the judicial authorities of the requesting State

☐ proceedings brought by administrative authorities in respect of acts which are punishable under the national law of the requesting or the requested State by virtue of being infringements of the rules of law, where the decision may give rise to proceedings before a court having jurisdiction in particular in criminal matters.

SECTION F: Identity of the natural or legal persons concerned

Please only provide information that is relevant and does not go beyond what is necessary for this request. If more than one person is concerned, please provide the information for each person.

1. State all information, as far as known, regarding the identity of the person(s) concerned by the measure:

(i) In the case of natural person(s)

Name:

First name(s):

Other relevant name(s), if applicable:

Aliases, if applicable:

Sex:

Nationality:

Identity number or social security number:

Type and number of the identity document(s) (ID card, passport), if available:

.....

Date of birth:

Place of birth:

Residence and/or known address; if address not known, state the last known address:

.....

Workplace (including contact details):

Other contact details (email, phone No):

Language(s) which the person understands:

Please describe the position the concerned person currently holds in the proceedings:

☐ Suspected or accused person

☐ Victim

- ☐ Witness
- ☐ Expert
- ☐ Third Party
- ☐ Other (Please specify):

(ii) In the case of legal person(s)

Name:

Form of legal person:

Shortened name, commonly used name or trading name, if applicable:

.....

Registered seat/office:

Registration number:

Address of the legal person:

Other contact details (email, phone No):

Name of the legal person's representative:

Please describe the position the concerned person currently holds in the proceedings:

- ☐ Suspected or accused person
- ☐ Victim
- ☐ Witness
- ☐ Expert
- ☐ Third Party
- ☐ Other (Please specify):

2. Any other relevant information:

.....

.....

SECTION G: Measure required

1. Please specify the measure required:

- ☐ Search and seizure (If ticked section H1 must be completed)
- ☐ Provision of documents and/or business records
- ☐ Provision of banking materials or information from other financial institutions (If ticked section H2 must be completed)
- ☐ Service of procedural documents and judicial decisions with assistance of requested State
- ☐ Obtaining information or evidence which is already in the possession of the requested State
- ☐ Obtaining information contained in databases held by police or judicial authorities

☐ Statements and Hearings (If ticked Section F (Identity of the natural or legal persons concerned) and Section I (Formalities and procedures requested for the execution), must be completed):

- ☐ witness
- ☐ expert
- ☐ suspected or accused person
- ☐ victim
- ☐ third party

☐ Hearing by videoconference, telephone conference or other audiovisual transmission. (If ticked section H4 must be completed):

- ☐ witness
- ☐ expert
- ☐ suspected or accused person
- ☐ victim
- ☐ third party

☐ Obtaining subscriber/entity data (If ticked section H3 must be completed)

☐ Obtaining traffic/events (including location) data (If ticked section H3 must be completed)

☐ Obtaining content data (If ticked section H3 must be completed)

☐ Investigative measure implying the gathering of evidence in real time, continuously and over a certain period of time:

- ☐ monitoring of banking or other financial operations
- ☐ controlled deliveries
- ☐ other (If so please specify):

☐ Provisional measure(s) for the purpose of preserving evidence, maintaining an existing situation or protecting endangered legal interests (If ticked section H5 must be completed)

☐ Temporary transfer of a person held in custody to the requesting State (If ticked section H6 must be completed)

☐ Temporary transfer of a person held in custody to the requested State (If ticked section H6 must be completed)

☐ Covert investigation (If ticked section H7 must be completed)

☐ Other (If so please specify):
.....
.....

2. Please describe the assistance required, and, if known, the locations where the evidence is located/believed to be located and any necessary information needed to carry out this measure. To request any formalities or procedures are observed please see section I:
.....
.....
.....

SECTION H: Additional requirements for certain measures

Fill out the sections relevant to the investigative measure(s) requested:

SECTION H1: Search and seizure

Natural or legal person linked to search. If more than one, please provide the details for each:

.....

Premises to be searched. Please provide details on how the person is linked to the premises. If more than one, please provide the information for each:

.....

What evidence is being sought? Identify the material for which you want to search in as much detail as practicable:

.....

Why do you believe that the evidence is likely to be found in the place mentioned above and to be relevant and of substantial value to the investigation:

.....

Is there any risk of privileged material being recovered? If so, please provide detail:

.....

Will any officials of the requesting State need to be present at the search? (If yes, please provide details in section I):

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Any known information relating to investigations in other states which may impact this search and seizure request:

.....

Please provide any other relevant information relating to the search and seizure:

.....

SECTION H2: Provision of information on bank or other financial accounts

If more than one account is concerned, please provide the information for each account.

Please specify what information is being sought:

- ☐ Information on bank accounts that the person holds or in respect of which he or she has the power of attorney
- ☐ Information on other financial accounts that the person holds or in respect of which he or she has the power of attorney
- ☐ Information on banking operations:
- ☐ Bank Statements
 - ☐ Account opening documentation
 - ☐ Power of Attorney or additional name on account
 - ☐ Other (If so please specify):

☐ Information on other financial operations:

- ☐ Account Statements
- ☐ Account opening documentation
- ☐ Power of Attorney or additional name on account
- ☐ Other (If so please specify):

If available, please provide:

Name of Account Holder:

Name of bank/financial institution:

IBAN or Account Number and Sort Code:

Time Scale for transactions:

☐ Other (If so, please specify):

Please provide additional justification as to why this evidence is likely to be relevant and of substantial value to the investigation, including the link of the account to the crime committed:

.....

If necessary, please provide any additional information likely to be required to execute this request:

.....

SECTION H3:Subscriber, traffic, location and content data

Type of data requested:

- ☐ Subscriber/entity data (e.g. subscription to phone number or IP address), specify:
- ☐ Traffic/events data, specify:
- ☐ Location data, specify:
- ☐ Content data (e.g. web/mailbox dump or message log, snapshot), specify:
- ☐ Other, specify:

All requests for subscriber, traffic or location, and content data requires the following information:

- ☐ Date (DD/MM/YYYY):
- ☐ Timestamp (hh:mm:ss):
- ☐ Time Zone:

Provide further details to help identify the data requested:

- ☐ IP address (and Port number if applicable):
- ☐ Telephone number(s):
- ☐ IMEI number(s):
- ☐ Other (Please specify):

SECTION H4: Video or telephone conference or other audiovisual transmission

If hearing by videoconference or telephone conference or other audiovisual transmission is requested:

Please indicate the name of the authority that will conduct the hearing (please include name of the person who will conduct the hearing/contact details/language where available):

.....

Proposed date(s) (DD/MM/YYYY):

Start time of conference (hh:mm:ss):

Time Zone:

Approximate length of hearing:

Technical details:

Site name:

Communication system:

Contacts of technician (language):

Pre-test date and time:

Contact details for pre-test operator if known:

Language and interpretation arrangements:

Any other requirements (If so please specify):

.....

.....

.....

☐ This request concerns an accused person or the suspect and the hearing is, or forms part of, the trial of that person

Reason(s) why it is not desirable or possible for the witness or expert to attend in person:

.....

Please specify if the individual, suspected or accused person has given their consent:

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ I request that the person's consent is sought before this request proceeds

SECTION H5:Provisional measures

If a provisional measure for the purpose of preserving evidence, maintaining an existing situation or protecting endangered legal interests is requested, please indicate whether:

- ☐ the item is to be transferred to the requesting State
- ☐ the item is to remain in the requested State; please indicate an estimated date:
for lifting of provisional measure:
- for the submission of a subsequent request concerning the item:

SECTION H6:Transfer of a person held in custody

(1) If a temporary transfer to the requesting State of a person held in custody for the purpose of the investigation is requested, please indicate whether the person consented to this measure:

- ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I request that the person's consent is sought

(2) If a temporary transfer to the requested State of a person held in custody for the purpose of investigation is requested, please indicate whether the person consented to this measure:

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

If necessary, please provide any additional information:

SECTION H7:Covert Investigations

Please indicate the reasons why you consider the covert investigative measure relevant for the purpose of the criminal proceedings:

.....

.....

.....

Please provide the following information:

- (a) Information for the purpose of identifying the subject of the covert investigation:
- (b) The desired start date and duration of the covert measure:
- (c) Details of vehicles/address of the covert measure:
- (d) If necessary, please provide any additional information relevant for execution of this request:
.....
.....

SECTION I: Formalities and procedures requested for the execution

1. Tick and complete, if applicable

- ☐ It is requested that the relevant/competent authority of the requested State comply with the following formalities and procedures (including any rights/cautions/warnings that need to be communicated to the person):
-

2. Tick and complete, if applicable

☐ It is requested that one or several officials of the requesting State is present during the execution of the request in support of the competent authorities of the requested State.

Name, job title and contact details of the officials:

.....
.....

Languages that may be used for communication, if different from language indicated in section J:

.....

Nature of assistance to be provided by official(s) of requesting State, and/or any further relevant details:

.....
.....

3. Secure transmission of information and/or evidence

Please specify a secure electronic transmission route, if electronic transmission is accepted:

.....
.....

If electronic transmission is not accepted or would be inappropriate in this case, please advise the method of transmission requested:

.....

SECTION J: Details of the authority which issued the request

1. Name of authority which issued the request:

Name of representative/contact point:

Address:

Tel. No: (country code) (area/city code)

Email:

2. If different from the above, name of the authority conducting criminal investigation:

.....

Name and title of an official conducting criminal investigation:

.....

Address:

Tel. No: (country code) (area/city code)

Email:

3. Languages in which it is possible to communicate with the requesting authority:

.....

4. If different from above, the contact details of the person(s) to contact for additional information or to make practical arrangements for the transfer of evidence:

Name/Title/Organisation:

Address:

Email:

Contact Phone No:

SECTION K: Signature

By signing this form, I certify that:

- the content of the request as set out in this form is accurate and correct,
- this request has been issued by a competent authority,
- the issuing of this request is necessary for the purpose of the proceedings, and
- the investigative measures requested could have been ordered under the same conditions in a similar domestic case, and where applicable the necessary authorisation has been obtained.

Signature of the requesting authority and/or its representative:

Name:

Post held:

Date:

Official stamp (if available):

List of enclosures (if applicable):

.....

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2023/941**of 2 May 2023****on harmonised standards for personal protective equipment drafted in support of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 95/16/EC, 97/23/EC, 98/34/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 10(6) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) In accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽²⁾, personal protective equipment that is in conformity with harmonised standards or parts thereof, the references of which have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, is to be presumed to be in conformity with the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex II to that Regulation covered by those standards or parts thereof.
- (2) In Commission Implementing Decision C(2020)7924 ⁽³⁾, the Commission calls upon the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) and the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (Cenelec) to draft harmonised standards in support of Regulation (EU) 2016/425.
- (3) On the basis of the request set out in Implementing Decision C(2020)7924, CEN drafted several new standards and revised a number of existing harmonised standards.
- (4) On the basis of Implementing Decision C(2020)7924, CEN drafted the following new harmonised standards: EN 13138-1:2021 on safety requirements and test methods for buoyant aids for swimming instructions, as corrected by EN 13138-1:2021/AC:2022, EN 17520:2021 on safety requirements and test methods for personal belay lanyards, and EN ISO 16321-2:2021 on additional requirements for eye and face protection used during welding and related techniques in support of Regulation (EU) 2016/425.
- (5) On the basis of Implementing Decision C(2020)7924, CEN revised the harmonised standards EN 166:2001, EN 169:2002, EN 170:2002, EN 171:2002, EN 172:1994 as amended by EN 172:1994/A1:2000 and EN 172:1994/A2:2001, EN 174:2001, EN 379:2003+A1:2009, EN 1731:2006 and EN ISO 20345:2011. That revision resulted in the adoption of harmonised standards EN ISO 16321-1:2022 on general requirements for eye and face protection for occupational use, EN ISO 16321-3:2022 on additional requirements for mesh eye and face protectors, EN ISO 18527-1:2022 on requirements for downhill skiing and snowboarding goggles and EN ISO 20345:2022 on safety footwear.

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 316, 14.11.2012, p. 12.

⁽²⁾ Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on personal protective equipment and repealing Council Directive 89/686/EEC (OJ L 81, 31.3.2016, p. 51).

⁽³⁾ Commission Implementing Decision C(2020)7924 of 19 November 2020 on a standardisation request to the European Committee for Standardization and the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization as regards personal protective equipment in support of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

- (6) The Commission together with CEN has assessed whether the harmonised standards drafted and revised by CEN comply with the request set out in Implementing Decision C(2020)7924.
- (7) The harmonised standards EN 13138-1:2021, as corrected by EN 1318-1:2021/AC:2022, EN ISO 16321-1:2022, EN ISO 16321-2:2021, EN ISO 16321-3:2022, EN 17520:2021, EN ISO 18527-1:2022 and EN ISO 20345:2022 satisfy the requirements which they aim to cover and which are set out in Regulation (EU) 2016/425. It is therefore appropriate to publish the references of those harmonised standards in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
- (8) The harmonised standards EN ISO 16321-2:2021 and EN ISO 16321-3:2022 refer to a normative reference standard EN ISO 16321-1:2020, the date of which is incorrect. Those harmonised standards should therefore be published with restriction in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.
- (9) It is necessary to withdraw the references of harmonised standards EN 166:2001, EN 169:2002, EN 170:2002, EN 172:1994 as amended by EN 172:1994/A1:2000, and EN 172:1994/A2:2001, EN 174:2001, EN 379:2003 +A1:2009, EN 1731:2006 and EN ISO 20345:2011 from the *Official Journal of the European Union*, given that those standards have been revised.
- (10) In the interests of clarity and rationality, a complete list of references of harmonised standards drafted in support of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 and satisfying the requirements they aim to cover should be published in a single act. The references of harmonised standards drafted in support of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 are currently set out in Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/668 ⁽⁴⁾ and Commission Communication 2018/C 209/03 ⁽⁵⁾.
- (11) Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/668 has been substantially amended several times. In the interests of clarity and rationality, and since further amendment needs to be made to that Implementing Decision, that Implementing Decision should be replaced.
- (12) Many of the references of harmonised standards published by Communication 2018/C 209/03 have been withdrawn by Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/668. Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/668 provides for the withdrawal of the remaining references of harmonised standards that are published by that Communication. In the interests of clarity and rationality, Communication 2018/C 209/03 should be repealed. To give manufacturers sufficient time to adapt their products to the revised versions of the standards concerned, Communication 2018/C 209/03 should continue to apply until the dates of withdrawal of the references of the concerned harmonised standards published by that Communication.
- (13) Compliance with a harmonised standard confers a presumption of conformity with the corresponding essential requirements set out in Union harmonisation legislation from the date of publication of the reference of such standard in the *Official Journal of the European Union*. This Decision should therefore enter into force on the date of its publication,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The references to harmonised standards for personal protective equipment drafted in support of Regulation (EU) 2016/425, listed in Annex I to this Decision, are hereby published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

⁽⁴⁾ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/668 of 18 May 2020 on the harmonised standards for personal protective equipment drafted in support of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 156, 19.5.2020, p. 13).

⁽⁵⁾ Commission communication 2018/C 209/03 in the framework of the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council on personal protective equipment and repealing Council Directive 89/686/EEC (OJ C 209, 15.6.2018, p. 17).

Article 2

Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/668 is repealed.

Article 3

Communication 2018/C 209/03 is repealed.

However, it shall continue to apply in respect of the references of harmonised standards listed in Annex II to this Decision until the dates of withdrawal of those references set out in that Annex.

Article 4

This Decision shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Brussels, 2 May 2023.

For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN

ANNEX I

No	Reference of the standard
1.	EN 136:1998 Respiratory protective devices – Full face masks – Requirements, testing, marking EN 136:1998/AC:2003
2.	EN 137:2006 Respiratory protective devices – Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask – Requirements, testing, marking
3.	EN 140:1998 Respiratory protective devices – Half masks and quarter masks – Requirements, testing, marking EN 140:1998/AC:1999
4.	EN 142:2002 Respiratory protective devices – Mouthpiece assemblies – Requirements, testing, marking
5.	EN 143:2021 Respiratory protective devices – Particle filters – Requirements, testing, marking
6.	EN 144-1:2000 Respiratory protective devices – Gas cylinder valves – Part 1: Thread connections for insert connector EN 144-1:2000/A1:2003 EN 144-1:2000/A2:2005
7.	EN 144-2:1998 Respiratory protective devices – Gas cylinder valves – Part 2: Outlet connections
8.	EN 144-3:2003 Respiratory protective devices – Gas cylinder valves – Part 3: Outlet connections for diving gases Nitrox and oxygen EN 144-3:2003/AC:2003
9.	EN 145:1997 Respiratory protective devices – Self-contained closed-circuit breathing apparatus compressed oxygen or compressed oxygen-nitrogen type – Requirements, testing, marking EN 145:1997/A1:2000
10.	EN 148-1:1999 Respiratory protective devices – Threads for facepieces – Part 1: Standard thread connection
11.	EN 148-2:1999 Respiratory protective devices – Threads for facepieces – Part 2: Centre thread connection

No	Reference of the standard
12.	EN 148-3:1999 Respiratory protective devices – Threads for facepieces – Part 3: Tread connection M 45 x 3
13.	EN 149:2001+A1:2009 Respiratory protective devices – Filtering half masks to protect against particles – Requirements, testing, marking
14.	EN 175:1997 Personal protection – Equipment for eye and face protection during welding and allied processes
15.	EN 207:2017 Personal eye-protection equipment – Filters and eye-protectors against laser radiation (laser eye-protectors)
16.	EN 208:2009 Personal eye-protection – Eye-protectors for adjustment work on lasers and laser systems (laser adjustment eye-protectors)
17.	EN 250:2014 Respiratory equipment – Open-circuit self-contained compressed air diving apparatus – Requirements, testing and marking
18.	EN 342:2017 Protective clothing – Ensembles and garments for protection against cold
19.	EN 343:2019 Protective clothing – Protection against rain
20.	EN 352-1:2020 Hearing protectors – General requirements – Part 1: Earmuffs Notice: This standard does not require labelling indicating the noise attenuation level on the product. Compliance with this standard therefore does not confer a presumption of conformity with point 3.5., second paragraph, of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/425.
21.	EN 352-2:2020 Hearing protectors – General requirements – Part 2: Earplugs Notice: This standard does not require labelling indicating the noise attenuation level on the product. Compliance with this standard therefore does not confer a presumption of conformity with point 3.5., second paragraph, of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/425.
22.	EN 352-3:2020 Hearing protectors – General requirements – Part 3: Earmuffs attached to head protection and/or face protection devices Notice: This standard does not require labelling indicating the noise attenuation level on the product. Compliance with this standard therefore does not confer a presumption of conformity with point 3.5., second paragraph, of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/425.

No	Reference of the standard
23.	EN 352-4:2020 Hearing protectors – Safety requirements – Part 4: Level-dependent earmuffs
24.	EN 352-5:2020 Hearing protectors – Safety requirements – Part 5: Active noise reduction earmuffs
25.	EN 352-6:2020 Hearing protectors – Safety requirements – Part 6: Earmuffs with safety-related audio input
26.	EN 352-7:2020 Hearing protectors – Safety requirements – Part 7: Level-dependent earplugs
27.	EN 352-8:2020 Hearing protectors – Safety requirements – Part 8: Entertainment audio earmuffs
28.	EN 352-9:2020 Hearing protectors – Safety requirements – Part 9: Earplugs with safety-related audio input
29.	EN 352-10:2020 Hearing protectors – Safety requirements – Part 10: Entertainment audio earplugs
30.	EN 353-1:2014+A1:2017 Personal fall protection equipment – Guided type fall arresters including an anchor line – Part 1: Guided type fall arresters including a rigid anchor line
31.	EN 353-2:2002 Personal protective equipment against falls from a height – Part 2: Guided type fall arresters including a flexible anchor line
32.	EN 354:2010 Personal fall protection equipment – Lanyards
33.	EN 355:2002 Personal protective equipment against falls from a height – Energy absorbers
34.	EN 358:2018 Personal protective equipment for work positioning and prevention of falls from a height – Belts and lanyards for work positioning or restraint
35.	EN 360:2002 Personal protective equipment against falls from a height – Retractable type fall arresters
36.	EN 361:2002 Personal protective equipment against falls from a height – Full body harnesses

No	Reference of the standard
37.	EN 362:2004 Personal protective equipment against falls from a height – Connectors
38.	EN 365:2004 Personal protective equipment against falls from a height – General requirements for instructions for use, maintenance, periodic examination, repair, marking and packaging EN 365:2004/AC:2006
39.	EN ISO 374-1:2016 Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms – Part 1: Terminology and performance requirements for chemical risks (ISO 374-1:2016)
40.	EN ISO 374-5:2016 Protective gloves against dangerous chemicals and micro-organisms – Part 5: Terminology and performance requirements for micro-organisms risks (ISO 374-5:2016)
41.	EN 388:2016+A1:2018 Protective gloves against mechanical risks
42.	EN 397:2012+A1:2012 Industrial safety helmets
43.	EN 402:2003 Respiratory protective devices – Lung governed demand self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask or mouthpiece assembly for escape – Requirements, testing, marking
44.	EN 403:2004 Respiratory protective devices for self-rescue – Filtering devices with hood for escape from fire – Requirements, testing, marking
45.	EN 404:2005 Respiratory protective devices for self-rescue – Filter self-rescuer from carbon monoxide with mouthpiece assembly
46.	EN 405:2001+A1:2009 Respiratory protective devices – Valved filtering half masks to protect against gases or gases and particles – Requirements, testing, marking
47.	EN 407:2004 Protective gloves against thermal risks (heat and/or fire)
48.	EN 420:2003+A1:2009 Protective gloves – General requirements and test methods
49.	EN 421:2010 Protective gloves against ionizing radiation and radioactive contamination
50.	EN 443:2008 Helmets for fire fighting in buildings and other structures

No	Reference of the standard
51.	EN 469:2020 Protective clothing for firefighters – Performance requirements for protective clothing for firefighting activities
52.	EN 510:2019 Specification for protective clothing for use where there is a risk of entanglement with moving parts
53.	EN 511:2006 Protective gloves against cold
54.	EN 564:2014 Mountaineering equipment – Accessory cord – Safety requirements and test methods
55.	EN 565:2017 Mountaineering equipment – Tape – Safety requirements and test methods
56.	EN 566:2017 Mountaineering equipment – Slings – Safety requirements and test methods
57.	EN 567:2013 Mountaineering equipment – Rope clamps – Safety requirements and test methods
58.	EN 568:2015 Mountaineering equipment – Ice anchors – Safety requirements and test methods
59.	EN 569:2007 Mountaineering equipment – Pitons – Safety requirements and test methods
60.	EN 659:2003+A1:2008 Protective gloves for firefighters EN 659:2003+A1:2008/AC:2009
61.	EN 795:2012 Personal fall protection equipment – Anchor devices Warning: This publication does not concern the equipment described in: — type A (anchor devices with one or more stationary anchor points and with the need for structural anchors or fixing elements to fix to the structure) referred to in clauses 3.2.1, 4.4.1, 5.3; — type C (anchor devices employing horizontal flexible anchor lines) referred to in clauses 3.2.3, 4.4.3 and 5.5; — type D (anchor devices employing horizontal rigid anchor lines) referred to in clauses 3.2.4, 4.4.4 and 5.6; — any combination of the above. In respect of types A, C and D, this publication does not concern either clauses: 4.5, 5.2.2, 6, 7; Annex A or Annex ZA. Accordingly, in respect of the equipment mentioned above, there shall be no presumption of conformity with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 because they are not considered to be PPE.

No	Reference of the standard
62.	EN 812:2012 Industrial bump caps
63.	EN 813:2008 Personal fall protection equipment – Sit harnesses
64.	EN 893:2019 Mountaineering equipment – Crampons – Safety requirements and test methods
65.	EN 943-1:2015+A1:2019 Protective clothing against dangerous solid, liquid and gaseous chemicals, including liquid and solid aerosols – Part 1: Performance requirements for Type 1 (gas-tight) chemical protective suits
66.	EN 943-2:2019 Protective clothing against dangerous solid, liquid and gaseous chemicals, including liquid and solid aerosols – Part 2: Performance requirements for Type 1 (gas-tight) chemical protective suits for emergency teams (ET)
67.	EN 958:2017 Mountaineering equipment – Energy absorbing systems for use in klettersteig (via ferrata) climbing – Safety requirements and test methods
68.	EN 966:2012+A1:2012 Helmets for airborne sports
69.	EN 1073-1:2016+A1:2018 Protective clothing against solid airborne particles including radioactive contamination – Part 1: Requirements and test methods for compressed air line ventilated protective clothing, protecting the body and the respiratory tract
70.	EN 1073-2:2002 Protective clothing against radioactive contamination – Part 2: Requirements and test methods for non-ventilated protective clothing against particulate radioactive contamination
71.	EN 1077:2007 Helmets for alpine skiers and snowboarders
72.	EN 1078:2012+A1:2012 Helmets for pedal cyclists and for users of skateboards and roller skates
73.	EN 1080:2013 Impact protection helmets for young children
74.	EN 1082-1:1996 Protective clothing – Gloves and arm guards protecting against cuts and stabs by hand knives – Part 1: Chain mail gloves and arm guards

No	Reference of the standard
75.	EN 1082-2:2000 Protective clothing – Gloves and arm guards protecting against cuts and stabs by hand knives – Part 2: Gloves and arm guards made of material other than chain mail
76.	EN 1146:2005 Respiratory protective devices – Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus incorporating a hood for escape – Requirements, testing, marking
77.	EN 1149-5:2018 Protective clothing – Electrostatic properties – Part 5: Material performance and design requirements
78.	EN 1385:2012 Helmets for canoeing and white water sports
79.	EN 1486:2007 Protective clothing for fire-fighters – Test methods and requirements for reflective clothing for specialised fire-fighting
80.	EN 1497:2007 Personal fall protection equipment – Rescue harnesses
81.	EN 1827:1999+A1:2009 Respiratory protective devices – Half masks without inhalation valves and with separable filters to protect against gases or gases and particles or particles only – Requirements, testing, marking
82.	EN 1891:1998 Personal protective equipment for the prevention of falls from a height – Low stretch kernmantel ropes
83.	EN 1938:2010 Personal eye protection – Goggles for motorcycle and moped users
84.	EN ISO 10819:2013 Mechanical vibration and shock – Hand-arm vibration – Measurement and evaluation of the vibration transmissibility of gloves at the palm of the hand (ISO 10819:2013) EN ISO 10819:2013/A1:2019
85.	EN ISO 10862:2009 Small craft – Quick release system for trapeze harness (ISO 10862:2009)
86.	EN ISO 11393-2:2019 Protective clothing for users of hand-held chainsaws – Part 2: Performance requirements and test methods for leg protectors (ISO 11393-2:2018)
87.	EN ISO 11393-4:2019 Protective clothing for users of hand-held chainsaws – Part 4: Performance requirements and test methods for protective gloves (ISO 11393-4:2018)

No	Reference of the standard
88.	EN ISO 11393-5:2019 Protective clothing for users of hand-held chainsaws – Part 5: Performance requirements and test methods for protective gaiters (ISO 11393-5:2018)
89.	EN ISO 11393-6:2019 Protective clothing for users of hand-held chainsaws – Part 6: Performance requirements and test methods for upper body protectors (ISO 11393-6:2018)
90.	EN 12021:2014 Respiratory equipment – Compressed gases for breathing apparatus
91.	EN 12083:1998 Respiratory protective devices – Filters with breathing hoses, (Non-mask mounted filters) – Particle filters, gas filters, and combined filters – Requirements, testing, marking EN 12083:1998/AC:2000
92.	EN 12270:2013 Mountaineering equipment – Chocks – Safety requirements and test methods
93.	EN 12275:2013 Mountaineering equipment – Connectors – Safety requirements and test methods
94.	EN 12276:2013 Mountaineering equipment – Frictional anchors – Safety requirements and test methods
95.	EN 12277:2015+A1:2018 Mountaineering equipment – Harnesses – Safety requirements and test methods
96.	EN 12278:2007 Mountaineering equipment – Pulleys – Safety requirements and test methods
97.	EN ISO 12312-1:2013 Eye and face protection – Sunglasses and related eyewear – Part 1: Sunglasses for general use (ISO 12312-1:2013) EN ISO 12312-1:2013/A1:2015
98.	EN ISO 12312-2:2015 Eye and face protection – Sunglasses and related eyewear – Part 2: Filters for direct observation of the sun (ISO 12312-2:2015)
99.	EN ISO 12401:2009 Small craft – Deck safety harness and safety line – Safety requirements and test methods (ISO 12401:2009)

No	Reference of the standard
100.	EN ISO 12402-2:2020 Personal flotation devices – Part 2: Lifejackets, performance level 275 – Safety requirements (ISO 12402-2:2020) Notice: Application of clause 5.6 of this standard does not confer a presumption of conformity with the basic health and safety requirement set out in point 1.1.1. of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/425. Application of clauses 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.1.5, 5.1.7, 5.2, 5.3.1.1, 5.3.1.2, 5.3.2.2, 5.3.2.3, 5.3.4.3, 5.3.4.4, 5.6.1.4, 5.6.1.7, 5.6.1.8, 5.6.1.9, 5.6.1.10 and 5.6.1.11 of this standard does not confer a presumption of conformity with the basic health and safety requirement set out in point 1.2.1. of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/425. Application of clauses 5.1.2, 5.2, 5.3.1.1, 5.3.2.2, 5.3.4.2, 5.3.4.4, 5.6.3 and 5.7 of this standard does not confer a presumption of conformity with the basic health and safety requirement set out in point 3.4 of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/425.
101.	EN ISO 12402-3:2020 Personal flotation devices – Part 3: Lifejackets, performance level 150 – Safety requirements (ISO 12402-3:2020) Notice: Application of clause 5.6 of this standard does not confer a presumption of conformity with the basic health and safety requirement set out in point 1.1.1. of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/425. Application of clauses 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.1.5, 5.1.7, 5.2, 5.3.1.1, 5.3.1.2, 5.3.2.2, 5.3.2.3, 5.3.4.3, 5.3.4.4, 5.6.1.4, 5.6.1.7, 5.6.1.8, 5.6.1.9, 5.6.1.10 and 5.6.1.11 of this standard does not confer a presumption of conformity with the basic health and safety requirement set out in point 1.2.1. of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/425. Application of clauses 5.1.2, 5.2, 5.3.1.1, 5.3.2.2, 5.3.4.2, 5.3.4.4, 5.6.3 and 5.7 of this standard does not confer a presumption of conformity with the basic health and safety requirement set out in point 3.4 of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/425.
102.	EN ISO 12402-4:2020 Personal flotation devices – Part 4: Lifejackets, performance level 100 – Safety requirements (ISO 12402-4:2020) Notice: Application of clause 5.6 of this standard does not confer a presumption of conformity with the basic health and safety requirement set out in point 1.1.1. of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/425. Application of clauses 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.1.5, 5.1.7, 5.2, 5.3.1.1, 5.3.1.2, 5.3.2.2, 5.3.2.3, 5.3.4.3, 5.3.4.4, 5.6.1.4, 5.6.1.7, 5.6.1.8, 5.6.1.9, 5.6.1.10 and 5.6.1.11 of this standard does not confer a presumption of conformity with the basic health and safety requirement set out in point 1.2.1. of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/425. Application of clauses 5.1.2, 5.2, 5.3.1.1, 5.3.2.2, 5.3.4.2, 5.3.4.4, 5.6.3 and 5.7 of this standard does not confer a presumption of conformity with the basic health and safety requirement set out in point 3.4 of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2016/425.

No	Reference of the standard
103.	EN ISO 12402-5:2020 Personal flotation devices – Part 5: Buoyancy aids (level 50) – Safety requirements (ISO 12402-5:2020)
104.	EN ISO 12402-6:2020 Personal flotation devices – Part 6: Special application lifejackets and buoyancy aids – Safety requirements and additional test methods (ISO 12402-6:2020)
105.	EN ISO 12402-8:2020 Personal flotation devices – Part 8: Accessories – Safety requirements and test methods (ISO 12402-8:2020)
106.	EN 12477:2001 Protective gloves for welders EN 12477:2001/A1:2005
107.	EN 12492:2012 Mountaineering equipment – Helmets for mountaineers – Safety requirements and test methods
108.	EN 12841:2006 Personal fall protection equipment – Rope access systems – Rope adjustment devices
109.	EN 12941:1998 Respiratory protective devices – Powered filtering devices incorporating a helmet or a hood – Requirements, testing, marking EN 12941:1998/A1:2003 EN 12941:1998/A2:2008
110.	EN 12942:1998 Respiratory protective devices – Power assisted filtering devices incorporating full face masks, half masks or quarter masks – Requirements, testing, marking EN 12942:1998/A1:2002 EN 12942:1998/A2:2008
111.	EN 13034:2005+A1:2009 Protective clothing against liquid chemicals – Performance requirements for chemical protective clothing offering limited protective performance against liquid chemicals (Type 6 and Type PB [6] equipment)
112.	EN 13061:2009 Protective clothing – Shin guards for association football players – Requirements and test methods
113.	EN 13138-1:2021 Buoyant aids for swimming instruction – Part 1: Safety requirements and test methods for buoyant aids to be worn EN 13138-1:2021/AC:2022

No	Reference of the standard
114.	EN 13158:2018 Protective clothing – Protective jackets, body and shoulder protectors for equestrian use, for horse riders and those working with horses, and for horse drivers – Requirements and test methods
115.	EN 13178:2000 Personal eye-protection – Eye protectors for snowmobile users
116.	EN 13277-1:2000 Protective equipment for martial arts – Part 1: General requirements and test methods
117.	EN 13277-2:2000 Protective equipment for martial arts – Part 2: Additional requirements and test methods for instep protectors, shin protectors and forearm protectors
118.	EN 13277-3:2013 Protective equipment for martial arts – Part 3: Additional requirements and test methods for trunk protectors
119.	EN 13277-4:2001 Protective equipment for martial arts – Part 4: Additional requirements and test methods for head protectors EN 13277-4:2001/A1:2007
120.	EN 13277-5:2002 Protective equipment for martial arts – Part 5: Additional requirements and test methods for genital protectors and abdominal protectors
121.	EN 13277-6:2003 Protective equipment for martial arts – Part 6: Additional requirements and test methods for breast protectors for females
122.	EN 13277-7:2009 Protective equipment for martial arts – Part 7: Additional requirements and test methods for hand and foot protectors
123.	EN 13277-8:2017 Protective equipment for martial arts – Part 8: Additional requirements and test methods for karate face protectors
124.	EN 13484:2012 Helmets for users of luges
125.	EN 13546:2002+A1:2007 Protective clothing – Hand, arm, chest, abdomen, leg, foot and genital protectors for field hockey goal keepers, and shin protectors for field players – Requirements and test methods

No	Reference of the standard
126.	EN 13567:2002+A1:2007 Protective clothing – Hand, arm, chest, abdomen, leg, genital and face protectors for fencers – Requirements and test methods
127.	EN 13594:2015 Protective gloves for motorcycle riders – Requirements and test methods
128.	EN 13634:2017 Protective footwear for motorcycle riders – Requirements and test methods
129.	EN ISO 13688:2013 Protective clothing – General requirements (ISO 13688:2013) EN ISO 13688:2013/A1:2021
130.	EN 13781:2012 Protective helmets for drivers and passengers of snowmobiles and bobsleighs
131.	EN 13794:2002 Respiratory protective devices – Self-contained closed-circuit breathing apparatus for escape – Requirements, testing, marking
132.	EN 13832-2:2018 Footwear protecting against chemicals – Part 2: Requirements for limited contact with chemicals
133.	EN 13832-3:2018 Footwear protecting against chemicals – Part 3: Requirements for prolonged contact with chemicals
134.	EN 13949:2003 Respiratory equipment – Open-circuit self-contained diving apparatus for use with compressed Nitrox and oxygen – Requirements, testing, marking
135.	EN ISO 13982-1:2004 Protective clothing for use against solid particulates – Part 1: Performance requirements for chemical protective clothing providing protection to the full body against airborne solid particulates (type 5 clothing) (ISO 13982-1:2004) EN ISO 13982-1:2004/A1:2010
136.	EN ISO 13998:2003 Protective clothing – Aprons, trousers and vests protecting against cuts and stabs by hand knives (ISO 13998:2003)
137.	EN 14021:2003 Stone shields for off-road motorcycling suited to protect riders against stones and debris – Requirements and test methods

No	Reference of the standard
138.	EN 14052:2012+A1:2012 High performance industrial helmets
139.	EN 14058:2017 Protective clothing – Garments for protection against cool environments
140.	EN 14120:2003+A1:2007 Protective clothing – Wrist, palm, knee and elbow protectors for users of roller sports equipment – Requirements and test methods
141.	EN 14126:2003 Protective clothing – Performance requirements and tests methods for protective clothing against infective agents EN 14126:2003/AC:2004
142.	EN 14143:2013 Respiratory equipment – Self-contained re-breathing diving apparatus
143.	EN 14225-1:2017 Diving suits – Part 1: Wet suits – Requirements and test methods
144.	EN 14225-2:2017 Diving suits – Part 2: Dry suits – Requirements and test methods
145.	EN 14225-3:2017 Diving suits – Part 3: Actively heated or cooled suit systems and components – Requirements and test methods
146.	EN 14328:2005 Protective clothing – Gloves and armguards protecting against cuts by powered knives – Requirements and test methods
147.	EN 14387:2004+A1:2008 Respiratory protective devices – Gas filter(s) and combined filter(s) – Requirements, testing, marking
148.	EN 14435:2004 Respiratory protective devices – Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with half mask designed to be used with positive pressure only – Requirements, testing, marking
149.	EN 14458:2018 Personal eye-equipment – High performance visors intended only for use with protective helmets
150.	EN ISO 14460:1999 Protective clothing for automobile racing drivers – Protection against heat and flame – Performance requirements and test methods (ISO 14460:1999) EN ISO 14460:1999/AC:1999 EN ISO 14460:1999/A1:2002

No	Reference of the standard
151.	EN 14529:2005 Respiratory protective devices – Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with half mask designed to include a positive pressure lung governed demand valve for escape purposes only
152.	EN 14593-1:2005 Respiratory protective devices – Compressed air line breathing apparatus with demand valve – Part 1: Apparatus with a full face mask – Requirements, testing, marking
153.	EN 14594:2018 Respiratory protective devices – Continuous flow compressed air line breathing devices – Requirements, testing and marking
154.	EN 14605:2005+A1:2009 Protective clothing against liquid chemicals – performance requirements for clothing with liquid-tight (Type 3) or spray-tight (Type 4) connections, including items providing protection to parts of the body only (Types PB [3] and PB [4])
155.	EN ISO 14877:2002 Protective clothing for abrasive blasting operations using granular abrasives (ISO 14877:2002)
156.	EN ISO 15027-1:2012 Immersion suits – Part 1: Constant wear suits, requirements including safety (ISO 15027-1:2012)
157.	EN ISO 15027-2:2012 Immersion suits – Part 2: Abandonment suits, requirements including safety (ISO 15027-2:2012)
158.	EN 15090:2012 Footwear for firefighters
159.	EN 15151-1:2012 Mountaineering equipment – Braking devices – Part 1: Braking devices with manually assisted locking, safety requirements and test methods
160.	EN 15333-1:2008 Respiratory equipment – Open-circuit umbilical supplied compressed gas diving apparatus – Part 1: Demand apparatus EN 15333-1:2008/AC:2009
161.	EN 15333-2:2009 Respiratory equipment – Open-circuit umbilical supplied compressed gas diving apparatus – Part 2: Free flow apparatus
162.	EN 15613:2008 Knee and elbow protectors for indoor sports – Safety requirements and test methods

No	Reference of the standard
163.	EN 16027:2011 Protective clothing – Gloves with protective effect for association football goal keepers
164.	EN ISO 16321-1:2022 Eye and face protection for occupational use – Part 1: General requirements (ISO 16321-1:2021)
165.	EN ISO 16321-2:2021 Eye and face protection for occupational use – Part 2: Additional requirements for protectors used during welding and related techniques (ISO 16321-2:2021) Notice: This standard makes reference to normative reference EN ISO 16321-1:2020, the date of which is incorrect. It shall be read as EN ISO 16321-1:2022 instead.
166.	EN ISO 16321-3:2022 Eye and face protection for occupational use – Part 3: Additional requirements for mesh protectors (ISO 16321-3:2021) Notice: This standard makes reference to normative reference EN ISO 16321-1:2020, the date of which is incorrect. It shall be read as EN ISO 16321-1:2022 instead.
167.	EN 16350:2014 Protective gloves – Electrostatic properties
168.	EN 16473:2014 Firefighters helmets – Helmets for technical rescue
169.	EN 16716:2017 Mountaineering equipment – Avalanche airbag systems – Safety requirements and test methods
170.	EN 17092-2:2020 Protective garments for motorcycle riders – Part 2: Class AAA garments – Requirements
171.	EN 17092-3:2020 Protective garments for motorcycle riders – Part 3: Class AA garments – Requirements
172.	EN 17092-4:2020 Protective garments for motorcycle riders – Part 4: Class A garments – Requirements
173.	EN 17092-5:2020 Protective garments for motorcycle riders – Part 5: Class B garments – Requirements
174.	EN 17092-6:2020 Protective garments for motorcycle riders – Part 6: Class C garments – Requirements
175.	EN 17109:2020 Mountaineering equipment – Individual safety systems for rope courses – Safety requirements and test methods

No	Reference of the standard
176.	EN ISO 17249:2013 Safety footwear with resistance to chain saw cutting (ISO 17249:2013) EN ISO 17249:2013/AC:2014
177.	EN 17353:2020 Protective clothing – Enhanced visibility equipment for medium risk situations – Test methods and requirements
178.	EN 17520:2021 Mountaineering equipment – Personal belay lanyards – Safety requirements and test methods
179.	EN ISO 18527-1:2022 Eye and face protection for sports use – Part 1: Requirements for downhill skiing and snowboarding goggles (ISO 18527-1:2021)
180.	EN ISO 18527-2:2021 Eye and face protection for sports use – Part 2: Requirements for eye protectors for squash and eye protectors for racquetball and squash 57 (ISO 18527-2:2021)
181.	EN ISO 20320:2020 Protective clothing for use in Snowboarding – Wrist Protectors – Requirements and test methods (ISO 20320:2020)
182.	EN ISO 20345:2022 Personal protective equipment – Safety footwear (ISO 20345:2021)
183.	EN ISO 20346:2014 Personal protective equipment – Protective footwear (ISO 20346:2014)
184.	EN ISO 20347:2012 Personal protective equipment – Occupational footwear (ISO 20347:2012)
185.	EN ISO 20349-1:2017 Personal protective equipment – Footwear protecting against risks in foundries and welding – Part 1: Requirements and test methods for protection against risks in foundries (ISO 20349-1:2017) EN ISO 20349-1:2017/A1:2020
186.	EN ISO 20349-2:2017 Personal protective equipment – Footwear protecting against risks in foundries and welding – Part 2: Requirements and test methods for protection against risks in welding and allied processes (ISO 20349-2:2017) EN ISO 20349-2:2017/A1:2020
187.	EN ISO 20471:2013 High visibility clothing – Test methods and requirements (ISO 20471:2013, Corrected version 2013-06-01) EN ISO 20471:2013/A1:2016

No	Reference of the standard
188.	EN ISO 27065:2017 Protective clothing – Performance requirements for protective clothing worn by operators applying pesticides and for re-entry workers (ISO 27065:2017) EN ISO 27065:2017/A1:2019
189.	EN 50321-1:2018 Live working – Footwear for electrical protection – Insulating footwear and overboots EN 50321-1:2018/AC:2018-08
190.	EN 61482-2:2020 Live working – Protective clothing against the thermal hazards of an electric arc – Part 2: Requirements (IEC 61482-2:2018, Modified)

ANNEX II

No	Reference of the standard	Date of withdrawal
1	EN 143:2000 Respiratory protective devices – Particle filters – Requirements, testing, marking EN 143:2000/AC:2005 EN 143:2000/A1:2006	9.6.2024
2	EN 166:2001 Personal eye-protection – Specifications	11.11.2024
3	EN 169:2002 Personal eye-protection – Filters for welding and related techniques – Transmittance requirements and recommended use	11.11.2024
4	EN 170:2002 Personal eye-protection – Ultraviolet filters – Transmittance requirements and recommended use	11.11.2024
5	EN 172:1994 Personal eye protection – Sunglare filters for industrial use EN 172:1994/A1:2000 EN 172:1994/A2:2001	11.11.2024
6	EN 174:2001 Personal eye-protection – Ski goggles for downhill skiing	11.11.2024
7	EN 352-1:2002 Hearing protectors – General requirements – Part 1: Ear-Muffs	21.7.2024
8	EN 352-2:2002 Hearing protectors – General requirements – Part 2: Ear-plugs	21.7.2024
9	EN 352-3:2002 Hearing protectors – General requirements – Part 3: Ear-muffs attached to an industrial safety helmet	21.7.2024
10	EN 352-4:2001 Hearing protectors – Safety requirements and testing – Part 4: Level-dependent ear-muffs EN 352-4:2001/A1:2005	21.7.2024
11	EN 352-5:2002 Hearing protectors – Safety requirements and testing – Part 5: Active noise reduction ear-muffs EN 352-5:2002/A1:2005	21.7.2024

No	Reference of the standard	Date of withdrawal
12	EN 352-6:2002 Hearing protectors – Safety requirements and testing – Part 6: Ear-muffs with electrical audio input	21.7.2024
13	EN 352-7:2002 Hearing protectors – Safety requirements and testing – Part 7: Level-dependent ear-plugs	21.7.2024
14	EN 352-8:2008 Hearing protectors – Safety requirements and testing – Part 8: Entertainment audio ear-muffs	21.7.2024
15	EN 379:2003+A1:2009 Personal eye-protection – Automatic welding filters	11.11.2024
16	EN 1731:2006 Personal eye protection – Mesh eye and face protectors	11.11.2024
17	EN ISO 13688:2013 Protective clothing – General requirements (ISO 13688:2013)	9.6.2024
18	EN ISO 20345:2011 Personal protective equipment – Safety footwear (ISO 20345:2011)	11.11.2024

CORRIGENDA**Corrigendum to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1860 of 10 June 2022 laying down implementing technical standards for the application of Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the standards, formats, frequency and methods and arrangements for reporting**

(Official Journal of the European Union L 262 of 7 October 2022)

On page 76, Article 10:

for:

'Article 10

The date by which derivative contracts are to be reported

A counterparty to a derivative that fulfils the conditions set out in point (a) or (b) of Article 2(2) on XX.XX.20XX or the entity responsible for reporting shall report all details of that derivative required in accordance with the Annex by submitting a report with event type "Update" within 180 calendar days of the [PO please insert date of application of the ITS], unless they have submitted a report with the action type "Modify" or "Correct" for that derivative within this period.'

read:

'Article 10

The date by which derivative contracts are to be reported

A counterparty to a derivative that fulfils the conditions set out in point (a) or (b) of Article 2(2) on 29 April 2024 or the entity responsible for reporting shall report all details of that derivative required in accordance with the Annex by submitting a report with event type "Update" within 180 calendar days of 29 April 2024, unless they have submitted a report with the action type "Modify" or "Correct" for that derivative within this period.'

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