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Proposal for a
REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
on machinery products

(Text with EEA relevance)

{SEC(2021) 165 final} - {SWD(2021) 82 final} - {SWD(2021) 83 final}

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. CONTEXT OF THE PROPOSAL

1.1. Reasons for and objectives of the proposal

The Machinery Directive (hereafter ‘MD’)¹ establishes a regulatory framework for placing machinery on the Single Market, based on Article 114 of the TFEU (the approximation of laws. The general objectives of the MD are to: i) ensure free movement of machinery within the internal market; and ii) ensure a high level of protection for users and other exposed persons. The MD follows the ‘new approach’ principles of EU legislation. It is intentionally written to be technology neutral, which means that it lays down the essential health and safety requirements (hereafter ‘safety requirements’) to be complied with, without prescribing any specific technical solution to comply with those requirements. The choice of the technical solution is a prerogative of manufacturers, which leaves space for innovation and new design development.

During the REFIT evaluation² of the directive, all interested parties confirmed it is an essential piece of legislation although it identified a necessity to improve, simplify and adapt the MD to the needs of the market. Some Members of the European Parliament’s expressed their support to the revision of the Machinery Directive. In particular, by ‘taking the legislation’ to the XXI century and promoting innovation for the EU economy.

As part of the Commission Work Programme 2020 under the priority ‘A Europe fit for the Digital Age’, the revision of the product safety Directive 2006/42/EC on Machinery (MD)³ contributes to the digital transition and to the strengthening of the Single Market. Indeed, regarding new technologies and their impact on safety legislation, the Commission has published in February 2020 a White Paper on Artificial Intelligence accompanied by a ‘Report on the safety and liability implications of Artificial Intelligence, the Internet of Things and robotics’⁴. The Report, which has conducted an analysis of the impact of new technologies and the challenges they pose to Union safety legislation, concluded that the current product safety legislation contains a number of gaps that need to be addressed, in particular, among other, in the Machinery Directive. This is even more relevant for a sustainable recovery from the COVID pandemic, since the machinery sector is an essential part of the engineering industry and one of the industrial mainstays of the EU economy.

In view of dealing with the elements highlighted in the evaluation and developed in the impact assessment report of the machinery directive⁵, as well as responding to the Commission policy objectives on digitalization, this proposal expects to tackle the following problems:

Problem 1: The MD does not sufficiently cover new risks originating from emerging technologies.

¹ Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on machinery.

² SWD (2018) 160 final, Evaluation of the Machinery Directive.

³ Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on machinery.

⁴ Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/commission-report-safety-and-liability-implications-ai-internet-things-and-robotics-0_en

⁵ SWD (2021) [...] final, Impact assessment of the Machinery Directive.

In order to boost the trust in digital technologies, the MD needs to provide legal certainty as regards those technologies, existing gaps could hinder a level playing field for manufacturers, which would impact the efficiency of the MD.

There are several aspects that need to be addressed within this problem. The first one relates to the potential risks that originate from a direct human-robot collaboration as the collaborative robots (co-bots) that are designed to work alongside human and employees are exponentially increasing. A second source of potential risk originates from connected machinery. A third area of concern lies with the way software updates affects the ‘behaviour’ of the machinery after its placing on the market. A fourth concern relates to the ability of manufacturers to conduct a full risk assessment on machine learning applications before the product is placed on the market. Finally, as far as the autonomous machines and remote supervisory stations, the current MD foresees a driver or an operator responsible for the movement of a machine. The driver may be transported by the machinery or may be accompanying the machinery, or may guide the machinery by remote control, but does not consider the possibility of no driver, and sets up no requirements for autonomous machines.

Problem 2: (i) Legal uncertainty due to a lack of clarity on the scope and definitions; and (ii) possible safety gaps in traditional technologies.

The MD needs greater legal certainty in its scope and definitions, which generated some difficulties for manufacturers to understand the correct legal framework they should apply. Some overlaps or inconsistencies with other EU specific legislation were identified. With respect to the definitions set by the Directive, the definition of 'partly completed machinery' raised a number of concerns particularly centred at the borderline with the definition of 'machinery' and the definition of 'machinery' has been clarified. Besides, there is a need to clarify the exclusion of means of transport and to reinforce the coherence of the exclusion of some products covered by the **Low Voltage Directive** 2014/35/EU⁶ when those products integrate a Wi-Fi function.

Furthermore, it is a common practice that machines placed on the market are modified in order for example to add a function or improve the performance. The problem is that if the machine suffers a **substantial modification**, without the manufacturer's agreement, may be not in conformity any longer with the essential health and safety requirements. The current MD does not address this situation.

There are a number of requirements on **traditional technologies** not related to new technologies that were identified either as not clear or safe enough, or as too prescriptive and potentially hindering innovation. These requirements are related to installation of lifting appliances, slow speed lifts, seating, protection against hazardous substances, overhead power lines and vibration from portable handheld and hand guided machinery.

Problem 3: Insufficient provisions for high risk machines.

The third party conformity assessment is considered by some Member States and stakeholders more adapted to address the high risks stemming from certain groups of machines.

⁶ Directive 2014/35/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits, available at: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2014/35/oj>.

Another problem is that **the current list of high-risk machines in Annex I was elaborated 15 years ago**, and the market has much evolved since then. It is necessary to remove machines no longer considered high risk and/or introducing new ones (such as machinery embedding AI systems, which fulfil a safety function).

Problem 4: Monetary and environmental costs due to extensive paper-based documentation.

The MD requires manufacturers to provide the necessary machinery information, such as instructions. To ensure that every machine user has access to the instructions, providing a printed version was considered as the most viable option. Since then, however, the use of the internet and digital technologies has increased. The requirement to provide printed versions increases the costs and administrative burdens for economic operators and has a negative impact on the environment. However, it must be also considered that some users are less digitally savvy, there is a lack of internet access in certain environments and the digital manual might not match the version of the product.

Problem 5: Inconsistencies with other pieces of Union product safety legislation.

The New Legislative Framework is a package of measures aimed at brought together all the elements required for a comprehensive regulatory framework to operate effectively for the safety and compliance of industrial products with the requirements adopted to protect the various public interests and for the proper functioning of the single market. A main objective of the Commission is to bring product harmonisation legislation in line with the reference provisions of Decision 768/2008/EC. While the Machinery Directive is already a New Approach directive, it is not yet aligned to the NLF.

The lack of MD's alignment to the NLF creates inconsistencies with other EU product legislation.

Problem 6: Divergences in interpretation due to transposition.

The fact that the current machinery legislation is a Directive leaving Member States to choose the means to comply with the legislative objectives, has led to different interpretations of the MD provisions creating legal uncertainty and lack of coherence throughout the single market. Furthermore, there have been delays in the transposition of the Directive in some Member States.

1.2. Consistency with existing policy provisions in the policy area

This initiative is in line with the Single Market Act⁷, which stressed the need to restore consumer confidence in the quality of products on the market and the importance of reinforcing market surveillance. With this purpose, the regulation on machinery products is aligned to the provisions of Decision No 768/2008/EC⁸.

Furthermore it reinforces the coherence with the low voltage directive 2014/35/EU⁹ by considering the fact that electrical and electronic products excluded from this Regulation will

⁷ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions (COM(2011) 206 final).

⁸ Decision No 768/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on a common framework for the marketing of products, and repealing Council Decision 93/465/EEC (OJ L 218, 13.08.2008, p. 82).

⁹ Directive 2014/35/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits (OJ L 96, 29.3.2014, p. 35).

be also excluded from the radio equipment directive 2014/53/EU¹⁰ when they incorporate wi-fi.

1.3. Consistency with other Union policies

This proposal is coherent with the Union policy on artificial intelligence (AI) and the upcoming Regulation on artificial intelligence, which will address the risks having an impact on safety for high-risk AI systems embedded in a machinery or that are safety components under the future regulation on machinery products.

In addition, this proposal is coherent with the Union policy on cybersecurity, making the link with the future cybersecurity schemes pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/881 for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with the future regulation on machinery products.

Furthermore it contributes to simplification of the regulatory environment.

2. LEGAL BASIS, SUBSIDIARITY AND PROPORTIONALITY

2.1. Legal basis

The proposal is based on Article 114 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union because the purpose of the Regulation is to harmonise health and safety requirements for machinery in all Member States and to remove obstacles to trade in machinery between Member States.

2.2. Subsidiarity (for non-exclusive competence)

The subsidiarity principle arises in particular with regard to the newly added provisions aiming at the improvement of effective enforcement of Directive 2006/42/EC and the coherence with the AI Union policy. Without a Union wide regulation, Member States could impose diverging safety requirements, which would lead to differences in the safety of the products for the users for manufacturers when trading machinery across different countries. For instance, some market surveillance authorities consulted found necessary to ensure that software updates not foreseen in the initial manufacturer's risks assessment and having an impact on safety would require the machine to go through a conformity assessment procedure leading to a new CE marking. Furthermore, the future regulation on machinery products sets up Union wide requirements underpinned by the solutions provided in European standards. Given the Union broad level of the standardisations activities, any changes to the scope or requirements of the future regulation on machinery products must be made at Union level to avoid distorting the market, creating barriers to the free movement of products and undermining the protection of human health and well-being. In addition, the newly added provisions will align the economic operators' obligations, the traceability provisions, the provisions on the assessment and notification of conformity assessment bodies and on market surveillance.

As for the added value of action at Union level, regulatory action at the Union level, contributes to the development of the Internal (and Digital) Single Market, provides legal certainty and a level playing field for the industry, and establishes a high level of trust among machinery users.

¹⁰ Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC (OJ L 153, 22.5.2014, p. 62).

2.3. Proportionality

The preferred policy option is option 3 - Burden minimisation and enhanced safety.

This policy option addresses all identified problems in the most effective and efficient way, proposing a revised MD that is not only fit for purpose now, but also in the years to come, and ensures coherence with existing product safety legislation and with the future AI framework.

Policy option 3 adds new requirements and clarifies existing ones, in a targeted and proportional way, only when necessary and often applicable to certain types of machinery. Legal clarity is added to the current act in its scope, definitions and requirements, including those covering risk stemming from new technologies and drive the standardisation activities in this area, which enhances safety and ensures a higher level of trust and industry competitiveness in the (digital) market. It also adapts the machines presenting high risks to the state of the art, removes the internal check option for the conformity assessment of the high-risk machines, and ensures full coherence with the AI Regulation proposal. It proposes a burden reduction measure highly requested by the industry which is allowing digital documentation, while at the same time ensuring that end users and consumers can have a printed version free of charge if they so request. Finally, the revised MD will gain in coherence and legal certainty by aligning to the NLF and becoming a Regulation. To ensure proportionality, this policy option includes the standardisation process with a new Standardisation Request issued by the Commission for detailed technical solutions to be developed by the standardisation bodies, and the Machinery Guide for detailed clarification and examples.

As explained in the Impact Assessment, the preferred policy option adheres to the principle of proportionality. The proposed changes to the safety requirements are targeted, limited to certain machinery types: machinery including new technologies, specific machinery, and high-risk machinery. The burden reduction measures are on the contrary aimed at all machinery types (such as clarification of substantial modification, digital documentation, alignment to the NLF, conversion to a regulation). Proportionality is also ensured by the MD being technologically neutral. The proposed clarifications or additions to the safety requirements are kept to the strict minimum in the proposal, to be complemented by a new Standardisation Request issued by the Commission to empower the standardisation bodies to develop voluntary technical solutions.

2.4. Choice of the instrument

The proposal takes the form of a Regulation. The proposed change from a Directive to a Regulation takes into account the Commission's general objective to simplify the regulatory environment and the need to ensure a uniform implementation throughout the Union of the proposed legislation.

In addition, the machinery directive is a total harmonisation directive, which means that it establishes a high level of safety, and does not allow the Member States to impose more restrictive obligations. In this respect, a Regulation by its legal nature, would better ensure that Member States do not impose national technical requirements that go beyond the safety requirements laid down in Annex I of the current Directive and/or contradict those safety requirements.

The change from a Directive to a Regulation will not lead to any change in the regulatory approach. The characteristics of the New Approach will be fully preserved, in particular the flexibility given to manufacturers in the choice of the means employed to comply with the

essential requirements (harmonised standards or other technical specifications) and in the choice of the procedure used to demonstrate compliance from among the available conformity assessment procedures. The existing mechanisms supporting the implementation of the legislation (standardisation process, working groups, market surveillance, Member States administrative cooperation (AdCo), and the development of guidance documents...) will not be affected by the nature of the legal instrument and will continue to operate in the same manner under the Regulation as they currently do under the Directive.

Finally, the use of Regulations in the area of internal market legislation, in accordance also with the preference expressed by stakeholders, avoids the risk of ‘gold plating’. It also allows manufacturers to work directly with the Regulation text instead of needing to identify and examine 27 transposition laws. On this basis, it is considered that the choice of a Regulation is the most appropriate solution for all involved parties as it will allow a more rapid and coherent application of the proposed legislation and will establish a clearer regulatory environment for economic operators.

3. RESULTS OF EX-POST EVALUATIONS, STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

3.1. Ex-post evaluations/fitness checks of existing legislation

The evaluation of the directive concluded that a revision should aim to: i) address the risks stemming from new technologies while allowing for technical progress; ii) improve the legal clarity of some major concepts and definitions in the current text of the MD; iii) simplify the requirements for documentation by allowing digital formats, hence reducing administrative burden for economic operators, with an additional positive impact on environmental costs; iv) ensure coherence with other Directives and Regulations for products and improve enforcement of the legislation through the alignment to the New Legislative Framework, v) reduce costs of transposition by converting the Directive into a Regulation.

The results of the evaluation have been taken on board in the proposal.

3.2. Stakeholder consultations

Stakeholders have been consulted throughout the preparation of the revision of the MD, including Member States, manufacturers' federations, consumers and workers associations, notified bodies and representatives from standardisation organisations.

The consultation included meetings for a selected group of experts as well as consultation of the machinery Working Group and the machinery AdCo Group of market surveillance authorities.

Some stakeholder's views have evolved following discussions in the machinery Working Group and bilateral meetings, in particular on the need to address explicitly the new risks stemming from digital emerging technologies.

- **Specific objective 1: Cover new risks related to digital emerging technologies**

While most stakeholders consider that the MD takes innovations sufficiently into account, some expressed concerns over the potential impacts of emerging digital technologies on safety.

- **Specific objective 2: Ensure coherent interpretation of the scope and definitions and improve safety for traditional technologies**

On the scope and definitions most stakeholders agreed on adapting the current exclusion of low voltage products covered by the Low-Voltage Directive (LVD) in Art. 1.2(k) of the MD to the products integrating Wi-Fi and clarifying the definition of partly completed machinery. As for introducing conformity assessment obligations linked to the substantial modification of a machinery placed on the market or put into service, the stakeholders' views diverge. Regarding the adaptation of the essential health and safety requirements for traditional machinery, most of stakeholders agree to a greater or lesser extent, except for some specific cases in which they consider that an adaptation is not necessary because other Union legislation already covers the risks.

- **Specific objective 3: Reassess machines considered as high risk and reassess related conformity procedures**

The question to whether the manufacturer internal checks option in Annex I of the MD leads to safety concerns received mixed responses in the public consultation. The interview responses, on the other hand often referred to an adaptation and regular updates of the Annex I as potential to bring benefits.

- **Specific objective 4: Reduce paper-based requirements for documentation**

On allowing digital formats for documentation, almost all the stakeholder groups representing the industry indicated that are in favour. Most Member States and consumers organisations are in favour of ensuring also paper format.

- **Specific objective 5: Ensure coherence with other product safety legislation**

Alignment to the New Legislative Framework received nearly universal support.

- **Specific objective 6: Avoid divergences in interpretation derived from transposition**

Most stakeholders wish to reduce the possible divergences in the interpretation of the machinery directive derived from transposition and mention potential benefits of converting the Directive into a Regulation. For manufacturers, a conversion could lead to a decrease of additional costs related to differences in interpretation across Member States.

3.3. Collection and use of expertise - Impact assessment

The Commission carried out an impact assessment on the revision of the machinery Directive. The Regulatory Scrutiny Board (RSB) issued an opinion on the draft impact assessment on 5 February 2021. The opinion of the Board as well as the final Impact Assessment and its executive summary are published together with this proposal.

Based on the information collected, the impact assessment examined and compared four options to address problems and issues relating to the Machinery Directive.

Option 0 Baseline - 'no change'

This option would leave the standardisation process evolve as usual, without particular focus risks stemming from new technologies, and with no particular focus on areas for improvement related to traditional technologies. It would also revise the 'Guide to application of the MD' following the normal process, with limited ambition and no particular push for consensus.

Option 1 Self-regulation by industry and changes to the Guide

This option would make no changes to the current act. Clarifications would be introduced in the 'Guide to application of the MD' with a push for consensus to clarify where possible the

main problems as described in section 1.1. New risks stemming from new technologies (as well certain risks from traditional technologies) would be addressed through the issuance of a new commission standardisation request to drive the normal standardisation process.

Option 2 Burden minimisation

The rationale behind this option is to reduce economic operators' burden. In view of achieving this objective this option aims to increase the legal clarity of some provisions and simplify some administrative obligations.

However, to minimise the economic operators' burden there would be no adaptations in the safety requirements for products, thus with no changes in the manufacturers' obligations for designing and manufacturing the machinery. The new risks stemming from new technologies (as well certain risks from traditional technologies) would be addressed through the issuance of a dedicated commission standardisation request to drive the normal standardisation process as much as possible.

Option 3 Burden minimisation and enhanced safety

This option aims also to increase the legal clarity of some provisions and simplify some administrative obligations. In addition, it seeks enhancing safety by adapting the safety requirements and tailoring the conformity assessment to the risk related to the machinery product, including new technologies.

Option 3 was found to be the preferred option because:

Option 0 means no action and would not address the problems and issues identified, with the risk of not addressing the problems and objectives.

Option 1 achieves limited results. It does not ensure an effective response to the problems.

Option 2 boosts competitiveness by minimising burden for manufacturers, without diminishing the number of unsafe products in the market.

On the contrary, option 3 boosts competitiveness by minimising burden for manufacturers, and additionally enhances safety by clarifying or adding requirements. This comes with additional costs for compliance, but also benefits related to less unsafe products in the market. This is also the most future-proof option because addresses the risks from new technologies.

3.4. Regulatory fitness and simplification

The alignment to the NLF means a better functioning of the directive and its enforcement, but also a burden simplification for manufacturers dealing with several product safety acts applying to their products (e.g. machinery to which both the machinery directive and the radio equipment directive apply). It streamlines the process of safeguard procedures, by involving manufacturers and Member States before the Commission is notified and triggers a Commission decision only in cases where there is disagreement between Member States.

Another simplification aspect is the complementarity between the AI and machinery legal proposals, where the AI regulation delegates the conformity assessment to the machinery, so that the risk assessment for the whole machinery with AI systems is done only through the future regulation on machinery products.

Finally, the change from a directive to a regulation, will avoid Member States transpositions and will ensure coherence in the interpretation of the legal act and in its implementation.

4. BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS

This proposal does not have any implications for the Union budget.

5. OTHER ELEMENTS

5.1. Implementation plans and monitoring, evaluation and reporting arrangements

The Commission will monitor the implementation, the application and the compliance to these new provisions with a view to assessing their effectiveness. The regulation will request a regular Commission's evaluation and review and the submission of a public report in this respect to the European Parliament and to the Council.

5.2. Detailed explanation of the specific provisions of the proposal

Scope and definitions

The scope of the proposed Regulation remains the same but is clarified by adding the subject matter in Article 1, adapting the wording of the scope and adding a new indent in the definition of machinery that includes assembly missing only the upload of a software intended for its specific application to prevent manufacturers classifying them as partially completed machinery. Furthermore, the definition of safety component has been also clarified to include non-physical components such as software.

There is a new definition of substantial modification to ensure that machinery, placed on the market and/or put into service, that suffers substantial modifications is in conformity with the essential health and safety requirements in Annex III.

Additionally, the general definitions of the NLF Decision 768/2008/EC have been inserted.

The Regulation clarifies also the application of other specific Union harmonisation legislation when the risks to be addressed in the machinery are not contemplated in Annex III.

Exclusions

The exemption of the means of transport on road is extended beyond the Union type approval legislation to increase the legal certainty. The reason is to prevent that vehicles not covered by that legislation are covered by default by the machinery legislation, as this legislation is not meant to regulate risks other than those stemming from the machinery function (such as sawing, excavating, etc.), and not the risks exclusively related to its transport function of persons or goods. Furthermore, as for the exemption on the list of electrical and electronic products regulated by the Low Voltage Directive as some of those products are progressively incorporating Wi-Fi functions, e.g. washing machines, and are therefore covered by Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹¹ as radio equipment, those products should also be excluded from the scope of this Regulation.

High-risk machinery

The proposal sets up classification rules for high-risk machinery empowering the Commission to adopt delegated acts to adapt the list of high-risk machinery in Annex I. This list is obsolete

¹¹ Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC (OJ L 153, 22.5.2014, p. 62).

and needs to be adapted to the technical progress and new type of machinery presenting high risks such as machinery with AI ensuring safety functions.

Obligations of economic operators

The proposal incorporates obligations for manufacturers, importers and distributors to be aligned with the NLF Decision 768/2008/EC. This will clarify the respective obligations, which are proportionate to the economic operators' responsibilities. Furthermore, when a machinery is substantially modified according to the definition, the one that modifies the machinery becomes manufacturer and must comply with the relevant obligations. As the complexity of the machinery supply chain is increasing, there is a general obligation of cooperation of third parties involved in the machinery supply chain, other than the economic operators.

Presumption of conformity of machinery

The presumption of conformity of machinery when manufacturers apply the relevant harmonised standards or parts thereof published in the Official Journal of the European Union remains. However, in order to ensure the presumption of conformity when there are not harmonised standards the Commission will be empowered to adopt technical specifications. This will be a fall-back option to be used only in cases the standardisation bodies are not able to provide standards or provide standards that do not respond to the Commission standardisation request and the essential health and safety requirements of Annex III.

Conformity assessment

The proposal keeps the manufacturer internal check option for machinery that is not classified as high risk. However, for high-risk machinery, considering that Annex I will be adapted to the technological progress when needed and the NLF alignment, only third party certification will be accepted, even when manufacturers apply the relevant harmonised standards.

The proposal updates the corresponding modules in line with the NLF Decision 768/2008/EC.

Notified bodies

Proper functioning of notified bodies is crucial for ensuring a high level of health and safety protection and for the confidence of all interested parties in the New Approach system. Therefore, in line with the NLF Decision, the proposal sets out requirements for national authorities responsible for conformity assessment bodies (notified bodies). It leaves the ultimate responsibility for designating and monitoring notified bodies with the individual Member State.

Union market surveillance, control of machinery entering the union market and union safeguard procedure

The proposal integrates the NLF Decision 768/2008/EC provisions. This will reinforce the market surveillance and will clarify the safeguard close procedure. Commission decisions on measures taken by Member States on products placed on the EU market will be required only if other Member States disagree with such a measure, which will simplify Commission's work.

Essential health and safety requirements (EHSRs) traditional machinery:

The proposed Regulation adapts or adds following EHSRs to address specific machinery risks:

1.1.2. Principles of safety integration has been adapted to allow the machinery users to test the safety functions of the machinery.

1.6.1 on maintenance has been adapted to facilitate a timely and safe rescue when operators are trapped in the machine.

Digital documentation: EHSRs 1.7.4 on instructions and Annex V on the manufacturer's declaration of conformity allow that manufacturers provide digital instructions and the declaration of conformity. Nevertheless, a paper format is mandatory upon request.

EHSR 1.7.4 on instructions has been further adapted to request information on emissions of hazardous substances from the machinery and **EHSRs 2.2.1.1 and 3.6.3.1 on vibrations from portable handheld and hand-guided machinery** to adapt the instructions on vibrations in order to reduce the exposure occupational injury.

EHSR 2.2 on portable hand-held and/or hand-guided machinery is adapted to capture or reduce emissions of hazardous substances.

Section 3 on offset risks due to the mobility of machinery has been adapted to address the risks on **autonomous machines and remote supervisory stations**.

EHSR 3.2.2 seating for mobile machinery has been adapted to reinforce the drivers' safety.

EHSR 3.5.4 on risks of contact with live overhead power lines has been added to avoid the accidents when machinery makes contact with overhead lines.

EHSR 6.2 on control devices has been adapted allowing when possible on slow-speed lifts control devices other than hold-to-run to allow innovation.

Installation of lifting appliances: in view of facilitating market surveillance activities the manufacturer's **declaration of conformity** will add the address where the machine is permanently installed only for lifting machinery installed in a building or a structure.

Essential health and safety requirements machinery with new digital technologies:

The risk assessment that manufacturers must carry out before the machinery is placed on the market/ put into service will need to include also the risks appearing after the machinery is placed on the market due to its evolving and autonomous behaviour.

Cybersecurity with an impact on safety

In view of addressing, the risks stemming from malicious third party actions and that have an impact on the machinery safety the proposal adds a new **EHSR 1.1.9** and clarifies **EHSR 1.2.1** on safety and reliability of control systems.

Human-machinery interaction

Machines are becoming more powerful, autonomous and some look almost like humans, which requires adapting the EHSRs related to the contact between the human and the machinery i.e. **EHSRs 1.1.6** on ergonomics and **1.3.7** on risks related to moving parts and psychological stress.

Machinery with evolving capacity

Although AI system risks will be regulated by the Union legislation on AI, the proposal must ensure that the entire machinery is safe, considering the interactions between the machinery components including the AI systems. In this respect following EHSRs have been adapted: general principles, **1.1.6** on ergonomics, **1.2.1** on safety and reliability of control systems and **1.3.7** on risks related to moving parts and psychological stress.

Traceability of machinery safety

The safety of machinery increasingly relies on the software behaviour once the machinery has been placed on the market. In view of supporting the conformity assessment process and the

market surveillance, a few new requirements have been added in **EHSR 1.2.1** on safety and reliability of control systems and in the information required in the technical file in **Annex IV**.

Implementing acts

The proposal empowers the Commission to adopt, where appropriate, implementing acts to ensure the uniform application of this Regulation. Those implementing acts will be adopted in accordance with the provisions on implementing acts laid down in Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers.

Delegated acts

The proposal empowers the Commission to adopt delegated acts in order to adapt the list of high risk machinery in Annex I to take into account the progress of technical knowledge or new scientific evidence and the indicative list of safety components in Annex II.

Evaluation and review

The Commission will monitor the implementation, the application and the compliance to these new provisions with a view to assessing their effectiveness. The regulation requests a regular Commission's evaluation and review and the submission of a public report in this respect to the European Parliament and to the Council.

Final provisions

The proposed Regulation will become applicable 30 months after its entry into force to allow manufacturers, notified bodies and Member States time to adapt to the new requirements. However, the safeguard clause procedure needs to be applied shortly after the entry into force of this Regulation to simplify the mechanism. Transitional provisions are foreseen for products manufactured and the certificates issued by notified bodies under Directive 2006/42/EC so as to allow stocks to be absorbed and ensure a smooth transition to the new requirements. Directive 2006/42/EC will be repealed and replaced by the proposed Regulation.

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

on machinery products

(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 114 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 Committee¹,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

Whereas:

- (1) Directive 2006/42/EC² of the European Parliament and of the Council was adopted in the context of establishing the internal market, in order to harmonise health and safety requirements for machinery in all Member States and to remove obstacles to trade in machinery between Member States.
- (2) The machinery sector is an important part of the engineering industry and is one of the industrial mainstays of the Union economy. The social cost of the large number of accidents caused directly by the use of machinery can be reduced by inherently safe design and construction of machinery and by proper installation and maintenance.
- (3) Experience with the application of Directive 2006/42/EC has shown inadequacies and inconsistencies in the product coverage and conformity assessment procedures. It is therefore necessary to improve, simplify and adapt the provisions set out in that Directive to the needs of the market and provide clear rules in relation to the framework within which machinery products may be made available on the market.
- (4) Since the rules setting out the requirements for machinery products, in particular the essential health and safety requirements and the conformity assessment procedures, need to be of uniform application for all operators across the Union, and not give room for divergent implementation by Member States, Directive 2006/42/EC should be replaced by a regulation.

¹ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

² Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on machinery, and amending Directive 95/16/EC (OJ L 157, 9.6.2006, p. 24).

- (5) Member States are responsible for protecting, on their territory, the health and safety of persons, in particular workers and consumers and, where appropriate, domestic animals and property, notably in relation to the risks arising out of the use of machinery. For the avoidance of doubt, domestic animals should be considered to include farm animals.
- (6) Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament³ lays down rules on the accreditation of conformity assessment bodies, provides a framework for the market surveillance of products and for controls on products from third countries, and lays down the general principles of the CE marking. That Regulation should be applicable to machinery products covered by this Regulation in order to ensure that those products, which are benefiting from the free movement of goods within the Union, fulfil requirements providing a high level of protection of public interests such as the health and safety of persons and, where appropriate, domestic animals and property and, where applicable, the environment.
- (7) Regulation (EC) No 2019/1020 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴ sets out rules on market surveillance and control of products entering the Union market. That Regulation already applies to machinery, since Directive 2006/42/EC is listed in its Annex I.
- (8) Decision No 768/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵ lays down common principles and reference provisions intended to apply across sectoral legislation. In order to ensure consistency with other sectoral product legislation, it is appropriate to align certain provisions of this Regulation to that Decision, in so far as sectoral specificities do not require a different solution. Therefore, certain definitions, the general obligations of economic operators, the rules on presumption of conformity, the rules on EU declaration of conformity, the rules on CE marking, the requirements for conformity assessment bodies, the rules on notification procedures and conformity assessment procedures and the rules on procedures to deal with machinery products presenting a risk should be adapted to the reference provisions laid down in that Decision.
- (9) This Regulation should cover machinery products which are new to the Union market when placed on the market, i.e. either new machinery products made by a manufacturer established in the Union or machinery products, whether new or second-hand, imported from a third country.
- (10) Where there is a possibility that the machinery products will be used by a consumer, that is to say, a non-professional operator, the manufacturer should take account of the fact that the consumer does not have the same knowledge and experience with handling machinery products in the design and construction of the products. The same

³ Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93 (OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 30).

⁴ Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on market surveillance and compliance of products and amending Directive 2004/42/EC and Regulations (EC) No 765/2008 and (EU) No 305/2011 (OJ L169, 25.6.2019, p. 1.)

⁵ Decision No 768/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on a common framework for the marketing of products, and repealing Council Decision 93/465/EEC (OJ L 218, 13.08.2008, p. 82).

applies where a machinery product is normally used to provide a service to a consumer.

- (11) Recently, more advanced machines, which are less dependent on human operators, have been introduced on the market. These machines, known as collaborative robots or cobots, are working on defined tasks and in structured environments, yet they can learn to perform new actions in this context and become more autonomous. Further refinements to machines, already in place or to be expected, include real-time processing of information, problem solving, mobility, sensor systems, learning, adaptability, and capability of operating in unstructured environments (e.g. construction sites). The Commission Report on the safety and liability implications of Artificial Intelligence, the Internet of Things and robotics⁶, states that the emergence of new digital technologies, like artificial intelligence, the Internet of things and robotics, raises new challenges in terms of product safety. The report concludes that the current product safety legislation, including Directive 2006/42/EC, contains a number of gaps in this respect that need to be addressed. Thus, this Regulation should cover the safety risks stemming from new digital technologies.
- (12) In order to ensure protection of the health and safety of persons, domestic animals, property and, where applicable, the environment, this Regulation should apply to all forms of supply of machinery products, including distance selling as referred to in Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020.
- (13) In order to ensure legal certainty for all users, the scope of this Regulation should be set out in a clear manner and the concepts relating to its application should be defined as precisely as possible.
- (14) In order to avoid legislating twice the same product, it is appropriate to exclude from the scope of this Regulation weapons, including firearms that are subject to Directive (EU) 2017/853 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷.
- (15) Since the purpose of this Regulation is to address the risks stemming from the machinery function and not the transport of goods or persons, it should not apply to vehicles which only objective is the mere transport of goods or persons on road, by air, on water or on rail networks, regardless of the speed limits. However, machinery mounted on such vehicles or mobile machinery intended for facilitating works such as in construction sites or warehouses e.g. dumpers and forklifts, have a machinery function and should therefore be covered by this Regulation. Since agricultural and forestry vehicles and two- or three-wheel vehicles and quadricycles, as well as systems, components, separate technical units, parts and equipment designed and constructed for such vehicles, fall within the scope of Regulation (EU) No 167/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸ and Regulation (EU) No 168/2013 of the

⁶ Report from the Commission to the European parliament, the Council and the European economic and social committee on the safety and liability implications of Artificial Intelligence, the Internet of Things and robotics (COM/2020/64 final)..

⁷ Directive (EU) 2017/853 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 amending Council Directive 91/477/EEC on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons (OJ L 137, 24.5.2017, p.22).

⁸ Regulation (EU) No 167/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 February 2013 on the approval and market surveillance of agricultural and forestry vehicles (OJ L 60, 2.3.2013, p. 1).

European Parliament and of the Council⁹ respectively, they should be excluded from the scope of this Regulation.

- (16) Household appliances intended for domestic use which are not electrically operated furniture, audio and video equipment, information technology equipment, office machinery, low-voltage switchgear and control gear and electronic motors fall within the scope of Directive 2014/35/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁰ and should therefore be excluded from the scope of this Regulation. Some of those products are progressively incorporating Wi-Fi functions, e.g. washing machines, and are therefore covered by Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹¹ as radio equipment. Those products should also be excluded from the scope of this Regulation.
- (17) The evolution of the machinery sector has resulted in the growing use of digital means and software plays a more and more important role in the machinery design. Consequently, the definition of machinery should be adapted. In this respect, machinery missing only the upload of a software intended for the specific application of the machinery should fall under the definition of machinery and not under the definition of partly completed machinery. Furthermore, the definition of safety components should cover not only physical devices but also digital devices. In order to take into account the increasing use of software as a safety component, software that performs a safety function and is placed independently on the market should be considered a safety component.
- (18) Partly completed machinery is a machinery product which must undergo further construction in order to be able to perform its specific application, i.e. the well-defined operations for which the machinery product is designed. It is not necessary that all requirements of this Regulation apply to partly completed machinery but in order to ensure the safety of the machinery product as a whole, it is nevertheless important that the free movement of such partly completed machinery be guaranteed by means of a specific procedure.
- (19) Where machinery products pose risks that are addressed by the essential health and safety requirements set out in this Regulation but are also wholly or partly covered by other more specific Union legislation, this Regulation should not apply to the extent that those risks are covered by that other Union legislation. In other cases, machinery products may pose risks that are not covered by the essential health and safety requirements set out in this Regulation. For example, machinery products incorporating a Wi-Fi function or an artificial intelligence system may pose risks not addressed by the essential health and safety requirements set out in this Regulation, as this Regulation does not deal with risks specific to such systems. For artificial

⁹ Regulation (EU) No 168/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2013 on the approval and market surveillance of two- or three-wheel vehicles and quadricycles (OJ L 60, 2.3.2013, p. 52).

¹⁰ Directive 2014/35/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits (OJ L 96, 29.3.2014, p. 35).

¹¹ Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC (OJ L 153, 22.5.2014, p. 62).

intelligence systems, the specific Union legislation on artificial intelligence should apply, since it contains specific safety requirements for high-risk artificial intelligence systems. In order to avoid incoherence with regard to the type of conformity assessment and to avoid introducing requirements to perform two conformity assessments, those specific safety requirements should however be checked as part of the conformity assessment procedure set out in this Regulation. The essential health and safety requirements set out in this Regulation should in any case be applied in order to ensure, where applicable, the safe integration of the artificial intelligence system into the overall machinery, so as not to compromise the safety of the machinery product as a whole.

- (20) For trade fairs, exhibitions and similar events, it should be possible to exhibit machinery products which do not meet the requirements of this Regulation, since this would not pose any safety risk. However, for the sake of transparency, interested parties should be properly informed that the machinery products are not compliant and cannot be purchased.
- (21) The evolution of the state of the art in the machinery sector has an impact on the classification of high-risk machinery products. In view of properly reflecting all high-risk machinery products, criteria should be established for the assessment by the Commission of which machinery products should be included in the list of high risk machinery products.
- (22) Other risks related to new digital technologies are those provoked by malicious third parties that have an impact on the safety of machinery products. In this respect, manufacturers should be required to adopt proportionate measures which are limited to the protection of the safety of the machinery product. This does not preclude the application to machinery products of other Union legislation specifically addressing cybersecurity aspects.
- (23) In order to ensure that machinery products, when placed on the market or put into service, do not entail health and safety risks for persons or domestic animals and do not cause harm to property and, where applicable, the environment, essential health and safety requirements should be set out which have to be met in order for the machinery products to be allowed on the market. Machinery products should comply with the essential health and safety requirements when placed on the market or put into service. Where such machinery products are subsequently modified, by physical or digital means, in a way that is not foreseen by the manufacturer and that may imply that it no longer meets the relevant essential health and safety requirements, the modification should be considered as substantial. For example, users may upload software in a machinery product that is not foreseen by the manufacturer and that may generate new risks. In order to ensure the compliance of such a machinery product with the relevant essential health and safety requirements, the person that carries out the substantial modification should be required to perform a new conformity assessment before placing the modified machinery product on the market or putting it into service. That requirement should only apply with respect to the modified part of the machinery product, provided that the modification does not affect the machinery product as a whole. In order to avoid an unnecessary and disproportionate burden, the person carrying out the substantial modification should not be required to repeat tests and produce new documentation in relation to aspects of the machinery product that are not impacted by the modification. It should be up to the person who carries out the substantial modification to demonstrate that the modification does not have an impact on the machinery product as a whole.

- (24) In the machinery sector, around 98 % of the companies are small or medium sized enterprises (SMEs). In order to reduce the regulatory burden on SMEs, notified bodies should adapt the fees for conformity assessments and reduce them proportionately to the specific interests and needs of SMEs.
- (25) Economic operators should be responsible for the compliance of machinery products with the requirements of this Regulation, in relation to their respective roles in the supply chain, so as to ensure a high level of protection of public interests, such as the health and safety of persons, where appropriate, domestic animals and property and, where applicable, the environment, as well as the fair competition on the Union market.
- (26) All economic operators intervening in the supply and distribution chain should take appropriate measures to ensure that they make available on the market only machinery products, which are in conformity with this Regulation. This Regulation should provide a clear and proportionate distribution of obligations, which correspond to the role of each economic operator in the supply and distribution chain.
- (27) In order to facilitate communication between economic operators, market surveillance authorities and users, Member States should encourage economic operators to include a website address in addition to the postal address.
- (28) The manufacturer, having detailed knowledge of the design and production process, is best placed to carry out the conformity assessment procedure. Conformity assessment should therefore remain solely the obligation of the manufacturer.
- (29) The manufacturer or the manufacturer's authorised representative should also ensure that a risk assessment is carried out for the machinery product, which the manufacturer wishes to place on the market. For this purpose, the manufacturer should determine which of the essential health and safety requirements that are applicable to the machinery product and in respect of which measures must be taken to address the risks that the machinery product may present. Where the machinery product integrates an artificial intelligence system, the risks identified during the risk assessment should include those risks that may appear during the machinery product's lifecycle due to an intended evolution of its behaviour to operate with varying levels of autonomy. In this respect, where the machinery product integrates an artificial intelligence system, the risk assessment for the machinery product should consider the risk assessment for that artificial intelligence system that has been carried out pursuant to Regulation (EU) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council⁺.
- (30) The safety of the integral machinery product relies on the dependencies and interactions between its components and partly completed machinery and individual machinery that participate in a coordinated assembly of a machinery system. Therefore, manufacturers should be required to assess all those interactions in the risk assessment. The risk assessment should also address future updates or developments of a software installed in the machinery product, which are foreseen when the machinery product is placed on the market.
- (31) It is essential that, before drawing up the EU declaration of conformity, the manufacturer or the manufacturer's authorised representative established in the Union

⁺ OJ: Please insert in the text the number of the Regulation contained in document

prepares a technical construction file, which they should be required to make available to national authorities or notified bodies on request. Detailed plans of subassemblies used for the manufacture of the machinery product should only be required as part of the technical construction file where knowledge of such plans is essential for assessing conformity with the essential health and safety requirements set out in this Regulation.

- (32) It is necessary to ensure that machinery products from third countries entering the Union market comply with the requirements of this Regulation and do not pose a risk to the health and safety of persons, where appropriate, domestic animals and property and, where applicable, the environment, and in particular, that appropriate conformity assessment procedures have been carried out by manufacturers with regard to such machinery products. Provision should therefore be made for importers to ensure that machinery products that they place on the market comply with the requirements of this Regulation and do not pose a risk to the health and safety of persons, where appropriate, domestic animals and property and, where applicable, the environment. For the same reason, provision should also be made for importers to ensure that the conformity assessment procedures have been carried out and that the CE marking and technical documentation drawn up by manufacturers are available for inspection by the competent national authorities.
- (33) As the distributor makes machinery products available on the market after they have been placed on the market by the manufacturer or the importer, the distributor should act with due care to ensure that his or her handling of the machinery product does not adversely affect its compliance with the requirements set out in this Regulation.
- (34) When placing machinery products on the market, the importer should indicate on the machinery product his or her name, registered trade name or registered trade mark and the postal address at which he or she can be contacted. Exceptions should be provided for in cases where the size or nature of the machinery product does not allow it. This includes cases where the importer would have to open the packaging to put his or her name and address on the machinery product.
- (35) In view of ensuring the health and safety of the users of the machinery product, economic operators should ensure that all relevant documentation, such as the user's instructions, whilst containing precise and comprehensible information, is easily understandable, takes into account technological developments and changes to end-user behaviour, and is as up to date as possible. When machinery products are made available on the market in packages containing multiple units, the instructions and information should accompany the smallest commercially available unit.
- (36) Any economic operator who either places a machinery product on the market under his or her own name or trademark or modifies a machinery product in such a way that compliance with the requirements of this Regulation may be affected should be considered to be the manufacturer and should assume the obligations of the manufacturer.
- (37) Distributors and importers, being close to the market place, should be involved in market surveillance tasks carried out by the competent national authorities, and should be prepared to participate actively, providing those authorities with all necessary information relating to the machinery product concerned.
- (38) Ensuring traceability of machinery products throughout the whole supply chain enables a simpler and more efficient market surveillance. The economic operators

should therefore be required to keep the information on their transactions of machinery products for a certain period of time. However, that obligation should be proportionate to the role of each economic operator in the supply chain and the economic operators should not be required to update information that they have not produced.

- (39) This Regulation should be limited to setting out the essential health and safety requirements, supplemented by a number of more specific requirements for certain categories of machinery products. In order to facilitate the assessment of conformity with those health and safety requirements it is necessary to provide for a presumption of conformity for machinery which is in conformity with harmonised standards that are developed and which references are published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹² for the purpose of expressing detailed technical specifications of those requirements.
- (40) In the absence of relevant harmonised standards, the Commission should be able to establish technical specifications for the essential health and safety requirements. Recourse to technical specifications should be used as a fall back solution to facilitate the manufacturer's obligation to comply with the health and safety requirements, for instance when the standardisation process is blocked due to a lack of consensus between stakeholders or there are undue delays in the establishment of a harmonised standard. Such delays could for example occur when the required quality is not reached.
- (41) Compliance with harmonised standards and with technical specifications established by the Commission should be voluntary. Alternative technical solutions should therefore be acceptable where compliance of the machinery with the relevant essential health and safety requirements is demonstrated in the technical file.
- (42) The essential health and safety requirements should be satisfied in order to ensure that the machinery product is safe. Those requirements should be applied with discernment to take account of the state of the art at the time of construction and of technical and economic requirements.
- (43) In view of addressing the risks stemming from malicious third party actions that have an impact on the safety of machinery products, this Regulation should include essential health and safety requirements for which a presumption of conformity may be given to the appropriate extent by a certificate or statement of conformity issued under a relevant cybersecurity scheme adopted pursuant to and in accordance with Article 54(3) of Regulation (EU) 2019/881 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹³.

¹² 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(52), 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 (OJ L 316, 14.11.2012, p. 12).

¹³ Regulation (EU) 2019/881 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on ENISA (the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity) and on information and communications technology cybersecurity certification and repealing Regulation (EU) No 526/2013 (Cybersecurity Act) (OJ L 151, 7.6.2019, p. 15).

- (44) Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 provides for a procedure for objections to harmonised standards where those standards do not satisfy or entirely satisfy the requirements of this Regulation.
- (45) The list of high-risk machinery in Annex I to Directive 2006/42/EC is so far based on the risk emanating from the intended use or any reasonably foreseeable misuse of that machinery. Nevertheless, the machinery sector embraces new ways of designing and constructing machinery products that may imply high risks, regardless of such intended use or any reasonably foreseeable misuse. For example, software ensuring safety functions of machinery based on artificial intelligence, embedded or not in the machinery product, should be classified as a high-risk machinery product due to the characteristics of artificial intelligence such as data dependency, opacity, autonomy and connectivity, which might increase very much the probability and severity of harm and seriously affect the safety of the machinery product. Furthermore, the market for software ensuring safety functions of machinery products based on artificial intelligence is so far very small, which results in a lack of experience and data. Therefore, the conformity assessment of software ensuring safety functions based on artificial intelligence should be carried out by a third party.
- (46) Manufacturers should draw up an EU declaration of conformity to provide information on the conformity of machinery products with this Regulation. Manufacturers may also be required to draw up an EU declaration of conformity by other Union legislation. To ensure effective access to information for market surveillance purposes, a single EU declaration of conformity should be drawn up in respect of all Union acts. In order to reduce the administrative burden on economic operators, it should be possible for that single EU declaration of conformity to be a dossier made up of relevant individual declarations of conformity.
- (47) The CE marking, indicating the conformity of a product, is the visible consequence of a whole process comprising conformity assessment in a broad sense. The general principles governing the CE marking are set out in Regulation (EC) No 765/2008. Rules governing the affixing of the CE marking on machinery products should be laid down in this Regulation.
- (48) The CE marking should be the only marking, which guarantees that machinery products comply with the requirements of this Regulation. Member States should therefore take appropriate action as regards other markings which are likely to mislead third parties as to the meaning or the form of the CE marking.
- (49) In order to enable economic operators to demonstrate and the competent authorities to ensure that machinery made available on the market is in conformity with the essential health and safety requirements, it is necessary to provide for conformity assessment procedures. Decision No 768/2008/EC establishes modules for conformity assessment procedures, which include procedures from the least to the most stringent, in proportion to the level of risk involved and the level of safety required. In order to ensure inter-sectoral coherence and to avoid ad-hoc variants, conformity assessment procedures should be chosen from among those modules.
- (50) Manufacturers should be responsible for certifying the conformity of their machinery products with this Regulation. Nevertheless, for certain types of machinery products that have a higher risk factor, a stricter certification procedure requiring participation of a notified body should be required.

- (51) It is essential that all notified bodies perform their functions to the same level and under conditions of fair competition. That requires the setting of obligatory requirements for conformity assessment bodies wishing to be notified in order to provide conformity assessment services.
- (52) If a conformity assessment body demonstrates conformity with the criteria laid down in harmonised standards, it should be presumed to comply with the corresponding requirements set out in this Regulation.
- (53) In order to ensure a consistent level of quality in the performance of conformity assessment of machinery products, it is also necessary to set requirements for notifying authorities and other bodies involved in the assessment, notification and monitoring of notified bodies.
- (54) The system set out in this Regulation should be complemented by the accreditation system provided for in Regulation (EC) No 765/2008. Since accreditation is an essential means of verifying the competence of conformity assessment bodies, it should also be used for the purposes of notification.
- (55) Transparent accreditation as provided for in Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, ensuring the necessary level of confidence in certificates of conformity, should be considered by the national public authorities throughout the Union as the preferred means of demonstrating the technical competence of conformity assessment bodies. However, national authorities may consider that they possess the appropriate means of carrying out that evaluation themselves. In such cases, in order to ensure the appropriate level of credibility of evaluations carried out by other national authorities, they should provide the Commission and the other Member States with the necessary documentary evidence demonstrating the compliance of the conformity assessment bodies evaluated with the relevant regulatory requirements.
- (56) Conformity assessment bodies frequently subcontract parts of their activities linked to the assessment of conformity or have recourse to a subsidiary. In order to safeguard the level of protection required for the machinery to be placed on the market, it is essential that conformity assessment subcontractors and subsidiaries fulfil the same requirements as notified bodies in relation to the performance of conformity assessment tasks. Therefore, it is important that the assessment of the competence and the performance of bodies to be notified, and the monitoring of bodies already notified, cover also activities carried out by subcontractors and subsidiaries.
- (57) Since notified bodies may offer their services throughout the Union, it is appropriate to give the other Member States and the Commission the opportunity to raise objections concerning a notified body. It is therefore important to provide for a period during which any doubts or concerns as to the competence of conformity assessment bodies can be clarified before they start operating as notified bodies.
- (58) In the interests of competitiveness, it is crucial that notified bodies apply the conformity assessment procedures without creating unnecessary burdens for economic operators. For the same reason, and to ensure equal treatment of economic operators, consistency in the technical application of the conformity assessment procedures needs to be ensured. That can best be achieved through appropriate coordination and cooperation between notified bodies.
- (59) Market surveillance is an essential instrument inasmuch as it ensures the proper and uniform application of Union legislation. It is therefore appropriate to put in place a

legal framework within which market surveillance can be carried out in an appropriate manner.

- (60) Member States should take all appropriate measures to ensure that machinery products covered by this Regulation may be placed on the market only if, when properly installed and used for its intended purpose, or under conditions of use which can be reasonably foreseen, it does not endanger the health or safety of persons, and, where appropriate, domestic animals and property and, where applicable, the environment. Machinery products covered by this Regulation should be considered as non-compliant with the essential health and safety requirements laid down in this Regulation only under conditions of use, which could result from lawful and readily predictable human behaviour.
- (61) In the context of market surveillance, a clear distinction should be established between the disputing of a harmonised standard conferring a presumption of conformity on machinery products and the safeguard clause relating to machinery products.
- (62) Directive 2006/42/EC already provides for a safeguard procedure, which is necessary to allow for the possibility of contesting the conformity of machinery products. In order to increase transparency and to reduce processing time, it is necessary to improve the existing safeguard procedure, with a view to making it more efficient and drawing on the expertise available in Member States.
- (63) The existing safeguard procedure should be supplemented by a procedure under which interested parties are informed of measures intended to be taken with regard to machinery products posing a risk to the health or safety of persons and, where appropriate, domestic animals and property and, where applicable, the environment. It should allow market surveillance authorities, in cooperation with the relevant economic operators, to act at an earlier stage in respect of such machinery products.
- (64) Where the Member States and the Commission agree as to the justification of a measure taken by a Member State, no further involvement of the Commission should be required, except where non-compliance can be attributed to shortcomings of a harmonised standard.
- (65) In order to take into account technical progress and knowledge or new scientific evidence, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of amending the list of high-risk machinery products and the indicative list of safety components. It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level. The Commission, when preparing and drawing up delegated acts, should ensure a simultaneous, timely and appropriate transmission of relevant documents to the European Parliament and to the Council.
- (66) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission establishing technical specifications for the essential health and safety requirements, requesting the notifying Member State to take the necessary corrective measures in respect of a notified body that does not meet the requirements for its notification and establishing whether a national measure in respect of compliant machinery which a Member State finds to

pose a risk to health and safety of persons is justified. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁴.

- (67) The Commission should adopt immediately applicable implementing acts determining whether a national measure taken in respect of compliant machinery products that poses a risk is justified or not where, in duly justified cases relating to the protection of the health or safety of persons, imperative grounds of urgency so require.
- (68) In line with established practice, the committee set up by this Regulation can play a useful role in examining matters concerning the application of this Regulation raised either by its chair or by a representative of a Member State in accordance with its rules of procedure.
- (69) When matters relating to this Regulation, other than its implementation or infringements, are being examined in a Commission expert group, the European Parliament should in line with existing practice receive full information and documentation and, where appropriate, an invitation to attend such meetings.
- (70) The Commission should, by means of implementing acts and, given their special nature, acting without the application of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011, determine whether measures taken by Member States in respect of non-compliant machinery products are justified or not.
- (71) The traceability of machinery data required for the technical file and for market surveillance purposes, must comply with confidentiality rules to protect manufacturers.
- (72) Member States should lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of this Regulation and ensure that those rules are enforced. The penalties provided for should be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.
- (73) Since the objective of this Regulation, namely to ensure that machinery products placed on the market fulfils the requirements providing for a high level of protection of health and safety of persons, and, where appropriate, domestic animals and property and, where applicable, the environment, while guaranteeing the functioning of the internal market, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, but can rather, by reason of the need for harmonisation, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity 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 Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.
- (74) Council Directive 73/361/EEC¹⁵ on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the certification and

¹⁴ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).

¹⁵ Council Directive 73/361/EEC of 19 November 1973 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the certification and marking of wire-ropes, chains and hooks (OJ L 335, 5.12.1973, p. 51–55).

marking of wire-ropes, chains and hooks should be repealed as Directive 2006/42/EC took over its scope by including lifting accessories and chains and ropes.

- (75) Directive 2006/42/EC has been amended several times. Since further substantial amendments are needed, and in order to ensure a uniform implementation of the rules on machinery products throughout the Union, Directive 2006/42/EC should be repealed.
- (76) It is necessary to provide for sufficient time for economic operators to comply with their obligations under this Regulation, and for Member States to set up the administrative infrastructure necessary for its application. The application of this Regulation should therefore be deferred,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation lays down requirements for the design and construction of machinery products to allow the making available on the market or putting into service of machinery products, and establishes rules on the free movement of machinery products in the Union.

Article 2

Scope

- (1) This Regulation applies to the following machinery products
- (a) machinery;
 - (b) interchangeable equipment;
 - (c) safety components;
 - (d) lifting accessories;
 - (e) chains, ropes, slings and webbing;
 - (f) removable mechanical transmission devices;
 - (g) partly completed machinery.
- (2) This Regulation does not apply to:
- (a) safety components that are intended to be used as spare parts to replace identical components and are supplied by the manufacturer of the original machinery product;
 - (b) specific equipment for use in fairgrounds or amusement parks;
 - (c) machinery specially designed or put into service for nuclear purposes which, in the event of failure, may result in an emission of radioactivity;
 - (d) weapons, including firearms;

- (e) vehicles which have as their only objective the transport of goods or persons by road, air, water or rail except for machinery mounted on those vehicles;
- (f) two- or three-wheel vehicles and quadricycles, as well as systems, components, separate technical units, parts and equipment designed and constructed for such vehicles, that fall within the scope of application of Regulation (EU) No 168/2013;
- (g) agricultural and forestry vehicles, as well as systems, components, separate technical units, parts and equipment designed and constructed for such vehicles, that fall within the scope of application of Regulation (EU) No 167/2013;
- (h) seagoing vessels and mobile offshore units and machinery installed on board such vessels or units;
- (i) machinery specially designed and constructed for military or police purposes;
- (j) machinery specially designed and constructed for research purposes for temporary use in laboratories;
- (k) mine winding gear;
- (l) machinery intended to move performers during artistic performances;
- (m) the following electrical and electronic products, insofar as they fall within the scope of application of Directive 2014/35/EU or Directive 2014/53/EU :
 - (i) household appliances intended for domestic use which are not electrically operated furniture;
 - (ii) audio and video equipment;
 - (iii) information technology equipment;
 - (iv) office machinery;
 - (v) low-voltage switchgear and control gear;
 - (vi) electric motors;
- (n) the following high-voltage electrical products:
 - (i) switch gear and control gear;
 - (ii) transformers.

Article 3

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) 'machinery' means:
 - (a) an assembly, fitted with or intended to be fitted with a drive system other than directly applied human or animal effort, consisting of linked parts or components, at least one of which moves, and which are joined together for a specific application;
 - (b) an assembly referred to in point (a), missing only the components to connect it on site or to sources of energy and motion;

- (c) an assembly referred to points (a) and (b), ready to be installed and able to function as it stands only if mounted on a means of transport, or installed in a building or a structure;
 - (d) assemblies of machinery referred to in points (a), (b), (c) or partly completed machinery referred to in point (7) which, in order to achieve the same end, are arranged and controlled so that they function as an integral whole;
 - (e) an assembly of linked parts or components, at least one of which moves and which are joined together, intended for lifting loads and whose only power source is directly applied human effort;
 - (f) an assembly as referred to in points (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) missing only the upload of a software intended for its specific application.
- (2) 'interchangeable equipment' means a device which, after the putting into service of a machinery product, is assembled with that machinery product by the operator himself in order to change its function or attribute to it a new function, in so far as that equipment is not a tool;
 - (3) 'safety component' means a physical or digital component, including software, of machinery which serves to fulfil a safety function and which is independently placed on the market, the failure or malfunction of which endangers the safety of persons but which is not necessary in order for the machinery to function or may be substituted by normal components in order for the machinery to function;
 - (4) 'lifting accessory' means a component or equipment not attached to the lifting machinery, allowing the load to be held, which is placed between the machinery and the load or on the load itself, or which is intended to constitute an integral part of the load and which is independently placed on the market, including slings and their components;
 - (5) 'chains' means chains designed and constructed for lifting purposes as part of lifting machinery or lifting accessories;
 - (6) 'ropes' means ropes designed and constructed for lifting purposes as part of lifting machinery or lifting accessories;
 - (7) 'slings' means slings designed and constructed for lifting purposes as part of lifting machinery or lifting accessories;
 - (8) 'webbing' means webbing designed and constructed for lifting purposes as part of lifting machinery or lifting accessories;
 - (9) 'removable mechanical transmission device' means a removable component for transmitting power between self-propelled machinery or a tractor and another machine by joining them at the first fixed bearing;
 - (10) 'partly completed machinery' means an assembly which is machinery but for the fact that it cannot in itself function so as to perform a specific application and which is only intended to be incorporated into or assembled with machinery or other partly completed machinery or equipment, thereby forming a machinery product;
 - (11) 'making available on the market' means any supply of a machinery product for distribution or use on the Union market in the course of a commercial activity, whether in return for payment or free of charge;

- (12) 'placing on the market' means the first making available of a machinery product on the Union market;
- (13) 'putting into service' means the first use, for its intended purpose, in the Union, of a machinery product;
- (14) 'Union harmonisation legislation' means any Union legislation harmonising the conditions for the marketing of products;
- (15) 'artificial intelligence system' means an artificial intelligence system as defined in Article 3(1) of Regulation (EU) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council⁺
- (16) 'substantial modification' means a modification of a machinery product, by physical or digital means after that machinery product has been placed on the market or put into service, which is not foreseen by the manufacturer and as a result of which the compliance of the machinery product with the relevant essential health and safety requirements may be affected;
- (17) 'manufacturer' means any natural or legal person who manufactures machinery products or who has machinery products designed or manufactured, and markets those machinery products under his or her name or trademark or who designs and constructs machinery products for his or her own use;
- (18) 'instructions for use' means the information provided by the manufacturer when the machinery product is placed on the market or put into service to inform the user of the machinery product of the intended purpose and the proper use of that machinery product as well as information on any precautions to be taken when using or installing the machinery product, including information on the safety aspects;
- (19) 'authorised representative' means any natural or legal person established within the Union who has received a written mandate from a manufacturer to act on his or her behalf in relation to specified tasks;
- (20) 'importer' means any natural or legal person established within the Union who places machinery products from a third country on the Union market;
- (21) 'distributor' means any natural or legal person in the supply chain, other than the manufacturer or the importer, who makes machinery products available on the market;
- (22) 'economic operators' means the manufacturer, the authorised representative, the importer and the distributor;
- (23) 'technical specification' means a document that prescribes technical requirements to be fulfilled by machinery products;
- (24) 'harmonised standard' means a harmonised standard as defined in Article 2(1), point (c) of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012;
- (25) 'CE marking' means a marking by which the manufacturer indicates that a machinery product is in conformity with the applicable requirements set out in Union harmonisation legislation providing for its affixing;

⁺ OJ: Please insert in the text the number of the Regulation contained in document ... and insert the number, date, title and OJ reference of that Regulation in the footnote."

- (26) ‘accreditation’ means accreditation as defined in Article 2, point (10) of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008;
- (27) ‘national accreditation body’ means a national accreditation body as defined in Article 2(11) of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008;
- (28) ‘conformity assessment’ means the process demonstrating whether the essential health and safety requirements of this Regulation relating to machinery products have been fulfilled;
- (29) ‘conformity assessment body’ means a body that performs conformity assessment activities, including calibration, testing, certification and inspection;
- (30) ‘notified body’ means a conformity assessment body notified in accordance with Article 26 of this Regulation;
- (31) ‘market surveillance authority’ means a market surveillance authority as defined in Article 3, point (4) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020;
- (32) ‘recall’ means any measure aimed at achieving the return of a machinery product that has already been made available to the end-user;
- (33) ‘withdrawal’ means any measure aimed at preventing a machinery product in the supply chain from being made available on the market.

Article 4

Free movement

1. Member States shall not impede, for reasons relating to the aspects covered by this Regulation, the making available on the market or the putting into service of machinery products which comply with this Regulation.
2. At trade fairs, exhibitions and demonstrations or similar events, Member States shall not prevent the display of a machinery product which does not comply with this Regulation, provided that a visible sign clearly indicates that it does not comply with this Regulation and will not be available on the market until it has been brought into conformity.

During demonstrations, adequate measures shall be taken to ensure the protection of persons.

Article 5

High-risk machinery products

1. High-risk machinery products listed in Annex I shall be subject to a specific conformity assessment procedure, as referred to in Article 21(2).
2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 45 to amend Annex I in view of technical progress and knowledge or new scientific evidence by including in the list of high-risk machinery products a new machinery product or withdrawing an existing machinery product from that list, pursuant to the criteria laid down in paragraphs 3 and 4.
3. A machinery product shall be included in the list of high-risk machinery products in Annex I if it poses a risk to human health taking into account its design and intended

purpose. A machinery product shall be withdrawn from the list of high-risk machinery products in Annex I if it no longer poses such risk. The risk posed by a certain machinery product shall be established based on the combination of the probability of occurrence of harm and the severity of that harm.

In determining the probability and severity of harm, the following shall be taken into account:

- (a) the degree to which each affected person would be impacted by the harm;
 - (b) the number of persons potentially affected;
 - (c) the degree to which potentially affected parties are dependent on the outcome produced by the machinery product;
 - (d) the degree to which potentially affected parties are in a vulnerable position vis-à-vis the user of the machinery product;
 - (e) the degree of reversibility of the harm produced by the machinery product;
 - (f) the degree to which the machinery product has been used for a specific purpose;
 - (g) indications of harm that have been caused in the past by machinery products which have been used for a specific purpose.
4. The Commission shall thoroughly assess the criteria laid down in paragraph 3 on the basis of available information. In particular the following information shall be communicated to the Commission by the Member States when it becomes available to them in connection with market surveillance or as a result of the concerns referred to in the fifth paragraph:
- (a) an assessment of the risks as referred to in paragraph 3;
 - (b) a cost-effectiveness analysis;
 - (c) a machinery accident analysis;
 - (d) statistics on accidents caused by the machinery product for the preceding four years based, in particular information obtained from the Information and Communication System for Market Surveillance (ICSMS) information, safeguard clauses, Rapid Alert System (RAPEX) and the Machinery Administrative Cooperation Group reporting.
5. A Member State which has concerns about a machinery product being listed or not listed in Annex I shall immediately inform the Commission of its concerns and provide reasons in support thereof.

Article 6

Safety components

1. An indicative list of safety components is set out in Annex II.
2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 45 to amend Annex II in view of technical progress and knowledge or new scientific evidence by including a new safety component in the indicative list of safety components or withdrawing an existing safety component from that list.

3. The Commission shall thoroughly assess the risks that require the inclusion of a new safety component in the list of safety components in Annex II or a withdrawal of a safety component from that list.
4. A Member State which has concerns about a safety component being listed or not listed in Annex II shall immediately inform the Commission of its concerns and provide reasons in support thereof.

Article 7

Requirements for machinery products

Machinery products shall only be made available on the market or put into service if, where properly installed and maintained and used for their intended purpose or under conditions which can reasonably be foreseen, they meet the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III.

Article 8

Specific Union harmonisation legislation

Where, for a certain machinery product, the risks addressed by the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III are wholly or partly covered by other more specific Union harmonisation legislation, this Regulation shall not apply to that machinery product to the extent that that specific Union legislation covers such risks.

Article 9

Regulation (EU) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council⁺

Where machinery products contain an artificial intelligence system, to which the essential health and safety requirements of Regulation (EU) .../... apply, this Regulation shall, in relation to that artificial intelligence system, only apply with regard to its safe integration into the overall machinery, so as not to compromise the safety of the machinery product as a whole.

⁺ OJ: Please insert in the text the number of the Regulation contained in document

CHAPTER II

OBLIGATIONS OF ECONOMIC OPERATORS

Article 10

Obligations of manufacturers

1. When placing a machinery product on the market, manufacturers shall ensure that it has been designed and constructed in accordance with the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III.
2. Before placing a machinery product on the market, manufacturers shall draw up the technical documentation referred to in Annex IV ('technical documentation') and carry out the relevant conformity assessment procedures referred to in Article 21 or Article 22 or have them carried out.

Where compliance of the machinery product with the essential health and safety requirements laid down in Annex III has been demonstrated by that conformity assessment procedure, manufacturers shall draw up the EU declaration of conformity in accordance with Article 18 and affix the CE marking in accordance with Article 20, except for partially completed machinery.

3. Manufacturers shall keep the technical documentation and the EU declaration of conformity, where relevant, at the disposal of the market surveillance authorities for ten years after the machinery product has been placed on the market. Where relevant, the source code or programmed logic included in the technical documentation shall be made available upon a reasoned request from the competent national authorities provided that it is necessary in order for those authorities to be able to check compliance with the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III.
4. Manufacturers shall ensure that procedures are in place for machinery products that are part of a series production to remain in conformity with this Regulation. Changes in the production process or in the design or characteristics of the machinery product and changes in the harmonised standards or the technical specifications referred to in Article 17 by reference to which the conformity of the machinery product is declared or by application of which its conformity is verified shall be adequately taken into account.

When deemed appropriate with regard to the risks presented by machinery products, manufacturers shall, to protect the health and safety of end-users, carry out sample testing of machinery products made available on the market or put into service, investigate, and, if necessary, keep a register of complaints, of non-conforming machinery products and machinery product recalls, and shall keep distributors informed of any such monitoring.

5. Manufacturers shall ensure that the machinery products which they place on the market bears a type, batch or serial number or other element allowing its identification, or, where the size or nature of the machinery product does not allow it, that the required information is provided on the packaging or in a document accompanying the machinery product.
6. Manufacturers shall indicate their name, registered trade name or registered trade mark, the postal address and the email address at which they can be contacted on the

machinery product or, where that is not possible, on its packaging or in a document accompanying the machinery product. The address shall indicate a single point at which the manufacturer can be contacted. The contact details shall be in a language easily understood by end-users and market surveillance authorities.

7. Manufacturers shall ensure that the machinery products are accompanied by the instructions and information set out in section 1.7 of Annex III in a language which can be easily understood by end-users, as determined by the Member State concerned. Such instructions and information shall be clear, understandable, intelligible and legible.
8. Manufacturers shall either provide the EU declaration of conformity with the machinery product or include in the instructions and information set out in section 1.7 of Annex III the internet address at which the EU declaration of conformity can be accessed.
9. Manufacturers who consider or have reason to believe that a machinery product, which they have placed on the market or put into service is not in conformity with the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III shall immediately take the corrective measures necessary to bring that machinery product into conformity, to withdraw it or to recall it, as appropriate. Furthermore, where the machinery product presents a risk, manufacturers shall immediately inform the competent national authorities of the Member States in which they made the machinery product available on the market to that effect, giving details, in particular, of the non-conformity and of any corrective measures taken.
10. Manufacturers shall, further to a reasoned request from a competent national authority, provide it with all the information and documentation, in paper or electronic form, necessary to demonstrate the conformity of the machinery product with the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III, in a language which can be easily understood by that authority. They shall cooperate with that authority, at its request, on any measures taken to eliminate the risks posed by the machinery product, which they have placed on the market or put into service.

Article 11

Authorised representatives

1. A manufacturer may, by a written mandate, appoint an authorised representative.
The obligations laid down in Article 10(1) and the obligation to draw up the technical documentation shall not form part of the authorised representative's mandate.
2. An authorised representative shall perform the tasks specified in the mandate received from the manufacturer. The mandate shall allow the authorised representative to do at least the following:
 - (a) keep the EU declaration of conformity and the technical documentation at the disposal of the national market surveillance authorities for ten years after the machinery product has been placed on the market;
 - (b) further to a reasoned request from a competent national authority, provide that authority with all the information and documentation necessary to demonstrate the conformity of the machinery product;

- (c) cooperate with the competent national authorities, at their request, on any measures taken to eliminate the risks posed by a machinery product covered by the authorised representative's mandate.

Article 12

Obligations of importers

1. Importers shall only place on the market machinery products that comply with the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III.
2. Before placing a machinery product on the market, importers shall ensure that the appropriate conformity assessment procedures referred to in Article 21 or Article 22 have been carried out by the manufacturer. They shall ensure that the manufacturer has drawn up the technical documentation, that the machinery product bears the CE marking referred to in Article 19 and is accompanied by the required documents, and that the manufacturer has complied with the requirements set out in Article 10(5) and (6).

Where an importer considers or has reason to believe that a machinery product is not in conformity with the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III, the importer shall not place it on the market until it has been brought into conformity. Furthermore, where the machinery product poses a risk to the health and safety of persons and, where appropriate, domestic animals and property and, where applicable, the environment, the importer shall inform the manufacturer and the market surveillance authorities to that effect.

3. Importers shall indicate their name, registered trade name or registered trade mark, the postal address and the email address at which they can be contacted on the machinery product or, where that is not possible, on its packaging or in a document accompanying the machinery product. The contact details shall be in a language easily understood by end-users and market surveillance authorities.
4. Importers shall ensure that the machinery product is accompanied by the instructions and information set out in section 1.7 of Annex III in a language which can be easily understood by end-users, as determined by the Member State concerned.
5. Importers shall ensure that, while the machinery product is under their responsibility, storage or transport conditions do not jeopardise its conformity with the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III.
6. When deemed appropriate with regard to the risks to the health and safety of persons and, where appropriate, domestic animals and property and, where applicable, the environment, presented by a machinery product, importers shall carry out sample testing of machinery products made available on the market, investigate, and, if necessary, keep a register of complaints, of non-conforming machinery products and machinery products recalls, and shall keep distributors informed of any such monitoring.
7. Importers who consider or have reason to believe that a machinery product, which they have placed on the market, is not in conformity with the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III shall immediately take the corrective measures necessary to bring that machinery product into conformity, to withdraw it or recall it, as appropriate. Furthermore, where the machinery product poses a risk to

the health and safety of persons and, where appropriate, domestic animals and property and, where applicable, the environment, importers shall immediately inform the competent national authorities of the Member States in which they made the machinery product available on the market to that effect, giving details, in particular, of the non-conformity and of any corrective measures taken.

8. Importers shall, for ten years after the machinery product has been placed on the market, keep a copy of the EU declaration of conformity at the disposal of the market surveillance authorities and ensure that the technical documentation can be made available to those authorities. Where relevant, the source code or programmed logic included in the technical documentation shall be made available upon a reasoned request from competent national authorities provided that it is necessary in order for those authorities to be able to check compliance with the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III.
9. Importers shall, further to a reasoned request from a competent national authority, provide it with all the information and documentation, in paper or electronic form, necessary to demonstrate the conformity of the machinery product with the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III in a language that can be easily understood by that authority. They shall cooperate with that authority, at its request, on any measures taken to eliminate the risks to the health and safety of persons and, where appropriate, domestic animals and property and, where applicable, the environment posed by a machinery product, which they have placed on the market.

Article 13

Obligations of distributors

1. When making a machinery product available on the market, distributors shall act with due care in relation to the requirements of this Regulation.
2. Before making a machinery product available on the market, distributors shall verify that:
 - (a) the machinery product bears the CE marking;
 - (b) the machinery product is accompanied by the required documents and by the instructions and information set out in section 1.7 of Annex III in a language which can be easily understood by end-users in the Member State in which the machinery product is to be made available on the market;
 - (c) the manufacturer and the importer have complied with the requirements set out in Article 10(5) and (6) and Article 12(3) respectively.
3. Where a distributor considers or has reason to believe that a machinery product is not in conformity with the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III, the distributor shall not make the machinery product available on the market until it has been brought into conformity. Furthermore, where the machinery product poses a risk to the health and safety of persons and, where appropriate, domestic animals and property and, where applicable, the environment, the distributor shall inform the manufacturer and the market surveillance authorities to that effect.
4. Distributors shall ensure that, while a machinery product is under their responsibility, storage or transport conditions do not jeopardise its conformity with the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III.

5. Distributors who consider or have reason to believe that a machinery product, which they have made available on the market, is not in conformity with the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III shall make sure that the corrective measures necessary to bring that machinery product into conformity, to withdraw it or recall it, as appropriate, are taken. Furthermore, where the machinery product poses a risk to the health and safety of persons and, where appropriate, domestic animals and property and, where applicable, the environment, distributors shall immediately inform the competent national authorities of the Member States in which they have made the machinery product available on the market to that effect, giving details, in particular, of the non-conformity and of any corrective measures taken.
6. Distributors shall, further to a reasoned request from a competent national authority, provide it with all the information and documentation, in paper or electronic form, necessary to demonstrate the conformity of the machinery product with the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III in a language that can be easily understood by that authority. They shall cooperate with that authority, at its request, on any measures taken to eliminate the risks to the health and safety of persons and, where appropriate, domestic animals and property and, where applicable, the environment, posed by a machinery product, which they have made available on the market.

Article 14

Cases in which obligations of manufacturers apply to importers and distributors

An importer or distributor shall be considered a manufacturer for the purposes of this Regulation and shall be subject to the obligations of the manufacturer set out in Article 10 where that importer or distributor places a machinery product on the market under his or her name or trademark or carries out a substantial modification of a machinery product that has already been placed on the market or put into service.

Article 15

Other cases in which obligations of manufacturers apply

A natural or legal person, other than the manufacturer, the importer or the distributor, that carries out a substantial modification of the machinery product shall be considered a manufacturer for the purposes of this Regulation and shall be subject to the obligations of the manufacturer set out in Article 10 for the part of the machinery product that is affected by the modification or, if the substantial modification has an impact on the safety of the machinery product as a whole, for the entire machinery product.

Article 16

Identification of economic operators

1. Economic operators shall, on request, identify the following to the market surveillance authorities:

- (a) any economic operator who has supplied them with a machinery product;
 - (b) any economic operator to whom they have supplied a machinery product.
2. Economic operators shall be able to present the information referred to in paragraph 1 for ten years after they have been supplied with the machinery product and for ten years after they have supplied the machinery product.

CHAPTER III

CONFORMITY OF THE MACHINERY

Article 17

Presumption of conformity of machinery products

1. A machinery product which is in conformity with harmonised standards or parts thereof the references of which have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* shall be presumed to be in conformity with the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III covered by those standards or parts thereof.
2. The Commission shall, as provided in Article 10(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012, request one or more European standardisation organisations to draft harmonised standards for the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III.
3. The Commission is empowered to adopt implementing acts establishing technical specifications for the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III where the following conditions have been fulfilled:
 - (a) no reference to harmonised standards covering the relevant essential health and safety requirements is published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012;
 - (b) the Commission has requested one or more European standardisation organisations to draft a harmonised standard for the essential health and safety requirements and there are undue delays in the standardisation procedure or the request has not been accepted by any of the European standardisation organisations.

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 46(3).

4. A machinery product which is in conformity with the technical specifications or parts thereof shall be presumed to be in conformity with the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III covered by those technical specifications or parts thereof.
5. Machinery products that have been certified or for which a statement of conformity has been issued under a cybersecurity scheme adopted in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/881 and the references of which have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* shall be presumed to be in conformity with the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III, sections 1.1.9 and 1.2.1, as regards protection against corruption and safety and reliability of control systems in so far as those requirements are covered by the cybersecurity certificate or statement of conformity or parts thereof.

Article 18

EU declaration of conformity

1. The EU declaration of conformity shall state that the fulfilment of the applicable essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III has been demonstrated.
2. The EU declaration of conformity shall have the model structure set out in Annex V, shall contain the elements specified in the relevant modules set out in Annexes VI, VII, VIII and IX and shall be continuously updated. It shall be translated into the language or languages required by the Member State in which the machinery product is placed on the market or is made available on the market.
3. Where a machinery product is subject to more than one Union act requiring an EU declaration of conformity, a single EU declaration of conformity shall be drawn up in respect of all such Union acts. That declaration shall contain the identification of the Union acts concerned, including their publication references.
4. By drawing up the EU declaration of conformity, the manufacturer shall assume responsibility for the compliance of the machinery product with the requirements laid down in this Regulation.

Article 19

General principles of the CE marking

The CE marking shall be subject to the general principles set out in Article 30 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.

Article 20

Rules for affixing the CE marking

1. The CE marking shall be affixed visibly, legibly and indelibly to the machinery product. Where that is not possible or not warranted on account of the nature of the machinery product, it shall be affixed to the packaging and to the documents accompanying the machinery product.
2. The CE marking shall be affixed before the machinery product is placed on the market.
3. For a machinery product in the conformity assessment of which a notified body participates in accordance with Annex IX, the CE marking shall be followed by the identification number of that notified body.

The identification number of the notified body shall be affixed by the body itself or, under its instructions, by the manufacturer or the manufacturer's authorised representative.
4. The CE marking and, where applicable, the identification number of the notified body may be followed by a pictogram or other marking indicating a special risk or use.

5. Member States shall build upon existing mechanisms to ensure correct application of the regime governing the CE marking and shall take appropriate action in the event of improper use of that marking.

CHAPTER IV

CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT

Article 21

Conformity assessment procedures for machinery products except partly completed machinery

1. In order to certify the conformity of a machinery product with this Regulation, the manufacturer or its authorised representative and the person who has carried out a substantial modification to the machinery product, shall apply one of the procedures for assessment of conformity referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3.
2. Where the machinery product is a high-risk machinery product listed in Annex I, the manufacturer or the manufacturer's authorised representative and the person who has carried out a substantial modification to the machinery product shall apply one of the following procedures:
 - (a) EU type-examination procedure (module B) provided for in Annex VII, followed by conformity to type based on internal production control (module C) set out in Annex VIII;
 - (b) Conformity based on full quality assurance (module H) set out in Annex IX.
3. Where the machinery product is not a high-risk machinery product listed in Annex I, the manufacturer or the manufacturer's authorised representative and the person who has made a substantial modification to the machinery product shall apply the internal production control procedure (module A) set out in Annex VI.
4. Notified bodies shall take into account the specific interests and needs of small and medium sized enterprises when setting the fees for conformity assessment and reduce those fees proportionately to their specific interests and needs.

Article 22

Conformity assessment procedures for partly completed machinery

1. The manufacturer of partly completed machinery or the manufacturer's authorised representative shall, before placing partly completed machinery on the market, ensure that the following documents are drawn up:
 - (a) the relevant technical documentation that satisfies the requirements laid down in Annex IV, part B;
 - (b) assembly instructions that satisfy the requirements laid down in Annex X;
 - (c) the EU declaration of incorporation that has the model structure set out in Annex V.

2. Where relevant, the manufacturer of partly completed machinery or the manufacturer's authorised representative shall make available to the competent national authority upon its request the source code or programmed logic included in the technical documentation referred to in paragraph 1, point (a), , provided that it is needed in order for that authority to be able to check compliance with the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III. The assembly instructions referred to in paragraphs 1, point (b), and the declaration of incorporation referred to in paragraph 1, point (c), shall accompany the partly completed machinery until it is incorporated into the final machinery product and shall afterwards form part of the technical file for that machinery product.

Article 23

Protection of persons during installation and use of machinery products

Member States may lay down requirements to ensure that persons, including workers, are protected when installing and using machinery products, provided that such rules do not allow for modification of a machinery product in a way that is not compatible with this Regulation.

CHAPTER V

NOTIFICATION OF CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT BODIES

Article 24

Notification

Member States shall notify the Commission and the other Member States of conformity assessment bodies authorised to carry out conformity assessments in accordance with this Regulation.

Article 25

Notifying authorities

1. Member States shall designate a notifying authority that shall be responsible for setting up and carrying out the necessary procedures for the assessment and notification of conformity assessment bodies and the monitoring of notified bodies, including compliance with Article 32.
2. Member States may decide that the assessment and monitoring referred to in paragraph 1 shall be carried out by a national accreditation body within the meaning of and in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.
3. Where the notifying authority delegates or otherwise entrusts the assessment, notification or monitoring referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article to a body, which is not a governmental entity that body shall be a legal entity and shall comply *mutatis mutandis* with the requirements laid down in Article 26. In addition, that body shall have arrangements to cover liabilities arising out of its activities.

4. The notifying authority shall take full responsibility for the tasks performed by the body referred to in paragraph 3.

Article 26

Requirements relating to notifying authorities

1. A notifying authority shall be established in such a way that no conflict of interest with conformity assessment bodies occurs.
2. A notifying authority shall be organised and operated so as to safeguard the objectivity and impartiality of its activities.
3. A notifying authority shall be organised in such a way that each decision relating to notification of a conformity assessment body is taken by competent persons different from those who carried out the assessment of the machinery product.
4. A notifying authority shall not offer or provide any activities that conformity assessment bodies perform, or consultancy services on a commercial or competitive basis.
5. A notifying authority shall safeguard the confidentiality of the information it obtains.
6. A notifying authority shall have a sufficient number of competent personnel at its disposal for the proper performance of its tasks.

Article 27

Information obligation on notifying authorities

Member States shall inform the Commission of their procedures for the assessment and notification of conformity assessment bodies and the monitoring of notified bodies, and of any changes thereto.

The Commission shall make that information publicly available.

Article 28

Requirements relating to notified bodies

1. For the purposes of notification, a conformity assessment body shall meet the requirements laid down in paragraphs 2 to 11.
2. A conformity assessment body shall be established under the national law of a Member State and have legal personality.
3. A conformity assessment body shall be a third-party body independent of the organisation or the machinery product it assesses.

A body belonging to a business association or professional federation representing undertakings involved in the design, manufacture, provision, assembly, use or maintenance of machinery products which it assesses, may, on the condition that its independence and the absence of any conflict of interest are demonstrated, be considered such a conformity assessment body.

4. A conformity assessment body, its top-level management and the personnel responsible for carrying out the conformity assessment tasks shall not be the designer, manufacturer, supplier, installer, purchaser, owner, user or maintainer of a machinery product, that they assess, nor the representative of any of those parties. This shall not preclude the use of a machinery product that is necessary for the operations of the conformity assessment body or the use of a machinery product for personal purposes.

A conformity assessment body, its top-level management and the personnel responsible for carrying out the conformity assessment tasks shall not be directly involved in the design, manufacture, marketing, installation, use or maintenance of machinery products, or represent the parties engaged in those activities. They shall not engage in any activity that may conflict with their independence of judgement or integrity in relation to conformity assessment activities for which they are notified. This shall in particular apply to consultancy services.

A conformity assessment body shall ensure that the activities of its subsidiaries or subcontractors do not affect the confidentiality, objectivity or impartiality of its conformity assessment activities.

5. A conformity assessment body and its personnel shall carry out the conformity assessment activities with the highest degree of professional integrity and the requisite technical competence in the specific field and shall be free from all pressures and inducements, particularly financial, which might influence its judgement or the results of its conformity assessment activities, especially as regards persons or groups of persons with an interest in the results of those activities.
6. A conformity assessment body shall be capable of carrying out all the conformity assessment activities mentioned in Annexes VII, VIII and IX and in relation to which it has been notified, whether those tasks are carried out by the conformity assessment body itself or on its behalf and under its responsibility.

At all times, and for each conformity assessment procedure and each kind of a machinery product for which it has been notified, a conformity assessment body shall have at its disposal the necessary:

- (a) personnel with technical knowledge and sufficient and appropriate experience to perform the conformity assessment activities;
- (b) descriptions of procedures in accordance with which conformity assessment is carried out, ensuring the transparency and the ability of reproduction of those procedures;
- (c) appropriate policies and procedures to distinguish between activities that it carries out as a notified body and other activities;
- (d) procedures for the performance of conformity assessment activities which take due account of the size of an undertaking, the sector in which it operates, its structure, the degree of complexity of the machinery technology in question and the mass or serial nature of the production process.

A conformity assessment body shall have the means necessary to perform the technical and administrative tasks connected with the conformity assessment activities in an appropriate manner and shall have access to all necessary equipment or facilities.

7. The personnel responsible for carrying out conformity assessment tasks shall have the following:
 - (a) sound technical and vocational training covering all the conformity assessment activities in relation to which the conformity assessment body has been notified;
 - (b) satisfactory knowledge of the requirements of the assessments they carry out and adequate authority to carry out those assessments;
 - (c) appropriate knowledge and understanding of the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III, of the applicable harmonised standards referred to in Article 17, and of the relevant provisions of Union harmonisation legislation and of national legislation;
 - (d) the ability to draw up certificates, records and reports demonstrating that conformity assessments have been carried out.
8. The impartiality of a conformity assessment body, its top-level management and the personnel responsible for carrying out the conformity assessment activities shall be guaranteed.

The remuneration of the top-level management and the personnel responsible for carrying out the conformity assessment activities shall not depend on the number of conformity assessments carried out or on the results of those assessments.
9. A conformity assessment body shall take out liability insurance unless liability is assumed by the Member State in accordance with national law, or the Member State itself is directly responsible for the conformity assessment.
10. The personnel of a conformity assessment body shall observe professional secrecy with regard to all information obtained in carrying out the conformity assessment activities in accordance with Annexes VII, VIII and IX, except in relation to the competent authorities of the Member State in which its activities are carried out. Proprietary rights, intellectual property rights and trade secrets shall be protected.
11. A conformity assessment body shall participate in, or ensure that its personnel responsible for carrying out the conformity assessment activities are informed of, the relevant standardisation activities and the activities of the notified body coordination group established under Article 40 and shall apply as general guidance the administrative decisions and documents produced as a result of the work of that group.

Article 29

Presumption of conformity of notified bodies

Where a conformity assessment body demonstrates its conformity with the criteria laid down in the relevant harmonised standards or parts thereof the references of which have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, it shall be presumed to comply with the requirements set out in Article 28 in so far as the applicable harmonised standards cover those requirements.

Article 30

Subsidiaries of and subcontracting by notified bodies

1. Where a notified body subcontracts specific tasks connected with conformity assessment or has recourse to a subsidiary, it shall ensure that the subcontractor or the subsidiary meets the requirements set out in Article 28 and shall inform the notifying authority accordingly.
2. A notified body shall take full responsibility for the tasks performed by subcontractors or subsidiaries wherever those are established.
3. Activities may be subcontracted or carried out by a subsidiary only with the agreement of the client.
4. A notified body shall keep at the disposal of the notifying authority the relevant documents concerning the assessment of the qualifications of the subcontractor or the subsidiary and the work carried out by them under Annexes VII, VIII and IX.

Article 31

Application for notification

1. A conformity assessment body shall submit an application for notification to the notifying authority of the Member State in which it is established.
2. The application for notification shall be accompanied by a description of the conformity assessment activities, of the conformity assessment procedures set out in Annexes VII, VIII and IX and of the kind of machinery product for which the conformity assessment body claims to be competent, as well as by an accreditation certificate, where one exists, issued by a national accreditation body attesting that the conformity assessment body fulfils the requirements laid down in Article 28.
3. Where the conformity assessment body concerned cannot provide an accreditation certificate as referred to in paragraph 2, it shall provide the notifying authority with all the documentary evidence necessary for the verification, recognition and regular monitoring of its compliance with the requirements laid down in Article 28.

Article 32

Notification procedure

1. A notifying authority shall notify only conformity assessment bodies which have satisfied the requirements laid down in Article 28.
2. The notifying authority shall send a notification to the Commission and the other Member States of each conformity assessment body referred to in paragraph 1, using the electronic notification tool developed and managed by the Commission.
3. The notification referred to in paragraph 2 shall include the following:
 - (a) full details of the conformity assessment activities to be performed;
 - (b) an indication of the conformity assessment module or modules and the kinds of machinery products concerned;

- (c) the relevant attestation of competence.
4. Where a notification is not based on an accreditation certificate referred to in Article 31(2), the notifying authority shall provide the Commission and the other Member States with documentary evidence which attests to the conformity assessment body's competence and the arrangements in place to ensure that that body will be monitored regularly and will continue to satisfy the requirements laid down in Article 28.
 5. The conformity assessment body concerned may perform the activities of a notified body only where no objections are raised by the Commission or the other Member States within two weeks of the validation of the notification where it includes an accreditation certificate referred to in Article 31(2), or within two months of the notification where it includes documentary evidence referred to in Article 31(3).
Only such a body shall be considered a notified body for the purposes of this Regulation.
 6. The notifying authority shall notify the Commission and the other Member States of any subsequent relevant changes to the notification referred to in paragraph 2.

Article 33

Identification numbers and lists of notified bodies

1. The Commission shall assign an identification number to a notified body.
It shall assign a single such number even where the body is notified under several Union acts.
2. The Commission shall make publicly available the list of notified bodies including the identification numbers that have been assigned to them and the conformity assessment activities for which they have been notified.
The Commission shall ensure that the list is kept up to date.

Article 34

Changes to notifications

1. Where a notifying authority has ascertained or has been informed that a notified body no longer meets the requirements laid down in Article 28, or that it is failing to fulfil its obligations as set out in Article 35 the notifying authority shall restrict, suspend or withdraw the notification, as appropriate, depending on the seriousness of the failure to meet those requirements or fulfil those obligations. It shall immediately inform the Commission and the other Member States accordingly.
2. In the event of restriction, suspension or withdrawal of notification, or where the notified body has ceased its activity, the notifying authority shall take appropriate steps to ensure that the files of that body are either processed by another notified body or kept available for the responsible notifying and market surveillance authorities at their request.

Article 35

Challenge of the competence of notified bodies

1. The Commission shall investigate all cases where it doubts, or doubt is brought to its attention regarding, the competence of a notified body or the continued fulfilment by a notified body of the requirements and responsibilities to which it is subject.
2. The notifying authority shall provide the Commission, on request, with all information relating to the basis for the notification or the maintenance of the competence of the notified body concerned.
3. The Commission shall ensure that all sensitive information obtained in the course of its investigations is treated confidentially.
4. Where the Commission ascertains that a notified body does not meet or no longer meets the requirements for its notification, it shall adopt an implementing act requesting the notifying authority to take the necessary corrective measures, including the withdrawal of the notification if necessary.

That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the advisory procedure referred to in Article 46(2).

Article 36

Operational obligations of notified bodies

1. A notified body shall carry out conformity assessments in accordance with the conformity assessment procedures set out in Annexes VII, VIII and IX.
2. A notified body shall perform its activities in a proportionate manner, avoiding unnecessary burdens for economic operators, and taking due account of the size of an undertaking, the sector in which the undertaking operates, the structure of the undertaking, the degree of complexity of the machinery technology in question and the mass or serial nature of the production process.

In so doing, the notified body shall nevertheless respect the degree of rigour and the level of protection required for the compliance of the machinery product with the requirements of this Regulation.

3. Where a notified body finds that the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III, or the harmonised standards referred to in Article 17, or other technical specifications have not been met by a manufacturer, it shall require the manufacturer to take appropriate corrective measures and shall not issue a certificate of conformity or adopt an approval decision
4. Where, in the course of the monitoring of conformity following the issuance of a certificate of conformity or the adoption of an approval decision, a notified body finds that a machinery product no longer complies, it shall require the manufacturer to take appropriate corrective measures and shall suspend or withdraw the certificate of conformity or the approval decision, if necessary.
5. Where corrective measures are not taken or do not have the required effect, the notified body shall restrict, suspend or withdraw any certificates of conformity or approval decisions, as appropriate.

Article 37

Appeals against decisions of notified bodies

A notified body shall ensure that a transparent and accessible appeals procedure against its decisions is available.

Article 38

Information obligation on notified bodies

1. A notified body shall inform the notifying authority of the following:
 - (a) any refusal, restriction, suspension or withdrawal of a certificate of conformity or approval decision;
 - (b) any circumstances affecting the scope of, or the conditions for, its notification;
 - (c) any request for information which it has received from market surveillance authorities regarding its conformity assessment activities;
 - (d) on request, any conformity assessment activities performed within the scope of its notification and any other activity performed, including cross-border activities and subcontracting.
2. A notified body shall provide other notified bodies carrying out similar conformity assessment activities covering the same kinds of machinery product with relevant information on issues relating to negative and, on request, positive conformity assessment results.

Article 39

Exchange of experience

The Commission shall provide for the organisation of exchange of experience between the Member States' national authorities responsible for notification policy.

Article 40

Coordination of notified bodies

The Commission shall ensure that appropriate coordination and cooperation between notified bodies are put in place and properly operated in the form of a sectoral group of notified bodies.

A notified body shall participate in the work of that group, directly or by means of designated representatives.

CHAPTER VI

UNION MARKET SURVEILLANCE, CONTROL OF MACHINERY PRODUCTS ENTERING THE UNION MARKET AND UNION SAFEGUARD PROCEDURE

Procedure at national level for dealing with machinery products presenting a risk

1. Where the market surveillance authorities of one Member State have sufficient reason to believe that a machinery product covered by this Regulation presents a risk to the health or safety of persons, and, where appropriate, domestic animals or to property and, where applicable, the environment, they shall carry out an evaluation in relation to the machinery product concerned covering all relevant requirements laid down in this Regulation. The relevant economic operators shall cooperate as necessary with the market surveillance authorities for that purpose.

Where, in the course of the evaluation referred to in the first subparagraph, the market surveillance authorities find that the machinery product does not comply with the requirements laid down in this Regulation, they shall without delay require the relevant economic operator to take all appropriate corrective action to bring the machinery product into compliance with those requirements, to withdraw the machinery product from the market, or to recall it within a reasonable period which is commensurate with the nature of the risk referred to in the first subparagraph.

The market surveillance authorities shall inform the relevant notified body accordingly.

2. Where the market surveillance authorities consider that non-compliance is not restricted to their national territory, they shall inform the Commission and the other Member States of the results of the evaluation and of the actions which they have required the economic operator to take.
3. The economic operator shall ensure that all appropriate corrective action is taken in respect of all the machinery products concerned that the economic operator has made available on the market throughout the Union.
4. Where the relevant economic operator does not take adequate corrective action within the period referred to in paragraph 1, second subparagraph, the market surveillance authorities shall take all appropriate provisional measures to prohibit or restrict the machinery product being made available on their national market, to withdraw the machinery product from that market or to recall it.

The market surveillance authorities shall inform the Commission and the other Member States, without delay, of those measures.

5. The information referred to in paragraph 4, second subparagraph, shall include all available details, in particular the data necessary for the identification of the non-compliant machinery product, the origin of that machinery product, the nature of the non-compliance alleged and the risk involved, the nature and duration of the national measures taken and the arguments put forward by the relevant economic operator. In particular, the market surveillance authorities shall indicate whether the non-compliance is due to any of the following:
 - (a) failure of the machinery product to meet the requirements relating to the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III;
 - (b) shortcomings in the harmonised standards referred to in Article 17(1);
 - (c) shortcomings in the technical specifications referred to in Article 17(4).

6. Member States other than the Member State initiating the procedure under this Article shall without delay inform the Commission and the other Member States of any measures adopted and of any additional information at their disposal relating to the non-compliance of the machinery product concerned, and, in the event of disagreement with the adopted national measure, of their objections.
7. Where, within three months of receipt of the information referred to in paragraph 4, second subparagraph, no objection has been raised by either a Member State or the Commission in respect of a provisional measure taken by a Member State, that measure shall be deemed justified.
8. Member States shall ensure that appropriate restrictive measures, such as withdrawal of the machinery product from the market, are taken in respect of the machinery product concerned without delay.

Article 42

Union safeguard procedure

1. Where, on completion of the procedure set out in Article 41(3) and (4), objections are raised against a measure taken by a Member State, or where the Commission considers a national measure to be contrary to Union legislation, the Commission shall without delay enter into consultation with the Member States and the relevant economic operator or operators and shall evaluate the national measure. On the basis of the results of that evaluation, the Commission shall adopt an implementing act in the form of a decision determining whether the national measure is justified or not.

The Commission shall address its decision to all Member States and shall without delay communicate it to them and to the relevant economic operator or operators.

That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 46(3).
2. If the national measure is considered justified, all Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the non-compliant machinery product is withdrawn from their market, and shall inform the Commission accordingly.

If the national measure is considered unjustified, the Member State concerned shall withdraw that measure.
3. Where the national measure is considered justified and the non-compliance of the machinery product is attributed to shortcomings in the harmonised standards or technical specifications referred to in Article 41(5), points (b) and (c), of this Regulation, the Commission shall apply the procedure provided for in Article 11 of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012.

Article 43

Compliant machinery products which present a risk

1. Where, having carried out an evaluation under Article 41(1), a Member State finds that although a machinery product is in compliance with the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III, it poses a risk to the health and safety of persons and, where appropriate, domestic animals or to property and, where

applicable, the environment, it shall require the relevant economic operator to take all appropriate measures to ensure that the machinery product concerned, when placed on the market, no longer presents that risk, to withdraw the machinery product from the market or to recall it within a reasonable period which is commensurate with the nature of the risk.

2. The economic operator shall ensure that corrective action is taken in respect of all the machinery products concerned that the economic operator has made available on the market throughout the Union.
3. The Member State shall immediately inform the Commission and the other Member States. That information shall include all available details, in particular the data necessary for the identification of the machinery product concerned, the origin and the supply chain of the machinery product, the nature of the risk involved and the nature and duration of the national measures taken.
4. The Commission shall without delay enter into consultation with the Member States and the relevant economic operator or operators and shall evaluate the national measures taken. On the basis of the results of that evaluation, the Commission shall adopt an implementing act in the form of a decision determining whether the national measure is justified or not and, where necessary, order appropriate measures.
That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 46(3).
On duly justified imperative grounds of urgency relating to the protection of the health and safety of persons, the Commission shall adopt an immediately applicable implementing act in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 46(4).
5. The Commission shall address its decision to all Member States and shall immediately communicate it to them and to the relevant economic operator or operators.

Article 44

Formal non-compliance

1. Without prejudice to Article 41, where a Member State makes one of the following findings with regard to a machinery product, it shall require the relevant economic operator to put an end to the non-compliance concerned:
 - (a) the CE marking has been affixed in violation of Article 30 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 or of Article 20 of this Regulation;
 - (b) the CE marking has not been affixed;
 - (c) the identification number of the notified body involved in the production control phase has been affixed in violation of Article 20(3) or has not been affixed;
 - (d) the EU declaration of conformity has not been drawn up or has not been drawn up correctly;
 - (e) the technical documentation is either not available or not complete;
 - (f) the information referred to in Article 10(6) or Article 12(3) is absent, false or incomplete;

- (g) any other administrative requirement provided for in Article 10 or Article 12 is not fulfilled.
2. Where the non-compliance referred to in paragraph 1 persists, the Member State concerned shall take all appropriate measures to restrict or prohibit the machinery product being made available on the market or ensure that it is recalled or withdrawn from the market.

CHAPTER VII

DELEGATED POWERS AND COMMITTEE PROCEDURE

Article 45

Exercise of the delegation

1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.
2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles 5(2) and 6(2) shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from ... [*the date of entry into force of this Regulation*]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.
3. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.
4. The delegation of powers referred to in Articles 5(2) and 6(2) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the *Official Journal of the European Union* or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.
5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.
6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Articles 5(2) and 6(2) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

Article 46

Committee procedure

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.
3. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.
4. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 8 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011, in conjunction with Article 5 thereof, shall apply.
5. The committee shall be consulted by the Commission on any matter for which consultation of sectoral experts is required by Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 or by any other Union legislation.

The committee may furthermore examine any other matter concerning the application of this Regulation raised either by its chair or by a representative of a Member State in accordance with its rules of procedure.

CHAPTER VIII

CONFIDENTIALITY AND PENALTIES

Article 47

Confidentiality

1. All parties shall respect the confidentiality of the following information and data obtained in carrying out their tasks in accordance with this Regulation:
 - (a) personal data;
 - (b) commercially confidential information and trade secrets of a natural or legal person, including intellectual property rights, unless disclosure is in the public interest.
2. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, information exchanged on a confidential basis between the competent national authorities and between competent national authorities and the Commission shall not be disclosed without the prior agreement of the originating competent national authority.
3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not affect the rights and obligations of the Commission, Member States and notified bodies with regard to the exchange of information and the dissemination of warnings, nor the obligations of the persons concerned to provide information under criminal law.
4. The Commission and Member States may exchange confidential information with regulatory authorities of third countries with which they have concluded bilateral or multilateral confidentiality arrangements.

Article 48

Penalties

1. Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements by economic operators of this Regulation and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are enforced. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive and may include criminal penalties for serious infringements.
2. Member States shall notify those rules and those measures to the Commission by ... [24 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] and shall notify it without delay of any subsequent amendment affecting them.

CHAPTER IX

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 49

Repeals

1. Directive 73/361/EEC is repealed.
References to the repealed Directive 73/361/EEC shall be construed as references to this Regulation.
2. Directive 2006/42/EC is repealed with effect from ... [30 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation].
References to the repealed Directive 2006/42/EC shall be construed as references to this Regulation and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table in Annex XI.

Article 50

Transitional provisions

1. Member States shall not until ... [42 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] impede the making available on the market of machinery which was placed on the market in conformity with Directive 2006/42/EC before ... [the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. However, Chapter VI of this Regulation shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to such machinery instead of Article 11 of that Directive, including machinery for which a procedure has already been initiated under Article 11 of Directive 2006/42/EC as from ... [the date of entry into force of this Regulation].
2. EC type-examination certificates and approval decisions issued in accordance with Article 14 of Directive 2006/42/EC shall remain valid until ... [42 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], unless they expire before that date.

Article 51

Evaluation and review

1. By ... [54 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] and every four years thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report on the evaluation and review of this Regulation to the European Parliament and to the Council. The reports shall be made public.
2. Taking account of technical progress and practical experience gained in Member States as indicated in Article 5, the Commission shall in its report include an evaluation on the following aspects of this Regulation:
 - (a) the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III;
 - (b) the conformity assessment procedure applicable to high-risk machinery products listed in Annex I.

Where appropriate, the report shall be accompanied by a legislative proposal for amendment of the relevant provisions of this Regulation.

Article 52

Entry into force and application

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

It shall apply from ... [30 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation].

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

Done at Brussels,

For the European Parliament

For the Council



Brussels, 21.4.2021
COM(2021) 202 final

ANNEXES 1 to 11

ANNEXES

to the

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on machinery products

{SEC(2021) 165 final} - {SWD(2021) 82 final} - {SWD(2021) 83 final}

ANNEX I

HIGH-RISK MACHINERY PRODUCTS

1. Circular saws (single- or multi-blade) for working with wood and material with similar physical characteristics or for working with meat and material with similar physical characteristics, of the following types:
 - 1.1. sawing machinery with fixed blade(s) during cutting, having a fixed bed or support with manual feed of the workpiece or with a demountable power feed;
 - 1.2. sawing machinery with fixed blade(s) during cutting, having a manually operated reciprocating saw-bench or carriage;
 - 1.3. sawing machinery with fixed blade(s) during cutting, having a built-in mechanical feed device for the workpieces, with manual loading and/or unloading;
 - 1.4. sawing machinery with movable blade(s) during cutting, having mechanical movement of the blade, with manual loading and/or unloading.
2. Hand-fed surface planing machinery for woodworking.
3. Thicknessers for one-side dressing having a built-in mechanical feed device, with manual loading and/or unloading for woodworking.
4. Band-saws with manual loading and/or unloading for working with wood and material with similar physical characteristics or for working with meat and material with similar physical characteristics, of the following types:
 - 4.1. sawing machinery with fixed blade(s) during cutting, having a fixed or reciprocating-movement bed or support for the workpiece;
 - 4.2. sawing machinery with blade(s) assembled on a carriage with reciprocating motion.
5. Combined machinery of the types referred to in points 1 to 4 and in point 7 for working with wood and material with similar physical characteristics.
6. Hand-fed tenoning machinery with several tool holders for woodworking.
7. Hand-fed vertical spindle moulding machinery for working with wood and material with similar physical characteristics.
8. Portable chainsaws for woodworking.
9. Presses, including press-brakes, for the cold working of metals, with manual loading and/or unloading, whose movable working parts may have a travel exceeding 6 mm and a speed exceeding 30 mm/s.
10. Injection or compression plastics-moulding machinery with manual loading or unloading.
11. Injection or compression rubber-moulding machinery with manual loading or unloading.
12. Machinery for underground working of the following types:
 - 12.1. locomotives and brake-vans;
 - 12.2. hydraulic-powered roof supports.

13. Manually loaded trucks for the collection of household refuse incorporating a compression mechanism.
14. Removable mechanical transmission devices including their guards.
15. Guards for removable mechanical transmission devices.
16. Vehicle servicing lifts.
17. Devices for the lifting of persons or of persons and goods involving a hazard of falling from a vertical height of more than three metres.
18. Portable cartridge-operated fixing and other impact machinery.
19. Protective devices designed to detect the presence of persons.
20. Power-operated interlocking movable guards designed to be used as safeguards in machinery referred to in points 9, 10 and 11.
21. Logic units to ensure safety functions.
22. Roll-over protective structures (ROPS).
23. Falling-object protective structures (FOPS).
24. Software ensuring safety functions, including AI systems.
25. Machinery embedding AI systems ensuring safety functions.

ANNEX II

INDICATIVE LIST OF SAFETY COMPONENTS

1. Guards for removable mechanical transmission devices.
2. Protective devices designed to detect the presence of persons.
3. Power-operated interlocking movable guards designed to be used as safeguards in machinery referred to in points 9, 10 and 11 of Annex I.
4. Logic units to ensure safety functions.
5. Valves with additional means for failure detection intended for the control of dangerous movements of machinery.
6. Extraction systems for machinery emissions.
7. Guards and protective devices designed to protect persons against moving parts involved in the process of the machinery.
8. Monitoring devices for loading and movement control in lifting machinery.
9. Restraint systems to keep persons in their seats.
10. Emergency stop devices.
11. Discharging systems to prevent the build-up of potentially dangerous electrostatic charges.
12. Energy limiters and relief devices referred to in sections 1.5.7, 3.4.7 and 4.1.2.6 of Annex III.
13. Systems and devices to reduce the emission of noise and vibrations.
14. Roll-over protective structures (ROPS).
15. Falling-object protective structures (FOPS).
16. Two-hand control devices.
17. The following components for machinery designed for lifting and/or lowering persons between different landings:
 - (a) devices for locking landing doors;
 - (b) devices to prevent the load-carrying unit from falling or unchecked upwards movement;
 - (c) overspeed limitation devices;
 - (d) energy-accumulating shock absorbers, non-linear or with damping of the return movement;
 - (e) energy-dissipating shock absorbers;
 - (f) safety devices fitted to jacks of hydraulic power circuits and used to prevent falls;
 - (g) safety switches containing electronic components.
18. Software ensuring safety functions, including AI systems.

19. Filtration systems intended to be integrated into machinery cabins in order to protect operators or other persons against hazardous materials and substances, including pesticides, and filters for such filtration systems.

ANNEX III

ESSENTIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF MACHINERY PRODUCTS

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. The manufacturer of a machinery product or his or her authorised representative shall ensure that a risk assessment is carried out in order to determine the health and safety requirements, which apply to the machinery product. The machinery product shall then be designed and constructed to prevent and minimise all relevant risks, taking into account the results of the risk assessment.

By the iterative process of risk assessment and risk reduction referred to in the first subparagraph, the manufacturer or his or her authorised representative shall:

- (a) determine the limits of the machinery product, which include the intended use and any reasonably foreseeable misuse thereof;
- (b) determine the risks resulting from interactions between machinery in order to achieve the same end that are arranged and controlled so that they function as an integral whole, thus forming a machinery product as defined in Article 3, point (1), point (d);
- (c) identify the hazards that may be generated by the machinery product and the associated hazardous situations, including hazards that may be generated during the lifecycle of the machinery product that are foreseeable at the time of placing of the machinery product on the market as an intended evolution of its fully or partially evolving behaviour or logic as a result of the machinery product designed to operate with varying levels of autonomy. In this respect, where the machinery product integrates an artificial intelligence system, the machinery risk assessment shall consider the risk assessment for that artificial intelligence system that has been carried out pursuant to the Regulation ... of the European Parliament and of the Council+ on a European approach for Artificial Intelligence¹; .
- (d) estimate the risks, taking into account the severity of the possible injury or damage to health and the probability of its occurrence;
- (e) evaluate the risks, with a view to determining whether risk reduction is required, in accordance with the objective of this Regulation;
- (f) eliminate the hazards or reduce the risks associated with these hazards by application of protective measures, in the order of priority established in section 1.1.2(b).

2. The obligations laid down by the essential health and safety requirements only apply when the corresponding hazard exists for the machinery product in question when it is used under the conditions foreseen by the manufacturer or his or her authorised representative or in foreseeable abnormal situations. However, the principles of safety integration established in section 1.1.2 and the obligations concerning marking of machinery products and instructions referred to in sections 1.7.3 and 1.7.4 apply in all cases.

¹ + OJ: Please insert in the text the number of the Regulation contained in document ... and insert the number, date, title and OJ reference of that Regulation in the footnote

3. The essential health and safety requirements laid down in this Annex are mandatory; however, taking into account the state of the art, it may not be possible to meet the objectives set by them. In that event, the machinery product shall, as far as possible, be designed and constructed with the purpose of approaching those objectives.

4. This Annex is organised into six chapters. The first chapter is of general scope and applicable to all machinery products. The other chapters refer to certain sorts of more specific hazards. Nevertheless, it is essential to examine the whole of this Annex in order to be sure of meeting all the relevant essential requirements. When a machinery product is being designed, the requirements of the first chapter and the requirements of one or more of the other chapters shall be taken into account, depending on the results of the risk assessment carried out in accordance with point 1 of these General Principles. Essential health and safety requirements for the protection of the environment are applicable only to the machinery product referred to in section 2.4.

1. ESSENTIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

1.1. GENERAL REMARKS

1.1.1. Definitions

For the purpose of this Annex:

- (a) ‘hazard’ means a potential source of injury or damage to health;
- (b) ‘danger zone’ means any zone within and/or around a machinery product in which a person is subject to a risk to his or her health or safety;
- (c) ‘exposed person’ means any person wholly or partially in a danger zone;
- (d) ‘operator’ means the person or persons installing, operating, adjusting, maintaining, cleaning, repairing or moving a machinery product;
- (e) ‘risk’ means a combination of the probability and the degree of an injury or damage to health that can arise in a hazardous situation;
- (f) ‘guard’ means a part of a machinery product used specifically to provide protection by means of a physical barrier;
- (g) ‘protective device’ means a device (other than a guard) which reduces the risk, either alone or in conjunction with a guard;
- (h) ‘intended use’ means the use of a machinery product in accordance with the information provided in the instructions for use;
- (i) ‘reasonably foreseeable misuse’ means the use of a machinery product in a way not intended in the instructions for use, but which may result from readily predictable human behaviour.

1.1.2. Principles of safety integration

- (a) A machinery product shall be designed and constructed so that it is fit for its function, and can be operated, adjusted and maintained without putting persons at risk when these operations are carried out under the conditions foreseen but also taking into account any reasonably foreseeable misuse thereof. The aim of protective measures shall be to eliminate any risk throughout the foreseeable lifetime of the machinery product including the phases of transport, assembly, dismantling, disabling and scrapping.

- (b) In selecting the most appropriate methods, the manufacturer or his or her authorised representative shall apply the following principles, in the order given:
 - i. eliminate or reduce risks as far as possible (inherently safe machinery product design and construction);
 - ii. take the necessary protective measures in relation to risks that cannot be eliminated;
 - iii. inform users of the residual risks due to any shortcomings of the protective measures adopted, indicate whether any particular training is required and specify any need to provide personal protective equipment.
- (c) When designing and constructing a machinery product and when drafting the instructions, the manufacturer or his or her authorised representative shall envisage not only the intended use of the machinery product but also any reasonably foreseeable misuse thereof. The machinery product shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent abnormal use if such use would engender a risk. Where appropriate, the instructions shall draw the user's attention to ways — which experience has shown might occur — in which the machinery product should not be used.
- (d) A machinery product shall be designed and constructed to take account of the constraints to which the operator is subject as a result of the necessary or foreseeable use of personal protective equipment.
- (e) A machinery product shall be designed and constructed in such a way that it is possible for the user to test the safety functions, and the machinery product shall be supplied with all the special equipment and accessories, and where appropriate, with the description of specific functional test procedures, essential to enable it to be tested, adjusted, maintained and used safely.

1.1.3. Materials and products

The materials used to construct a machinery product, or products used or created during its use, shall not endanger persons' safety or health. In particular, where fluids are used, machinery products shall be designed and constructed to prevent risks due to filling, use, recovery or draining.

1.1.4. Lighting

A machinery product shall be supplied with integral lighting suitable for the operations concerned, where the absence thereof is likely to cause a risk despite ambient lighting of normal intensity.

A machinery product shall be designed and constructed so that there is no area of shadow likely to cause nuisance, that there is no irritating dazzle and that there are no dangerous stroboscopic effects on moving parts due to the lighting.

Internal parts requiring frequent inspection and adjustment, and maintenance areas shall be provided with appropriate lighting.

1.1.5. Design of a machinery product to facilitate its handling

A machinery product or each component part thereof, shall:

- (a) be capable of being handled and transported safely;
- (b) be packaged or designed so that it can be stored safely and without damage.

During the transportation of the machinery product and/or its component parts, there shall be no possibility of sudden movements or of hazards due to instability as long as the machinery product and/or its component parts are handled in accordance with the instructions.

Where the weight, size or shape of a machinery product or its various component parts prevents it or them from being moved by hand, the machinery product or each component part shall:

- (a) either be fitted with attachments for lifting gear, or
- (b) be designed so that it can be fitted with such attachments, or
- (c) be shaped in such a way that standard lifting gear can easily be attached.

Where a machinery product or one of its component parts is to be moved by hand, it shall either:

- (a) be easily moveable, or
- (b) be equipped for picking up and moving safely.

Special arrangements shall be made for the handling of tools and/or machinery product parts, which, even if lightweight, could be hazardous.

1.1.6. Ergonomics

Under the intended conditions of use, the discomfort, fatigue and physical and psychological stress faced by the operator shall be reduced to the minimum possible, taking into account ergonomic principles such as:

- (a) allowing for the variability of the operator's physical dimensions, strength and stamina;
- (b) providing enough space for movements of the parts of the operator's body;
- (c) avoiding a machine-determined work rate;
- (d) avoiding monitoring that requires lengthy concentration;
- (e) adapting the human-machinery product interface to the foreseeable characteristics of the operators, including with respect to a machinery product with intended fully or partially evolving behaviour or logic that is designed to operate with varying levels of autonomy;
- (f) adapting a machinery product with intended fully or partially evolving behaviour or logic that is designed to operate with varying levels of autonomy to respond to people adequately and appropriately (verbally through words and non-verbally through gestures, facial expressions or body movement) and to communicate its planned actions (what it is going to do and why) to operators in a comprehensible manner.

1.1.7. Operating positions

The operating position shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to avoid any risk due to exhaust gases and/or lack of oxygen.

If the machinery product is intended to be used in a hazardous environment presenting risks to the health and safety of the operator or if the machinery product itself gives rise to a hazardous environment, adequate means shall be provided to ensure that the operator has good working conditions and is protected against any foreseeable hazards.

Where appropriate, the operating position shall be fitted with an adequate cabin designed, constructed and/or equipped to fulfil the above requirements. The exit shall allow rapid evacuation. Moreover, when applicable, an emergency exit shall be provided in a direction which is different from the usual exit.

1.1.8. Seating

Where appropriate and where the working conditions so permit, work stations constituting an integral part of the machinery product shall be designed for the installation of seats.

If the operator is intended to sit during operation and the operating position is an integral part of the machinery product, the seat shall be provided with the machinery product.

The operator's seat shall enable him to maintain a stable position. Furthermore, the seat and its distance from the control devices shall be capable of being adapted to the operator.

If the machinery product is subject to vibrations, the seat shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to reduce the vibrations transmitted to the operator to the lowest level that is reasonably possible. The seat mountings shall withstand all stresses to which they can be subjected. Where there is no floor beneath the feet of the operator, footrests covered with a slip-resistant material shall be provided.

1.1.9. Protection against corruption

The machinery product shall be designed and constructed so that the connection to it of another device, via any feature of the connected device itself or via any remote device that communicates with the machinery product does not lead to a hazardous situation.

A hardware component for connection that is critical for the compliance of the machinery product with the relevant health and safety requirements shall be designed so that it is adequately protected against accidental or intentional corruption. The machinery product shall collect evidence of a legitimate or illegitimate intervention in the hardware component.

Software and data that are critical for the compliance of the machinery product with the relevant health and safety requirements shall be identified as such and shall be adequately protected against accidental or intentional corruption.

The machinery product shall identify the software installed on it that is necessary for it to operate safely, and shall be able to provide that information at all times in an easily accessible form.

The machinery product shall collect evidence of a legitimate or illegitimate intervention in the software or a modification of the software installed on the machinery product or its configuration.

1.2. CONTROL SYSTEMS

1.2.1. Safety and reliability of control systems

Control systems shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent hazardous situations from arising.

Control systems shall be designed and constructed in such a way that:

- (a) they can withstand, where appropriate to the circumstances and the risks, the intended operating stresses and intended and unintended external influences, including malicious attempts from third parties to create a hazardous situation;
- (b) a fault in the hardware or the logic of the control system shall not lead to hazardous situations;

- (c) errors in the control system logic shall not lead to hazardous situations;
- (d) the safety functions cannot be changed beyond the limits defined by the manufacturer in the machinery product risk assessment. The establishment of the limits of the safety functions shall be part of the risk assessment performed by the manufacturer, including any modifications to the settings or rules generated by the machinery product or by operators, covering also the learning phase, which cannot go beyond the limits addressed in the risk assessment;
- (e) reasonably foreseeable human errors during operation shall not lead to hazardous situations;
- (f) the tracing log of the data generated in relation to an intervention and of the versions of safety software uploaded after the machinery product has been placed on the market or put into service, is enabled for five years after such upload, exclusively to demonstrate the conformity of the machinery product with this Annex further to a reasoned request from a competent national authority;
- (g) recording of data on the safety related decision-making process after the machinery product has been placed on the market or put into service, is enabled and that such data is retained for one year after its collection, exclusively to demonstrate the conformity of the machinery product with this Annex further to a reasoned request from a competent national authority.

Control systems of machinery products with fully or partially evolving behaviour or logic that is designed to operate with varying levels of autonomy shall be designed and constructed in such a way that:

- (a) they shall not cause the machinery product to perform actions beyond its defined task and movement space;
- (b) it shall be possible at all times to correct the machinery product in order to maintain its inherent safety.

Particular attention shall be given to the following points:

- (a) the machinery product shall not start unexpectedly;
- (b) the parameters of the machinery product shall not change in an uncontrolled way, where such change may lead to hazardous situations;
- (c) modifications to the settings or rules, generated by the machinery product or by operators covering also the learning phase, shall be prevented, where such modifications may lead to hazardous situations;
- (d) the machinery product shall not be prevented from stopping if the stop command has already been given;
- (e) no moving part of the machinery product or piece held by the machinery product shall fall or be ejected;
- (f) automatic or manual stopping of the moving parts, whatever they may be, shall be unimpeded;
- (g) the protective devices shall remain fully effective or give a stop command;
- (h) the safety-related parts of the control system shall apply in a coherent way to the whole of an assembly of a machinery product.

For wireless control, a failure of the communication or connection or a faulty connection shall not lead to a hazardous situation.

For autonomous mobile machinery products, the control system shall be designed to perform the safety functions by itself as set out in this section, even when actions are ordered by using a remote supervisory function.

1.2.2. Control devices

Control devices shall be:

- (a) clearly visible and identifiable, using pictograms where appropriate;
- (b) positioned in such a way as to be safely operated without hesitation or loss of time and without ambiguity;
- (c) designed in such a way that the movement of the control device is consistent with its effect;
- (d) located outside the danger zones, except where necessary for certain control devices such as an emergency stop or a teach pendant;
- (e) positioned in such a way that their operation cannot cause additional risk;
- (f) designed or protected in such a way that the desired effect, where a hazard is involved, can only be achieved by a deliberate action;
- (g) made in such a way as to withstand foreseeable forces, paying particular attention to emergency stop devices liable to be subjected to considerable forces.

Where a control device is designed and constructed to perform several different actions, namely, where there is no one-to-one correspondence, the action to be performed shall be clearly displayed and subject to confirmation, where necessary.

Control devices shall be so arranged that their layout, travel and resistance to operation are compatible with the action to be performed, taking account of ergonomic principles.

Machinery products shall be fitted with indicators as required for safe operation. The operator shall be able to read them from the control position.

From each control position, the operator shall be able to ensure that no one is in the danger zones, or the control system shall be designed and constructed in such a way that starting is prevented while someone is in the danger zone.

If neither of these possibilities is applicable, before the machinery product starts, an acoustic and/or visual warning signal shall be given. The exposed persons shall have time to leave the danger zone or prevent the machinery starting up.

If necessary, means shall be provided to ensure that the machinery product can be controlled only from control positions located in one or more predetermined zones or locations.

Where there is more than one control position, the control system shall be designed in such a way that the use of one of them precludes the use of the others, except for stop controls and emergency stops.

When the machinery product has two or more operating positions, each position shall be provided with all the required control devices without the operators hindering or putting each other into a hazardous situation.

1.2.3. Starting

It shall be possible to start the machinery product only by voluntary actuation of a control device provided for the purpose.

The same requirement applies:

- (a) when restarting the machinery product after a stoppage, whatever the cause;
- (b) when effecting a significant change in the operating conditions.

However, the restarting of the machinery product or a change in operating conditions may be effected by voluntary actuation of a device other than the control device provided for the purpose, on condition that this does not lead to a hazardous situation.

For the machinery product functioning in automatic mode, the starting of the machinery product, restarting after a stoppage, or a change in operating conditions may be possible without intervention, provided this does not lead to a hazardous situation.

Where the machinery product has several starting control devices and the operators can therefore put each other in danger, additional devices shall be fitted to rule out such risks. If safety requires that starting and/or stopping shall be performed in a specific sequence, there shall be devices that ensure that these operations are performed in the correct order.

1.2.4. Stopping

1.2.4.1. Normal stop

The machinery product shall be fitted with a control device whereby the machinery can be brought safely to a complete stop.

Each workstation shall be fitted with a control device to stop some or all of the functions of the machinery product, depending on the existing hazards, so that the machinery product is rendered safe.

The machinery product's stop control shall have priority over the start controls.

Once the machinery product or its hazardous functions have stopped, the energy supply to the actuators concerned shall be cut off.

1.2.4.2. Operational stop

Where, for operational reasons, a stop control that does not cut off the energy supply to the actuators is required, the stop condition shall be monitored and maintained.

1.2.4.3. Emergency stop

The machinery product shall be fitted with one or more emergency stop devices to enable actual or impending danger to be averted.

The following exceptions apply:

- (a) the machinery product in which an emergency stop device would not lessen the risk, either because it would not reduce the stopping time or because it would not enable the special measures required to deal with the risk to be taken;
- (b) portable hand-held and/or hand-guided machinery product.

The device shall:

- (a) have clearly identifiable, clearly visible and quickly accessible control devices;
- (b) stop the hazardous process as quickly as possible, without creating additional risks;
- (c) where necessary, trigger or permit the triggering of certain safeguard movements.

Once active operation of the emergency stop device has ceased following a stop command, that command shall be sustained by engagement of the emergency stop device until that engagement is specifically overridden; it shall not be possible to engage the device without triggering a stop command; it shall be possible to disengage the device only by an appropriate operation, and disengaging the device shall not restart the machinery product but only permit restarting.

The emergency stop function shall be available and operational at all times, regardless of the operating mode.

Emergency stop devices shall be a backup to other safeguarding measures and not a substitute for them.

1.2.4.4. Assembly of machinery products

In the case of a machinery product or parts of a machinery product designed to work together, the machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way that the stop controls, including the emergency stop devices, can stop not only the machinery product itself but also all related equipment, if its continued operation may be dangerous.

1.2.5. Selection of control or operating modes

The control or operating mode selected shall override all other control or operating modes, with the exception of the emergency stop.

If the machinery product has been designed and constructed to allow its use in several control or operating modes requiring different protective measures and/or work procedures, it shall be fitted with a mode selector, which can be locked in each position. Each position of the selector shall be clearly identifiable and shall correspond to a single operating or control mode.

The selector may be replaced by another selection method, which restricts the use of certain functions of the machinery product to certain categories of operator.

If, for certain operations, the machinery shall be able to operate with a guard displaced or removed and/or a protective device disabled, the control or operating mode selector shall simultaneously:

- (a) disable all other control or operating modes;
- (b) permit operation of hazardous functions only by control devices requiring sustained action;
- (c) permit the operation of hazardous functions only in reduced risk conditions while preventing hazards from linked sequences;
- (d) prevent any operation of hazardous functions by voluntary or involuntary action on the machine product's sensors.

If these four conditions cannot be fulfilled simultaneously, the control or operating mode selector shall activate other protective measures designed and constructed to ensure a safe intervention zone.

In addition, the operator shall be able to control the operation of the parts he or she is working on from the adjustment point.

1.2.6. Failure of the power supply or communication network connection

The interruption, the re-establishment after an interruption or the fluctuation in whatever manner of the power supply or communication network connection to the machinery product shall not lead to hazardous situations.

Particular attention shall be given to the following:

- (a) the machinery product shall not start unexpectedly;
- (b) the parameters of the machinery shall not change in an uncontrolled way when such change can lead to hazardous situations;
- (c) the machinery product shall not be prevented from stopping if the stop command has already been given;
- (d) no moving part of the machinery product or piece held by the machinery product shall fall or be ejected;
- (e) automatic or manual stopping of the moving parts, whatever they may be, shall be unimpeded;
- (f) the protective devices shall remain fully effective or give a stop command.

1.3. PROTECTION AGAINST MECHANICAL RISKS

1.3.1. Risk of loss of stability

The machinery product and its components and fittings shall be stable enough to avoid overturning, falling or uncontrolled movements during transportation, assembly, dismantling and any other action involving the machinery product.

If the shape of the machinery product itself or its intended installation does not offer sufficient stability, appropriate means of anchorage shall be incorporated and indicated in the instructions.

1.3.2. Risk of break-up during operation

The various parts of machinery product and their linkages shall be able to withstand the stresses to which they are subject when used.

The durability of the materials used shall be adequate for the nature of the working environment foreseen by the manufacturer or his or her authorised representative, in particular as regards the phenomena of fatigue, ageing, corrosion and abrasion.

The instructions shall indicate the type and frequency of inspections and maintenance required for safety reasons. They shall, where appropriate, indicate the parts subject to wear and the criteria for replacement.

Where a risk of rupture or disintegration remains despite the measures taken, the parts concerned shall be mounted, positioned and/or guarded in such a way that any fragments will be contained, preventing hazardous situations.

Both rigid and flexible pipes carrying fluids, particularly those under high pressure, shall be able to withstand the foreseen internal and external stresses and shall be firmly attached and/or protected to ensure that no risk is posed by a rupture.

Where the material to be processed is fed to the tool automatically, the following conditions shall be fulfilled to avoid risks to persons:

- (a) when the work piece comes into contact with the tool, the latter shall have attained its normal working condition;
- (b) when the tool starts and/or stops (intentionally or accidentally), the feed movement and the tool movement shall be coordinated.

1.3.3. Risks due to falling or ejected objects

Precautions shall be taken to prevent risks from falling or ejected objects.

1.3.4. Risks due to surfaces, edges or angles

Insofar as their purpose allows, accessible parts of the machinery shall have no sharp edges, no sharp angles and no rough surfaces likely to cause injury.

1.3.5. Risks related to a combined machinery product

Where the machinery product is intended to carry out several different operations with manual removal of the piece between each operation (combined machinery product), it shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to enable each element to be used separately without the other elements constituting a risk for exposed persons.

For this purpose, it shall be possible to start and stop separately any elements that are not protected.

1.3.6. Risks related to variations in operating conditions

Where the machinery product performs operations under different conditions of use, it shall be designed and constructed in such a way that selection and adjustment of these conditions can be carried out safely and reliably.

1.3.7. Risks related to moving parts and psychological stress

The moving parts of the machinery product shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent risks of contact which could lead to accidents or shall, where risks persist, be fitted with guards or protective devices.

All necessary steps shall be taken to prevent accidental blockage of moving parts. In cases where, despite the precautions taken, a blockage is likely to occur, the necessary specific protective devices and tools shall, when appropriate, be provided to enable the equipment to be safely unblocked.

The instructions and, where possible, a sign on the machinery product shall identify these specific protective devices and how they are to be used.

The prevention of risks of contact leading to hazard situations and the psychological stress that may be caused by the interaction with the machine shall be adapted to:

- (a) human-machine coexistence in a shared space without direct collaboration;
- (b) human-machine interaction.

The machinery product with fully or partially evolving behaviour or logic that is designed to operate with varying levels of autonomy shall be adapted to respond to people adequately and appropriately (verbally through words or nonverbally through gestures, facial expressions or body movement) and to communicate its planned actions (what it is going to do and why) to operators in a comprehensible manner.

1.3.8. Choice of protection against risks arising from moving parts

Guards or protective devices designed to protect against risks arising from moving parts shall be selected on the basis of the type of risk. The following guidelines shall be used to help to make the choice.

1.3.8.1. Moving transmission parts

Guards designed to protect persons against the hazards generated by moving transmission parts shall be:

- (a) either fixed guards as referred to in section 1.4.2.1, or
- (b) interlocking movable guards as referred to in section 1.4.2.2.

Interlocking movable guards shall be used where frequent access is envisaged.

1.3.8.2. Moving parts involved in the process

Guards or protective devices designed to protect persons against the hazards generated by moving parts involved in the process shall be:

- (a) either fixed guards as referred to in section 1.4.2.1, or
- (b) interlocking movable guards as referred to in section 1.4.2.2, or
- (c) protective devices as referred to in section 1.4.3, or
- (d) a combination of the above.

However, when certain moving parts directly involved in the process cannot be made completely inaccessible during operation owing to operations requiring operator intervention, such parts shall be fitted with:

- (a) fixed guards or interlocking movable guards preventing access to those sections of the parts that are not used in the work, and
- (b) adjustable guards as referred to in section 1.4.2.3 restricting access to those sections of the moving parts where access is necessary.

1.3.9. Risks of uncontrolled movements

When a part of the machinery product has been stopped, any drift away from the stopping position, for whatever reason other than action on the control devices, shall be prevented or shall be such that it does not present a risk.

1.4. REQUIRED CHARACTERISTICS OF GUARDS AND PROTECTIVE DEVICES

1.4.1. General requirements

Guards and protective devices shall:

- (a) be of robust construction;
- (b) be securely held in place;
- (c) not give rise to any additional hazard;
- (d) not be easy to by-pass or render non-operational;
- (e) be located at an adequate distance from the danger zone;
- (f) cause minimum obstruction to the view of the production process, and;
- (g) enable essential work to be carried out on the installation and/or replacement of tools and for maintenance purposes by restricting access exclusively to the area where the

work has to be done, if possible without the guard having to be removed or the protective device having to be disabled.

In addition, guards shall, where possible, protect against the ejection or falling of materials or objects and against emissions generated by the machinery product.

1.4.2. Special requirements for guards

1.4.2.1. Fixed guards

Fixed guards shall be fixed by systems that can be opened or removed only with tools.

Their fixing systems shall remain attached to the guards or to the machinery product when the guards are removed.

Where possible, guards shall be incapable of remaining in place without their fixings.

1.4.2.2. Interlocking movable guards

Interlocking movable guards shall:

- (a) as far as possible remain attached to the machinery product when open;
- (b) be designed and constructed in such a way that they can be adjusted only by means of an intentional action.

Interlocking movable guards shall be associated with an interlocking device that:

- (a) prevents the start of hazardous machinery product functions until they are closed and
- (b) gives a stop command whenever they are no longer closed.

Where it is possible for an operator to reach the danger zone before the risk due to the hazardous machinery product functions has ceased, movable guards shall be associated with a guard locking device in addition to an interlocking device that:

- (a) prevents the start of hazardous machinery product functions until the guard is closed and locked, and
- (b) keeps the guard closed and locked until the risk of injury from the hazardous machinery product functions has ceased.

Interlocking movable guards shall be designed in such a way that the absence or failure of one of their components prevents starting or stops the hazardous machinery product functions.

1.4.2.3. Adjustable guards restricting access

Adjustable guards restricting access to those areas of the moving parts strictly necessary for the work shall be:

- (a) adjustable manually or automatically, depending on the type of work involved; and
- (b) readily adjustable without the use of tools.

1.4.3. Special requirements for protective devices

Protective devices shall be designed and incorporated into the control system in such a way that:

- (a) moving parts cannot start up while they are within the operator's reach;
- (b) persons cannot reach moving parts while the parts are moving, and
- (c) the absence or failure of one of their components prevents starting or stops the moving parts.

Protective devices shall be adjustable only by means of an intentional action.

1.5. RISKS DUE TO OTHER CAUSES

1.5.1. Electricity supply

Where a machinery product has an electricity supply, it shall be designed, constructed and equipped in such a way that all hazards of an electrical nature are or can be prevented.

The safety objectives set out in Directive [2014/35/EU](#) shall apply to a machinery product. However, the obligations concerning conformity assessment and the placing on the market and/or putting into service of a machinery product with regard to electrical risks are governed solely by this Regulation.

1.5.2. Static electricity

A machinery product shall be designed and constructed to prevent or limit the build-up of potentially dangerous electrostatic charges and/or be fitted with a discharging system.

1.5.3. Energy supply other than electricity

Where a machinery product is powered by source of energy other than electricity, it shall be so designed, constructed and equipped as to avoid all potential risks associated with such sources of energy.

1.5.4. Errors of fitting

Errors likely to be made when fitting or refitting certain parts, which could be a source of risk, shall be made impossible by the design and construction of such parts or, failing this, by information given on the parts themselves and/or their housings. The same information shall be given on moving parts and/or their housings where the direction of movement needs to be known in order to avoid a risk.

Where necessary, the instructions shall give further information on these risks.

Where a faulty connection can be the source of risk, incorrect connections shall be made impossible by design or, failing this, by information given on the elements to be connected and, where appropriate, on the means of connection.

1.5.5. Extreme temperatures

Steps shall be taken to eliminate any risk of injury arising from contact with or proximity to machinery product parts or materials at high or very low temperatures.

The necessary steps shall also be taken to avoid or protect against the risk of hot or very cold material being ejected.

1.5.6. Fire

A machinery product shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to avoid any risk of fire or overheating posed by the machinery product itself or by gases, liquids, dust, vapours or other substances produced or used by the machinery product.

1.5.7. Explosion

A machinery product shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to avoid any risk of explosion posed by the machinery product itself or by gases, liquids, dust, vapours or other substances produced or used by the machinery product.

A machinery product shall comply, as far as the risk of explosion due to its use in a potentially explosive atmosphere is concerned, with the provisions of the specific Union harmonisation legislation.

1.5.8. Noise

A machinery product shall be designed and constructed in such a way that risks resulting from the emission of airborne noise are reduced to the lowest level, taking account of technical progress and the availability of means of reducing noise, in particular at source.

The level of noise emission may be assessed with reference to comparative emission data for similar machinery product.

1.5.9. Vibrations

A machinery product shall be designed and constructed in such a way that risks resulting from vibrations produced by the machinery product are reduced to the lowest level, taking account of technical progress and the availability of means of reducing vibration, in particular at source.

The level of vibration emission may be assessed with reference to comparative emission data for similar machinery products.

1.5.10. Radiation

Undesirable radiation emissions from the machinery product shall be eliminated or be reduced to levels that do not have adverse effects on persons.

Any functional ionising radiation emissions shall be limited to the lowest level, which is sufficient for the proper functioning of the machinery product during setting, operation and cleaning. Where a risk exists, the necessary protective measures shall be taken.

Any functional non-ionising radiation emissions during setting, operation and cleaning shall be limited to levels that do not have adverse effects on persons.

1.5.11. External radiation

A machinery product shall be designed and constructed in such a way that external radiation does not interfere with its operation.

1.5.12. Laser radiation

Where laser equipment is used, the following shall be taken into account:

- (a) laser equipment on a machinery product shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent any accidental radiation;
- (b) laser equipment on a machinery product shall be protected in such a way that effective radiation, radiation produced by reflection or diffusion and secondary radiation do not damage health;
- (c) optical equipment for the observation or adjustment of laser equipment on a machinery product shall be such that no health risk is created by laser radiation.

1.5.13. Emissions of hazardous materials and substances

A machinery product shall be designed and constructed in such a way that risks of inhalation, ingestion, contact with the skin, eyes and mucous membranes and penetration through the skin of hazardous materials and substances which it produces can be avoided.

Where a risk cannot be eliminated, the machinery product shall be so equipped that hazardous materials and substances can be contained, captured, evacuated, precipitated by water spraying, filtered or treated by another equally effective method.

Where the process is not totally enclosed during normal operation of the machinery product, the devices for containment or capture, filtration or separation and evacuation shall be situated in such a way as to have the maximum effect.

1.5.14. Risk of being trapped in a machine

A machinery product shall be designed, constructed or fitted with a means of preventing a person from being enclosed within it or, if that is impossible, with a means of summoning help.

1.5.15. Risk of slipping, tripping or falling

Parts of the machinery product where persons are liable to move about or stand shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent persons slipping, tripping or falling on or off these parts.

Where appropriate, these parts shall be fitted with handholds that are fixed relative to the user and that enable them to maintain their stability.

1.5.16. Lightning

A machinery product in need of protection against the effects of lightning while being used shall be fitted with a system for conducting the resultant electrical charge to earth.

1.6. MAINTENANCE

1.6.1. Machinery product maintenance

Adjustment and maintenance points shall be located outside danger zones. It shall be possible to carry out adjustment, maintenance, repair, cleaning and servicing operations while the machinery product is at a standstill.

If one or more of the above conditions cannot be satisfied for technical reasons, measures shall be taken to ensure that these operations can be carried out safely (see section 1.2.5).

In the case of automated machinery and, where necessary, other machinery product, a connecting device for mounting diagnostic fault-finding equipment shall be provided.

Automated machinery components, which have to be changed frequently, shall be capable of being removed and replaced easily and safely. Access to the components shall enable these tasks to be carried out with the necessary technical means in accordance with a specified operating method.

1.6.2. Access to operating positions and servicing points

Machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to allow access in safety to all areas where intervention is necessary during operation, adjustment, maintenance and cleaning of the machinery.

In the case of machinery into which persons shall enter for operation, adjustment, maintenance or cleaning, the machinery accesses shall be dimensioned and adapted for the use of rescue equipment in such a way that a timely rescue of the persons is guaranteed.

1.6.3. Isolation of energy sources

A machinery product shall be fitted with means to isolate it from all energy sources. Such isolators shall be clearly identified. They shall be capable of being locked if reconnection could endanger persons. Isolators shall also be capable of being locked where an operator is unable, from any of the points to which he or she has access, to check that the energy is still cut off.

In the case of machinery products capable of being plugged into an electricity supply, removal of the plug is sufficient, if the operator can check from any of the points to which he or she has access that the plug remains removed.

After the energy is cut off, it shall be possible to dissipate normally any energy remaining or stored in the circuits of the machinery product without risk to persons.

As an exception to the requirement laid down in the previous paragraphs, certain circuits may remain connected to their energy sources in order, for example, to hold parts, to protect information, to light interiors, etc. In this case, special steps shall be taken to ensure operator safety.

1.6.4. Operator intervention

The machinery product shall be so designed, constructed and equipped that the need for operator intervention is limited. If operator intervention cannot be avoided, it shall be possible to carry it out easily and safely.

1.6.5. Cleaning of internal parts

The machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way that it is possible to clean internal parts, which have contained dangerous substances or preparations without entering them; any necessary unblocking shall also be possible from the outside. If it is impossible to avoid entering the machinery, it shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to allow cleaning to take place safely.

1.7. INFORMATION

1.7.1. Information and warnings on the machinery product

Information and warnings on the machinery product shall preferably be provided in the form of readily understandable symbols or pictograms.

1.7.1.1. Information and information devices

The information needed to control a machinery product shall be provided in a form that is unambiguous and easily understood. It shall not be excessive to the extent of overloading the operator.

Visual display units or any other interactive means of communication between the operator and the machinery product shall be easily understood and easy to use.

1.7.1.2. Warning devices

Where the health and safety of persons may be endangered by a fault in the operation of an unsupervised machinery product, the machinery product shall be equipped in such a way as to give an appropriate acoustic or light signal as a warning.

Where a machinery product is equipped with warning devices, these shall be unambiguous and easily perceived. The operator shall have facilities to check the operation of such warning devices at all times.

The requirements of the specific Union legislation concerning colours and safety signals shall be complied with.

1.7.2. Warning of residual risks

Where risks remain despite the inherent safe design measures, safeguarding and complementary protective measures adopted, the necessary warnings, including warning devices, shall be provided.

1.7.3. Marking of a machinery product

All machinery products shall be marked visibly, legibly and indelibly with the following minimum particulars:

- (a) the business name and full address of the manufacturer and, where applicable, his or her authorised representative;
- (b) designation of the machinery product;
- (c) the CE marking;
- (d) designation of series or type;
- (e) serial number, if any;
- (f) the year of construction, that is the year in which the manufacturing process is completed.

It is prohibited to pre-date or post-date the machinery product when affixing the CE marking.

Furthermore, a machinery product designed and constructed for use in a potentially explosive atmosphere shall be marked accordingly.

A machinery product shall also bear full information relevant to its type and essential for safe use. Such information is subject to the requirements set out in section 1.7.1.

Where a machine product part shall be handled during use with lifting equipment, its mass shall be indicated legibly, indelibly and unambiguously.

1.7.4. Instructions

The instructions accompanying the machinery product shall be either ‘Original instructions’ or a ‘Translation of the original instructions’, in which case the translation shall be accompanied by the original instructions.

By way of exception, the maintenance instructions intended for use by specialised personnel mandated by the manufacturer or his or her authorised representative may be supplied in only one official language of the Union which the specialised personnel understand.

The instructions may be provided in a digital format. However, upon purchaser’s request at the time of the purchase of the machinery product, the instructions shall be provided in paper format free of charge.

When the instructions are provided in digital format, the manufacturer shall:

- (a) mark on the machinery product and in an accompanying paper how to access the digital instructions;
- (b) clearly describe which version of the instructions corresponds to the machinery product model;
- (c) be presented in a format that makes it is possible for the end user to download the instructions and save them on an electronic device so that he or she can access them at all times, in particular during a breakdown of the machine. This requirement also applies to a machinery product where the instruction manual is embedded in the software of the machinery product. General principles for the drafting of instructions

1.7.4.1. General principles for the drafting of instructions

- (a) The instructions shall be drafted in one or more official languages of the Union. The words ‘Original instructions’ shall appear on the language version(s) verified by the manufacturer or his or her authorised representative;
- (b) Where no ‘Original instructions’ exist in the official language or languages of the Member State where the machinery product is to be used, a translation into that/those language(s) shall be provided by the manufacturer or his or her authorised representative or by the person bringing the machinery product into the language area in question. The translations shall bear the words ‘Translation of the original instructions’;
- (c) The contents of the instructions shall cover not only the intended use of the machinery product but also take into account any reasonably foreseeable misuse thereof;
- (d) In the case of a machinery product intended for use by non-professional operators, the wording and layout of the instructions for use shall take into account the level of general education and acumen that can reasonably be expected from such operators.

1.7.4.2. Contents of the instructions

1. Each instruction manual shall contain, where applicable, at least the following information:

- (a) the business name and full address of the manufacturer and, where applicable, of his or her authorised representative;
- (b) the designation of the machinery product as marked on the machinery product itself, except for the serial number (see section 1.7.3);
- (c) the EU declaration of conformity, or a document setting out the contents of the EU declaration of conformity, showing the particulars of the machinery product, not necessarily including the serial number and the signature, or the internet address where the EU declaration of conformity can be accessed.
- (d) a general description of the machinery product;
- (e) the drawings, diagrams, descriptions and explanations necessary for the use, maintenance and repair of the machinery product and for checking its correct functioning;
- (f) a description of the workstation(s) likely to be occupied by operators;
- (g) a description of the intended use of the machinery product;
- (h) warnings concerning ways in which the machinery product shall not be used that experience has shown might occur;
- (i) assembly, installation and connection instructions, including drawings, diagrams and the means of attachment and the designation of the chassis or installation on which the machinery product is to be mounted;
- (j) instructions relating to installation and assembly for reducing noise or vibration;
- (k) instructions for the putting into service and use of the machinery product and, if necessary, instructions for the training of operators;
- (l) information about the residual risks that remain despite the inherent safe design measures, safeguarding and complementary protective measures adopted;
- (m) instructions on the protective measures to be taken by the user, including, where appropriate, the personal protective equipment to be provided;

- (n) the essential characteristics of tools, which may be fitted to the machinery product;
- (o) the conditions in which the machinery product meets the requirement of stability during use, transportation, assembly, dismantling when out of service, testing or foreseeable breakdowns;
- (p) instructions with a view to ensuring that transport, handling and storage operations can be made safely, giving the mass of the machinery product and of its various parts where these are regularly to be transported separately;
- (q) the operating method to be followed in the event of accident or breakdown; if a blockage is likely to occur, the operating method to be followed so as to enable the equipment to be safely unblocked;
- (r) the description of the adjustment and maintenance operations that should be carried out by the user and the preventive maintenance measures that should be observed taking account of the design and the use of the machinery product;
- (s) instructions designed to enable adjustment and maintenance to be carried out safely, including the protective measures that should be taken during these operations;
- (t) the specifications of the spare parts to be used, when these affect the health and safety of operators;
- (u) the following information on airborne noise emissions:
 - i. the A-weighted emission sound pressure level at workstations, where this exceeds 70 dB (A); where this level does not exceed 70 dB (A), this fact shall be indicated;
 - ii. the peak C-weighted instantaneous sound pressure value at workstations, where this exceeds 63 Pa (130 dB in relation to 20 μ Pa);
 - iii. the A-weighted sound power level emitted by the machinery product, where the A-weighted emission sound pressure level at workstations exceeds 80 dB(A).

These values shall be either those actually measured for the machinery product in question or those established on the basis of measurements taken for a technically comparable machinery product, which is representative of the machinery product to be produced.

In the case of a very large machinery product, instead of the A-weighted sound power level, the A-weighted emission sound pressure levels at specified positions around the machinery product may be indicated.

Where the harmonised standards or technical specifications adopted by the Commission in accordance with Article 17(3) cannot be applied, sound levels shall be measured using the most appropriate method for the machinery product. Whenever sound emission values are indicated, the uncertainties surrounding these values shall be specified. The operating conditions of the machinery product during measurement and the measuring methods used shall be described.

Where the workstation(s) are undefined or cannot be defined, A-weighted sound pressure levels shall be measured at a distance of 1 metre from the surface of the machinery product and at a height of 1, 6 metres from the floor or access platform. The position and value of the maximum sound pressure shall be indicated.

With respect to noise reduction machinery products, the instructions shall specify, where appropriate, how to correctly assemble and install that equipment (see also section 1.7.4.2(1), point (j)).

Where specific Union legislation lays down other requirements for the measurement of sound pressure levels or sound power levels, those legal acts shall be applied and the corresponding provisions of this section shall not apply;

- (v) where a machinery product is likely to emit non-ionising radiation, which may cause harm to persons, in particular persons with active or non-active implantable medical devices, information concerning the radiation emitted for the operator and exposed persons;
- (w) where the machinery product design allows emissions of hazardous substances from the machinery product, the characteristics of the capturing, filtration or discharge device if such device is not provided with the machinery product, and any of the following:
 - i. the flow rate for the emission of hazardous materials and substances from the machinery product,
 - ii. the concentration of hazardous materials or substances around the machinery product coming from the machinery product or from materials or substances used with the machinery product,
 - iii. the effectiveness of the capturing or filtration device and the conditions to be observed to maintain its effectiveness over time.

The values referred to in the first subparagraph shall either be actually measured for the machinery product in question or established based on measurements in respect of a technically comparable machinery product, which is representative of the state of the art.

1.7.4.3. Sales literature

Sales literature describing the machinery product shall not contradict the instructions as regards health and safety aspects. Sales literature describing the performance characteristics of machinery products shall contain the same information on emissions as is contained in the instructions.

2. SUPPLEMENTARY ESSENTIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF MACHINERY PRODUCTS

Foodstuffs machinery, machinery for cosmetics or pharmaceutical products, hand-held and/or hand-guided machinery, portable fixing and other impact machinery, machinery for working wood and material with similar physical characteristics and machinery for pesticide application shall meet all the essential health and safety requirements described in this chapter (see General Principles, point 4).

2.1. FOODSTUFFS MACHINERY AND MACHINERY FOR COSMETICS OR PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

2.1.1. General

Machinery intended for use with foodstuffs or with cosmetics or pharmaceutical products shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to avoid any risk of infection, sickness or contagion.

The following requirements shall be observed:

- (a) materials in contact with, or intended to come into contact with, foodstuffs or cosmetics or pharmaceutical products shall satisfy the conditions set down in the relevant Union legal acts. The machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way that these materials can be cleaned before each use. Where this is not possible, disposable parts shall be used;
- (b) all surfaces in contact with foodstuffs or cosmetics or pharmaceutical products, other than surfaces of disposable parts, shall:
 - i. be smooth and have neither ridges nor crevices, which could harbour organic materials. The same applies to their joinings;
 - ii. be designed and constructed in such a way as to reduce the projections, edges and recesses of assemblies to a minimum;
 - iii. be easily cleaned and disinfected, where necessary after removing easily dismantled parts; the inside surfaces shall have curves with a radius sufficient to allow thorough cleaning;
- (c) it shall be possible for liquids, gases and aerosols deriving from foodstuffs, cosmetics or pharmaceutical products as well as from cleaning, disinfecting and rinsing fluids to be completely discharged from the machinery (if possible, in a 'cleaning' position);
- (d) machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent any substances or living creatures, in particular insects, from entering, or any organic matter from accumulating in, areas that cannot be cleaned;
- (e) machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way that no ancillary substances hazardous to health, including the lubricants used, can come into contact with foodstuffs, cosmetics or pharmaceutical products. Where necessary, machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way that continuing compliance with this requirement can be checked.

2.1.2. Instructions

The instructions for foodstuffs machinery and machinery for use with cosmetics or pharmaceutical products shall indicate recommended products and methods for cleaning, disinfecting and rinsing, not only for easily accessible areas but also for areas to which access is impossible or inadvisable.

2.2. PORTABLE HAND-HELD AND/OR HAND-GUIDED MACHINERY

2.2.1. General

Portable hand-held and/or hand-guided machinery shall:

- (a) depending on the type of machinery, have a supporting surface of sufficient size and have a sufficient number of handles and supports of an appropriate size, arranged in such a way as to ensure the stability of the machinery under the intended operating conditions;
- (b) except where technically impossible, or where there is an independent control device, in the case of handles which cannot be released in complete safety, be fitted with manual start and stop control devices arranged in such a way that the operator can operate them without releasing the handles;

- (c) present no risks of accidental starting and/or continued operation after the operator has released the handles. Equivalent steps shall be taken if this requirement is not technically feasible;
- (d) permit, where necessary, visual observation of the danger zone and of the action of the tool with the material being processed.
- (e) have a device or a connected exhaust system, with an extraction connection outlet or equivalent system to capture or reduce emissions of hazardous substances. This requirement does not apply where its application would result in the creation of a new risk, where the main function of the machinery is the spraying of hazardous substances and to emissions of internal combustion engines. The handles of portable machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to make starting and stopping straightforward.

2.2.1.1. Instructions

The instructions shall give the following information concerning vibrations, expressed as acceleration (m/s^2), and transmitted by portable handheld and hand-guided machinery:

- (a) the vibration total value from continuous vibrations to which the hand-arm system is subjected;
- (b) the mean value of the peak amplitude of the acceleration from repeated shock vibrations, to which the hand-arm system is subjected;
- (c) the uncertainty of both measurements.

The values referred to in the first subparagraph shall either be those actually measured for the machinery in question or those established on the basis of measurements in respect of a technically comparable machinery product, which is representative of the state of the art.

If harmonised standards or technical specifications adopted by the Commission in accordance with Article 17(3) cannot be applied, the vibration data shall be measured using the most appropriate measurement code for the machinery.

The operating conditions during measurement and the methods used for measurement, or the reference of the harmonised standard applied, shall be specified.

2.2.2. Portable fixing and other impact machinery

2.2.2.1. General

Portable fixing and other impact machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way that:

- (a) energy is transmitted to the impacted element by the intermediary component that does not leave the device;
- (b) an enabling device prevents impact unless the machinery is positioned correctly with adequate pressure on the base material;
- (c) involuntary triggering is prevented; where necessary, an appropriate sequence of actions on the enabling device and the control device shall be required to trigger an impact;
- (d) accidental triggering is prevented during handling or in case of shock;
- (e) loading and unloading operations can be carried out easily and safely.

Where necessary, it shall be possible to fit the device with splinter guard(s) and the appropriate guard(s) shall be provided by the manufacturer of the machinery.

2.2.2.2. Instructions

The instructions shall give the necessary information regarding:

- (a) the accessories and interchangeable equipment that can be used with the machinery;
- (b) the suitable fixing or other impacted elements to be used with the machinery;
- (c) where appropriate, the suitable cartridges to be used.

2.3. MACHINERY FOR WORKING WOOD AND MATERIAL WITH SIMILAR PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Machinery for working wood and materials with similar physical characteristics shall comply with the following requirements:

- (a) the machinery shall be designed, constructed or equipped in such a way that the piece being machined can be placed and guided in safety; where the piece is hand-held on a work-bench, the latter shall be sufficiently stable during the work and shall not impede the movement of the piece;
- (b) where the machinery is likely to be used in conditions involving the risk of ejection of work pieces or parts of them, it shall be designed, constructed, or equipped in such a way as to prevent such ejection, or, if this is not possible, so that the ejection does not engender risks for the operator and/or exposed persons;
- (c) the machinery shall be equipped with an automatic brake that stops the tool in a sufficiently short time if there is a risk of contact with the tool whilst it runs down;
- (d) where the tool is incorporated into a non-fully automated machine, the latter shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to eliminate or reduce the risk of accidental injury.

2.4. MACHINERY FOR PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS APPLICATION

2.4.1. Definition

‘Machinery for plant protection products application’ means machinery specifically intended for the application of plant protection products within the meaning of Article 2, point (1), of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council².

2.4.2. General

The manufacturer of machinery for pesticide application or his or her authorised representative shall ensure that an assessment is carried out of the risks of unintended exposure of the environment to pesticides, in accordance with the process of risk assessment and risk reduction referred to in the General Principles, point 1.

² 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 (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 1).

Machinery for pesticide application shall be designed and constructed taking into account the results of the risk assessment referred to in the first subparagraph so that the machinery can be operated, adjusted and maintained without unintended exposure of the environment to pesticides.

Leakage shall be prevented at all times.

2.4.3. Controls and monitoring

It shall be possible to easily and accurately control, monitor and immediately stop the pesticide application from the operating positions.

2.4.4. Filling and emptying

The machinery shall be designed and constructed to facilitate precise filling with the necessary quantity of pesticide and to ensure easy and complete emptying, while preventing spillage of pesticide and avoiding the contamination of the water source during such operations.

2.4.5. Application of pesticides

2.4.5.1. Application rate

The machinery shall be fitted with means of adjusting the application rate easily, accurately and reliably.

2.4.5.2. Distribution, deposition and drift of pesticide

The machinery shall be designed and constructed to ensure that pesticide is deposited on target areas, to minimise losses to other areas and to prevent drift of pesticide to the environment. Where appropriate, an even distribution and homogeneous deposition shall be ensured.

2.4.5.3. Tests

In order to verify that the relevant parts of the machinery comply with the requirements set out in sections 2.4.5.1 and 2.4.5.2 the manufacturer or his or her authorised representative shall, for each type of machinery concerned, perform appropriate tests, or have such tests performed.

2.4.5.4. Losses during stoppage

The machinery shall be designed and constructed to prevent losses while the pesticide application function is stopped.

2.4.6. Maintenance

2.4.6.1. Cleaning

The machinery shall be designed and constructed to allow its easy and thorough cleaning without contamination of the environment.

2.4.6.2. Servicing

The machinery shall be designed and constructed to facilitate the changing of worn parts without contamination of the environment.

2.4.7. Inspections

It shall be possible to easily connect the necessary measuring instruments to the machinery to check the correct functioning of the machinery.

2.4.8. Marking of nozzles, strainers and filters

Nozzles, strainers and filters shall be marked so that their type and size can be clearly identified.

2.4.9. Indication of pesticide in use

Where appropriate, the machinery shall be fitted with a specific mounting on which the operator can place the name of the pesticide in use.

2.4.10. Instructions

The instructions shall provide the following information:

- (a) precautions to be taken during mixing, loading, application, emptying, cleaning, servicing and transport operations in order to avoid contamination of the environment;
- (b) detailed conditions of use for the different operating environments envisaged, including the corresponding preparation and adjustments required to ensure the deposition of pesticide on target areas while minimising losses to other areas, to prevent drift to the environment and, where appropriate, to ensure an even distribution and homogeneous deposition of pesticide;
- (c) the range of types and sizes of nozzles, strainers and filters that can be used with the machinery;
- (d) the frequency of checks and the criteria and method for the replacement of parts subject to wear that affect the correct functioning of the machinery, such as nozzles, strainers and filters;
- (e) specification of calibration, daily maintenance, winter preparation and other checks necessary to ensure the correct functioning of the machinery;
- (f) types of pesticides that may cause incorrect functioning of the machinery;
- (g) an indication that the operator should keep updated the name of the pesticide in use on the specific mounting referred to in section 2.4.9;
- (h) the connexion and use of any special equipment or accessories, and the necessary precautions to be taken;
- (i) an indication that the machinery may be subject to national requirements for regular inspection by designated bodies, as provided for in Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ³;
- (j) the features of the machinery, which shall be inspected to ensure its correct functioning;
- (k) instructions for connecting the necessary measuring instruments.

³ Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for Community action to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides (OJ L 309, 24.11.2009, p. 71).

3. SUPPLEMENTARY ESSENTIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS TO OFFSET RISKS DUE TO THE MOBILITY OF MACHINERY

Machinery presenting risks due to its mobility shall meet all the essential health and safety requirements described in this chapter (see General Principles, point 4).

3.1. GENERAL

3.1.1. Definitions

- (a) 'Machinery presenting risks due to its mobility' means
- i. machinery the operation of which requires either mobility while working, or continuous or semi continuous movement between a succession of fixed working locations, or
 - ii. machinery which is operated without being moved, but which may be equipped in such a way as to enable it to be moved more easily from one place to another.
- (b) 'Driver' means a person responsible for the movement of a machine, who may be transported by the machinery or may be on foot, accompanying the machinery, or may guide the machinery by remote control or may remotely supervise the autonomous mobile machinery product regardless of the distance and the means of control communication.
- (c) 'Autonomous mobile machinery' means a mobile machinery that has an autonomous mode, in which all the essential safety functions of the mobile machinery are ensured in its travel and working operations area without permanent interaction of an operator.

3.2. WORK POSITIONS

3.2.1. Driving position

Visibility from the driving position shall be such that the driver can, in complete safety for himself or herself and the exposed persons operate the machinery and its tools in their foreseeable conditions of use. Where necessary, appropriate devices shall be provided to remedy risks due to inadequate direct vision.

Machinery on which the driver is transported shall be designed and constructed in such a way that, from the driving positions, there is no risk to the driver from inadvertent contact with the wheels and tracks.

The driving position of ride-on drivers shall be designed and constructed in such a way that a driver's cab may be fitted, provided this does not increase the risk and there is room for it. The cab shall incorporate a place for the instructions needed for the driver.

3.2.2. Seating

Where there is a risk that operators or other persons transported by the machinery may be crushed between parts of the machinery and the surroundings should the machinery roll or tip over, in particular for machinery equipped with a protective structure referred to in section 3.4.3 or 3.4.4, the machinery shall be designed or equipped with a restraint system so as to keep the persons in their seats or in the protective structure, without restricting movements necessary for operations or movements relative to the structure caused by the suspension of the seats. Such restraint systems or provision shall not be fitted if they increase the risk.

A visual or audible signal shall be provided at the driving position alerting the driver when the restraint system is not active.

3.2.3. Positions for other persons

If the conditions of use provide that persons other than the driver may occasionally or regularly be transported by the machinery or work on it, appropriate positions shall be provided which enable them to be transported or to work on it without risk.

The second and third subparagraphs of section 3.2.1 also apply to the places provided for persons other than the driver.

3.2.4. Supervisory control function

Autonomous mobile machinery products shall have a supervisory control function specific to the autonomous mode. This function shall allow the operator to remotely receive information from the machine. The supervisory control function shall only allow actions to stop and to start remotely the machine. It shall be designed and constructed to allow those actions only when the driver can see directly or indirectly the machine's movement and working area and the protective devices are operational.

The information the driver receives from the machine when the supervisory control function is active shall enable the driver to have a complete and accurate view of the operation, movement and safe positioning of the machine in its travel and working area.

This information shall alert the driver of the occurrence of unforeseen or dangerous situations present or impending, which require driver's intervention.

If the supervisory control function is not active, the machinery shall not be able to operate.

3.3. CONTROL SYSTEMS

If necessary, steps shall be taken to prevent unauthorised use of controls.

In the case of remote controls, each control unit shall clearly identify the machinery to be controlled from that unit.

The remote control system shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to affect only:

- (a) the machinery in question;
- (b) the functions in question.

Remote controlled machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way that it will respond only to signals from the intended control units.

3.3.1. Control devices

The driver shall be able to actuate all control devices required to operate the machinery from the driving position, except for functions, which can be safely actuated only by using control devices located elsewhere. These functions include, in particular, those for which operators other than the driver are responsible or for which the driver has to leave the driving position in order to control them safely.

Where there are pedals, they shall be so designed, constructed and fitted as to allow safe operation by the driver with the minimum risk of incorrect operation. They shall have a slip-resistant surface and be easy to clean.

Where their operation can lead to hazards, notably dangerous movements, the control devices, except for those with pre-set positions, shall return to the neutral position as soon as they are released by the operator.

In the case of wheeled machinery, the steering system shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to reduce the force of sudden movements of the steering wheel or the steering lever caused by shocks to the guide wheels.

Any control that locks the differential shall be so designed and arranged that it allows the differential to be unlocked when the machinery is moving.

The sixth paragraph of section 1.2.2, concerning acoustic and/or visual warning signals, applies only in the case of reversing.

3.3.2. Starting/moving

All travel movements of self-propelled machinery with a ride-on driver shall be possible only if the driver is at the controls.

Where, for operating purposes, machinery is fitted with devices which exceed its normal clearance zone (e.g. stabilisers, jib, etc.), the driver shall be provided with the means of checking easily, before moving the machinery, that such devices are in a particular position which allows safe movement.

This also applies to all other parts which; to allow safe movement, have to be in particular positions, locked if necessary.

Where it does not give rise to other risks, movement of the machinery shall depend on safe positioning of the aforementioned parts.

It shall not be possible for unintentional movement of the machinery to occur while the engine is being started.

The movement of an autonomous mobile machinery product shall take into account the risks related to the area where it is intended to move and work.

3.3.3. Travelling function

Without prejudice to road traffic regulations, self-propelled machinery and its trailers shall meet the requirements for slowing down, stopping, braking and immobilisation so as to ensure safety under all the operating, load, speed, ground and gradient conditions allowed for.

The driver shall be able to slow down and stop self-propelled machinery by means of a main device. Where safety so requires, in the event of a failure of the main device, or in the absence of the energy supply needed to actuate the main device, an emergency device with a fully independent and easily accessible control device shall be provided for slowing down and stopping.

Where safety so requires, a parking device shall be provided to render stationary machinery immobile. This device may be combined with one of the devices referred to in the second paragraph, if it is purely mechanical.

Remote-controlled machinery shall be equipped with devices for stopping operation automatically and immediately and for preventing potentially dangerous operation in the following situations:

- (a) if the driver loses control;
- (b) if it receives a stop signal;
- (c) if a fault is detected in a safety-related part of the system;
- (d) if no validation signal is detected within a specified time.

Section 1.2.4 does not apply to the travelling function.

Autonomous mobile machinery products shall comply with any of the following conditions:

- (a) it shall move and operate in an enclosed zone fitted with a peripheral protection system comprising guards or protective devices;
- (b) it shall be equipped with devices intended to detect any human, domestic animal or any other obstacle in its vicinity, where those obstacles could give rise to a risk to health and safety of persons or of domestic animals or to safe operation of the machinery product.

The movements of mobile machinery products connected with one or more trailers or towed equipment, including autonomous mobile machinery products, connected with one or more trailers or towed equipment, shall not give rise to risks for persons, domestic animals or any other obstacle in the danger zone of such machinery products and trailers or towed equipment.

3.3.4. Movement of pedestrian-controlled machinery

Movement of pedestrian-controlled self-propelled machinery shall be possible only through sustained action on the relevant control device by the driver. In particular, it shall not be possible for movement to occur while the engine is being started. The control systems for pedestrian-controlled machinery shall be designed in such a way as to minimise the risks arising from inadvertent movement of the machine towards the driver, in particular:

- (a) Crushing;
- (b) injury from rotating tools.

The speed of travel of the machinery shall be compatible with the pace of a driver on foot.

In the case of machinery on which a rotary tool may be fitted, it shall not be possible to actuate the tool when the reverse control is engaged, except where the movement of the machinery results from movement of the tool. In the latter case, the reversing speed shall be such that it does not endanger the driver.

3.3.5. Control circuit failure

A failure in the power supply to the power-assisted steering, where fitted, shall not prevent machinery from being steered during the time required to stop it.

For autonomous mobile machinery, a failure in the steering system shall not have an impact on the safety of the machinery.

3.4. PROTECTION AGAINST MECHANICAL RISKS

3.4.1. Uncontrolled movements

A machinery product shall be designed, constructed and where appropriate placed on its mobile support in such a way as to ensure that, when moved, uncontrolled oscillations of its centre of gravity do not affect its stability or exert excessive strain on its structure.

3.4.2. Moving transmission parts

By way of exception to section 1.3.8.1, in the case of engines, moveable guards preventing access to the moving parts in the engine compartment need not have interlocking devices if they have to be opened either by the use of a tool or key or by a control located in the driving position, providing the latter is in a fully enclosed cab with a lock to prevent unauthorised access.

3.4.3. Roll-over and tip-over

Where, in the case of self-propelled machinery with a ride-on driver, operator(s) or other person(s), there is a risk of rolling or tipping over, the machinery shall be fitted with an appropriate protective structure, unless this increases the risk.

This structure shall be such that in the event of rolling or tipping over it affords the ride-on person(s) an adequate deflection-limiting volume.

In order to verify that the structure complies with the requirement laid down in the second paragraph, the manufacturer or his or her authorised representative shall, for each type of structure concerned, perform appropriate tests or have such tests performed.

3.4.4. Falling objects

Where, in the case of self-propelled machinery with a ride-on driver, operator(s) or other person(s), there is a risk due to falling objects or material, the machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to take account of this risk and fitted, if its size allows, with an appropriate protective structure.

This structure shall be such that, in the event of falling objects or material, it guarantees the ride-on person(s) an adequate deflection-limiting volume.

In order to verify that the structure complies with the requirement laid down in the second paragraph, the manufacturer or his or her authorised representative shall, for each type of structure concerned, perform appropriate tests or have such tests performed.

3.4.5. Means of access

Handholds and steps shall be designed, constructed and arranged in such a way that the operators use them instinctively and do not use the control devices to assist access.

3.4.6. Towing devices

All machinery used to tow or to be towed shall be fitted with towing or coupling devices designed, constructed and arranged in such a way as to ensure easy and secure connection and disconnection and to prevent accidental disconnection during use.

Insofar as the tow bar load so requires, such machinery shall be equipped with a support with a bearing surface suited to the load and the ground.

3.4.7. Transmission of power between self-propelled machinery (or tractor) and recipient machinery

Removable mechanical transmission devices linking self-propelled machinery (or a tractor) to the first fixed bearing of recipient machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way that any part that moves during operation is protected over its whole length.

On the side of the self-propelled machinery (or tractor), the power take-off to which the removable mechanical transmission device is attached shall be protected either by a guard fixed and linked to the self-propelled machinery (or tractor) or by any other device offering equivalent protection.

It shall be possible to open this guard for access to the removable transmission device. Once it is in place, there shall be enough room to prevent the drive shaft damaging the guard when the machinery (or the tractor) is moving.

On the recipient machinery side, the input shaft shall be enclosed in a protective casing fixed to the machinery.

Torque limiters or freewheels may be fitted to universal joint transmissions only on the side adjoining the driven machinery. The removable mechanical transmission device shall be marked accordingly.

All recipient machinery, the operation of which requires a removable mechanical transmission device to connect it to self-propelled machinery (or a tractor), shall have a system for attaching the removable mechanical transmission device so that, when the machinery is uncoupled, the removable mechanical transmission device and its guard are not damaged by contact with the ground or part of the machinery.

The outside parts of the guard shall be so designed, constructed and arranged that they cannot turn with the removable mechanical transmission device. The guard shall cover the transmission to the ends of the inner jaws in the case of simple universal joints and at least to the centre of the outer joint or joints in the case of wide-angle universal joints.

If means of access to working positions are provided near to the removable mechanical transmission device, they shall be designed and constructed in such a way that the shaft guards cannot be used as steps, unless designed and constructed for that purpose.

3.5. PROTECTION AGAINST OTHER RISKS

3.5.1. Batteries

The battery housing shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent the electrolyte being ejected on to the operator in the event of rollover or tip over and to avoid the accumulation of vapours in places occupied by operators.

A machinery product shall be designed and constructed in such a way that the battery can be disconnected with the aid of an easily accessible device provided for that purpose.

The batteries with automatic charging for mobile machinery, including autonomous mobile machinery products, shall be designed to prevent hazards referred to in sections 1.3.8.2. and 1.5.1., including the risks of contact or collusion of the machine with a person or another machine when the machine moves autonomously to the charging station.

3.5.2. Fire

Depending on the hazards anticipated by the manufacturer, machinery shall, where its size permits:

- (a) either allow easily accessible fire extinguishers to be fitted, or
- (b) be provided with built-in extinguisher systems.

3.5.3. Emissions of hazardous substances

The second and third paragraphs of section 1.5.13 do not apply where the main function of the machinery is the spraying of products. However, the operator shall be protected against the risk of exposure to such hazardous emissions.

Ride-on mobile machinery having spraying of products as the main function shall be equipped with filtration cabs or equivalent safety measures.

3.5.4. Risk of contact with live overhead power lines

Depending on the height of the machinery products, mobile machinery product shall, where relevant, be designed, constructed and equipped, so as to prevent the risk of contact with an energised overhead power line or the risk of creating an electric arc between any part of the machinery or an operator driving the machinery and an energised overhead power line.

When the risk of contact or electric arc with an energised overhead power line cannot be fully avoided, mobile machinery products shall be designed, constructed and equipped in such a way that all hazards of an electrical nature are prevented or can be prevented in the event of contact or electrical arc with an energized power line.

3.6. INFORMATION AND INDICATIONS

3.6.1. Signs, signals and warnings

All machinery products shall have signs and/or instruction plates concerning use, adjustment and maintenance, wherever necessary, so as to ensure the health and safety of persons. They shall be chosen, designed and constructed in such a way as to be clearly visible and indelible.

Without prejudice to the provisions of road traffic regulations, machinery product with a ride-on driver shall have the following equipment:

- (a) an acoustic warning device to alert persons;
- (b) a system of light signals relevant to the intended conditions of use; the latter requirement does not apply to machinery product intended solely for underground working and having no electrical power;
- (c) where necessary, there shall be an appropriate connection between a trailer and the machinery product for the operation of signals.

Remote-controlled machinery which, under normal conditions of use, exposes persons to the risk of impact or crushing shall be fitted with appropriate means to signal its movements or with means to protect persons against such risks. The same applies to machinery product, which involves, when in use, the constant repetition of a forward and backward movement on a single axis where the area to the rear of the machine is not directly visible to the driver.

Machinery shall be constructed in such a way that the warning and signalling devices cannot be disabled unintentionally. Where it is essential for safety, such devices shall be provided with the means to check that they are in good working order and their failure shall be made apparent to the operator.

Where the movement of machinery or its tools is particularly hazardous, signs on the machinery shall be provided to warn against approaching the machinery while it is working; the signs shall be legible at a sufficient distance to ensure the safety of persons who have to be in the vicinity.

3.6.2. Marking

The following shall be shown legibly and indelibly on all machinery products:

- (a) nominal power expressed in kilowatts (kW);
- (b) mass of the most usual configuration, in kilograms (kg);

and, where appropriate:

- (a) maximum drawbar pull provided for at the coupling hook, in Newtons (N);
- (b) maximum vertical load provided for on the coupling hook, in Newtons (N).

3.6.3. Instructions

3.6.3.1. Vibrations

The instructions shall give the following information concerning vibrations, expressed as acceleration (m/s^2), transmitted by the machinery to the hand-arm system or to the whole body:

- (a) the vibration total value from continuous vibrations to which the hand-arm system is subjected;
- (b) the mean value of the peak amplitude of the acceleration from repeated shock vibrations, to which the hand-arm system is subjected;
- (c) the highest root mean square value of weighted acceleration to which the whole body is subjected, if it exceeds 0,5 m/s^2 . Where this value does not exceed 0,5 m/s^2 , this shall be mentioned;
- (d) the uncertainty of measurements.

These values shall be either those actually measured for the machinery in question or those established on the basis of measurements taken for technically comparable machinery, which is representative of the machinery to be produced.

Where harmonised standards or technical specifications adopted by the Commission in accordance with Article 17(3) cannot be applied, the vibration shall be measured using the most appropriate measurement code for the machinery concerned.

The operating conditions during measurement and the measurement codes used shall be described.

3.6.3.2. Multiple uses

The instructions for a machinery product allowing several uses depending on the equipment used and the instructions for the interchangeable equipment shall contain the information necessary for safe assembly and use of the basic machinery product and the interchangeable equipment that can be fitted.

3.6.3.3. Autonomous mobile machinery products

The instructions for use of autonomous mobile machinery products shall specify the characteristics of its intended travel, working areas and danger zones.

4. SUPPLEMENTARY ESSENTIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS TO OFFSET HAZARDS DUE TO LIFTING OPERATIONS

Machinery presenting hazards due to lifting operations shall meet all the relevant essential health and safety requirements described in this chapter (see General Principles, point 4).

4.1. GENERAL

4.1.1. Definitions

- (a) ‘Lifting operation’ means a movement of unit loads consisting of goods and/or persons necessitating, at a given moment, a change of level;
- (b) ‘Guided load’ means a load where the total movement is made along rigid or flexible guides whose position is determined by fixed points;
- (c) ‘Working coefficient’ means the arithmetic ratio between the load guaranteed by the manufacturer or his or her authorised representative up to which a component is able to hold it and the maximum working load marked on the component;

- (d) ‘Test coefficient’ means the arithmetic ratio between the load used to carry out the static or dynamic tests on lifting machinery or a lifting accessory and the maximum working load marked on the lifting machinery or lifting accessory;
- (e) ‘Static test’ means the test during which lifting machinery or a lifting accessory is first inspected and subjected to a force corresponding to the maximum working load multiplied by the appropriate static test coefficient and then re-inspected once the said load has been released to ensure that no damage has occurred;
- (f) ‘Dynamic test’ means the test during which lifting machinery is operated in all its possible configurations at the maximum working load multiplied by the appropriate dynamic test coefficient with account being taken of the dynamic behaviour of the lifting machinery in order to check that it functions properly;
- (g) ‘Carrier’ means a part of the machinery on or in which persons and/or goods are supported in order to be lifted.

4.1.2. Protection against mechanical risks

4.1.2.1. Risks due to lack of stability

Machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way that the stability required by section 1.3.1 is maintained both in service and out of service, including all stages of transportation, assembly and dismantling, during foreseeable component failures and also during the tests carried out in accordance with the instruction handbook. To that end, the manufacturer or his or her authorised representative shall use the appropriate verification methods.

4.1.2.2. Machinery running on guide rails and rail tracks

Machinery shall be provided with devices, which act on the guide rails or tracks to prevent derailment.

If, despite such devices, there remains a risk of derailment or of failure of a rail or of a running component, devices shall be provided which prevent the equipment, component or load from falling or the machinery from overturning.

4.1.2.3. Mechanical strength

Machinery, lifting accessories and their components shall be capable of withstanding the stresses to which they are subjected during their lifetime, both in and, where applicable, out of use, under the installation and operating conditions provided for and in all relevant configurations, with due regard, where appropriate, to the effects of atmospheric factors and forces exerted by persons. This requirement shall also be satisfied during transport, assembly and dismantling.

Machinery and lifting accessories shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent failure from fatigue and wear, taking due account of their intended use.

The materials used shall be chosen on the basis of the intended working environments, with particular regard to corrosion, abrasion, impacts, extreme temperatures, fatigue, brittleness, radiation and ageing.

Machinery and lifting accessories shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to withstand the overload in the static tests without permanent deformation or patent defect. Strength calculations shall take account of the value of the static test coefficient chosen to guarantee an adequate level of safety. That coefficient has, as a general rule, the following values:

- (a) manually-operated machinery and lifting accessories: 1, 5;
- (b) other machinery: 1,25.

Machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to undergo, without failure, the dynamic tests carried out using the maximum working load multiplied by the dynamic test coefficient. This dynamic test coefficient is chosen so as to guarantee an adequate level of safety: the coefficient is, as a general rule, equal to 1,1. As a general rule, the tests will be performed at the nominal speeds provided for. Should the control circuit of the machinery allow for a number of simultaneous movements, the tests shall be carried out under the least favourable conditions, as a general rule by combining the movements concerned.

4.1.2.4. Pulleys, drums, wheels, ropes and chains

Pulleys, drums and wheels shall have a diameter commensurate with the size of the ropes or chains with which they can be fitted.

Drums and wheels shall be designed, constructed and installed in such a way that the ropes or chains with which they are equipped can be wound without coming off.

Ropes used directly for lifting or supporting the load shall not include any splicing other than at their ends. Splicings are, however, tolerated in installations, which are intended by design to be modified regularly according to needs of use.

Complete ropes and their endings shall have a working coefficient chosen in such a way as to guarantee an adequate level of safety. As a general rule, this coefficient is equal to 5.

Lifting chains shall have a working coefficient chosen in such a way as to guarantee an adequate level of safety. As a general rule, this coefficient is equal to 4.

In order to verify that an adequate working coefficient has been attained, the manufacturer or his or her authorised representative shall, for each type of chain and rope used directly for lifting the load and for the rope ends, perform the appropriate tests or have such tests performed.

4.1.2.5. Lifting accessories and their components

Lifting accessories and their components shall be sized with due regard to fatigue and ageing processes for a number of operating cycles consistent with their expected life-span as specified in the operating conditions for a given application.

Moreover:

- (a) the working coefficient of wire-rope/rope-end combinations shall be chosen in such a way as to guarantee an adequate level of safety; this coefficient is, as a general rule, equal to 5. Ropes shall not comprise any splices or loops other than at their ends;
- (b) where chains with welded links are used, they shall be of the short-link type. The working coefficient of chains shall be chosen in such a way as to guarantee an adequate level of safety; this coefficient is, as a general rule, equal to 4;
- (c) the working coefficient for textile ropes, slings or webbing is dependent on the material, method of manufacture, dimensions and use. This coefficient shall be chosen in such a way as to guarantee an adequate level of safety; it is, as a general

rule, equal to 7, provided the materials used are shown to be of very good quality and the method of manufacture is appropriate to the intended use. Should this not be the case, the coefficient is, as a general rule, set at a higher level in order to secure an equivalent level of safety. Textile ropes, slings or webbings shall not include any knots, connections or splicing other than at the ends of the sling, except in the case of an endless sling;

- (d) all metallic components making up, or used with, a sling shall have a working coefficient chosen in such a way as to guarantee an adequate level of safety; this coefficient is, as a general rule, equal to 4;
- (e) the maximum working load of a multilegged sling is determined on the basis of the working coefficient of the weakest leg, the number of legs and a reduction factor which depends on the slinging configuration;
- (f) in order to verify that an adequate working coefficient has been attained, the manufacturer or his or her authorised representative shall, for each type of component referred to in (a), (b), (c) and (d), perform the appropriate tests or have such tests performed.

4.1.2.6. Control of movements

Devices for controlling movements shall act in such a way that the machinery on which they are installed is kept safe.

- (a) Machinery shall be designed and constructed or fitted with devices in such a way that the amplitude of movement of its components is kept within the specified limits. The operation of such devices shall, where appropriate, be preceded by a warning.
- (b) Where several fixed or rail-mounted machine products can be manoeuvred simultaneously in the same place, with risks of collision, such machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to make it possible to fit systems enabling these risks to be avoided.
- (c) Machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way that the loads cannot creep dangerously or fall freely and unexpectedly, even in the event of partial or total failure of the power supply or when the operator stops operating the machine.
- (d) It shall not be possible, under normal operating conditions, to lower the load solely by friction brake, except in the case of machinery whose function requires it to operate in that way.
- (e) Holding devices shall be designed and constructed in such a way that inadvertent dropping of the loads is avoided.

4.1.2.7. Movements of loads during handling

The operating position of machinery shall be located in such a way as to ensure the widest possible view of trajectories of the moving parts, in order to avoid possible collisions with persons, equipment or other machinery, which might be manoeuvring at the same time and liable to constitute a hazard.

Machinery with guided loads shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent persons from being injured by movement of the load, the carrier or the counterweights, if any.

4.1.2.8. Machinery serving fixed landings

4.1.2.8.1. *Movements of the carrier*

The movement of the carrier of machinery serving fixed landings shall be rigidly guided to and at the landings. Scissor systems are also regarded as rigid guidance.

4.1.2.8.2. *Access to the carrier*

Where persons have access to the carrier, the machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to ensure that the carrier remains stationary during access, in particular while it is being loaded or unloaded.

The machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to ensure that the difference in level between the carrier and the landing being served does not create a risk of tripping.

4.1.2.8.3. *Risks due to contact with the moving carrier*

Where necessary in order to fulfil the requirement expressed in the second paragraph of section 4.1.2.7, the travel zone shall be rendered inaccessible during normal operation.

When, during inspection or maintenance, there is a risk that persons situated under or above the carrier may be crushed between the carrier and any fixed parts, sufficient free space shall be provided either by means of physical refuges or by means of mechanical devices blocking the movement of the carrier.

4.1.2.8.4. *Risk due to the load falling off the carrier*

Where there is a risk due to the load falling off the carrier, the machinery shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent this risk.

4.1.2.8.5. *Landings*

Risks due to contact of persons at landings with the moving carrier or other moving parts shall be prevented.

Where there is a risk due to persons falling into the travel zone when the carrier is not present at the landings, guards shall be fitted in order to prevent this risk. Such guards shall not open in the direction of the travel zone. They shall be fitted with an interlocking device controlled by the position of the carrier that prevents:

- (a) hazardous movements of the carrier until the guards are closed and locked;
- (b) hazardous opening of a guard until the carrier has stopped at the corresponding landing.

4.1.3. *Fitness for purpose*

When lifting machinery or lifting accessories are placed on the market or are first put into service, the manufacturer or his or her authorised representative shall ensure, by taking appropriate measures or having them taken, that the machinery or the lifting accessories which are ready for use — whether manually or power-operated — can fulfil their specified functions safely.

The static and dynamic tests referred to in section 4.1.2.3 shall be performed on all lifting machinery ready to be put into service.

Where the machinery cannot be assembled in the manufacturer's premises or in the premises of his or her authorised representative, the appropriate measures shall be taken at the place of use by the manufacturer, or by his or her authorised representative or by another subject on the manufacturers' behalf. Otherwise, the measures may be taken either in the manufacturer's premises or at the place of use.

4.2. REQUIREMENTS FOR MACHINERY PRODUCTS WHOSE POWER SOURCE IS OTHER THAN MANUAL EFFORT

4.2.1. Control of movements

Hold-to-run control devices shall be used to control the movements of the machinery or its equipment. However, for partial or complete movements in which there is no risk of the load or the machinery colliding, the said devices may be replaced by control devices authorising automatic stops at pre-selected positions without the operator holding a hold-to-run control device.

4.2.2. Loading control

Machinery with a maximum working load of not less than 1 000 kilograms or an overturning moment of not less than 40 000 Nm shall be fitted with devices to warn the driver and prevent dangerous movements in the event:

- (a) of overloading, either as a result of the maximum working load or the maximum working moment due to the load being exceeded, or
- (b) of the overturning moment being exceeded.

4.2.3. Installations guided by ropes

Rope carriers, tractors or tractor carriers shall be held by counterweights or by a device allowing permanent control of the tension.

4.3. INFORMATION AND MARKINGS

4.3.1. Chains, ropes and webbing

Each length of lifting chain, rope or webbing not forming part of an assembly shall bear a mark or, where this is not possible, a plate or irremovable ring bearing the name and address of the manufacturer or his or her authorised representative and the identifying reference of the relevant certificate.

The certificate mentioned above shall show at least the following information:

- (a) the name and address of the manufacturer and, if appropriate, his or her authorised representative;
- (b) a description of the chain or rope, which includes:
 - i. its nominal size,
 - ii. its construction,
 - iii. the material from which it is made, and
 - iv. any special metallurgical treatment applied to the material;
- (c) the test method used;
- (d) the maximum load to which the chain or rope should be subjected in service. A range of values may be given on the basis of the intended applications.

4.3.2. Lifting accessories

Lifting accessories shall show the following particulars:

- i. identification of the material where this information is needed for safe use;
- ii. the maximum working load.

In the case of lifting accessories on which marking is physically impossible, the particulars referred to in the first paragraph shall be displayed on a plate or other equivalent means and securely affixed to the accessory.

The particulars shall be legible and located in a place where they are not liable to disappear as a result of wear or jeopardise the strength of the accessory.

4.3.3. Lifting machinery

The maximum working load shall be prominently marked on the machinery. This marking shall be legible, indelible and in an un-coded form.

Where the maximum working load depends on the configuration of the machinery, each operating position shall be provided with a load plate indicating, preferably in diagrammatic form or by means of tables, the working load permitted for each configuration.

Machinery intended for lifting goods only, equipped with a carrier, which allows access to persons, shall bear a clear and indelible warning prohibiting the lifting of persons. This warning shall be visible at each place where access is possible.

4.4. INSTRUCTIONS

4.4.1. Lifting accessories

Each lifting accessory or each commercially indivisible batch of lifting accessories shall be accompanied by instructions setting out at least the following particulars:

- (a) the intended use;
- (b) the limits of use (particularly for lifting accessories such as magnetic or vacuum pads which do not fully comply with section 4.1.2.6(e));
- (c) instructions for assembly, use and maintenance;
- (d) the static test coefficient used.

4.4.2. Lifting machinery

Lifting machinery shall be accompanied by instructions containing information on:

- (a) the technical characteristics of the machinery, and in particular:
 - i. the maximum working load and, where appropriate, a copy of the load plate or load table described in the second paragraph of section 4.3.3,
 - ii. the reactions at the supports or anchors and, where appropriate, characteristics of the tracks,
 - iii. where appropriate, the definition and the means of installation of the ballast;
- (b) the contents of the logbook, if the latter is not supplied with the machinery;
- (c) advice for use, particularly to offset the lack of direct vision of the load by the operator;

- (d) where appropriate, a test report detailing the static and dynamic tests carried out by or for the manufacturer or his or her authorised representative;
- (e) for machinery, which is not assembled on the premises of the manufacturer in the form in which it is to be used, the necessary instructions for performing the measures referred to in section 4.1.3 before it is first put into service.

5. SUPPLEMENTARY ESSENTIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR MACHINERY PRODUCTS INTENDED FOR UNDERGROUND WORK

Machinery products intended for underground work shall meet all the essential health and safety requirements described in this chapter (see General Principles, point 4).

5.1. RISKS DUE TO LACK OF STABILITY

Powered roof supports shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to maintain a given direction when moving and not slip before and while they come under load and after the load has been removed. They shall be equipped with anchorages for the top plates of the individual hydraulic props.

5.2. MOVEMENT

Powered roof supports shall allow for unhindered movement of persons.

5.3. CONTROL DEVICES

The accelerator and brake controls for movement of machinery running on rails shall be hand-operated. However, enabling devices may be foot-operated.

The control devices of powered roof supports shall be designed and positioned in such a way that, during displacement operations, operators are sheltered by a support in place. The control devices shall be protected against any accidental release.

5.4. STOPPING

Self-propelled machinery running on rails for use in underground work shall be equipped with an enabling device acting on the circuit controlling the movement of the machinery such that movement is stopped if the driver is no longer in control of the movement.

5.5. FIRE

Section 3.5.2 (b) is mandatory in respect of machinery, which comprises highly flammable parts.

The braking system of machinery intended for use in underground workings shall be designed and constructed in such a way that it does not produce sparks or cause fires.

Machinery with internal combustion engines for use in underground workings shall be fitted only with engines using fuel with a low vaporising pressure and which exclude any spark of electrical origin.

5.6. EXHAUST EMISSIONS

Exhaust emissions from internal combustion engines shall not be discharged upwards.

6. SUPPLEMENTARY ESSENTIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR MACHINERY PRODUCTS PRESENTING PARTICULAR RISKS DUE TO THE LIFTING OF PERSONS

Machinery products presenting risks due to the lifting of persons shall meet all the relevant essential health and safety requirements described in this chapter (see General Principles, point 4).

6.1. GENERAL

6.1.1. Mechanical strength

The carrier, including any trapdoors, shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to offer the space and strength corresponding to the maximum number of persons permitted on the carrier and the maximum working load.

The working coefficients for components set out in sections 4.1.2.4 and 4.1.2.5 are inadequate for machinery intended for the lifting of persons and shall, as a general rule, be doubled. Machinery intended for lifting persons or persons and goods shall be fitted with a suspension or supporting system for the carrier designed and constructed in such a way as to ensure an adequate overall level of safety and to prevent the risk of the carrier falling.

If ropes or chains are used to suspend the carrier, as a general rule, at least two independent ropes or chains are required, each with its own anchorage.

6.1.2. Loading control for machinery moved by power other than human strength

The requirements of section 4.2.2 apply regardless of the maximum working load and overturning moment, unless the manufacturer can demonstrate that there is no risk of overloading or overturning.

6.2. CONTROL DEVICES

Where safety requirements do not impose other solutions, the carrier shall, as a general rule, be designed and constructed in such a way that persons in the carrier have means of controlling upward and downward movements and, if appropriate, other movements of the carrier.

In operation, those control devices shall override any other devices controlling the same movement with the exception of emergency stop devices.

The control devices for the movements referred to in the first paragraph shall be of the hold-to-run type except where the carrier is completely enclosed. If there is no risk of persons or objects on the carrier colliding or falling and no other risks due to the upward and downward movements of the carrier, control devices authorising automatic stops at preselected positions may be used instead of hold-to-run type control devices

6.3. RISKS TO PERSONS IN OR ON THE CARRIER

6.3.1. Risks due to movements of the carrier

Machinery for lifting persons shall be designed, constructed or equipped in such a way that the acceleration or deceleration of the carrier does not engender risks for persons.

6.3.2. Risk of persons falling from the carrier

The carrier shall not tilt to an extent, which creates a risk of the occupants falling, including when the machinery and carrier are moving.

Where the carrier is designed as a workstation, provision shall be made to ensure stability and to prevent hazardous movements.

If the measures referred to in section 1.5.15 are not adequate, carriers shall be fitted with a sufficient number of suitable anchorage points for the number of persons permitted on the

carrier. The anchorage points shall be strong enough for the use of personal protective equipment against falls from a height.

Any trapdoor in floors or ceilings or side doors shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent inadvertent opening and shall open in a direction that obviates any risk of falling, should they open unexpectedly.

6.3.3. Risk due to objects falling on the carrier

Where there is a risk of objects falling on the carrier and endangering persons, the carrier shall be equipped with a protective roof.

6.4. MACHINERY SERVING FIXED LANDINGS

6.4.1. Risks to persons in or on the carrier

The carrier shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent risks due to contact between persons and/or objects in or on the carrier with any fixed or moving elements. Where necessary in order to fulfil this requirement, the carrier itself shall be completely enclosed with doors fitted with an interlocking device that prevents hazardous movements of the carrier unless the doors are closed. The doors shall remain closed if the carrier stops between landings where there is a risk of falling from the carrier.

The machinery shall be designed, constructed and, where necessary, equipped with devices in such a way as to prevent uncontrolled upward or downward movement of the carrier. These devices shall be able to stop the carrier at its maximum working load and at the foreseeable maximum speed.

The stopping action shall not cause deceleration harmful to the occupants, whatever the load conditions.

6.4.2. Controls at landings

Controls, other than those for emergency use, at landings shall not initiate movements of the carrier when:

- (a) the control devices in the carrier are being operated,
- (b) the carrier is not at a landing.

6.4.3. Access to the carrier

The guards at the landings and on the carrier shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to ensure safe transfer to and from the carrier, taking into consideration the foreseeable range of goods and persons to be lifted.

6.5. MARKINGS

The carrier shall bear the information necessary to ensure safety including:

- (a) the number of persons permitted on the carrier,
- (b) the maximum working load.

ANNEX IV

A. TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION FOR MACHINERY PRODUCTS

The technical documentation shall specify the means used by the manufacturer to ensure the conformity of the machinery product with the applicable essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III.

The technical documentation shall include at least the following elements:

- (a) a complete description of the machinery product and of its intended use;
- (b) an assessment of the risks against which the machinery product is designed and constructed;
- (c) a list of the essential health and safety requirements that are applicable to the machinery product;
- (d) design and manufacturing drawings and schemes of the machinery product and of its components, sub-assemblies and circuits;
- (e) the descriptions and explanations necessary for the understanding of the drawings and schemes referred to in point (d) and of the operation of the machinery product;
- (f) the references of the harmonised standards or technical specifications adopted by the Commission in accordance with Article 17(3) that have been applied for the design and manufacture of the machinery. In the event of partial application of harmonised standards, the documentation shall specify the parts, which have been applied;
- (g) where harmonised standards have not been applied or have been only partially applied, descriptions of the other technical specifications that have been applied in order to satisfy the applicable essential health and safety requirements;
- (h) the results of the design calculations, inspections and examinations carried out to verify the conformity of the machinery with the applicable essential health and safety requirements;
- (i) reports on the tests carried out to verify the conformity of the machinery with the applicable essential health and safety requirements;
- (j) a description of the means used by the manufacturer during the production of the machinery to ensure the conformity of the machinery produced with the design specifications;
- (k) a copy of the manufacturer's instructions and the information set out in section 1.7.4 of Annex III;
- (l) where appropriate, the declaration of incorporation for partly completed machinery set out in Annex V and the relevant assembly instructions for such machinery;
- (m) for machinery products produced in series, the internal measures that will be implemented to ensure that the machinery product remains in conformity with this Regulation;
- (n) the source code or programmed logic of the safety related software to demonstrate the conformity of the machinery product with this Regulation further to a reasoned request from a competent national authority provided that is necessary in order for those authorities to be able to check compliance with the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III;

- (o) for sensor-fed, remotely-driven, or autonomous machinery product, if the safety related operations are controlled by sensor data, a description, where appropriate, of the general characteristics, capabilities and limitations of the system, data, development, testing and validation processes used, without prejudice to the requirements for artificial intelligence (AI) systems set out in the Regulation (EU) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council⁺ on a European approach for Artificial Intelligence if the safety related software includes an AI system;
- (p) the results of research and tests on components, fittings or the completed machinery carried out by the manufacturer to determine whether by its design or construction it is capable of being assembled and put into service safely.

B. RELEVANT TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION FOR PARTLY COMPLETED MACHINERY

The technical documentation shall specify the means used by the manufacturer to ensure the conformity of the partly completed machinery with the applicable essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III.

The technical documentation shall include at least the following elements:

- (a) a complete description of the partly completed machinery and of its intended use;
- (b) an assessment of the risks against the partly completed machinery is designed and constructed; a list of the essential health and safety requirements that are applicable to the partly completed machinery;
- (c) design and manufacturing drawings and schemes of the partly completed machinery and of its components, sub-assemblies and circuits;
- (d) the descriptions and explanations necessary for the understanding of the drawings and schemes referred to in point (d) and of the operation of the partly completed machinery;
- (e) the references of the harmonised standards referred to in Article 18 that have been applied for the design and manufacture of the partly completed machinery. In the event of partial application of harmonised standards, the documentation shall specify the parts, which have been applied;
- (f) where harmonised standards have not been applied or have been only partially applied, description of the other technical specifications that have been applied in order to satisfy the applicable essential health and safety requirements;
- (g) the results of the design calculations, inspections and examinations carried out to verify the conformity of the partly completed machinery with the applicable essential health and safety requirements;
- (h) reports on the tests carried out to verify the conformity of the partly completed machinery with the applicable essential health and safety requirements;
- (i) a description of the means used by the manufacturer during the production of the partly completed machinery to ensure the conformity of the partly completed machinery produced with the design specifications;

⁺ OJ: Please insert in the text the number of the Regulation contained in document ... and insert the number, date, title and OJ reference of that Regulation in the footnote.

- (j) a copy of the assembly instructions for the partly completed machinery set out in section 1.7.4 of Annex III;
- (k) for partly completed machinery products produced in series , the internal measures that will be implemented to ensure that the partly completed machinery product remains in conformity with the essential health and safety requirements applied;
- (l) the source code or programmed logic of the safety related software upon a reasoned request from a competent national authority provided that is necessary in order for those authorities to be able to check compliance with the essential health and safety requirements set out in Annex III:
- (m) for sensor-fed, remotely-driven, or autonomous partly completed machinery, if the safety related operations are controlled by sensor data, a description, where appropriate, of the general characteristics, capabilities and limitations of the system, data, development, testing and validation processes used, without prejudice to the requirements for artificial intelligence (AI) systems set out in the Regulation (EU) .../... of the European Parliament and of the Council⁺ on a European approach for Artificial Intelligence if the safety related software includes a AI system;
- (n) the results of research and tests on components, fittings or the completed machinery carried out by the manufacturer to determine whether by its design or construction it is capable of being assembled and put into service safely.

⁺ OJ: Please insert in the text the number of the Regulation contained in document and insert the number, date, title and OJ reference of that Regulation in the footnote.

ANNEX V

EU DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY OF MACHINERY PRODUCTS EXCEPT FOR PARTLY COMPLETED MACHINERY No... ⁴

This declaration relates exclusively to machinery products, except for partly completed machinery, in the state in which it was placed on the market, and excludes components, which are added and/or operations carried out subsequently by the final user unless there is a substantial modification of the machinery product.

1. The EU declaration of conformity shall contain the following particulars: Machinery product (product, type, batch or serial number):
2. Name and address of the manufacturer and, where applicable, his or her authorised representative:
3. The address where the machine product is permanently installed only for lifting machinery product installed in a building or a structure:
4. This declaration of conformity is issued under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer:
5. Object of the declaration (identification of machinery product allowing traceability; where necessary for the identification of the machinery product, a colour image of sufficient clarity may be included):
6. The object of the declaration described in point 4 is in conformity with the relevant Union harmonisation legislation:
7. References to the relevant harmonised standards used or technical specifications adopted by the Commission in accordance with Article 17(3), including the date of the standard, or references to the other technical specifications, including the date of the specification, in relation to which conformity is declared:
8. Where applicable, the notified body ... (name, number) ... performed the EU type-examination (Module B) and issued the EU type-examination certificate ... (reference to that certificate), followed by conformity to type based on internal production control (module C):
9. Where applicable, the machinery product is subject to the conformity assessment procedure ... (either internal production control (Module A) or full quality assurance (module H) ... under surveillance of the notified body ... (name, number):
10. Additional information:

Signed for and on behalf of: ...

(place and date of issue):

(name, function) (signature):

⁴ It is optional for the manufacturer to assign a number to the declaration of conformity.

EU DECLARATION OF INCORPORATION OF PARTLY COMPLETED MACHINERY No... ⁵

The declaration of incorporation shall contain the following particulars:

1. Partly Completed Machinery (product, type, batch or serial number):
2. Name and address of the manufacturer and, where applicable, his or her authorised representative:
3. This declaration of incorporation is issued under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer:
4. Object of the declaration (identification of partly completed machinery allowing traceability; where necessary for the identification of the partly completed machinery, a colour image of sufficient clarity may be included):
5. A sentence declaring which essential requirements of Regulation (EU) .../..... of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶ are applied and fulfilled and that the relevant technical documentation was drawn-up in accordance with part B of Annex IV, and, where appropriate, a sentence declaring the conformity of the partly completed machinery with other relevant Union harmonisation legislation:
6. References to the relevant harmonised standards used or technical specification adopted by the Commission in accordance with Article 17(3), including the date of the standard, or references to the other technical specifications, including the date of the specification, in relation to which conformity is declared:
7. An undertaking to transmit, in response to a reasoned request by the national authorities, relevant information on the partly completed machinery. This shall include the method of transmission and shall be without prejudice to the intellectual property rights of the manufacturer of the partly completed machinery:
8. A statement that the partly completed machinery shall not be put into service until the final machinery into which it is to be incorporated has been declared in conformity with this Regulation where appropriate:
9. Additional information:

Signed for and on behalf of: ...

(place and date of issue):

(name,

function)

(signature):

⁵ It is optional to assign a number to the declaration of conformity.

⁶ OJ: Please insert in the text the number of the Regulation contained in document ...and insert the number, date, title and OJ reference of that Regulation in the footnote

ANNEX VI

INTERNAL PRODUCTION CONTROL

(Module A)

1. Internal production control is the conformity assessment procedure whereby the manufacturer fulfils the obligations laid down in points 2, 3 and 4, and ensures and declares on his or her sole responsibility that the machinery product satisfies the applicable requirements of this Regulation.

2. Technical documentation

The manufacturer shall draw up the technical documentation described in Annex IV.

3. Manufacturing

The manufacturer shall take all measures necessary so that the manufacturing process and its monitoring ensure compliance of the manufactured machinery product with the technical documentation referred to in point 2 and with the applicable requirements of this Regulation.

4. CE marking and EU declaration of conformity

4.1. The manufacturer shall affix the CE marking to each individual machinery product that satisfies the applicable requirements of this Regulation.

4.2. The manufacturer shall draw up an EU declaration of conformity for each machinery product model in accordance with Article 20 and keep it, together with the technical documentation, at the disposal of the national authorities for ten years after the machinery product has been placed on the market or put into service. The EU declaration of conformity shall identify the machinery product for which it has been drawn up.

A copy of the EU declaration of conformity shall be made available to the relevant authorities upon request.

5. Authorised representative

The manufacturer's obligations set out in point 4 may be fulfilled by his or her authorised representative, on his or her behalf and under his or her responsibility, provided that they are specified in the mandate.

ANNEX VII

EU TYPE-EXAMINATION

(Module B)

1. EU type-examination is the part of a conformity assessment procedure in which a notified body examines the technical design of a machinery product and verifies and attests that the technical design of the machinery product meets the applicable requirements of this Regulation.
2. EU type-examination shall be carried out by assessment of the adequacy of the technical design of the machinery product through examination of the technical documentation, plus examination of a specimen of the machinery product that is representative of the production envisaged (production type).
3. Application for EU type-examination

The manufacturer shall lodge an application for EU type-examination with a single notified body of his or her choice.

The application shall include:

- (a) the name and address of the manufacturer and, if the application is lodged by an authorised representative, the name and address of that authorised representative;
 - (b) a written declaration that the same application has not been lodged with any other notified body;
 - (c) the technical documentation described in Annex IV;
 - (d) the specimen(s) of the machinery product representative of the production envisaged. The notified body may request further specimens if needed for carrying out the test programme. For machinery products produced in series where each item is adapted to fit an individual user, specimens shall be provided that are representative of the range of different users, while for machinery products produced as a single unit to accommodate the special needs of an individual user, a basic model shall be provided.
4. EU type-examination

The notified body shall:

- (a) examine the technical documentation to assess the adequacy of the technical design of the machinery product. In conducting such an examination, Annex IV, second subparagraph, point (j), need not be taken into account;
- (b) for machinery products produced in series where each item is adapted to fit an individual user, examine the description of the measures to assess their adequacy;
- (c) verify that the specimen(s) have been manufactured in conformity with the technical documentation, and identify the elements that have been designed in accordance with the applicable provisions of the relevant harmonised standards or technical specifications adopted by the Commission in accordance with

Article 17(3), as well as the elements that have been designed in accordance with other technical specifications;

- (d) carry out appropriate examinations and tests, or have them carried out, to check whether, where the manufacturer has chosen to apply the solutions in the relevant harmonised standards, those have been applied correctly;
- (e) carry out appropriate examinations and tests, or have them carried out, to check whether, where the solutions in the relevant harmonised standards or technical specifications adopted by the Commission in accordance with Article 17(3) have not been applied, the solutions adopted by the manufacturer, including those in other technical specifications applied, meet the corresponding essential health and safety requirements and have been applied correctly.

5. Evaluation report

The notified body shall draw up an evaluation report that records the activities undertaken in accordance with point 4 and their outcomes. Without prejudice to its obligations vis-à-vis the notifying authorities, as mentioned in Article 32, the notified body shall release the content of that report, in full or in part, only with the agreement of the manufacturer.

6. EU type-examination certificate

- 6.1. Where the type meets the applicable essential health and safety requirements, the notified body shall issue an EU type-examination certificate to the manufacturer.

The period of validity of a newly issued certificate and, where appropriate, of a renewed certificate shall not exceed five years.

- 6.2. The EU type-examination certificate shall contain at least the following information:

- (a) the name and identification number of the notified body;
- (b) the name and address of the manufacturer and, if the application is lodged by an authorised representative, the name and address of that authorised representative;
- (c) an identification of the machinery product covered by the certificate (type number);
- (d) a statement that the machinery product type complies with the applicable essential health and safety requirements;
- (e) where harmonised standards or technical specifications adopted by the Commission in accordance with Article 17(3) have been fully or partially applied, the references of those standards or parts thereof;
- (f) where other technical specifications have been applied, the references of those technical specifications;
- (g) where applicable, the performance level(s) or protection class of the machinery product;
- (h) the date of issue, the date of expiry and, where appropriate, the date(s) of renewal;
- (i) any conditions attached to the issuing of the certificate.

- 6.3. The EU type-examination certificate may have one or more annexes attached.

- 6.4. Where the type does not satisfy the applicable essential health and safety requirements, the notified body shall refuse to issue an EU type-examination certificate and shall inform the applicant accordingly, giving detailed reasons for its refusal.
7. Review of the EU type-examination certificate
- 7.1. The notified body shall keep itself apprised of any changes in the generally acknowledged state of the art, which indicate that the approved type may no longer comply with the applicable essential health and safety requirements, and shall determine whether such changes require further investigation. If so, the notified body shall inform the manufacturer accordingly.
- 7.2. The manufacturer shall inform the notified body that holds the technical documentation relating to the EU type- examination certificate of all modifications to the approved type and of all modifications to the technical documentation that may affect the conformity of the machinery product with the applicable essential health and safety requirements or the conditions for validity of that certificate. Such modifications shall require additional approval in the form of an addition to the original EU type-examination certificate.
- 7.3. The manufacturer shall ensure that the machinery product continues to fulfil the applicable essential health and safety requirements in light of the state of the art.
- 7.4. The manufacturer shall ask the notified body to review the EU type-examination certificate either:
- (a) in the case of a modification to the approved type referred to in point 7.2;
 - (b) in the case of a change in the state of the art referred to in point 7.3;
 - (c) at the latest, before the date of expiry of the certificate.
- In order to allow the notified body to fulfil its tasks, the manufacturer shall submit his or her application at the earliest 12 months and at the latest 6 months prior to the expiry date of the EU type-examination certificate.
- 7.5. The notified body shall examine the machinery product type and, where necessary in the light of the changes made, carry out the relevant tests to ensure that the approved type continues to fulfil the applicable essential health and safety requirements. If the notified body is satisfied that the approved type continues to fulfil the applicable essential health and safety requirements, it shall renew the EU type-examination certificate. The notified body shall ensure that the review procedure is finalised before the expiry date of the EU type-examination certificate.
- 7.6. Where the conditions referred to in points (a) and (b) of point 7.4 are not met, a simplified review procedure shall apply. The manufacturer shall supply the notified body with the following:
- (a) His or her name and address and data identifying the EU type-examination certificate concerned;
 - (b) confirmation that there has been no modification to the approved type as referred to in point 7.2, including materials, sub-components or sub-assemblies, nor to the relevant harmonised standards or technical specifications adopted by the Commission in accordance with Article 17(3) or other technical specifications applied;

- (c) confirmation that there has been no change in the state of the art as referred to in point 7.3; and
- (d) where not already supplied, copies of current product drawings and photographs, product marking and information;

Where the notified body has confirmed that no modification to the approved type referred to in point 7.2 and no change in the state of the art referred to in point 7.3 has occurred, the simplified review procedure shall be applied and the examinations and tests referred to in point 7.5 shall not be carried out. In that case, the notified body shall renew the EU type-examination certificate.

The costs associated with that renewal shall be proportionate to the administrative burden of the simplified procedure.

If the notified body finds that a change in the state of the art referred to in point 7.3 has occurred, the procedure set out in point 7.5 shall apply.

- 7.7. If, following the review, the notified body concludes that the EU type-examination certificate is no longer valid, the body shall withdraw it and the manufacturer shall cease the placing on the market of the machinery product concerned.
- 8. Each notified body shall inform its notifying authority concerning the EU type-examination certificates and/or any additions thereto which it has issued or withdrawn, and shall, periodically or upon request, make available to its notifying authority the list of such certificates and/or any additions thereto refused, suspended or otherwise restricted.

Each notified body shall inform the other notified bodies concerning the EU type-examination certificates and/or any additions thereto, which it has refused, withdrawn, suspended or otherwise restricted, and, upon request, concerning the EU type-examination certificates and/or additions thereto which it has issued.

The Commission, the Member States and the other notified bodies may, on request, obtain a copy of the EU type-examination certificates and/or additions thereto. On request, the Commission and the Member States may obtain a copy of the technical documentation and the results of the examinations carried out by the notified body.

The notified body shall keep a copy of the EU type-examination certificate, its annexes and additions, as well as the technical file including the documentation submitted by the manufacturer, for a period of five years after the expiry of the validity of that certificate.

- 9. The manufacturer shall keep a copy of the EU type-examination certificate, its annexes and additions, together with the technical documentation at the disposal of the national authorities, for 10 years after the machinery product has been placed on the market.
- 10. The manufacturer's authorised representative may lodge the application referred to in point 3 and fulfil the obligations set out in points 7.2, 7.4 and 9, provided that they are specified in the mandate.

ANNEX VIII

CONFORMITY TO TYPE BASED ON INTERNAL PRODUCTION CONTROL (Module C)

1. Conformity to type based on internal production control is the part of a conformity assessment procedure whereby the manufacturer fulfils the obligations laid down in points 2 and 3, and ensures and declares under his or her sole responsibility that the machinery product concerned is in conformity with the type described in the EU type-examination certificate and satisfies the applicable requirements of this Regulation.

2. Manufacturing

The manufacturer shall take all measures necessary so that the manufacturing process and its monitoring ensure conformity of the manufactured machinery product with the type described in the EU type-examination certificate and with the applicable requirements of this Regulation.

3. CE marking and EU declaration of conformity

3.1. The manufacturer shall affix the CE marking to each individual machinery product that is in conformity with the type described in the EU type-examination certificate and satisfies the applicable requirements of this Regulation.

3.2. The manufacturer shall draw up a written EU declaration of conformity for a machinery product model and keep it at the disposal of the national authorities for 10 years after the machinery product has been placed on the market. The EU declaration of conformity shall identify the machinery product for which it has been drawn up.

A copy of the EU declaration of conformity shall be made available to the relevant authorities upon request.

4. Authorised representative

The manufacturer's obligations set out in point 3 may be fulfilled by his or her authorised representative, on his or her behalf and under his or her responsibility, provided that they are specified in the mandate.

ANNEX IX

CONFORMITY BASED ON FULL QUALITY ASSURANCE

(Module H)

1. Conformity based on full quality assurance is the conformity assessment procedure whereby the manufacturer fulfils the obligations laid down in points 2 and 5, and ensures and declares on his or her sole responsibility that the machinery product concerned satisfy the requirements of this Regulation that apply to them.

2. Manufacturing

The manufacturer shall operate an approved quality system for design, manufacture and final product inspection and testing of the machinery product concerned as specified in point 3 and shall be subject to surveillance as specified in point 4.

3. Quality system

3.1. The manufacturer shall lodge an application for assessment of his or her quality system with the notified body of his or her choice, for the machinery product concerned.

The application shall include:

- (a) the name and address of the manufacturer and, if the application is lodged by an authorised representative, the name and address of that authorised representative;
- (b) the technical documentation for one model of each category of products intended to be manufactured. The technical documentation shall, wherever applicable, contain at least the following elements:
 - (i) a general description of the machinery product;
 - (ii) conceptual design and manufacturing drawings and schemes of components, sub-assemblies, circuits, etc.;
 - (iii) descriptions and explanations necessary for the understanding of those drawings and schemes and the operation of the machinery product;
 - (iv) a list of the harmonised standards or technical specifications adopted by the Commission in accordance with Article 17(3) and/or other relevant technical specifications the references of which have been published in the Official Journal of the European Union, applied in full or in part, and descriptions of the solutions adopted to meet the essential requirements of this Regulation where those harmonised standards have not been applied. In the event of partly applied harmonised standards, the technical documentation shall specify the parts which have been applied;
 - (v) results of design calculations made, examinations carried out, etc.;
 - (vi) test reports;
 - (vii) the documentation concerning the quality system; and

- (viii) a written declaration that the same application has not been lodged with any other notified body.

3.2. The quality system shall ensure compliance of the products with the requirements of this Regulation that apply to them.

All the elements, requirements and provisions adopted by the manufacturer shall be documented in a systematic and orderly manner in the form of written policies, procedures and instructions. That quality system documentation shall permit a consistent interpretation of the quality programmes, plans, manuals and records.

It shall, in particular, contain an adequate description of:

- (a) the quality objectives and the organisational structure, responsibilities and powers of the management with regard to design and product quality;
- (b) the technical design specifications, including standards, that will be applied and, where the relevant harmonised standards or technical specification adopted by the Commission in accordance with Article 17(3) and/or technical specifications will not be applied in full, the means that will be used to ensure that the essential requirements of this Regulation that apply to the machinery product will be met;
- (c) the design control and design verification techniques, processes and systematic actions that will be used when designing the machinery product pertaining to the product category covered;
- (d) the corresponding manufacturing, quality control and quality assurance techniques, processes and systematic actions that will be used;
- (e) the examinations and tests that will be carried out before, during and after manufacture and the frequency with which they will be carried out;
- (f) the quality records, such as inspection reports and test data, calibration data, qualification reports on the personnel concerned, etc.;
- (g) the means of monitoring the achievement of the required design and product quality and the effective operation of the quality system.

3.3. The notified body shall assess the quality system to determine whether it satisfies the requirements referred to in point 3.2.

It shall presume conformity with those requirements in respect of the elements of the quality system that comply with the corresponding specifications of the national standard that implements the relevant harmonised standard and/or technical specification.

In addition to experience in quality management systems, the auditing team shall have at least one member experienced as an assessor in the relevant product field and product technology concerned, and with knowledge of the applicable requirements of this Regulation. The audit shall include an assessment visit to the manufacturer's premises. The auditing team shall review the technical documentation referred to in point 3.1(b), point (ii), to verify the manufacturer's ability to identify the applicable requirements of this Regulation and to carry out the necessary examinations with a view to ensuring compliance of the machinery product with those requirements.

The manufacturer or his or her authorised representative shall be notified of the decision.

The notification shall contain the conclusions of the audit and the reasoned assessment decision.

- 3.4. The manufacturer shall undertake to fulfil the obligations arising out of the quality system as approved and to maintain it so that it remains adequate and efficient.
- 3.5. The manufacturer shall keep the notified body that has approved the quality system informed of any intended change to the quality system.

The notified body shall evaluate any proposed changes and decide whether the modified quality system will continue to satisfy the requirements referred to in point 3.2 or whether a reassessment is necessary.

It shall notify the manufacturer of its decision. The notification shall contain the conclusions of the examination and the reasoned assessment decision.

4. Surveillance under the responsibility of the notified body

- 4.1. The purpose of surveillance is to make sure that the manufacturer duly fulfils the obligations arising out of the approved quality system.
- 4.2. The manufacturer shall, for assessment purposes, allow the notified body access to the design, manufacture, inspection, testing and storage sites, and shall provide it with all necessary information, in particular:
 - (a) the quality system documentation;
 - (b) the quality records as provided for by the design part of the quality system, such as results of analyses, calculations, tests, etc.;
 - (c) the quality records as provided for by the manufacturing part of the quality system, such as inspection reports and test data, calibration data, qualification reports on the personnel concerned, etc.
- 4.3. The notified body shall carry out periodic audits to make sure that the manufacturer maintains and applies the quality system and shall provide the manufacturer with an audit report.
- 4.4. In addition, the notified body may pay unexpected visits to the manufacturer. During such visits, the notified body may, if necessary, carry out product tests, or have them carried out, in order to check the proper functioning of the quality system. It shall provide the manufacturer with a visit report and, if tests have been carried out, with a test report.

5. Conformity marking and declaration of conformity

- 5.1. The manufacturer shall affix the required conformity marking set out in this Regulation, and, under the responsibility of the notified body referred to in point 3.1, the latter's identification number to each individual product that satisfies the applicable requirements of this Regulation.
- 5.2. The manufacturer shall draw up a written declaration of conformity for each machinery product model and keep it at the disposal of the national authorities for ten years after the machinery product has been placed on the market. The declaration of conformity shall identify the product model for which it has been drawn up.

A copy of the declaration of conformity shall be made available to the relevant authorities upon request.

6. The manufacturer shall, for a period ending at least ten years after the machinery product has been placed on the market, keep at the disposal of the national authorities:
 - (a) the technical documentation referred to in point 3.1;
 - (b) the documentation concerning the quality system referred to in point 3.1;
 - (c) the change referred to in point 3.5, as approved;
 - (d) the decisions and reports of the notified body referred to in points 3.5, 4.3 and 4.4.
7. Each notified body shall inform its notifying authorities of quality system approvals issued or withdrawn, and shall, periodically or upon request, make available to its notifying authorities the list of quality system approvals refused, suspended or otherwise restricted.

Each notified body shall inform the other notified bodies of quality system approvals, which it has refused, suspended or withdrawn, and, upon request, of quality system approvals, which it has issued.

8. Authorised representative

The manufacturer's obligations set out in points 3.1, 3.5, 5 and 6 may be fulfilled by his or her authorised representative, on his or her behalf and under his or her responsibility, provided that they are specified in the mandate.

ANNEX X

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS FOR PARTLY COMPLETED MACHINERY

The assembly instructions for partly completed machinery shall contain a description of the conditions, which are to be met to ensure that the partly completed machinery is correctly incorporated in the final machinery product, and that the final machinery product does not compromise health and safety of persons and, where appropriate, domestic animals and property and, where applicable, the environment.

The assembly instructions shall be written in an official language of the Union understandable to the manufacturer of the machinery product in which the partly completed machinery is to be assembled, or to that manufacturer's authorised representative.

ANNEX XI

CORRELATION TABLE

Directive 2006/42/EC	This Regulation
Article 1	Article 2
Article 2	Article 3
Article 3	Article 8 and Article 9
Article 4	-
Article 5	Article 7
Article 6	Article 4
Article 7	Article 17 (1)
Article 8 (1)	Article 45
Article 8 (2)	-
Article 9	-
Article 10	Article 42 (3)
Article 11	Article 41 to Article 44
Article 12	Article 21
Article 13	Article 22
Article 14	Article 24 to Article 40
Article 15	Article 23
Article 16	Article 19
Article 17	Article 20
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