

SAFETY OF POWER TAKE-OFF DRIVE SHAFTS



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Content



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Kommission Arbeitsschutz und Normung (KAN)



KAN – Kommission Arbeitsschutz und Normung



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The standard goes digital

A machine registers that the standard against which it was designed has been updated. It retrieves the new specifications and updates its processes, largely autonomously. Is this a pipe dream, or something we can expect in the near future? There is no disputing that in technical standardization, paper will soon be consigned to the past. Digitalization is coming more and more to the fore. This will also mean standards no longer taking the form of PDF files, but modular segments of content that can be read by machines and subsequently processed automatically.

DIN and DKE are advancing this process. In their white paper on the "Digital Standards Initiative", they describe various digital transformation scenarios. This could change not only the way standards are presented and processed, but also how they are produced. Collaborative online processes for standards development present new opportunities for participation, particularly for stakeholders who have been poorly represented in the past, such as users of the products and small and medium-sized enterprises. The future will show what new prospects this interactivity opens up for occupational safety and health. KAN is monitoring developments closely. «

Power take-off drive shafts in agriculture and forestry

Power take-off (PTO) drive shafts are removable components for transmitting power between a tractor and another machine. The drive shaft itself is very durable. However, its protective shrouding (guard) can wear out if the device is not used properly. If this guard is not replaced, accidents may occur which may even be fatal. A KAN expert report provides information on the scope for improvements to the standards governing PTO drive shafts.

PTO drive shafts are used in agriculture to transmit linear or rotational force from an engine unit to various machines, for example from a tractor to a machine for tillage or sowing field crops. They are also used in forestry, by local authorities, and occasionally in the construction industry. The same PTO drive shafts can be used to connect different combinations of tractor and driven machines (such as hay tedders or mowers).

Statutory provisions and standards

The EU Machinery Directive requires “removable mechanical transmission devices” to be designed in such a way that all moving parts are safeguarded during operation and an operator is prevented from coming into contact with them. Due to their high speeds and torques, accessible rotating parts present a risk of clothing, for example, becoming wrapped around them, resulting in serious accidents. Non-rotating guards shrouding the rotating parts are intended to prevent such accidents, and constitute current good practice in the European Union. The guards for PTO drive shafts are described in standards.

Accidents involving PTO drive shafts

Despite this measure, a fatal accident involving removable PTO drive shafts occurs on average once every two years in Germany. In Italy, the accident figures are even higher; obsolete equipment is probably a greater factor here.

Many of these accidents occur because the guard of the PTO drive shaft is damaged, has been tampered with, or is missing altogether. The conditions of use in agriculture and forestry are demanding. Soiling, weather conditions in outdoor use and frequent coupling and uncoupling place particular stress on the removable PTO drive shafts and their guards over their service life. Defective guards, whether on the transmission device itself or the driving or driven side, are often not replaced. The overhead of replacement and procurement of the parts required may be contributing factors. The device fulfils its intended purpose, i.e. transmis-



sion of the power, even when the guard is missing. Concepts familiar in industry, such as electro-sensitive protective equipment and interlocking devices, are virtually impossible to implement. Since the PTO drive shaft is employed between a towing vehicle and a machine, the guard is also constantly subjected to stress caused by movement and shocks. This is the case not only during transmission of power, but also for example when the combination of vehicle and machine is driven on the field or the road. This requires a certain flexibility of the guard. It must not be too rigid, and removal must also be possible. As yet, no solution for electronic monitoring of the guard is ready for market launch.

Common scenarios are that a chain with the function of preventing the guard from rotating with the drive shaft is not fitted securely; defective guards are not replaced; and guards are removed deliberately owing to inherent design faults. From an occupational safety and health perspective, such scenarios constitute reasonably foreseeable misuse. A requirement of the Machinery Directive however is that mechanical transmission devices must not give rise to a hazard to persons even in the event of reasonably foreseeable misuse. This must be considered at the design stage.

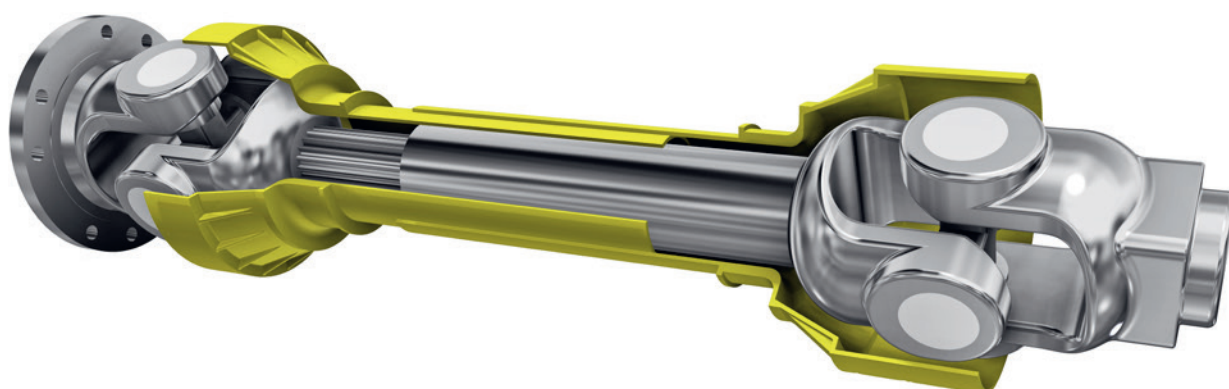
KAN expert report on the scientific and technological state of the art

KAN has commissioned a detailed study into the current state of scientific and technical progress in PTO drive shafts on agricultural machinery. The report was produced by the chairs of Labour Engineering and Agricultural Systems and Technology at TU Dresden.

Analysis of existing PTO drive shafts revealed potential for improvement in standardization in some areas. In the view of the consultant experts, the fitness for purpose of PTO drive shafts could be improved by technical measures. The locking elements on the PTO drive shaft should be operable without the use of force, and lubrication in situ should be made easier. Optimization of the material used for the guard should also be discussed, in the interests of reducing wear as far as possible. Another important point is facilitating spare parts procurement, and providing the operating personnel with information on proper use and the required maintenance of the PTO drive shaft. Some potential also exists for improvements to the machines used in conjunction with PTO drive shafts. A facility on the driven machine for support of the PTO drive shaft when not in use reduces its wear.

The results of the expert report were discussed at the end of 2021 by representatives of manufacturers, standards organizations and OSH stakeholders at a KAN expert meeting. The results of this discussion are currently being collated by the KAN Secretariat, after which they are to be submitted to the standards development process. The ISO standards governing PTO drive shafts are scheduled for revision in 2022. The European standard governing PTO drive shafts was issued in 2020. The results of the KAN expert report will be submitted at the next revision process.

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Standardization of infection protection masks

A new standard for masks is being developed at European level. It is to contain test procedures for protection of the wearer and other persons against airborne pathogens.

Since the outbreak of the pandemic, wearing masks whilst shopping, on public transport and at work has become the norm. FFP2 masks and surgical masks have primarily been used, and continue to be used, for protection against infection with COVID-19 by airborne particles, i.e. via the respiratory tract.

Standards exist for both types of mask, which fall within different legal scopes. They have each been designed and tested in the main for the protection they afford in one direction only (protection either of the wearer, or of other persons). FFP masks lie within the scope of the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Regulation (EU) 2016/425 and are designed to protect the wearer against particles (including aerosols) in accordance with the EN 149 harmonized standard¹. Surgical masks lie within the scope of the Medical Devices Regulation (EU) 2017/745 and are designed against the EN 14683 harmonized standard². Their primary function is to protect other persons against being infected by the wearer.

In the past, uses of these two mask types reflected these different purposes. FFP masks were used primarily during work with aerosols of any kind, including dusts. In some cases they were also used in the medical field, such as on tuberculosis wards, for protection of the personnel wearing them. Surgical masks were used primarily in the healthcare sector to contain the transmission of pathogens from personnel to immunodeficient patients (in particular during surgery, hence their name). In undefined infection scenarios however, as in a pandemic, it is often not known who presents an infection risk and on what scale, and who is in particular need of protection.

European standardization project for a new mask type

During the course of the COVID-19 pandemic, both types of mask were included in the German occupational safety and health regulations, to help control undefined infection scenarios, including at workplaces. The aim was to provide workers with the best possible protection against being infected with airborne viruses, whilst at the same time offering the best possible wearer comfort. Ideally, the masks would protect both the wearer and other persons. However, the masks used to date are not specifically designed and tested for this purpose. FFP2 masks do however appear to provide some degree of protection for other persons, and surgical masks some degree of protection for the wearer³.



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In 2021, DIN launched a European standardization project for a new type of mask (“infection protection mask”) intended to provide demonstrable protection against infection for both the wearer and other persons. Work on this project at European level⁴ is already in progress.

The aspects to be covered by the new standard include the following:

- Requirements for protection of the wearer and other persons in an infection scenario, and corresponding test procedures (for example for leakage and filter performance)
- Compliance with the Medical Devices Regulation and the PPE Regulation
- Graded performance classes (for masks used by the general public and by employees at work)
- Clear labelling on the masks to facilitate selection of an appropriate mask for the risk
- A range of sizes, including sizes for children and other special user groups
- Usability (ergonomics, breathing resistance)

Relevance to occupational safety and health

Since these infection protection masks could also be used to protect employees, occupational safety and health stakeholders consider this standardization project highly significant. KAN moderated discussion of the standardization project by the OSH stakeholders, and submitted the results to the standards committee. The area of market surveillance is still considered a challenge, since the new mask type falls within the scope of several areas of legislation, and consequently multiple jurisdictions. There is also concern among users that yet another mask type could add to the confusion already arising during the COVID-19 pandemic with respect to the different mask types available, to the detriment of arrangements at company level and their acceptance. Despite these issues, a carefully prepared standard is seen as having considerable potential for occupational safety and health. This potential arises from the scope of such a new standard to combine test methods for protection of the wearer and of other persons against infectious airborne pathogens, and also to improve labelling significantly.

Mere development of a European standard for infection protection masks does not necessarily mean that the masks must actually be used at the workplace in the future. The national regulators first evaluate to what extent the masks described in the standard are able to deliver the required level of protection in various application scenarios. Provided the new mask type passes this test, the standard could also be referred to in the national occupational safety and health regulations. Only then could infection protection masks be used on a wider scale in workplaces.

OSH stakeholders are represented on the national and European standardization committees. KAN supports their work and will continue to monitor the standardization project in order to submit OSH concerns as effectively as possible.

At the outbreak of the pandemic in particular, **mouth and nose coverings** (also referred to as “community masks”) were also used to provide protection against infection. These are fabrics covering at least the nose and mouth and capable of significantly reducing the velocity of the respiratory flow or of ejected saliva/mucus/droplets⁵. Mouth and nose coverings must be clearly distinguished from **FFP2 masks** (for respiratory protection) and **surgical masks**, as they constitute neither PPE, nor a medical device.

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¹ EN 149 Respiratory protective devices – Filtering half masks to protect against particles – Requirements, testing, marking (2009-05)

² EN 14683 Medical face masks – Requirements and test methods (2019-08)

³ www.ds.mpg.de/3822295/211202_upperbound_infections;
www.pnas.org/content/118/49/e2110117118

⁴ www.din.de/de/service-fuer-anwender/normungsportale/gesundheit/aktuelles/europaeische-normung-zu-infektionsschutzmasken-erfolgreich-gestartet-851206

⁵ See Section 2.3 of the SARS-CoV-2 Occupational Safety Regulation (amendment dated 24 November 2021)
www.baua.de/EN/Service/Legislative-texts-and-technical-rules/Rules/AR-CoV-2/AR-CoV-2.html

Scenarios for the digital transformation in standardization and standards

To support the digital transformation, the German Institute for Standardization (DIN) and the German Commission for Electrical, Electronic and Information Technologies (DKE) have launched the national Initiative Digitale Standards (IDiS).

Paper has now largely disappeared from standardization. Page-based PDF files and monolithic documents in natural language must also be replaced progressively by solutions consisting of granular information units that can be automated. In order for more and more requirements to be met in less and less time, four value-adding process steps in standardization activity must be automated further (Figure 1).

In its white paper, Scenarios for digitizing standardization and standards¹, the Digital Standards Initiative (IDiS) has outlined how the transition can be completed in phases: by means of **SMART Standards**, i.e. standards with content applicable to machines, readable and transferable.

The activities are based on the SMART Standards Utility Model, which defines milestones and readiness levels of digitization in successive phases:

Level 0	Not machine-processable (e.g. paper)
Level 1	Machine-visualizable digital document (Word, PDF)
Level 2	Machine-readable document. Content and structure are separated (XML), enabling the structure and certain fragmented content to be extracted by a machine
Level 3	Machine-readable and executable content. Granular information units are uniquely identified, their reciprocal relationships are recorded, and they are available for further processing and in some cases automated execution
Level 4	Machine-interpretable content. The information modules are augmented such that they can be executed directly by a machine and complex processes can be automated

The white paper also contains a perspective on the visionary Level 5, which addresses the growing influence of machine learning.

IDiS is currently divided into three working groups. Working Group 1 pursues a common understanding of the vision of the SMART Standards. Working Group 2 specifies initial pilot projects to demonstrate the benefits of SMART standards, gather experience and develop further fields of application. Working Group 3 reflects the (international) activities on the topic and coordinates external and internal activities. It is the first point of contact for national experts involved at international level.

Examples of projects and use cases

The **formula project** addresses the demand for formulae found in standards. The formulae are to be delivered in various standard formats based on the XML-encoded content, enabling them to be evaluated, visualized or computed automatically. Such scenarios also benefit occupational safety, since relevant requirements are often expressed in formulae. One conceivable example is for the required minimum distance from electro-sensitive protective equipment to be calculated automatically by means of a formula set out in EN ISO 13855², or the maximum contact temperature to EN ISO 13732-1³ to be calculated for prevention of skin burns in the event of contact with various hot materials and surface types.

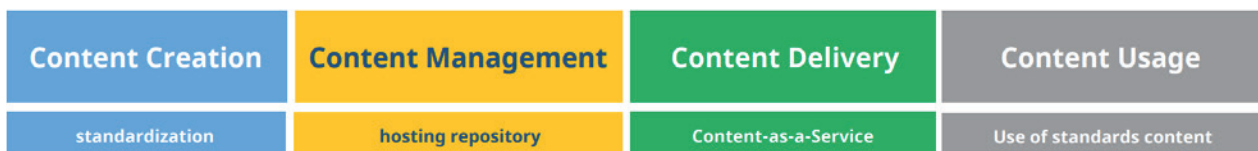


Figure 1: Process phases of value creation

Conformity testing in product development: formulae and table values are automatically transferred from a standard to the processing software through an interface (Level 3 content usage). This enables conformity testing by simulation to be used in the initial development phase of an electric motor to determine its efficiency. In the second development phase, it enables automated instrumented conformity testing to be performed for comparison purposes.

The benefit for manufacturers and operators is that product development becomes cheaper and faster, and instrumented conformity testing more efficient, since instantaneous values are transferred directly from the digital standard to the measuring instrument.

A look at the future

We can anticipate that the phases described will be detailed further and partly implemented in the coming years. ISO and IEC are for example currently developing a structure and harmonized IT specifications for the online authoring of content. These specifications are to enable content segments from different suppliers to be integrated directly into the digital standard. Figure 2 shows further projects and possible developments.

Participation means influence

Within IDiS, contributors are cooperating by trialling, shaping, providing information and pooling their experiences. At the same time, numerous other standards organizations around the world are working on the topic of “digital standards” – in some cases in isolation. Coordinated cooperation at European and international level is therefore urgently needed. IDiS presents an opportunity to assert national interests in European and international standardization work, since DIN and DKE are actively involved in international projects in this area at CEN, CENELEC, IEC and ISO. DIN and DKE invite interested parties to participate at no cost in IDiS, the national platform for SMART standards.

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Andreas Wernicke (DIN)*

- ¹ IDiS white paper, June 2021, <https://bit.ly/3vjRbaM>
- ² EN ISO 13855, Safety of machinery – Positioning of safeguards with respect to the approach speeds of parts of the human body
- ³ EN ISO 13832-1, Ergonomics of the thermal environment – Methods for the assessment of human responses to contact with surfaces – Part 1: Hot surfaces

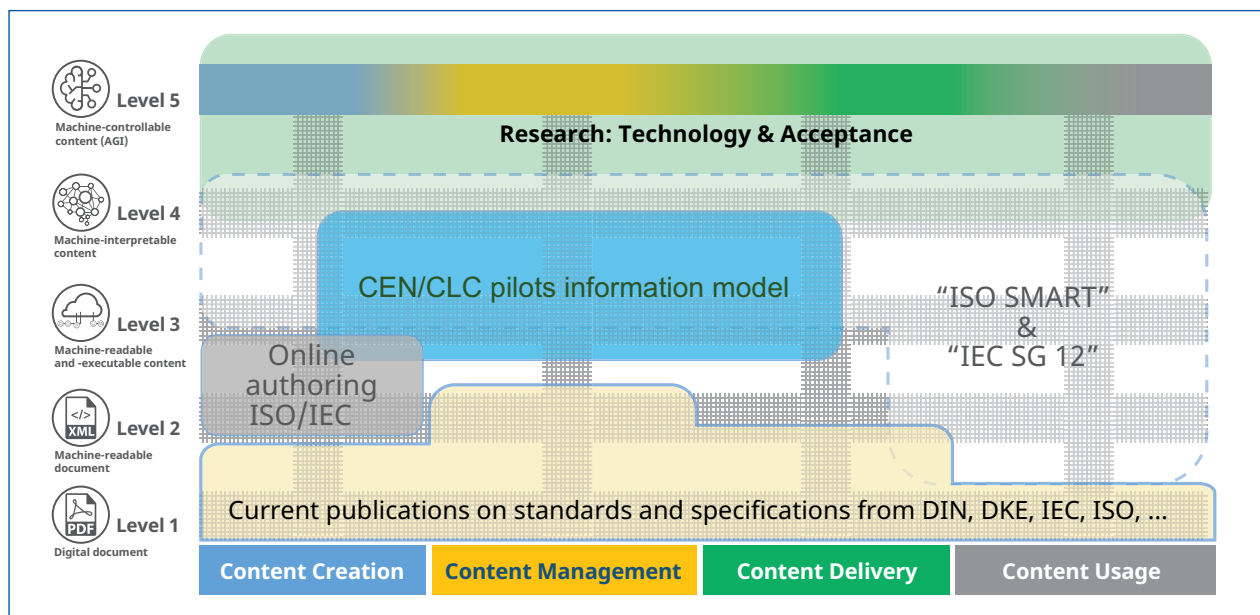


Figure 2: Assignment of activities for existing and future solutions

Three questions for: Dennis Radtke, MEP for the Christian Democratic Union (CDU)

Mr Radtke, you represent the Ruhr region in the European Parliament, a job you do with great dedication. How do you square the demands of work in your constituency with the meetings in Brussels and Strasbourg, and how has the pandemic affected your work?

Juggling committee meetings, meetings of the political group, plenary sessions and appointments in my constituency is certainly a challenge for my scheduling! The CDU members of the European Parliament are assigned to regional constituencies. My constituency covers the whole Ruhr region, from Duisburg to Hamm. My responsibilities as a Member of the European Parliament for the CDU also cover the districts and cities of Bielefeld, Gütersloh and Wuppertal, and the work requires me to travel between the Ruhr region, Strasbourg, Brussels and Berlin. As you can see from that, being a member of the European Parliament means I spend

a lot of time travelling. When the parliament's in session, I generally travel to Brussels or Strasbourg on Mondays and return home on Thursday evenings. I use the Thursday evenings, Fridays and Saturdays, and also the weeks in which sessions aren't taking place, for events in my constituency. Because of the pandemic, many events are currently being held in digital formats. What I miss most is the continual direct contact with the people in my constituency.

You represent your political group on the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, whose remit also covers safety and health at work. What topics and measures are you currently discussing?

The Committee on Employment and Social Affairs is responsible for a large number of issues. Every five years, the European Commission evaluates how the statutory framework of occupational safety and health regulations is

being implemented in practice. This evaluation is currently pending.

The EU Treaties grant the Commission the power to legislate in the field of workplace safety and health. In doing so it supports the Member States in this respect and complements their own work. This body of minimum standards serves as a common European framework for the individual Member States, who are free to adopt further, stricter measures of their own. For example, we anticipate that by the end of this legislative period, the Commission will have produced a legislative proposal to protect workers against asbestos. We have also produced a report calling on the social partners to develop a solution in the coming years for workers, especially remote workers, to have the right to disconnect. If they fail to reach a satisfactory agreement, the Commission should take action in this area as well.

Many of the topics relevant to KAN, such as revision of the Machinery Directive, are dealt with under the auspices of the Internal Market and Consumer Protection Committee. What does work in the committees of the European Parliament look like?

Interaction between the committees and political groups differs from that in Germany's state and federal parliaments, because the European Parliament doesn't have a common governing coalition that's reflected in the make-up of the Commission. There's also no direct catalogue of responsibilities setting out what directives are dealt with exclusively in a single committee; many topics involve multiple committees. The individual political groups, to which all members of parliament in a party grouping belong, draw up a common position for their group. This then also sets out the political group's position for the subsequent committee meetings.

Mr Radtke, thank you very much for your time.



Dennis Radtke

- Born in 1979 in Wattenscheid
- A former industrial clerk and trade union secretary
- Vice Chairman of Germany's Christian Democratic Employees' Association (CDA)
- Member of the European Parliament since 2017
- Employment and social policy spokesman for the EPP political group, member of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

You can find Dennis Radtke's full biographical profile here: www.europarl.europa.eu/meps/en/188945/DENNIS_RADTKE/cv

Small Business Standards, defender of small and medium-sized enterprises' interests in the standardisation process

Small Business Standards (SBS) is a European non-profit association which represents SMEs' interests in standardisation at the EU and international levels.

SBS Secretary General Maitane Olabarria Uzquiano explains how SBS can support SMEs and the challenges they face.



SBS is an officially recognised organisation under the EU Regulation on European standardisation. How can SBS support SMEs in the standardisation process in concrete terms?

Being recognised under Annex III of the Regulation allows SBS easier access to the technical work and the governing bodies of the European Standards Organisations (ESOs), particularly CEN and CENELEC. SMEs and especially micro-enterprises are still under-represented in standardisation processes. This may lead to standards not meeting the needs of these enterprises, or even placing disproportionate burdens on them. By appointing SME experts to relevant standards committees and working groups, we aim to ensure standards meet SMEs' needs. In 2022, we intend to appoint 67 experts to more than 75 technical committees. Our participation in the ESOs' governing and policy bodies also allows us to influence the rules and policies of the standards bodies to facilitate the effective participation of SMEs.

Being recognised under the Regulation enables us to participate as observers in the Committee on Standards and present the perspective of SMEs when discussing Standardisation Requests and standardisation-related EU policies.

A big part of our activities is dedicated to raising awareness, advising on how to get involved and disseminating information on standardisation developments among SMEs and SME associations.

SBS represents SMEs in a broad range of sectors, which means you work on a lot of topics. What were the most important ones that SBS has dealt with in recent months?

This is precisely one of the difficulties we face regarding the work of SBS: SMEs are active in nearly every sector of the economy and at the same time the number of standards developed or revised each year is constantly increasing. This is why we launched a study to identify key areas for standardisation for SMEs¹ a bit more than a year ago.



The results clearly show that topics related to the digital transformation and to sustainability are among the top ten priority topics for standardisation for European SMEs. SBS had already increased its work to follow up these topics last year. In the future, SBS will also dedicate more resources to horizontal standardisation in fields such as management systems, the circular economy and the data-driven economy. Horizontal standards can lead to undesired effects for SMEs in certain sectors if not properly followed up.

Since the EU increasingly sees standardisation as a political instrument for asserting its interests in the world, where do you see the challenges for your work at international level?

Inclusiveness is a key principle of Regulation 1025/2012 and the European Standardisation system. This is not the case outside Europe. This means that the conditions for participation in the development of international standards are different, especially concerning the access for Annex III organisations. For example, for SBS to get access to documents and fully participate in Technical Committee and Working Group meetings at ISO and IEC, a liaison agreement needs to be set up. This procedure takes several months and, as a result, SBS may lose the opportunity to contribute during key phases of a standard's development. SBS and the other Annex III organisations are also unable to participate in the governing bodies of ISO and IEC, and it is more difficult for them to get information on new standardisation developments.

Another important obstacle to the participation of SMEs is the availability of resources. Participation in international standardisation is more difficult than at national or EU level. The ambition to increase the EU's influence in international standardisation needs to be accompanied by the necessary resources and specific action to improve inclusiveness and participation by SMEs. In this context, SBS welcomes the recently adopted EU Standardisation Strategy, which recognises the need to increase participation by SMEs at the national, EU and international levels. This is a good step forward and also shows the efforts undertaken by SBS over the past years.

How would you describe the impact of the work of SBS so far and what are your goals for the future?

I've seen many achievements during my two years at SBS. The work of our experts has led to more SME-friendly standards being developed. Lots of experts have taken leading roles in the development of standards – smart lifts are an example – and have even become convenors of working groups. We've developed tools, such as the SBS SME Compatibility Test², to help standards writers take SMEs' needs better into account. I see a positive trend in the level of awareness of how important standards are among SMEs, and the ESOs have also taken several initiatives to support effective participation by SMEs and “societal stakeholders”, i.e. the Annex III organisations. There's still room for improvement though.

For the future, one of the objectives of SBS is to increase our cooperation with ISO and IEC with the aim of getting SMEs even more involved in international standardisation activity. Creating effective monitoring tools that can help identify relevant standardisation developments is another important task for us. Finally, we will be closely following implementation of the EU Standardisation Strategy and the review that has been announced of the Regulation on European Standardisation, to ensure that SMEs' needs are fully considered.

Thank you for your time and good luck to the SMEs!

¹ <https://bit.ly/3I3s4vC>

² www.sbs-sme.eu/sme-compatibility-test-standards

Artificial Intelligence Meets Safety and Health at Work

The EUROSHNET OSH network invites you to the 7th European Conference on standardization, testing and certification in the field of occupational safety and health in Paris on 20 October 2022.



EUROSHNET Conference 2019 in Dresden

Artificial intelligence (AI) is increasingly finding its way into companies, their products and their services. This will undoubtedly also have a major impact on work processes and conditions. For this reason, EUROSHNET, the European network of occupational safety and health experts involved in standardization, testing and certification, is devoting its 7th European Conference entirely to the topic of artificial intelligence.

Experts from the research community and the field will provide insights into what exactly is meant by AI and where

it is already being used, or soon will be, in the world of work. The use of AI in interaction and collaboration with human beings raises fundamental issues. Is it justifiable, ethically and from a safety perspective, to leave decisions in production, work organization and workflow to artificial intelligence? Who bears the legal responsibility? How can technical reliability be verified? To answer these questions and to introduce an AI system into the workplace effectively and safely, it is therefore important for us to understand and assess the potential changes in work processes and the opportunities and risks they pose to worker safety and health.

The use of artificial intelligence also has an impact on laws, rules and procedures. How might regulations evolve? At the conference, a representative of the European Commission will present the current state of progress in the development of an EU regulation governing artificial intelligence. Harmonized standards are an effective regulatory tool and play a

key role in underpinning the new requirements. What are the challenges for standardization? How are AI systems tested, and what additional testing may be required to attain certification? What bearing does this have upon occupational safety and health? Representatives of the social partners and from the areas of standards development and regulation will address these issues in a panel discussion.

Join experts from occupational safety and health, standardization and legislation in Paris to discuss the changes, challenges and opportunities associated with the current developments. It is important for the occupational safety and health community to be involved in discussion, in order to reach a consensus on the definition of artificial intelligence and on what technologies it should cover, and to identify the various sectors affected.

A reception at the wine museum on the evening of 19 October and an accompanying poster exhibition also form part of the conference programme and provide attendees with an opportunity to expand their personal networks.

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More information on the programme and registration:

www.euroshnet.eu/conference-2022

Take advantage of the early bird rate and register by 3 June 2022.

Stay on top of developments:

 www.twitter.com/EUROSHNET

 www.linkedin.com/groups/6949690



New EU standardization strategy published

On 2 February 2022, the European Commission published its new standardization strategy under the heading: "New approach to enable global leadership of EU standards promoting values and a resilient, green and digital Single Market".

The strategy is set out in four interrelated documents:

- Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions
- Proposal for amendments to the Standardisation Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012
- Report on implementation of the Standardisation Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012
- Annual EU work programme for European standardisation

The focus of the standardization strategy lies primarily on the competition between the centres of global economic power, i.e. the EU, China and the USA, and the desire for more agile and flexible standardization, to respond more effectively to the increased pace of innovation without impairing quality. A further aim is to raise awareness among decision-makers for the strategic importance to the EU of standardization.

In the summer of 2021, KAN provided the European Commission with feedback on the latter's roadmap for the standardization strategy. The task is now to review the extent to which these suggestions have been taken up by the Commission. We will keep you informed.

Communication from the Commission in English, German and French:
<https://ec.europa.eu/docsroom/documents/48598>

KAN Feedback on the roadmap for the standardization strategy
www.kan.de/en/help-advice/news/detailansicht-en/eu-standardization-strategy

New CEN and CENELEC membership concept

Brexit resulted in the British Standards Institution (BSI) ceasing to satisfy the existing requirements for membership of CEN and CENELEC. This prompted the two European standards organizations to modify their membership concept. Accordingly, CEN and CENELEC now distinguish between three types of member:

- Blue-type Member: National standards body in a country of the European Economic Area (EEA)
- Red-type Member: National standards body in a country which is not a part of the EEA, but is a member of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) or is recognized by the EU as a candidate country for EU accession
- Yellow-type Member: National standards body in a country that has concluded an agreement with the EU and whose regulations are aligned or compatible with the essential rules of the European Single Market

These changes have no impact upon the standardization work itself. Regardless of their membership type, all members are able to participate in standardization activity and assume the secretariats of technical committees, and enjoy voting rights. BSI remains a member of CEN and CENELEC and will adopt Euro-pean standards unchanged in the national body of standards. As a Yellow-type member, BSI does however lose its permanent seat on the CEN Administrative Board.

More on BSI's standardization policy: <https://bit.ly/3MuMJvS>

Rethinking standardization work in occupational health and safety

In cooperation with the Institute for Work and Health of the DGUV (IAG), KAN has developed an advanced seminar on standardization work relating to occupational safety and health.

Are you already familiar with the principles of standardization work and would now like to expand your skills? This seminar offers you the opportunity to meet other experienced standardization experts and discuss what strategies you can use for further improvement of your standardization work and involvement in it. You will pool the experience you have gained in the standardization process and the options available for exerting influence, and learn what is currently happening in the field of standardization.

The seminar is divided into phases: preparation, online launch event, independent study phase, face-to-face seminar at the IAG in Dresden, and follow-up. It will be held from 21 November 2022 (launch event) to 27 January 2023 (follow-up).

The seminar (in German) can be booked on the IAG website (event number 700139): https://asp.veda.net/webgate_dguv_prod

Publications

ExamAI: testing and auditing of artificial intelligence

The concluding report of the ExamAI interdisciplinary consortium project summarizes the key results of the project's research activity. Conducted under the auspices of the German Informatics Society (Gesellschaft für Informatik e.V., GI) between March 2020 and November 2021, the project deals with application of artificial intelligence in the fields of human-machine collaboration in industrial production, and AI systems in personnel and talent management and in recruiting. The technical, normative and legal situation, the associated issues and proposals for possible solutions have been competently prepared and presented. The authors address the probable need for a cultural shift in the approach to demonstrating safety. The report recommends literature for exploration of individual topics in greater depth.

Full report (in German): <https://bit.ly/3pKHmyL>

Events



24.03.22 » Online

Kolloquium

30. Dresdner Arbeitsschutz-Kolloquium

Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin
www.baua.de/DE/Angebote/Veranstaltungen/Termine/2022/03.24-Dresdner-Arbeitsschutzkolloquium.html

05.04.22 » Online

Les débats d'EUROGIP / EUROGIP Discussions

Protecting health and safety at work in a changing world
EUROGIP

<https://eurogip.fr/en/debate>

04.-06.05.22 » Urbino (It) / Online

Conference

Health and Safety at Work International Festival

Rubes Triva Foundation/INAIL
www.festivalsalutesicurezzaalavoro.it/en/

11.-13.05.22 » Online

Conference

Vision Zero Summit Japan 2022

ORP International Foundation
<https://japan.visionzerosummits.com/japan-2022>

13.-15.06.22 » Online

International conference

Well-being at work in hectic times

CIOPIB / PEROSH

<http://waw2022.pl>

14.-17.06.22 » Strasbourg (F)

Kongress

Congrès national de médecine et santé au travail

INRS
www.inrs.fr/footer/agenda/congres-national-medecine-sante-travail.html

23.-24.06.2022 » Wien/Vienna

Conference EU|SAFETY 2022

Safety in a digitalized and fast-changing world. How smart will injury prevention get?

EuroSafe / KFV
www.eu-safety2022.com

26.06.-01.07.22 » Online

Conference

Human-Computer Interaction International 2022

HCI

<https://2022.hci.international>

13.-15.07.22 » Dresden

Seminar

Maschinensicherheit und Produkthaftung

IAG

https://asp.veda.net/webgate_dguv_prod 🔗 700012

27.-29.07.22 » Online

Seminar

Grundlagen der Normungsarbeit im Arbeitsschutz

IAG/KAN

https://asp.veda.net/webgate_dguv_prod 🔗 700044

22.-23.09.2022 » Chemnitz/Leipzig

GfA-Herbstkonferenz 2022

Quo vadis, Homo Sapiens Digitalis? – Der Mensch in der digitalisierten Arbeitswelt

Gesellschaft für Arbeitswissenschaft (GfA)
www.gesellschaft-fuer-arbeitswissenschaft.de/veranstaltungen_herbstkonferenzen-gesellschaft-fuer-arbeitswissenschaft-gfa.htm

06.09.22 » Bremen

Kongress

Kongress für betrieblichen Arbeits- und Gesundheitsschutz

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www.lak-nds.net/index.html

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Gefördert durch:



aufgrund eines Beschlusses
des Deutschen Bundestages

Impressum

Publisher

Verein zur Förderung der Arbeitssicherheit in Europa e.V. (VFA)
with the financial support of the German Federal Ministry of
Labour and Social Affairs

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Commission for Occupational Safety and Health and
Standardization (KAN), Secretariat
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Publikation

published quarterly

ISSN: 2702-4024 (Print) · 2702-4032 (Online)