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COVER NOTE

From:	Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Ms Martine DEPREZ, Director
date of receipt:	23 February 2026
To:	Ms Thérèse BLANCHET, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union

No. Cion doc.:	C(2026) 80 final
Subject:	COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) .../... supplementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2631 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying the criteria for assessing the appropriateness, adequacy and effectiveness of the systems, resources and procedures of external reviewers, their compliance function, internal policies and procedures, assessment methodologies and information used for reviews, as well as the information and the form and content of applications for recognition of third-country external reviewers

Delegations will find attached document C(2026) 80 final.

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Brussels, 12.3.2026
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COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) .../...
of 12.3.2026

supplementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2631 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying the criteria for assessing the appropriateness, adequacy and effectiveness of the systems, resources and procedures of external reviewers, their compliance function, internal policies and procedures, assessment methodologies and information used for reviews, as well as the information and the form and content of applications for recognition of third-country external reviewers

(Text with EEA relevance)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. CONTEXT OF THE DELEGATED ACT

Regulation (EU) 2023/2631 on European Green Bonds and optional disclosures for bonds marketed as environmentally sustainable and for sustainability-linked bonds establishes the European Green Bond standard. The use of this standard is voluntary, and it is designed to complement existing market standards. By offering a new ‘gold standard’, this tool is expected to foster ambition in the market for green bonds overall, while driving standardisation, increasing transparency and reassuring investors by tackling greenwashing.

The European Green Bond standard relies on the detailed criteria of the EU Taxonomy to define economic green activities, requiring 85% of the bond’s proceeds to be used to finance activities that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy technical screening criteria. It ensures levels of transparency in line with market best practice and requires the supervision of companies carrying out pre- and post-issuance reviews of European Green Bonds at EU level. This latter task has been conferred to the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA).

After 21 June 2026, any company seeking to provide external review services under Regulation (EU) 2023/2631 will need to be registered with and supervised by ESMA. The Regulation empowers ESMA to develop regulatory technical standards and implementing technical standards specifying certain provisions for external reviewers.

The regulatory technical standards set out in this Delegated Regulation cover the empowerments in Article 26(3), Article 29(4), Article 30(3), Article 31(4) and Article 42(9) of Regulation (EU) 2023/2631. They relate to some general principles to be followed by external reviewers, the compliance function, internal policies and procedures, assessment methodologies and information used for reviews, as well as the information and the form and content of applications for recognition by prospective external reviewers from third countries.

2. CONSULTATIONS PRIOR TO THE ADOPTION OF THE ACT

On 07 April 2025, ESMA published a consultation paper on these regulatory technical standards, as well as an implementing technical standard, to explain the rationale underlying its proposals and to gather input from stakeholders. The 8-week public consultation closed on 30 May 2025. During this period, ESMA sought the advice of the Securities and Markets Stakeholder Group (SMSG). Its final report to the Commission included the revised draft regulatory and implementing technical standards that take into account the feedback submitted to ESMA.

ESMA received a total of 15 responses (7 of which confidential) from audit, accounting and assurance service providers, sustainability consultancies and second-party opinion providers, credit rating agencies, testing, inspection and certification assessment bodies and respective associations, as well as from one banking institution. The 8 non-confidential contributions are available on ESMA’s website.

Respondents to the public consultation broadly supported ESMA’s proposals. A more detailed summary of the feedback can be found in the final report published on ESMA’s website.

3. LEGAL ELEMENTS OF THE DELEGATED ACT

Article 1 concerns the criteria that external reviewers need to meet regarding the appropriateness, adequacy and effectiveness of their systems, resources and procedures. Article 2 sets out the criteria for monitoring and evaluating these systems, resources and procedures. Articles 3 to 5 cover the compliance functions within the external reviewers, as follows: Article 3 specifies the criteria for assessing the authority of the compliance function; Article 4 sets out the criteria for assessing the resources and expertise of the compliance function; and Article 5 sets out the criteria for assessing the compliance functions' ability to access relevant information.

Articles 6 concerns the criteria to be assessed linked to the soundness of external reviewers' administrative and accounting procedures. Article 7 sets out the criteria linked to the soundness of their internal control mechanisms and Article 8 sets out the criteria related to the effectiveness of control and safeguard arrangements for information processing systems.

Articles 9 and 10 cover requirements linked to the methodologies and information that external reviewers use for their reviews, as follows: Article 9 specifies the criteria for assessing the sufficient quality of the information; and Article 10 the criteria for assessing the reliability of sources of information.

Article 11 sets out the format to follow for the application for recognition as a third-country external reviewer of European Green Bonds. Article 12 specifies the date of entry into force of the Delegated Act.

4. BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS OF THE DELEGATED ACT

This Delegated Act is not expected to have any impact on the Union's budget.

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) .../...

of 12.3.2026

supplementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2631 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying the criteria for assessing the appropriateness, adequacy and effectiveness of the systems, resources and procedures of external reviewers, their compliance function, internal policies and procedures, assessment methodologies and information used for reviews, as well as the information and the form and content of applications for recognition of third-country external reviewers

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2023/2631 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 November 2023 on European Green Bonds and optional disclosures for bonds marketed as environmentally sustainable and for sustainability-linked bonds¹, and in particular Article 26(3), third subparagraph, Article 29(4), third subparagraph, Article 30(3), third subparagraph, Article 31(4), third subparagraph, and Article 42(9), third subparagraph, thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) To ensure the appropriateness, adequacy and effectiveness of their systems, resources and procedures, external reviewers should comprehensively consider their internal arrangements, from the robustness of information systems to the sufficiency of human, technical and material resources. External reviewers should develop a robust assessment framework as part of their procedures, which should encompass the minimum criteria to be applied for assessing the quality of information and the reliability of sources used in assessment activities.
- (2) For the same reason, any deficiencies of systems, resources and procedures identified when monitoring and evaluating their adequacy and effectiveness should be adequately recorded, remediated and reported, and members of the management body of the external reviewer should oversee corrective actions.
- (3) To enable the compliance function to have the authority to discharge its responsibilities properly and independently, external reviewers should have a board-approved compliance function policy or policies and the presence of the compliance function in relevant organisational structures of the external reviewer, including committees.

¹ Regulation (EU) 2023/2631 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 November 2023 on European Green Bonds and optional disclosures for bonds marketed as environmentally sustainable and for sustainability-linked bonds (OJ L, 2023/2631, 30.11.2023, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2023/2631/oj>).

- (4) To guarantee the necessary resources of the compliance function and to enable the compliance function to effectively perform its monitoring tasks, external reviewers should dedicate sufficient technical and human resources to this function.
- (5) To establish the necessary expertise of the compliance function, external reviewers should ensure the collective and up-to-date skill and experience of persons carrying out the compliance function, including through verifying whether those persons have the requisite employment history and professional qualifications, and by providing sufficient high levels of in-house training.
- (6) To enable the compliance function to have access to all relevant information, external reviewers should ensure that the compliance function can obtain information from all sources it needs to adequately perform its tasks, including corporate and control function records, audit reports, whistleblowing reports and customer complaints. Given the need to ensure that third-party service providers and other business units adhere to the same standards as the external reviewer itself, the compliance function should also have access to information on any outsourced functions or other business lines of the external reviewer.
- (7) To ensure the soundness of their administrative and accounting procedures, external reviewers should maintain adequate records of relevant accounting events and comply with applicable accounting standards and rules.
- (8) To maintain sound internal control mechanisms, external reviewers should implement a comprehensive system of internal control focused on creating a strong and proportionate control environment, effectively managing risks, implementing necessary control activities, ensuring clear information flows and communication and continuously monitoring activities.
- (9) To guarantee the effectiveness of the control and safeguard arrangements for information processing systems, external reviewers should implement a control framework for ICT risk management that includes IT and information security assessments and the testing of backup ICT systems to ensure business continuity.
- (10) To ensure that their opinion is based on a thorough analysis of information that is of sufficient quality and from reliable sources, external reviewers should apply in their assessment methodologies specific criteria for assessing such information.
- (11) To evaluate the quality of the information used, external reviewers should ensure that such information is complete, relevant, timely and based on reasonable assumptions, including by ensuring that such information provides a comprehensive representation of the bond-funded project considering the type and sector of economic activities. For this reason, the information should have a direct connection with the bond's characteristics, offer an accurate reflection of the funded project, be up-to-date and consider forecasting limitations and inherent uncertainties.
- (12) To evaluate the reliability of sources, external reviewers should ensure that those sources provide objective and substantiated information. Sources should be credible and accompanied by documentation outlining the steps for information collection and processing, the approach regarding the revision of historical data where applicable, and any limitations affecting the source. External reviewers should give due prominence to information stemming from regulatory requirements or to information subject to independent assurance or certification, and to relevant internationally recognised standards, where available.

- (13) To promote comparability of the information collected, external reviewers should apply the criteria for assessing the sufficient quality of information and the reliability of sources of information in a measurable way to every external review and to every source of information.
- (14) The European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) should be able to assess whether applicants for recognition as third-country external reviewers fulfil the conditions referred to in Article 23(2) and 42(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/2631, including the conditions laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/2180². For that reason, applicants should provide information that is up to date and that includes all relevant details in a clear and unambiguous format.
- (15) To safeguard security and enhance data management and usability, ESMA has adopted a digital means of registration specifying the information, form and content of the application for recognition as a third-country external reviewer of European Green Bonds. Any information submitted to ESMA in an application should therefore be machine-readable and in a durable medium.
- (16) To assist ESMA in identifying the documents that an applicant has submitted as part of the application for recognition as a third-country external reviewer, applicants should provide a unique reference number that corresponds to each document.
- (17) For assurance and accountability purposes, applicants that apply for recognition as a third-country external reviewer should complement that application with a letter signed by a member of their senior management, attesting that the submitted information is accurate and complete to the best of that member's knowledge.
- (18) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, and notably the right to protection of personal data. The processing of personal data for the purposes of this Regulation should be carried out in accordance with Union law on the protection of personal data. In that regard, any processing of personal data performed by ESMA in application of this Regulation should be carried out in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council³. Any processing of personal data performed by entities applying for recognition as external reviewer within application of this Regulation should be carried out in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴ and

² Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/2180 of 12 September 2025 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2631 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying the conditions for the registration of external reviewers, the criteria for assessing the sound and prudent management of external reviewers, the appropriateness of the knowledge, experience and training of the external reviewers' employees, and the conditions under which external reviewers can outsource their assessment activities (OJ L, 2025/2180, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2025/2180/oj).

³ Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/1725/oj>).

⁴ Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/679/oj>).

national requirements on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data.

- (19) It is necessary to enable ESMA to assess whether an applicant that applies for recognition as a third-country external reviewer complies with the conditions for such recognition, while ensuring proper safeguards. For that reason, personal data relating to applicants for recognition as a third-country external reviewer should be kept by those external reviewers and ESMA for no longer than five years after that applicant has ceased to perform its function. For the same reasons, where ESMA has refused recognition as a third-country external reviewer or where the applicant has withdrawn its application for recognition as a third-country external reviewer, personal data relating to that applicant should be kept by ESMA no longer than five years after the refusal of the recognition of the applicant or after the withdrawal of the application.
- (20) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and delivered formal comments on 19 November 2025.
- (21) The regulatory technical standards to be adopted on the basis of the empowerments laid down in Article 26(3), third subparagraph, Article 29(4), third subparagraph, Article 30(3), third subparagraph, Article 31(4), third subparagraph, and Article 42(9), third subparagraph of Regulation (EU) 2023/2631 are closely linked to each other, since they all apply to external reviewers. To ensure coherence between those provisions and to facilitate a comprehensive view by prospective external reviewers of their obligations under Regulation (EU) 2023/2631, those regulatory technical standards should be bundled into a single Delegated Regulation.
- (22) This Regulation is based on the draft regulatory technical standards submitted by ESMA to the European Commission in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵.
- (23) ESMA has conducted open public consultations on the draft regulatory technical standards on which this Regulation is based, analysed the potential related costs and benefits and requested the advice of the Securities and Markets Stakeholder Group established in accordance with Article 37 of Regulation (EU) 1095/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Criteria for assessing whether external reviewers employ the appropriate, adequate and effective systems, resources and procedures to comply with their obligations under Regulation (EU) 2023/2631

The criteria for assessing the appropriateness, adequacy and effectiveness of the systems, resources and procedures employed by external reviewers to comply with their obligations under Regulation (EU) 2023/2631, as referred to in Article 26(1) of that Regulation, shall be the following:

⁵ Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 establishing a European Supervisory Authority (European Securities and Markets Authority), amending Decision No 716/2009/EC and repealing Commission Decision 2009/77/EC (OJ L 331, 15.12.2010, p. 84, [ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2010/1095/oj](http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2010/1095/oj)).

- (a) the systems that are in place safeguard the security, integrity and confidentiality of information and ensure the continuity and regularity in the performance of external reviews;
- (b) the human, technical and material resources deployed are sufficient to identify, manage, monitor and report the risks:
 - (i) that an external reviewer is or might be exposed to;
 - (ii) the risks that the external reviewer poses or might pose to others;
- (c) the procedures that are in place for the objective and consistent application of assessment methodologies comprise the following elements:
 - (i) processes to collect quantitative and qualitative information for the assessment activities, including from the issuer or originator, public sources or third parties;
 - (ii) measures to address potential shortcomings in the collection and assessment of information;
 - (iii) processes governing the review and reporting of errors in assessment methodologies or in their application;
 - (iv) techniques, methods and protocols for designing, periodically testing and reviewing assessment activities, key assumptions and measurement data.

Article 2

Criteria for assessing whether external reviewers monitor and evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of their systems, resources and procedures

The criteria for assessing whether external reviewers monitor and evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of their systems, resources and procedures, as referred to in Article 26(2) of Regulation (EU) 2023/2631, shall be the following:

- (a) the monitoring and evaluation is carried out by a function that is independent of the business lines;
- (b) measures to address deficiencies identified in the monitoring assessments include:
 - (i) recording in an electronically stored medium breaches, errors, complaints, incidents and near misses;
 - (ii) determining remediation actions for breaches, errors, complaints, incidents and near misses;
 - (iii) attributing an entity or person responsible for addressing each deficiency;
 - (iv) reporting to senior management, the supervisory body, or the management body the progress in addressing identified deficiencies;
 - (v) ensuring that the management body oversees the timely implementation of corrective actions.

Article 3

Criteria for assessing whether the compliance function has the authority to discharge its responsibilities properly and independently

The criteria for assessing whether the compliance function of an external reviewer has the authority to discharge its responsibilities properly and independently, as referred to in Article 29(2), point (a), of Regulation (EU) 2023/2631, shall be the following:

- (a) the management body of the external reviewer has adopted policies that enable the compliance function to:
 - (i) assess adherence to laws, regulations and internal policies and procedures;
 - (ii) carry out compliance activities objectively and effectively without undue influence;
- (b) at least one member of the compliance function:
 - (i) is of a level of seniority that enables it to have direct access to decision-makers and challenge business decisions;
 - (ii) participates in the structures of the external reviewer tasked with overseeing risk management and regulatory compliance to ensure that compliance considerations are incorporated into the strategy and decision-making procedures of the external reviewer.

Article 4

Criteria for assessing whether the compliance function has the necessary resources and expertise

The criteria for assessing whether the compliance function of an external reviewer has the necessary resources and expertise, as referred to in Article 29(2), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2023/2631, shall be the following:

- (a) the number of persons carrying out the compliance function is suitable for the nature, scale and complexity of the business of the external reviewer;
- (b) the persons carrying out the compliance function collectively possess the necessary skills and experience in risk management, audit, legal, or compliance;
- (c) the compliance function has systems enabling it to:
 - (i) monitor and investigate the compliance of the external reviewer;
 - (ii) record, report and remediate compliance findings.

Article 5

Criteria for assessing whether the compliance function has access to all relevant information

The criteria for assessing whether the compliance function of an external reviewer has access to all relevant information, as referred to in Article 29(2), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2023/2631, shall be the following:

- (a) the compliance function has physical and digital access rights to all information necessary to always perform its tasks effectively, including:
 - (i) information systems, databases, and books and records from corporate and control functions, including legal, finance, human resources and IT;

- (ii) meeting minutes of governance bodies;
 - (iii) internal and external audit reports and other reports to senior management, the management body or the supervisory body;
 - (iv) whistleblower reports;
 - (v) customer complaints;
 - (vi) information on functions outsourced to a third-party service provider;
 - (vii) information on all business units of an external reviewer that provide services other than assessment activities.
- (b) the compliance function has physical access to the business premises and facilities of the external reviewer.

Article 6

Criteria for assessing whether the administrative and accounting procedures are sound

The criteria for assessing whether the administrative and accounting procedures of an external reviewer are sound, as referred to in Article 30(2) of Regulation (EU) 2023/2631, shall be the following:

- (a) the records kept by the external reviewer in accordance with Article 34 of Regulation (EU) 2023/2631 ensure that there is a clear audit trail of all relevant events;
- (b) the accounting system allows for a fair and precise reflection of the financial position of the external reviewer and is compliant with the applicable accounting standards and rules.

Article 7

Criteria for assessing whether the internal control mechanisms are sound

The criteria for assessing whether the internal control mechanisms of an external reviewer are sound, as referred to in Article 30(2) of Regulation (EU) 2023/2631, shall be the following:

- (a) the control mechanism is:
 - (i) effective to safeguard the independence of internal control functions from the business lines;
 - (ii) adequate for the nature, scale and complexity of the business of external reviews;
- (b) there is a risk management framework that establishes the external reviewer's mechanisms for the effective identification, assessment, monitoring, mitigation and reporting of all risks that could materially impact an external reviewer's ability to meet its obligations under Regulation (EU) 2023/2631;
- (c) there are preventive and detective control measures to address specific operational risks;
- (d) there are internal and external information and communication procedures that ensure the flow of relevant, timely and reliable information;
- (e) there are monitoring procedures that allow for the continuous evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control mechanisms.

Article 8

Criteria for assessing whether the control and safeguard arrangements for information processing systems are effective

The criteria for assessing whether the control and safeguard arrangements for information processing systems of an external reviewer are effective, as referred to in Article 30(2) of Regulation (EU) 2023/2631, shall be the following:

- (a) a control and safeguard structure is implemented which:
 - (i) is appropriate to the nature, scale and complexity of the external reviewer
 - (ii) ensures an effective and prudent management of ICT risks;
- (b) there is an effective and prudent management of ICT risks which includes:
 - (i) security assessments of ICT and information systems at least once every 24 months;
 - (ii) maintenance and testing of redundant ICT capacities to ensure continuity of the business;
 - (iii) risk assessments of third-party ICT integration, where applicable.

Article 9

Criteria for assessing whether the information used by external reviewers for their reviews is of sufficient quality

The criteria for assessing whether the information used by external reviewers for their reviews is of sufficient quality, as referred to in Article 31(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/2631, shall be the following:

- (a) the information is complete and provides a comprehensive representation of the project funded by the bond, including sufficient details in relation to the type and sector of the economic activities concerned;
- (b) the information has a direct and clear relation with the characteristics of the bond and provides an accurate representation of the project funded;
- (c) the information is in line with the most up-to-date data available to the external reviewers when producing their review and, where available and required by their methodologies, contains historical data;
- (d) any related information, including computations, ratios and estimates, is based on reasonable assertions.

Article 10

Criteria for assessing whether the information used by external reviewers for their reviews comes from reliable sources

The criteria for assessing whether the information used by external reviewers for their reviews comes from reliable sources, as referred to in Article 31(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/2631, shall be the following:

- (a) the source of information, when required, provides information that is objectively supported by evidence;
- (b) the source of information is able to demonstrate its credibility;
- (c) the source of information is accompanied by the following documents:

- (i) supporting documents covering the steps taken for the collection and processing of the information;
 - (ii) a comprehensive set of documentation for the revision of historical data, where applicable;
 - (iii) a document describing any limitations that may affect the use of the source of information, including potential data gaps and traceability issues;
- (d) the source of information privileges information that is subject to a disclosure requirement by law, audits, conformity assessments, independent assurance or recognised certifications or, where not available, information subject to applicable internationally recognised standards, including principles and best practices developed by credible international bodies that guide how sustainability-related information should be prepared, presented or evaluated, even if not legally required or subject to a statutory audit.

Article 11

Format to follow for the application for recognition as a third-country external reviewer

1. Applicants from third countries seeking recognition as external reviewers of European Green Bonds shall submit the information referred to in the Annexes to this Regulation in the format set out in those Annexes.
2. Applicants from third countries shall provide the application to ESMA in a machine-readable format which enables:
 - (a) the information to remain accessible for a period of time adequate for the purposes of the application;
 - (b) for the unchanged reproduction of the information stored.
3. Applicants shall provide a unique reference number to each document that they submit to ESMA. Applicants shall ensure that the information they submit clearly identifies which specific requirement laid down in Article 23(2) and 42(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/2631 it refers to and in which document that information is provided. Applicants shall submit the table set out in Annex I to this Regulation as part of their application and shall clearly identify the document in which they have provided the information required.
4. An applicant that considers that a requirement of Regulation (EU) 2023/2631 does not apply to its application for recognition shall:
 - (a) make a statement to that effect in the table concerned set out in Annex I to this Regulation;
 - (b) explain why it considers that such requirement does not apply.
5. Applicants shall accompany their application for recognition as a third country external reviewer with a letter signed by a member of the applicant's senior management, attesting that the submitted information is accurate and complete to the best of that member's knowledge, at the date of that submission.
6. External reviewers or ESMA shall keep the personal data relating to applicants for recognition as an external reviewer for as long as it is necessary for the assessment of the initial application and no longer than five years after that applicant has ceased to perform its function.

7. Where ESMA has refused the recognition of the applicant external reviewer or where the applicant withdraws its application, ESMA shall keep the personal data relating to that applicant within a period no longer than five years after the refusal of the recognition of the applicant or after the withdrawal of the application.

Article 12

Entry into force

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

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

Done at Brussels, 12.3.2026

For the Commission

The President

Ursula VON DER LEYEN