

INFORMATION BULLETIN

N° 02/24 – March 2024

Created for:



Created by:



Contents

INTERNAL MARKET	4
Digital Policy.....	4
Cyber Resilience Act	4
Construction Products Regulation (CPR).....	4
Digital Policy.....	5
Artificial Intelligence	5
Artificial Intelligence Liability Directive	5
Machinery Directive	6
Low Voltage Directive (LVD).....	8
Standardisation Policy	9
MARKET ACCESS	10
Free Trade Agreements – overview.....	10
ENVIRONMENT	13
RoHS Directive.....	13
WEEE Directive.....	13
Circular Economy Policy.....	14
Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation	14
Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR).....	14
Empowering consumers for the green transition	15
Common rules promoting the repair of goods (right to repair)	15
Substantiating environmental claims.....	16
REACH.....	16
Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC)	16
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)	17
ENERGY	18
Energy Performance of Buildings (EPBD).....	18
Ecodesign Directive	18
Ecodesign Directive - Update on Lots / implementing measures.....	18
DECARBONISATION & CLIMATE CHANGE	20
F-gases	20

Ozone Depleting Substances 20

Revision of EU Emissions Trading Scheme 21

PUBLICATIONS & EVENTS 22

PUBLICATIONS 22

EVENTS 23

INTERNAL MARKET

Digital Policy

Cyber Resilience Act

On 12 March, the European Parliament greenlighted the [Cyber Resilience Act \(CRA\) text](#) with 517 votes in favour, 12 against and 78 abstentions.

The text still needs to be reviewed by the lawyer-linguists. The text will therefore have to undergo a 'corrigendum procedure', meaning that the text will be again on the agenda of the Parliament plenary in order to formally include any final technical changes. In this case, this will happen only after the European elections, with the new Parliament. No vote is expected at that point. Only after this step will the text be sent to the Council for formal adoption before the regulation can be published in the EU Official Journal.

For more information, please read the European Parliament's [press release](#).



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Construction Products Regulation (CPR)

The provisional agreement struck by the European Parliament and the Council on 13 December was [approved](#) in the Internal Market Committee of the EP on 13 February, with 36 votes in favour, none against and one abstention. The agreed text will now be tabled for formal adoption by the European Parliament at its plenary sitting on 11 April. On the side of the Member States, on 2 February, the Committee of Permanent Representatives (COREPER) also analysed and confirmed the final compromise text. Once the EP votes on the final text in plenary, it is expected that the Council will also give the greenlight on the new regulation, after which the latter will be published in the EU Official Journal.



Author :

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Issues of General Interest

Digital Policy

Artificial Intelligence

On 13 March, the European Parliament greenlighted the [Artificial Intelligence Act \(AIA\) text](#) with 523 votes in favour, 46 against and 49 abstentions.

The text still needs some work from the lawyer-linguists. The AIA will be back on the European Parliament plenary on 22 April for a ['corrigendum procedure'](#), which means that any final technical changes will be officially added to the text. There will be no more voting at that stage. The Council will then have to formally adopt the text before the regulation can be published in the EU Official Journal.

The AIA will enter into force 20 days after it is published in the EU Official Journal, and will be fully implemented 24 months after it becomes effective, except for: prohibitions on banned practices, which will apply six months after the effective date; codes of practice (9 months after the effective date); general-purpose AI rules including governance (12 months after the effective date); and requirements for high-risk AI systems (36 months after the effective date).

For more information, please read the European Parliament's [press release](#).

Artificial Intelligence Liability Directive

In the European Parliament and Council, the European Commission's [proposal for an Artificial Intelligence Liability Directive](#) (AILD) had been stalled for more than a year, because of its interlink with the AIA. Now that the AIA has been finalised, the AILD has been put back on the agenda of the Working Party on Civil Law Matters by the Belgian Presidency. A discussion is likely to take place in May.

In the European Parliament, discussions on the AILD are likely to resume in the next parliamentary term.



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Machinery Directive

The European Commission announced in the last Expert Group meeting that the work on the updated guidelines for the Machinery Regulation will start in the summer of 2024. The Commission is currently prioritising the completion of the Standardisation Request (which is due in the first half of 2024) and the template for accidents' data addressed to Member States which is supposed to be adopted by July 2024. On the citation of harmonised standards under the Machinery Directive and the Machinery Regulation, the Commission indicated that the first list under the Machinery Regulation is intended to be adopted by June 2026.



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Outdoor Noise Directive (OND)

On 16 November, the European Commission adopted the [revised Annex III of the Outdoor Noise Directive](#), updating the noise measurement standards for outdoor noise equipment. However, the Commission then communicated that, in the adopted text, some errors were identified. These relate to the transition period in Article 2 (the correct transition period is 12 months from the date of application, instead of 24), and some parts related to the explanatory note and recitals, which were corrected with a corrigendum. This was adopted by the Commission on 19 February, and published in all EU official languages in the [Register of Commission documents](#) shortly after that.

The text will now have to undergo scrutiny by the European Parliament and Council and will then be published by 19 April.

The Commission also communicated that guidelines for the application of the OND will also be reviewed before the revised Delegated Regulation applies. This will be done throughout 2024.

During the European Commission Noise Expert Group meeting that took place on 13 December, the Commission also clarified that there will be no full revision of the OND, at least under their current mandate. The next Commission will decide on the new work plan and whether or not to proceed with the full revision of the Directive in the coming years.



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Directive on the rationalisation of reporting obligations (noise)

On 26 October, the European Commission published a new [proposal for a Directive on the rationalisation of reporting obligations](#) across different areas (food, patients' rights in cross border healthcare, radio equipment and outdoor noise).

The objective of this legislative proposal is to reduce the unnecessary burden on manufacturers by, in the context of outdoor noise, removing Article 16 of the OND, which requires manufacturers to send a copy of the declaration of conformity (DoC) for the product to the Member States and to the Commission, through the database. To be clear, label requirements and the inclusion of noise data in the DoC will remain.

The text was [adopted](#) by the European Parliament in plenary session on 14 March, proposing no further changes compared to the original Commission proposal. The text will now pass to the Council for adoption.



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Road Circulation

After trilogue negotiations, on 21 February the co-legislators [agreed on the text of the Regulation on the EU approval and market surveillance of Non-Road Mobile Machinery \(NRMM\) circulating on public roads](#).

On 15 March the [text](#) was endorsed by the EU countries in Coreper, the committee of the permanent representatives of the governments of the Member States to the European Union. The last remaining step before the publication in the EU Official Journal will be the formal adoption by the European Parliament's plenary, which is planned for 24 April.

Key takes:

- **Towed equipment** is not covered by this Regulation, contrary to the Parliament's initial position. Recitals explain that towed equipment should be covered by Regulation (EU) 2018/858, which regulates the type-approval of motor vehicles including their trailers. They also say that the Commission should address the need for establishing, under Regulation (EU) 2018/858, detailed technical requirements relating to the road safety of the specific category of towed machinery equipment, in so far as such equipment is not subject to such requirements under the existing rules.

- It is specified that NRMM that, in practice, is **not intended to circulate on public roads** is excluded from the scope of the Regulation.
- The Regulation should cover only NRMM that is placed on the Union market from the date of application of the Regulation and is either new NRMM produced by a manufacturer established in the Union or NRMM, whether new or second-hand, imported from a third country.
- The Regulation also applies to **electric and hybrid NRMM**.
- The **definition of 'non-road mobile machinery'** is the following: 'non-road mobile machinery' means any self-propelled mobile machinery with a propulsion system, falling within the scope of Directive 2006/42/EC, that is designed and constructed with the purpose to perform work'.
- NRMM with a maximum design speed not exceeding 6 km/h does not fall under this Regulation.
- The threshold for NRMM to be considered as produced in **small series** was increased from 50 to **70** units per year and per Member State.
- The Regulation shall apply from 36 months from the date of entry into force.
- The European Commission shall adopt the Delegated Acts 24 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.
- **Transitional provisions:** Member States may apply any national legislation on national type approval of non-road mobile machinery for circulating on public roads to non-road mobile machinery that is placed on the market between the date of application until 11 years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation. During this period, the manufacturer may choose whether to apply for EU type-approval, apply for EU individual approval, or to comply with relevant national legislation.



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Low Voltage Directive (LVD)

A Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2023/2723 on harmonised standards for electrical equipment drafted in support of Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU was published in the EU Official Journal on 13 December 2023. The updated list of references of the LVD harmonised standards are available in all EU languages [here](#)



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Standardisation Policy

On 2 February, the European Commission published its [Annual Union Work Programme on European Standardisation](#) (AUWP) 2024 setting out its priorities in standardisation-related activities. This document includes 72 actions, 8 of which are identified as policy priorities, notably standards for activities on quantum, critical raw materials, the data economy, digital identity, heat pumps, cybersecurity, hydrogen and electric vehicles charging infrastructure.



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MARKET ACCESS

Issues of General Interest

Free Trade Agreements – overview

Updates are highlighted in **yellow**

Country	Current Status
Australia	Ongoing negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement. The 13 th round of negotiations took place in October. On 21 October 2022, the framework agreement between the EU and Australia entered into force. The negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement are ongoing. Please see further information: here .
Chile	On 13 December, the EU and Chile signed an Advanced Framework Agreement and an Interim Trade Agreement to strengthen political cooperation and foster trade and investment. The agreements facilitate cooperation between the EU and Chile on global issues, such as the de-risking of supply chains, the securing sustainable supply of critical raw materials, and addressing climate change. More information here
China	Ongoing negotiations for an Investment Agreement. Agreement in principle was reached on 30 December 2020. More information: here .
ESA (Eastern and Southern Africa countries: Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles,	Ongoing negotiations to deepen the existing Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). See here for more information.

and Zimbabwe)	
India	On 25 April 2022, the EU and India launched the EU-India Trade and Technology Council . On 17 June 2022, the EU and India formally on a Free Trade Agreement, an investment protection agreement, and geographical indications. See here for more information.
Indonesia	Ongoing negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement. See further information: here
Japan	On 30 th January, EU and Japan held their first working group to discuss economic security and supply chains. Key objectives of the Working Group will be to reinforce the ongoing multilateral efforts to ensure a level playing field by regulating state intervention in support of industrial sectors.
Kenya	On 18 December 2023, the EU and Kenya signed an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). It is the most ambitious trade deal ever signed by the EU with a developing country when it comes to sustainability provisions such as climate and environmental protection, labour rights and gender equality. The EPA will be transmitted to the European Parliament for consent. The agreement will subsequently enter into force. More information here
Korea	The EU and Korea have launched negotiations on a digital trade agreement that will provide legal certainty for businesses and consumers engaged in digital trade, enhance their protection in digital transactions, and foster an open, free and fair online environment.
Mercosur	Ongoing negotiations for a free trade agreement. In June 2019, the EU and Mercosur reached a political agreement .
New Zealand	On 9 July 2023, the EU and New Zealand signed a Free Trade Agreement, concluding 5 years of negotiations. The deal will cut some €140 million a year in duties for EU companies, resulting in a 30% growth potential of bilateral trade within a decade, with EU annual exports potentially increasing by up to €4.5 billion. Once the European Parliament has given its consent, the Council can adopt the Decision on conclusion. Once New Zealand notifies that it has also completed its ratification procedure, the agreement can enter into force. Click here for more information.
Singapore	Further to the 2019 EU-Singapore Free Trade Agreement, the two partners have launched negotiations on a digital trade agreement. See here for more information.

Thailand	In March 2023, the EU and Thailand announced the relaunch of negotiations for an ambitious, modern and balanced free trade agreement (FTA), with sustainability at its core. The EU and Thailand first launched negotiations for an FTA in 2013. These were put on hold in 2014. See here for more information
Tunisia	Negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement are at a standstill due to the change of government in Tunisia and civil society protests. See here for more information.
Vietnam	The Free Trade Agreement entered into force on 1 August 2020. The Commission has updated its Guidance on the Rules of Origin . See here for more information.



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ENVIRONMENT



RoHS Directive

On 7 December 2023, the European Commission published three legislative proposals under the ["One Substance, One Assessment"](#) package. The wider purpose of this package is to simplify and streamline the regulatory processes on data collection and management of chemicals, including by reforming the roles of the EU agencies. One of the proposal that have been presented is the [Directive proposal on the re-attribution of scientific and technical tasks to ECHA](#) with the purpose of making targeted amendments to [RoHS Directive](#) to change the legal basis for the exemptions-related procedures to the framework of the [REACH Regulation](#) and assign to ECHA the responsibility for granting, renewing, or revoking an exemption. The Directive proposal would also amend the articles regulating the review of the list of the restricted substances laid down in Annex II of the REACH Regulation, establishing that the review should be based on ECHA's restriction dossiers.

The Commission has launched a [call for evidence](#), open to stakeholders' feedback, from 8 December 2023 to 3 April 2024. At legislative level, the file has been assigned to the European Parliament's Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI), which held an exchange of views on 19 March.



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WEEE Directive

The targeted revision of the Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), published by the European Commission in February 2023, is being finalised as institutions reached the final legislative stage. Following a provisional agreement during the first trilogue on the file on 21 November, the European Parliament [adopted](#) in plenary its position with 628 votes in favour, 3 abstentions, and 6 against at the sitting of 6 February. On 4 March, the Energy Council [ratified](#) the

provisional agreement. The Directive proposal is now awaiting publication in the Official Journal of the European Union, to be followed by its entry into force.

The purpose of the Directive revision is to implement the verdict [Case C-181/20](#) of 25 January 2022, where the Court of Justice of the European Union ruled unjustified the retroactive application of extended producer responsibility to waste from photovoltaic panels placed on the market between 13 August 2005 and 13 August 2012. In the judgment, the Court declared some parts of the WEEE Directive to be partially invalid owing to non-justified retroactive effects.



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Circular Economy Policy

Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation

The [final text](#) of the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR) that was preliminarily agreed upon by the European Parliament and Council will be subject to final approval by the Parliament's plenary on 25 April. This step will be followed shortly after by its final adoption by the Council, possibly in May 2024, which will conclude the legislative procedure and the text will then be subject to translation and publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

The entry in force of the ESPR and the establishment of the Ecodesign Forum are expected in June or July 2024. This would allow the first Forum meeting to take place in late 2024 and the first ESPR Working Plan to be adopted around March 2025.

Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR)

On 4 March, the European Parliament and Council reached a provisional agreement on the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (PPWR). As a reminder, the proposal aims to reduce the generation of packaging waste, promote a circular economy for packaging in a cost-efficient way and harmonise packaging rules across the EU.

The agreed upon version of the text maintains the general packaging reduction targets proposed by the European Commission and the bans on the sale of very lightweight plastic carrier bags and the use of certain single-use packaging formats.

All packaging in the EU should also be made recyclable by 2030, and proposes targets and criteria for bio-based plastics that need to be assessed by the end of 2027. The co-legislators agreed upon re-use and re-fill targets and obligations by 2040 that depend on the type of packaging, some of which, such as transport and cardboard packaging, receive degrees of derogations. Among the other measures, there is also a restriction on certain packaging formats, and provisions on substances of concern.

As final steps, the Parliament's plenary will approve the agreement on 24 April, which should be shortly followed by the Council's approval.

Empowering consumers for the green transition

After the European Parliament and Council of the EU formally endorsed the agreed upon text on the initiative, the respective directive was [published](#) in the Official Journal of the European Union on 6 March 2024.

It will enter into force on 26 March 2024, on the 20th day following its publication.

Common rules promoting the repair of goods (right to repair)

On 1 February, the European Parliament and Council reached a provisional agreement on the Common Rules Promoting the Repair of Goods Directive proposal.

This agreed upon text requires companies to favour repairs over replacements of broken devices during the two year EU legal guarantee period, if consumers request it. Their right to choose replacement remains. The new right to repair will only apply to products for which repair requirements exist under the EU Law, namely Ecodesign.

Manufacturers shall also be obliged to provide information such as indicative prices concerning spare parts on their websites, make them available to all parties in the repair sector at a reasonable price, and forbid practices that prevent the use of second-hand or 3D printed spare parts by independent repairers.

The co-legislators also agreed upon an additional one year extension of the legal guarantee for repaired goods, which may be further prolonged by Member States.

For more details on the remaining provisions, please check the press releases of the [Parliament](#) and the [Council](#).

As final steps, the European Parliament plenary will formally adopt the agreement on the text on 22 April, to be followed shortly after by approval from the Council of the EU.

Substantiating environmental claims

On 12 March, the European Parliament [adopted](#) its negotiating position on the Green Claims Directive. As a reminder, it will oblige companies to submit evidence about their environmental marketing claims, which will need to be pre-approved by assigned verifiers assigned by the EU Member States.

Some of the main elements that they wish to introduce to the European Commission's legislative proposal include making any new environmental marketing claims, such as "biodegradable" or "less polluting" to be verified before their use and that simpler types of claims should benefit from easier or faster verification. Penalties include exclusion from procurement processes, confiscation of revenues, and a fine of at least 4% of annual turnover. Micro enterprises will be exempted, and SMEs would have an extra year to reach compliance. The Parliament also decided that green claims about products containing hazardous substances should remain possible for now, but that the Commission should assess in the near future whether they should be banned entirely.

Because the Council of the EU cannot produce their general position in time for the upcoming EU elections, the file will be completed under the next legislature. This means that the European Parliament will need to re-vote their position in Q3 2024.



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Issues of General Interest

REACH

Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC)

Calls for comments and evidence

ECHA has launched two [consultations](#) on its proposals to identify two substances of very high concern (SVHC):

- [Triphenyl phosphate](#) (EC Number: 204-112-2, CAS Number: 115-86-6). Used in adhesives, sealants, and coating products. Deadline for inputs: **15 April 2024**.
- [Bis\(\$\alpha\$, \$\alpha\$ -dimethylbenzyl\) peroxide](#) (EC Number: 201-279-3, CAS Number 80-43-3). Used in the manufacturing of plastic products, chemicals, rubber products, and wood products. Deadline for inputs: **15 April 2024**.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

On 13 March, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) issued a [press release](#) summarising the next steps of the Risk Assessment Committee (RAC) and Socio-Economic Assessment Committee (SEAC) on the evaluation of the [restriction proposal](#) on the use and placement on the market of PFAS substances.

The announcement states that the screening of stakeholders' submissions to the consultation is progressing. The ECHA also confirmed that the five national authorities who submitted the restriction proposal (Germany, Denmark, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden) are updating their original report to address the comments from stakeholders. The Agency has not provided any indication of the extent and subject of the modification. The reviewed report will serve as a basis for the development of the committees' opinions.

The ECHA has also set out a tentative calendar for the sectors affected by the potential restriction that will be discussed in the forthcoming meetings, in line with the sector-by-sector approach previously announced. The tentative agenda includes a discussion on metal plating and manufacture of metal products in July, and three different sectors to be touched upon in September meetings: textiles, upholstery, leather, apparel, carpets (TULAC); food contact materials and packaging; and petroleum and mining.



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ENERGY

Energy Efficiency

Energy Performance of Buildings (EPBD)

On 12 March 2024, the European Parliament [adopted](#) in plenary the [text resulting from trilogues](#) of the Directive recast on the energy performance of buildings. The proposal was approved with 370 votes in favour, 199 against, and 46 abstentions. The adopted text maintains the key targets and provisions as voted by the lead Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) on 15 January. These include the goal of renovating all buildings to make them zero-emissions by 2050, an end to subsidies for standalone boilers that run on fossil fuels as of 1 January 2025 and a total phase out by 2040, and the target for residential buildings to achieve a 16% reduction in average primary energy use by 2030, with a minimum 20% reduction by 2035. A few exemptions, under strict conditions, may apply to both residential and non-residential buildings, including historical and agricultural buildings and holiday homes.

To become law, the file needs to be adopted by the Council and then published in the Official Journal of the European Union.



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Ecodesign Directive

Ecodesign Directive - Update on Lots / implementing measures.

ENER Lot 1 & 2: Space heaters and water heaters: the publication of the draft measure proposals is expected in Q3 2024, which will be followed by a four week feedback period. The Commission is scheduled to adopt the proposal before Christmas 2024.

ENER Lot 6: Ventilation units: the European Commission launched a follow-up study with the consultants from ICF to support its technical expertise for revision of the respective Ecodesign Regulation (EU) 1253/2014 and Regulation (EU) 1254/2014. The first study is available [here](#). This follow-up study will continue the review of the aforementioned two Regulations, respond to feedback received at and following the Consultation Forum in March 2021, and provide updated draft revised regulations, and input for the accompanying impact assessment. More information is available [here](#).

ENER Lot 10: Air-to-air heat pumps and air conditioners: the final proposal is expected to be adopted in Q4 2024.

ENER Lot 11: Fans and circulators: Expected to be adopted in Q2-3 2024

ENER Lot 21: Air conditioners and comfort chillers: a call for evidence will be launched soon [here](#). The first interim report on the evaluation study is expected in June 2024. A Consultation Forum is expected in Q2/Q3 2024. The working document with the first draft of the potential legal text is expected in October 2024 and a second interim report should be presented in February 2025. The final draft Impact Assessment report should be approved in June 2025. Commission adoption of the proposal is expected in Q4 2025.



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DECARBONISATION & CLIMATE CHANGE

F-gases

The Revised F-gas Regulation has been published in the [Official Journal](#) and entered into force 20 days after, as of 11 March 2024. The agreement resulting from trilogues had previously been adopted by the Parliament in plenary on 16 January and by the Council on 29 January with two abstentions (Czech Republic and Italy) and one vote against (Hungary).

The Regulation delivers on the targets of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol by restricting or banning the production, trade, placing on the market, and use of F-Gases, alone and in mixtures. The various F-gases in scope are divided into groups on the basis of their global warming potential and their industrial application. The Annexes to the Regulation lay down different phase-out targets according to the above-mentioned characteristics, with limited exemptions. The Regulation additionally introduces an HFC quota to be sold for €3 per metric ton of CO₂ equivalent with a view to the full phase-out of HFCs by 2050.



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Ozone Depleting Substances

The Regulation on substances that deplete the ozone layer (ODS) has been published in the [Official Journal of the European Union](#), becoming a law applicable to all Member States.

The text now in force bans the production, sale, use, imports, and exports, and supply of ODS in scope, as well as their non-refillable containers. Strict exemptions are foreseen for the use of ODS as feedstock (to produce other substances, for example in the pharmaceutical or chemical industry), as process agents, in laboratories and for fire protection in special applications such as military equipment and aircraft. In order to improve control and monitoring of ODS and reduce potential adverse environmental and health impacts, the rules related to the prevention of

unintentional release, leak repairs, and recovery, recycling and destruction are also be extended to all ODS covered by the EU legislation, including those not covered by the Montreal Protocol.



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Issues of General Interest

Revision of EU Emissions Trading Scheme

As a follow-up to the [revision](#) of the Emissions Trading System (ETS) Directive, which aimed to align it with the new EU target set in the European Climate Law, the European Commission needs to update several regulatory acts in order to ensure the uniform implementation of the ETS across the EU.

One of the elements that need to be revised is the Verification and Accreditation Regulation, on which the Commission [published](#) its revision proposal. It is open for feedback until 15 April.



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PUBLICATIONS & EVENTS

PUBLICATIONS

Author	Date	Title
European Commission	31 January 2024	Analytical report - Monitoring the twin transition of industrial ecosystems – mobility, transport and automotive
European Commission	06/02/2024	Guide on how to make an anti-dumping complaint
European Parliament	7 February 2024	Briefing - Ecodesign for sustainable products
European Commission	16 February 2024	Technical report – Energy consumption in data centers and broadband communication networks in the EU
European Parliament	26 February 2024	Briefing - Internal Market Emergency and Resilience Act (IMERA)

European Central Bank	28 February 2024	Paper – Digitalisation and productivity
European Parliament	6 March 2024	Briefing - Net-zero industry act
European Parliament	March 2024	Briefing - Green claims' directive
European Parliament	7 March 2024	Briefing - Adapting liability rules to artificial intelligence

EVENTS

Date & time	Event	Location
2-5 April 2024	Connecting Europe 2024	Brussels, Belgium
9 April 2024	Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) and European Strategic Investments and Reforms: state of play and way forward	Brussels, Belgium
9-11 April 2024	European Conference for Waste Management and Circular Economy	Bergamo, Italy

9 April 2024	The Future Of Eu Industry: Resilience Or Dependence	Brussels, Belgium
15-16 April 2024	European Circular Economy Stakeholder Conference	Brussels, Belgium
15-18 April 2024	European Circular Economy Stakeholder Conference 2024	Brussels, Belgium
16 April 2024	Tech & AI summit (Politico)	Brussels, Belgium
16 April 2024	Energy & Solidarity – Putting the Plan for Grids into Action	Brussels, Belgium
17 April 2024	Circular Economy Conference: "Europe's Leading Role in Mainstreaming Circular practice"	Brussels, Belgium
17 April 2024	From Resources to Resilience: Unpacking the Role of Raw Materials for Security, Sustainability and Prosperity	Brussels, Belgium

17 April 2024	EU cybersecurity policy conference (ENISA)	Brussels, Belgium
18 April 2024	Cybersecurity Certification Conference (ENISA)	Brussels & online
15 May 2024	ENISA Telecom & Digital Infrastructure Security Forum 2024	Helsinki, Finland
11-13 June 2024	European Sustainable Energy Week (EUSEW)	Brussels & online
22-24 October	Enlit Europe	Milan, Italy

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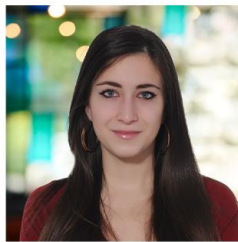
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