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ORGALIME
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INTERNAL MARKET

Construction Products Regulation (CPR)

Further to the publication of the “[Inception impact assessment](#)”, an evaluation study and an impact assessment of potential review options will be launched in the near future. The final reports are expected in the summer of 2018 (see DG Grow [webpage](#)). In this context, the European Commission will launch a twelve-week public consultation to complement the data collection by the end of 2017.

In addition, the European Commission updated its [overview of the tasks](#) to be undertaken for the CPR implementation, notably the adoption of delegated and implementing acts. This Roadmap specifies the delegated acts to be published in the Official Journal of the EU by the end of 2017, including:

- the AVCP system for anchor devices intended to prevent persons from falling from a height and/or to arrest falls from a height (see draft [here](#));
- the AVCP system for metal faced sandwich panels for structural use (see [draft here](#));
- the conditions of reaction to fire of cross laminated timber and laminated veneer lumber products (see draft [here](#)).

Finally, the European Commission published an updated list of harmonised standards under the CPR (305/2011/EU) on 11 August 2017 (see [OJ C 267/16](#)).



Author :

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Pressure Equipment Directive (PED)

Further to the discussions during the latest Working Party Guidelines (WPG) meeting on 7 June, the Commission published a revision of two PED Guidelines on 20 July, namely: PED Guideline B-21 (unstable gas as referred to in Tables 1 & 6 of Annex II of the PED) and PED Guideline B-42 (decomposition of unstable fluids). The relevant documents are available from the [secretariat](#). These guidelines are planned to be adopted at the next WPG meeting on 28-29 November 2017.



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ISSUES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Industrial Policy and Digitisation

Future EU industrial policy strategy

On 13 September the European Commission presented a Communication ([COM\(2017\) 479 final](#)) on “Investing in a smart, innovative and sustainable Industry: A renewed EU Industrial Policy Strategy”, accompanied by an [Annex](#) listing all initiatives mentioned in the Communication.

Although some figures give reason for optimism on industry’s recovery (notably with its share of the EU GDP increasing again from 14.7% in 2009 to 16.1% in 2016), the Commission concludes that there remain challenges to keeping and boosting Europe’s industrial leadership in the age of digitisation and fast-paced economic, technological, environmental (low-carbon, circular economy) and social changes.

Strengthening the European industry is looked at from different angles:

- Strengthening the Single Market, with upcoming proposals to improve mutual recognition and market surveillance (planned for November 2017), to modernise the intellectual property framework and to boost strategic procurement
- Tackling increasing global competition in green production and clean energy technologies & building Europe’s leadership in a low-carbon and circular economy with, amongst others, new initiatives on the circular plastics economy, a revised list of critical raw materials, an alternative fuels action plan, and building a full batteries value chain
- Embracing digital transformation, with parallel initiatives presented at the same time on the free flow of data and cybersecurity (see other articles); the Commission also confirms that it will continue to support the European Platform of National Initiatives and the development of Digital Innovation Hubs
- Tackling increasing global competition in green production and clean energy technologies & building Europe’s leadership in a low-carbon and circular economy with, amongst others, new initiatives on the circular plastics economy, a revised list of critical raw materials, an alternative fuels action plan, and building a full batteries value chain. Investing in new technologies in areas of strategic importance, with better coordination between the European Fund for Strategic Investments (Juncker Plan) and the EU Structural Funds
- Supporting industrial innovation on the ground, with the creation in 2018 of a High-Level Group on Clusters and proposals to considerably simplify VAT rules
- Ensuring an enabling framework for open and fair trade and for Member States to screen foreign direct investments that may pose a threat to security or public order (see separate article)

- Creating stronger partnerships with Member States, regions, cities and the private sector: in this respect, the European Semester, the Structural Reform Support Programme and the European Industry Day (to become an annual event) will play an enhanced role. In particular, the conclusions of the European Industry Day 2018 will be presented to a High Level Industrial Roundtable to be set up in 2018.

Next steps include:

- On 23 October a Hearing at the EU Council Working Party on Industry
- On 30 November the presentation of an Estonian Presidency Report (possibly with more detailed recommendations to the Commission) and the possible adoption of (Competitiveness) Council Conclusions on the EU Industrial Strategy.



Author :

Pierre Lucas

Free Flow of Data

On 13 September, the European Commission presented a Regulation proposal ([COM\(2017\)495 final](#)) on “a framework for the free flow of data in the European Union”. Its purpose is to a) improve the mobility of non-personal data while b) ensuring that the competent authorities retain their powers of control (inspection, audit,...) regarding their access to data and c) making it easier for professional users of data storage or other processing services to port data or to switch providers.

The Regulation is based on article 114 TFUE on harmonisation of national rules and aims at ensuring free circulation of non-personal data in the EU Internal Market, non-personal data being defined as data not falling under the scope of the General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679.

It is proposed that Member States are only allowed to impose restrictions to such free circulation (data localisation requirements) on the basis of public security and that they notify the Commission prior to enacting any regulatory measure in this area. Moreover, Member States would have one year to repeal existing pieces of legislation or regulations that contradict this Regulation or to notify the Commission if they intend to keep them.

Member States’ competent authorities would retain full powers to request and receive access to data as required by their EU or national law control obligations, even if these data are stored or otherwise processed in another Member State. Cooperation between competent authorities is organised by the Regulation through the establishment of a single point of contact in each Member State.

The Commission would encourage and facilitate the drafting of self-regulatory codes of conduct at EU level containing guidelines on best practices on a) switching of providers and b) providing professional users with transparent information regarding contracts for storage or other data processing processes.

The Commission proposal will now be discussed between the European Parliament and the Council.



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Cybersecurity

On 13 September, the European Commission presented a “cybersecurity package” essentially consisting of the following elements:

1) A Staff Working Document ([SWD\(2017\)295 final](#)) assessing the EU 2013 Cybersecurity Strategy

This document reviews the application and the current relevance of the five pillars of the strategy, namely:

- Achieving cyber resilience
- Drastically reducing cybercrime
- Developing cyber defence policy and capabilities related to the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)
- Developing the industrial and technological resources for cybersecurity
- Establishing a coherent international cyberspace policy for the European Union and promote core EU values

The assessment concludes that whereas the initial objectives are still valid, the “threat landscape” has profoundly changed since 2013 with the emergence of the “Internet of Things revolution”, the booming of cyber-attacks, including for political purposes, or the selling of cybercrime services.

2) A Joint Communication ([JOIN\(2017\)450 final](#)) on “building strong cybersecurity for Europe”

Building on this assessment, the Commission (together with the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy) is proposing a new approach to address these new challenges to cybersecurity. The general objectives are to:

- Protect the EU from cyber threats;
- Avoid economic impact due to lack of safe systems;
- Detect, trace and hold to account those responsible for cyber-attacks;
- Create effective structures to promote cybersecurity and to respond to cyber-attacks;
- Develop a cross-policy approach to building cyber-resilience and strategic autonomy, with a strong Single Market, major advances in the EU's technological capability, and far greater numbers of skilled experts

The Communication announces a number of actions such as:

a. Strengthening the European Union Agency for Network and Information Security (ENISA) and the setup of an EU cybersecurity certification framework (see Regulation proposal below under point 3), which, once established, will allow the Commission to invite the relevant stakeholders to focus on three priority areas: a) security in critical or high-risk applications, b) cybersecurity in widely-deployed digital products, networks, systems and services used by the private and public sector alike to defend against attacks and apply regulatory obligations and c) the use of “security by design”

methods in low-cost, digital, interconnected mass consumer devices which make up the Internet of Things.

b. Making the most of the Directive on the Security of Network and Information Systems (NIS) with a Communication ([COM\(2017\) 476 final](#)) and its [Annex](#), inviting Member States to step up the review of their national cybersecurity strategies and make them comprehensive, to enhance the capabilities of their national CSIRTs (Computer Security Incident Response Teams), and to improve consistency in the identification of the Operators of Essential Services (OES) which could include public administrations.

c. Providing resilience through a “rapid emergency response”, which the Commission proposes in a Recommendation ([C\(2017\) 6100 final](#)) and an [Annex](#) in the form of a “Blueprint”. The purpose is to create an EU Cybersecurity Crisis Response Framework between the Member States, notably with the identification of the relevant actors at all levels, the establishment of information sharing and information protocols, the inclusion in National Crisis Management mechanisms of cybersecurity incident response and procedures for cooperation at EU level, and the use of opportunities offered by the Cybersecurity Digital Service infrastructure.

d. Proposing to set up a Cybersecurity Competence Network with a European Cybersecurity Research and Competence Centre, using Horizon 2020 funds and complementing the Public Private Partnership on Cybersecurity; a particular focus of work would be the lack of European capacity to assess the encryption of products and services.

e. Investing in education to develop a strong cybersecurity skills base at all educational levels, including addressing the current skills gap in cyber defence (with a cyber defence training and education platform to be put in place in 2018).

f. Creating effective EU cyber deterrence, notably by identifying malicious actors, stepping up the law enforcement response with, notably, a Directive proposal on the combating of fraud and counterfeiting of non-cash means of payment ([COM\(2017\) 489 final](#)) encouraging public-private cooperation against cybercrime, reinforcing diplomatic cooperation and the cyber dimension of defence.

g. Strengthening international cooperation on cybersecurity, particularly with the proposal to set up a dedicated Cybersecurity Capacity Building Network and reinforcing EU-NATO cooperation.

3) A Regulation proposal ([COM\(2017\) 477 final](#)) reinforcing the EU Cybersecurity Agency (ENISA), notably by setting it up for an unlimited period of time, and including in its mandate the following aspects: support for EU policy development and implementation; capacity building; knowledge and information; research and innovation; operational cooperation and crisis management, and market-related tasks including cybersecurity certification. For this purpose the Regulation foresees the setup of a European ICT Security Certification Framework. ENISA would be tasked with preparing candidate European cybersecurity certification schemes to be established according to security objectives, assurance levels, and other elements listed in the Regulation proposal. ICT products and services certified under an EU cybersecurity certification scheme would be presumed to be compliant with the scheme’s requirements. Once a certification scheme is adopted at EU level for a type of ICT product or service, the national schemes covering this will cease.

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Machinery Directive (MD)

The [final report](#) of the study on the evaluation of the Machinery Directive was released on 30 September despite the Commission's announcement that publication would be delayed until early 2018. The conclusions highlighted in the report reflect the consultant's findings following the consultation process. The overall analysis of the performance and fitness of purpose of the Machinery Directive is quite positive. In general, the MD is considered highly relevant and effective in relation to its twin objectives (facilitating free movement of machinery in the internal market and providing a high level of health and safety for machinery users), and also in terms of its main aspects (essential health and safety requirements, harmonised standards, conformity assessment options). In addition, since its application, the 2006 Directive has delivered significant direct and indirect benefits such as a growing decline in accidents, an overall increase in safety and market efficiency, global recognition of CE marking, standardised procedures, and reduced costs of the self-certification option.

Nevertheless, the consultant noted several issues and barriers to the effective application of the MD, notably:

- insufficient and ineffective market surveillance framework and enforcement procedures for the MD across the Member States: wide discrepancies between the Member States in terms of machinery-related inspections (considered too limited by most stakeholders), approaches to address non-compliance and measures taken to withdraw or prohibit non-compliant machinery, level of penalties etc. Other issues identified are: lack of resources/funding/staff knowledge, poor targeting of efforts, lack of cross-border cooperation etc.
- inconsistent interpretation of the MD requirements and assessments carried out by Notified Bodies
- gaps in the availability of type-C standards, especially for low volume products and products listed in Annex IV of the MD.

Last but not least, some proposals for a possible revision of the MD were put forward as a means to simplify and improve the Directive. Among these areas of improvement, the final report points out: adapting the Directive to the New Legislative Framework (especially to provide a common framework for market surveillance); considering further the suitability of the current Directive (and essential health and safety requirements) for new areas of development in machinery (particularly around digitisation and robots, as well as cyber security); simplifying the risk assessment process; improving definitions of / demarcations between particular types of machinery; improving convergence with other similar Directives (at least in terms of terminology and definitions); and taking additional action to increase and improve inspection systems, so as to better ensure widespread compliance with the Directive.

The European Commission [published](#) edition 2.1 of the Machinery Directive Guide on 19 July 2017, following the compilation of comments from stakeholders where consensus was reached within the Editorial Group.

As this Guide is a living document, all the other open issues which were tabled but not yet validated will be addressed in future meetings of the Editorial Group and, subsequently, in a future revision of the MD Guidelines.

The next Machinery WG meeting will take place in Brussels on 15 November, and will be preceded by an Editorial Group meeting on 14 November.



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Outdoor Noise Directive (OND)

As a reminder, the European Commission launched an evaluation and impact assessment study on the Outdoor Noise Directive (OND). This study aims to evaluate the Directive's performance and identify improvements. It will also assess possible changes, including related social, environmental and economic impacts. The final study results are expected in May 2018.

In this context, the European Commission will launch a public consultation (12 weeks) at the end of October or early November 2017. In parallel, the contracted consultants are gathering stakeholders' views and data through interviews with Notified Bodies, market surveillance authorities, consumer organisations, industry associations and manufacturers. Around 800 interviews will be performed in France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, Ireland, Netherlands, Spain, Belgium, Poland and Austria.

In addition, the European Commission will publish a roadmap and an 'inception impact assessment', which will identify main policy options for the OND review. The Commission legislative proposal to review the OND is expected in 2019 at the earliest.

The next Noise Expert Group meeting – initially scheduled in September 2017 – has been postponed to 23 January 2018.



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ATEX Directive

A [new list of harmonised standards](#) in the framework of the implementation of Directive 2014/34/EU on equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres (ATEX) was published in the Official Journal on 8 September (OJEU 8.09.2017 C 298/1).



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Low Voltage Directive (LVD)

A [new list of harmonised standards](#) in the framework of the implementation of the Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU was published in the Official Journal on 8 September (OJEU 8.09.2017 C 298/14).

The latest LVD Working Party meeting took place in Brussels on 19 September. This meeting discussed the revised draft LVD Guidelines (September version – available from the [secretariat](#)) which currently include some changes to the chapters related to product coverage in the LVD to clarify, for instance, that medium-voltage and high-voltage products are excluded from the scope of the Directive.

The Commission announced this year that the LVD will be undergoing an evaluation process. The evaluation study is expected to be launched by the end of 2017.

The next LVD Working Party meeting is scheduled for 8 May 2018.



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Product Safety and Market Surveillance

Over the last few months, Orgalime has prepared a position paper in support of the upcoming Commission proposal on the enforcement of market surveillance rules and compliance with EU harmonisation legislation.

This proposal will be primarily based on the [2016 Roadmap](#)/Inception Impact Assessment on “Internal Market: enforcement and compliance” and the result of a series of public consultations on market surveillance carried out in 2016 (e.g. Commission [public consultation](#) on “Internal Market for Goods: enforcement and compliance” and Ernst & Young survey on the Evaluation of Regulation 765/2008). The Commission intends to modernise the current market surveillance framework by proposing an overarching Regulation on the enforcement of Union harmonisation legislation on products, whether for consumers or professionals, which will be two-fold: on the one hand, complement and strengthen Regulation (EC) 765/2008 (on market surveillance aspects) and Directive 2001/95/EC (General Product Safety), and on the other hand, improve the market surveillance provisions in most of the harmonised ‘New Approach’ legislation applicable to industry (for instance, ATEX-D, EMCD, LVD, MD etc.).

The Orgalime [paper](#) supports a strong and smart enforcement framework at the EU level which facilitates compliance of legitimate economic operators with EU law, while tightening controls and finding appropriate deterrence measures against rogue operators who evade the rules and cause unfair market competition. The paper calls on Orgalime members and partners to establish a constructive dialogue with national authorities responsible for the enforcement of EU harmonisation legislation, with a view to asking them to support the Commission’s initiative, and acknowledge the importance of a renewed market surveillance framework.

The Commission proposal is expected to be published on 20 December 2017.



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Standardisation Policy

The 3rd meeting of SMARRT will be held in the afternoon of 25 October 2017. This meeting will prepare the Committee on Standards meeting on 8 November, which intends to cover a number of standardisation requests (mainly for the construction sector), and provide the state of play on the Joint Initiative on Standardisation. In the context of the JIS, the Commission will invite the participants to engage in a discussion on possible structural solutions to decrease the stock of non-cited harmonised standards.

The European Commission, CEN-CENELEC and ETSI agreed on an [Action Plan](#) to reduce the stock of non-cited harmonised standards. This Action Plan will be implemented in different phases: in the short-term the EC will focus on several candidate harmonised standards that were blocked for different administrative reasons or required further discussion before their publication in the Official Journal. Secondly, a new system of New Approach consultants which will be renamed “Harmonised Standards Consultants” (HAS) will be set up under the direct supervision of the Commission. In the medium-term (2018), new supporting IT tools will be developed to facilitate the assessment and citation of harmonised standards.

The [Annual Union Work Programme for European standardisation](#) (AUWP) for 2018 (published on 25 August) will also be briefly presented. This AUWP focuses on strategic priorities for European standardisation, in line with the Commission’s policy objectives, and reflects standardisation needs for 2018.

The standardisation actions outlined in the AUWP are intended to support relevant EU legislation and policy initiatives, for instance: actions in support of the digital single market strategy, the energy union strategy, the circular economy action plan, and the single market strategy (“a deeper and fairer internal market”, including future industrial policy). Regarding the actions of the Joint Initiative on Standardisation, the 2018 priorities relate to: supporting an evaluation of the economic and societal impact of standards (a study on this will be launched next year), ensuring the timely delivery of standards and their publication, more inclusiveness and stakeholder involvement in the standardisation process, and improving the inter-institutional dialogue (to this end, the Commission will issue in October 2018 a report to the Parliament and the Council on the implementation of the EU Standardisation Policy).



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MARKET ACCESS

Foreign Direct Investments

On 13 September, the European Commission presented a series of proposals on “Welcoming Foreign Direct Investments while Protecting Essential Interests”, consisting of:

- A Commission Communication [COM\(2017\) 494 final](#) on “Welcoming Foreign Direct Investments while Protecting Essential Interests”
- A Commission proposal for a Regulation [COM\(2017\) 487 final](#) on a framework for screening foreign direct investments into the EU.

While insisting on the EU’s openness to foreign investment, and recalling that the EU’s stock of inward foreign direct investment reached €5.7 trillion in 2015, and EU investors held €6.9 trillion in foreign direct investments in third countries, the Commission considers that there is a need to prevent the risk that an individual foreign investor may seek to acquire control of or to influence European companies whose activities concern critical technologies, infrastructure, input or sensitive information. The Commission also recalls that the EU’s main trading partners, as well as nearly half of the Member States, have put in place foreign direct investment screening mechanisms. The proposals aim at putting in place an EU-wide legal framework, based on article 207 of the TFEU (related to trade policy) to organise cooperation between the Member States on issues such as screening, on grounds of security or public order.

- A Commission Recommendation [COM\(2017\)493 final](#) for a Council Decision on a Convention setting up a multilateral court for the settlement of investment disputes

With this Recommendation, the Commission seeks a mandate from the Council to negotiate such a Convention under the auspices of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).



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ENVIRONMENT

RoHS2 Directive

- **RoHS review**

As a reminder, the European Parliament and the Council reached a compromise deal on the RoHS scope review in June 2017. This deal was officially endorsed by the European Parliament at its plenary sitting on 3 October. After the adoption at 'working level' in June, the deal will be formally adopted by the Council within the next few weeks. The amendments to the RoHS Directive will then be published in the Official Journal of the EU by the end of the year.

- **RoHS exemptions**

The European Commission launched a 4-week consultation on 8 draft delegated directives to renew RoHS exemptions: it runs until 17 October 2017. The exemptions are related to lead in specific uses, notably exemptions 6(a) [here](#), 6(b) [here](#), 6(c) [here](#), 7(a) [here](#), 7(c)-I [here](#), 18(b) [here](#), 24 [here](#) and 34 [here](#).

Compared to the consultant's recommendations, the proposals are very positive. The Commission suggests renewing most of these 8 exemptions for 5 years: they will expire in 2021 for equipment falling under categories 1-7 & 10. However, the Commission suggests rewording 2 exemptions related to the use of lead as an alloying element in steel for machining purposes (6(a) [here](#)) and in aluminium (6(b) [here](#)).

As regards next steps, the Commission will adopt the delegated directives and send them to the European Parliament and Council for a 2-month scrutiny. The delegated directives will then be published in the Official Journal of the EU.



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WEEE2 Directive

The European Commission drafted a format for the registration and reporting of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) as per Article 16.3 of the WEEE Directive. This draft regulation is based on a dedicated [study](#) (January 2016). In addition, the Commission organised a stakeholder meeting on 29 September.

The draft regulation establishes three formats and frequencies for reporting:

1. Format for registration of producers, or authorised representatives or third parties acting on their behalf
2. Format for reporting to the register on data related to EEE placed on the market. Member States did not agree on the frequency reporting due to different national practices: annual vs quarterly reporting.
3. Format for reporting on data related to WEEE collected, treated, recycled and recovered to be performed on an annual basis.

The entry into force of this draft implementing regulation is also subject to discussion: January 2019 or January 2020.

Regarding next steps, DG Environment will consult other services in the Commission (inter-service consultation). The Implementing Regulation will then be discussed with the Member States at the WEEE Committee meeting in January 2018. The final adoption is envisaged in early 2018.



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Circular Economy

The European Commission intends to table a 'Plastic Strategy' by the end of the year. As part of the Circular Economy policy, this strategy aims to improve plastic recycling and reuse. In this context, the European Commission held a Stakeholder Conference on '[Reinventing Plastics – Closing the Circle](#)' on 26 September. The conference addressed current challenges and opportunities for plastics, particularly how to improve existing low recycling rates.

In addition, plastic recycling is currently being discussed between the European Parliament and the Council in the context of negotiations on the waste legislative package. The push towards making the Circular Economy more ambitious is being met with some resistance from some Member States, particularly Nordic and Eastern European members, who have different approaches to treating waste (i.e. incineration and landfilling). There is a divergence between the European Parliament and the Council on the Commission's proposed targets. The Council reduced the target for recycled plastic from 55% to 30% for 2025. Final results will have to wait until the end of trilogue negotiations.



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Circular Economy: Waste Package

The European Parliament and the Council are pursuing negotiations on the waste legislative package. After 3 'trilogue' meetings held since May 2017, additional rounds of negotiations are foreseen at technical and political levels. A fourth 'trilogue' meeting is scheduled on 25 October. So far, compromises have been reached on disposal operations, the waste hierarchy and an indicative list of instruments to promote a shift

to a circular economy. However, discussions on disposal reduction targets, dilution and mixing of hazardous waste, and extended producer responsibility schemes have been postponed to a later stage.

As a reminder, this package includes the Commission's proposals to amend the Waste framework (2008/98/EC) and Landfill (1999/31/EC) Directives as well as specific waste stream Directives: ELV (2000/53/EC), Batteries (2006/66/EC), WEEE (2012/19/EC) and Packaging Waste (94/62/EC).



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Eco-Management and Audit Scheme

- **Update on BEMPS of the Fabricated Metal Sector**

The Commission's Joint Research Centre has provided an update regarding the state of play of the EMAS Best Environmental Practices (BEMPS) document of the Fabricated Metal Sector. The JRC is proposing to expand the scope of the BEMPS to go beyond the current sector "Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment" (NACE code 25). It wants to include NACE codes 24.2, 24.3, 24.5 ("Manufacture of basic metals"), 28.14 ("Manufacture of other taps and valves"), 28.15 ("Manufacture of bearings, gears, gearing and driving elements"), 29.32 ("Manufacture of other parts and accessories for motor vehicles"), 33.11 ("Repair of fabricated metal products") and 33.12 ("Repair of machinery").

The final Technical Working Group meeting will take place on 27-28 November 2017 in Brussels.

- **Revised Annexes of the EMAS regulation**

The Commission has revised the EMAS Regulation annexes to integrate the requirements of an environmental management system according to the ISO 14001 standard (officially published in September 2015). The Regulation was published on 28 August 2017 in the [EU Official Journal](#).

The main changes are summarised in an EMAS helpdesk [presentation](#). Organisations have until the end of 2018 to comply with the new requirements part of this standard.



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ISSUES OF GENERAL INTEREST

REACH

- **Candidate list**

The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) launched a [public consultation](#) to identify 9 new substances as Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) to be included on the Candidate List. The proposals include, for example, cadmium carbonate that is found in plastic products, electrical batteries and accumulators. The consultation will run until 20 October 2017. The next Candidate list update is expected in December 2017.

- **Communication requirements**

The European Commission released a study on available tools to track hazardous substances in articles with a view to improve the implementation of Article 33 REACH (report available [here](#)). The study provides an overview of available instruments for the management and communication of hazardous substances in articles within supply chains, their ability to implement REACH Article 33, and their potential role in the circular economy and non-toxic environment.

In addition, ECHA is organising a webinar dedicated to the communication and notification obligations for EU importers, producers and suppliers of articles on 2 November 2017 (see [here](#)). It will particularly focus on complex 'objects' made up of more than one article.

- **[Authorisation process](#)**

Although the sunset date expired on 21 September 2017, decisions on some applications for the use of chromium trioxide are still under assessment. This is the case for a very large application submitted by the CTASub consortium. The Commission's decision on this application is expected in the first few months of 2018, at the earliest.

Nevertheless, downstream users (such as equipment manufacturers) can continue to use chromium trioxide, if the substance is supplied directly by one of the 7 members of the CTACSub consortium or indirectly by their customers. This remains valid until a decision is adopted by the European Commission and has been confirmed in an ECHA 'Question & Answer' (see 'Q&A' 1358 [here](#)). In addition, the CTACSub consortium published a specific 'Q&A' document addressing concerns of downstream users (available [here](#)). However, uses of this substance should be aligned with the submitted application. To this end, the CTACSub consortium published 'Good Practice Sheets' ([here](#)). These good practices set out the operational conditions and risk management measures that are recommended to be applied when handling chromium trioxide. Finally, manufacturers cannot fulfil their obligations to notify ECHA about uses, since the authorisation number is not yet available.

- **[Restriction](#)**

ECHA is preparing a restriction on the use of these 4 phthalates: DEHP, BBP, DBP, and DIBP. The ECHA Socio-Economic Analysis Committee (SEAC) has made

available its opinion on this proposal (available [here](#)). As next steps, it is foreseen that it will be discussed and voted on in the REACH committee before the end of 2017.

Additionally, ECHA intends to prepare a restriction proposal on the use of cobalt sulphate, cobalt dichloride, cobalt dinitrate, cobalt carbonate and cobalt di(acetate). The proposed restriction would aim to limit the use and placing on the market of the 5 cobalt salts, where suitable control cannot be established. Operational conditions and risk management measures may be implemented.

- **Chemical policy: strategy for a non-toxic environment**

The Commission released the Study on the strategy for a non-toxic environment, as part of the 7th Environment Action Programme (see report [here](#)). The study aimed to provide an overview of the state of play and identify shortcomings in the current EU chemicals policy. It proposes developing a “hierarchy” in chemicals policy and management. The main conclusions are that there is insufficient control through labelling and laboratory analysis of the hazardous substances in different products. In addition, chemicals in articles and material cycles are not properly regulated: the REACH communication and notification requirements (Articles 7 & 33) are insufficiently implemented and rarely enforced. Moreover, this lack of regulation is due to existing gaps in other critical EU policy areas (products, waste), very few restrictions on the use of chemicals in articles and the fact that REACH authorisation provisions do not apply to products imported into the EU. Finally, the study highlights the insufficient incentives to substitute hazardous chemicals in articles.

- **Impact of Brexit**

The UK’s withdrawal from the EU is likely to impact the rights and duties under the REACH Regulation of companies based in the UK and the remaining 27 EU Member States, including their supply chains. Since the UK withdrawal from the European Union will trigger changes and raise many questions, ECHA launched a specific section on its website (see [here](#)). It provides information to business operators in the format of questions and answers.

- **Registration**

ECHA will be hosting the “REACH 2018 Stakeholders’ Day” on 30 and 31 January 2018 in Helsinki (see programme [here](#) and registration [here](#)). The first day will consist of training on and support for the different IT tools, and the second day will focus on the main challenges for companies. The conference will also be web-streamed.



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REACH and Nanomaterials

The European Commission published a [Roadmap](#) on the review of the EU definition of nanomaterial. As a reminder, the term ‘nanomaterial’ was defined in Commission Recommendation [2011/696/EU](#).

The Roadmap highlights the main findings of the review process initiated in 2013. The definition, adopted in 2011, has been used in EU regulations, but not in a

comprehensive manner. This is mainly due to delays in the adoption of legislation, such as the amendment of REACH Annexes for nanomaterials. Although there is a consensus on the main definition elements, the direct application of the EU definition in legislation is difficult: the scope, some terms and criteria application need to be clarified. In addition, a single universally applicable measurement method does not exist and the refinement of existing measurement methods is still in progress.

As next steps, the European Commission will revise its 2011 Recommendation and provide additional technical guidance for users. The draft revised Recommendation will be subject to a twelve-week public consultation. The review will be finalised in the spring of 2018.



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EU Ecolabel

On 10 July 2017, the Council published new documents on the future Ecolabel layout.

The proposal is available here: [Commission Regulation \(EU\) .../... of XXX amending Annex II to Regulation \(EC\) No 66/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the EU Ecolabel Form](#) (the text has no number yet because it is only a draft proposal).

The layout proposed by the Commission can be found in the related [new Annex to Commission Regulation \(EU\) .../... of XXX amending Annex II to Regulation \(EC\) No 66/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the EU Ecolabel form](#). Operators will have the option to add a text box next to the logo giving further information on the environmental benefit of the product.



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Revision of the Drinking Water Directive

The Commission held a meeting to discuss a draft mandate on the harmonisation of construction products in contact with drinking water on 4 October 2017. The mandate seeks to identify the different performance characteristics that are required to be declared in the different Member States, and that there is an appropriate assessment method for each harmonised European product standard. The mandate is currently in its draft form, and the meeting sought to bring together stakeholders for them to give their input as to what testing methods should be used for existing products at a European level.

The Commission aims to keep the mandate for the time being as “pragmatic” as possible, and then to extend the mandate step-by-step. Currently, the scope of the mandate is limited to: developing a set of harmonised product standards and establishing the Notified Regulatory Requirements (i.e. the essential characteristics)

for each product standard. There are new product mandates foreseen to cover metals, organic materials and cementitious products in the future.

The mandate is expected to be finalized by the end of 2017. The next steps would include a meeting of the Standing Committee at the earliest by 2018, and a draft proposal by CEN by summer 2018.

As regards the revision of the Drinking Water Directive, the Commission proposal is expected by the end of 2017.



Author :

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Environmental Technology Verification (ETV)

The European Commission has opened its public consultation on the Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) Pilot Programme.

ETV provides independent verification of the manufacturer's claims on the performance of environmental technologies and is intended for technologies with innovative features that cannot be fully assessed through certification or labels. The information produced by the verification is public and can be used to compare performance parameters. It therefore becomes a useful tool to convince third parties of the merits of a technology, potentially enhancing its market value and the acceptance of new technologies.

The pilot programme offers verification in three technology areas: energy; materials, waste and resources; and water treatment and monitoring. The details of the application requests can be found [here](#).

The consultation is open until 10 November 2017 at the following [weblink](#).



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ENERGY

Energy Efficiency

Energy Efficiency Directive

The amendments to the draft report on the EED review submitted by the Members of the European Parliament (EP) Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) are available from the [secretariat](#). There are 694 amendments in total, including the first 82 amendments constituting MEP Adam Gierek's draft report. Members of the ITRE Committee discussed these amendments on 4 September. They mainly debated article 9 on heating and cooling, the energy poverty issue and the nature (binding or indicative) as well as the level (30, 35, 40%?) of the target.

The Environment (ENVI) Committee adopted [the opinion on the EED review](#) of Jytte Guteland (Sweden, S&D) on 7 September 2017 by 32 votes in favour, 12 against and 12 abstentions. Members of the ENVI Committee voted for an EU 40% binding target as well as binding targets at national level, for doubling the delivery of the annual energy savings obligation post 2020 and for a strong article 7.

As regards the next steps, the vote in the ITRE Committee will take place on 28 November. The trilogue meetings (negotiations between the EU Council and the EP) will start after the adoption of the draft report in Committee.

As a reminder, this proposal was published last year by the European Commission and aims to set the measures necessary for achieving the new EU binding target.



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Energy Performance of Buildings (EPBD)

On 10 July, Members of the European Parliament (EP) Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) debated the amendments tabled to the draft report of rapporteur Bendt Bendtsen (Denmark, EPP) on the EPBD review. They mainly discussed the proposal for introducing a product passport, the energy poverty issue, financing and long-term renovation strategies.

The [opinion](#) of the Environment Committee was adopted on 7 September by 53 votes in favour, none against and 6 abstentions. The thresholds for inspections of heating and air-conditioning systems are not modified in this document and an alternative to

inspections is introduced in the form of “measures to ensure that adequate advice is given”.

As regards the next steps, the draft report was adopted on 11 October and the plenary vote will take place at the end of November. The trialogue meetings (negotiations between the EU Council and the EP) will start after the vote in the ITRE Committee.

As a reminder, the objective of this proposal, part of the “Clean energy for all Europeans” package, is to accelerate the cost-effective renovation of existing buildings.



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Energy Labelling Directive

The revised energy labelling framework (Regulation [2017/1369/EU](#)) was published in the Official Journal on 28 July 2017: it applies from 1 August 2017.

As a reminder, the review of the energy label mainly aimed to revert to a simpler tool (the “A to G” energy label scale) and foresee a rescaling. White goods and household equipment are the first products to be tackled: new labels should be displayed by November 2019.

In addition, the new Regulation requires the European Commission to establish a product registration database, including a section on compliance, by 1 January 2019. The Commission is developing this database in close cooperation with stakeholders: three discussion platforms dedicated to suppliers, compliance and public aspects have been set up. The Commission intends to finalise the database by September 2018.



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Ecodesign Directive

As a reminder, the Environment Committee of the European Parliament is working on an own initiative report regarding the implementation of the Ecodesign Directive. The lead rapporteur is [Frederique Ries](#) (ALDE). The shadow rapporteurs are: [Francesc Gambús](#) (EPP), [Massimo Paolucci](#) (S&D), [Katerina Konečná](#) (GUE/NGL), [Margrete Auken](#) (Verts/ALE) and [Sylvie Goddyn](#) (ENF). The rapporteur is expected to present his draft report by mid-October 2017. An exchange of views is foreseen on 1 February 2018. Voting in the committee is expected to take place in April 2018, and in the plenary during the summer.

In addition, the European Commission (DG Environment) launched a study on the repair of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE). So far, this study focuses on 4 types of domestic and office equipment:

- small white goods (e.g. air treatment, food preparation, heating, personal care appliances, and vacuum cleaners);

- large white goods (e.g. dishwashers, laundry appliances, microwaves, large cooking and refrigeration appliances);
- grey goods (e.g. desktop and portable computers, monitors, printers, imaging devices, mobile phones, and portable players); and
- brown goods (e.g. home audio and cinema, and home video).



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Ecodesign Directive - Update on Lots / implementing measures

Space heaters, ENER Lot 1: The Commission launched a Review study of Ecodesign and energy labelling measures for space heating boilers and combination heaters in June 2017. The study is led by VHK (see study website [here](#)). The study aims to assess possible Ecodesign requirements for greenhouse gas emissions, stricter requirements for energy efficiency, sound power level and emissions of nitrogen oxides, and requirements for products using gaseous and liquid fuels from biomass. It will also assess the appropriateness of third party certification. The study is foreseen to last 22 months, and the first stakeholder meeting will take place in January 2018. Final results are expected in January 2019.

Air conditioners and comfort fans, ENER Lot 10: The review of Ecodesign and energy labelling for air conditioners is ongoing. The final draft study report is expected in the winter of 2017. The study should be finalised in early 2018.

Central Air Conditioning and Heating, ENTR Lot 6/ENER Lot 21:

The harmonised standards providing presumption of conformity with Regulation 2016/2281 have not been published yet. Therefore, the European Commission published transitional measurement methods in the Official Journal ([2017/C229/01](#)) on 17 July 2017. Additionally, the Commission is working on a FAQ document on chillers.

Fans, Lot 11: The impact assessment will be finalised by the end of the year. Next steps are the Regulatory Scrutiny Board approval (first quarter of 2018) and the inter-service consultation (second quarter of 2018). The regulation is foreseen to be adopted at the earliest by the end of 2018.

Motors ENER Lot 11&30: The impact assessment of the revised measure extending the scope of the existing Regulation and setting stricter requirements is almost finalised. It should be submitted, for the third time, to the Regulatory Scrutiny Board by the end of October 2017. An inter-service consultation will take place in the first quarter of 2018. The Regulation is foreseen to be adopted at the earliest by the end of 2018.

Smart appliances, Lot 33: A stakeholder workshop took place on 14 September to discuss the proposed policy option set and give stakeholders the opportunity to express their views on it. The consortium also briefly presented the findings related to the extension of the scope to electric vehicle chargers, and inclusion of four additional countries (Norway, Switzerland, Iceland and Lichtenstein). The presentations shown during the meeting are available [here](#). As a reminder, this preparatory study analyses

the technical, economic, market and societal aspects that are relevant for a broad market introduction of smart appliances.

Transformers, ENTR Lot 2: The [final report](#) on the study “On Ecodesign Requirements For Small, Medium And Large Power Transformers” as well as its [annexes](#) are available. An ecodesign consultation forum will take place on 31 October. More information regarding this meeting is available from the [secretariat](#). As a reminder, this study aims to build upon earlier work in the 2011 Lot 2 study and the 2014 Impact Assessment that were used to inform the design of the regulation. It seeks to complement them with more recent information. Further details are available [here](#).

Professional washing machines, driers and dishwashers, Lot 24: An ecodesign consultation forum meeting on the review of dishwashers will take place on 22 November. Another meeting on the review of washing machines will be organised on 23 November.

Machine tools, ENTR Lot 5: The ecodesign consultation forum meeting on welding and machine tools will take place on 25 October. The agenda and meeting documents are available from the [secretariat](#).

Water pumps, Lots 11, 28 and 29: The ecodesign consultation forum meeting on the review of water pumps should take place at the beginning of next year.

Refrigerated containers: These appeared as a new priority product group for the [Ecodesign Working Plan 2016-2019](#). The preparatory study will begin in the first quarter of 2018.



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ISSUES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Governance of the Energy Union

A new Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union has been proposed by the Commission in the framework of the Clean Energy for all Europeans package. The Regulation gives a management framework for Member States to reach energy savings and CO2 reduction goals stemming from the Paris Climate Agreement and the Clean Energy package. It rationalises and streamlines Member States’ existing reporting obligations.

On 11 September, a joint debate on the draft report of Claude Turmes and Michèle Rivasi (Greens) took place in the European Parliament’s Committee for Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) and Committee for Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI). The report is very lengthy with 199 amendments that strengthen the text to increase investor certainty in clean innovative infrastructure. The report made

a number of improvements to the text, including reference to transmission and distribution energy efficiency potential, as well as a need to increase the energy system flexibility through smart grids. In total 1500 amendments were tabled by ITRE and ENVI members.

During the debate, most MEPs welcomed the need for harmonisation and the importance of the text as an overarching coordinating tool in the Clean Energy package and especially for reaching the Paris Agreement goals to combat climate change (as hurricanes were devastating the Caribbean at this very period). S&D members presented their amendments in favour of reporting the energy poverty situation in each Member State and supporting an energy transition fund to help workers adapt their skills to the new decarbonised economy. However, EPP and ECR members warned of the risk of burdening Member States with too many obligations that would be counterproductive and asked for cost-effective solutions to be borne in mind. French MEP Angelique Delahaye deemed the Commission proposal unrealistic and recommended giving Member States more freedom (e.g. energy mix) and establishing a benchmarking system with indicators to compare their advancement.

The discussion reflected the difference of opinion about the Governance Regulation in Member States, with MEPs relaying their countries' concerns (e.g. interconnections in Spain) and many raising the issue of States' sovereignty in managing their energy targets.

In her response, DG Energy Director Megan Richards welcomed the ambitious ideas in the EP report but expressed a few words of caution about defining too strictly certain aspects of the regulation such as regional cooperation (Mr Turmes wants to define clear geographic regions) and Member States' long-term strategies (2050) to allow for flexibility for the energy market and for Member States.

The vote on the report by ITRE and ENVI is scheduled on 28 November.



Author :

Laure Dulière



DECARBONISATION & CLIMATE CHANGE

Renewable Energy Directive

In the European Parliament (EP), the 1300 amendments (including the first 92 amendments constituting MEP José Blanco-Lopez's draft report) submitted by the Members of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) on the review of the Renewable Energy Sources (RES) directive are available from the [secretariat](#). These amendments were discussed on 4 September and a clear consensus emerged in favour of increasing the ambition of the proposed renewable energy targets. Moreover, many amendments concern the articles on self-consumption and on heating and cooling. On this occasion, Mechthild Wörzsdörfer (European Commission, DG ENER) announced that the EC is updating the impact assessment as it is based on cost assumptions data for renewables from 2014. It will run new scenarios taking into consideration the lower cost of wind and solar energy. Reaching the target of at least 27% will certainly become cheaper and, once the EC has final results, it can look into the implications for the level of the target if both the EP and Council agree to this.

The amendments submitted by the Members of the Environment Committee on the review of the RES directive are also available from the [secretariat](#).

As regards the next steps, the draft report will be adopted in Committee on 28 November and the draft opinion on 11 October 2017.

Discussions on this proposal are also ongoing in the EU Council. The aim is to reach an agreement by the last Energy Council of the year, on 18 December.

As a reminder, the proposal for a revised RES Directive published on 30 November 2016 aims to help meet the goals of the 2030 EU Climate and Energy Framework and in particular the new EU binding target.



Author :

Claire Grossmann

Revision of the Regulation on fluorinated gases (F-gas Regulation)

On 13 July 2017, the European Commission published a [report assessing the quota allocation method in accordance with Regulation \(EU\) No 517/2014](#). The report

concludes that it is “*too early for an in-depth assessment of the functioning of the phase-down mechanism and to thoroughly appreciate all possibly impacts of the chosen quota allocation method*”. However, it appears that “*the phase-down is functioning as it should*.” Consequently, the Commission does not intend to amend the quota allocation method for the time being.

On 4 August 2017, the European Commission published a [report assessing the 2022 requirement to avoid highly global warming Hydrofluorocarbons in some commercial refrigeration systems](#). The report, which assesses the situation with multipacks, concludes that there is “*no need to amend the provision pursuant to point 13 of Annex III of Regulation (EU) No 517/2014*.”

In addition, the European Commission has come forward with a draft mandate to CEN & CENELEC to develop – within 36 months – a technical specification for the use of flammable refrigerants, in particular those classified as A3, in refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump equipment. The deliverable should reflect the possible options to increase flammable refrigerant charges by establishing the use and risk assessment methods. It is also supposed to include installation specifications.



Author :

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ISSUES OF GENERAL INTEREST

Revision of EU Emissions Trading Scheme

On 16 August 2017, the European Commission adopted two proposals to finalise an agreement with Switzerland to allow participants in the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) to use allowances from the Swiss system for compliance, and vice versa.

Following several years of negotiations, the EU and Switzerland agreed on criteria and arrangements for linking the systems. Both proposals will now be discussed by the Council, which will require the consent of the European Parliament in order to conclude the agreement.

Signature of the agreement could take place before the end of 2017. Once technical arrangements for linking the two systems are finalised, the agreement will then be ratified by both sides. The agreement will enter into force at the start of the year following ratification (not expected before 2019).



Author :

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RESEARCH & INNOVATION

ISSUES OF GENERAL INTEREST

SET Plan Update

On 5 October, the [Implementation Plan 2018-2020](#) of the ETIP-SNET (European Technology and Innovation Platform on Smart Networks for Energy Innovation) was launched on the occasion of the European Utility Week in Amsterdam (summary available [here](#)).

This Implementation Plan defines R&I topics to be addressed in the period 2018-2020 on the basis of the five transmission and four distribution clusters contained in the ETIP-SNET Roadmap covering the period 2017-2026. Four R&I areas have been identified, grouping 34 topics:

- High-RES and empowered end-user energy system: governance and market design
- Digitalisation of the energy system
- Integrated grid with improved interfaces between energy system components (gas, heat)
- Improved components of the energy system: electricity networks, generation units and storage.

The ETIP-SNET is the translation of the SET Plan's action 4 on "Increase the resilience, security and smartness of the energy system".



Author :

Pierre Lucas

HORIZON 2020

In October 2017, the Commission is expected to publish its Horizon 2020 Work Programmes for the period 2018 - 2020 based on informal working documents, namely [17 thematic scoping papers](#) and one [overarching document](#) which overall

represent a €30 billion budget. Priorities for four focus areas are described in Annex 1 of the overarching document: a) building a low-carbon, climate-resilient future, b) digitising and transforming European industry and services, c) connecting economic and environmental gains (circular economy) and d) boosting the effectiveness of the EU “Security Union”, including fighting crime, cybercrime and coping with natural disasters.



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PUBLICATIONS & EVENTS

PUBLICATIONS

AUTHOR	DATE	TITLE
European Commission	June 2017	Book – EU climate policy explained
ECOFYS	June 2017	Study - National benchmarks for a more ambitious EU 2030 renewables target
European Commission	July 2017	Report - Results of the sectorial stakeholder engagement on building a data economy
European Commission	July 2017	Study – Securing energy efficiency to secure the energy union
European Commission	July 2017	Final report - The macro-level and sectoral impacts of Energy Efficiency policies
European Parliament	July 2017	Briefing – Framework for energy efficiency labelling
European Parliament	July 2017	Abstracts of workshop - The potential of Electricity Demand Response
Oeko-Institut	July 2017	Study - Design of flexibility portfolios at Member State level to facilitate a cost-efficient integration of high

		shares of renewable electricity
European Economic and Social Committee	July 2017	Study - Impact of digitalisation and the on-demand economy on labour markets and the consequences for employment and industrial relations
European Commission	August 2017	Study - Scientific and technical support for collecting information on and reviewing available tools to track hazardous substances in articles with a view to improve the implementation and enforcement of Article 33 of REACH
European Commission	August 2017	Study - Assessment of Member States' performance regarding the implementation of the extractive waste directive; appraisal of implementation gaps and their root causes; identification of proposals to improve the implementation of the directive
European Commission	August 2017	Abstracts of workshop - Materials resistant to extreme conditions for future energy systems
Joint Research Centre	August 2017	Smart Grid Projects Outlook 2017
European Commission	September 2017	Dual use technology in the EU
European Commission	September 2017	Study – Revision of the EU Green Public Procurement criteria for furniture

European Parliament	September 2017	Study - Towards a circular economy-Waste management in the EU
European Parliament	September 2017	Briefing - EU energy policy: What Think Tanks are thinking
EUROSTAT	September 2017	Guidance Note - The Recording of Energy Performance Contracts in Government Accounts
European Parliament	September 2017	Study - Current and Emerging Trends in Disruptive Technologies: Implications for the Present and Future of EU's Trade Policy
European Parliament	October 2017	Briefing - Introducing a European Services e-card
European Parliament	October 2017	Briefing - Understanding non-tariff barriers in the single market
European Parliament	October 2017	Briefing - Horizon 2020
European Commission	October 2017	The EU Energy pocket book 2017
European Commission	October 2017	Quarterly Report on European Electricity Markets

EVENTS

ORGANISER	DATE	NAME & LOCATION
Bruegel	17 October 2017	Fiscal aspects of the energy transition Brussels, Belgium

Umwelt Germany	Bundesamt,	17 October 2017	Decarbonisation– 100% Renewable Energy and more: Transformation pathways to a greenhouse gas neutral and resource efficient society Berlin, Germany
European Commission and CNMC		19-20 October 2017	Madrid Forum: 30th Meeting of the European Gas Regulatory Forum Madrid, Spain
European Commission		23,24 & 25 October 2017	Horizon 2020 Energy Info Days Brussels, Belgium
Euroheat & Power		24-25 October 2017	International District Cooling & Heating Conference Doha, Qatar
IEPPEC		1 November 2017	International Energy Policy and Programme Evaluation Conference - 2017 Bangkok, Thailand
European Commission		6-10 November 2017	Raw Materials Week Brussels, Belgium
European Commission and Parliament		7 November 2017	Financing Clean Energy for all Europeans Brussels, Belgium
European Commission		8-9 November 2017	GROW your REGION: Boosting smart interregional collaboration through clusters Valencia, Spain
REHVA		13-14 November 2017	REHVA Brussels Summit Brussels, Belgium

CALLS/ CONSULTATIONS

COMMISSION DG	CONSULTATION	CALLS
GROW	LINK	LINK
ENVIRONMENT	LINK	LINK
ENERGY	LINK	LINK
TRADE	LINK	LINK
RESEARCH	LINK	LINK

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