

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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INTERNAL MARKET

Pressure Equipment Directive (PED)

The interpretation of PED assemblies under Guideline CEN 13 is still pending and remains one of the most debated issues within the PED community. Discussions continue to be sensitive, with AdCo maintaining its strict legal interpretation while industry advocates for a more proportionate approach, through a revised guideline and dedicated clarification on the integration of pressure equipment into machinery.

In July 2026, the European Commission launched a consultation within the Working Group Pressure on a draft amendment to the PED standardisation request. The proposal would expand the ongoing standardisation programme by adding new standards and revising existing ones to reflect technological developments and evolving market needs. Emphasis is placed on hydrogen-related applications, including pressure vessels, piping systems, accumulators and industrial valves, alongside updates covering cryogenic equipment, boilers, welding procedures and pressure accessories.

The draft amendment would also extend deadlines for many ongoing standardisation projects, with many deliverables now expected by the end of 2029.

The Working Group Pressure meeting originally scheduled for 12 October 2026 – now postponed to 14 January 2027 - will therefore be relevant not only for discussions on CEN 13, but also for the future direction of PED-related standardisation activities.



Author :

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European Product Act

The European Commission is expected to publish its proposal for the European Product Act (EPA) on 30 September 2026.

One of the main objectives is to create a common framework for the Digital Product Passport (DPP) across EU product legislation and avoid the fragmentation that is emerging as different sectors introduce their own passport requirements.

The DPP will act as a digital record for products, accessible through a QR code or similar technology, containing key compliance information such as the manufacturer, responsible economic operator and declaration of conformity. The Commission sees it as a tool to support market surveillance, improve traceability and facilitate compliance checks.

Recent discussions with stakeholders have highlighted broad support for the concept, provided that the passport remains focused on essential compliance information and does not become a repository for sensitive business data or extensive technical documentation. Industry representatives have also stressed the need for interoperability with existing systems and sufficient transition periods, particularly for SMEs that will need to adapt their internal processes and IT infrastructure.

The EPA proposal is expected to play a central role in the EU's wider digitalisation agenda for product compliance, laying the groundwork for the gradual rollout of DPP requirements across different product sectors in the coming years. Batteries will be among the first products subject to mandatory DPP requirements from February 2027, with additional sectors expected to follow.



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Issues of General Interest

Digital Policy

2030 Digital Compass

In June, the European Commission published its [State of the Digital Decade 2026 report](#), assessing progress towards the EU's 2030 digital targets. While the report acknowledges advances in connectivity, digital infrastructure and business digitalisation, it warns that the EU is not yet on track in several critical areas,

including digital skills, cybersecurity, advanced technologies and computing capacity.

A key concern highlighted by the Commission is the risk of an investment gap as funding from the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) is gradually phased out. To address this, Member States are invited to update their Digital Decade national roadmaps by December 2026, introducing concrete measures and reforms and aligning them with future EU funding instruments. The Commission also calls for stronger coordination at EU level to accelerate implementation.

The report will help shape future EU digital policy priorities and investment decisions, including under the next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) and the proposed EU Competitiveness Fund. Therefore, its findings are particularly relevant for industries investing in digitalisation, cybersecurity, AI and data infrastructure.

Cybersecurity and AI Action Plan

On 7 July 2026, the European Commission presented its [Action Plan on Cybersecurity and Artificial Intelligence](#), aimed at helping Member States, businesses and public authorities harness the benefits of AI while addressing emerging cybersecurity risks. The Plan focuses on three priorities: promoting the safe and responsible use of advanced AI, strengthening EU cybersecurity and resilience, and scaling up Europe's AI capabilities for cybersecurity.

The roadmap foresees a number of initiatives from autumn 2026 onwards, including guidance on AI-powered cyber threats, a European Blueprint for secure access to advanced AI models, and a testing platform for AI cybersecurity applications in critical sectors.

During a [plenary debate on 8 July](#), Executive Vice-President Henna Virkkunen stressed that frontier AI can both strengthen cyber defences and increase the sophistication of cyber threats. She announced that seven of the Plan's nine flagship actions are expected to begin implementation in autumn 2026 and called for swift progress on the revision of the Cybersecurity Act and the Digital Omnibus.



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Cyber Resilience Act

Following the public consultation launched earlier this year on the draft CRA Guidance, the European Commission is continuing to revise the text through targeted consultations with the [Cyber Resilience Act \(CRA\) Expert Group](#).

At its fifth meeting in June 2026, the Expert Group reviewed progress on the implementation of the Regulation and the Commission confirmed that the revised CRA Guidance is expected to be published in September 2026. Several industry requests have been reflected in the latest draft texts, including clarifications on spare parts and life cycle considerations for industrial machinery.

Work is also advancing on dedicated guidance clarifying the interplay between the CRA, the AI Act and DORA, with adoption currently envisaged by the end of 2026. The Commission also noted progress on standardisation and confirmed plans for a second standardisation request.

During the same meeting, ENISA presented several initiatives to support manufacturers and SMEs, including technical advisories, a Secure-by-Design Playbook, work on Software Bills of Materials (SBOMs), and the forthcoming CRA Single Reporting Platform, which remains on track to go live on 11 September 2026. The meeting also covered international cooperation through the Global Cybersecurity Labelling Initiative, aimed at improving interoperability of cybersecurity requirements and reducing barriers to trade.



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Machinery Directive

The European Commission intends to continue publishing the Guide to the application of the Machinery Regulation in stages as sections are completed. Guidance on seating and restraint systems, contact with live overhead powerlines and vibration are expected to be among the first sections finalised and published.

Progress across the subgroups remains fragmented. Subgroup 1 is advancing work on substantial modifications, lifting accessories and partly completed machinery, with ongoing discussions on the testing requirements for lifting accessories. Subgroup 2 continues to address AI-related safety functions and the interaction between the Machinery Regulation and the AI Act. The Commission has reiterated that the Guide should clarify the legislation rather than introduce new requirements beyond the legal text.

Within Subgroup 3, after the finalisation of work on contact with live overhead powerlines, discussions are expected to move towards autonomous mobile machinery. Subgroup 4 continues to develop guidance on cybersecurity requirements EHSRs 1.1.9 and 1.2.1(f). Industry is now focusing on providing support on the implementation with standards development, guidance material and workshops.

Work in Subgroup 5 on digital instructions and information has resumed following Member State feedback, with further discussions focusing on documentation and essential safety information.

On standardisation, at this stage all harmonised standards that have undergone the gap-analysis exercise are expected to be cited by the Commission in Q4 2026, although some citations may be accompanied by restrictions depending on the outcome of the assessments. Furthermore, the results of the second batch are expected by the end of July 2026.



Author :

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MARKET ACCESS

Issues of General Interest

EU Steel Regulation

The new EU Steel Regulation entered into application on 1 July 2026. The Regulation aims to address the negative effects of global steel overcapacity on the EU market and replace the previous steel safeguard regime. Under the new framework, free-of-duty import quotas are set at 18.3 million tonnes, while imports exceeding those quotas will be subject to a 50% duty.

The Regulation also introduces a “melt and pour” requirement intended to improve transparency regarding the origin of steel products imported into the EU. The Implementing Act on “melt and pour” traceability requirements will specify the documentary evidence importers of steel products into the EU must provide to prove where the steel was originally melted and poured.

The European Commission launched a [four-week targeted consultation](#) on the implementation of the “melt and pour” traceability requirements introduced under the EU Steel Regulation, seeking feedback on the type of documentary evidence importers should provide to demonstrate the country where steel was originally melted and poured. The consultation closed on 2 July 2026 and will inform an implementing act expected to be adopted by 31 August 2026, with entry into force scheduled for 1 October 2026.



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Import monitoring mechanism

On 15 July 2026, the European Commission announced changes to its import monitoring toolbox through the reconfiguration of its "[import barometer](#)". The upgraded mechanism is intended to improve understanding of sustained increases in imports affecting the EU internal market and their impact on European industry. The revised methodology focuses on longer-term import trends linked to industrial overcapacity rather than short-term trade diversion.

According to the Commission, the [enhanced monitoring system](#) will support efforts to identify sectors experiencing harm from sustained import increases and inform potential trade defence action where necessary. The import barometer will now be updated quarterly and will continue to rely on Eurostat data, complemented by information provided by industry stakeholders.

Free Trade Agreements – overview

Updates are highlighted in **yellow**

COUNTRY (REGION)	AGREEMENT	STATUS
Australia	Security and Defence Partnership and Trade agreement	Negotiations for an FTA started in July 2018 and ended on 24 March 2026. The negotiated draft text will go through the internal procedure before the EC puts forward its proposal to the Council for the signature and conclusion of the agreement.
Azerbaijan	Partnership and Cooperation Agreement	In force since 1999, negotiations on modernisation began in 2017, on hold since 2019

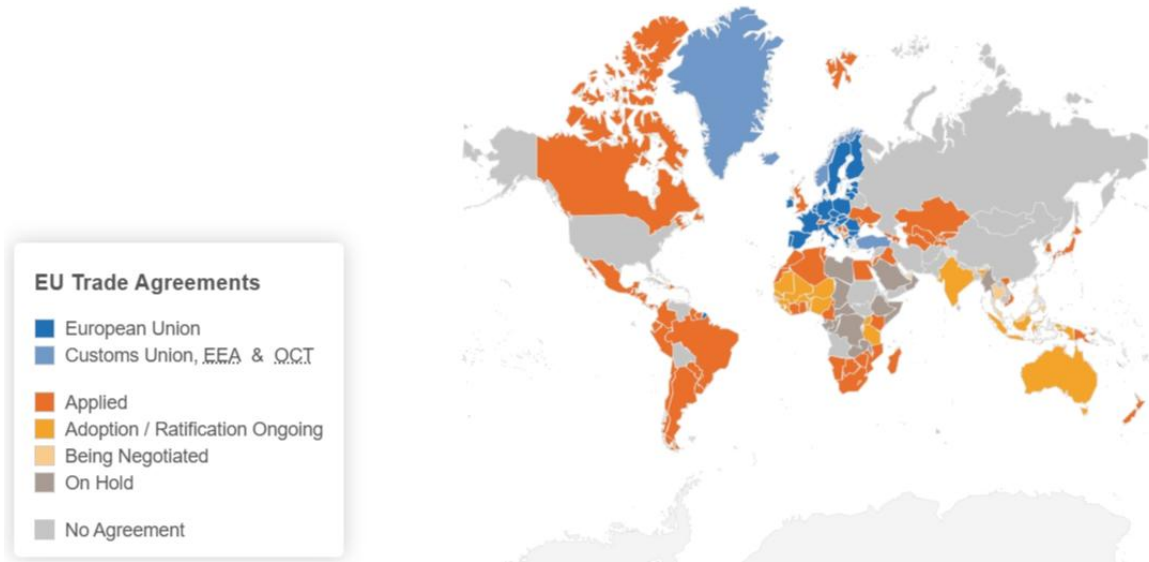
Canada	Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) ; EU-Canada Digital Trade Agreement (DTA)	CETA: Provisionally applied since 2017 DTA: negotiations launched on 6 March 2026
Chile	Interim Trade Agreement	In force since 2025. Joint Statement following the EU-Chile Trade Council - Trade and Economic Security
Colombia (with Ecuador and Peru)	Trade Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2013
Egypt	Association Agreement	In force since 2004
Georgia	Association Agreement	In force since 2016
India	FTA	EU-India FTA
Indonesia	Trade agreement based on ASEAN	On 29 June 2026 proposals on the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) and the Investment Protection Agreement (IPA)
Japan	Global agreement	In force since 2019

Kazakhstan	Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (EPCA)	Provisionally applied since 2016; in force since 2020. Negotiations on adding a protocol to the EPCA regarding Geographical Indications (GIs) for agricultural products and foodstuffs, wines and spirits are ongoing.
East African Community (EAC)	Economic Partnership Agreement	In force (with Kenya only)
Eastern and southern Africa - ESA	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2012, negotiations on modernisation began in 2019 On 10 June, negotiations on an enhanced Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) was concluded.
Malaysia	Based on ASEAN	Relaunch of negotiations: Statement by President von der Leyen EU-Malaysia FTA
Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay (EU-Mercosur)	Partnership Agreement (EMPA) and an Interim Trade Agreement (ITA)	Agreements signed on 17 January 2026. Referred to Court of Justice of the EU. Meanwhile, the Interim Trade Agreement has applied provisionally since 1 May 2026.

Mexico	Global Agreement	In force since 2000, negotiations on modernisation began in 2016. On 22 May 2026, the Modernised Global Agreement (MGA) and interim Trade Agreement (ITA) were signed.
Moldova	Association Agreement	In force since 2016; Amended in 2023
New Zealand	Free Trade Agreement	In force since 2024
Central America	Association Agreement with a strong trade component	Provisionally applied since 2013
Western Balkans	Stabilisation and Association Agreement	In force since 2004
Peru (with Colombia and Ecuador)	Trade Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2013
Singapore	Free Trade Agreement	EU-Singapore Digital Trade Agreement entered into force on 1 February 2026
Syria	EU-Syria Cooperation Agreement	On 20 April 2026 the European Commission proposed the full

		resumption of the EU-Syria Cooperation Agreement
South Africa	Economic Partnership Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2016
South Korea	Free Trade Agreement Digital Trade Agreement (DTA)	In force since 2015. On 17 April 2026 took place the 1 st Strategic Dialogue on Trade, Supply Chains and Technology.
Thailand	Trade agreement, based on ASEAN	The 7 th round of negotiations took place on 29 September 2025
Tunisia	Association Agreement	In force since 1998, negotiations on modernisation began in 2015, on hold since 2019
Türkiye	Customs union	In force since 1995
Ukraine	Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement Association Agreement	Provisionally applied since 2016. Consultations under art.29 concluded in June 2025. To be adopted by the Trade Committee by end of October 2025.
United Kingdom	Trade and Cooperation Agreement	In force since 2021

Vietnam	Free Trade Agreement	In force since 2020
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ENVIRONMENT

Issues of General Interest

Directive on Empowering Consumers for the Green Transition

On 28 May, the Commission [launched](#) infringement procedures against 20 EU Member States for failing to fully transpose the Directive on Empowering Consumers for the Green Transition (ECGT) into their national law before the required deadline of 27 March 2026. The directive is designed to enhance the transparency and credibility of green claims and sustainability labels, tackle greenwashing and planned obsolescence, and ensure that consumers receive clearer information on product durability, repairability, and guarantee rights. The affected countries received letters of formal notice and have two months to respond and complete the transposition process; else the Commission proceeds with a reasoned opinion.

To ease transposition, on 18 May, the Commission [issued](#) a Questions & Answers document to clarify the implementation and interpretation of the ECGT.

The Q&A clarifies aspects concerning the conditions for the use of sustainability labels and specific claims (such as “green”, “eco-friendly”, “climate friendly”), the new obligations relating to durability and reparability information, and the treatment of existing stock.

The new rules will apply from 27 September 2026 following national transposition.



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Green Public Procurement

In May, the Committee of the Regions [published](#) its formal opinion on the evaluation of the Public Procurement Directives, ahead of the Commission's forthcoming legislative revision. It welcomed the review as an opportunity to modernise the framework and highlighted the importance of public procurement, which accounts for around 14% of EU GDP and is predominantly managed by local and regional authorities.

The opinion calls for a simplification of procurement procedures, reduced administrative burdens for contracting authorities and measures to improve SME participation and cross-border competition. The Committee of the Regions also stressed that local and regional authorities should be closely involved throughout the development and implementation of the revised procurement framework, given their central role in delivering public investment and services.

The Commission's [revision of EU public procurement rules](#), originally expected in Q2 2026, was postponed to **9 September 2026**.



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Nina Panic



ENERGY

Renewable Energy Directive

Feedback on rating scheme for data centres in Europe

As part of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) and its efforts to improve the energy efficiency and sustainability of data centres across Europe, the European Commission invited stakeholders to provide [feedback](#) in March and April on a proposed EU sustainability rating scheme for data centres. The scheme, developed under Article 33(3) of the Directive, aims to establish a common framework for assessing the sustainability performance of data centres while also simplifying the reporting requirements introduced by Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/1364. The feedback period has now closed, and the contributions submitted by stakeholders are available to view [here](#).

Commission updates the list of cross-border renewable energy projects

The European Commission) adopted a [Delegated Regulation](#) updating the list of selected cross-border renewable energy projects under the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF). The update follows the fifth call for proposals and is required to keep the list of eligible projects current, ensuring that new projects meeting the selection criteria can apply for CEF funding. The revised list adds three new cross-border renewable energy projects, covering technologies including geothermal energy, onshore wind and solar photovoltaics. The selected projects are intended to support the EU's decarbonisation objectives, strengthen the internal energy market, and improve security of energy supply through cooperation between Member States and, where relevant, third countries.



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Energy Efficiency

Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)

Feedback on rating scheme for data centres in Europe

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Issues of General Interest

Energy Infrastructure

Grids (European Grids Package)

Feedback opened on the revision of the Network Code on Requirements for Grid Connection of Generators

The European Commission opened a feedback period on a draft revision of the Network Code on Requirements for Grid Connection of Generators (RfG), which lays down the technical requirements for connecting electricity generation facilities to the grid. The existing rules have been in force since 2015 and are being updated to reflect the evolving electricity system and support the integration of growing shares of renewable energy, battery storage and e-mobility, while maintaining the safety

and efficient operation of the EU power grid. Stakeholders can submit feedback on the draft Delegated Regulation until **25 August 2026**, after which the Commission plans to adopt the revised Network Code in Q4 2026. The consultation is available [here](#).

Ongoing progress on the European Grid package: TEN-E Regulation

The revision of the Trans-European Network for Energy (TEN-E) Regulation continues to advance in both the European Parliament and the Council. The proposal, presented by the European Commission in December 2025 as part of the European Grids Package, aims to improve cross-border energy infrastructure planning, accelerate project implementation, and strengthen the resilience of the EU's energy network.

In April, ITRE rapporteur Tsvetelina Penkova published her draft report, broadly supporting the proposal while calling for more transparent planning and a stronger focus on affordability. The ENVI Committee has also discussed its draft opinion, which emphasises technological neutrality, energy security and the role of Member States in determining their energy mix.

On 26 June, the Council adopted its general approach, introducing amendments on congestion income, infrastructure planning and energy security while giving Member States a stronger role in developing planning scenarios. The ITRE Committee is expected to adopt its negotiating position in September 2026, paving the way for interinstitutional negotiations with the Council. The Irish Presidency has indicated its ambition to reach a political agreement before the end of its term.

Ongoing progress on the European Grid package: permitting

The proposal to accelerate the permit-granting procedure for energy infrastructure projects continues to advance through the ordinary legislative procedure. Presented by the European Commission as part of the European Grids Package, it aims to streamline permitting for renewable energy projects, electricity and hydrogen infrastructure, storage facilities and recharging stations by introducing faster, more harmonised procedures across the EU.

The Council's general approach, adopted in June, gives Member States greater flexibility in implementing digital permitting systems and tacit approval mechanisms. On 2 July, the European Parliament adopted its negotiating position, supporting mandatory digital permitting portals, shorter authorisation timelines and greater transparency, while strengthening safeguards for environmental protection and public participation. Trilogue negotiations are expected to begin shortly, with the Irish Presidency aiming to reach a political agreement before the end of 2026.

Electrification Action Plan

Commission launches Electrification Action Plan

The European Commission has presented its [Electrification Action Plan](#), aimed at accelerating the electrification of Europe's energy system and supporting the transition towards a more competitive, secure and decarbonised economy. The Action Plan sets out measures to address barriers to electrification, including high electricity costs, infrastructure needs and the availability of clean technologies. It also introduces an impact assessment on the indicative target of 46% electrification by 2040, which the Commission intends to include in the upcoming post-2030 Energy Union package expected in Q4 2026.

The Action Plan includes measures across several areas. These include reducing electricity costs by addressing energy taxation and fossil fuel subsidies, supporting the deployment of clean energy through improved renewable energy auction frameworks and long-term electricity contracts, and strengthening electricity networks through updated network rules. The Commission also outlines actions to accelerate the uptake of electrification technologies, including heat pumps, batteries, electric vehicles and smart meters, as well as measures to support industrial electrification, heating and cooling, waste heat recovery, skills development and innovation.

The Commission will implement the Action Plan through a series of upcoming initiatives and legislative measures. In 2026, it plans to propose a new Network Code and revise existing Network Codes on generator and demand connections, launch a second industrial heat auction under the Innovation Fund, and update the Hydrogen Strategy. Further measures include the publication of a Heating and Cooling Action Plan, the establishment of an Electrification Action Plan Alliance and a Geothermal Stakeholder Partnership, as well as guidance on renewable energy auction criteria and a review of the Clean Vehicles Directive by the end of 2027.



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DECARBONISATION & CLIMATE CHANGE

Issues of General Interest

Sustainable finance

In July, the European Commission [adopted](#) revised European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) as part of its Omnibus simplification agenda, aiming to reduce administrative burdens while maintaining high-quality sustainability disclosures. The revised standards cover environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues and will apply to companies remaining within the scope of the revised Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD).

The revised ESRS substantially streamline reporting requirements, reducing **mandatory disclosure datapoints by more than 60%** and the **overall number of datapoints by more than 70%**. The Commission estimates that the changes will lower sustainability reporting costs by **over 30% per company**.

Alongside the revised standards, the Commission adopted a **voluntary reporting standard** for companies outside the scope of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). The framework is intended to provide a proportionate basis for responding to sustainability information requests from customers, investors and financial institutions. It also introduces a **value chain cap**, preventing companies subject to the CSRD from requesting more information from smaller suppliers than required under the voluntary standard.

The delegated acts establishing the revised ESRS and the voluntary standard have now been transmitted to the European Parliament and Council for scrutiny before entering into force.



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Emission Trading System (ETS) Directive

In June, a new [implementing act](#) setting revised benchmark values for the free allocation of emission allowances for the 2026–2030 period was published in the Official Journal. The annex sets out benchmark values for energy-intensive goods, as well as heat and fuel benchmarks. The implementing act has now entered into force.

Increased deployment of ETS revenues through the Innovation Fund

The Commission has also accelerated the use of ETS revenues to support industrial decarbonisation and clean technology deployment through the Innovation Fund. On 26 May 2026, it [announced](#) the selection of **65 industrial decarbonisation projects across 10 EEA countries**, awarding approximately **€400 million** under the pilot Clean Heat Auction.

The projects, which focus on technologies such as electrified process heat, heat pumps and renewable thermal solutions, are expected to prevent more than **6.6 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions** over the coming decade. Shortly afterwards, on 9 June 2026, the Commission [launched](#) the **Battery Booster Facility**, a new instrument that will mobilise up to **€1.5 billion of ETS revenues** to support the scale-up of European battery manufacturing.

The facility will provide **interest-free loans rather than grants**, signalling a greater focus on leveraging public funding to crowd in private investment and strengthen Europe's industrial competitiveness in strategic clean technology value chains. These initiatives illustrate an increasing emphasis on recycling ETS revenues back into industrial transformation, decarbonisation and strategic technology deployment



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PUBLICATIONS & EVENTS

PUBLICATIONS

Author	Date	Title
The European Parliamentary Research Service	15 July 2026	PFAS: tackling forever pollution
The European Parliamentary Research Service	13 July 2026	US critical minerals policy and its implications for the EU strategic autonomy
Joint Research Centre	13 July 2026	JRC study on harmonised rules for the calculation and verification of recycled content in batteries
CIRCPACK by Veolia	15 June 2026	EPR system performance in the European Union
European Environment Agency	1 July 2026	Most EU Member States on track to meet key air pollutant emission reduction commitments
European Commission JRC	9 July 2026	The distributional impact of the energy price shock following

EVENTS

Date & time	Event	Location
7-10 September	International Product Safety Week (IPSW) 2026	Brussels, Belgium
16-17 September	European Manufacturing Conference 2026	Brussels, Belgium
29 September 2026, 09:00 – 17:00	A joint event by the Research Fund for Coal & Steel (RFCS) and the Initiative for Coal Regions in Transition	Bochum, Germany
08 October 2026, h 9:00am - 4:00pm (Europe/Brussels)	9th E.DSO – EE-ISAC – ENCS – ENISA Cybersecurity Energy Forum	Brussels

EDITORIAL TEAM



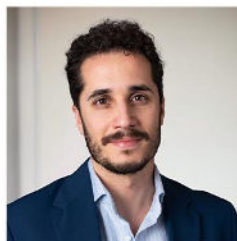
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