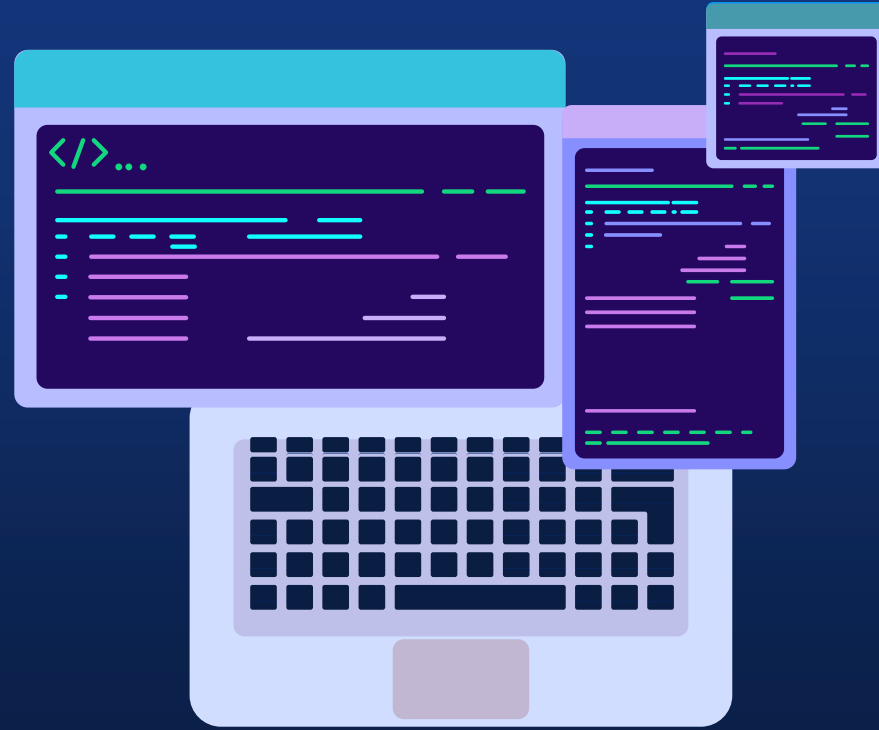




Mapping policy developments in the EU: strategies, tools and resources



Rapidly expanding users base

Reference point for influential media outlets, including:

euro
news.

EURACTIV

POLITICO

REUTERS

agence europe

Le Monde

DW

TIMES MALTA

EL MUNDO

la Repubblica

Institutions & socio-economic stakeholders
across sectors, including:



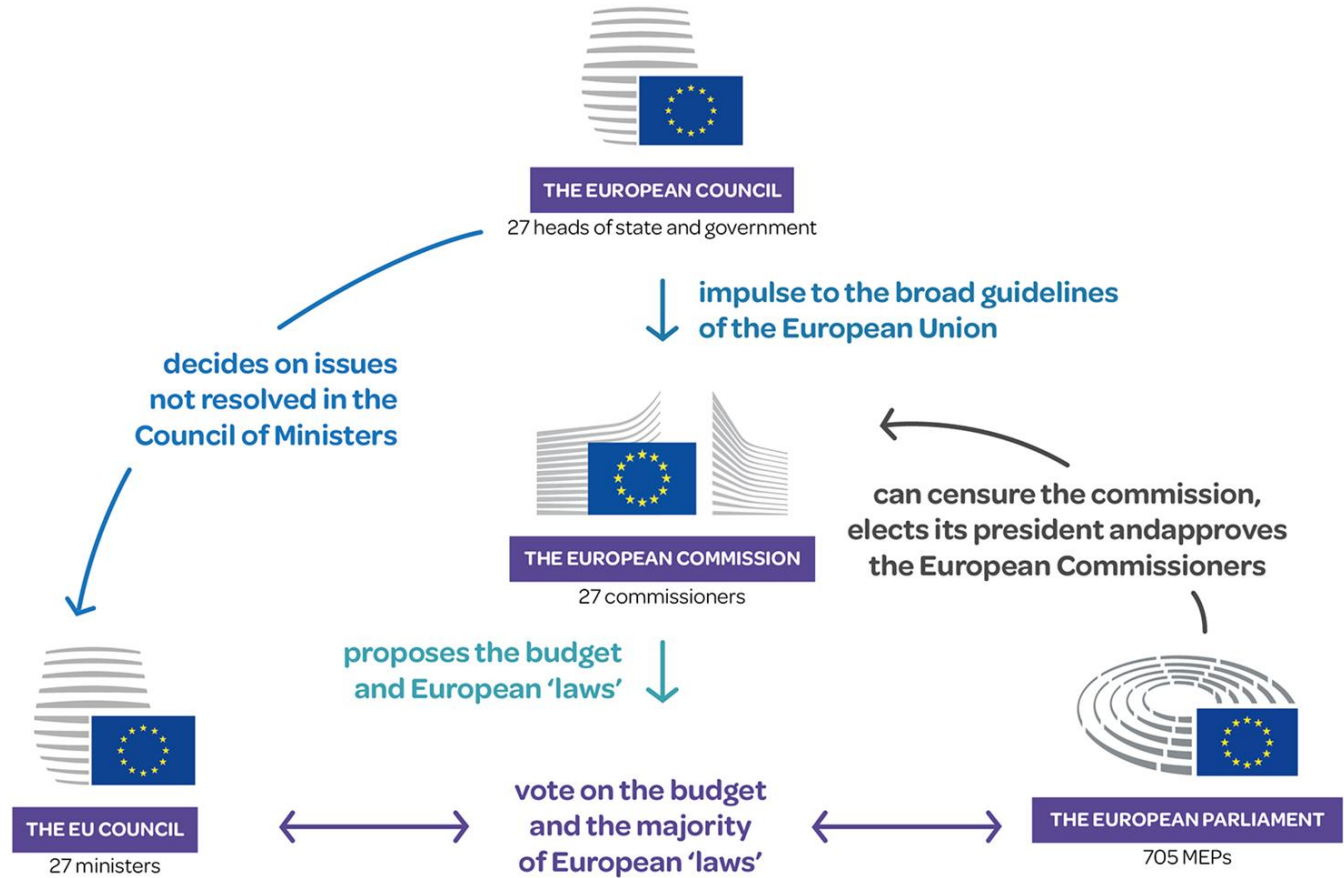
- Public Affairs Communities



- Academia & Civil Society



EU institutions and leadership



Overall regulatory focus



- Big policy sectors the EU legislates on:
 - Energy
 - Transport
 - Environment
 - Agriculture
 - Industry
 - Digital
 - Pharma
 - Trade etc.
- Compared to previous term, recalibration of priorities => from climate to simplification and industrial competitiveness





- Commission proposals rarely remain unchanged => important to assess the level of support in the EP and Council

...how? Through our analysis of amendments, statements, votes



EU trade agenda



Who has power on trade agreements?

European Commission

- Negotiates trade agreements on behalf of the EU, based on a mandate from the Council.
- Proposes trade agreements to the Council and EP.
- Implements and enforces EU trade policy, including launching trade defence investigations (anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, safeguard measures).





Who has power on trade agreements?

Council of the EU (Member States' governments) → Grants the mandate, sets negotiation guidelines, and adopts the Commission's proposal.

→ Can refuse to adopt the agreement, or can send the Commission back to renegotiate specific points.

European Parliament → Approves or rejects the agreement in full, without the power to amend it.





Trade agreement with Mercosur

Trade agreements with Mercosur and Mexico are gaining momentum amid push to diversify supply chains from China and backlash over trade deal with US.

Latest developments: Commission submitted the proposals for the two deals on the 3rd of September.

Council: majority in favour of the deal. Poland and France softened their position on Mercosur after Commission's concessions on agricultural imports.





Trade agreement with Mercosur

EP remains split. In the early-September plenary, 366 MEPs voted to defend the Mercosur agreement from criticism by nationalist groups and:

- => sufficient MEPs remain concerned as to still block it;

- => vote for the ratification of Mercosur is likely to be more tight (e.g. not all Greens will support it).

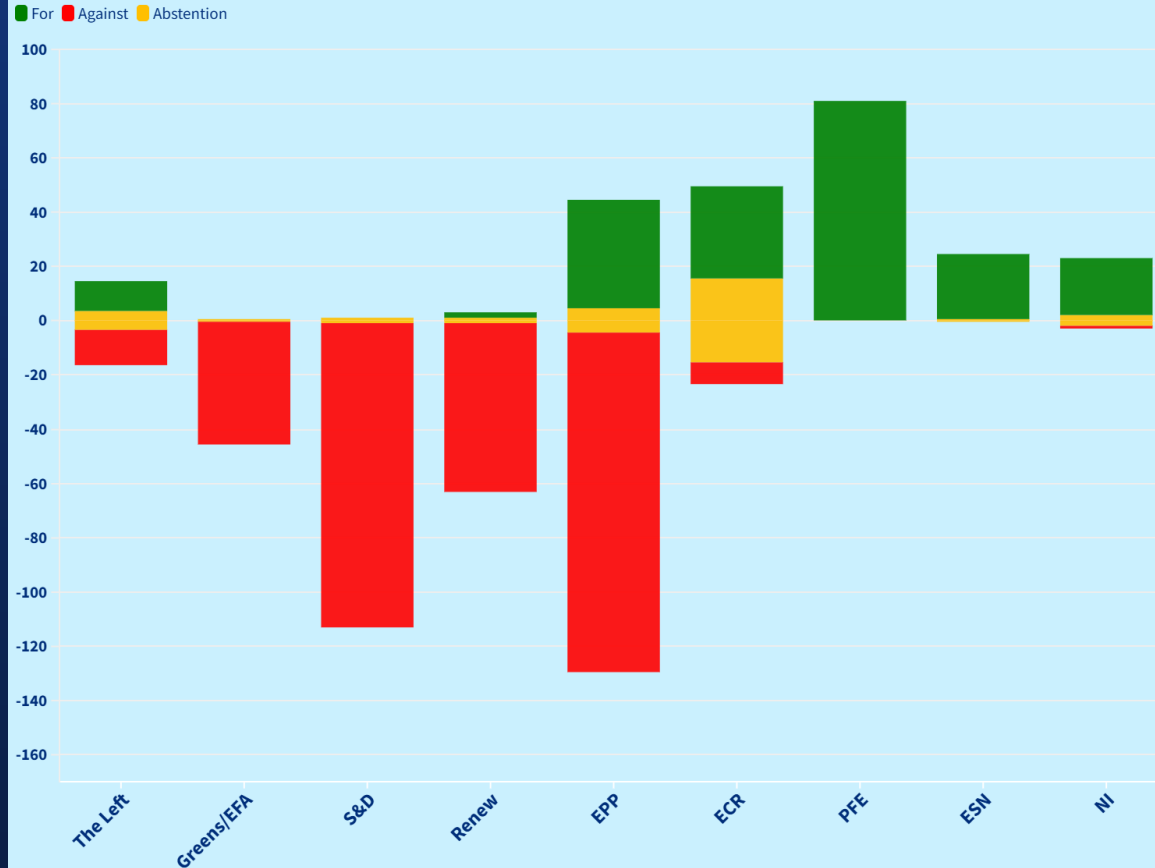
Possible timeline: Commission hopes to complete the approval process by the end of the year...

but rumours from EP: vote will likely happen in early 2026.



PfE amendment: EU-Mercosur agreement should be blocked over threats to the competitiveness and sustainability of EU agriculture, unfair competition, and lack of safeguards

Amendment 8: Future of agriculture (10.09.2025)

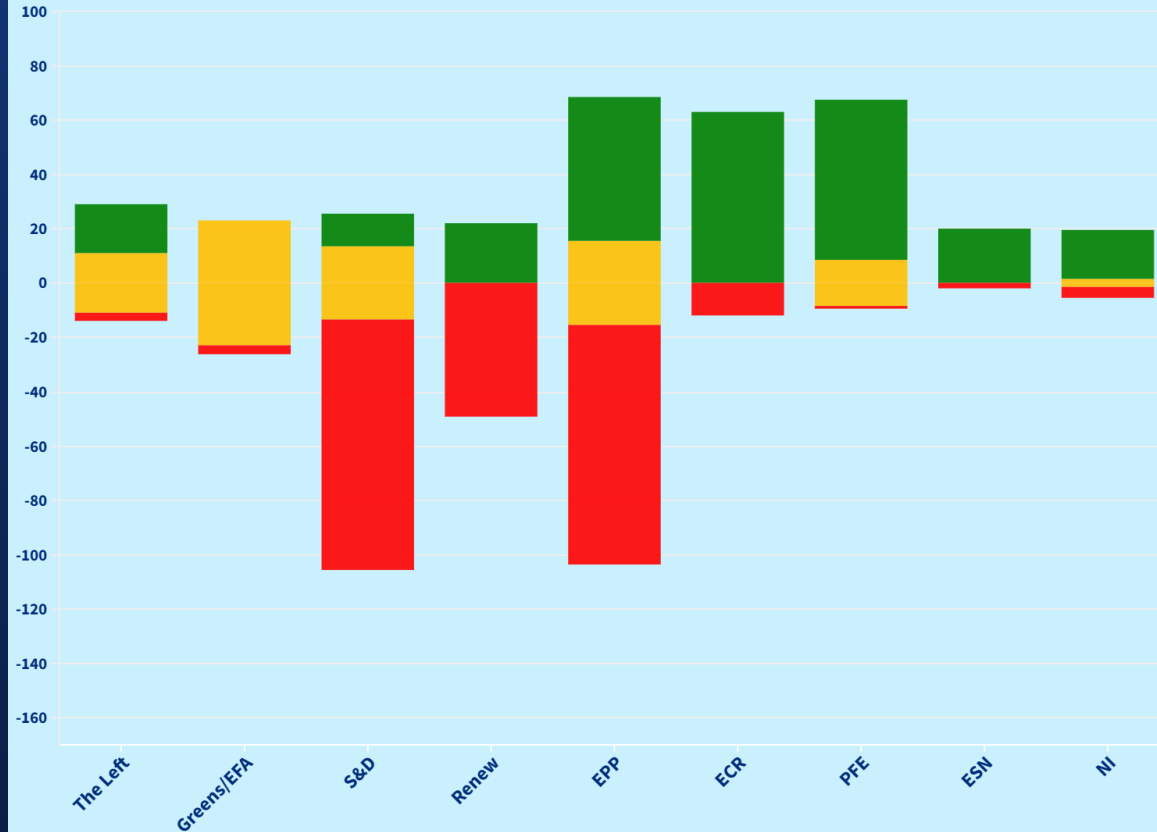


Overall outcome of the vote: proposal rejected (213 in favor, 366 against, 57 abstained)

ECR amendment: Criticises the Mercosur agreement over risks to EU sustainability, safety, and agri-food competitiveness, urging the EP to assess sustainability and reciprocity

Amendment 1: Common foreign and security policy (02.04.2025)

■ For ■ Against ■ Abstention



Overall outcome of the vote: proposal approved (265 in favor, 254 against, 146 abstained)





Digital policy

Council and EP: majority supports strong oversight of online content...

but will become more polarised if Trump keeps conditioning further trade negotiations on EU simplifying digital rules, especially the Digital Services Act and the Digital Markets Act.

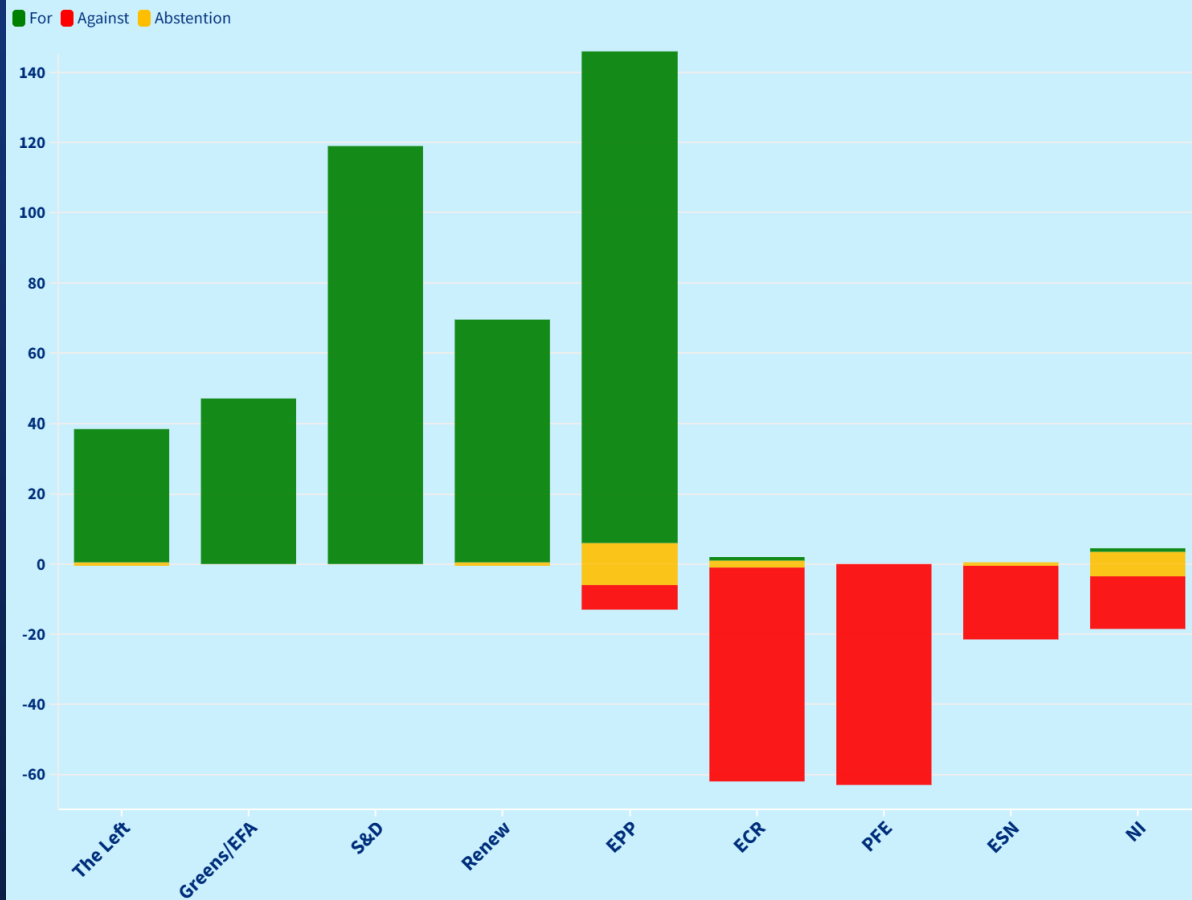
Possible timeline: Commission to propose

- 1) the European Democracy Shield by the end of September (likely to be delayed due to tension over the definition of "foreign interference");
- 1) and the Digital Omnibus and Digital Networks Act in Q4 2025.



Calls for enforcing the Digital Services Act in response to Meta and X relaxing their content moderation rules

Paragraph 10/6: Russia's disinformation and historical falsification to justify its war of aggression against Ukraine



Overall outcome of the vote: proposal approved (415 in favour, 167 against, 24 abstained)

Climate & sustainability



Von der Leyen backs the Green Deal, climate targets for 2040...but:

Commission also committed to review US concerns regarding the EU deforestation regulation, due diligence and reporting directives, and CBAM as part of their trade deal.




Climate & sustainability



1) Deforestation

Latest developments: Council and EP adopted postponement to the Deforestation regulation's implementation timeline...

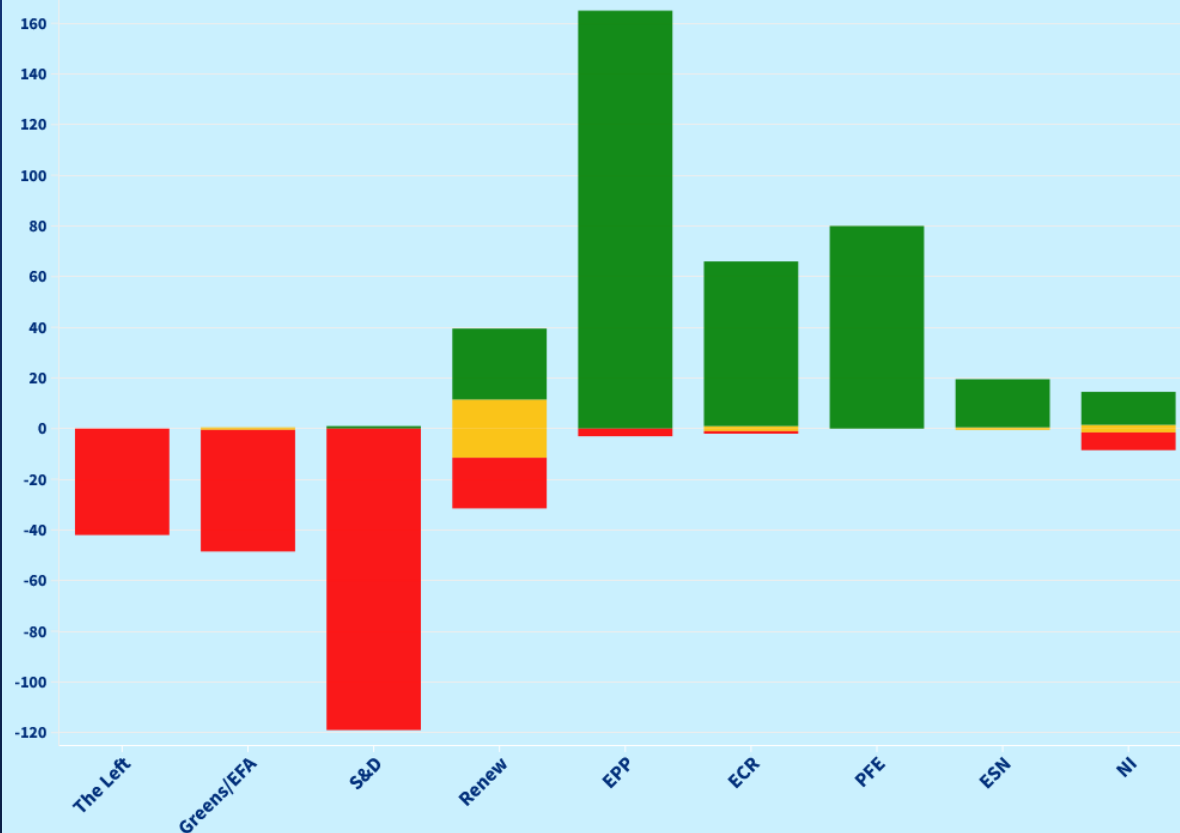
but there is growing pressure from Member States (e.g. Italy, Austria, Bulgaria, Romania, etc.) to include a deeper revision in the upcoming Omnibus on environmental legislation.



Vote on Commission proposal on the Deforestation Regulation: provisions relating to the date of application

vote Commission proposal: Deforestation Regulation: provisions relating to the date of application (14 Nov 2024)

■ For ■ Against ■ Abstention



Overall outcome of the vote: proposal approved (371 in favor, 240 against, 30 abstained)

Climate & sustainability



2) Chemicals

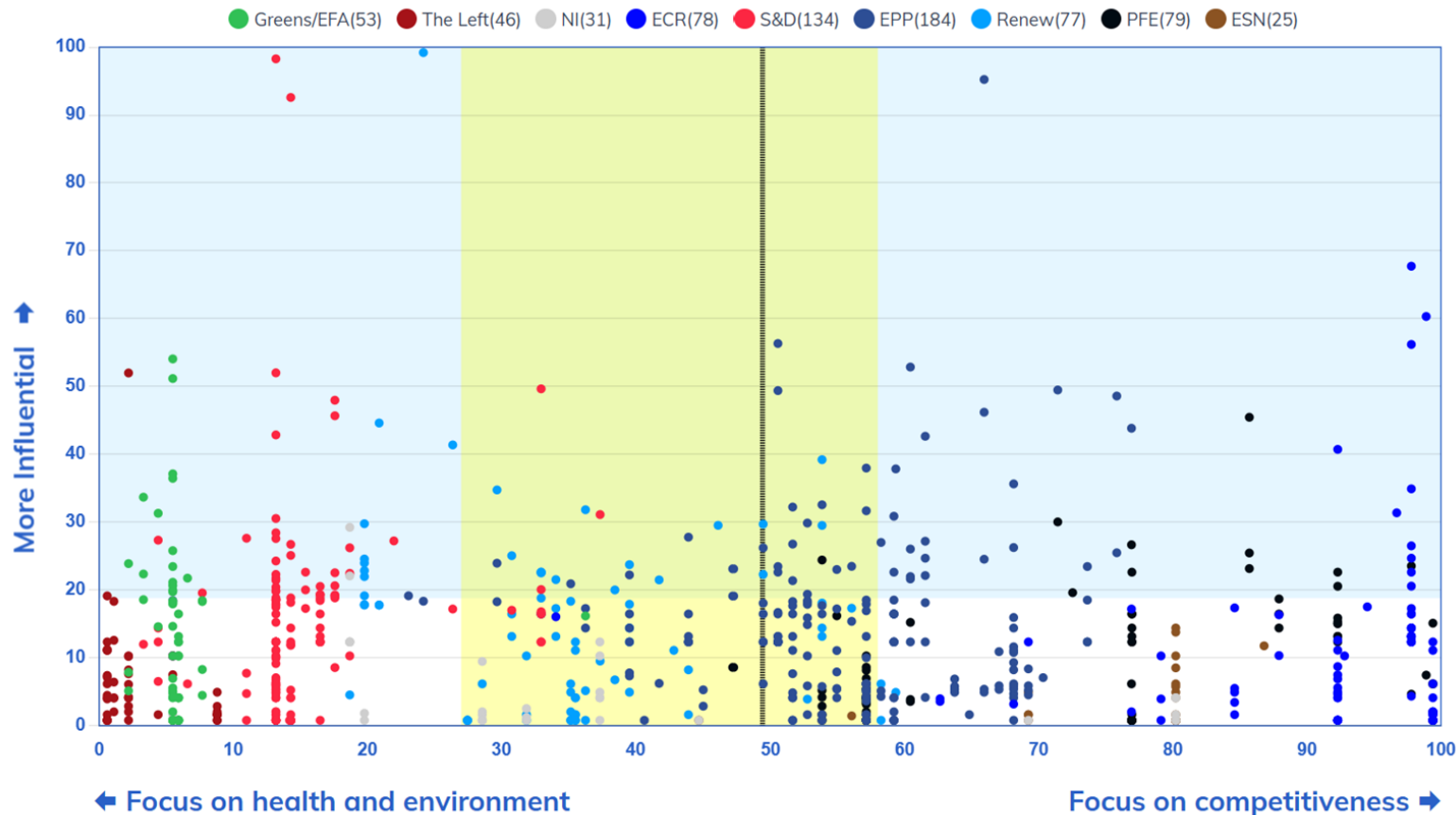
European Parliament: divided on health & environment vs competitiveness approach.

Council: also split on the issue. Nordics support restrictions on chemicals vs Eastern countries oppose due to increased costs for their industries.

Possible timeline: Commission to propose revision of the REACH regulation in Q4 2025.

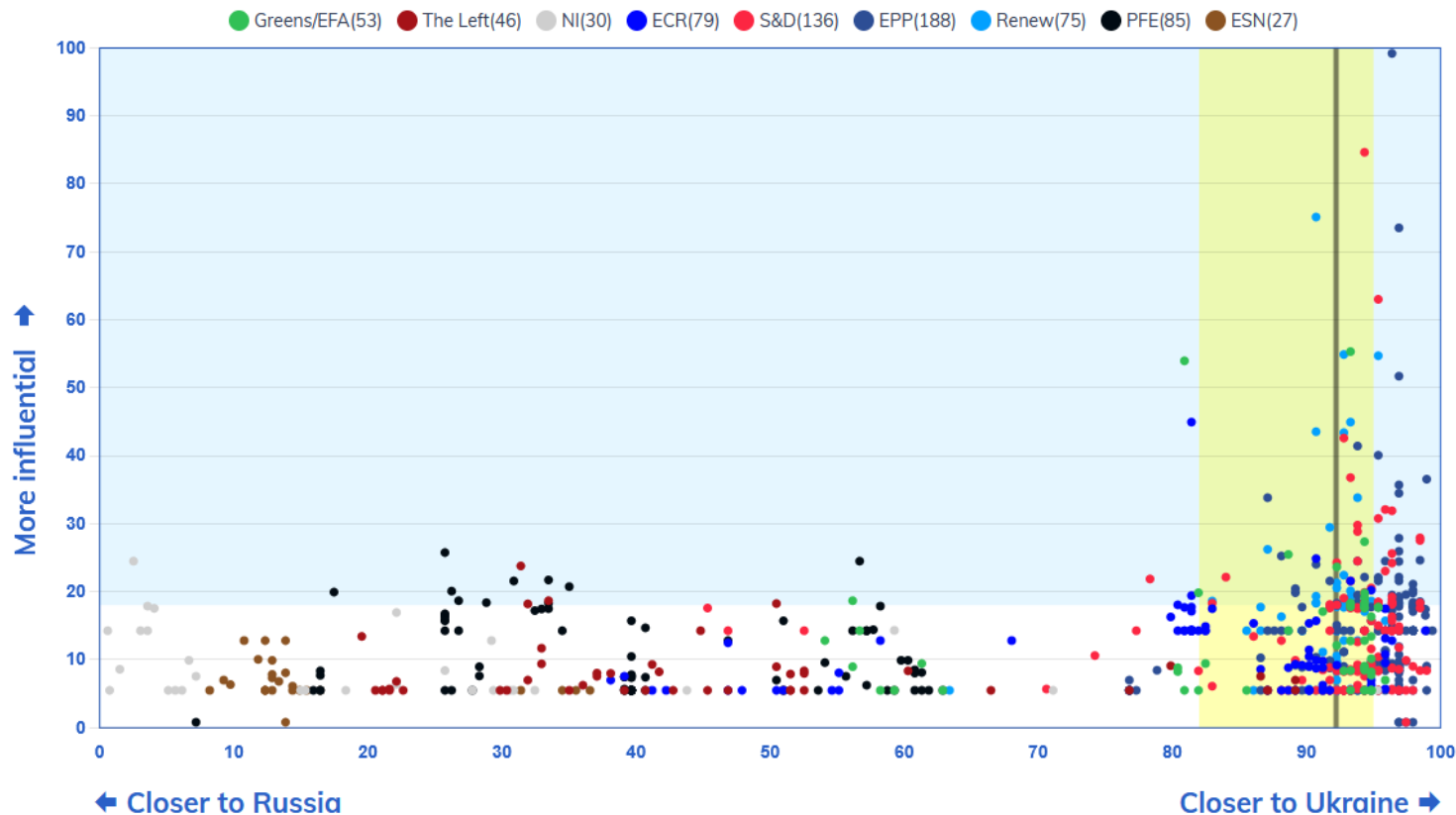


MEPs views on chemicals

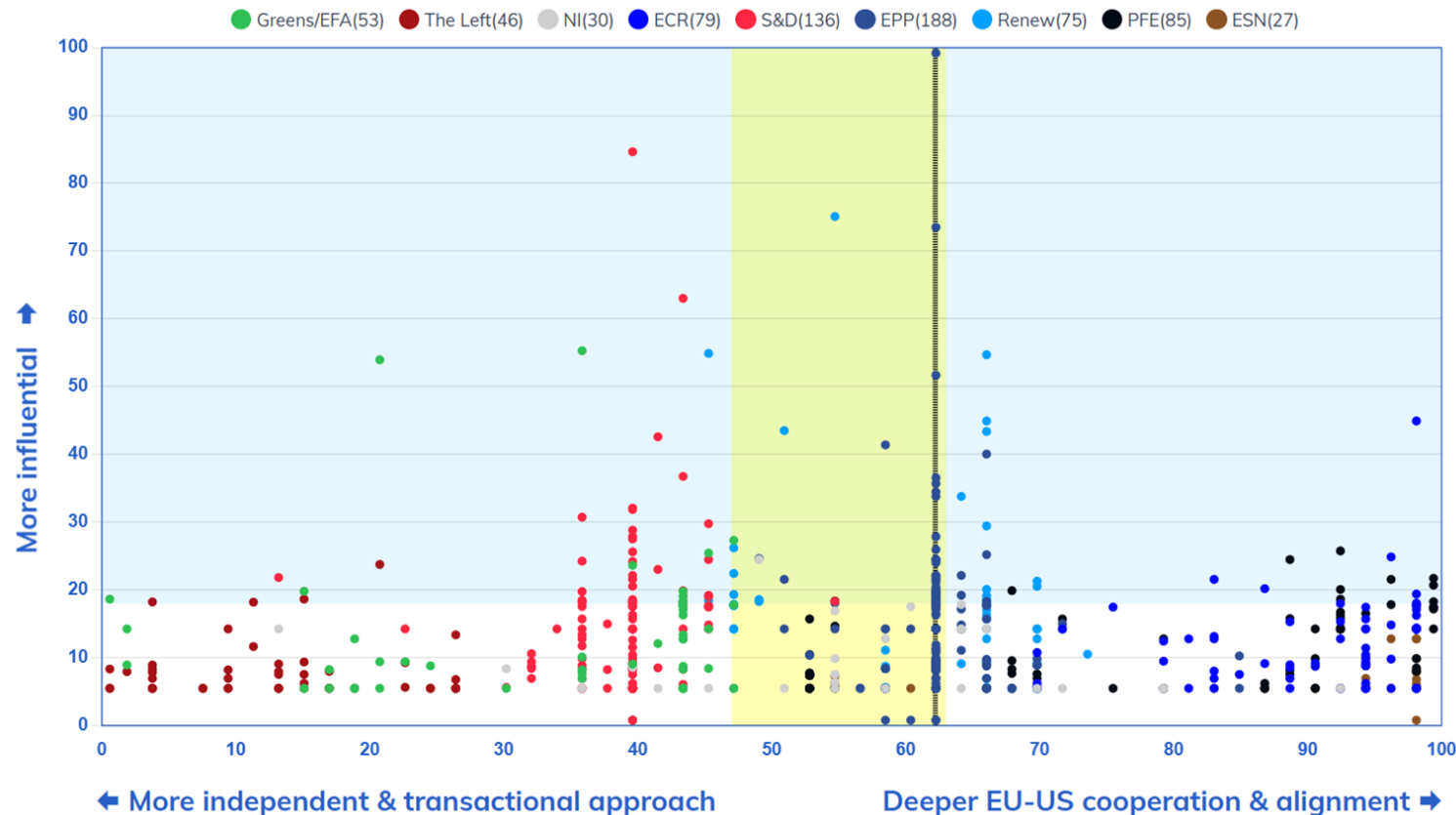


European Parliament mapping on foreign policy

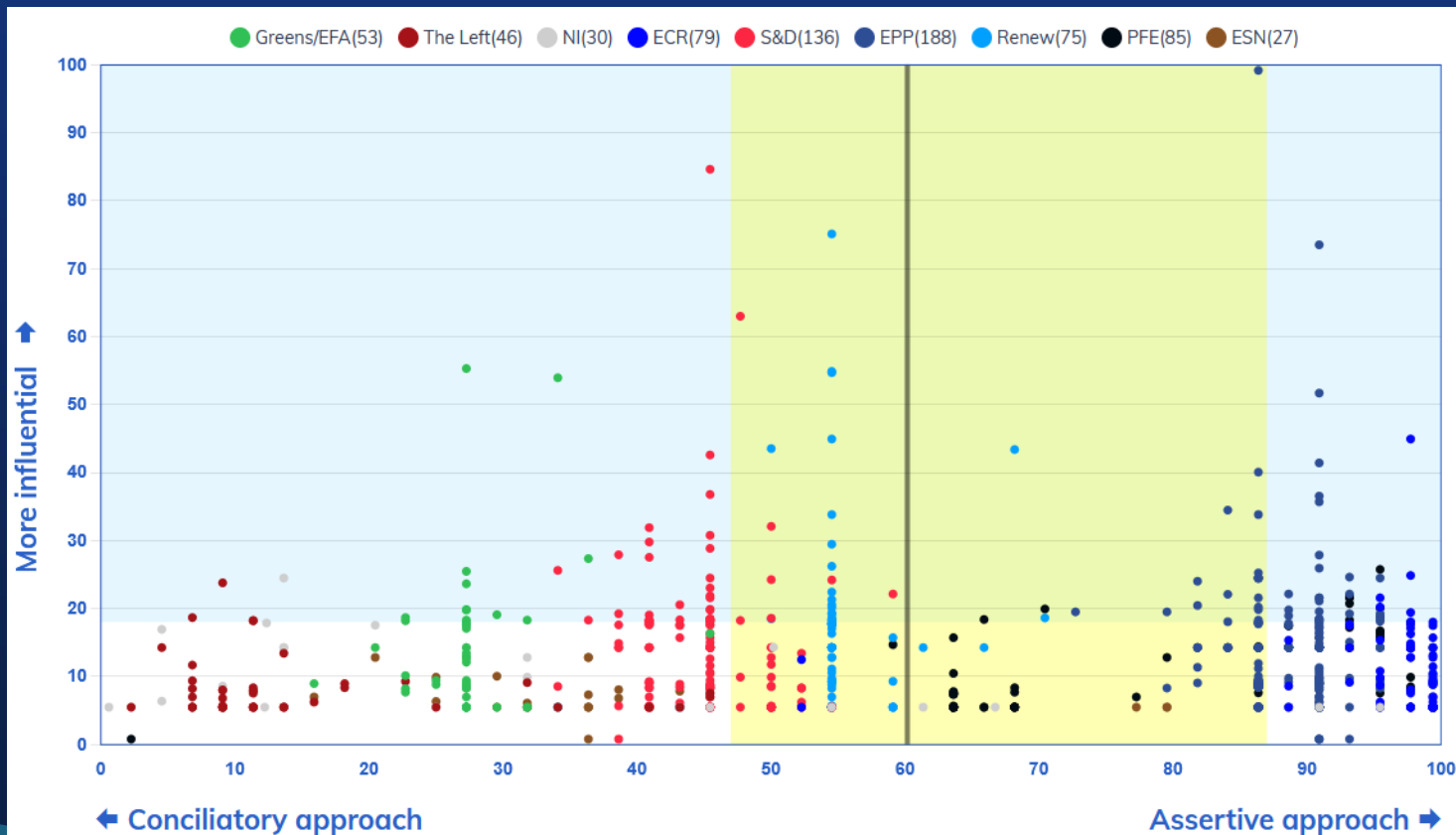
MEPs views on Russia-Ukraine conflict



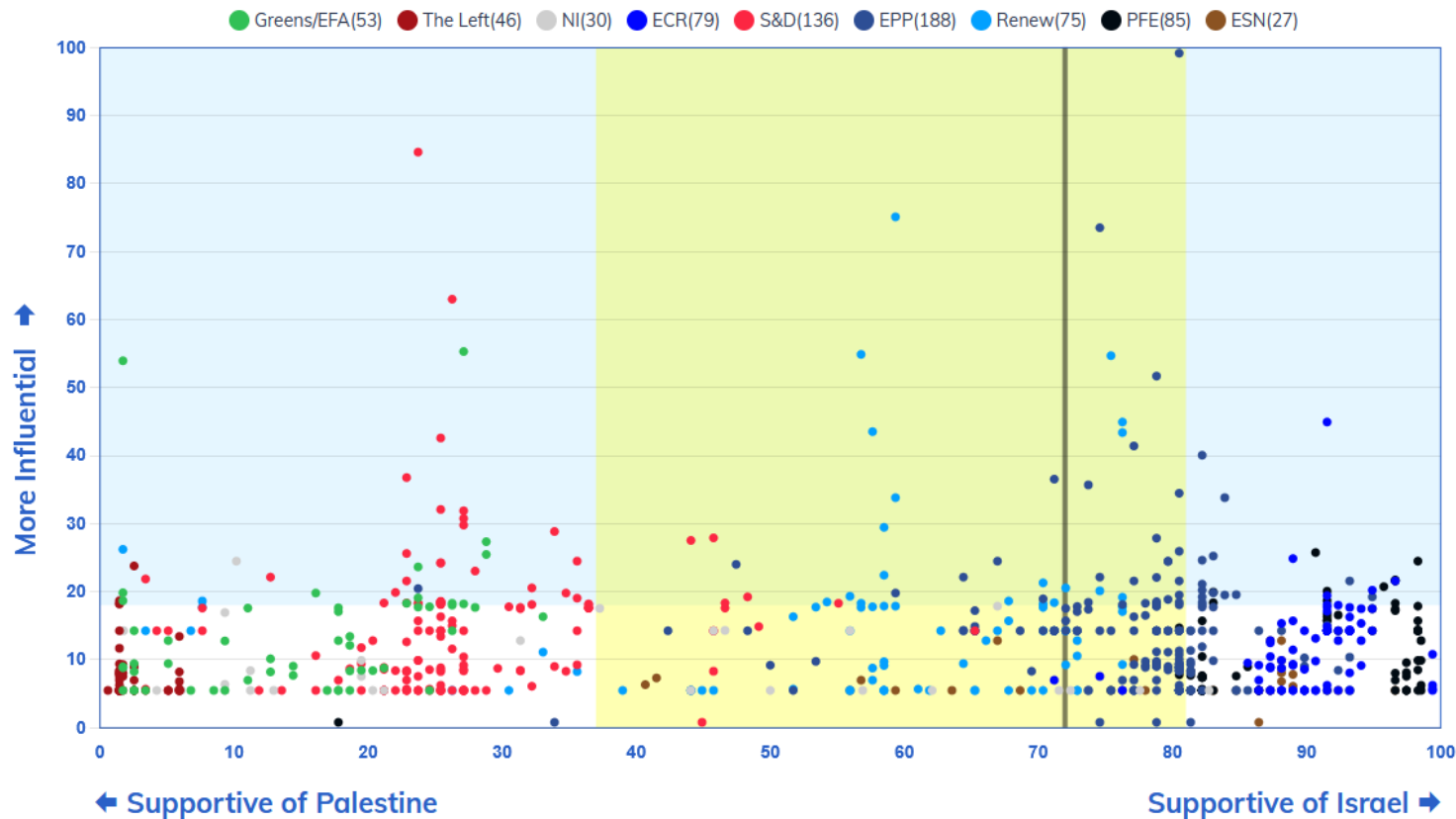
MEPs views on EU-US relations



MEPs views on relations with Venezuela



MEPs views on Israel-Palestine

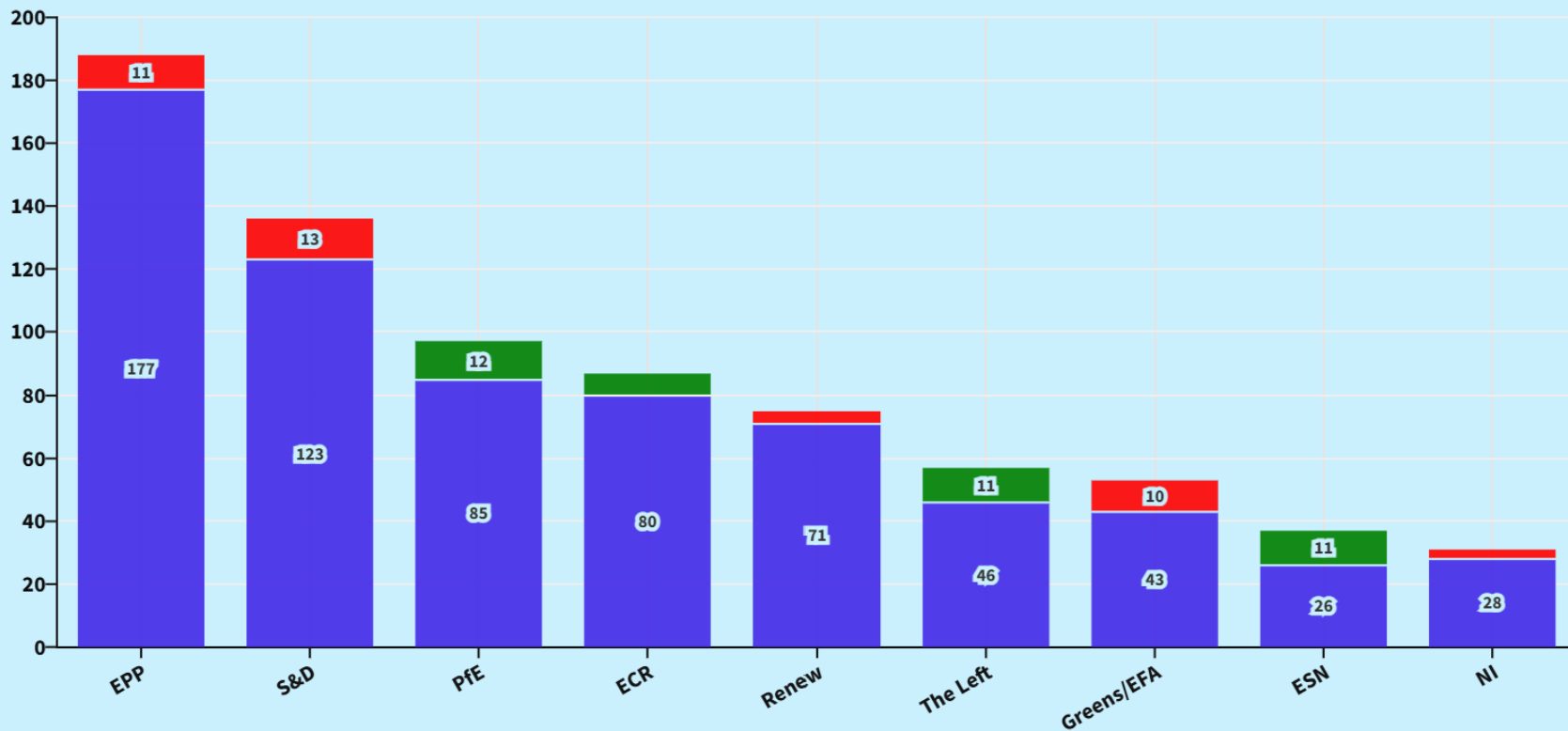


**Like in Latin America,
European politics is
becoming more polarising**

Projected balance of power among political groups after EP 2029 elections

Based on current affiliation

■ Number of seats ■ Seats gain ■ Seats loss



Based on aggregate opinion polls for national elections across all EU countries (September 2025)

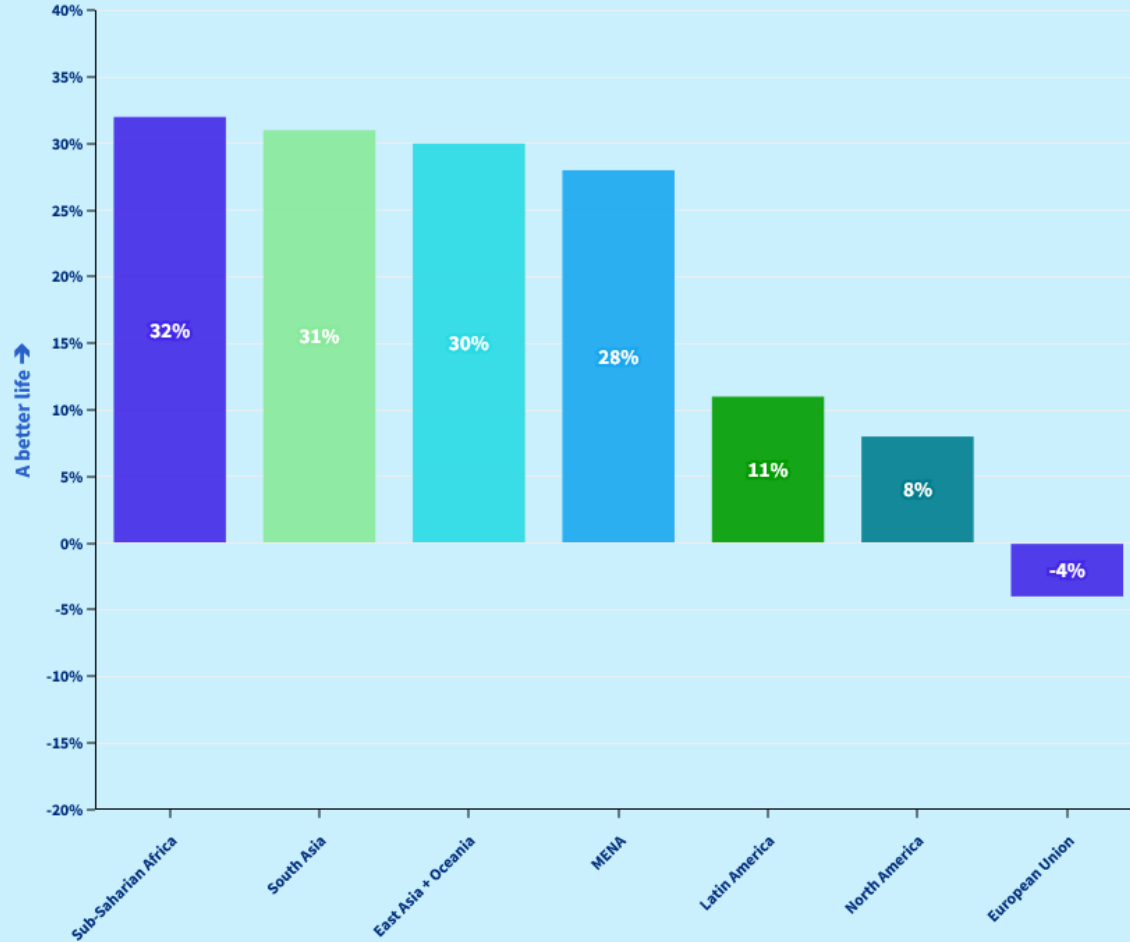


Why this shift keeps intensifying?



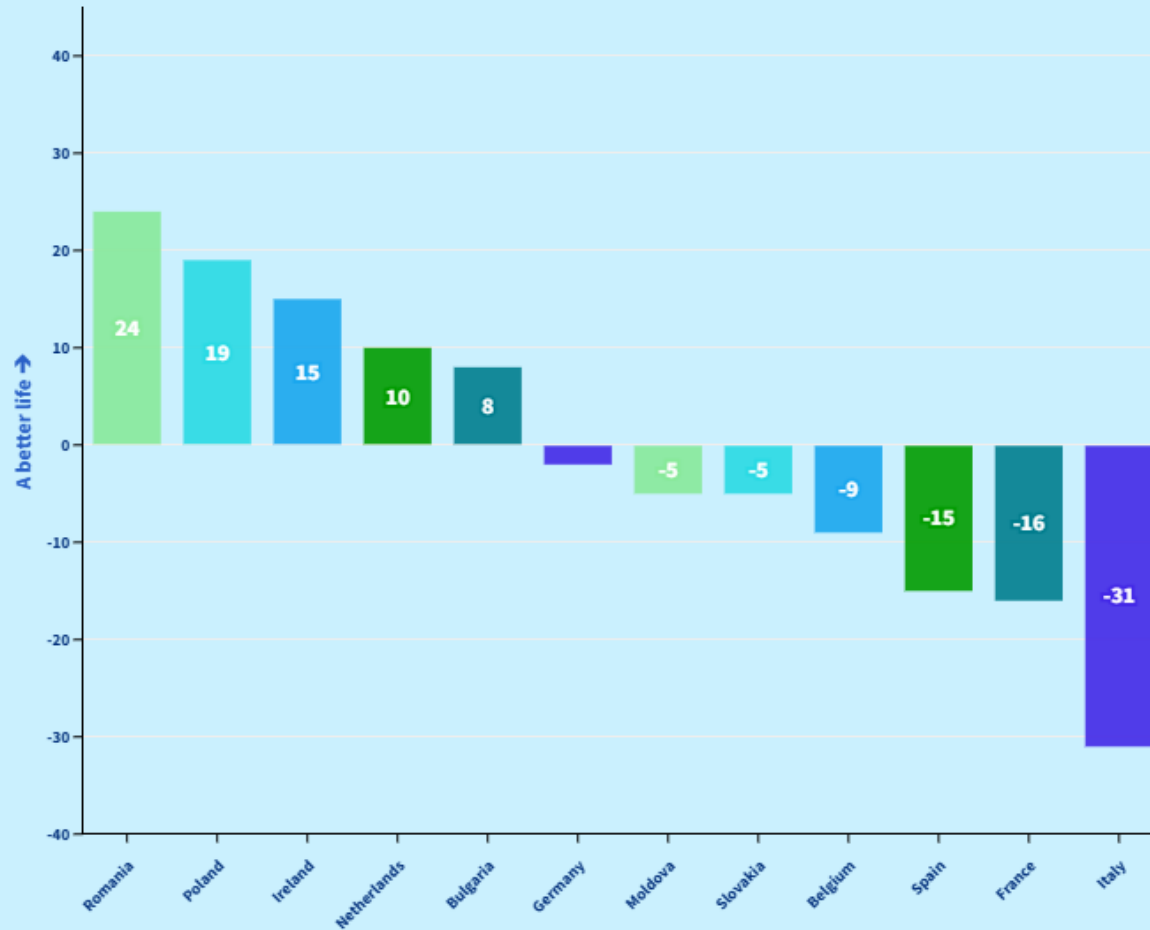
Do you think children today will have a better or worse life than you?

Respondents from different continents



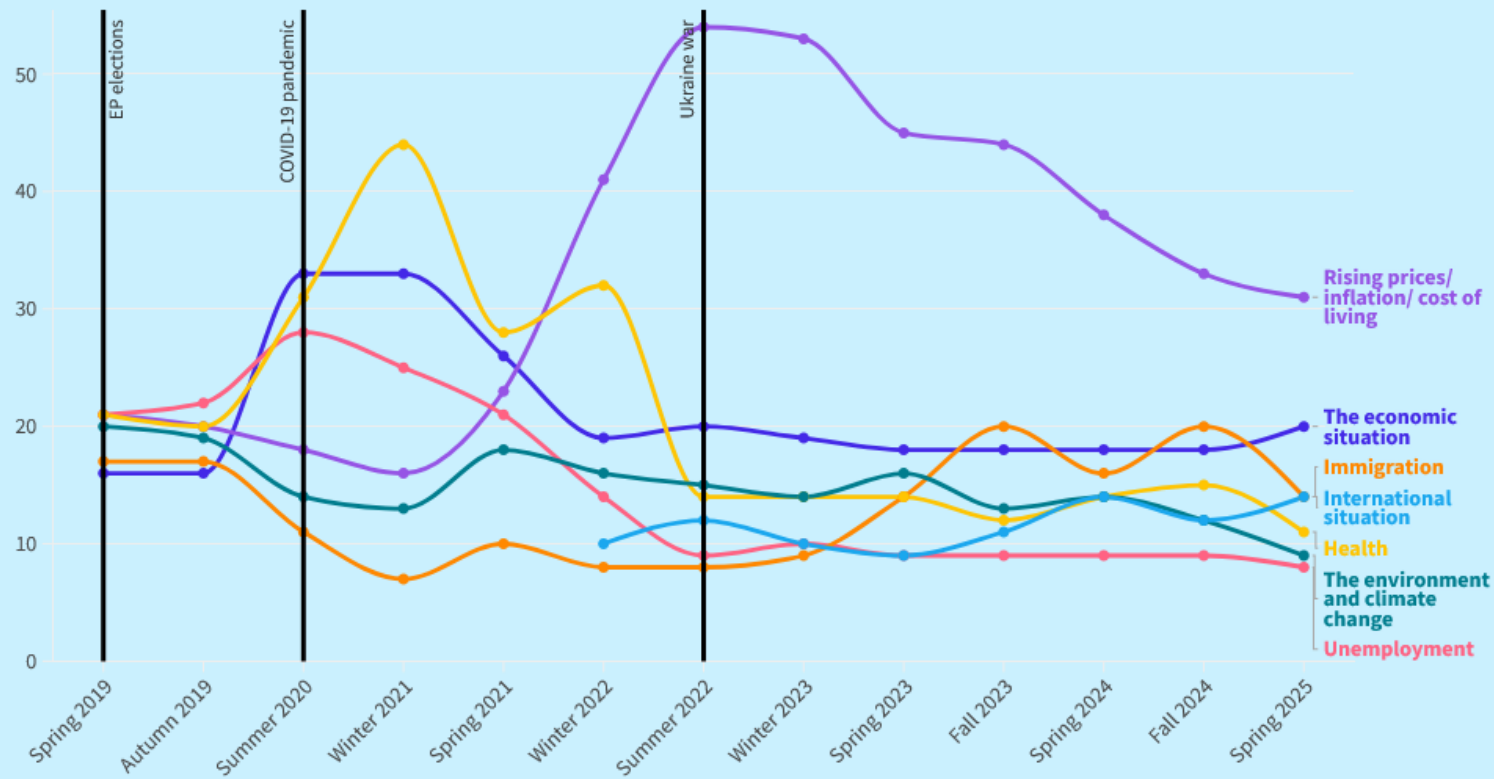
Do you think children today will have a better or worse life than you?

Respondents from European countries



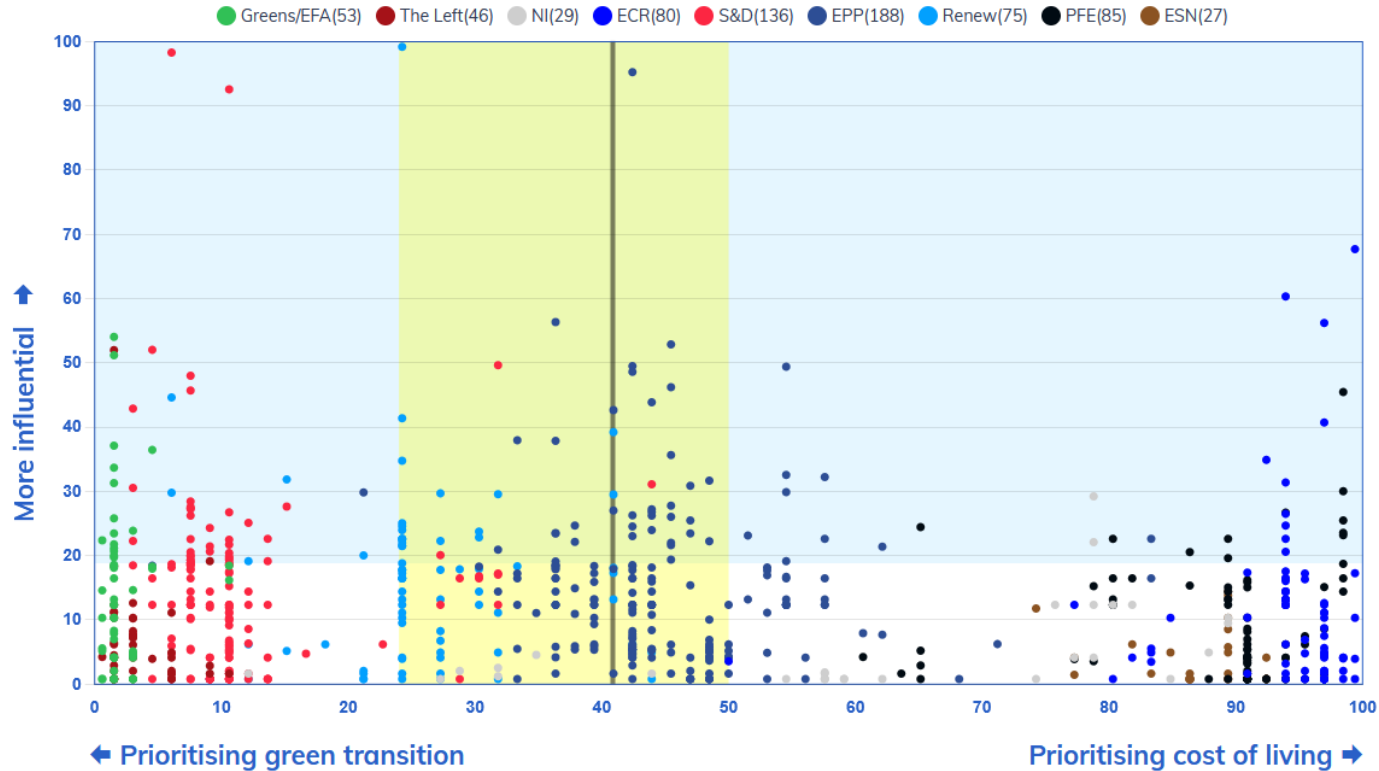
What do you think are the most important issues facing your country?

■ The economic situation ■ Rising prices/ inflation/ cost of living ■ Unemployment ■ Immigration ■ Health ■ The environment and climate change ■ International situation



Source: Standard Eurobarometer 91-103

Positioning on climate vs immediate economic costs and prices

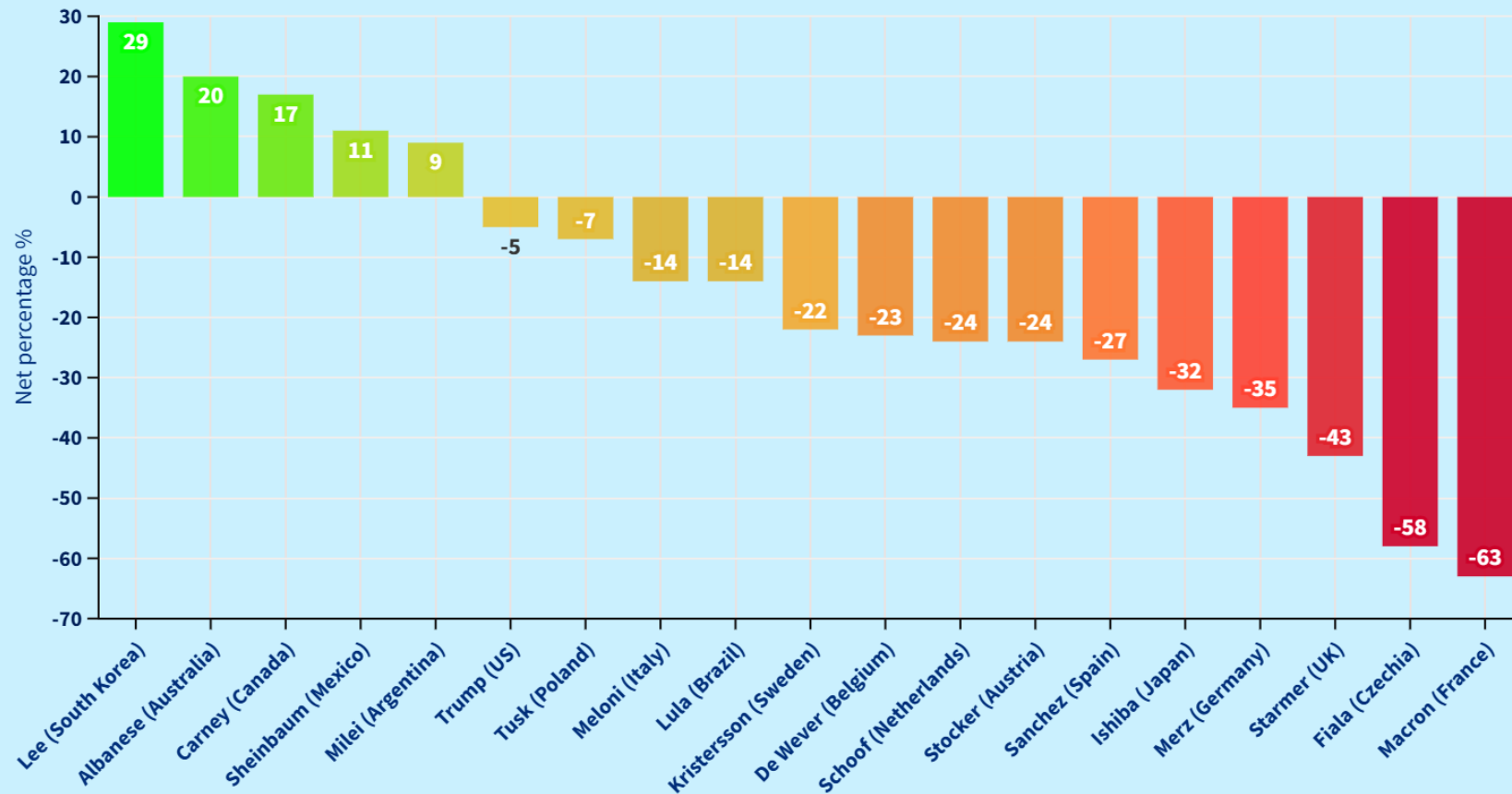


**Governments are also
increasingly shaky**

Popularity among domestic audience of leaders from Europe (and allies)



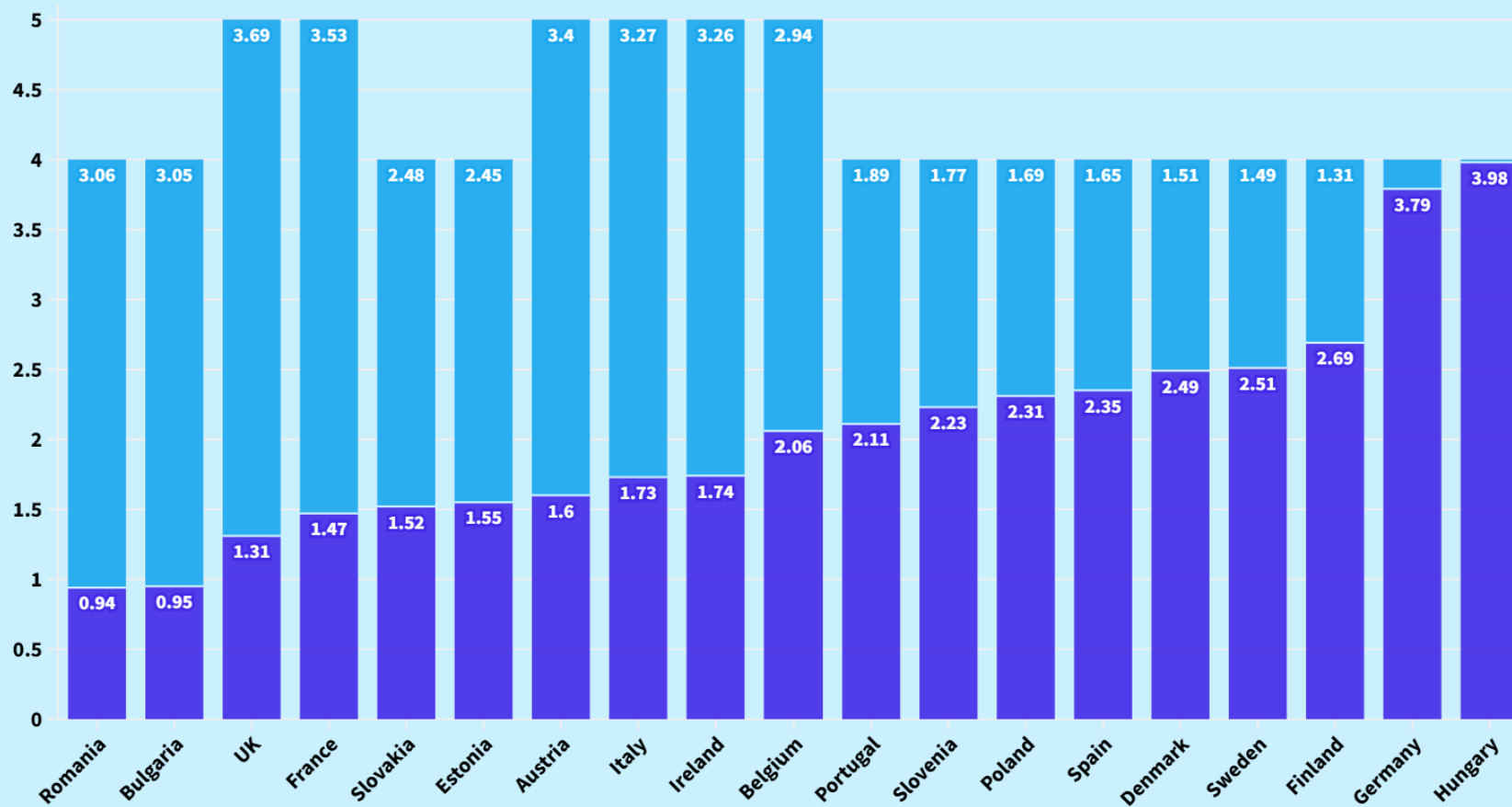
Net Approval (in %)





Governments across Europe are increasingly unstable

■ Average duration of governments in years (2015 - 2025) ■ Time shortened from the expected length of the term (according to the country's Constitution)



Measuring engagement



Lobby regulation in the EU

The EU Transparency Register:

Registration is required to obtain access to meetings with officials in the EU institutions.

Which information is public?

- Name of the organisation
- Policy areas of interest
- Number of employees involved in advocacy
- Advocacy budget
- Names of lobbyists with institutional accreditation
- Etc.



organisation detail

Profile of registrant

Organisation name:	Public Affairs Council
REG Number:	976964546752-76
Status:	Activated
Registration date:	01/06/2022 11:28:47
The registrant performed the last (partial or annual) update on:	28/04/2025 11:54:42
Next annual update due latest on:	28/04/2026



Lobby regulation in the EU

...and for each meeting: who the EU official was, the date and place of the meeting, and the topic discussed.

Since the Qatar Gate scandal and concerns about foreign influence, especially linked to Russia and China => closer scrutiny of lobbying activities.



Members

Select



Organisations on Transparency Register

Select



Organisations (open search)

Select



Parliamentary procedure number

Select



Member capacity

Select



Code of associated committee or delegation

Select



Location

Select



Date

Between



Under Article 7 of the Code of Conduct for Members of the European Parliament regarding integrity and transparency, Members must publish online all meetings relating to parliamentary business which are scheduled either with interest representatives or with diplomats and representatives of third countries.

This obligation was first created in July 2019 and was extended to its current scope in November 2023. The meetings declared can be found on each Member's profile page on the European Parliament website, and in each parliamentary procedure's entry on the Legislative Observatory. The President's meeting agenda can be found [here](#). You can also search the entire database of declared meetings using the search form, and extract the information in your preferred format.

Prise de contact

Member PELTIER Guillaume

Date, Place: 03-12-2025 - Bruxelles

Capacity: Member

Code of associated committee or delegation CULT

Meeting with: META

Tag der Städtepartnerschaften

Member GEUKING Niels

Date, Place: 16-10-2025 - Stadthalle Bielefeld

Capacity: Member

Code of associated committee or delegation EMPL

Meeting with: Netzwerkstelle Städtepartnerschaften

EU climate target for 2040

Member GEUKING Niels

Date, Place: 08-10-2025 - office Niels LOW T06063

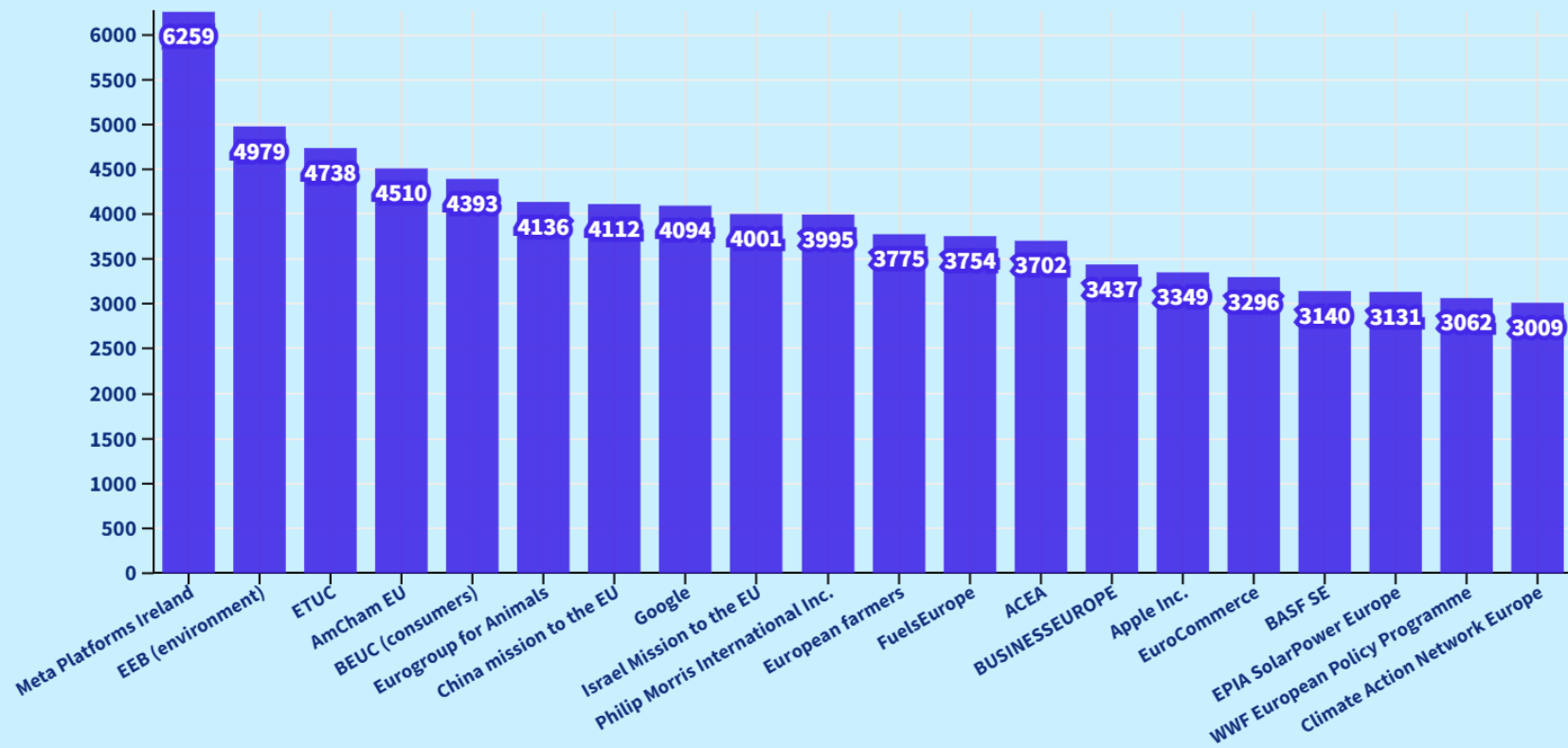
Capacity: Member

Code of associated committee or delegation EMPL

Meeting with: Cerame-Unie

Campaign strength of socio-economic stakeholders engaging MEPs across all policy areas

The score is based on the number of meetings declared by MEPs and optimisation criteria (e.g. diversification of MEPs, groups)

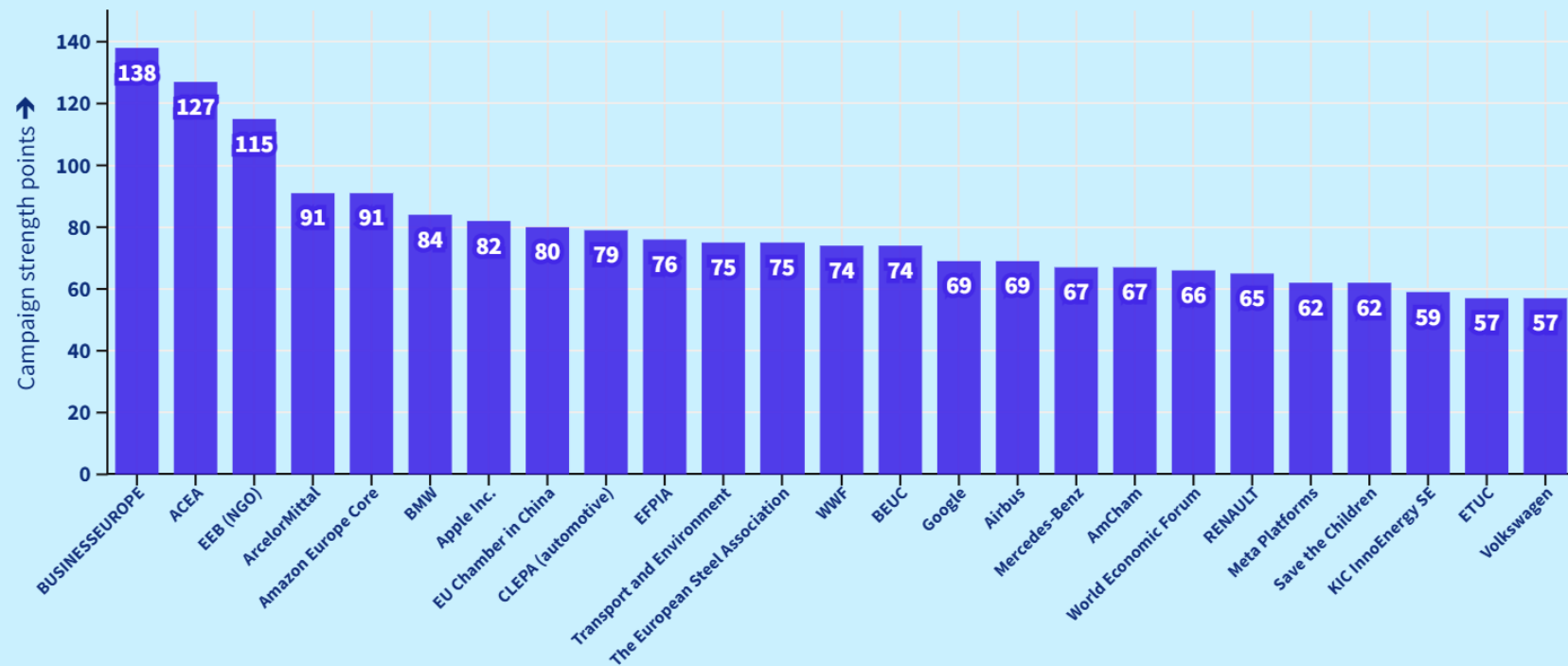


Note: Based on over 27 000 declared meetings from July 2024 to 11 April 2025

Campaign strength of socio-economic stakeholders engaging Commissioners' cabinets- all topics

The score is based on the number of meetings declared and the weight of the person inside the European Commission (e.g. meetings with Commissioners have bigger weight than those with cabinet members)

Commissioners and their cabinets



Source: meetings declared by European Commission representatives between 01-Dec-2024 and 10-Apr-2025

How the AI is transforming policy- making

How We Work: Core Principles

Preparation

Stakeholder input + expertise = strong groundwork

Speed

Outputs delivered **within hour(s)** from the event *(if preparatory work is completed)*

Accuracy

Quality of results = quality of input

Stakeholder **review and supervision** remain crucial

How We Work: Core Principles / 2

Safety

We curate the input → sources are **traceable**. AI logic is **transparent**, not a black box

Ethics

Only **publicly available** data is used

Collected under **legitimate interest**

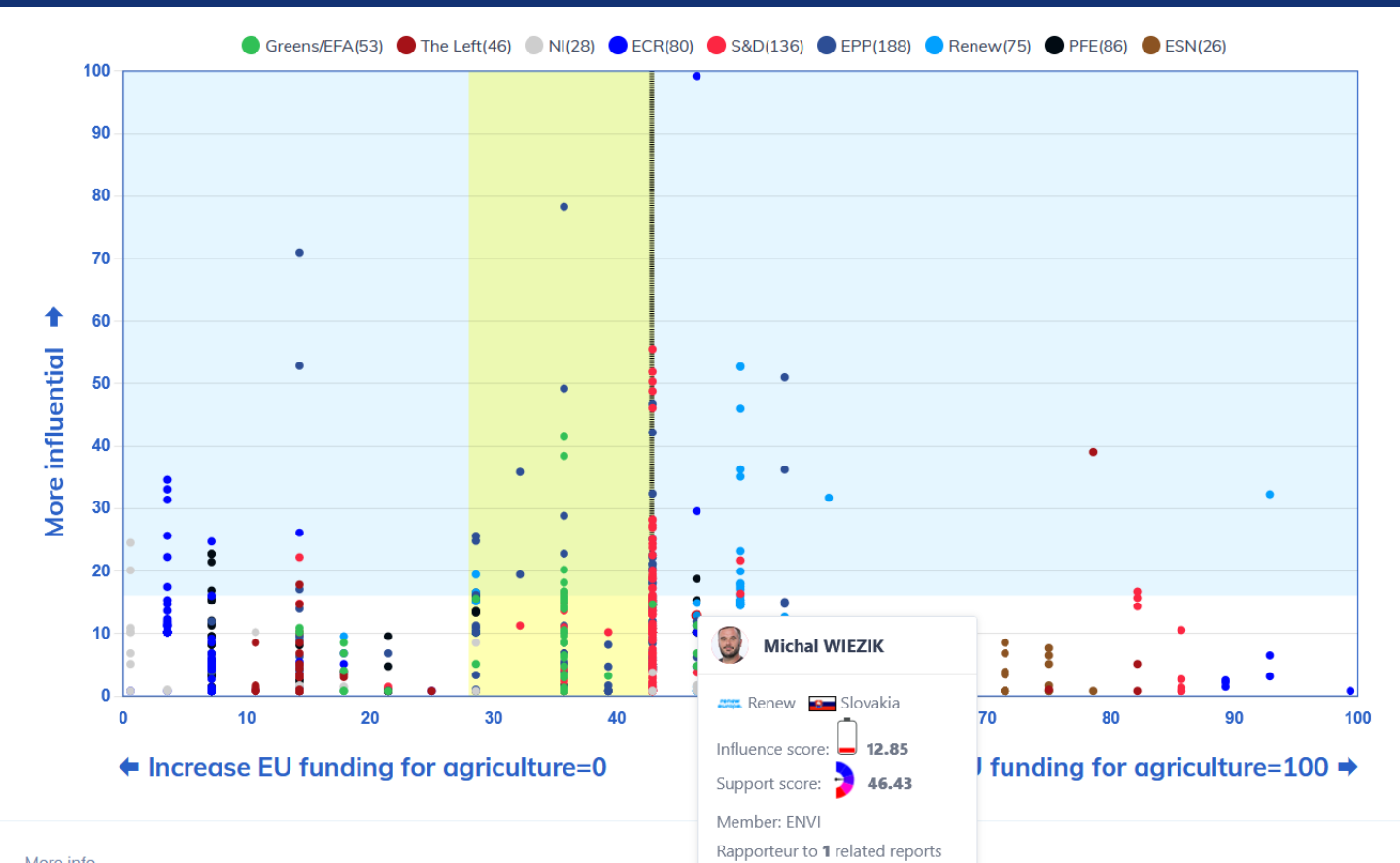
No **personal/confidential** data involved

MEP position on agricultural funding - incomplete answer by ChatGPT

How has MEP Michal WIEZIK voted in regards to increasing the budget for agricultural funding?

Michal Wiezik, a Slovak Member of the European Parliament (MEP) affiliated with the Renew Europe group, has demonstrated support for maintaining and potentially increasing agricultural funding within the EU budget. While specific voting records on budget increases are not readily available, his actions and statements provide insight into his stance.

MEP position on agricultural funding - and overall assessment in EU Matrix chart





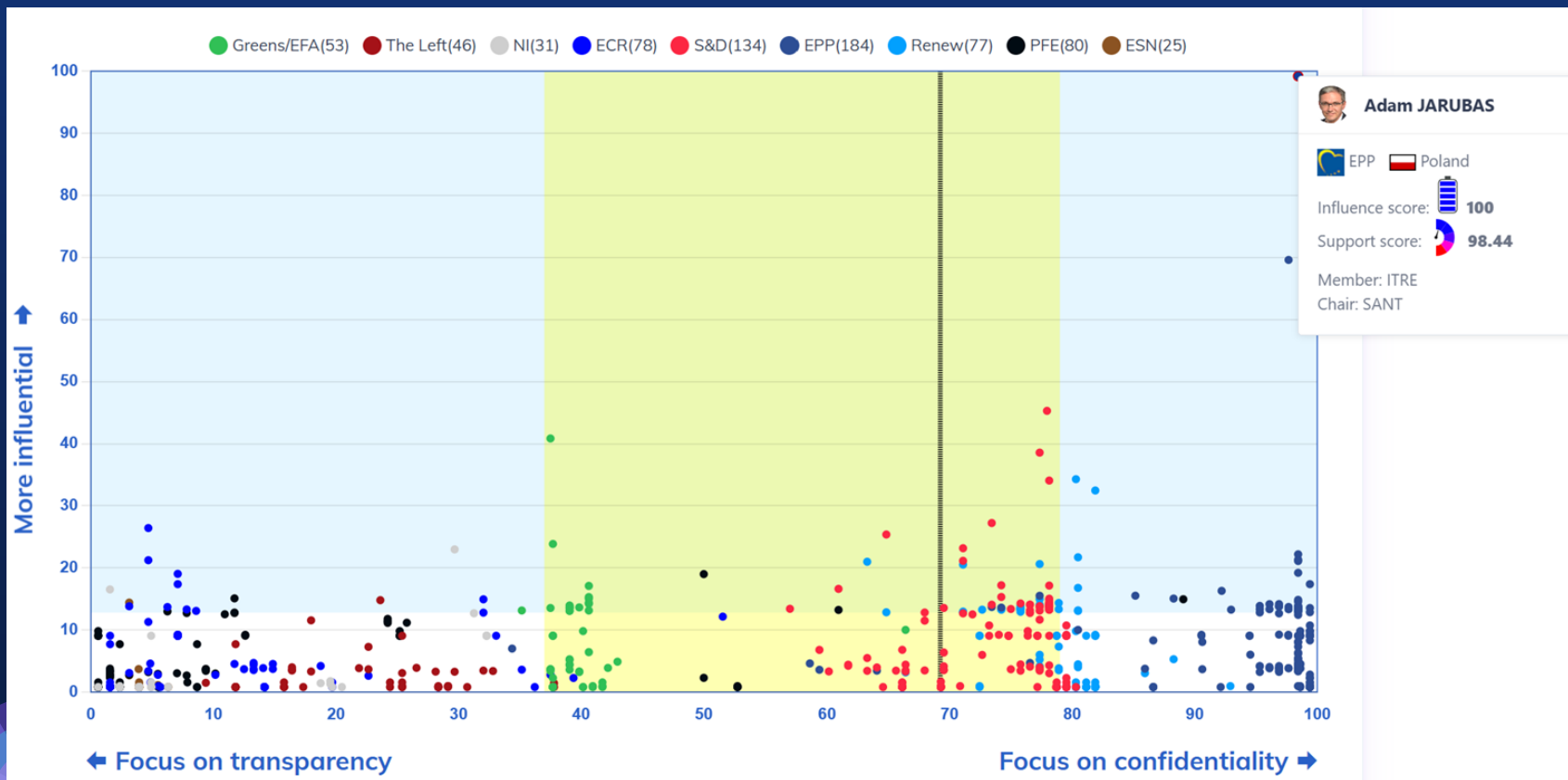
ChatGPT can sometimes give incorrect, biased answers

What is Adam Jarubas position on pharma transparency?

Adam Jarubas supports greater transparency in the pharmaceutical sector to ensure fair and easy access to medicines across the EU. He stresses that transparency is essential for making medicines affordable and accessible to patients.



MEP position on pharma transparency - and overall assessment in EU Matrix chart





=> we need to ensure the highest quality of:

- input data
- instructions





Examples of reports generated with proprietary AI





Impact assessments of policy documents/proposals on a specific sector, company, institution, etc.

Paragraph-by-paragraph analysis of how positively or negatively this specific part of the text is likely to impact the entity's activity



Input: document with interests of specific entity [e.g. position paper] + policy document



Strasbourg, 11.3.2025
COM(2025) 102 final

2025/102 (COD)

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

laying a framework for strengthening the availability and security of supply of critical medicinal products as well as the availability of, and accessibility of, medicinal products of common interest, and amending Regulation (EU) 2024/795

(Text with EEA relevance)

Example: Policy document in its entirety, with its sections. (Articles, Paragraphs, etc.)

Output: document with paragraph-by-paragraph analysis of the impact assessment

Section-by-Section Analysis - Impact is measured on a scale from -10 (negative) to +10 (positive)

Section: Article 15 – Prioritized Supply to the Union Market

Impact Score: -8 (strongly negative)

Requiring firms to prioritize EU markets and avoid shortages imposes direct constraints on global supply strategies, significantly affecting profit margins and market flexibility.

Section: Article 19 – National Procurement Programmes

Impact Score: -8 (strongly negative)

Nationally coordinated pricing and procurement programs may undercut pricing autonomy and introduce consistency that reduces room for premium pricing strategies.

Section: Article 4 – Security of Supply as Strategic Objective

Impact Score: -7 (generally negative)

Joint procurement and supply security measures challenge innovator business models built on exclusivity and differential pricing.

Section: Article 7 – Accelerated Permitting

Impact Score: +7 (generally positive)

Expedited permitting for strategic projects offers a pathway to faster market entry for innovations aligned with EU priorities.

Ask the AI to propose new amendments



Input: document with policy impact + document with interests of the entity

Policy Impact

Section-by-Section Analysis - Impact is measured on a scale from -10 (negative) to +10 (positive)

Section: Article 15 – Prioritized Supply to the Union Market
Impact Score: -8 (strongly negative)

Requiring firms to prioritize EU markets and avoid shortages imposes direct constraints on global supply strategies, significantly affecting profit margins and market flexibility.

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Section: Article 7 – Accelerated Permitting
Impact Score: +7 (generally positive)

Expedited permitting for strategic projects offers a pathway to faster market entry for innovations aligned with EU priorities.



Core Interests of Stakeholder (fully fictional example)

(STAKEHOLDER)'s core interest, as a developer of autonomous systems for high-risk industries, lies in securing a regulatory framework that enables rapid market adoption while shifting liability to trained end-users. It seeks a distinct legal classification for its industrial-grade technology, performance-based certification, and streamlined public procurement pathways by positioning itself as a "strategic asset" for critical infrastructure. A fundamental priority is the protection of its intellectual property; consequently, the company opposes "right-to-repair" legislation, forced technology transfers, and any mandates for open access to its proprietary algorithms or operational data, viewing these as direct threats to its competitive and security posture.

Ask the AI to propose new amendments

Personalised amendment that, if retained and adopted by policy-makers, would positivise the impact of the text for the stakeholder

Section: 2.3 Securing clean and affordable water for all, empowering consumers and other users 3

Proposed amendment: The Commission will promote the exchange of best practices in raising awareness and equipping society to be more effectively involved in water management and River Basin and Flood Risk Management Plans. Water pricing policies based on actual use, environmental impact and capacity to pay are essential to ensure access to water while creating the right incentives for consumers and other users. The Water Framework Directive **encourages** sound national water pricing policies, based on a **shared** cost recovery and the polluter pays principle. The revised Drinking Water and Urban Wastewater Directives ensure regular and comprehensive information on water consumption and prices and **provide guidance on measures to optimize consumption**. Exchanging best practices will help Member States to use these tools in the most effective way.

Rationale:

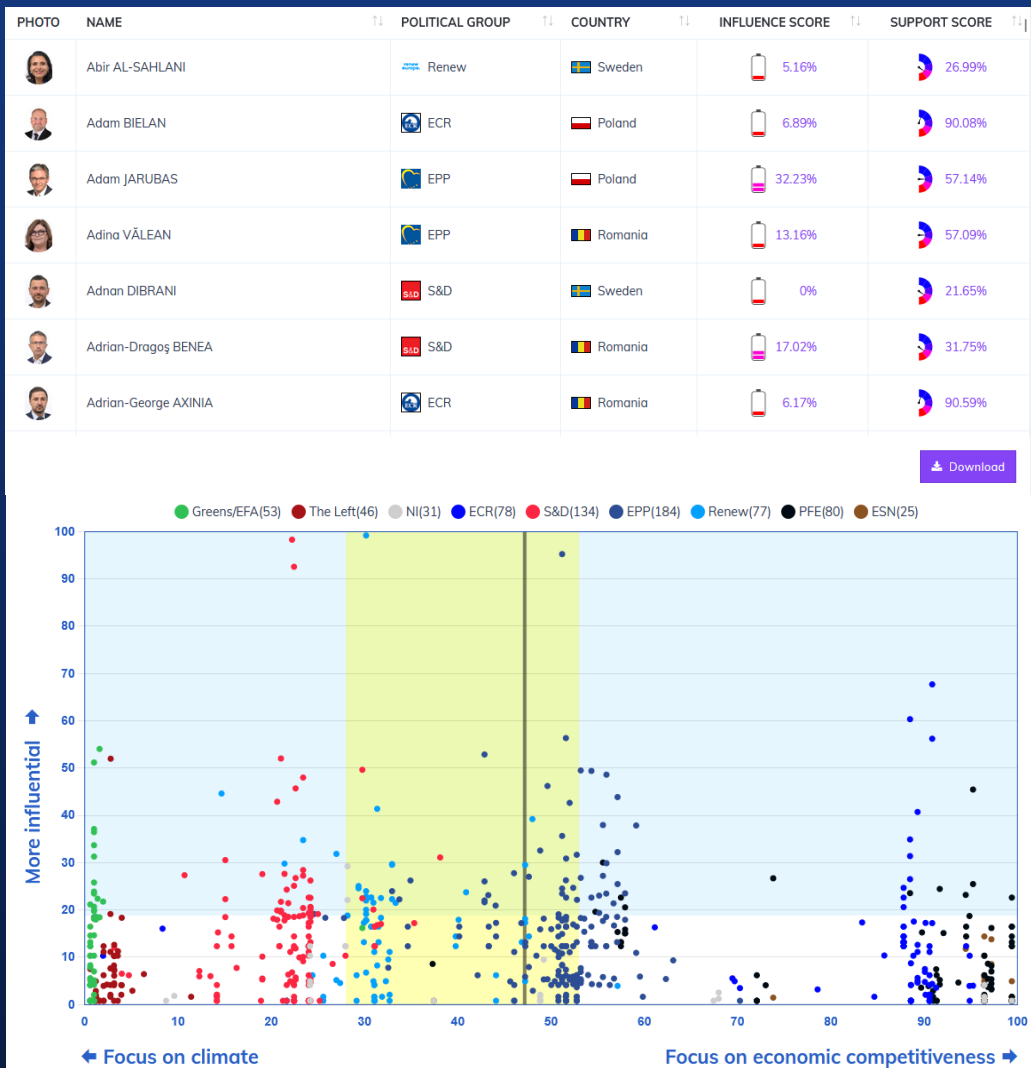
* This change creates a practical benefit by encouraging Member States to adopt flexible measures tailored to local contexts, which can align with stakeholders' operational frameworks and practices.

* The amendment is subtle because it reframes language to suggest guidance rather than strict directive compliance, making it more broadly acceptable across various Member States while benefiting stakeholders.

Change of impact rating if this amendment is adopted: from +4 to +6

Input: document with policy provisions
(legislation, amendments, etc.) + data on
policy-makers views.

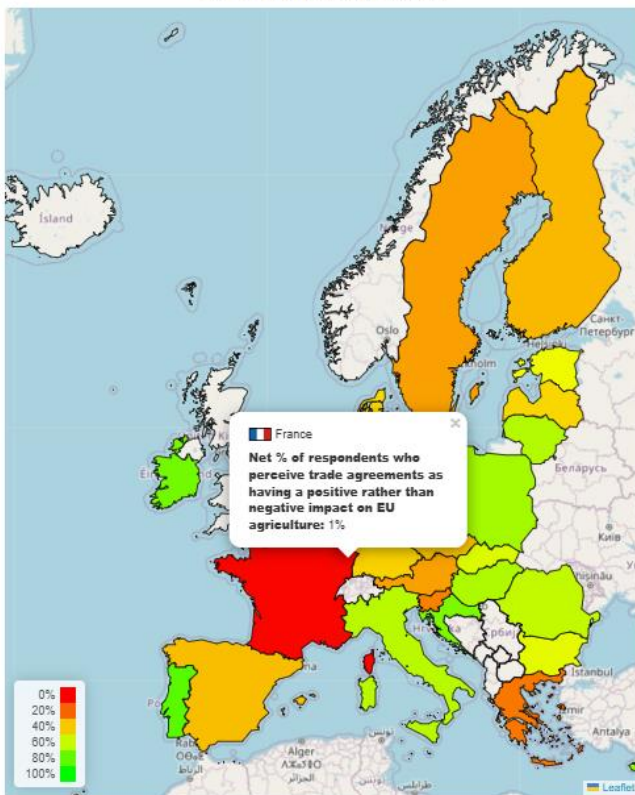
Data on policy-makers views is derived
from a database of votes, statements, etc.



Drafting of press releases and tailored articles to be pitched to specific country readership

Input: data on priorities within specific country + data on views within specific country + stakeholder's points of view to be promoted

How do respondents in each EU country perceive the impact of trade agreements on the agriculture sector—do they view them as more positive or negative?



COUNTRY	NET % OF RESPONDENTS WHO PERCEIVE TRADE AGREEMENTS AS HAVING A POSITIVE RATHER THAN NEGATIVE IMPACT ON EU AGRICULTURE
Belgium	43%
Bulgaria	54%
Czechia	39%
Denmark	44%
Germany	42%
Estonia	52%
Ireland	77%
Greece	24%
Spain	38%
France	1%
Croatia	75%
Italy	63%
Cyprus	71%
Latvia	43%
Lithuania	64%
Luxembourg	44%

Transcripts from any digitally-broadcast policy event

Texts from speeches from Commissioners, MEPs, private stakeholders, with accurate recognition of the speaker

@Committee on the Environment, Climate and Food Safety

***UN Climate Change Conference 2025 in Belém, Brazil (COP30)

#24.06.2025

****Antonio DECARO @Chair:** Good morning everyone. We can get started with our work this morning. The first point on the agenda is the approval of the agenda. If there are no objections, the draft is approved. No objections. Number two. Interpretation is available in 21 languages. Please speak in your mother tongue. And the interpreting service asks us not to read very quickly, but rather use speaking notes. If it's too fast, interpreters have difficulties, so thank you in advance. Of course it is complicated and we only have a certain amount of time available to us. But that's that point. Uh, as usual, the meeting file is available electronically via the E meeting application. And we also have the mission reports, mission reports of NV from November 2024 and June 2025. Public hearing of the Budget A committee, which is called Management and Preparedness to Extreme Weather Events and Natural Disasters in the EU budget 24th June 2025, from 230 to 430. We also have communications from the chair about the coordinators recommendations. These have been circulated electronically. If there are no objections, they can be deemed approved. Next point of the agenda. Adoption of the minutes. If there are no objections, the minutes can be adopted. So from the 12th and 13th of May, 2025. They are adopted. Moving on. Item five, report back on ongoing interinstitutional negotiations. Article 75 three of the EP Rules of Procedure. I'd like to inform you that we have continued the negotiations on the following files.

****Antonio DECARO @Chair:** Detergents and surfactants. Amending Regulation 2019 and 1200 and repealing 642,004. The co-legislators have concluded the negotiations

Context

The plenary debate (10 September 2025) addressed the **taxation of large digital platforms** in light of international developments. The discussion was triggered by the collapse of the OECD's global tax negotiations (Pillar One) following the **US withdrawal under President Trump**, which undermined years of multilateral work. The central questions were whether the EU should continue pursuing multilateral solutions, take unilateral action through a European digital services tax (DST), and how to safeguard European sovereignty and fairness in taxation.

Guest speakers

- **Michael McGrath, European Commissioner for Economy:** Represented the European Commission, defended multilateralism and the OECD process, rejected presenting a new EU digital tax proposal at this stage, but left open the possibility if talks fail.

Main points of dispute

1. Multilateralism vs. unilateral EU action

- **For multilateralism, against unilateral EU DST:**
 - **Regina Doherty (EPP):** Warned that unilateral action risks fragmentation, retaliation, and loss of investment. Urged commitment to OECD, evidence-based approaches, and impact assessments.
 - **Fernando Navarrete Rojas (EPP):** Said unilateral actions invite conflict. EU should lead globally by example, not shortcuts. Welcomed the Commission's decision to drop DST as own resource.

Summaries of any digitally-broadcast policy event

Summaries of speeches from Commissioners, MEPs, private stakeholders

This newsletter monitors the news from picked sources, that's where it gets its input.

It extracts the essential political and regulatory news, providing a clear, comprehensive overview and impact analysis and then provides a consolidated newsletter.

European Parliament's Response to Food Security Post-COVID-19

2025-09-17

The European Parliament addressed food security challenges over the past 60 years, accentuated by the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukraine conflict. A proposal was adopted to amend the EU's Common Organization of Markets (OCM), enhancing food supply security in times of crisis. This includes evaluating virtual stockpiling and partnerships with private sector operators for essential goods. The EU's renewable energy directive restricts the counting of biofuels from food crops towards renewable energy targets. Additionally, the European Social Fund Plus may support food banks, providing assistance to the most vulnerable populations through effective stock management practices.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

The agriculture and food sectors are expected to benefit from improved security measures. The energy sector may face restrictions due to limits on biofuels from food crops, impacting production practices.

[Read More](#)

(example entry)



For more analysis, get in touch with us at
team@eumatrix.eu.