European Policy
Innovation Council

Draghi Implementation Index

From narrative momentum to delivery discipline

July 2026 Update

European Policy
Innovation Council

Strict Index: 15,7% 60 / 383	**Partial Index: 41,3%** 98 / 383	**+0.6 pp** Strict Index movement: Jan-Jul 2026	**+2.4 pp** Partial Index movement: Jan-Jul 2026

Index path:

Strict 11.2% → 15.1% → 15.7%;

Partial 31.4% → 38.9% → 41.3%

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EPIC is an independent Brussels-based think tank dedicated to connecting research with policy. Its mission is to strengthen Europe's competitiveness through forward-looking, evidence-based dialogue between academics, policymakers, and industry leaders. The Draghi Observatory & Implementation Index, launched by EPIC in September 2025, follows up on the implementation of the Report on the Future of European Competitiveness, tracking reforms and identifying new ideas to sustain Europe's growth model. Our Index has been widely covered by global media, including the Financial Times, The Economist, and Politico, and has quickly become the reference point for evaluating the progress of reforms across the EU.

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DraghiWatch.eu

Executive Summary

This July 2026 update assesses how far the recommendations of the Draghi Report on European competitiveness have been translated into binding EU law since the January 2026 interim audit. It applies the same conservative legal-text methodology used in previous cycles: only adopted EU legal acts count as implementation, and progress is assessed at the level of individual Draghi measures.

The headline movement is modest. The strict implementation index rises from 15.1% in January 2026 to 15.7% in July 2026. The combined implemented-plus-partially-implemented index rises from 38.9% to 41.3%. In numerical terms, the update adds two fully implemented measures and a net seven partially implemented measures, bringing the total number of implemented or partially implemented measures to 158 out of 383.

The political meaning is larger than the marginal index movement. The new implementation is concentrated in areas where competitiveness overlaps with security, dependency reduction, regulatory simplification, transport coordination, external economic leverage and defence industrial capacity. The EU is not implementing the Draghi agenda evenly. Implementation succeeds where pressure is highest.

At the same time, the update confirms that Europe remains better at building legal architecture than at forcing market outcomes. Most new progress consists of frameworks, authorisations, monitoring systems, digital platforms, financing channels and review obligations. These are legally durable, but they do not yet amount to the system-wide execution envisaged by Draghi.

This is why the July update should be read together with the broader institutional pipeline. A significant number of files have now moved from untouched to in-progress status because Commission proposals or submitted files are beginning to cover previously inactive recommendations. These files are not counted in the implementation index until adopted, but the pipeline – including digital networks, CSA, merger reforms, technological-sovereignty files and related competitiveness initiatives – points to a possible acceleration before the end of the mandate.

The central conclusion is therefore not that Draghi is losing the argument. He has won the argument. Competitiveness is now the organising language of EU politics. The issue is that narrative momentum is still not implementation density. The next step should be a European Competitiveness Act: a single delivery package with measurable objectives, priority files, a public scoreboard and a binding adoption calendar.

Key findings

- Implementation continues, but at a slower rate than between September 2025 and January 2026.
- The strongest July 2026 movements are security-driven: Russian gas phase-out, defence finance, steel overcapacity safeguards and external economic leverage.
- Simplification is now legally measurable: sustainability reporting and due-diligence burdens have been reduced in binding law, especially for SMEs and value-chain firms.
- The EU is still mostly creating delivery infrastructure, not forcing final market outcomes.
- A wider in-progress pipeline suggests that the next update could show faster movement if pending files are adopted.

Methodology and scope

The July update is a cumulative update, not a full re-audit. It preserves the fixed universe of 383 Draghi measures and applies the locked legal-text methodology used in the September 2025 baseline and January 2026 interim audit.

- Only adopted EU legal acts are counted as implementation.
- Political declarations, Commission communications, legislative proposals and recitals alone do not count as implementation.
- Measures are assessed individually, not by broad policy area.
- Implemented and partially implemented measures feed the public implementation index.
- In-progress movements are tracked internally and discussed as pipeline signals, but they do not affect the strict or combined implementation index.

The EU legislative pipeline is now active across multiple Draghi-relevant areas, but many important files have not yet been adopted. They indicate potential future implementation, not current delivery.

Legislative activity: active pipeline, selective conversion

The July update reviewed 34 adopted EU legal acts in the February June 2026 assessment window. The legal pipeline remained active, and around three-fifths of the acts assessed were classified as high or medium relevance to the Draghi agenda. However, only a smaller subset generated actual measure-level implementation movement.

Metric	Value
Total legal acts assessed	34
Regulations	25
Directives	9

The pattern is similar to the January update: legislative volume does not automatically translate into implementation. Many adopted acts were real and legally meaningful, but fell outside the 383-measure universe or affected policy areas not directly captured by Draghi recommendations. Conversely, a small number of high-relevance acts produced significant implementation effects.

High-impact legal files in the July update

- Russian gas phase-out and energy dependency monitoring.
- Corporate sustainability reporting and due-diligence simplification.
- Ukraine-linked defence industrial finance.
- Water Framework Directive flexibility relevant to energy infrastructure and critical raw materials.
- External Action Guarantee and Global Gateway financing efficiency.
- EU Talent Pool and legal migration for occupations in shortage.
- Rail capacity management and rail digitalisation.
- Steel overcapacity and trade-defence reinforcement.

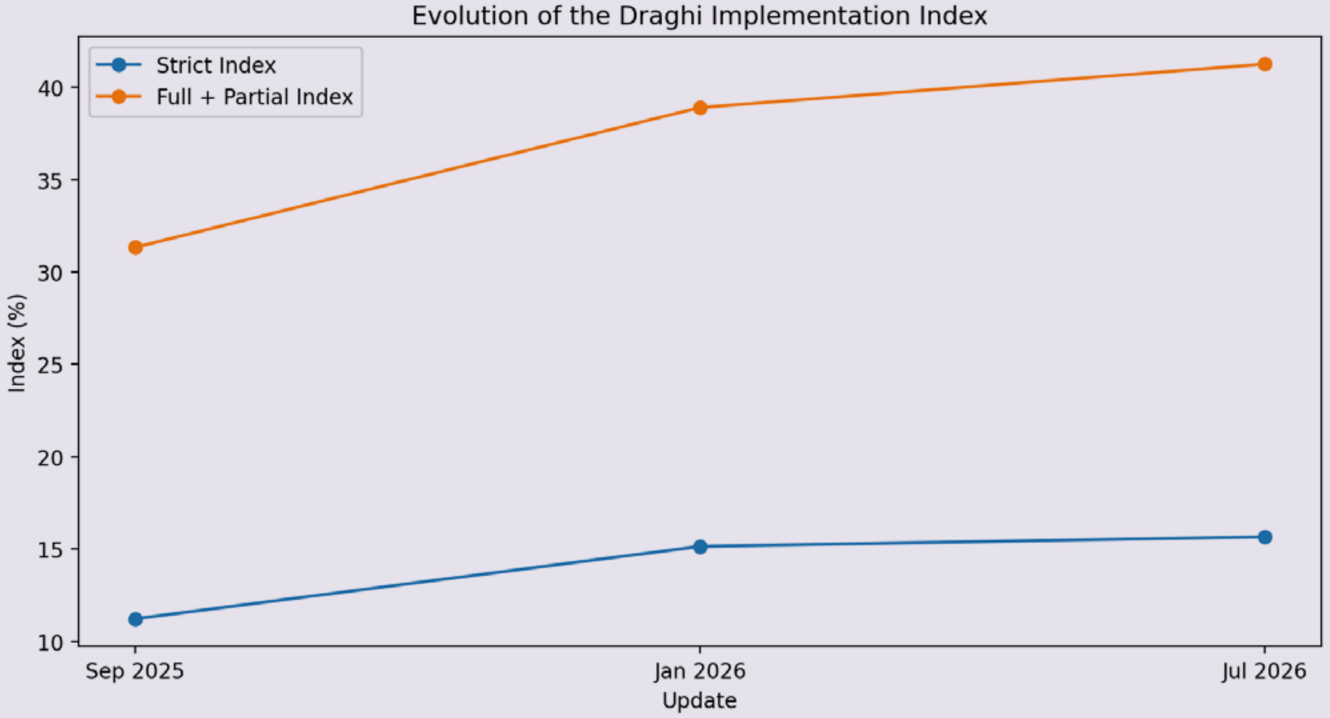
Updated Implementation Index

The July 2026 update raises the strict implementation index only marginally but lifts the combined implemented-plus-partially-implemented index above 40%.

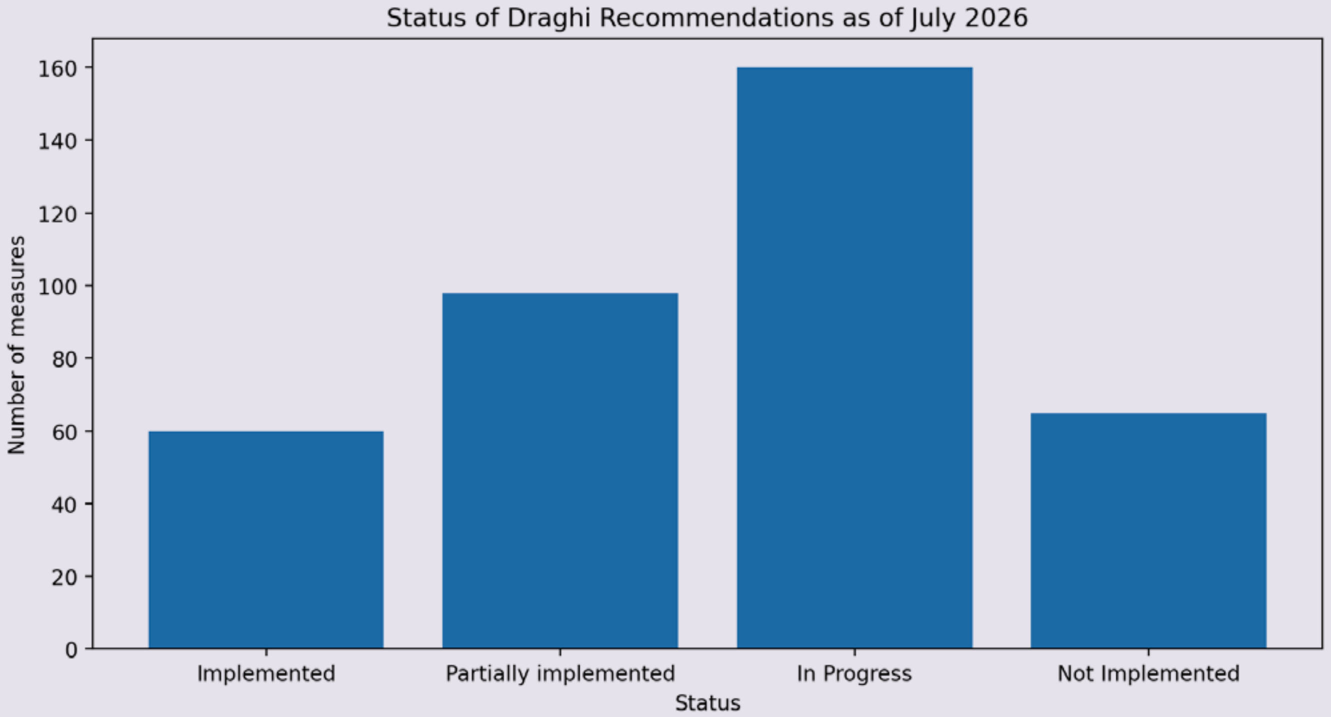
Status	September 2025	January 2026	July 2026	Change Jan-Jul
Implemented	43 (11.2%)	58 (15.1%)	60 (15.7%)	+2 since Jan
Partially implemented	77 (20.1%)	91 (23.8%)	98 (25.6%)	+7 since Jan
Implemented + partially implemented	120 (31.4%)	149 (38.9%)	158 (41.3%)	+9 since Jan
In progress / not implemented	263 (68.6%)	234 (61.1%)	225 (58.7%)	-9 since Jan
Total measures	383	383	383	-

Index evolution

Index	September 2025	January 2026	July 2026	Change Jan-Jul
Strict Index (Implemented only)	11.2%	15.1%	15.7%	+0.6 pp
Strict + Partial Index	31.4%	38.9%	41.3%	+2.4 pp



This is a clear slowdown compared with the September 2025-January 2026 movement, when the com-bined index rose by 7.5 percentage points. The July update adds 2.4 percentage points. The interpretation should therefore be disciplined: implementation is still moving, but selectively and more slowly.



What has changed since January 2026

The July update records two kinds of implementation movement: upgrades from partial to full implementation and new partial implementations. Two previously partial measures are now fully implemented, while nine additional measures move from in-progress status to partial implementation.

The July 2026 update records limited headline movement, but the measures that changed are substantively important. The update shows progress where recent EU legislation has created concrete legal obligations, financing channels, monitoring systems, simplification measures, or operational tools.

The first area is **energy security**. Regulation (EU) 2026/261 advances the Draghi agenda by establishing a binding framework for phasing out Russian pipeline gas and LNG. It also requires national gas diversification plans and strengthens monitoring and reporting obligations. The same act improves energy data oversight by introducing prior authorisation, contract-level information duties, and cooperation among national authorities, regulators, customs authorities, and the Commission. This does not amount to a full long-term EU gas strategy, but it gives the EU a stronger legal architecture for reducing strategic dependency.

A second area is **environmental-law flexibility**. Directive (EU) 2026/805 amends the Water Framework Directive by defining deterioration and introducing bounded flexibility for short-term project impacts and certain water or sediment relocation activities. This is relevant for infrastructure, renewables, grids and critical raw materials, where permitting constraints can delay deployment. The change does not create a general fast-track, but it introduces a more workable balance between environmental protection and strategic investment.

The update also shows progress on **external economic leverage**. Regulation (EU) 2026/995 strengthens the EFSD+ and External Action Guarantee framework, improving the financial machinery behind Global Gateway-type investments. It does not create a full strategic industrial pipeline, but it improves one of the EU's main instruments for mobilising external investment and reducing dependencies.

On **skills and talent**, Regulation (EU) 2026/1047 creates the EU Talent Pool, a digital matching platform for third-country jobseekers in shortage occupations. Its relevance lies in the fact that engineering, ICT and technical profiles linked to advanced electronics and semiconductor value chains can now be channelled through an EU-level framework. The instrument is broader than the semiconductor ecosystem alone, but it provides a useful legal pathway to attract strategic skills.

A particularly important change concerns **sustainable finance and Taxonomy-related reporting simplification**. Directive (EU) 2026/470 narrows mandatory sustainability reporting obligations, protects SMEs and smaller firms from excessive value chain information requests, introduces voluntary standards for companies outside the mandatory scope, and limits digital reporting obligations. This turns simplification into a measurable legal outcome: the administrative route through which sustainability-reporting burdens reached smaller firms has been materially narrowed.

The update also records significant movement on **defence industrial capacity**. Regulation (EU) 2026/467 establishes a Ukraine Support Loan of up to EUR 90 billion, with an indicative amount of EUR 60 billion linked to defence-industrial capacities. It creates a large-scale EU-level financial channel for defence products, procurement routes, and the Ukrainian and European defence industrial bases. The same act also introduces faster crisis-action tools, including urgent derogations, framework-agreement modifications, priority-rated requests and supporting governance arrangements. These measures show how geopolitical urgency can accelerate EU-level delivery.

Finally, **rail** becomes one of the clearest operational areas of progress. Regulation (EU) 2026/1184 replaces fragmented rail capacity allocation with a directly applicable EU framework for strategic capacity planning, allocation, coordination, disruption management, performance review, and oversight. It also advances rail digitalisation by requiring interoperable digital tools for capacity and traffic management and improving cross-border access through single-interface systems. This does not complete the entire rail agenda, but it gives the EU a stronger basis for a more integrated European rail system.

Overall, the July changes are not symbolic. They are legally anchored and operationally relevant. They show that the EU is advancing where Draghi's recommendations can be translated into specific instruments: phase-out rules, reporting exemptions, financing mechanisms, monitoring duties, digital platforms, crisis-procurement tools, and capacity-management systems. Progress remains weaker where implementation requires deeper market integration, permanent governance reform, or politically difficult trade-offs among Member States.

Internal in-progress movement and the near-term pipeline

The public implementation index counts only the adopted law. However, the observatory also records a wider internal movement from Not implemented to In Progress. This pipeline should be included analytically but not counted as implementation.

The reason is straightforward: many previously untouched Draghi recommendations are now covered by submitted or pending files that have not yet reached adopted-law status. Examples include the Digital Networks Act, CSA-related files, merger reforms, technological-sovereignty initiatives and other pending competitiveness dossiers.

Even if adopted-law implementation slows momentarily, the pipeline suggests that a new wave of implementation could materialise before the end of the mandate if these files are adopted. The July update, therefore, points to two simultaneous realities: current implementation is marginal, but the legislative runway is becoming more active.

The tracker should treat this pipeline as a leading indicator, not as a substitute for implementation. It shows where future adoption pressure is building, while preserving the legal-text integrity of the Index.

What the July update tells us

Draghi meets the European security agenda

The clearest July movements are tied to geopolitical risk and strategic dependencies. Russian gas phase-out, defence industrial finance, the steel overcapacity response, Ukraine support, external financing leverage and trade-safeguard files all show the same pattern: the EU moves fastest where competitiveness is fused with security.
This does not mean that all security-linked files are fully implemented. Many remain partial. But it does suggest that the political economy of Draghi implementation is shifting. Security pressure creates the urgency that economic arguments alone often fail to generate.

Simplification is now a measurable implementation channel

The July update also shows that simplification has moved from rhetoric to law. The sustainability reporting and due diligence reform legally reduces mandatory reporting obligations, protects smaller value chain undertakings, and creates voluntary reporting alternatives. This is a concrete implementation of the burden-reduction logic of the Draghi agenda.

This is significant because it demonstrates that competitiveness can be delivered not only through new spending or new programmes, but also through the reduction of disproportionate compliance burdens. The simplification agenda is now measurable in the Implementation Index.

The EU is still building architecture more than outcomes

The dominant form of progress remains architectural. The new legal acts create strategies, authorisation systems, monitoring duties, digital platforms, funding channels, reporting obligations, review clauses and coordination mechanisms. These tools matter, but they are not the same as final market outcomes.

The hard Draghi reforms remain comparatively weak: deeper capital markets, lower and more predictable energy costs, faster permitting across the full infrastructure pipeline, public procurement that creates lead markets, telecoms scale, stronger Single Market integration, and large-scale private investment mobilisation. In short, Europe is still preparing to act at scale. It has not yet consistently acted at scale.

Sectoral picture

Implementation remains uneven across the Draghi agenda. Defence, energy-intensive industries, clean technologies, transport and critical raw materials show relatively high combined implementation. Energy and digitalisation remain more difficult because the recommendation sets are larger and include harder structural reforms.

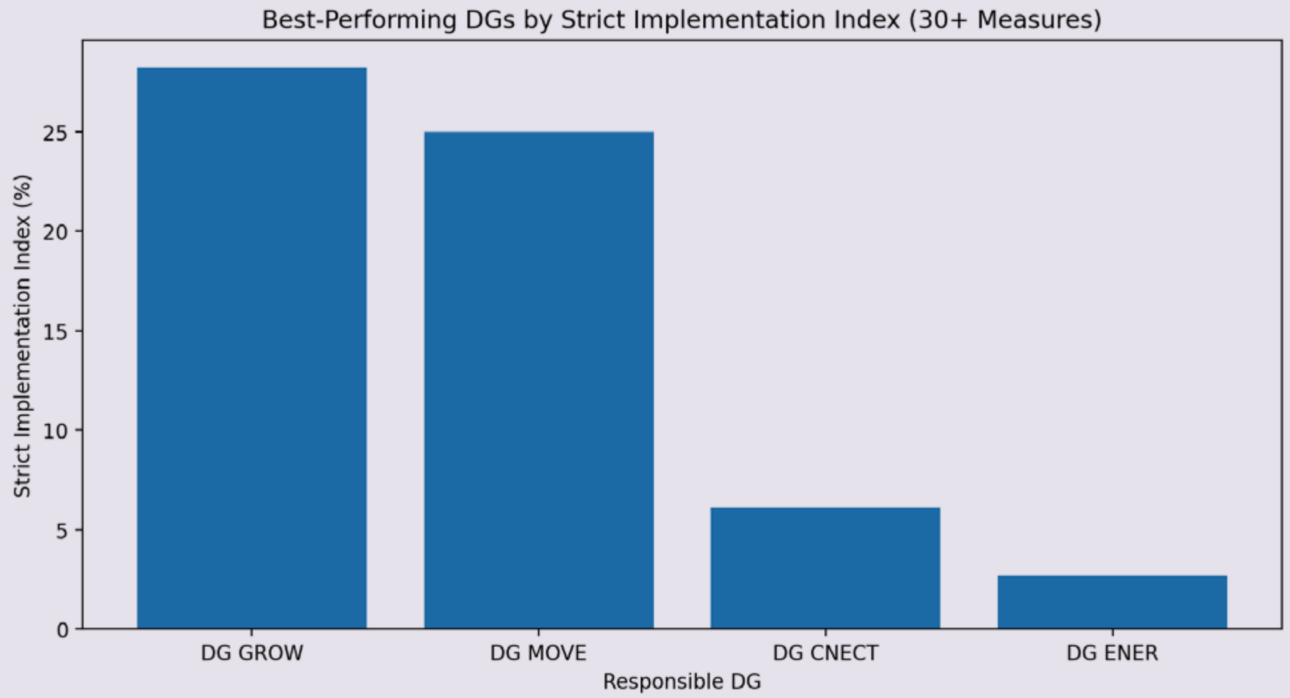
Sector	Measures	Implemented	Partial	Implemented + partial	Full+ partial rate
Energy	83	1	17	18	21.7%
Critical raw materials	57	22	5	27	47.4%
Digitalisation and advanced technologies	47	3	11	14	29.8%
Energy-intensive industries	42	11	12	23	54.8%
Clean technologies	39	7	14	21	53.8%
Automotive	24	0	12	12	50.0%
Defence	14	4	7	11	78.6%
Space	18	0	6	6	33.3%
Pharma	18	1	4	5	27.8%
Transport	41	11	10	21	51.2%

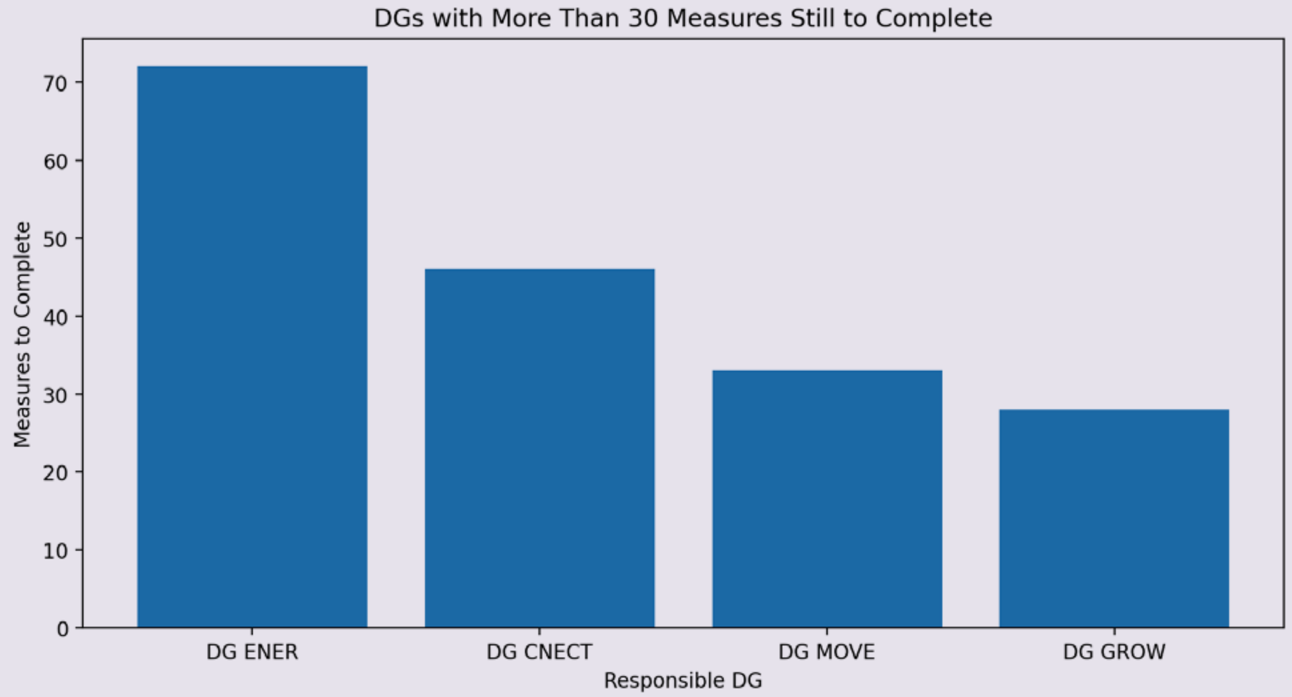
Commission DG ranking

The DG ranking assigns each Draghi measure to one lead responsible Directorate-General and applies the same logic as the Strict Index: implemented measures divided by the DG's total Draghi portfolio. To avoid distortions from very small portfolios, the public ranking below includes only DGs with at least ten assigned measures. The table is ordered by strict

Rank	DG	Measures	Implemented	Partial	In progress	Not implemented	Strict rate	Full+partial rate
1	DG TRADE	12	5	1	4	2	41.7%	50.0%
2	DG ENV	27	9	6	10	2	33.3%	55.6%
3	DG INTPA	13	4	2	3	4	30.8%	46.2%
4	DG GROW	39	11	7	9	12	28.2%	46.2%
5	DG MOVE	44	11	12	13	8	25.0%	52.3%
6	DG FISMA	28	5	6	9	8	17.9%	39.3%
7	DG DEFIS	29	4	13	7	5	13.8%	58.6%
8	DG CLIMA	27	3	11	10	3	11.1%	51.9%
9	DG CNECT	49	3	10	27	9	6.1%	26.5%
10	DG RTD	17	1	4	9	3	5.9%	29.4%
11	DG ENER	74	2	18	48	6	2.7%	27.0%
12	DG EMPL	12	0	6	4	2	0.0%	50.0%

The strict ranking highlights where full legal implementation is most visible. It does not capture portfolio size alone or the depth of partial implementation. Large portfolios such as DG ENER, DG CNECT and DG GROW remain central to the Draghi agenda even where their strict rates differ. The ranking should therefore be read as an accountability signal rather than a comprehensive measure of institutional effort.





The Need for a "European Competitiveness Act"

The July update reinforces the central political conclusion: Draghi has won the argument, but Europe has not yet built the delivery architecture required to implement it at speed. Competitiveness has become the language of EU policymaking. The risk is that it remains a vocabulary rather than a reform programme.

The precedent is Fit for 55. Whatever one thinks of its individual components, Fit for 55 showed that the EU can convert a strategic priority into a legislative cycle: a target, a package, a timetable and institutional pressure across the Commission, Parliament and Council. It also offers a warning. A competitiveness package must sequence costs and benefits differently and avoid producing implementation backlash.

The Draghi agenda now needs a similar delivery vehicle: a European Competitiveness Act. This should not be a single narrow statute, but a legislative package designed to consolidate remaining Draghi implementation into one political vehicle for the rest of the mandate.

A European Competitiveness Act should include

- Measurable objectives linked to productivity, investment, scale, energy costs and strategic resilience.
- A prioritised list of legislative files needed to close the largest implementation gaps.
- A binding adoption calendar before the end of the mandate.
- A governance mechanism that makes cross-DG responsibility visible and prevents dispersal across disconnected files.
- A pipeline-to-adoption mechanism for submitted files that already move recommendations from untouched to in progress.

Priority pillars

1. Investment and capital markets: moving beyond repeated commitments to capital markets union and toward instruments that mobilise private capital at scale.
2. Energy-cost competitiveness: shifting from target-setting to lower, more predictable industrial energy costs, infrastructure delivery and strategic supply resilience.
3. Single Market scale: reducing fragmentation in telecoms, defence, energy, finance, services and procurement so that European firms can scale across borders.

A Competitiveness Act would force the co-legislators to debate competitiveness as a coherent model rather than as a series of isolated files. It would also make the trade-offs visible: who pays, who enforces, and which national protections must be relaxed for Europe to act at scale.

Annex A

Adopted legal acts assessed in the July 2026 update

Simplified act-level inventory. The table records the adopted legal acts assessed for Draghi relevance, their policy domain and evaluation used in the July 2026 update.

Act	Date	Relevance	Domain(s)	Assessment / outcome
Regulation (EU) 2026/261 — Phasing out Russian natural gas imports and preparing the ph…	26 Jan 2026	HIGH	Energy security; natural gas; oil diversification; strategic autonomy; resilience	Mapped to Proposal 1 and Proposal 11 as Partially implemented. Binding gas phase-out framework, prior authorisation/monitoring, a…
Directive (EU) 2026/470 — Corporate sustainability reporting and due diligence simplifi…	24 Feb 2026	HIGH	Corporate reporting; sustainable finance; due diligence; simplification; regulatory…	Locked interpretation: Proposal 203 upgraded to Implemented. Narrows mandatory sustainability reporting, protects SMEs/smaller va…
Regulation (EU) 2026/405 — Detergents and surfactants	11 Feb 2026	MEDIUM	Chemicals; detergents; product regulation; digital labelling; market surveillance; c…	No status movement. Sector-specific simplification, digital product passport, registry, customs checks and market-surveillance pr…
Regulation (EU) 2026/463 — Safe third country concept	24 Feb 2026	NONE	Asylum; migration procedure; safe third country	No Draghi mapping. Procedural asylum/migration act; no competitiveness, skills, industrial, energy, finance or Single Market impl…
Regulation (EU) 2026/464 — Union list of safe countries of origin	24 Feb 2026	NONE	Asylum; migration procedure; safe countries of origin	No Draghi mapping. Establishes Union-level safe-country-of-origin list and accelerated asylum procedure logic; outside the implem…
Regulation (EU) 2026/467 — Ukraine Support Loan for 2026 and 2027	24 Feb 2026	HIGH	Defence finance; defence industrial capacity; Ukraine support; EU borrowing; crisis…	Proposal 296 upgraded to Implemented and Proposal 305 moved to Partially implemented. Creates up to EUR 90bn Ukraine Support Loan…
Regulation (EU) 2026/468 — Ukraine Facility amendment	24 Feb 2026	LOW	Ukraine Facility; external financial assistance; budget support	No status movement. Technical companion to Regulation 2026/467 routing budget assistance through the Ukraine Facility; no indepen…
Regulation (EU) 2026/471 — Wine sector and aromatised wine products	24 Feb 2026	LOW	Agriculture; wine sector; CAP Strategic Plans; labelling; sectoral crisis support	No status movement. Sectoral wine/CAP competitiveness, crisis and labelling reform; no agriculture/wine recommendation in the loc…
Directive (EU) 2026/706 — Measuring systems for EVSE, compressed gas dispensers and ene…	11 Mar 2026	MEDIUM	Clean mobility; EV charging; hydrogen; compressed gas; metrology; internal-market te…	No status movement. Reinforces Proposals 279 and 282 with harmonised metrology requirements for EV charging and compressed-gas/hy…

Act	Date	Relevance	Domain(s)	Assessment / outcome
Directive (EU) 2026/799 — Harmonising certain aspects of insolvency law	30 Mar 2026	HIGH	Capital Markets Union; insolvency law; creditor recovery; corporate finance; interna…	High relevance at act level but no clean 383-measure mapping. Horizontal CMU/insolvency reform; no standalone insolvency-law or c…
Directive (EU) 2026/804 — Deposit Guarantee Schemes amendment	30 Mar 2026	MEDIUM	Banking Union; deposit guarantee schemes; crisis management; financial stability	No status movement. Meaningful DGS/Banking Union reform, but no standalone DGS, EDIS or bank-crisis-management recommendation in…
Directive (EU) 2026/805 — Water policy, groundwater pollution and environmental quality…	30 Mar 2026	MEDIUM	Water policy; environmental permitting; pollution standards; chemicals monitoring; e…	Proposals 29 and 121 moved to Partially implemented. Provides bounded Water Framework Directive flexibility for short-term projec…
Directive (EU) 2026/806 — BRRD amendment on early intervention, resolution conditions a…	30 Mar 2026	MEDIUM	Banking Union; bank recovery and resolution; crisis management; financial stability	No status movement. Meaningful BRRD/crisis-management reform, but no matching Banking Union or bank-resolution recommendation in…
Regulation (EU) 2026/667 — Union intermediate climate target for 2040	11 Mar 2026	HIGH (strategic)	European Climate Law; 2040 climate target; post-2030 framework; competitiveness safe…	No Implemented/Partially implemented index movement. Internal master status: Proposals 216 and 277 move from Not Implemented to I…
Regulation (EU) 2026/687 — EU-Mercosur agricultural bilateral safeguard clauses	11 Mar 2026	LOW–MEDIUM	External trade; agriculture; Mercosur; safeguard instruments; import monitoring	No status movement and no In Progress movement. Agricultural safeguard mechanism; closest trade-defence row is already Implemente…
Regulation (EU) 2026/697 — Cooperation among agri-food unfair-trading-practice enforcem…	11 Mar 2026	LOW	Agriculture; food supply chain; unfair trading practices; cross-border enforcement	No status movement. Sector-specific agri-food enforcement cooperation; no locked recommendation on agriculture, food-chain bargai…
Regulation (EU) 2026/715 — European Union designs (codification)	11 Mar 2026	LOW–MEDIUM	Intellectual property; EU design rights; internal market; industrial design; SMEs; c…	No status movement. Broad IP/internal-market relevance but mainly codification of existing design law; no clean mapping to patent…
Regulation (EU) 2026/808 — Single Resolution Mechanism amendment	30 Mar 2026	MEDIUM	Banking Union; Single Resolution Mechanism; bank resolution; financial stability	No status movement. SRM counterpart to BRRD reform; meaningful financial-stability act but no matching SRM/bank-resolution row.
Directive (EU) 2026/1021 — Combatting corruption	29 Apr 2026	MEDIUM	Anti-corruption; criminal law; public integrity; public procurement exclusion; EU fi…	No status movement. Horizontal governance and fair-competition relevance, but no locked recommendation on corruption, public inte…
Directive (EU) 2026/1024 — Package travel simplification and traveller protection	29 Apr 2026	LOW	Package travel; consumer protection; tourism services; internal market; refunds and…	No status movement. Consumer/travel-services simplification and protection reform; no tourism or package-travel row in the Draghi…
Regulation (EU) 2026/995 — Increased efficiency of the External Action Guarantee	29 Apr 2026	HIGH	External financing; EFSD+; External Action Guarantee; Global Gateway; strategic depe…	Proposal 111 moved to Partially implemented. Directly cites Draghi and upgrades Global Gateway/EFSD+ guarantee efficiency, privat…

Act	Date	Relevance	Domain(s)	Assessment / outcome
Regulation (EU) 2026/1030 — Greenhouse gas emissions accounting of transport services	29 Apr 2026	HIGH	Transport; emissions accounting; digital data; green logistics; transport-service tr…	No Implemented/Partially implemented movement. Proposal 356 remains Partially implemented with reinforcing anchor; Proposal 357 m…
Regulation (EU) 2026/1046 — Heavy-duty vehicle emission credits for 2025–2029	29 Apr 2026	MEDIUM	Automotive; heavy-duty vehicles; CO☒ fleet standards; transition flexibility; chargi…	No status movement. Reinforces Proposal 276 by adjusting HDV CO☒ emission-credit calculation in response to delayed charging infr…
Regulation (EU) 2026/1047 — EU Talent Pool	29 Apr 2026	HIGH	Skills; labour shortages; legal migration; talent attraction; green and digital tran…	Proposal 185 moved to Partially implemented under the locked functional-entry-pathway interpretation; Proposal 261 remains Implem…
Regulation (EU) 2026/1139 — EGF support for workers affected by imminent job displaceme…	20 May 2026	MEDIUM–HIGH	Skills; restructuring; active labour-market policy; EGF; green and digital transition	No index movement. Proposal 272 moves from Not Implemented to In Progress. Extends EGF to anticipatory reskilling for workers at…
Regulation (EU) 2026/1165 — Extension of certain data-protection periods under the Bioc…	20 May 2026	LOW	Biocidal products; chemicals regulation; data protection; active-substance review pr…	No status movement. Narrow technical amendment to biocidal-products data protection; too sector-specific for Draghi implementatio…
Regulation (EU) 2026/1184 — Use of railway infrastructure capacity in the single Europe…	20 May 2026	HIGH	Rail; transport interoperability; capacity management; cross-border coordination; di…	Proposals 352 and 358 moved to Partially implemented. New binding rail-capacity management framework, multi-network capacity righ…
Regulation (EU) 2026/1392 — Forest Reproductive Material Regulation	20 May 2026	LOW–MEDIUM	Forestry; forest reproductive material; climate adaptation; biodiversity; bioeconomy…	No status movement. Climate-adaptation/bioeconomy relevance but no forestry, afforestation or forest-material recommendation in t…
Directive (EU) 2026/1472 — Victims' Rights Directive amendment	17 Jun 2026	NONE–LOW	Justice; victims' rights; criminal procedure; support and protection	No status movement. Victims' rights and justice-access reform; outside competitiveness mapping.
Regulation (EU) 2026/1384 — Global steel overcapacity and Union steel market	17 Jun 2026	HIGH	Energy-intensive industries; steel; trade defence; global overcapacity; economic sec…	No new index movement because Proposal 228 was already Implemented. Major reinforcing/replacement anchor: tariff quotas, 50% out-…
Regulation (EU) 2026/1388 — Plants obtained by certain new genomic techniques	17 Jun 2026	MEDIUM	Agri-food biotechnology; new genomic techniques; internal market; sustainability; in…	No status movement. Significant NGT/agri-food innovation act but no agriculture, plant biotechnology or bioeconomy proposal ID in…
Regulation (EU) 2026/1395 — Generalised Scheme of Preferences	17 Jun 2026	LOW–MEDIUM	External trade; tariff preferences; development; sustainability conditionality; trad…	No status movement. General development-oriented preferential market-access instrument; too broad to map to CRM ESG tariffs, stra…
Regulation (EU) 2026/1455 — EU–US customs-duty adjustment and tariff quotas	25 Jun 2026	HIGH (strategic)	EU–US trade; market access; tariff preferences; trade safeguards; transatlantic stab…	No status movement. Strategic EU–US trade-stabilisation act with suspension/safeguard mechanisms, but no binding decarbonisation…
Regulation (EU) 2026/1461 — Non-application of customs duties on certain goods	25 Jun 2026	LOW	EU–US trade; tariff stabilisation; lobster products	No status movement. Narrow EU–US tariff-stabilisation measure for lobster products; belongs in legal-act inventory only.

Annex B

Status changes in the July 2026 update

Measure-level changes recorded in the July 2026 update. Implementation-table movements affect the public index; internal In Progress movements are tracked as pipeline signals and do not affect the strict or combined implementation index.

ID	Measure	Status change	Legal act(s)	Legal anchor(s)	Brief rationale
1	EU strategy for natural gas security and Russian gas phas…	In Progress → Partially implemented	Reg. (EU) 2026/261	Arts. 1, 3–4, 9, 11, 13–14; Annex I	The Regulation establishes a directly applicable EU framework for phasing out Russian pipeline gas and LNG, requires Member States to prepare national gas dive…
11	Improve energy data, monitoring and forecasts	In Progress → Partially implemented	Reg. (EU) 2026/261	Arts. 5–7, 11, 13; Annex I	The Regulation establishes prior authorisation and information duties for gas imports, contract-level reporting, cooperation among authorising, customs, regula…
29	Targeted updates to environmental legislation for renewab…	In Progress → Partially implemented	Directive (EU) 2026/805	Art. 1(2)(g); Art. 1(3), new Art. 4(7a)–(7b) of Directive 2000/60/EC; Reci…	Directive (EU) 2026/805 amends the Water Framework Directive by defining deterioration and introducing legally bounded flexibility for short-term project impac…
111	Upgrade Global Gateway to involve the private sector and…	In Progress → Partially implemented	Reg. (EU) 2026/995	Recitals 4–6, 8, 12–14; Art. 1(1)–(4)	Regulation (EU) 2026/995 legally advances the Draghi recommendation by amending the EFSD+ / External Action Guarantee framework used to support Global Gateway…
121	Adapt environmental legislation to balance CRM Strategic…	In Progress → Partially implemented	Directive (EU) 2026/805	Recital 32; Art. 1(3), new Art. 4(7a)–(7b) of Directive 2000/60/EC	The Directive explicitly recognises that green-transition, security and defence investments, including mining and use of critical raw materials, can create con…
185	Special entry pathway for advanced-electronics and semico…	In Progress → Partially implemented	Reg. (EU) 2026/1047	Arts. 1, 5, 11–17, 19; Annex; Recitals 1–3, 48	Regulation (EU) 2026/1047 establishes an EU Talent Pool to attract third-country jobseekers into Union-wide shortage occupations, supported by a digital matchi…

ID	Measure	Status change	Legal act(s)	Legal anchor(s)	Brief rationale
203	Simplify sustainable-finance / Taxonomy reporting burden,…	Partially implemented → Implemented	Directive (EU) 2026/470	Art. 2(4)–(10); Art. 3; Art. 5	Directive (EU) 2026/470 legally delivers the core simplification objective of the Draghi measure by restricting mandatory sustainability reporting to undertaki…
296	EU-level funding for defence industrial capacities	Partially implemented → Implemented	Reg. (EU) 2026/467	Arts. 1–4, 7–8, 12–13, 21, 23–24	Regulation (EU) 2026/467 establishes an ad hoc EU-level Ukraine Support Loan of up to EUR 90bn, with an indicative EUR 60bn for defence industrial capacities,…
305	Streamline defence-industrial crisis decision-making	In Progress → Partially implemented	Reg. (EU) 2026/467	Arts. 13(5), 15, 18–19, 27	The Regulation creates faster crisis-action tools for defence procurement by allowing urgent derogations from eligibility rules, modifying existing framework a…
352	Rail interoperability and capacity management	In Progress → Partially implemented	Reg. (EU) 2026/1184	Arts. 6, 13–21, 29–36, 43–48, 51–52, 66–68, 78–81	Regulation (EU) 2026/1184 replaces the fragmented rail-capacity allocation framework with a directly applicable EU regime for strategic capacity planning, allo…
358	Rail digitalisation: DCM and coordinated deployment of di…	In Progress → Partially implemented	Reg. (EU) 2026/1184	Arts. 30–31, 50, 66; Recitals 36–37; Annex VIII–IX	The Regulation requires infrastructure managers to implement capacity and traffic management through interoperable digital tools and services, provide single-i…

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Contact Information

European Policy Innovation Council (EPIC) asbl
Rue du Chatelain, 8, Box 4
1000 Brussels, Belgium

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