Monthly General EU Legislation Update

October 2026

Introduction and disclaimer

The main legal texts, regulatory developments and standards updates identified between 1 October 2026 and 31 October 2026 are listed below. They are grouped by jurisdiction first, and then by compliance type.

The legal texts identified in this newsletter do not represent all legislation published in relation to these topics. AvISO Consultancy selects updates which it considers may be relevant to organisations with general legal registers, including organisations operating management systems for quality, environment, information security, AI governance, health and safety, and wider compliance obligations.

This newsletter does not replace each organisation's duty to identify, understand and comply with the legal requirements applicable to its own activities, products, services, locations and interested parties.

For enquiries related to the legal register, including clarification on legislative changes, guidance on applicability, updating legal registers, adding legislation and guidance, or other related support, please contact legalregister.support@avisoconsultancy.co.uk.

Scope	Compliance types
European Union; International Standard; Austria; Belgium; Bosnia & Herzegovina; Denmark; France; Germany; Italy; Luxembourg; Malta; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Republic of Ireland; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland.	Quality; Environmental; Information security; AI-governance; Health & safety; Other compliance obligations.

Executive summary

October 2026 developments focus on supply-chain traceability, environmental permitting, product liability and digital governance. The main operational themes are evidence supporting steel imports and chemical exports, installation-specific environmental controls, and accountability for AI and cybersecurity. The issue distinguishes measures already applicable from October publications with later commencement dates, proposals and items requiring further verification. Organisations should assess relevance by activity, product, site and legal role rather than assume that every update creates a general duty. Several entries confirm publication only; their detailed requirements, commencement or eligibility conditions remain under review.

At EU level, the steel-market framework and its implementing rules require covered importers to substantiate the country of melt and pour from 1 October 2026, linking customs declarations to supplier and heat-number records. Revised Prior Informed Consent listings also apply from 1 October, requiring affected chemical exporters to check notification, consent and prohibition conditions rather than rely on domestic-use permissions. The international standards entries cover ISO/IEC 27090:2026 on AI-system security and ISO/IEC 38501-1:2026 on IT governance implementation. These provide voluntary guidance, not new statutory duties. All entries in this issue record no change to the EU Legal Register; this does not remove the need for organisation-specific applicability checks, national-register review or follow-up of proposals and monitoring items.

Country-level priorities include Germany's industrial-emissions amendments, the repeal of its EVPG Regulation at the end of October, and preparation for the new product-liability regime on 9 December 2026 and price-indication sanctions on 1 January 2027; design-law changes have separate phased dates. Italy's entries address environmental assessments and remediation, national AI supervision, recycled food-contact plastics, insolvency-related continuity and sectoral support, with decree-law conversion and implementing measures requiring monitoring. Luxembourg's essential-entity security-measures notification regulation commences on 3 November, distinct from incident reporting. Poland's Dolny Wieprz conservation amendment commences on 5 November, while Portugal's fuel-

installation changes require facility-specific assessment. Other entries cover Austria's energy framework, Belgium's driver-training contributions, Denmark's phased digital-bookkeeping changes and France's location-specific natural-disaster insurance recognition. Bosnia & Herzegovina's ILO decision, Malta's amendments and Sweden's three regulations retain material verification gaps; Malta's Budget Bill remains a proposal. The document lists no applicable updates identified for the Netherlands, Norway, the Republic of Ireland, Spain or Switzerland, which should not be read as confirmation that no legal changes occurred.

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QUALITY

European Union

Legislation Title:	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/1963 of 28 August 2026 on determining the type of evidence to be provided by importers to prove the country of 'melt and pour'
Jurisdiction / scope:	European Union; importers of steel products within the categories listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2026/1384 and suppliers providing the supporting traceability records.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	In force; published 31 August 2026 and applicable from 1 October 2026. Article 1(3), allowing specified standalone evidence where no Mill Test Certificate is available, applies only until 30 September 2027.
Compliance type:	Quality: supplier assurance, identification, traceability and document control. Cross-cutting: Other compliance obligations, specifically customs and trade. This is not a product-quality specification.

Summary information:

Importers must provide a Mill Test Certificate identifying both the country of melt and pour and the imported steel's heat number. Where either detail is missing, customs may consider specified complementary documents supplying the missing information. Until 30 September 2027, specified documents may also be considered as standalone evidence if no certificate can be provided, provided they contain both details. Accepted document types include invoices, delivery notes, quality certificates, implemented purchase-order or contract clauses, supplier declarations, production and cost-accounting records, export customs documents, commercial correspondence and production descriptions. Customs must check complementary or standalone evidence; the country is declared using TARIC document codes. Failure to declare it with appropriate verifiable evidence leads to rejection of the import.

Why this matters:

Supplier and batch records must substantiate where the steel was first melted and cast, not merely its country of dispatch or subsequent processing. Incomplete or unverified evidence can prevent importation and disrupt deliveries. The records support quality-system traceability while serving a customs-law obligation.

Suggested action:

- Identify covered imports; require country-of-melt-and-pour and heat-number evidence from suppliers before shipment; reconcile certificates and supporting records to each consignment; agree TARIC declaration checks with customs representatives; and plan for the end of the standalone-evidence transition on 30 September 2027.

Germany

Legislation Title:	Act on liability for defective products (Gesetz über die Haftung für fehlerhafte Produkte), Produkthaftungsgesetz – ProdHaftG, enacted by Article 1 of the Act of 22 October 2026, BGBl. 2026 I Nr. 321.

Jurisdiction / scope:	Germany; manufacturers and components suppliers, and other supply-chain actors where the statutory conditions apply, including importers, authorised representatives, fulfilment providers, suppliers and certain online platforms. Covers qualifying defective products, including software and digital manufacturing files, subject to exclusions and transitional rules.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Enacted 22 October and published 27 October 2026 within BGBl. 2026 I Nr. 321. New substantive regime commences 9 December 2026, not in October. Section 23 preserves the previous law for products placed on the market or put into service before 9 December 2026.
Compliance type:	Quality: product assurance, traceability and defect management. Cross-cutting: civil liability, AI governance and information security for relevant digital products. Not an ISO certification requirement or a substitute for product-safety law.

Summary information:

The new Act implements Directive (EU) 2024/2853 through a revised framework for liability for defective products. The product definition expressly includes software, electricity and digital manufacturing files. Non-commercial free and open-source software is excluded on the stated statutory conditions. The framework addresses components, connected services, substantial modification, liability of additional supply-chain actors, disclosure of evidence and statutory presumptions. Covered damage includes personal injury, qualifying property damage and destruction or corruption of non-professional data, within the Act's conditions. The associated modernisation Act is separately recorded under Other Requirements.

Why this matters:

Product assurance needs to address software versions, updates, supplier components and subsequent modifications as well as physical manufacture. Evidence of market placement, design decisions and defect response helps determine which version of the law applies and supports investigation of claims. Inclusion in the Act does not make every defect or loss automatically compensable.

Suggested action:

- Map affected products and supply-chain roles; review product and software change controls, release-date evidence, component traceability and incident records; obtain legal review of claims handling and retention arrangements; and review liability insurance and contracts before 9 December 2026 without assuming contractual terms can exclude statutory liability.

Italy

Legislation Title:	Legislative Decree No. 199 of 9 October 2026 implementing Article 27 of Law No. 91 of 13 June 2025 to adapt national legislation to Commission Regulation (EU) 2022/1616 on recycled plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food (Decreto legislativo 9 ottobre 2026, n. 199 – Disposizioni di attuazione dell'articolo 27 della legge 13 giugno 2025, n. 91, per l'adeguamento della normativa nazionale alle

	disposizioni del regolamento (UE) 2022/1616 della Commissione, del 15 settembre 2022, relativo ai materiali e agli oggetti di materia plastica riciclata destinati a venire a contatto con i prodotti alimentari).
Jurisdiction / scope:	Italy; operators in the recycled food-contact plastics chain, according to their roles, including recyclers, converters, distributors and relevant food businesses. Assess the material, intended food-contact use and specific activity. Not a general requirement for every business using recycled plastic.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Adopted 9 October; published in Gazzetta Ufficiale No. 253 on 30 October 2026, reference 26G00217. Enters into force 14 November 2026. October publication, not October commencement. The underlying EU Regulation has its own application and transitional provisions.
Compliance type:	Quality: food-contact product conformity, supplier assurance and traceability. Cross-cutting: Environmental, through recycling and circularity, and Other compliance obligations, through enforcement and official controls. Not a workplace exposure-limit measure.

Summary information:

The decree adapts Italian enforcement arrangements to Regulation (EU) 2022/1616. It revises administrative sanctions under Legislative Decree No. 29/2017 for infringements concerning recycled food-contact plastics, including process authorisation and relevant documentation, traceability and material requirements. It provides for a national Ministry of Health database concerning food-contact-material and recycling establishments, with operating arrangements to be set by a subsequent ministerial decree. It also amends official-control tariff provisions in Legislative Decree No. 32/2021. Exact sanctions, role-specific duties and implementation dates require assessment against the operative provisions.

Why this matters:

Recycled content does not by itself establish suitability for food contact. Organisations need evidence of the applicable process, material conformity and supply-chain records. New national enforcement arrangements do not postpone existing EU obligations or create an immediate database submission deadline merely through publication.

Suggested action:

- Map relevant materials and operator roles; review supplier approvals, process authorisations, declarations and traceability records; assess amended enforcement and control provisions before 14 November; and monitor the database implementing decree before assigning new submission tasks or deadlines.

ENVIRONMENT

European Union

Legislation Title:	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/1278 of 9 June 2026 amending and correcting Regulation (EU) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the listing of pesticides and industrial chemicals
Jurisdiction / scope:	European Union; exporters of chemicals, mixtures and articles falling within the amended listings under Regulation (EU) No 649/2012. Assess the exact substance, concentration, use category, destination and relevant exemptions.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	In force; published 12 August 2026. Amended controls apply from 1 October 2026. An October application change, not an October publication.
Compliance type:	Environmental: hazardous chemicals and persistent organic pollutants. Cross-cutting: chemical health protection and export compliance. It does not itself introduce general workplace exposure limits.

Summary information:

The Regulation amends and corrects the PIC listings of pesticides and industrial chemicals in Annex I and revises the Annex V export-prohibition list. Annex I controls may require export notification and, depending on the listing and applicable conditions, explicit consent or Rotterdam Convention procedures. Annex V additions concern Dechlorane Plus, methoxychlor and UV-328, subject to the entries' stated conditions and exemptions. These are chemical-export controls reflecting restrictions and international listings, not a blanket prohibition on domestic use of every listed substance.

Why this matters:

A chemical may remain permitted for a particular use within the EU yet require notification or consent before export, while an Annex V entry may prohibit export. Incorrect substance matching or assuming that domestic permission authorises export can undermine compliance.

Suggested action:

- Screen chemical inventories, mixtures, articles and export flows against the amended Annexes using substance identifiers and concentrations; confirm applicable notification, consent, prohibition and exemption conditions; update export procedures and relevant ePIC records; and retain evidence before authorising shipments.

Germany

Legislation Title:	Act implementing Directive (EU) 2024/1785 amending Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (Gesetz zur Umsetzung der Richtlinie (EU) 2024/1785 zur Änderung der Richtlinie 2010/75/EU über Industrieemissionen), 13 October 2026, BGBl. 2026 I Nr. 304.
Jurisdiction / scope:	Germany; operators and competent authorities for installations falling within the amended industrial-emissions and related environmental legislation.

	Applicability depends on installation type, activity, capacity, permits and transitional provisions. Not a universal requirement for all businesses to obtain environmental certification.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Enacted 13 October and published 19 October 2026. Core amendments took effect 21 October 2026. Article 8 contains exceptions and later or conditional commencement provisions; check these and the applicable implementation and permit deadlines before setting site actions.
Compliance type:	Environmental: industrial emissions, permits, water, waste and environmental performance. Cross-cutting: operational controls and protection of human health; not a new general workplace exposure-limit measure.

Summary information:

The Act implements the revised Industrial Emissions Directive through amendments to several German environmental laws and the permitting framework. Changes address integrated pollution prevention, emissions and environmental-performance limits, resource efficiency, circularity, decarbonisation and monitoring. The BImSchG amendments include provisions on emissions and environmental-performance limits and monitoring the receiving environment. The practical obligations depend on the amended domestic provisions, applicable implementing regulations, best available techniques conclusions and installation-specific arrangements.

Why this matters:

Affected installations may need revised permit assessments, environmental controls, monitoring and management arrangements. Existing ISO 14001 certification does not by itself establish compliance with these legal requirements, and a general description of the reform is insufficient to determine a site's deadlines.

Suggested action:

- Screen each German installation against the amended scope; review permits and applicable best available techniques conclusions with the competent authority or environmental adviser; identify monitoring and management-system changes; and assign owners, evidence and deadlines using the final provisions and transitions rather than draft summaries.

Legislation Title:	Third Regulation amending the Energy-Related Products Act Regulation (Dritte Verordnung zur Änderung der EVPG-Verordnung), 14 October 2026, BGBl. 2026 I Nr. 302.
Jurisdiction / scope:	Germany; economic operators and market-surveillance bodies concerned with products within the EVPG regulatory framework. Assess the specific product group and market role. Ordinary purchasers are not automatically subject to the same obligations as manufacturers or importers.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.

Status:	Issued 14 October; published 19 October 2026. Amendment effective 20 October 2026, inserting section 3: the EVPG-Verordnung ceases to apply at the end of 31 October 2026. The parent regulation should therefore not remain classified as current after that date.
Compliance type:	Environmental: energy-related products and ecodesign regulatory transition. Cross-cutting: Quality, product conformity and market access.

Summary information:

The amendment inserts an express repeal provision into the EVPG-Verordnung. It is a time-limited regulatory housekeeping change rather than a new universal energy-efficiency target or an additional product test. The separate Regulation modernising national implementation of ecodesign and energy-labelling rules was published on 14 October 2026 as BGBl. 2026 I Nr. 292. The outgoing and incoming national instruments need to be read alongside the applicable EU product-specific requirements.

Why this matters:

A register that continues to cite the repealed regulation as current may misdirect product-compliance checks. Conversely, repeal of this national instrument does not establish that underlying EU ecodesign duties or product-specific conformity obligations have ended.

Suggested action:

- Record the 31 October repeal and preserve the historical entry; identify successor national provisions for each relevant product group; review declarations, procedures and enforcement references; and confirm continuing EU requirements with the product-compliance owner before removing any operational control.

Legislation Title:	Notice concerning the territorial scope of the amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Bekanntmachung über den Geltungsbereich der Änderung des Montrealer Protokolls über Stoffe, die zu einem Abbau der Ozonschicht führen), 22 October 2026, BGBl. 2026 II Nr. 239.
Jurisdiction / scope:	German publication of an international treaty-status notice concerning China's supplementary declarations on application of the 2016 amendment to Hong Kong. Potential monitoring relevance for organisations with affected refrigerant, chemical or equipment activities and territorial links; not a new blanket operational duty on German businesses.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Notice dated 22 October, published 28 October 2026. Reports supplementary declarations made by China to the UN depositary on 15 October 2026. It follows the notice of 8 October, published 15 October 2026 as No. 233. Publication is not a new German commencement date for the treaty or an automatic business compliance deadline.

Compliance type:	Environmental: international treaty scope, refrigerants and climate-related chemical controls. Monitoring or awareness unless an activity-specific legal assessment identifies an operational consequence.

Summary information:

The notice records China's supplementary declarations concerning application to Hong Kong of the amendment adopted on 15 October 2016 to the Montreal Protocol. The notice directs readers to the UN depositary for non-German reservations and declarations; it does not reproduce their substance. The detailed territorial conditions therefore require review of the depositary record. This is a statement of treaty status, not a new German product ban, phase-down percentage or reporting requirement.

Why this matters:

Territorial declarations may be relevant when assessing international operations or supply routes, but they cannot be treated as equivalent to directly applicable EU restrictions. The identical titles of two October notices also create a risk of citing the wrong document.

Suggested action:

- Confirm whether No. 239 or the earlier No. 233 is relevant to the intended review; where Hong Kong activities are affected, obtain the UN depositary declarations and check applicable local implementing law. Retain existing EU and German chemical and refrigerant controls unless a separate legal review establishes a change.

Italy

Legislation Title:	Decree-Law No. 177 of 8 October 2026 containing urgent provisions for strengthening environmental assessments, managing climate-related problems, the circular economy and remediation (Decreto-legge 8 ottobre 2026, n. 177 – Disposizioni urgenti per il rafforzamento delle istruttorie ambientali, la gestione dei problemi climatici, l'economia circolare e le bonifiche).
Jurisdiction / scope:	Italy; relevant environmental authorities, project developers and installation operators, and parties undertaking affected excavation, waste, circular-economy or remediation activities. Public funding provisions concern specified public bodies and projects. Assess each activity and permit; this is not a universal new environmental duty for all organisations.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Issued and published 8 October 2026 in Gazzetta Ufficiale No. 234, reference 26G00199; in force from 9 October 2026. Decree-law with immediate legal effect, requiring parliamentary conversion within the constitutional period. No completed conversion is asserted in this October entry; monitor conversion, amendments or lapse.
Compliance type:	Environmental: environmental impact assessment, integrated permits, climate-related resilience, circular economy and contaminated-land remediation. Cross-

	cutting: project planning and operational continuity.

Summary information:

The decree strengthens environmental assessment arrangements, including screening for environmental impact assessment and support for reviewing state-level integrated environmental authorisations. It includes measures concerning unforeseen environmental and climate events, excavation earth and rock, use of solid recovered fuel and remediation, with targeted public funding. Some provisions alter administrative processes or funding rather than imposing a direct operational task on each business. Existing permit conditions and the precise amended provisions remain essential to any project-level assessment.

Why this matters:

Affected projects and installations may need revised assessment, material-management or remediation procedures. A procedural simplification does not automatically remove the need for authorisation or establish that excavated material qualifies for reuse. Decree-law conversion may change the text after the October reporting period.

Suggested action:

- Screen current projects, permits and excavation or remediation activities; have the environmental owner identify applicable amendments and authority requirements; retain supporting classification and permit evidence; and monitor the parliamentary conversion and any implementing measures before relying on changed procedures.

Poland

Legislation Title:	Regulation of the Minister of Climate and Environment of 1 October 2026 amending the Regulation on the Dolny Wieprz special area of conservation (PLH060051) (Rozporządzenie Ministra Klimatu i Środowiska z dnia 1 października 2026 r. zmieniające rozporządzenie w sprawie specjalnego obszaru ochrony siedlisk Dolny Wieprz (PLH060051)), Dz.U. 2026 poz. 1360.
Jurisdiction / scope:	Poland; the Dolny Wieprz Natura 2000 site, PLH060051. Relevant to land managers, developers and operators whose activities could affect the site's protected features, including projects outside its boundary where effects are possible. Not a nationwide new duty applicable to every Polish business.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Issued 1 October; published 21 October 2026 as Dz.U. 2026 poz. 1360. Enters into force 5 November 2026, following the 14-day period after publication. Included for October publication, not October commencement.
Compliance type:	Environmental: Natura 2000, biodiversity, habitats and protected species. Cross-cutting: planning and development assessment.

Summary information:

The amendment replaces Annexes 3 and 5 of the 2019 designation Regulation, respectively listing protected natural habitats and protected animal species other than birds. The replacement habitat list includes oxbow lakes and natural eutrophic waters, muddy river banks, inland sandy grasslands, tall-herb communities, hay meadows and alluvial forests. It does not, by that operative amendment, replace the site's boundary annexes or impose a general

emissions limit. The new species list and relevant conservation arrangements should be checked for each potentially affected activity.

Why this matters:

Protected-feature lists inform assessment of activities that could affect site integrity. An assessment relying on superseded annexes may overlook relevant features. Being outside the boundary does not alone establish absence of effects, while the amendment does not itself prove that a particular project needs permission or must be refused.

Suggested action:

- Check land and project locations and potential ecological effects; obtain the replacement annexes; review relevant assessments and permits with an ecological or planning adviser; and record whether further consultation with the competent nature-conservation authority is required before proceeding.

Portugal

Legislation Title:	Decree-Law No. 198/2026 of 2 October amending Decree-Law No. 267/2002 of 26 November, which establishes procedures and defines responsibilities for licensing and inspecting petroleum-product storage facilities and fuel-filling stations (Decreto-Lei n.º 198/2026, de 2 de outubro — Altera o Decreto-Lei n.º 267/2002, de 26 de novembro, que estabelece os procedimentos e define as competências para efeitos de licenciamento e fiscalização de instalações de armazenamento de produtos de petróleo e de postos de abastecimento de combustíveis).
Jurisdiction / scope:	Portugal; operators, owners and licensing or inspection authorities for petroleum-product storage installations and filling stations within Decree-Law No. 267/2002. Assess own-use fuel facilities as well as retail operations where covered. Buying fuel alone does not make an organisation an installation operator.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Published 2 October 2026 in Diário da República No. 192/2026, Series I. The Government identifies commencement as 3 October 2026. Its online explanatory release is dated 6 October but also uses inconsistent wording suggesting commencement that day; this entry uses its expressly stated 3 October date. Check the operative commencement provision for formal reliance.
Compliance type:	Environmental: fuel-installation licensing and storage controls. Cross-cutting: Health & Safety, fire and hazardous-substance risks, and Other compliance obligations concerning installation administration.

Summary information:

The decree revises the licensing and inspection framework to make administrative requirements more proportionate to installation risk. The official preamble identifies increased permitted LPG-cylinder storage at filling stations as a reason for the amendment. Government guidance describes conditional licensing exemptions for such storage and

simplified treatment of capacity reductions resulting from deactivation or suspension of tanks or compartments: these are recorded by endorsement of the licence rather than a fresh licensing procedure. Numerical storage thresholds and their capacity basis must be confirmed from the operative provisions before applying an exemption; none is assumed here. Applicable installation safety rules continue.

Why this matters:

An operator may be able to use a simpler procedure, but administrative simplification is not permission to expand storage or disregard technical requirements. Accurate capacity records, installation classification and competent-authority confirmation remain necessary to determine the correct route.

Suggested action:

- Inventory affected tanks, cylinder stores and filling stations; compare licences and proposed changes with the amended provisions; confirm thresholds, exemptions and endorsement arrangements with the licensing authority; and update records and procedures while maintaining applicable inspection, fire and environmental controls.

Information Security

Luxembourg

Legislation Title:	ILR Regulation ILR/N26/10 of 26 October 2026 concerning notification of security measures taken by essential entities, NISS (Règlement ILR/N26/10 du 26 octobre 2026 portant sur la notification des mesures de sécurité prises par les entités essentielles – NISS).
Jurisdiction / scope:	Luxembourg; essential entities subject to ILR cybersecurity supervision under the Law of 5 May 2026. Confirm the entity's classification and competent supervisor. The regular security-measures notification requirement must not automatically be extended to important entities or every business operating in Luxembourg.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Adopted 26 October 2026; officially published 30 October 2026 in Mémorial A No. 532; enters into force 3 November 2026. Included for October publication, not October commencement. ILR's website dates its own publication record 26 October; this is distinct from the official-journal publication. Detailed submission deadlines and technical arrangements require confirmation against the operative regulation and current ILR instructions.
Compliance type:	Information security: cybersecurity risk management, supervisory reporting and evidence of implemented controls. Cross-cutting: business continuity, supplier assurance and management accountability. Not a general personal-data breach notification rule or a requirement to obtain ISO/IEC 27001 certification.

Summary information:

The regulation determines how essential entities notify security measures required by Article 12(1) and (2) of the Law of 5 May 2026. ILR describes annual supervisory deliverables comprising a description of implemented cybersecurity measures, an analysis of principal cyber-risk scenarios and a multi-year action plan. Certain essential entities may also be required by ILR to provide annual information about direct supplier or service-provider dependencies. Important entities are not routinely subject to the same regular submission regime, without prejudice to supervisory intervention. The scenario-based submission is a supervisory tool, not a substitute for the entity's own comprehensive risk assessment. Exact forms, submission arrangements and deadlines must be checked in the final regulation and ILR instructions.

Why this matters:

An affected entity needs evidence that cybersecurity measures are implemented and that identified gaps are addressed through an owned action plan. Maintaining policies or holding certification does not alone demonstrate that the required notification has been made. Confusing annual security-measures notification with incident reporting could leave a separate obligation unfulfilled.

Suggested action:

- Confirm essential-entity status and ILR supervision; obtain the final regulation and current submission instructions; verify deadlines, templates and access arrangements; map existing controls and risk records to the required deliverables; assign action owners and target dates; check whether supplier-dependency reporting has been requested; and retain submission evidence while maintaining separate incident-reporting procedures.

AI Governace

International Standard

Legislation Title:	ISO/IEC 27090:2026 Cybersecurity — Artificial intelligence (AI) — Addressing security threats and compromises to AI systems
Jurisdiction / scope:	International; organisations of all sizes and types that develop or use AI systems, including businesses, public bodies and not-for-profit organisations.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Published International Standard, first edition, 14 October 2026. Guidance on AI-system security; publication does not create a statutory commencement date or a mandatory certification transition.
Compliance type:	AI governance. Cross-cutting: Information security, AI supply-chain assurance and lifecycle risk management.

Summary information:

The standard provides guidance on understanding, detecting and mitigating security threats specific to AI systems throughout their lifecycle. It addresses the protection of training data and models, including threats such as data poisoning and model theft, and the consequences of compromise. It complements established cybersecurity practices, including ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO/IEC 27002, rather than replacing them. Operational data subsequently

used for model updates or retraining also needs security attention.

Why this matters:

Conventional IT security controls alone may not address manipulation of AI training data or attempts to extract a model. A lifecycle approach helps organisations connect these threats to operational impacts and make proportionate decisions about detection, protection and supplier assurance. Use of the guidance does not by itself demonstrate compliance with AI legislation.

Suggested action:

- Review the standard against the AI inventory; assign AI-security responsibilities; assess training-data integrity, model protection and supplier controls; incorporate relevant detection and mitigation measures into risk treatment and incident response; and review security before model updates or retraining.

Italy

Legislation Title:	Legislative Decree No. 179 of 7 October 2026 adapting national legislation to Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 on harmonised artificial intelligence rules, concerning national authorities' powers and the use of AI in training (Decreto legislativo 7 ottobre 2026, n. 179 – Adeguamento della normativa nazionale alle disposizioni del regolamento (UE) 2024/1689 del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio, del 13 giugno 2024, che stabilisce regole armonizzate sull'intelligenza artificiale, in materia di poteri delle Autorità nazionali e di utilizzo dell'intelligenza artificiale nella formazione).
Jurisdiction / scope:	Italy; national AI and relevant sectoral authorities, and providers, deployers and other operators within the applicable AI framework. Sectoral provisions concern education and training, professions, employment, healthcare and public administration. Assess the organisation's actual AI uses, legal role and sector rather than assuming all provisions apply uniformly.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Adopted 7 October; published 8 October 2026 in Gazzetta Ufficiale No. 234, reference 26G00200; entered into force 23 October 2026. This national commencement must not be treated as replacing the EU AI Act's separate phased application or any provision-specific implementation arrangements.
Compliance type:	AI governance: national supervision, enforcement, training and sectoral AI controls. Cross-cutting: Information security, privacy, competence and employment compliance, depending on the AI use.

Summary information:

The decree establishes national arrangements supporting the EU AI Act, including authority coordination, notification, market surveillance, sanctions and regulatory sandboxes. It includes sectoral provisions concerning AI in training, professions, employment, healthcare and public administration, and provisions on confidential business information involving data, algorithms and mathematical methods. It is therefore broader than a single staff-training

requirement. The operative articles determine which authority and obligations apply to a particular organisation.

Why this matters:

Organisations need clear accountability for AI use and a route for responding to regulatory supervision. National rules may affect sectoral practices alongside the EU AI Act, privacy and existing employment requirements. Publication does not by itself establish that every AI system is high risk or that all AI Act deadlines change.

Suggested action:

- Update the AI inventory and role assessment; identify applicable national authorities and sectoral articles; review approvals, supplier terms, documentation, training and regulatory-response responsibilities; and obtain competent legal review of affected uses and sanctions provisions before setting organisation-specific deadlines.

Health and Safety

Malta

Legislation Title:	Micromobility (Amendment) Regulations, 2026 (Regolamenti tal-2026 li jemendaw ir-Regolamenti dwar il-Mikromobilità), Legal Notice 303 of 2026.
Jurisdiction / scope:	Malta; persons and devices within the principal Micromobility Regulations. Relevant to organisations authorising e-scooters for work-related travel and those responsible for affected riders. Confirm the precise device categories and circumstances against the operative text; not a general rule for every form of transport.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Published 23 October 2026 in Government Gazette No. 21,739; identity and publication confirmed by the official legislation record. Included for October publication. Full operative wording, commencement, exemptions and penalties have not been independently verified for this entry; publication is not used as an assumed commencement date.
Compliance type:	Health & Safety: work-related road travel and rider protection. Cross-cutting: Other compliance obligations, including road-traffic rules. Work-related applicability depends on actual activities; the measure is not a general workplace certification requirement.

Summary information:

Legal Notice 303 amends Malta's Micromobility Regulations. Contemporary reporting describes the change as making helmets compulsory for e-scooter riders, following the October government announcement. The official index confirms publication but the retrieved record does not expose the operative clauses. The reported change is therefore identified for follow-up rather than presented as a fully verified statement of device coverage, helmet specification, exemptions, effective date or sanctions. Existing licensing, insurance and device requirements need separate

assessment and are not presumed replaced.

Why this matters:

Organisations permitting e-scooter use for work need to align travel arrangements with the final applicable rules and their own risk assessment. A helmet requirement should not be treated as establishing that a journey, device or rider is otherwise legally authorised or adequately controlled.

Suggested action:

- Obtain the full Legal Notice and confirm commencement, device scope and helmet conditions with Transport Malta or a competent local adviser. Identify any work-related e-scooter use, review travel risk assessments and rider guidance, and check existing licence, insurance and device controls. Record the verified requirements before assigning statutory deadlines or penalties.

Sweden

Legislation Title:	Regulation amending Regulation (1977:284) on occupational-injury insurance and state personal-injury protection (Förordning om ändring i förordningen (1977:284) om arbetsskadeförsäkring och statligt personskadeskydd), SFS 2026:1810.
Jurisdiction / scope:	Sweden; persons, organisations and authorities affected by the amended occupational-injury insurance or state personal-injury protection provisions. The specific affected category and procedure require confirmation from SFS 2026:1810. The amendment must not be assumed to impose a new duty on every Swedish employer.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	The official SFS publication index confirms SFS 2026:1810, published 27 October 2026. The full operative text, issue date, commencement and transitional provisions have not been independently verified for this entry. Included for confirmed October publication; substantive changes and applicability remain under review.
Compliance type:	Health & Safety: work-related injury administration. Cross-cutting: Other compliance obligations, including social insurance and personal-injury protection. Insurance administration is distinct from workplace risk-prevention duties.

Summary information:

The official October index identifies an amendment to the occupational-injury insurance and state personal-injury protection Regulation. The retrieved record confirms identity and publication but does not establish which operative provisions change. This entry therefore does not assert new benefit levels, coverage, reporting recipients, forms or deadlines. Earlier amendments to the same principal Regulation were also published during 2026; their content cannot be attributed to this October instrument merely because the titles match.

Why this matters:

Injury notification and insurance procedures need to reflect the rules that actually apply to the relevant person and

activity. An amendment concerning a specific state-protection arrangement may have limited relevance to an ordinary commercial employer. Neither insurance cover nor this publication displaces existing accident-prevention and reporting requirements.

Suggested action:

- Obtain SFS 2026:1810 and compare the amended sections with the principal Regulation; confirm effective dates and affected categories with the relevant authority or local adviser; and update HR, injury-reporting and insurance procedures only where a verified change applies. Retain existing controls pending that assessment.

Legislation Title:	Regulation amending Regulation (1999:58) prohibiting certain goods hazardous to health (Förordning om ändring i förordningen (1999:58) om förbud mot vissa hälsofarliga varor), SFS 2026:1803.
Jurisdiction / scope:	Sweden; organisations handling goods within the amended Regulation's scope. Potential relevance depends on the actual goods and activities and any lawful authorisation. The changed goods or provisions have not been confirmed for this entry; do not classify all chemicals or ordinary consumer products as affected.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	The official SFS index confirms SFS 2026:1803, published 27 October 2026. The operative amendment, issue date, commencement, affected goods and transitional provisions have not been independently verified for this entry. Included for October publication, not as a confirmed October commencement or fully assessed new prohibition.
Compliance type:	Health & Safety: public-health protection and control of specified hazardous goods. Cross-cutting: Other compliance obligations concerning lawful handling and trade. Not a general occupational exposure-limit or environmental classification amendment.

Summary information:

The October publication identifies an amendment to Sweden's specific hazardous-goods prohibition framework. The retrieved index does not expose the operative clauses or the affected list. No particular addition, removal, prohibition, exemption or penalty is therefore asserted here. An earlier June 2026 amendment has the same title but cannot establish the content of the October measure. A full-text comparison is necessary before screening an organisation's materials or transactions against the change.

Why this matters:

Goods governed by this specific public-health framework need to be distinguished from substances that are merely hazardous under general chemical classifications. Misidentifying the change could lead either to overlooked restrictions or to unsupported conclusions that ordinary materials are prohibited.

Suggested action:

- Obtain SFS 2026:1803 and the amended principal Regulation; have a competent compliance owner confirm

affected goods, activities and dates; compare any relevant inventories and supplier records; and obtain authority or legal clarification on permissions before changing procurement, handling or distribution arrangements.

Other Requirements

European Union

Legislation Title:	Regulation (EU) 2026/1384 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2026 addressing the negative trade-related effects of global overcapacity on the Union steel market and amending Regulation (EU) 2020/2170
Jurisdiction / scope:	European Union; steel imports in the product categories and CN codes listed in Annex I. Apply the Regulation's exclusions, including qualifying products originating in Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway. EU steel users and suppliers may face indirect procurement effects.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	In force from 25 June 2026 following publication on 24 June. Generally applicable from 1 July 2026, with phased provisions. The Article 4(1) requirement for verifiable evidence of the country of melt and pour applies from 1 October 2026; this is the October reporting trigger.
Compliance type:	Other compliance obligations: customs, trade controls and steel import quotas. Cross-cutting: Quality, through supplier assurance, traceability and procurement continuity. Not a technical steel-quality standard.

Summary information:

The Regulation replaces the previous steel safeguard framework with tariff-rate quotas for specified steel products and a 50% ad valorem out-of-quota duty where the relevant quota is exhausted or the imports do not benefit from a quota. It also introduces transparency concerning the country of melt and pour, meaning the original location where raw steel or iron is produced in liquid form and cast into its first solid state. From 1 October 2026, covered importers must provide appropriate verifiable evidence of that country. Implementing Regulation (EU) 2026/1963 specifies the supporting documents and is addressed separately under Quality.

Why this matters:

Quota availability and the out-of-quota duty can affect landed costs and sourcing decisions. The October evidence requirement adds a supply-chain documentation obligation that cannot be satisfied merely by identifying the exporting country. Applicability depends on the product classification, origin, exclusions and import circumstances, not on every organisation purchasing steel.

Suggested action:

- Map imported steel to the Annex I CN codes; verify origin and exclusions; check current quota allocations and potential duties with the customs representative; require verifiable melt-and-pour evidence from suppliers; and update purchasing controls, responsibilities and consignment records.

International Standard

Legislation Title:	ISO/IEC 38501-1:2026 Information technology — Governance of IT implementation guidance — Part 1: General approach
Jurisdiction / scope:	International; organisations of all sizes and types. Intended for individuals responsible for, or supporting, the governance of IT.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Published International Standard, first edition, 7 October 2026. ISO lists ISO/IEC TS 38501:2015 as its withdrawn predecessor. Voluntary implementation guidance, with no statutory commencement date or mandatory certification transition established by publication.
Compliance type:	Other compliance obligations: organisational governance and IT oversight. Cross-cutting: Information security and, where AI falls within IT governance, AI governance. Not a technical security-control standard.

Summary information:

The standard supports implementation of effective governance of IT in accordance with ISO/IEC 38500. It identifies activities organisations can undertake and provides guidance on designing and establishing supporting governance arrangements. It also clarifies the roles and responsibilities of key organisational stakeholders. Its focus is the governance framework and accountability, rather than detailed operational IT procedures or a new legal duty.

Why this matters:

Clear governance arrangements help distinguish leadership oversight from day-to-day IT management. Organisations can use the guidance to review who makes IT decisions, who is accountable and how the governing body receives assurance about IT-related performance, risks and obligations.

Suggested action:

- Review existing IT governance arrangements against the guidance; clarify decision rights, leadership sponsorship and responsibilities; assess reporting and assurance mechanisms; update references to the withdrawn technical specification where appropriate; and record proportionate implementation actions and owners.

Austria

Legislation Title:	Federal Act amending the Electricity Industry Act, the Energy Steering Act 2012, the Petroleum Stockholding Act 2012 and the Gas Industry Act 2011 (Bundesgesetz, mit dem das Elektrizitätswirtschaftsgesetz, das Energielenkungsgesetz 2012, das Erdölbevorratungsgesetz 2012 und das Gaswirtschaftsgesetz 2011 geändert werden), BGBl. I Nr. 98/2026.
Jurisdiction / scope:	Austria; relevant authorities, electricity and gas market participants, network operators and petroleum-stockholding entities. Other businesses may be affected indirectly through supply arrangements or emergency

	measures, depending on the applicable provisions.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Enacted federal amending Act, published 29 October 2026 as BGBl. I Nr. 98/2026. National Council resolution: 14 October; Federal Council resolution: 22 October 2026. Included for October publication. Provision-specific commencement has not been independently confirmed for this entry and requires checking before operative dates are assigned.
Compliance type:	Other compliance obligations: energy-market administration, security of supply and emergency preparedness. Cross-cutting: business continuity and energy management. Not a general new environmental duty for every business.

Summary information:

The Act amends four Austrian energy statutes, addressing the framework for energy administration and security of supply, including federal competence and the duration of provisions. Article 1 revises the Electricity Industry Act's competence provision and changes the date in section 188(2) from 1 April 2027 to 1 April 2029. Article 2 revises the Energy Steering Act 2012 competence provision and changes the date in section 42(4) from 31 May 2027 to 1 April 2029. Articles 3 and 4 amend the Petroleum Stockholding Act 2012 and Gas Industry Act 2011 respectively. These framework changes do not establish a general new reporting, stockholding or environmental obligation for all businesses.

Why this matters:

Regulated energy-sector organisations need current statutory references when assessing market and emergency-supply responsibilities. Other businesses should consider critical energy dependencies without assuming that they have the same duties as regulated operators. Extension of a statutory provision does not itself mean that emergency measures have been activated.

Suggested action:

- Confirm whether the organisation has a regulated electricity, gas or petroleum-stockholding role; check the amended statutes and commencement provisions; update applicable register references and review dates; and monitor competent-authority and supplier communications. Ordinary energy users should review critical supply dependencies and emergency contacts through existing continuity arrangements rather than introduce unsupported new statutory duties.

Belgium

Legislation Title:	Royal Decree of 18 October 2026 making binding the collective labour agreement of 19 March 2026, concluded within the Joint Committee for Transport and Logistics, concerning contributions towards the costs of obtaining a category C and/or CE driving licence and/or the initial qualification for category C professional drivers and the statutory examinations following that training for workers employed by or entering the service of undertakings in the road freight transport for third parties subsector and the goods-handling for third parties subsector (Arrêté royal rendant obligatoire la convention collective de travail du 19 mars 2026, conclue au sein de

	la Commission paritaire du transport et de la logistique, relative à l'intervention dans les frais relatifs à l'obtention du permis C et/ou CE et/ou de la qualification de base du chauffeur professionnel C et les examens légaux suivant cette formation des travailleurs étant ou entrant en service d'entreprises appartenant au sous-secteur du transport de choses par voie terrestre pour compte de tiers et au sous-secteur de la manutention de choses pour compte de tiers).
Jurisdiction / scope:	Belgium; employers and workers within the agreement's scope under the Joint Committee for Transport and Logistics, specifically the road freight transport for third parties and goods-handling for third parties subsectors. Concerns eligible workers already employed or entering employment. Not automatically applicable to every Belgian business operating a vehicle or employing a driver.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Royal Decree dated 18 October 2026, published in the Moniteur belge on 27 October 2026, page 57655, reference 2026202473. Makes the agreement of 19 March 2026 binding. Included for October publication. The decree's commencement and the agreement's effective period, including any retroactive effect, have not been independently verified from the full text; do not assume they match the publication date.
Compliance type:	Other compliance obligations: sectoral employment conditions and driver-training cost contributions. Cross-cutting: Quality, through competence assurance, and Health & Safety, through driver qualification. This is a funding-related measure, not a replacement for driving-licence or road-safety requirements.

Summary information:

The decree makes binding a sectoral collective labour agreement concerning contributions towards the costs of category C and/or CE driving licences, the initial qualification for category C professional drivers and the statutory examinations following that training. It concerns workers employed by, or entering the service of, undertakings in the specified transport and goods-handling subsectors. The official publication index verifies the decree's identity, date and subject. Contribution amounts, the funding or paying body, eligible expenditure, evidence requirements, application deadlines and the agreement's duration require confirmation from the annexed agreement; no particular payment or reimbursement mechanism is assumed here.

Why this matters:

Employers within scope need to account for applicable sectoral arrangements when organising driver recruitment, training and related expenditure. Correct classification and supporting records help avoid overlooking eligible contributions or applying funding assumptions to workers or courses that do not qualify. Financial support does not authorise a worker to drive without the legally required licence and qualification.

Suggested action:

- Confirm Joint Committee and subsector coverage; obtain the full decree and annexed agreement; verify

effective dates, eligible workers and training, amounts, payment arrangements and deadlines with the relevant sector body or employment adviser; and retain training, examination, invoice and employment evidence. Update HR and training procedures only after those conditions are confirmed, while maintaining separate licence and professional-qualification checks.

Bosnia & Herzegovina

Legislation Title:	Decision ratifying five conventions and protocols of the International Labour Organization (Odluka o ratifikaciji pet konvencija i protokola Međunarodne organizacije rada), published in Službeni glasnik Bosne i Hercegovine – Međunarodni ugovori, No. 10/2026.
Jurisdiction / scope:	Bosnia & Herzegovina; a state-level ratification decision concerning international labour instruments. Employer relevance depends on the instruments confirmed in the final decision, their scope and operative domestic law at the relevant jurisdictional level. Sector-specific instruments must not be treated as uniformly applicable to all employers.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Publication confirmed in the official publisher's index for International Treaties No. 10/2026, dated 5 October 2026. The full operative decision and annexes have not been verified for this entry. ILO registration, individual treaty entry into force and any resulting new employer duties remain unconfirmed. The retrieved ILO NORMLEX country record reports no ratifications in the past 12 months; October domestic publication must not be equated with confirmed ILO registration.
Compliance type:	Other compliance obligations: international labour commitments, employment and social protection. Potential cross-cutting relevance to Health & Safety, subject to confirmation of the final instruments and applicable domestic provisions.

Summary information:

The official publication index lists a Presidency decision on ratification of ILO conventions and protocols in the October treaty issue. A government preparatory consultation lists Conventions Nos. 130, 152, 160, 167 and 170, together with the protocol to Convention No. 155. That preparatory list has not been reconciled against the final published decision and is not presented as the confirmed final coverage. The domestic ratification decision, subsequent ILO registration, each instrument's international entry into force and its domestic legal effect are separate matters requiring verification.

Why this matters:

The publication signals a labour-law development requiring follow-up, but the title alone does not establish new workplace duties or deadlines. Employers need to distinguish the state's international commitments from enforceable requirements applicable to their own activities and locations. Existing employment and occupational safety obligations remain relevant while the decision's specific effects are assessed.

Suggested action:

- Obtain the full decision and annexes from International Treaties No. 10/2026; confirm each instrument's identity and ILO registration and commencement; assess domestic legal effect with a competent local adviser; and assign HR and occupational safety owners to monitor implementing measures. Set operational actions and deadlines only when the applicable requirements are established.

Denmark

Legislation Title:	Executive Order amending the Executive Order on requirements for standard digital bookkeeping systems (Bekendtgørelse om ændring af bekendtgørelse om krav til digitale standard bogføringssystemer), BEK nr 811 af 22/09/2026.
Jurisdiction / scope:	Denmark; providers of standard digital bookkeeping systems marketed for the Danish market, including providers seeking registration and those with registered systems. Businesses using those systems need to coordinate implementation with their provider, but should not assume that every provider obligation applies directly to them. Bespoke or non-registered systems require a separate assessment under the applicable rules.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Issued 22 September and published 28 September 2026; Retsinformation lists the order as current. Included as a carry-forward with October guidance, not as an October enactment. The Authority reports new SAF-T requirements from 1 January 2027 and phased secure e-invoicing requirements from 1 March 2027 and 1 January 2028. Its consolidated guidance was published on 5 October and updated on 19 October 2026. Check the order's commencement provisions for the precise allocation of each amendment.
Compliance type:	Other compliance obligations: bookkeeping, financial records and digital-system requirements. Cross-cutting: Information security, through identity verification and protection of bookkeeping data, and Quality, through data integrity and system change control.

Summary information:

The order amends definitions, transaction information and functional requirements for standard digital bookkeeping systems. It introduces distinctions between customers, end customers and users, defines locked CVR master data and supplementary information, and adds MitID identity-verification requirements for customers and for users changing supplementary master information. It also revises requirements concerning transaction and supporting-document storage. The October guidance explains existing and forthcoming obligations, including SAF-T exports and secure e-invoicing, and addresses provider responsibilities for registration, system maintenance and third-party components. The changes are phased; the requirements described here must not all be treated as already operative in October.

Why this matters:

Providers need to plan and test changes before the relevant implementation dates. Finance teams using these

systems may need revised onboarding, authentication and data-handling arrangements. A clear division of responsibilities between provider, bookkeeper and customer helps avoid gaps in financial-record integrity and access controls; use of a registered system does not remove the business's own bookkeeping responsibilities.

Suggested action:

- Confirm the organisation's role and applicable system category. Providers should map each amendment to its commencement date, assign owners and test SAF-T, e-invoicing, identity-verification and master-data changes. End users should obtain their provider's implementation timetable, check registration where required, confirm responsibilities with external bookkeepers and prepare affected finance users. Retain change and testing records, and monitor updates to the Authority's guidance.

France

Legislation Title:	Order of 27 October 2026 recognising a state of natural disaster (Arrêté du 27 octobre 2026 portant reconnaissance de l'état de catastrophe naturelle), NOR: INTE2628736A.
Jurisdiction / scope:	France; the communes, natural phenomena and event periods specified in the annex. Relevant to insured organisations with potentially qualifying property damage in those locations and periods, and their insurers. Not a nationwide declaration covering every site or natural event.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Order signed 27 October 2026 and published in JORF No. 0253 of 29 October 2026, text No. 8. A published recognition decision under the Insurance Code, included for October publication. The recognised event periods are those in the annex, not necessarily the signature or publication date.
Compliance type:	Other compliance obligations: insurance and claims management. Cross-cutting: business continuity and environmental risk awareness relating to flooding and mudflows. Not a new general environmental permit or workplace safety requirement.

Summary information:

The order recognises a state of natural disaster for flooding and mudflows in the communes and periods identified in its annex. Recognition may enable natural-disaster insurance cover for qualifying direct material damage to insured property where the natural phenomenon was the determining cause and usual preventive measures could not prevent the damage or could not be taken. Recognition alone does not guarantee payment: the Insurance Code, policy conditions, causation, evidence and applicable excesses remain relevant. The annex must be checked for each affected location; no individual commune or site has been assessed in this entry.

Why this matters:

Organisations with affected insured premises or assets need to establish whether the recognition covers their location, event and dates, and act within applicable notification requirements. A general description of flood damage is insufficient to establish eligibility. Timely evidence preservation and insurer engagement support claims handling and recovery planning without assuming that business interruption or every type of loss is covered.

Suggested action:

- Match site addresses, damage dates and the event type against the annex; contact the insurer or broker promptly to confirm cover, notification deadlines, excesses and evidence requirements; retain photographs, inventories, invoices and relevant incident records; and coordinate any recovery work with competent support. Record the applicability decision and review continuity arrangements in light of the event.

Germany

Legislation Title:	Act amending price-indication law to sanction infringements of national and European price-indication rules (Gesetz zur Änderung des Preisangabenrechts zur Sanktionierung von Verstößen gegen nationale und europäische Regelungen über Preisangaben), 19 October 2026, BGBl. 2026 I Nr. 314.
Jurisdiction / scope:	Germany; businesses subject to national consumer price-indication requirements and relevant operators of publicly accessible EV charging points and mobility-service providers under Regulation (EU) 2023/1804 (AFIR). Applicability depends on the offering and the relevant statutory provision; not every business-to-business price is within scope.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Enacted 19 October and published 22 October 2026. Takes effect 1 January 2027. Included for October publication; the new sanctions framework must not be described as already operative in October.
Compliance type:	Other compliance obligations: consumer protection, price transparency and enforcement. Cross-cutting: Quality, through customer-information and pricing-process controls. Charging-related provisions are not themselves a general environmental duty.

Summary information:

The Act revises the sanctions basis for national price-indication infringements and specified AFIR requirements concerning charging prices, fees and customer information. It amends the Price Indication Act, the Economic Offences Act 1954 and the sanctions reference in section 20 of the Price Indication Regulation. The revised framework provides for administrative fines of up to EUR 100,000 for the relevant offences. This is not an automatic fine for every pricing error; the offence, timing and circumstances must be assessed.

Why this matters:

Consumer-facing pricing processes and public charging information need reliable controls before the new framework begins. Existing underlying disclosure duties may already apply; a future sanctions change is not permission to defer current compliance.

Suggested action:

- Review applicable total-price, unit-price, promotion and charging-price disclosures; check consistency across signs, websites, apps and payment interfaces; update enforcement references and staff guidance for 1 January 2027; and retain evidence of review and correction of identified issues.

Legislation Title:	Act modernising product-liability law and amending other provisions (Gesetz zur Modernisierung des Produkthaftungsrechts und zur Änderung weiterer Vorschriften), 22 October 2026, BGBl. 2026 I Nr. 321.
Jurisdiction / scope:	Germany; affected product manufacturers and supply-chain actors, with additional amendments to other statutory and procedural provisions. Each ancillary amendment requires its own applicability assessment; organisations are not necessarily subject to every part of the package.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Enacted 22 October; published 27 October 2026. Phased commencement under Article 17: the new substantive Product Liability Act starts 9 December 2026; the amendment to the previous Act's repeal provision and several ancillary procedural amendments took effect 28 October 2026. Assess the exact article before assigning its operative date.
Compliance type:	Other compliance obligations: civil liability and legislative transition. Cross-cutting: Quality, product assurance, AI governance and information security where digital products are involved.

Summary information:

Article 1 enacts the replacement Product Liability Act to implement Directive (EU) 2024/2853. The package also changes the previous Act and other provisions, including procedural rules. The principal reform brings digital products, relevant software and modern supply-chain arrangements into the liability framework. The operational detail of the new Act is recorded separately under Quality; this entry addresses the legislative package, linked references and staged transition.

Why this matters:

Publication does not mean every part began in October. Organisations need to distinguish immediate ancillary changes from the December liability regime and preserve evidence for products remaining subject to the previous law. Legal, quality, IT and insurance owners may need a coordinated transition.

Suggested action:

- Assign a reform owner; review Article 17 and the new Act's section 23 transition; map applicable ancillary amendments with legal support; align the legal register with the Quality entry; and maintain one coordinated action plan rather than duplicate obligations for the same reform.

Legislation Title:	Act modernising design law and amending the Act against Unfair Competition (Gesetz zur Modernisierung des Designrechts und zur Änderung des Gesetzes gegen den unlauteren Wettbewerb), 22 October 2026, BGBl. 2026 I Nr. 322.
Jurisdiction / scope:	Germany; design owners, applicants, manufacturers, digital-design and spare-parts businesses where

	relevant. The separate UWG amendments concern specified consumer-facing claims and goods subject to the transitional provisions. Assess the organisation's activities and the relevant article rather than assuming uniform coverage.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Enacted 22 October; published 27 October 2026. Under Article 7, the main provisions take effect 9 December 2027; Article 5 takes effect retrospectively from 27 September 2026; Article 6 takes effect 27 September 2028. Included for October publication and the resulting review of the UWG transition.
Compliance type:	Other compliance obligations: intellectual property and fair competition. Cross-cutting: Quality, design control and supplier rights; Environmental, where sustainability-related marketing claims or repairability are relevant. Not an engineering design-safety standard.

Summary information:

The Act implements the EU design-law reform, including recognition of animated and digital designs, revised representation and procedural arrangements, protection concerning preparatory 3D-printing activities and goods under customs supervision. Separately, Article 5 inserts UWG section 15b on proportionate enforcement of specified claims concerning ecological or social characteristics and circularity for goods placed on the market before 27 September 2026. It requires a contextual assessment of matters including seriousness, remedial efforts, costs and environmental effects; it is not a general exemption from truthful advertising.

Why this matters:

Design portfolios and digital manufacturing practices may need updates before the main 2027 commencement. Consumer-claims owners also need to understand the narrower UWG transition already given retrospective effect, without misreading it as permission for unsupported environmental claims.

Suggested action:

- Ask the intellectual-property owner to review design registrations, filing practices, digital files and spare-parts implications for 2027. Have legal and marketing owners assess section 15b against affected stock and claims, retain market-placement and substantiation evidence, and record the separate 2026, 2027 and 2028 dates.

Legislation Title:	Twenty-third Regulation amending the Foreign Trade and Payments Regulation (Dreiundzwanzigste Verordnung zur Änderung der Außenwirtschaftsverordnung), 14 October 2026, BGBl. 2026 I Nr. 300.
Jurisdiction / scope:	Germany; parties to transactions within the amended foreign-trade and sanctions rules. Assess goods, services, counterparties, destinations and prohibitions individually. Specific licensing exceptions for public authorities or diplomatic protection must not be assumed to exempt ordinary commercial transactions.

Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Issued 14 October; published 16 October 2026 as BGBl. 2026 I Nr. 300. Entered into force 17 October 2026. October publication and commencement item.
Compliance type:	Other compliance obligations: foreign trade, export controls, sanctions and enforcement. Cross-cutting: supplier and customer due diligence.

Summary information:

The amendment revises selected embargo provisions, replaces section 76a on case-specific exceptions and substantially updates administrative-offence provisions in section 82. Section 76a addresses authorisable exceptions for specified public-authority activities and protection of diplomatic or consular representations and international organisations, within the stated conditions and EU-law limits. The sanctions enforcement provisions require review together with the substantive EU restrictions and the AWG criminal-offence framework. An available exception still requires the specified authorisation; it is not an unrestricted trade permission.

Why this matters:

Changes to enforcement references and exceptions can affect transaction checks and escalation procedures even where the underlying EU restriction is already familiar. A cleared counterparty name alone does not establish that a transaction, service or export is permitted.

Suggested action:

- Have the export-control owner review affected AWV provisions and current EU sanctions; update transaction screening, goods classification and escalation references; verify any claimed authorisation or exception before proceeding; train relevant purchasing, sales and logistics staff; and retain the decision and supporting evidence.

Legislation Title:	Notice concerning the entry into force of Articles 2, 4 and 7 of the Fifth Act amending the Road Traffic Act and other road-traffic provisions (Bekanntmachung über das Inkrafttreten der Artikel 2, 4 und 7 des Fünften Gesetzes zur Änderung des Straßenverkehrsgesetzes und anderer straßenverkehrsrechtlicher Vorschriften), 19 October 2026, BGBl. 2026 I Nr. 316.
Jurisdiction / scope:	Germany; the authorities and persons covered by the digital-driving-licence provisions in Articles 2, 4 and 7 of the Act of 12 May 2026, BGBl. 2026 I Nr. 142. Employers operating fleets or checking driving entitlement have procedural review interests, but the notice alone imposes no general requirement to adopt a digital licence.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Notice signed 19 October; published 22 October 2026. Confirms that technical prerequisites for creating the digital driving licence existed from 14 October 2026 and that Articles 2, 4 and 7 entered into force on that date. Not evidence, by itself, of universal app availability or

	recognition abroad.
Compliance type:	Other compliance obligations: road-traffic administration and driving-entitlement evidence. Cross-cutting: Health & Safety through work-related driving controls, and information security and privacy where licence records are processed.

Summary information:

The short notice activates the specified provisions through the statutory mechanism in Article 9(3) of the May 2026 Act, following confirmation of the technical prerequisites for creating digital driving licences. It does not itself restate the eligibility conditions, establish new licence categories or remove the need for valid driving entitlement. Rules on creation, presentation, verification and legal acceptance must be checked in the operative legislation and official service guidance.

Why this matters:

Fleet and HR teams may need to review how valid driving entitlement is evidenced as officially supported digital options become available. Treating an ordinary photograph or screenshot as equivalent to an official verifiable credential, or assuming overseas acceptance, would not be justified by this notice.

Suggested action:

- Record the confirmed commencement; check official eligibility, verification and territorial-acceptance arrangements before changing fleet procedures; maintain valid-licence and category checks; and assess privacy, access and retention safeguards for any new process. Do not withdraw existing evidence arrangements solely because this notice was published.

Italy

Legislation Title:	Law No. 196 of 23 October 2026 converting into law, with amendments, Decree-Law No. 154 of 28 August 2026 containing urgent measures to ensure the operational continuity of facilities of national strategic importance (Legge 23 ottobre 2026, n. 196 – Conversione in legge, con modificazioni, del decreto-legge 28 agosto 2026, n. 154, recante misure urgenti per assicurare la continuità operativa di impianti di interesse strategico nazionale).
Jurisdiction / scope:	Italy; undertakings and procedures within the converted decree's specific insolvency and continuity provisions. The conversion changes the original strategic-installation wording; assess the coordinated text and qualifying conditions. Not a general business-continuity duty or automatic support entitlement for every insolvent business. Suppliers may face indirect continuity risks without being direct beneficiaries.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Promulgated 23 October; published 26 October 2026 in Gazzetta Ufficiale No. 249, reference 26G00212; in force 27 October 2026. Converts Decree-Law No. 154 with amendments. The conversion amendments take effect from the day after publication; distinguish them from the original decree-law's earlier operation.

Compliance type:	Other compliance obligations: insolvency-related operational continuity and corporate legal arrangements. Cross-cutting: supply-chain resilience and business continuity. Not a general environmental permit exemption or suspension of workplace safety duties.

Summary information:

The Law converts Decree-Law No. 154/2026 with the amendments in its annex. The conversion revises the decree's title and Article 1 terminology from continuity of nationally strategic installations to continuity of undertakings in a state of insolvency, and removes the specified strategic-installation qualification from Article 1(1). The Law's own title retains the original decree description. The coordinated decree is therefore the appropriate starting point for identifying the operative provisions and eligibility conditions; the title alone does not establish the full scope or an entitlement.

Why this matters:

An applicability assessment based solely on the original title could miss a relevant change in scope. A business seeking to rely on continuity arrangements needs to establish that the legal and procedural conditions are met. Unrelated environmental, safety and contractual duties must not be treated as waived without an express legal basis.

Suggested action:

- Have legal and restructuring owners review the conversion annex and coordinated decree against the undertaking's circumstances; confirm qualifying procedures, decision-making powers and conditions before relying on any measure; update the register and continuity assessment; and consider affected supplier dependencies separately from direct legal applicability.

Legislation Title:	Decree-Law No. 193 of 23 October 2026 containing urgent provisions and support measures for the road-haulage, agriculture and fisheries sectors (Decreto-legge 23 ottobre 2026, n. 193 – Disposizioni urgenti e misure di sostegno ai settori dell'autotrasporto, dell'agricoltura e della pesca).
Jurisdiction / scope:	Italy; qualifying road-haulage, agricultural, fishing and aquaculture operators and, for relevant transport-contract provisions, their contracting parties. Specific financial measures depend on eligibility, expenditure periods, funding limits and implementation arrangements. Operating any vehicle or buying transport services does not automatically confer entitlement to sector support.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Issued and published 23 October 2026 in Gazzetta Ufficiale No. 247, reference 26G00216; in force 24 October 2026. Decree-law requiring parliamentary conversion within the constitutional period. No completed conversion is asserted in this October entry; monitor subsequent law and implementing measures. Individual measures have their own qualifying periods and conditions.

Compliance type:	Other compliance obligations: sectoral support, taxation, road-haulage contracts and transport documentation. Cross-cutting: Quality through supplier and document controls. Support measures do not replace transport, environmental or workplace safety obligations.

Summary information:

The decree combines support measures with changes affecting transport operations and contracts. Article 1 adjusts road-haulage fuel support, distinguishing expenditure from March to August 2026 from a separate window covering 1 September to 5 October 2026. Other provisions address fuel-cost references in haulage contracts, certain leasing arrangements, national electronic consignment documentation and assistance for agriculture and fisheries. Allocation of public funds is not evidence that an individual operator qualifies or can immediately claim. The application mechanisms and implementation timetable must be checked for each measure.

Why this matters:

Transport businesses and contracting parties may need to review pricing and documentary processes independently of any decision to seek support. Finance teams need to distinguish the eligible expenditure period from the claim window and avoid recognising an unverified credit or contribution. Decree-law conversion may alter the October text.

Suggested action:

- Assign transport, legal and finance owners to screen role-specific provisions; review affected contracts and invoice controls; retain fuel, vehicle, expenditure and sector-registration evidence; verify eligibility and implementing application arrangements with a competent adviser; and monitor conversion and electronic-document implementation before changing systems or claiming support.

Malta

Legislation Title:	Budget Measures Implementation Act, 2026 Bill (Abbozz ta' Liġi msejjaħ l-Att tal-2026 li jimplimenta Miżuri tal-Estimi), Bill No. 15, Fifteenth Legislature.
Jurisdiction / scope:	Malta; proposed budget and administrative changes for financial year 2027. Affected businesses and other persons depend on the individual clauses and any final enactment. No uniform new duty or entitlement is established merely by the Bill's title.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Bill; Parliament records first reading on 26 October 2026. Publication announced in Government Gazette No. 21,741 of 27 October 2026. No enactment or commencement is asserted in this October entry. The year in the title does not mean that this Bill implements the financial year 2026 budget.
Compliance type:	Other compliance obligations: budget implementation, financial and administrative legislation. Proposal monitoring; cross-cutting classifications require clause-level review.

Summary information:

Parliament states that the Bill's purpose is to implement budget measures for financial year 2027 and other administrative measures. The official Gazette confirms publication as Bill No. 15. The retrieved parliamentary record

establishes its purpose and first reading but does not provide a verified clause-by-clause assessment in this entry. Specific tax rates, reliefs, eligibility conditions and implementation dates are therefore not asserted. It must not be confused with an earlier enacted measure carrying a similar 2026 title.

Why this matters:

Finance, HR and legal teams may need to plan for proposed changes, but announcement or first reading does not establish an operative legal obligation. Amending payroll, tax filings or recognition of relief solely from the Bill title could apply the wrong measure or timing.

Suggested action:

- Track Bill No. 15 through Parliament; obtain and assess the full clauses; assign owners to relevant proposed changes; and verify the enacted text, implementing instruments and commencement before changing operational or financial treatment. Keep proposals distinct from requirements already in force.

Legislation Title:	Development Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) Order, 2026 (Ordni tal-2026 li jemenda l-Ordni dwar l-Ippjanar tal-Iżvilupp, Klassijiet ta' Użu), Legal Notice 301 of 2026.
Jurisdiction / scope:	Malta; property owners, occupiers, developers and applicants whose existing or proposed activities fall within the amended use-class provisions. Applicability depends on the affected classes, site planning history and proposed use. No particular class or business type is confirmed as affected in this entry.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Publication confirmed for 23 October 2026 in Government Gazette No. 21,739 by Government Notice No. 1630 of 27 October. Commencement, transitional arrangements and the precise amended classes have not been independently verified from the operative text. Do not use the later announcement date as the original publication date.
Compliance type:	Other compliance obligations: development planning and lawful premises use. Potential cross-cutting environmental relevance depends on the affected activity; not a general new environmental consent or safety requirement.

Summary information:

The official Gazette announcement identifies an amendment to the Development Planning Use Classes Order under Cap. 552. The retrieved source confirms the instrument, enabling Act and publication but not the operative amendments. This entry therefore flags a premises-use review rather than asserting that a named activity has moved between classes, that changes are exempt from permission or that existing permissions have been replaced. The complete Legal Notice and amended principal Order are needed to establish the actual change.

Why this matters:

Use classification can affect premises selection, change-of-use applications and operating plans. Assuming that a new classification grants permission could overlook existing conditions or a separate approval requirement. Rules

and class labels from other jurisdictions must not be imported into a Malta assessment.

Suggested action:

- Obtain Legal Notice 301 and the updated principal Order; confirm amended classes, commencement and transitions with the Planning Authority or a competent local adviser; compare affected premises and proposed activities with permissions and lease conditions; and record the resulting applicability decision before changing use or committing to property arrangements.

Legislation Title:	Application of Tolls and User Charges to Vehicles (Amendment) Regulations, 2026 (Regolamenti tal-2026 li jemendaw ir-Regolamenti dwar l-Applikazzjoni ta' Nollijiet u Tariffi għall-Użu fuq Vetturi), Legal Notice 302 of 2026.
Jurisdiction / scope:	Malta; the authorities, vehicle categories and charging arrangements within the amended principal Regulations. Potential relevance to fleet owners, transport operators and parties responsible for applicable charges. The precise vehicles, roads and circumstances affected require confirmation; no universal new toll on all Maltese vehicles is established by the title.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Published 23 October 2026 in Government Gazette No. 21,739, as confirmed by Government Notice No. 1630 of 27 October. Included for October publication. The full amendment's commencement, transitional provisions, technical changes and any charging amounts have not been independently verified for this entry.
Compliance type:	Other compliance obligations: road transport, vehicle tolls and user charging. Any environmental charging component requires confirmation from the amended text; environmental relevance must not be inferred as a new emissions duty from the title alone.

Summary information:

The official Gazette announcement confirms an amendment to the Application of Tolls and User Charges to Vehicles Regulations under Cap. 499. The retrieved notice does not set out the operative clauses. This entry therefore does not assert a specific revised tariff, new charging route, emissions classification, payment deadline or exemption. Those matters require review of Legal Notice 302 and the principal Regulations before an organisation-specific obligation can be described.

Why this matters:

A relevant charging change could affect fleet administration, route costing and allocation of payment responsibility, but the publication alone does not establish that a particular journey attracts a charge. Applying unverified rates or exemptions could produce incorrect cost and compliance decisions.

Suggested action:

- Obtain the full amendment and updated principal Regulations; confirm scope, commencement and any operational effect with Transport Malta or a competent adviser; map affected vehicles and routes; and

update payment arrangements, cost records and responsible owners only when the applicable requirements are verified.

Sweden

Legislation Title:	Regulation amending the Population Registration Regulation (1991:749) (Förordning om ändring i folkbokföringsförordningen (1991:749)), SFS 2026:1814.
Jurisdiction / scope:	Sweden; population-registration administration, involving Skatteverket and other persons or bodies covered by the particular amended provisions. The October amendment's direct addressees require confirmation. Do not infer a general new employer reporting or staff-address verification duty from the title alone.
Changes in the legal register	No change to EU Legal Register.
Status:	Official SFS index confirms SFS 2026:1814, published 27 October 2026. Full operative wording, issue date, commencement and transitions have not been independently verified for this entry. Included for confirmed October publication. The retrieved consolidated principal Regulation did not yet incorporate this amendment and is not evidence of its operative content.
Compliance type:	Other compliance obligations: public administration and population registration. Potential cross-cutting relevance to Information security and privacy where lawful personal-data flows are affected. Not an information-security control standard.

Summary information:

The October SFS index identifies an amendment to the principal Population Registration Regulation (1991:749). That principal framework contains administrative and notification arrangements relating to population registration, but its general subject does not establish what the October amendment changes. The retrieved publication entry confirms identity and date only. This entry therefore does not assert a new employer notification, identity check, filing deadline, data-access power or change to an individual's registration obligations.

Why this matters:

Authorities and organisations with relevant statutory administrative functions need to identify whether the amendment affects their processes. Ordinary businesses should not create additional data collection or disclosure on the assumption that a population-registration amendment authorises it. Any applicable data processing still requires its own lawful basis and safeguards.

Suggested action:

- Obtain the full SFS 2026:1814 text and current consolidated Regulation; confirm changed provisions and operative dates; assess whether the organisation has a relevant statutory role; and update procedures only for verified obligations. Keep the entry under review until that assessment is complete, involving the privacy owner if personal-data flows would change.

Countries with no applicable legislation updates identified

- Netherlands
- Norway
- Republic of Ireland
- Spain
- Switzerland

Closing note

October's selected developments emphasise supply-chain evidence, product accountability, activity-specific environmental controls and clearer oversight of AI and cybersecurity. Practical priorities are to check steel-import traceability and chemical-export controls, assess affected permits and premises, review product and supplier records, and prepare for forthcoming national implementation dates. Relevant organisations should also assess changes to training, bookkeeping, transport and insurance arrangements. The new ISO/IEC standards provide supporting guidance rather than statutory duties. Publication must be distinguished from commencement, proposals from enacted requirements, and administrative simplification from the removal of substantive controls. Entries with unverified operative details should remain under review pending confirmation from the final texts and competent authorities. This is a selected update, not a comprehensive legal assessment or confirmation of any organisation's compliance; the absence of an identified country update does not establish that no legal changes occurred.

Organisations should review the above updates against their own legal registers and determine whether each item is applicable, not applicable, under review, monitor only or awareness only.

Where an item is applicable, legal register owners should identify the compliance obligation, responsible owner, evidence of compliance, review frequency and any changes required to policies, procedures, contracts, supplier controls or operational records.