Basic information

2022/0280(COD) COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Directive	Procedure completed
Amending certain Directives as regards the establishment of the Single Market emergency instrument Amending Directive 2000/14 1998/0029(COD) Amending Directive 2006/42 2001/0004(COD) Amending Directive 2010/35 2009/0131(COD) Amending Directive 2014/28 2011/0349(COD) Amending Directive 2014/29 2011/0350(COD) Amending Directive 2014/30 2011/0351(COD) Amending Directive 2014/31 2011/0352(COD) Amending Directive 2014/32 2011/0353(COD) Amending Directive 2014/33 2011/0354(COD) Amending Directive 2014/34 2011/0356(COD) Amending Directive 2014/35 2011/0357(COD) Amending Directive 2013/29 2011/0358(COD) Amending Directive 2014/53 2012/0283(COD) Amending Directive 2014/68 2013/0221(COD) **Subject** 2 Internal market, single market 2.10.03 Standardisation, EC/EU standards and trade mark, certification, compliance 4.60.08 Safety of products and services, product liability **Legislative priorities** Joint Declaration 2022 Joint Declaration 2023-24	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
IMCO Internal Market and Consumer Protection	SCHWAB Andreas (EPP)	16/12/2022
	Shadow rapporteur REPASI René (S&D) CHARANZOVÁ Dita (Renew) CAVAZZINI Anna (Greens/EFA) BIELAN Adam (ECR) PELLETIER Anne-Sophie (The Left)	

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed

	ENVI Environment, Public Health and Food Safety	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	TRAN Transport and Tourism	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	

Council of the European Union	
European Commission	

Commission DG	Commissioner
Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs	BRETON Thierry

European Economic and Social Committee
European Committee of the Regions

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
19/09/2022	Legislative proposal published	COM(2022)0462	Summary
21/11/2022	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
18/07/2023	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
18/07/2023	Committee decision to open interinstitutional negotiations with report adopted in committee		
25/07/2023	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A9-0245/2023	Summary
11/09/2023	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations announced in plenary (Rule 71)		
13/09/2023	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations confirmed by plenary (Rule 71)		
22/02/2024	Approval in committee of the text agreed at 1st reading interinstitutional negotiations	PE759.634 GEDA/A/(2024)001181	
24/04/2024	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T9-0322/2024	Summary
24/04/2024	Results of vote in Parliament		
26/09/2024	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading		
09/10/2024	Final act signed		
08/11/2024	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2022/0280(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation

Legislative instrument	Directive
Amendments and repeals	Amending Directive 2000/14 1998/0029(COD) Amending Directive 2006/42 2001/0004(COD) Amending Directive 2010/35 2009/0131(COD) Amending Directive 2014/28 2011/0349(COD) Amending Directive 2014/29 2011/0350(COD) Amending Directive 2014/30 2011/0351(COD) Amending Directive 2014/31 2011/0352(COD) Amending Directive 2014/32 2011/0353(COD) Amending Directive 2014/33 2011/0354(COD) Amending Directive 2014/34 2011/0356(COD) Amending Directive 2014/35 2011/0357(COD) Amending Directive 2013/29 2011/0358(COD) Amending Directive 2014/53 2012/0283(COD) Amending Directive 2014/68 2013/0221(COD)
Legal basis	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 091 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union TFEU 114
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 165
Mandatory consultation of other institutions	European Economic and Social Committee European Committee of the Regions
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	IMCO/9/10145

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE745.256	13/03/2023	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE745.257	30/03/2023	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A9-0245/2023	25/07/2023	Summary
Text agreed during interinstitutional negotiations		PE759.634	16/02/2024	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T9-0322/2024	24/04/2024	Summary

Council of the EU

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Coreper letter confirming interinstitutional agreement	GEDA/A/(2024)001181	16/02/2024	
Draft final act	00048/2024/LEX	09/10/2024	

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal	COM(2022)0462	19/09/2022	Summary
Document attached to the procedure	SWD(2022)0288	19/09/2022	
Document attached to the procedure	SWD(2022)0289	19/09/2022	

Document attached to the procedure	SWD(2022)0290	19/09/2022	
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2024)394	08/08/2024	

National parliaments

Document type	Parliament /Chamber	Reference	Date	Summary
Contribution	CZ_CHAMBER	COM(2022)0462	01/12/2022	
Contribution	CZ_SENATE	COM(2022)0462	20/12/2022	
Contribution	RO_SENATE	COM(2022)0462	20/03/2023	

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES4098/2022	14/12/2022	
CofR	Committee of the Regions: opinion	CDR4234/2022	08/02/2023	

Additional information

Source	Document	Date
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Final act

Corrigendum to final act 32024L2749R(01)
OJ OJ L 22.04.2025

Directive 2024/2749
OJ OJ L 08.11.2024 Summary

Corrigendum to final act 32024L2749R(02)
OJ OJ L 17.09.2025

Amending certain Directives as regards the establishment of the Single Market emergency instrument

2022/0280(COD) - 08/11/2024 - Final act

PURPOSE: to make targeted amendments to certain Directives regarding emergency procedures for the conformity assessment, adoption of common specifications and market surveillance due to a Single Market emergency.

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Directive (EU) 2024/2749 of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directives 2000/14/EC, 2006/42/EC, 2010/35/EU, 2014/29/EU, 2014/30/EU, 2014/33/EU, 2014/34/EU, 2014/35/EU, 2014/53/EU and 2014/68/EU as regards emergency procedures for the conformity assessment, presumption of conformity, adoption of common specifications and market surveillance due to an internal market emergency.

CONTENT: the directive is part of a package of texts establishing the single market instrument for emergency situations (SMEI - Single Market Emergency Instrument Omnibus). It amends the harmonised rules established by a number of EU sectoral frameworks. It amends a number of EU sectoral directives that lay down harmonised rules governing the design, manufacture, conformity assessment and placing on the market of certain goods.

A number of sectorial Union legal acts lay down harmonised rules regarding the design, manufacture, conformity assessment and placing on the market of certain products. Such legal acts include Directives 2000/14/EC (5), 2006/42/EC, 2010/35/EU, 2014/29/EU, 2014/30/EU, 2014/33/EU, 2014/34/EU, 2014/35/EU, 2014/53/EU and 2014/68/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Neither the reference provisions laid down by Decision No 768/2008/EC, nor the specific provisions laid down by the sectorial Union harmonisation legislation, provide for procedures designed to apply during a crisis. Therefore, this directive introduces targeted adjustments to the amended Directives, to allow a response to the impact of crises affecting products that have been designated as crisis-relevant goods in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2024/2747 and which are covered by the amended Directives.

The main elements of the amending directive are as follows:

- in order to overcome the potential effects of disruptions to the functioning of the internal market in the event of a crisis and to ensure that during an internal market emergency mode harmonised crisis-relevant goods can be placed on the market swiftly, it is appropriate to provide for a requirement for the conformity assessment bodies to **prioritise the conformity assessment applications** for such goods over any pending applications concerning products which have not been designated as crisis-relevant goods. In the context of such prioritisation, the conformity assessment body should not be allowed to charge additional disproportionate costs to the manufacturer;

- the directive provides for **emergency procedures** to be laid down in Directives 2000/14/EC, 2006/42/EC, 2010/35/EU, 2014/29/EU, 2014/30/EU, 2014/33/EU, 2014/34/EU, 2014/35/EU, 2014/53/EU and 2014/68/EU. Those procedures should become applicable only following the activation of the internal market emergency mode, only when a specific good covered by those Directives is designated as a crisis-relevant good and the Commission has adopted an implementing act activating those procedures;

- as regards products, falling within the scope of the amended Directives, that have been designated as crisis-relevant goods, in the context of an ongoing internal market emergency the national competent authorities should be able to **derogate from the obligation to carry out the conformity assessment procedures** laid down in the amended Directives, where the involvement of a notified body is mandatory. In such cases those authorities should be able to issue authorisations for placing on the market, and, as applicable, for putting into service, those products, provided that conformity with all the applicable essential safety requirements is ensured.

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 28.11.2024.

TRANSPOSITION: 29.5.2026 at the latest.

APPLICATION: from 30.5.2026.

Amending certain Directives as regards the establishment of the Single Market emergency instrument

2022/0280(COD) - 19/09/2022 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to make targeted amendments to certain Directives regarding emergency procedures for the conformity assessment, adoption of common specifications and market surveillance due to a Single Market emergency.

PROPOSED ACT: Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and on an equal footing with the Council.

BACKGROUND: recent crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic or Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, have demonstrated some vulnerability of the Single Market and its supply chains in case of unforeseen disruptions and, at the same time, how much the European economy and all its stakeholders rely on a well-functioning Single Market. In the future, in addition to geopolitical instability, climate change and resulting natural disasters, biodiversity loss, and global economic instability may lead to other, new emergency situations. For this reason, **the functioning of the Single Market needs to be guaranteed in times of emergency**.

The impact of a crisis on the Single Market can be two-fold. On the one hand, a crisis can lead to the appearance of obstacles to free movement within the Single Market, thus disrupting its functioning. On the other hand, a crisis can amplify the shortages of crisis-relevant goods and services if the Single Market is fragmented and is not functioning.

The proposal therefore aims to address two separate but interrelated problems: obstacles to free movement of goods, services and persons in times of crisis and shortages of crisis-relevant goods and services.

It is part of a package of proposal establishing the single market instrument for emergencies (SMEI) and responds to the request, expressed by the European Council in its conclusions of 1-2 October 2020, to draw lessons from the COVID-19 crisis and to address the fragmentation, barriers and weaknesses of the Single Market in facing emergency situations.

CONTENT: the proposal aims to **amend the harmonised rules established by a number of EU sectoral frameworks**. These frameworks do not provide for the possibility for Member States to adopt crisis response measures by derogation from the harmonised rules.

The proposal is based on Articles 91 and 114 TFEU, with Article 91 being the original legal basis for the adoption of Directive 2010/35/EU on transportable pressure equipment and Article 114 being the original legal basis for the remaining 13 sectoral frameworks.

These **13 sectoral frameworks** are:

- Directive 2000/14/EC on noise emissions in the environment by equipment for use outdoors;

- Directive 2006/42/EU on machinery; Directive 2013/29/EU on pyrotechnic articles; Directive 2014/28/EU on civil explosives;

- Directive 2014/29/EU on simple pressure vessels;

- Directive 2014/30/EU on electromagnetic compatibility;

- Directive 2014/31/EU on non-automatic weighing instruments;

- Directive 2014/32/EU on measuring instruments;

- Directive 2014/33/EU on lifts;

- Directive 2014/34/EU on equipment for potentially explosive atmospheres (ATEX);

- Directive 2014/35/EU on low voltage equipment;

- Directive 2014/53/EU on radio equipment;

- Directive 2014/68/EU pressure equipment.

The EU sectoral frameworks, which are considered in the context of this proposal are the ones, which are among the so-called ‘harmonised products’. These sectoral frameworks lay down harmonised rules regarding the design, manufacture, conformity assessment and placing on the market of such products. Essentially, these sectoral frameworks introduce for each respective sector/product category the **essential safety requirements** which the products should meet and the procedures how to assess the compliance with these requirements. These rules lay down full harmonisation and therefore the Member States cannot derogate from these rules, even in a case of emergency, unless the respective framework provides for such a possibility.

Another common feature of these frameworks is that they are more or less closely aligned to the general principles laid down in Decision No 768/2008 /EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on a **common framework for the marketing of products**, which lays down reference provisions for the drawing up of Community legislation harmonising the conditions for the marketing of products.

The **changes** that this proposal aims to introduce cover the following aspects:

(1) prioritisation by the notified bodies of the conformity assessment of products designated as crisis-relevant;

(2) possibility for the national competent authorities to issue temporary authorisations for crisis relevant products, which have not undergone the standard conformity assessment procedures, provided that the products comply with all the applicable essential requirements and provided that the authorisation is limited to the duration of the Single Market emergency and to the territory of the issuing Member State;

(3) possibility for the manufacturers to rely on relevant international and national standards during an emergency if no harmonised standards are available and if the alternative standards ensure an equivalent level of safety;

(4) possibility for the Commission to adopt via delegated acts voluntary or mandatory common technical specifications for crisis-relevant products;

(5) prioritisation of the market surveillance activities for crisis-relevant goods.

The general objective of the initiative is to lay down the mechanisms and procedures, which would allow to prepare for and to address potential crises and disruptions to the proper functioning of the Single Market. Such measures are also aimed to minimise the intra-EU obstacles to the free movement in times of crisis.

Amending certain Directives as regards the establishment of the Single Market emergency instrument

2022/0280(COD) - 24/04/2024 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 412 votes to 52, with 161 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directives 2000/14/EC, 2006/42/EC, 2010/35/EU, 2013/29/EU, 2014/28/EU, 2014/29/EU, 2014/30/EU, 2014 /31/EU, 2014/32/EU, 2014/33/EU, 2014/34/EU, 2014/35/EU, 2014/53/EU and 2014/68/EU as regard emergency procedures for the conformity assessment, adoption of common specifications and market surveillance due to a Single Market emergency.

The European Parliament adopted its position at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure.

The proposed directive is part of a package of texts establishing the single market instrument for emergency situations. It amends the harmonised rules established by a number of EU sectoral frameworks. It amends a number of EU sectoral directives that lay down harmonised rules governing the design, manufacture, conformity assessment and placing on the market of certain goods.

Experience from previous crises that have affected the internal market has shown that the procedures laid down in the sectorial Union legal acts are not designed to cater to the needs of crisis-response scenarios and do not offer the necessary regulatory flexibility. It is therefore appropriate to provide for a legal basis for such crisis-response procedures in order to complement the measures adopted under Regulation establishing a single market instrument for emergency situations.

In order to overcome the potential effects of disruptions to the internal market in the event of a crisis and to ensure that during an internal market emergency mode harmonised crisis-relevant goods can be placed on the market swiftly, it is appropriate to provide for a requirement for the conformity assessment bodies to prioritise the conformity assessment applications of such goods over any pending applications concerning products which have not been designated as crisis-relevant goods. In the context of such prioritisation, the conformity assessment body should not be allowed to charge additional disproportionate costs to the manufacturer.

Emergency procedures should be laid down in Directives 2000/14/EC, 2006/42/EC, 2010/35/EU, 2014/29/EU, 2014/30/EU, 2014/33/EU, 2014/34/EU, 2014/35/EU, 2014/53/EU and 2014/68/EU. Those procedures should become applicable only following the activation of the internal market emergency mode, only when a specific good covered by those Directives is designated as a crisis-relevant good and the Commission has adopted an implementing act activating those procedures in accordance with that Regulation.

As regards products, falling within the scope of the amended Directives, that have been designated as crisis-relevant goods, in the context of an ongoing internal market emergency the national competent authorities should be able to derogate from the obligation to carry out the conformity assessment procedures laid down in the amended Directives, where the involvement of a notified body is mandatory. In such cases those authorities should be able to issue authorisations for placing on the market, and, as applicable, for putting into service, those products, provided that conformity with all the applicable essential safety requirements is ensured.

Therefore, this Directive takes into account both the context constituted by the fully harmonised rules stemming from the amended Directives and the complementary rules stemming from amendments made to them. Those amendments would allow national authorities to recognise authorisations issued in other Member States and require the Commission to extend the validity of such national authorisations from the territory of a single Member State to the territory of the Union, by means of implementing acts, provided that the requirements set out in the authorisation ensure conformity with the essential requirements laid down in those amended Directives

By providing an additional, parallel avenue for exceptionally placing crisis-relevant goods on the market in the context of an internal market emergency, the derogating rules enable new manufacturers to swiftly place their products on the market without waiting for the finalisation of the normal conformity assessment procedures.

The validity of all authorisations, issued during an active internal market emergency mode in accordance with the emergency procedures established by this Directive, for the placing on the market of products designated as crisis-relevant goods, should automatically expire on the date of expiry or deactivation of the internal market emergency mode. However, it should also be possible to issue authorisations with a shorter validity. Once an authorisation has expired, crisis-relevant goods should no longer be placed the market on the basis of that authorisation.

All authorisations for the placing on the market of crisis-relevant goods issued by Member States should contain at least certain information supporting the assessment that the goods concerned are compliant with the applicable essential requirements and should contain certain elements ensuring traceability.

Amending certain Directives as regards the establishment of the Single Market emergency instrument

2022/0280(COD) - 25/07/2023 - Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading

The Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection adopted the report by Andreas SCHWAB (EPP, DE) on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directives 2000/14/EC, 2006/42/EC, 2010/35/EU, 2013/29/EU, 2014/28/EU, 2014/29/EU, 2014/30/EU, 2014/31/EU, 2014/32/EU, 2014/33/EU, 2014/34/EU, 2014/35/EU, 2014/53/EU and 2014/68/EU as regards emergency procedures for conformity assessment, the adoption of common specifications and market surveillance on grounds of a single market emergency.

The proposal aims to address two distinct but interrelated problems: obstacles to the free movement of goods, services and persons in times of crisis, and shortages of crisis-relevant goods and services. It is part of a package of texts establishing the single market instrument for emergencies, which Members propose to rename the Internal Market Emergency and Resilience Act (IMERA regulation).

The committee responsible recommended that the European Parliament's position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure should amend the proposal as follows.

The proposal aims to amend the harmonised rules established by a number of EU sectoral frameworks. These frameworks do not provide for the possibility for Member States to adopt crisis response measures by way of derogation from the harmonised rules.

The Commission proposes to amend 13 sectoral directives. The EU sectoral frameworks that are considered in the context of the proposal are those that form part of the ‘harmonised products’. These sectoral frameworks establish harmonised rules for the design, manufacture, conformity assessment and placing on the market of the products concerned.

The proposal provides for the possibility for competent national authorities to exceptionally and temporarily authorise the placing on the market of products that have not been subject to the usual conformity assessment procedures required by the Union. Members specified that the authorisation granted for products on an exceptional and temporary basis should remain valid for six months after the deactivation or expiration of the internal market emergency mode, where it does not affect the health and safety of consumers. After this period, products should only be made available on the market after having received authorisation under the normal authorisation procedure provided for under the applicable rules.

In addition, the national competent authorities should be able, in the context of an ongoing internal market emergency, to derogate from the obligation to carry out those conformity assessment procedures laid down in those Regulations, where the involvement of a notified body is mandatory and should be able to issue authorisations for those products, provided that they comply with all the applicable essential safety requirements and that the safety of consumers and end-users is fully assured. The principle of mutual recognition should apply to goods placed on the market under that derogation.

Products manufactured during the internal market emergency mode, where derogation from the conformity assessment procedures was authorised, should also be subject to the relevant obligations of traceability provided for in Regulation (EU) 2023/988 on general product safety.

Regarding the directives concerned by the proposal, Members deleted the possibility for the Commission to adopt, in exceptional and duly justified circumstances, by means of implementing acts, common specifications laying down mandatory technical specifications with which manufacturers will be required to comply, in particular in order to ensure interoperability between products or systems.