

# EIOPA defines its supervisory convergence priorities for 2021

The European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) published today its 2021 Supervisory Convergence Plan. In 2021 EIOPA intends to complete the priorities stemming from the previous plan, while allowing for flexibility to continue monitoring and mitigating the impact from the Covid-19 pandemic. Similarly to the previous plans, the priority areas fall within the following building blocks:

- Practical implementation of the common supervisory culture and further development of supervisory tools;
- Risks to the internal market and the level playing field which may lead to supervisory arbitrage; and
- Supervision of emerging risks.

In the area of practical implementation of the common supervisory culture, EIOPA will, amongst other priorities, continue working on common benchmarks for the supervision of internal models, supervisory assessments of conduct risks but also work on the areas where the need for further development was identified, for example the application of proportionality in Solvency II.

Furthermore, EIOPA intends to continue working on supervisory convergence tools such as assessing internal models outcomes or promoting supervisory convergence in Technical Provisions' calculation. The work related to the supervision of emerging risks will advance for example by developing a set of principles of digital responsibility, by establishing a system for the exchange between National Competent Authorities of information regarding cybersecurity and cyber-attacks as well as by implementing objectives and goals set in the [Cyber Underwriting Strategy](#) defined in February 2020.

EIOPA also identified three new priorities for 2021 and will take the following actions:

1. Take step-by-step measures for integrating the environmental, social and governance risks into prudential and conduct supervision;
2. Address supervisory concerns arising from the recent market development of multi-employer IORP providers; and
3. Further analyse and identify potential risks to the internal market following the identification of inconsistencies in the way national competent authorities treat reinsurance undertakings with the head office located in third countries.

Further information about a common supervisory culture and EIOPA's supervisory convergence tools, including the list of all priorities is available in the plan.

[Download the plan](#)

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# European Syringe Collection and Analysis Enterprise (ESCAPE) – generic protocol

*EMCDDA, Lisbon, February 2021*

## **Summary**

This protocol documents a new approach that has been developed to monitor substances injected by people who inject drugs through analytically confirmed data at the local level: the analysis of residual content of used syringes. Used syringes contain traces of drugs that can be analysed to inform public health professionals about injecting drug use, and to contribute to the understanding of drug addiction among people who inject drugs. Used syringes can be collected from low-threshold services where needle exchange programmes are in place. They can also be collected from automatic injection kit dispensers, combined with street bins (where people who inject drugs can obtain their new sterile injection kit in return of a used syringe), thereby obtaining injecting material from populations that might not be in contact with health and social services.

**Download as PDF**

## **Table of contents**

- Introduction
- Objectives
- Ethical considerations
- Methods
- Data management and analysis
- References
- Annexes

**Main subject:**

[methodology](#)

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# Media advisory – Press briefing ahead of Foreign Affairs Council of 22 February 2021



The off the record **press briefing** ahead of the **Foreign Affairs Council** will take place **on Friday, 19 February 2021 at 14.30**. The briefing will be given by a senior EEAS official.

**Please note that this press briefing will take place remotely.**

In order to participate and ask questions, EU accredited journalists should register using [this link](#).

Those who already registered for previous press briefings on Foreign Affairs Council meetings do not need to do it again.

- **Deadline for registration: 19 February at 13:30**

Further instructions will be sent to all registered participants after the deadline.

[Visit the meeting page](#)

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## No more fax, no more CDs, no more attachments

February 17, 2021 [About the EUIPO](#)

No more fax, no more CDs, no more attachments



Improved technology heralds a new era in EUIPO communications

From 1 March 2021, a number of important changes will affect the way the EUIPO communicates with customers. The changes are reflected in two key decisions recently adopted by the Executive Director of the EUIPO.

#### **100% eComm**

- **No more fax:** as fax communications prove less and less reliable the EUIPO has discontinued its fax service as a means of communication in EUIPO procedures.
- **Fully eComm:** the EUIPO's secure e-communications platform will be the accepted means of communication for account holders in all matters relating to EU trade marks and designs via the User Area. Users, who have not chosen eComm as their preferred means of communication, will be automatically switched to eComm.
- **File-sharing from the User Area:** the 'Fax alternative' button, found in the User Area under the 'Communications' tab, will be renamed '**Correspondence alternative**'. While the usual terms and conditions will still apply, this will serve as a back-up in the event of malfunction of specific e-operations.
- **File-sharing from outside the User Area:** a new option will be available for users who are unable to access their account. The file-sharing platform will be independent from the EUIPO's website and will be available during the EUIPO's business hours after contacting us.
- **Hyperlinks to supporting documents:** attachments in documents sent by the EUIPO will be in the form of hyperlinks rather than physical documents, where appropriate. The hyperlinks will lead to the User Area from where the user can download the documents.

For more on communication by electronic means, see [Decision No EX-20-09](#)

#### **No more CDs and DVDs**

- **USBs and pen drives:** users must submit documents or other items of evidence for use in proceedings using small portable storage drives,

such as USB flash drives, and not external hard drives, such as CD-ROMs or optical discs.

For more on the technical specifications for annexes submitted on data carriers, see [Decision No EX-20-10](#)

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## **Article – Big data: definition, benefits, challenges (infographics)**



### **Opportunities created by the use big data**

Big data presents great opportunities in a number of areas.

#### **Industry**

Big data enables companies to innovate, either through better analysing people's needs and wants or by offering entirely new products. While personal data is central for the operation of apps and platforms that have become an important part of our lives and economy, better exploitation of industrial data could bring a new wave of innovation in the EU. Data can also boost productivity and help cut costs, for example by predicting sales or maintenance in smart factories.

## **Environment**

Satellite data can improve research and help the EU [reduce greenhouse emissions](#) and help in preventing and responding to natural disasters such as wildfires. Improving production efficiency in the industry should lower emissions and waste.

## **Healthcare**

The analysis of large clinical data sets – for example: anonymised health records or data entered by patients in apps – can enable better diagnostics, treatment and development of medicine, while reducing costs.

## **Agriculture**

Farmers can use data from satellites and sensors to better use resources such as water or sunlight and adapt crops to changing circumstances.

## **Public sector**

Data and advanced analytics can increase the efficiency and effectiveness of public services, to improve transparency and offer better-tailored services.

## **Transportation**

Big data collected from GPS and social media can help mitigate traffic jams. Better regulation of traffic flows also contributes to savings in time and fuel and lowers CO2 emissions.