



Dear members we would like to remind you that the annual Euro Latam Lex Congress will be held on the upcoming 26th, 27th and 28th of November at the auditorium of Cremades & Calvo-Sotelo. We encourage you to save the date and attend this important event.

Translatic Legal and Trade Relations Event

Ruth B. Ginsburg Auditorium, Madrid: World Law Foundation

Introducing the discussion were Ángela Montoya Holguín, CEO of the World Law Foundation, and John Coronado, Commercial Counsellor at the U.S. Embassy in Spain. Ángela spoke on the objective of the World Law Foundation and its development from its inception until the present day, and John provided a timely reminder of the continuing strength of the relationship between the US and the EU.



We then heard from our American guests at Becker Lawyers, who chaired the panel and offered a positive outlook on the EU's role in US markets. Omar Franco, Vice-Chair of Becker's Government Law & Lobbying Group and Head of the D.C. Federal Advocacy Office, emphasized that the EU remains a key trading partner for the US and noted that Washington is seeking "win-win" trade deals with EU exporters. He also dismissed the idea that recent US tariffs present a permanent barrier to free trade.

Alongside Omar was Gabriel Monzon-Cortarelli, Head of Becker's International



Practice Group, who expanded upon Ángela's significant opening statements regarding the 'rule of law'. Gabriel stressed the extent to which the United States remains a nation founded upon the rule of law and that any change in economic policy in no way threatens that status quo. Ultimately, European exporters seeking alternative routes into US markets should look to

transatlantic expansion as a stable and viable solution.

We were very fortunate to hear Jaime Martínez Muñoz, Director General de Economía e Industria de la Comunidad de Madrid, deliver the closing remarks. He also emphasized the strategic importance of bilateral foreign direct investment between the United States and Spain, expressing confidence in the continued growth of their economic relationship.

The same sense of optimism was shared across the panel. The trade agreement between the US and the EU, concluded in July 2025, brought stability to tariffs and greater predictability for businesses on both sides. Finally, on behalf of Cremades & Calvo-Sotelo and the World Law Foundation, we expressed our thanks to Becker Lawyers, Gabriel Monzon-Cortarelli, Omar Franco, Ángela Montoya Holguín, John Coronado, Jaime Martínez Muñoz, and all those who took part in the discussion.





EU readies for time out on enforcing AI rules

The article explains that just a year after the European Union adopted the landmark 2024 Artificial Intelligence Act, support for delaying the law's enforcement is rapidly growing. Over the summer, lobbying from major tech firms, industry associations, and several EU member states intensified. They argue that the EU risks falling behind the United States and China in AI innovation if it moves too quickly with strict regulations.



The main concern is the August 2026 deadline when obligations for high-risk AI systems will take effect. These include systems used in health care, education, human resources, and judicial decision-making. Companies subject to the law claim they cannot meet the obligations because the technical standards they need have not yet been finalized.

Former Italian Prime Minister Mario Draghi added weight to these calls. He described the law as a "source of uncertainty" for Europe's competitiveness. Countries like Poland, Sweden, and the Czech Republic support proposals to postpone enforcement or delay fines for six to twelve months. They warn that tight deadlines could push European startups to relocate to less regulated markets abroad.

Meanwhile, the European Commission appears increasingly open to "targeted adjustments." It has signaled that pausing parts of the law is possible if standards remain incomplete, marking a shift from its original hardline stance. The Commission has launched consultations on simplifying EU tech rulebooks, with the AI Act at the center of these discussions. A broader package is expected later this year.

However, digital rights groups strongly oppose any delays. They accuse EU institutions and member states of creating a “vicious cycle” of weak enforcement that undermines protections for fundamental rights. Some lawmakers in the European Parliament, especially from the Greens, also oppose reviewing the law before it is even implemented. They argue that this would weaken the EU’s credibility as a global leader in AI regulation.

A final decision on whether to postpone parts of the Act is expected in the coming months. EU policymakers now face the challenge of balancing innovation, economic competitiveness, and the protection of rights in the age of AI.

[Link to article](#)