

MAYOR OF LONDON



Introduction to EU policy-making

UCL European Institute, 21 October 2022

STRUCTURE

- Role of the EU
- European Commission
- Council of Ministers
- European Parliament
- EU decision making
- Role of research



THE EUROPEAN UNION

- 27 countries
- Population: 447m
- GDP: \$16.6tn
- 24 official languages



- 1952 – European Coal & Steel Community
- 1958 – Treaty of Rome (EEC)
- 1987 – Single Market
- 1993 – Treaty of Maastricht (EU)
- 1999 – Treaty of Amsterdam
- 2003 – Treaty of Nice
- 2009 – Treaty of Lisbon

ROLE OF THE EU

“Exclusive” EU competence

- Customs union
- Competition rules
- Monetary policy (eurozone countries)
- Trade and international agreements

“Shared” competence

- Single market
- Employment, social affairs
- Regional/cohesion
- Agriculture, fisheries
- Environment
- Consumer protection
- Transport
- Energy
- Justice, fundamental rights
- Migration and home affairs
- Public health
- Research and space
- Development/aid

EU support

- Public health
- Industry
- Culture
- Tourism
- Education and training, youth and sport
- Civil protection
- Administrative cooperation

Common Foreign & Security Policy – High Representative/Vice-President of the Commission
European External Action Service
CSDP Missions

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

27 Commissioners

President Ursula von der Leyen

Proposes laws to the European Parliament and Council

Manages the EU's budget and allocates funding

Monitors compliance with EU law, together with the Court of Justice

Represents the EU outside Europe with the EU's diplomatic service, the European External Action Service



THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION 2019-24

A European Green Deal

- carbon-neutral and resource-efficient by 2050

A Europe fit for the digital age

- digital transformation; data protection; skills; innovation

An economy that works for people

- securing jobs; reducing inequalities; Economic and Monetary Union; banking and capital markets union.

A stronger Europe in the world

- trade policy; rules-based global order; neighbourhood; resilience; crisis management

Promoting our European way of life

- fundamental rights; equality, tolerance and social fairness; security; consumers; migration and asylum; external borders.

A new push for European democracy

- deeper relations with European Parliament and national parliaments; defence against external interference



COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The European Council

Heads of State/Government

Permanent President – Charles Michel

Council

- “configurations” - ECOFIN, FAC, Environment etc.
- Working groups
- COREPER

Co-legislator

Council Presidency

Sweden: January-June 2023

Spain: July-December 2023

Belgium: January-June 2024



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT



705 MEPs, directly elected for 5 years

Allocated according to **population**:

- Germany 96...
- Lux/Malta/Cyprus 6 each

EPP (centre-right) **174**
seats

S&D (centre-left) **144**

Renew (centre/liberal) **102**

President – Roberta Metsola (EPP, Malta)

Co-legislator with the Council in the “Ordinary legislative procedure”

Committees & Plenary sessions

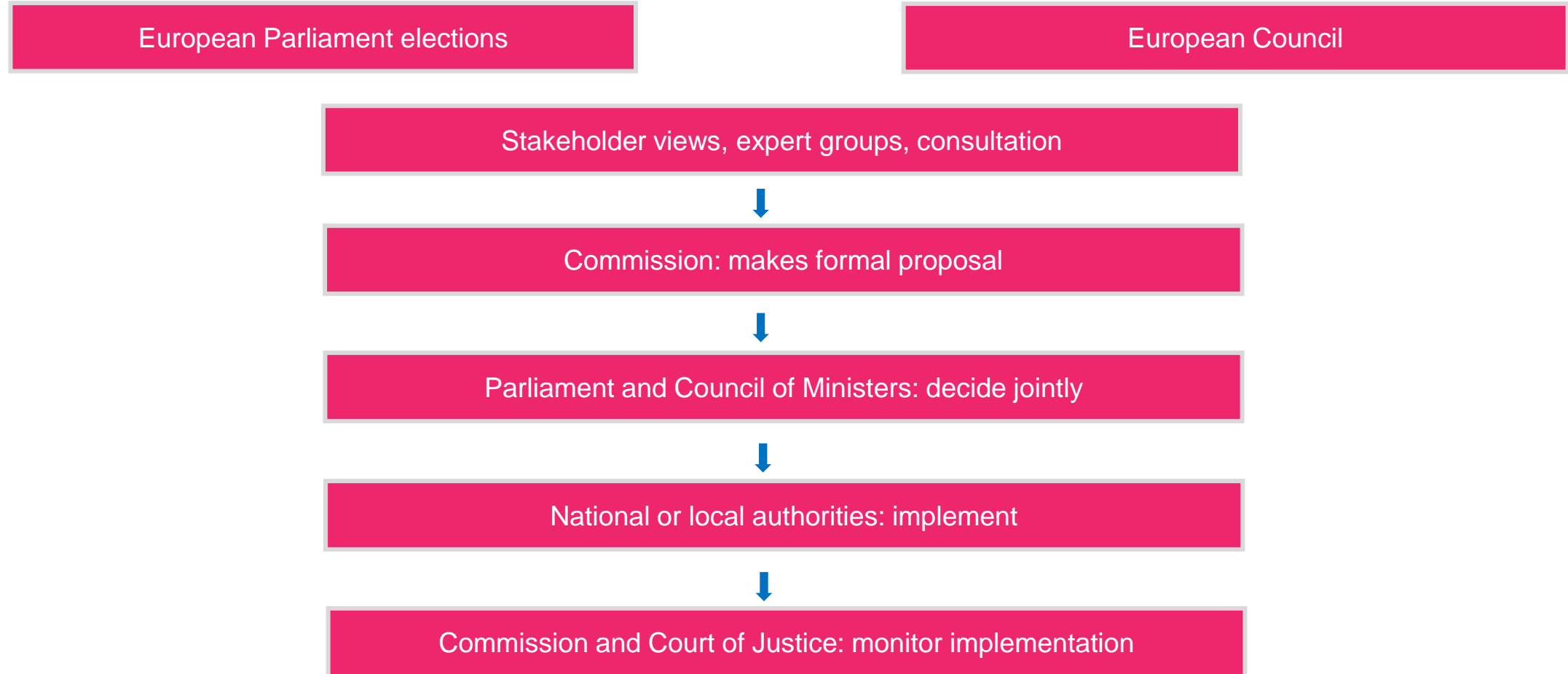
EU BUDGET 2021-27

Allocations per heading (all amounts in € billion):

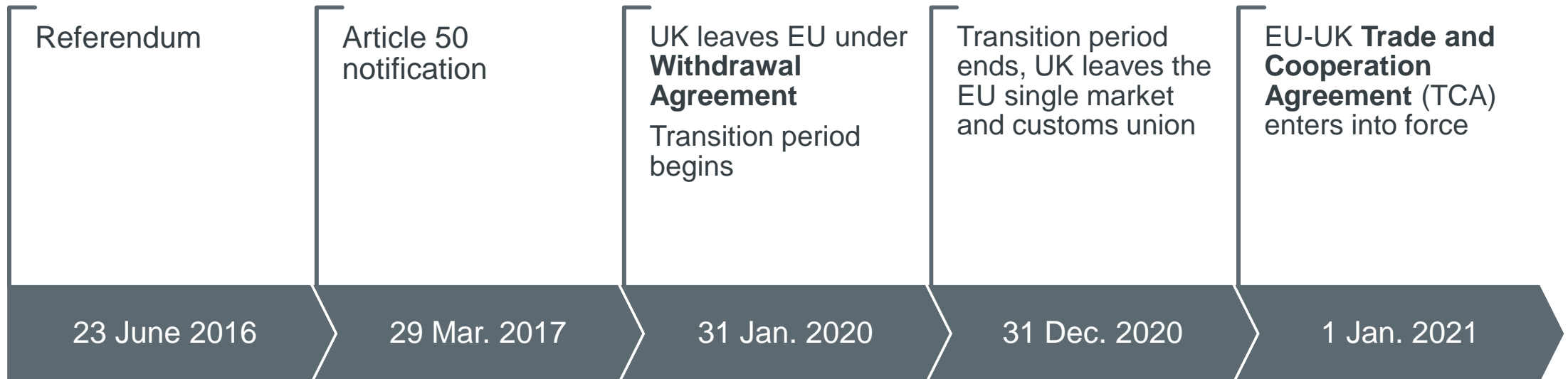
	MFF	NGEU	TOTAL
1. Single Market, Innovation and Digital	149.5	11.5	161.0
2. Cohesion, Resilience and Values	426.7	776.5	1 203.2
3. Natural Resources and Environment	401.0	18.9	419.9
4. Migration and Border Management	25.7	-	25.7
5. Security and Defence	14.9	-	14.9
6. Neighbourhood and the World	110.6	-	110.6
7. European Public Administration	82.5	-	82.5
TOTAL	1 210.9	806.9	2 017.8
TOTAL expressed in 2018 prices	1 074.3	750.0	1 824.3

- Horizon Europe c.€ 100bn
- Regional economic development
- Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

EU DECISION MAKING



BREXIT TIMELINE



- TCA provides for UK participation in Horizon Europe

ROLE OF RESEARCH

CASE STUDY - AIR QUALITY

Air pollution

Quarter of UK pupils attend schools where air pollution is over WHO limit

Estimated 3.4m children learn in unhealthy environment, says charity behind research



We'll pay you to take your polluting van off the road

Information on the Mayor of London's £23m scrappage scheme for sole traders, microbusinesses and charities

EU Ambient Air Quality Directives

- Sets limit values for SO₂, NO₂/NO_x, particulate matter (PM) etc.

EU vehicle emission standards (EURO 6/VI)

- Regulates emissions of pollutants (incl PM, NO_x) from light and heavy vehicles



Air quality in Europe 2021

Air quality in Europe 2021



Air pollution is the single largest environmental health risk in Europe and has significant impacts on the health of the European population, particularly in urban areas. While emissions of key air pollutants and their concentrations in ambient air have fallen significantly over the past two decades in Europe, air quality remains poor in many areas.

Key messages

Despite improvements, air pollution is still a major health concern for Europeans. Where you live has an impact on the risks to which you are exposed.



Modelling the long-term health impacts of changing exposure to NO₂ and PM_{2.5} in London

AERIS Air Quality Report: Euro 7 impact assessment, July 2021 update

EURO 7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT:
THE OUTLOOK FOR AIR QUALITY
COMPLIANCE IN THE EU AND
THE ROLE OF THE ROAD
TRANSPORT SECTOR



BRIEFING

Quantifying the long-term air quality and health benefits from Euro 7/VII standards in Europe

Eamonn Mulholland, Josh Miller, Caleb Braun, Lingzhi Jin, Felipe Rodriguez

INTRODUCTION

The introduction of the Euro emission standards for light-duty vehicles (LDVs) and heavy-duty vehicles (HDVs) has been a successful milestone in efforts to reduce levels of air pollution exposure over the past decades. The benefits of these standards extend beyond the borders of the European Union (EU) with most GDP members of

Brussels, 12.5.2021
COM(2021) 400 final

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

Pathway to a Healthy Planet for All
EU Action Plan: 'Towards Zero Pollution for Air, Water and Soil'

{SWD(2021) 140 final} - {SWD(2021) 141 final}

There is an urgency to act: Pollution can cause cancer, ischaemic heart disease, obstructive pulmonary disease, strokes, mental and neurological conditions, diabetes and more⁴ (see Figure 1). Despite tangible progress, in 2015 pollution still led to an estimated 9 million premature deaths worldwide (16% of all deaths) – three times more deaths than from AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria combined and 15 times more than from all wars and other forms of violence⁵. In the EU, every year, pollution causes 1 in 8 deaths⁶.

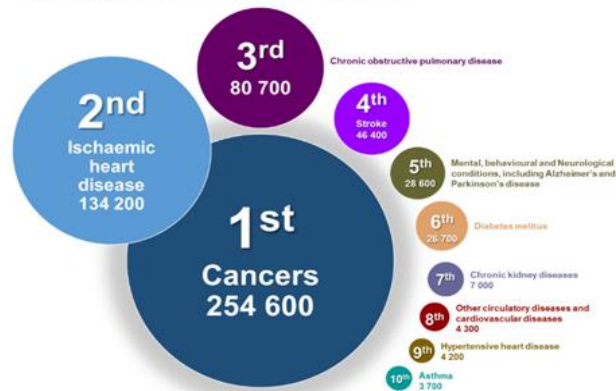


Figure 1: Top 10 non-communicable diseases causing deaths attributable to the environment (Source: EEA – Healthy environment, healthy lives, 2018 based on WHO (2016))

DIRECTIVE 2008/50/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 21 May 2008
on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 175 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

(2) In order to protect human health and the environment as a whole, it is particularly important to combat emissions of pollutants at source and to identify and implement the most effective emission reduction measures at local, national and Community level. Therefore, emissions of harmful air pollutants should be avoided, prevented or reduced and appropriate objectives set for ambient air quality taking into account relevant World Health Organisation standards, guidelines and programmes.

B. Limit values

Averaging Period	Limit value	Margin of tolerance	Date by which limit value is to be met
Sulphur dioxide			
One hour	350 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 24 times a calendar year	150 µg/m ³ (43 %)	— (*)
One day	125 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 3 times a calendar year	None	— (*)
Nitrogen dioxide			
One hour	200 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 18 times a calendar year	50 % on 19 July 1999, decreasing on 1 January 2001 and every 12 months thereafter by equal annual percentages to reach 0 % by 1 January 2010	1 January 2010
Calendar year	40 µg/m ³	50 % on 19 July 1999, decreasing on 1 January 2001 and every 12 months thereafter by equal annual percentages to reach 0 % by 1 January 2010	1 January 2010

HORIZON RESEARCH PRIORITIES

Horizon Europe - Work Programme 2021-2022
Climate, Energy and Mobility

HORIZON-CL5-2022-D5-01-07: Prevent smog episodes in Europe: Air quality impact of engine-emitted volatile, semi volatile and secondary particles

Specific conditions	
<i>Expected EU contribution per project</i>	The Commission estimates that an EU contribution of between EUR 2.50 and 3.00 million would allow these outcomes to be addressed appropriately. Nonetheless, this does not preclude submission and selection of a proposal requesting different amounts.
<i>Indicative budget</i>	The total indicative budget for the topic is EUR 7.00 million.
<i>Type of Action</i>	Research and Innovation Actions
<i>Technology Readiness Level</i>	Activities are expected to achieve TRL 5 by the end of the project – see General Annex B.

Expected Outcome: Project results are expected to contribute to the following outcomes:

- Achieve better understanding of (semi)volatiles particles and secondary aerosol formation as well as their effects on health, air quality (in particular during winter season) and climate.
- Assess the contribution to PM2.5 of precursors present in exhaust from transport (i.e. volatile organic compounds, NOx, unburned hydrocarbons, nano-particles below 23nm, ammonia, etc.) through the formation of secondary aerosol (organic –SOA- and inorganic).
- Find ways in which scientific evidences of the role of emissions in atmospheric processes could be an input to develop policies and mitigate SOA formation in urban areas of EU.

Scope: The impact of transport emissions on air quality and health is relatively well known as far as direct pollutants emission are concerned, i.e. particulate, NOx, hydrocarbons etc. **However, some of the emissions from engines and combustion processes in general are also leading to further formation of health impacting compounds due to atmospheric aerosol chemistry, and the specific impact of these compounds is less understood** (except for ozone, whose chemistry has been widely studied for other reasons). Also, in fields where regulation limits particles emissions (cars, trucks, aircraft, non-road mobile machinery) current engine particles emissions count only assesses the number of solid particles, disregarding the so-called volatile and semi-volatile particles, thus underestimating the impact on air quality and health.

MAYOR OF LONDON

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