AIACE MEETING LOUTRAKI 2022 ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE EU 2020-2022



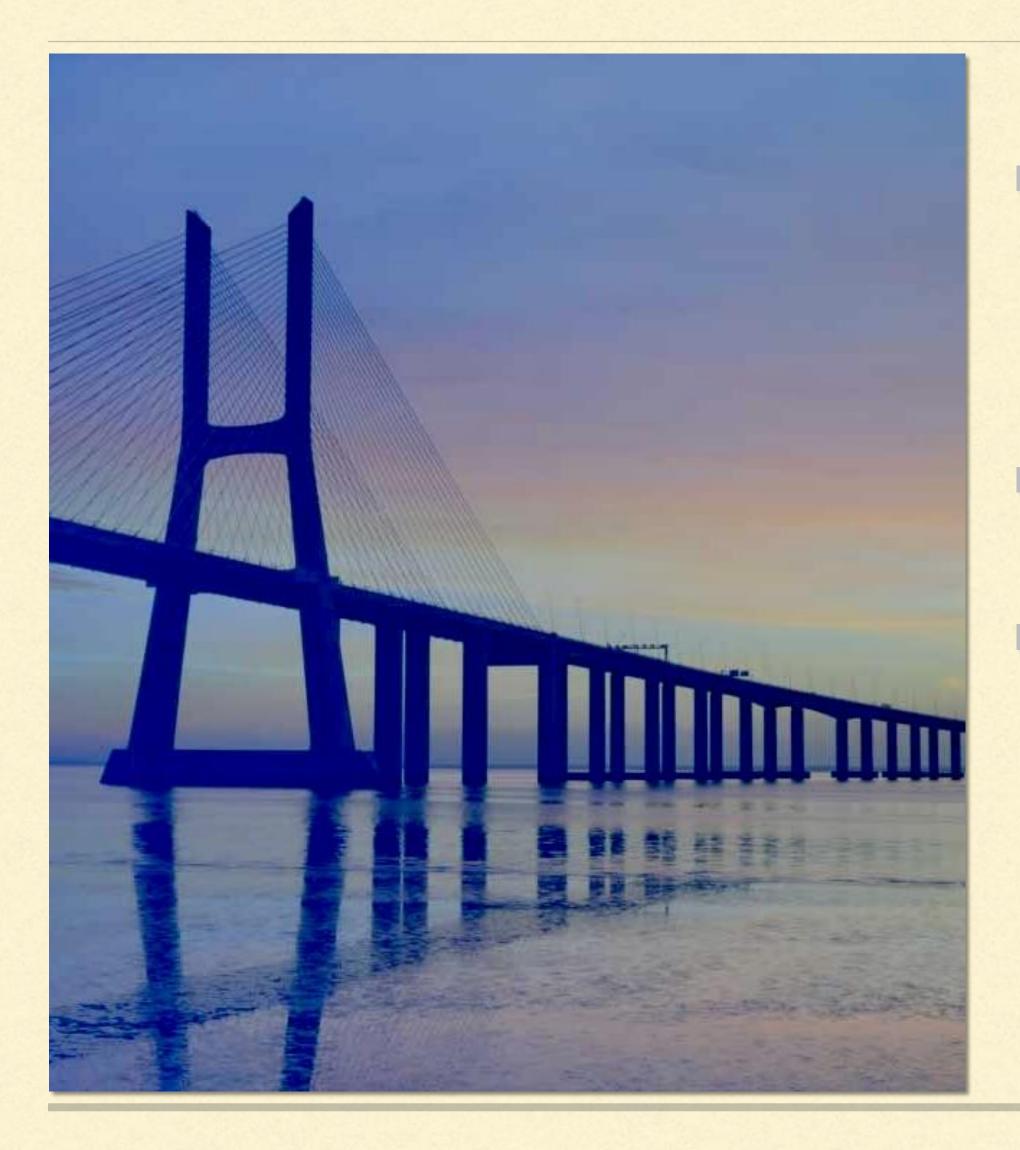
Dr. Reinhard Schulte-Braucks

WHAT TO EXPECT?



- Functioning of the EU
- Ukraine
- Environment
- Digital Single Market
- ",Citizens First"

FUNCTIONING OF THE EU



- Framework for the Future
- Rule of Law
 EU Public Prosecutor

FRAMEWORK FOR THE FUTURE I



- European Council meeting 17-21 July 2020
- Difficult conditions during 1st half 2020:
 - Covid-19 pandemic
- EU economy forecast to shrink by 8.3%
- Brexit: shortfall of some €10 billion per year
- Italy threatened to leave the EU because of a lack of solidarity - 'Italexit'?
- Spain and Portugal also turned against the EU
- finally, Angela Merkel made the biggest political U-turn in her life and supported EU bonds

FRAMEWORK FOR THE FUTURE II



- The Council meeting was close to collapse because
- · of the four 'frugal' Member States and
- · the need to resolve the rule of law issue
- Agreement on
- €750 billion joint borrowing ('NextGeneration EU recovery package')* split in
 - €360 billion in repayable loans and
 - €390 billion in grants
- €1.075 trillion long term budget ('Multi-annual Financial Framework MFF' 2021-2027)
- new own resource: tax on plastic waste

RULE OF LAW



- The Conditionality Regulation* aims at protecting the Union budget against breaches of the rule of law
- the budget must be protected against fraud, corruption and conflict of interest
- the Commission was asked not to apply the instrument before the Court of Justice had examined it
- the Court approved the Regulation
- the Commission is now starting the procedure

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EU Public Prosecutor - EPPO I



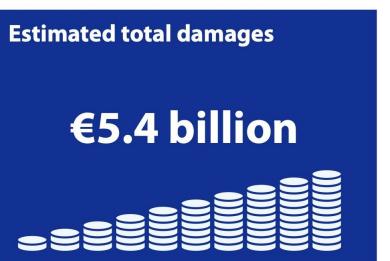
- The EU's chief prosecutor is a woman: Laura Codruta Kövesi
- nominated against the wish of Romania, its country of origin, where she had indicted 14 cabinet members, 53 lawmakers and one Romanian MEP
- called the 'Romanian Graft Buster'
- Council proposed to nominate a man from a different country
- EU Parliament insisted on nominating her and prevailed

EU Public Prosecutor - EPPO II











- Protects the financial interests of the EU, together with OLAF
- start of work: 1st June 2021
- already considerable amount of funds seized and perpetrators indicted
- systemic component of the rule of law in the EU
- lack of a Member State's cooperation with EPPO would be a factor in withholding funds from the EU budget*

UKRAINE



SanctionsTrade MeasuresHandling of Refugees

UKRAINE I: SANCTIONS



- Fife packages of sanctions adopted within two months*
- Sixth package more difficult
 - Removal of Sberbank and two other banks from SWIFT;
 - but Gazprombank spared;
 - ban on 3 Russian broadcasters;
 - Russia's most senior cleric, Patriarch Kirill, to be blacklisted
- import ban on all Russian oil
 transitory periods for HU and ??

UKRAINE II: TRADE MEASURES



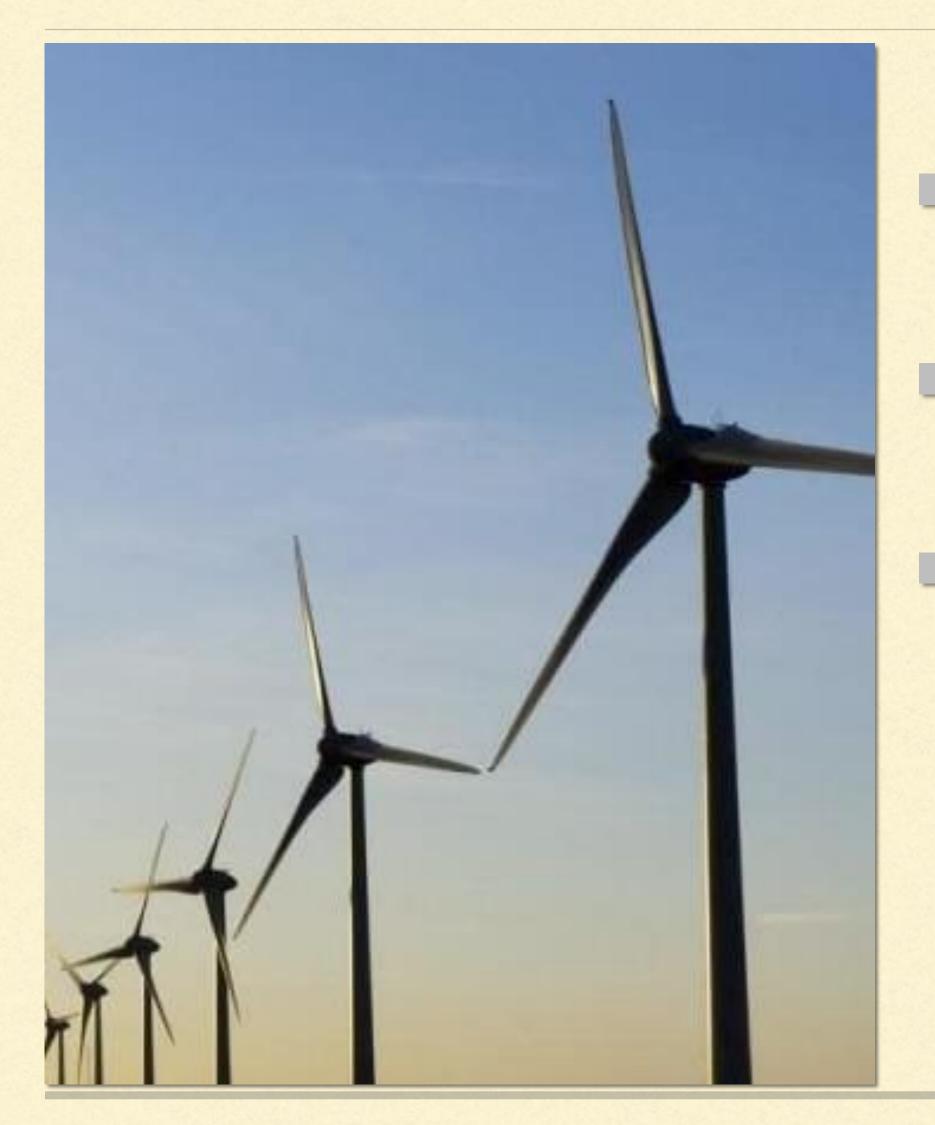
- EU-Ukraine Association
 Agreement*
- EU-Ukraine Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement**
- Commission proposed
 - a one-year suspension of import duties on Ukrainian goods
 - to exempt Ukraine from safeguard measures and anti-dumping tariffs for steel products

UKRAINE III: HANDLING OF REFUGEES



- Since 2017, Ukrainian citizens benefitted from visa-free travel to the EU
- in March 2022, the Council activated the Mass Influx Directive*. Result:
 - for two years, refugees benefit from temporary protection
 - they don't need to apply for asylum
 - · they will receive a residence permit
 - they can access the labour market or social welfare
 - · they will receive medical assistance
 - children and teenagers will get education

ENVIRONMENT



EU Climate LawRecovery Fund'Fit for 55'-Package

ENVIRONMENT - EU CLIMATE LAW



- Objective of the European Climate Law:* to implement the 'European Green Deal'
- Europe's 'sustainable growth strategy'
- decouple economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions
- Targets:
- global warming no more than 1.5° C
- emissions reduced to net zero by 2050
- net negative emissions after 2050
- emissions reduced by 55% by 2030

ENVIRONMENT - RECOVERY FUND



- This is the fund* that provides the €750 billion
- it has has three objectives:
 - mitigate the impact of Covid-19
 - prepare for the digital
 - and green transitions
- 37% of the facility's funds will be spent
 - on the green transition or
 - · on the challenges resulting therefrom

ENVIRONMENT III - 'FIT FOR 55' PACKAGE



- Objective: reduction of net CO₂emissions by 55% by 2030
- Package of 17 documents with more than 4000 pages
- presented on 14 July 2021:
- Emission Trading System (ETS):
 61% reduction by 2030
- · Car CO₂-emissions*:
 - 55% reduction from 2030
 - 100% (!) reduction from 2035

DIGITAL SINGLE MARKET



Digital Markets ActDigital Services Act

DIGITAL MARKETS ACT - DMA I



- Objective: limit the market power of dominant undertakings, the so-called 'gatekeepers'
- in the past, the EU had a piecemeal approach that could only intervene ex-post
- now, the DMA* will provide a rulebook with exante obligations for dominant undertakings
- objective: fair competition, more innovation and more choice for users
- 90% of Internet platforms are operated by SMEs
- these will now be better able to compete with the dominant corporations

DIGITAL MARKETS ACT - DMA II



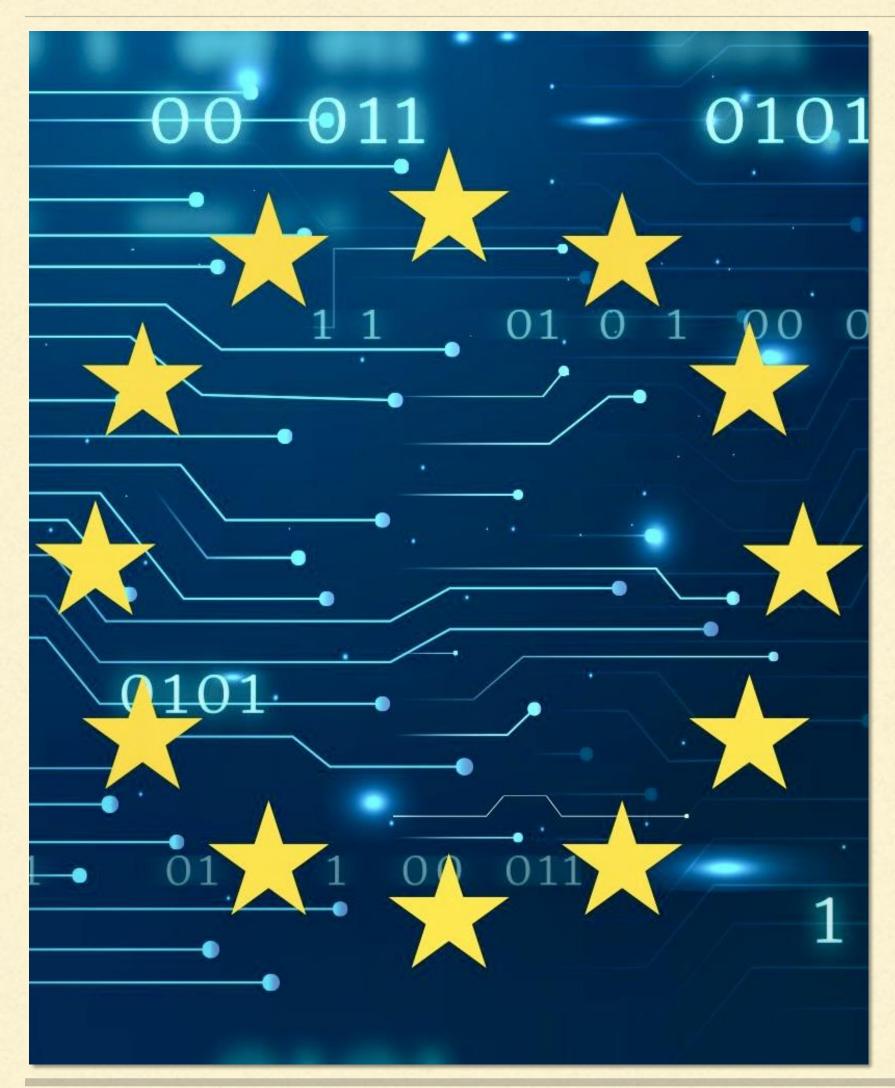
- the DMA applies only to the biggest 'gatekeepers':
- in practice: Google, Meta (Facebook), Apple, Amazon, booking.com and the Chinese Alibaba, but not Twitter

DIGITAL MARKETS ACT - DMA III



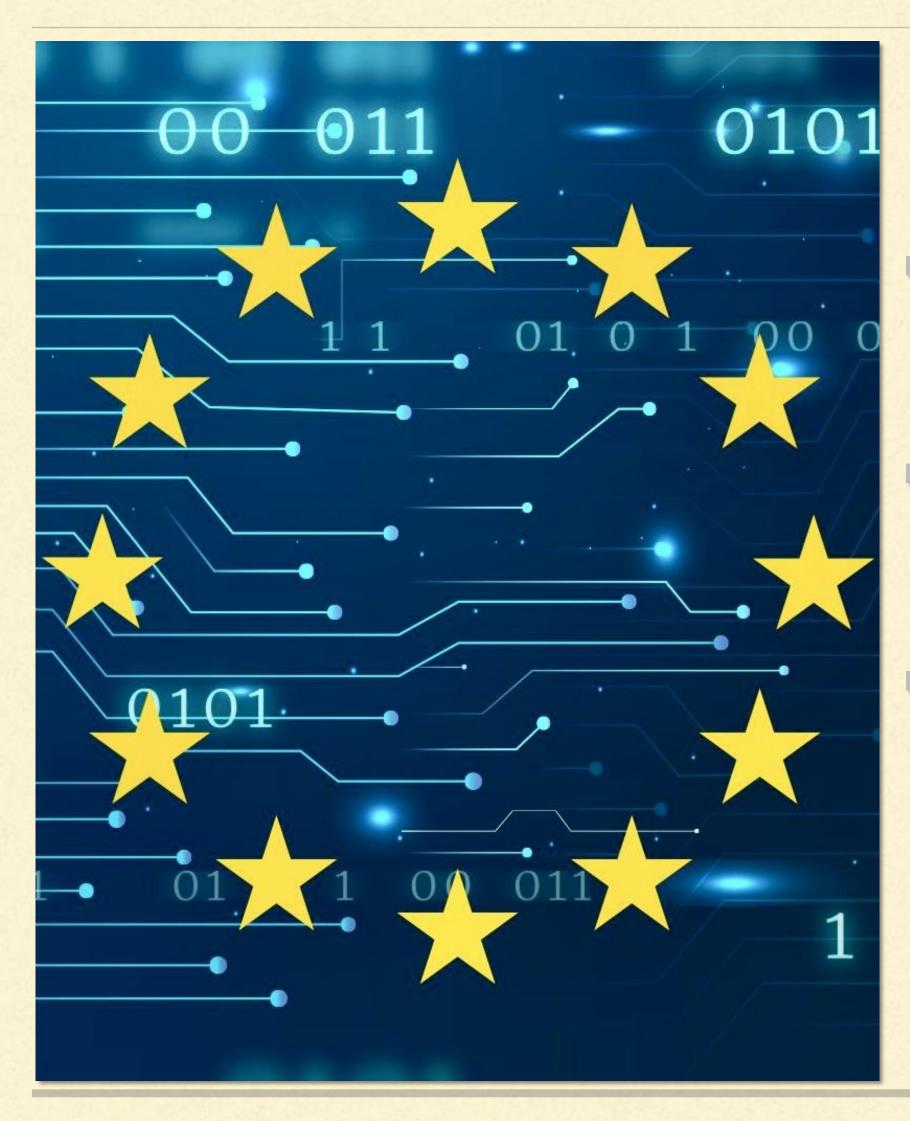
- Obligations for gatekeepers:
 - make WhatsApp, Facebook Messenger and iMessage interoperable with smaller platforms
- let users freely choose their browser, virtual assistants and search engines
- avoid giving preferential treatment to their own services ('self-referencing')
- allow commercial users to offer their products or services on a third-party platform (Apple's problem)

DIGITAL SERVICES ACT - DSA I



- The Trilogue on the DSA* between EP and Council lasted 16 hours and was several times on the brink of failure
- the result is likely to become a global standard
- because the EU is first among regulators and
- companies will not find it cost efficient to establish different versions of their services for different regions in the world
- this is how the EU develops its 'soft power'

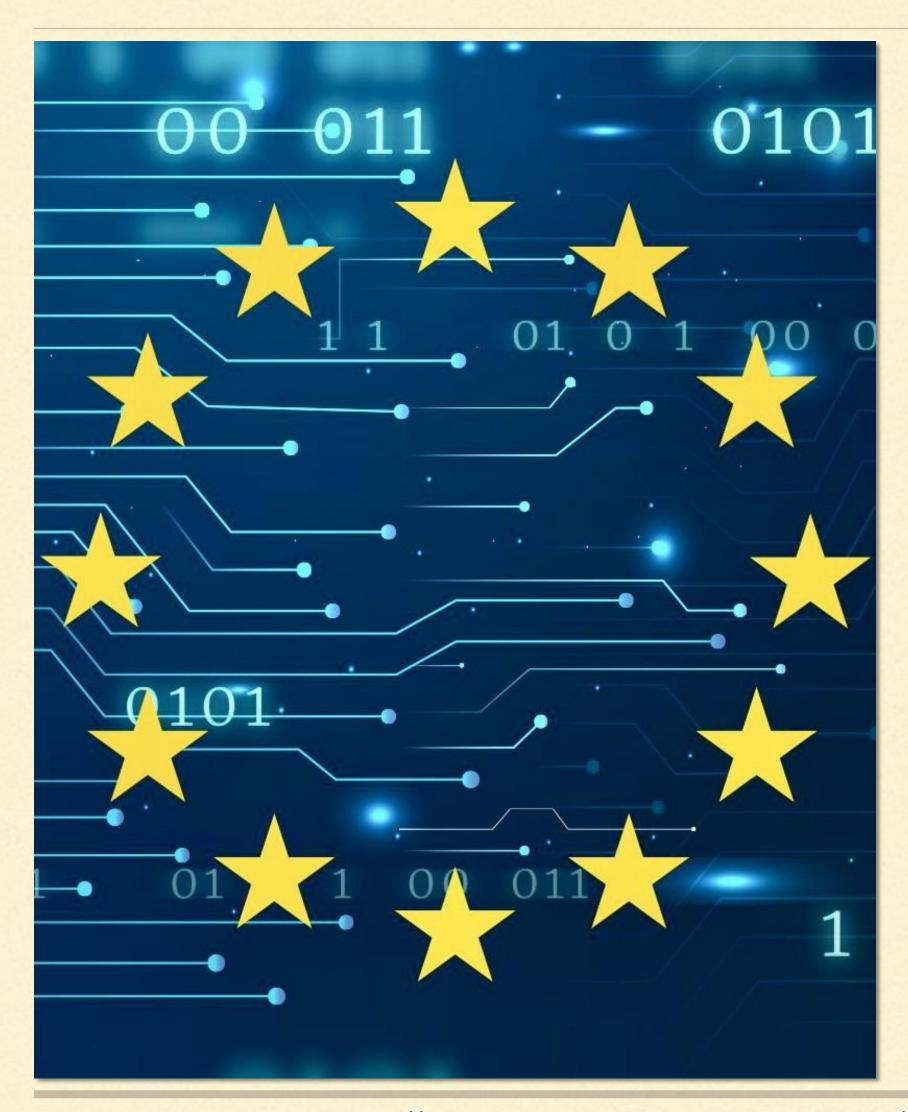
DIGITAL SERVICES ACT - DSA II



0101 Online content

- strict requirements for removing illegal content
- platforms should moderate harmful but legal content
- 'Trusted Flagger' regime: a group of experts nominated by national authorities requiring platforms to react promptly

DIGITAL SERVICES ACT - DSA III



User protection

- High level of privacy and safety for minors including a ban on targeted advertising*
- traceability of traders: platforms must collect information on traders to enable end users to pursue claims in case of counterfeits or fraud
- harmonisation of the notice and takedown procedures: rights holders can rely on a single procedure across the EU
- in case of non-compliance, the user has the right to claim compensation from the platform

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CITIZENS FIRST



WhistleblowersGender EqualityCovid-19 Green Pass

WHISTLEBLOWER DIRECTIVE I



- Whistleblower: a person reporting a breach of the law
- double objective:
 - protect the rule of law and
 - protect the whistleblowers
- identity of the whistleblower to be protected in internal and external reporting channels
- EU Sanctions Whistleblower Tool offers protection of identity and anonymity:

https://eusanctions.integrityline.com/frontpage

WHISTLEBLOWER DIRECTIVE II



- Prohibition of retaliation, e.g. dismissal or early termination of temporary employment
- legal aid to be offered to whistleblower
- presumption of innocence
- burden of proof reversed, i.e. placed on the person or authority that retaliated
- full compensation for damage suffered by the whistleblower in case of retaliation
 - rights of whistleblowers cannot be abrogated by contract

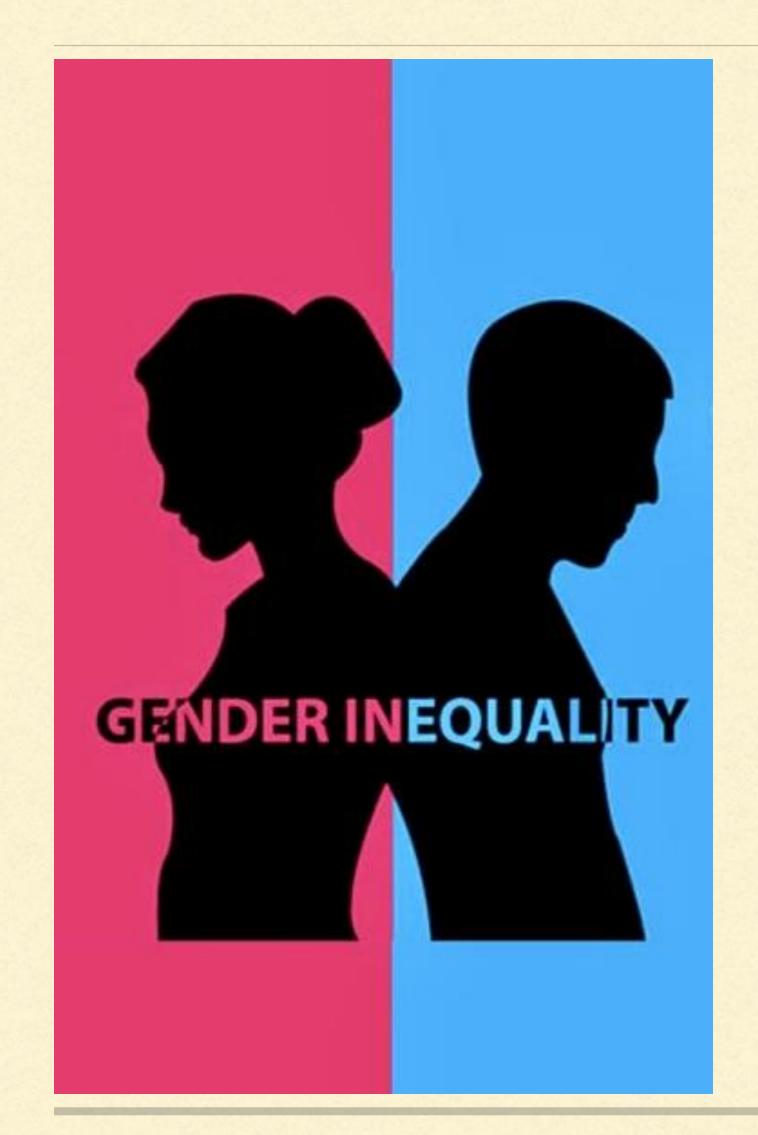
WHISTLEBLOWER DIRECTIVE III



Comparison with US law*:

- US accepts anonymous reporting
- reversal of the burden of proof not in the Act, but created by the Courts
- whistleblowers can get financial awards amounting to 10 to 30% of the sanctions collected by the SEC**
- the SEC has paid more than \$1.2 billion (!) to whistleblowers

GENDER EQUALITY



- "Defrenne" judgment of the ECJ of 1976: Art. 157 directly applicable
- Commission proposal on Women in Supervisory Boards in 2012*
- Council adopted its position in March 2022: 40% of non-executive director positions
- Trilogue with EP now starting

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CITIZENS FIRST



- EU Digital COVID Certificate Green Pass*
- Regulation adopted within 3 months in co-decision: a record!
- Objective: to facilitate free movement during the pandemic
- valid in 67 countries, i.e. UK, CH, Indonesia, Seychelles and Vietnam
- 1.7 billion certificates issued by EU Member States

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THE EU ASTRONAUT ON THE ISS



- Italian astronaut Samantha Cristoforetti
- graduated from the Technical University of Munich
- also studied in Toulouse and Moscow
- first woman to be a lieutenant and fighter pilot in the Italian Air Force
- Erasmus alumna

SUMMARY



Today's EU: focussed on

- the functioning of the EU
- the environment and
- the citizen

What is the most important message?

"Peace is at the heart of the European Union"

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION