



STUDY PROGRAMME

EEIB

ACADEMIC YEAR

2020-2021

SEMESTER

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COURSE TITLE

EU REGULATION FOR BUSINESS

COURSE PROFESSOR

JACQUES PELKMANS

COURSE ASSISTANT

SISI ZHANG

NATURE OF COURSE

COMPULSORY

LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION

ENGLISH

ECTS CREDITS

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1. COURSE OBJECTIVES

At the end of the course, the student will:

- Be familiar with the economic rationale(s) and contours of the EU regulatory acquis.
- Better understand how EU regulation has developed over time, how this was achieved, and what types or areas of EU regulation matter for European Businesses.
- Better understand horizontal and sectoral EU regulation, its application in relevant policy fields, and the principles it is based on.
- Be able to apply an economic cost-benefit analysis of EU regulation, to acquire profound insight about what could be considered “good”, “bad” and “better” regulation.

2. LEARNING OUTCOMES

- A.2. Understand the normative assumptions, implications and limitations of economic theory and EU economic regulation.
- A.3. Use economic theory to assess EU regulatory issues
- A.7. Use their knowledge of business theory combined with the new knowledge about EU regulation to help (re-)define corporate strategy in the EU
- B.2. Think innovatively and provide constructive analytical commentary as well as potential recommendations on the evolution of the EU single market, its regulation and its possible future
- C.2. Describe, explain and illustrate the usefulness and limitations of economic analysis applied to EU regulation and related problems in Europe.



- C.3. Recognise, analyse, explain and critique economic developments and economic policies relevant to EU regulation.
- C.4. Acquire a strong knowledge of broader social and political framework conditions for 'good' regulation in the EU single market
- C.5. Recognise, analyse, explain and critique the multi-variate impact of EU policies and EU regulation on corporate strategy.

ECTS CARD

3. COURSE CONTENTS

EU regulation ought to be in the EU public interest. Usually, this implies that, when the EU level is the appropriate one for addressing the problem, EU regulation should overcome or solve (EU internal) market failures. The course explores the rationale for regulation, the history of the EU regulatory processes, and the change in the EU's regulatory approach to - "Better Regulation". A substantial part of the course deals with the regulatory acquis of the EU in considerable detail, including both horizontal and sectoral regulation. Focus is given to the complexity caused by the multi-level nature of European regulation (including subsidiarity issues). Some simple cost-benefit analysis of EU regulation is introduced as well. Furthermore, the relation between EU regulation and the European social model is examined from a business point of view.

Outline

- Regulation and the EU business interface (what? why? and how?).
- Towards 'better EU regulation', including mutual recognition and subsidiarity
- Horizontal EU regulation, principles and scope
- EU sectoral regulation : horizontal logic in 5 key areas
- EU sectoral regulation (2): comparing heavily regulated sectors
- EU regulation of services.
- The benefits and costs of EU risk regulation.

4. TEACHING METHOD

Lectures: The course content will be introduced in class lectures. Students are expected to participate actively in class, express their views and discuss controversial issues. Prior reading of the material is absolutely essential. Usually, slides will be provided by the professor prior to each session.

Student Presentations: Students will have to prepare a (minor) presentation, working together in small groups. The presentation will be given in class for the benefit of the rest of the students who will be expected to actively participate and pose questions. The topics of the assignment will be distributed during the course.

5. COURSE MATERIAL



- Baldwin, R., Cave M. and Lodge M., 2012, Understanding Regulation, Oxford University Press.
- Pelkmans, J., 2013, The economics of Single Market Regulation, in: Tovas, A. and Verdun A., (eds), Mapping European Economic Regulation, Palgrave -Macmillan.
- European Commission (2017), Completing the Better Regulation agenda, better solutions for better results an EU, COM(2017) 651 of 24 Oct 2017
- European Commission (2016), Better regulation Guidelines, http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/guidelines/toc_guide_en.htm (last accessed on 16 July 2016)
- Lofstedt, R., 2011, Risk versus Hazards, how to regulate in the 21st century, European Journal of Risk Regulation, Vol. 2,2, pp. 149 – 168.
- Lofstedt, R. (2014), The precautionary principle in the EU: why a formal review is long overdue, Risk Management, Vol. 16 no 3, pp. 137 - 163
- J. Wiener, M. Rogers, J. Hammitt & P. Sand (2011), The reality of precaution, comparing risk regulation in the US and the EU, Washington DC/London, Resources o/t Future, pp. 580.
- Bernauer, T. and Caduff, L. (2006), Food Safety and the Structure of the European Food Industry, in: Ansell and Vogel (eds), What's the Beef? The Contested Governance of European Food Safety, Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press, pp. 81 – 96.
- Kanavos, P. and Costa-Font, J. (2005), Pharmaceutical parallel trade in Europe: stakeholder and competition effects, Economic Policy, Volume 20, Issue 44, pp. 751 – 798.
- European Commission & High Level Group, 2012, CARS-21 - Final report on the competitiveness of the EU automotive industry, Executive Summary.
- Erik van der Marel (2017), Economic effects of reform in professional services, Briefing, IMCO/EP Ctee, PE 607.337
- Pelkmans, J. (2010), How Social the Single Market?, CEPS Commentary, 13 April 2010.
- C. Koenig, S. Loetz & S. Fechtner, 2008, Do we really need a European Agency for market regulation?, Intereconomics, July / August, Vol. 43,4.
- Pelkmans J., Mustilli F. & Timini J. (2014), The EU Internal Market for Services, Report for the European Parliament, September.
- Pelkmans J. & Renda A. (2014), Does EU Regulation Enable or Disable Innovation?, Working paper for DG Research and Innovation, September.

6. EVALUATION

Written exam: accounts for 90% of students' final grade. The examination will be a mix of analytical, knowledge and essay-type questions, with (some) choice of questions.

In-class presentations: account for 10% of student's final grade (pass/fail grade).

Second examination session: The resit exam is written and accounts for 100% of the mark.