

## **CHAPTER 1: The environment of Last Mile Distribution logistics**

### **UNIT 2: The main stakeholders of a typical supply chain LMD**

#### **Capsule 1.2.5**

#### **Environment regulating bodies**



To be done prior to this capsule:

1.2.1, 1.2.2

Capsule linked with:

1.4.5, 1.4.6, 2.4.2, 2.4.5

Authors:

MLC ITS Euskadi & SUSMILE Consortium



# Objectives of the Capsule

This capsule aims to present how environment regulations (at EU level, national or local level) have an effect on Last Mile Delivery and how they aim to make it more sustainable.

Category	Document, source	EQF		
		4	5	6
			X	X

Exercises included	YES
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Effort for the capsule	Content 6 Min.	Exercises 5 Min.	Extra material 7 Min.
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# Contents

1. Environment regulating bodies at EU level
2. Environment regulating bodies at state level
3. Environment regulating bodies at local level
4. Multiple choices exercises

# Instructions for the source revision

The idea of this capsule is to show different regulations approved by institutions with different spheres of action that have an effect on Last Mile Delivery. Therefore, different sources will be used.

In the first approach, two main European regulation bodies will be explained, the European Commission, and the European Parliament.

Secondly, the analysis will focus on state level, where SUSMILE consortium partners countries will be analysed: Czech Republic, Italy, France and Spain.

Then, the local regulation bodies will be explained, where the “local” concept can be understood as a regional or municipal level.

Finally, some exercises are included

# 1. Environmental regulating bodies at EU level

At European Level, there are two main regulations bodies:



# 1. Environmental regulating bodies at EU level

## 1) EUROPEAN COMMISSION:



Video: European Commission. (2013, November 21). *The European Commission explained - Functioning and Tasks*.



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nWpgO1EPO\\_Y](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nWpgO1EPO_Y)

**Role:** Promotes the general interest of the EU by proposing and enforcing legislation as well as by implementing policies and the EU budget

**Members:** A team or 'College' of Commissioners, 1 from each EU country

**Year established:** 1958

**Location:** Brussels (Belgium)

**Website:** [European Commission](http://ec.europa.eu) (1)

# 1. Environmental regulating bodies at EU level

**Source (web site):** European Commission. (2019). *The European Commission's priorities - 6 Commission priorities for 2019-24.*



[https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024_en)


Information available in all European languages

## Summary:

The European Commission defines the European Strategy setting priorities and implementing through EU policy. For 2019-2024, European Commission priorities are 6, and the European Green Deal is one of them.

# 1. Environmental regulating bodies at EU level

European Commission priorities:

A Europe fit for the digital age	<b>A European Green Deal</b>	An economy that works for people
		

Europe aims to be the first climate-neutral continent by becoming a modern, resource-efficient economy.

# 1. Environmental regulating bodies at EU level

A stronger Europe in the world



Promoting our European way of life



A new push for European democracy



# 1. Environmental regulating bodies at EU level

## 2) EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT:



Video: European Parliament. (2021). *What is the European Parliament?*.

[https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/en/video/what-is-the-european-parliament-2\\_N01-AFPS-211110-EXEP](https://multimedia.europarl.europa.eu/en/video/what-is-the-european-parliament-2_N01-AFPS-211110-EXEP)

**Role:** The European Parliament is the EU's law-making body

**Members:** 705 MEPs (Members of the European Parliament)

**Year established:** 1952 as Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community, 1962 as European Parliament, first direct elections in 1979

**Location:** Strasbourg (France), Brussels (Belgium), Luxembourg

**Website:** [European Parliament](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/) (2)

# 1. Environmental regulating bodies at EU level

Some of the rules approved by the European Parliament have direct effect on the Last Mile Distribution. Two examples :

1. The European Parliament defines what is considered “CLEAN VEHICLE” in the table 2 of the Annex in de Directive below.

**Source (web site):** European Parliament. (2019, June 20). *Directive (EU) 2019/1161, on the promotion of clean and energy-efficient road transport vehicles.*



<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2019/1161/oj>

Document available in all European languages



# 1. Environmental regulating bodies at EU level

2. Also it approves rules like the European Climate Law, where the EU Institutions and the Member States are bound to take the necessary measures at EU and national level to meet the target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

**Source (web site):** European Parliament. (2019, June 30). *Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality*. European Climate Law.



<http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1119/oj>



**The European  
Climate Law**



## 2. Environmental regulating bodies at State level



### Czech Republic

The chief regulation body is the **Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic**

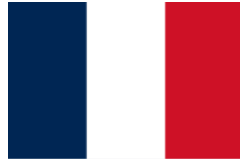
Valid legislation of the Czech Republic: [Platná legislativa \(mzp.cz\)](http://mzp.cz)

**Czech Environmental Inspectorate** (CEI) is a national agency that is responsible for supervising compliance with the obligations imposed by law and particular permits. This authority also carries out inspections in the area of environment protection.

Official website: <https://www.cizp.cz/>

**Czech Framework Czech Republic 2030** is a strategic plan, how the Czech Republic should look like in 2030, which is an update to the Strategic Framework of Sustainable Development accepted by the government in 2010 (executive summary pages 12-15): [Strategic Framework CZ2030.pdf \(vlada.cz\)](http://vlada.cz)

## 2. Environmental regulating bodies at State level



France

**ADEME** is a public institution of an industrial and commercial nature (EPIC) under the supervision of the **Ministries of Ecological Transition and Solidarity**, and of **Higher Education, Research and Innovation**.



Source:  
[https://formations.ademe.fr/presentation\\_f155.html](https://formations.ademe.fr/presentation_f155.html)



**GOVERNEMENT**

*Liberté  
Égalité  
Fraternité*

Ministère de la Transition écologique et de la Cohésion des territoires  
Ministère de la Transition énergétique

Source: <https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/>



**MINISTÈRE  
DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT  
SUPÉRIEUR  
ET DE LA RECHERCHE**

*Liberté  
Égalité  
Fraternité*

Source: <https://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/fr>

## 2. Environmental regulating bodies at State level



Spain

The chief regulation body are the **Spanish General Courts and the Ministry for the Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge**, is the Ministry that is responsible for supervising compliance with the obligations imposed by law and particular permits in the environmental area.

Video, What are the Spanish General Courts? (ES): Congreso de los Diputados – Canal Parlamento. (2017, February 17). *Jerga Parlamentaria: Cortes Generales*.



<https://youtu.be/gtkreQ3Gjv8>

## 2. Environmental regulating bodies at State level



### Spain

An important law approved by the Spanish General Courts is the **Climate Change and Energy Transition Law** (Ley 7/2021, de 20 de mayo, de cambio climático y transición energética). This law includes some rules to achieve for the year 2050, a fleet of passenger cars and light commercial vehicles with no direct CO2 emissions:

- Municipalities with more than 50,000 inhabitants and island territories will adopt sustainable urban mobility plans consistent with air quality plans. (Art. 14.3)
- To guarantee the existence of sufficient electric recharging infrastructure, the law introduces obligations to install electric recharging infrastructure at service stations whose annual sales of gasoline and diesel exceed 5 million liters (Art. 15.3) and, from 2021, to those who hold the ownership of new installations or who undertake a reform in their installation that requires a revision of the administrative title, regardless of the annual sales volume (Art 15.5).

### 3. Environmental regulating bodies at local level

As each country is structured differently, we can say that at local level generally there are regional bodies, county bodies or local bodies such as municipalities. What means, that there are also different regulation bodies and rules categories, such as regional parliaments, or city ordinances and plans.

As an example of this diversity, we present the example from the Czech Republic and Spain.

### 3. Environmental regulating bodies at local level



#### Czech Republic

The authorities at municipal and regional level have delegated (from the government) and independent competences. The later ones are mostly connected to specific needs regarding the sustainable development of the territory. Their programmes and strategies cover spatial planning, emission reduction program, air quality improvement program, concept of transport infrastructure development, concept of bicycle development, sustainable development strategy of the territory and more.

Some cities are members of the **Healthy Cities of the Czech Republic**, whose main vision is to provide health and well-being to their inhabitants and pursue sustainable development.



Healthy Cities, Towns, Regions  
Czech Republic

### 3. Environmental regulating bodies at local level



Spain

Spain is organized by Autonomous Communities, and Basque Country Autonomous Community - Euskadi is one of them.

Basque Country region has its own Parliament, and in 2019 approved the Energy Sustainability Law.



**EUSKO LEGEBILTZARRA**  
PARLAMENTO VASCO

### 3. Environmental regulating bodies at local level

**Source (web site):** Basque Government. (2019, February 21). *Law 4/2019, 21st February, the Energy Sustainability of the Basque Country Region.*



<https://www.legegunea.euskadi.eus/eli/es-pv/l/2019/02/21/4/dof/spa/html/webleg00-confich/es/>

**Summary:**

According to the rule, Municipalities may prohibit or restrict access to certain areas of their term municipal to vehicles that do not use alternative fuels or those that exceed certain emission levels, due to their propulsion technology.

# Exercises

Select the correct answer for each question:

1. The European Commission:
  - a) Is the EU's law-making body and it is located in Brussels.
  - b) Proposes and enforces the European legislation. It is located in Luxembourg.
  - c) Proposes and enforces the European legislation. It is located in Brussels.

# Exercises

Select the correct answer for each question:

2. The European Green Deal Strategy:

- a) Is one of the five European Commission priorities
- b) Is one of the six priorities defined by the European Parliament
- c) Means that Europe aims to be the first climate-neutral continent by becoming a modern, resource-efficient economy.

## Exercises

Select the correct answer for each question:

3. Clean Vehicles Directive or the European Climate Law, are rules:

- a) Approved by the European Parliament, located in Brussels.
- b) Approved by the European Parliament, located in Strasbourg (France), Brussels (Belgium) and Luxembourg
- c) Approved by the European Commission located in Brussels.

## Exercises

Select the correct answer for each question:

4. At state level:

- a) The regional regulation bodies are the law- making bodies.
- b) There are normally Ministries supervising obligations imposed by law in the environmental area.
- c) City ordinances are the only environmental rules.

# References

- (1) European Commission. [https://ec.europa.eu/info/index\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/index_en)
- (2) European Parliament. <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/portal/en>