From Science to Policy. Some experiences from the European Commission's Joint Research Centre

Fabio Monforti-Ferrario, Editor-in-Chief, Joint Research Centre

Summer school "Physics for a better planet" – Bologna, July 11th, 2025

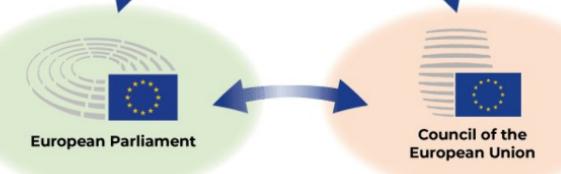


The functioning of the European Union

The European
 Commission has
 the right of
 initiative



The European
 Council gives general political lines



 The European Parliament and the Council of the EU have the final (co-decided) word



Competences of the European Union

Exclusive competences:

customs, competition, monetary policy (Euro area),...

Shared competences:

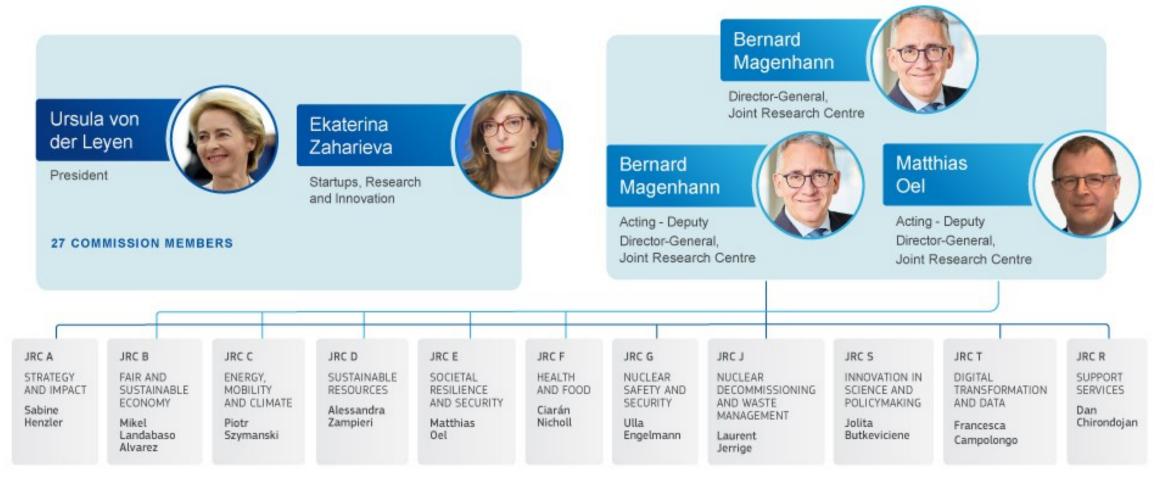
Energy, environment, agriculture, internal market, transport, research, ...

Support, coordination and supplement:

Public health, industry, culture, tourism,.

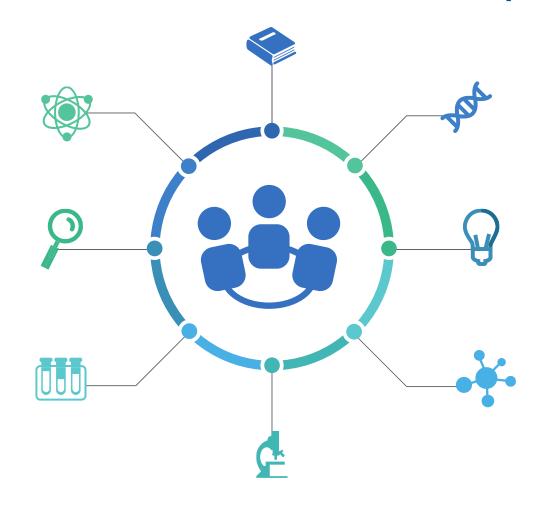


The Joint Research Centre within the European Commission



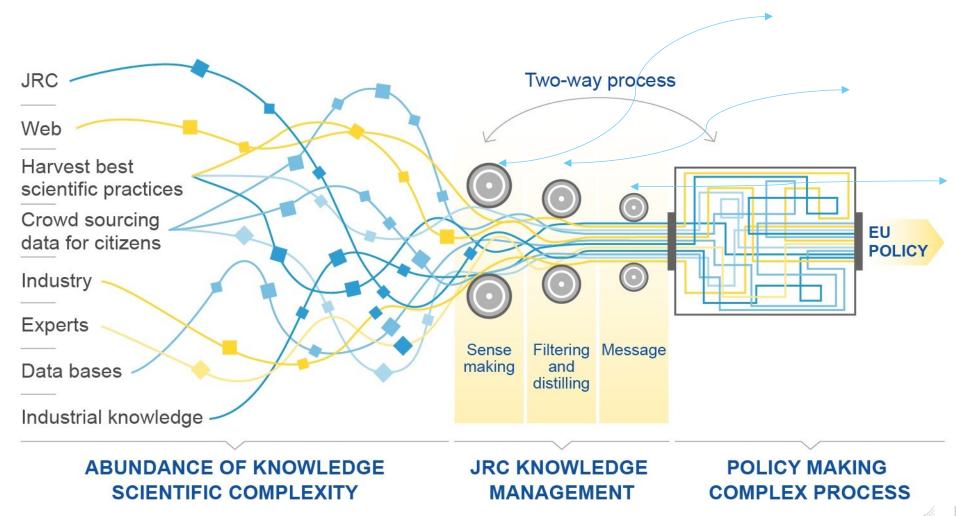


The need for evidence to inform policy





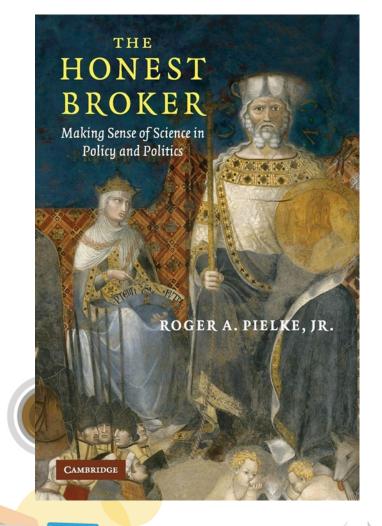
Dealing with the information overload





JRC role

- Independent of private,
 commercial or national interests
- Works for more than 40
 European Commission policy departments





JRC sites

Headquarters in **Brussels** and research facilities located in **5 EU Countries**:

- Belgium (Geel)
- Germany (Karlsruhe)
- Italy (Ispra)
- The Netherlands (Petten)
- Spain (Seville)



JRC – Facts and figures



About EUR 600 million annual budget of which about EUR 100 million in contracts for third parties



open data sets bio-physical and nuclear models



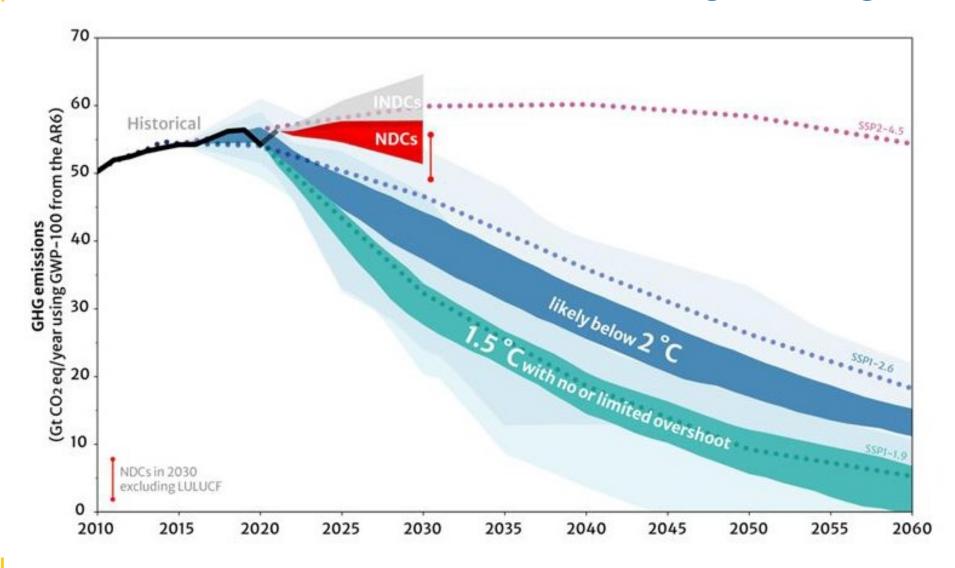


 \mathcal{L}_{0} About 2.700 staff



Climate

GHG emissions – are we doing enough?





Emission gap reports (UNEP) – in crescendo

2017

There is an urgent need for accelerated short-term action and enhanced longer-term national ambition [...] **practical and cost-effective options are available** to make this possible

2020

Current NDCs remain **seriously inadequate** to achieve the climate goals of the Paris Agreement and would lead to a temperature increase of at least 3C by the end of the century.

2022

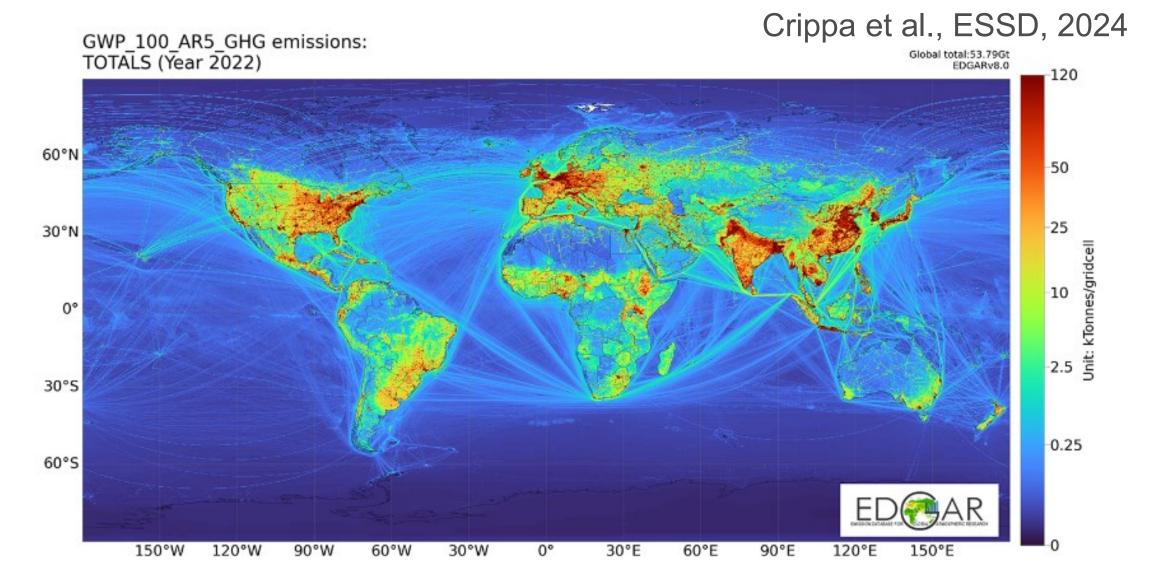
The world is still falling short of the Paris climate goals, with no credible pathway to 1.5°C in place. Only an urgent system-wide transformation can avoid an accelerating climate disaster.

2024

No more hot air ... please!

With a massive gap between rhetoric and reality, countries draft new climate commitments

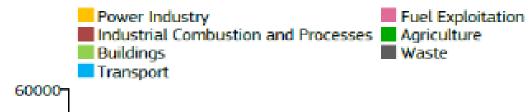
EDGAR – Global GHG Emission Database

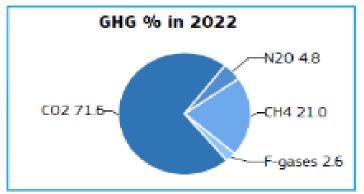


Global emissions of GHG

major sectors

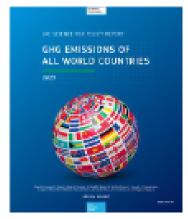
GHG emissions by sector



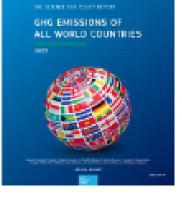




Slide Courtesy of E. Vignati

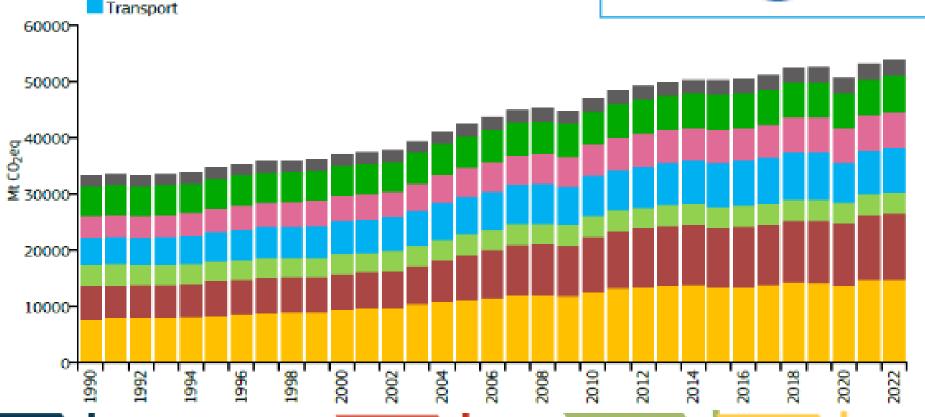




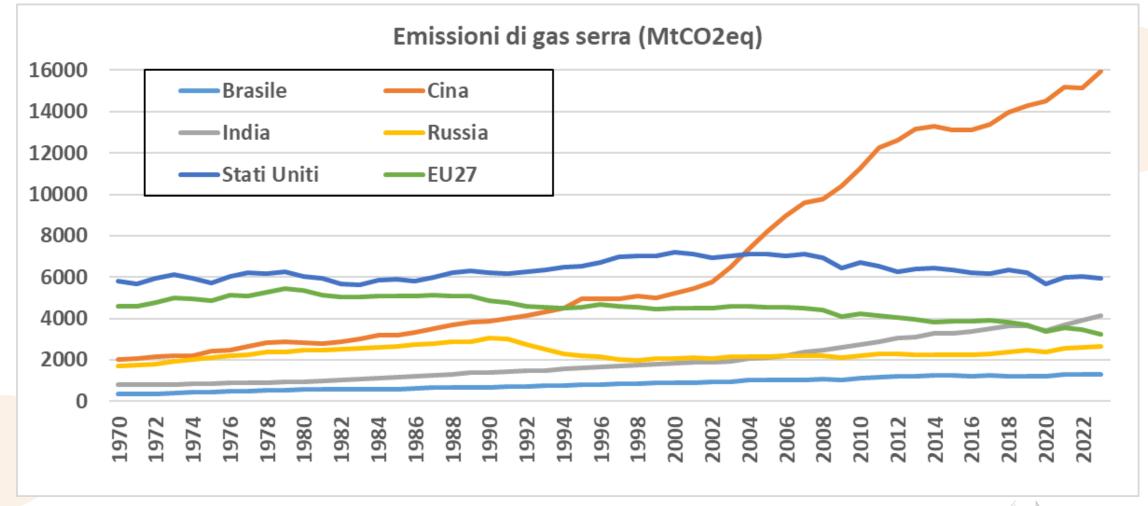




Commission



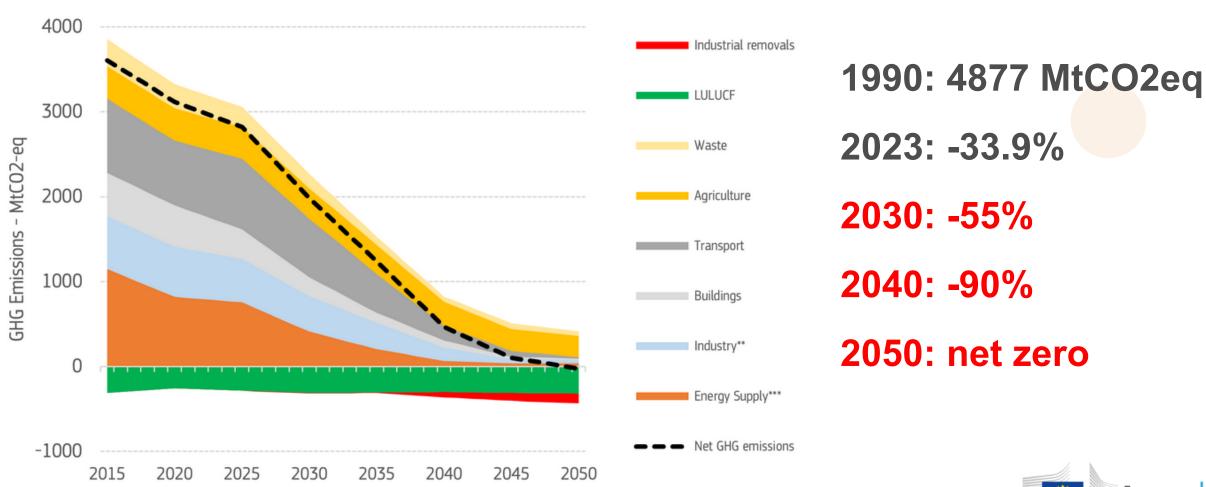
GHG emissions – "the big six"





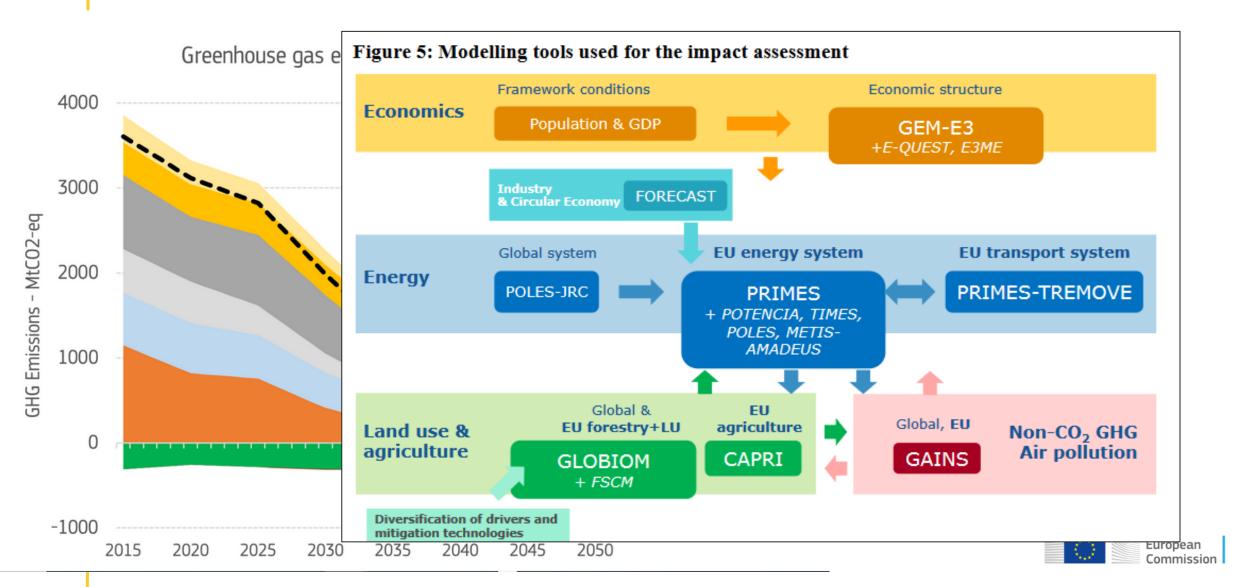
EU GHG emissions – targets and scenarios

Greenhouse gas emissions in the period 2015-2050*

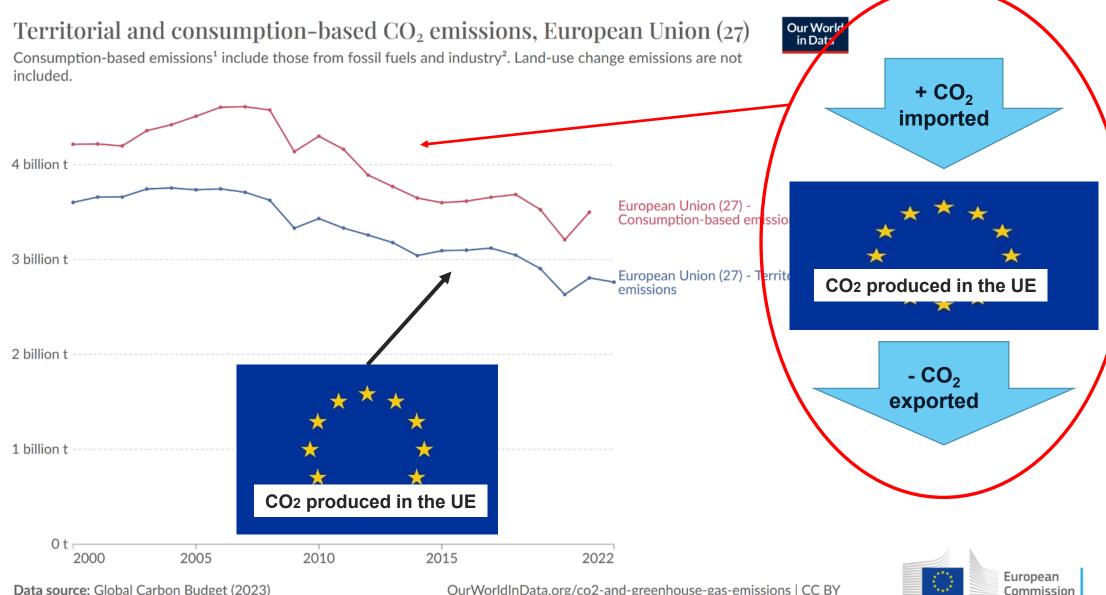




EU GHG emissions – behind the scenarios



Production vs. consumption based

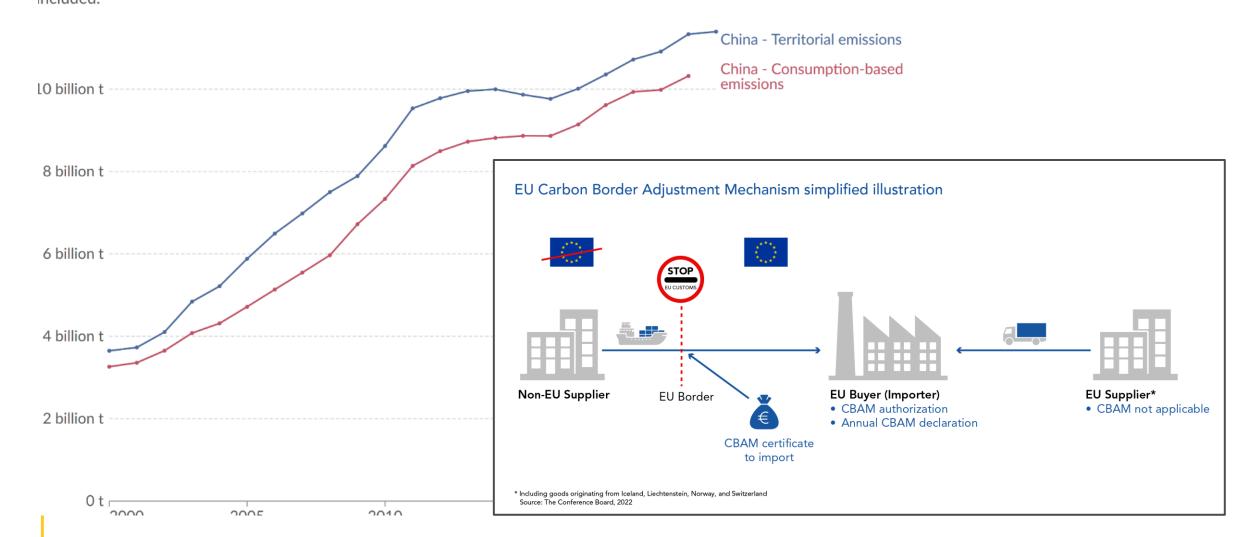


Carbon leakage

Territorial and consumption-based CO₂ emissions, China

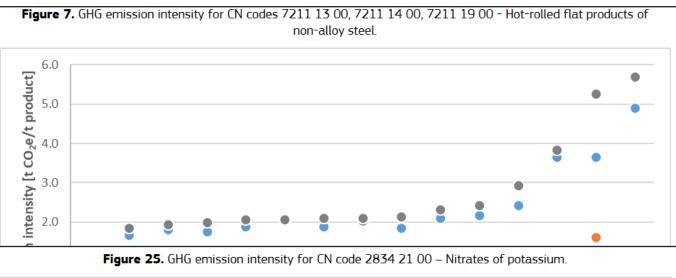


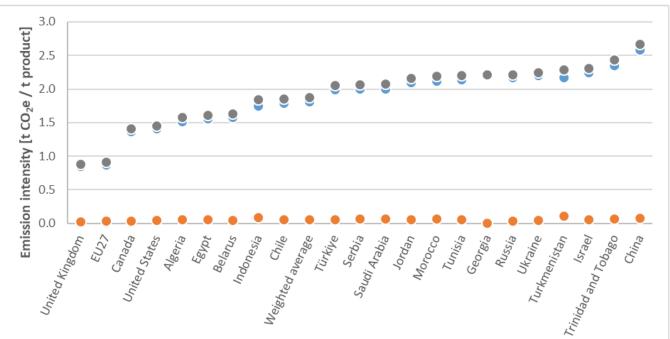
Consumption-based emissions¹ include those from fossil fuels and industry². Land-use change emissions are not included.



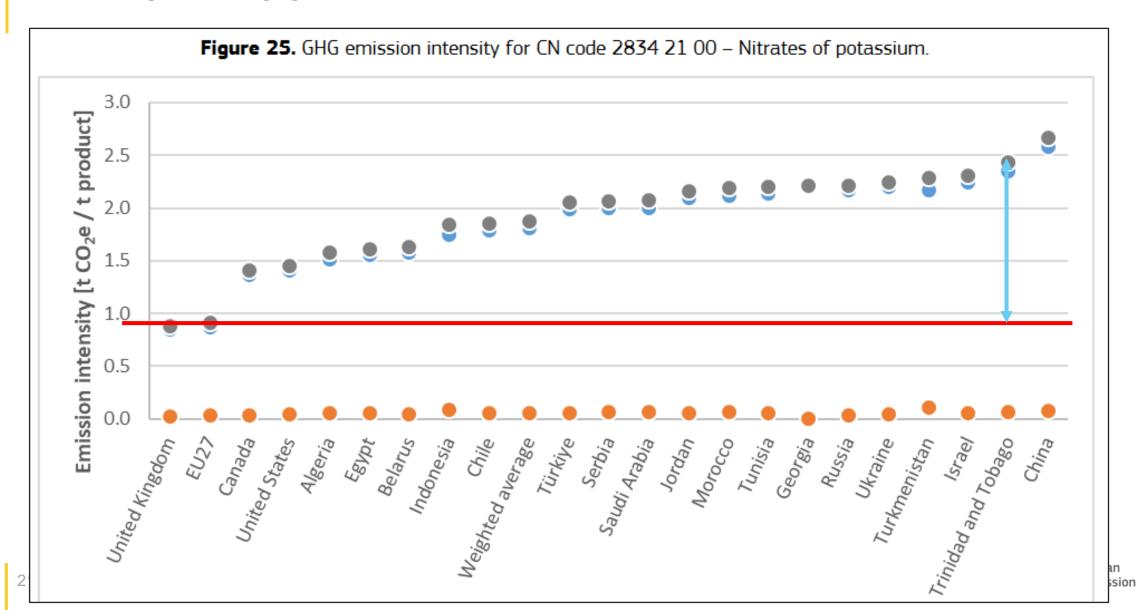
Proper application of CBAM







Proper application of CBAM



Clean technologies

Technology Readiness Level (TRL)

Table 2 presents the current TRL of wind energy technologies. Floating wind covers a large range of TRLs, with spar-buoy and semi-submersible designs already achieving TRL 8-9, while the concrete barge design currently stands at TRL 7-8, and tension-leg platform, at TRL 6. Airborne wind energy is at TRL 3-5.

Table 2. Current TRL of wind energy technologies.

	TRL (Technology Readiness Level)								
Sub-Technology	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Onshore wind									
Bottom-fixed offshore wind									
Floating offshore wind									
Airborne wind energy									

Source: JRC analysis, 2024.

Wind energy in the European Union, 2024



Critical Raw Materials

"The clean energy transition is essentially a materials transition".

Figure 2. Selection of raw materials used in wind turbines and their function

Iron: as cast iron or in steel composition **Boron:** in composition of NdFeB permanent for tower, nacelle, rotor and foundation; in magnets or as lubricant neodymium-iron-boron (NdFeB) permanent magnets **Dysprosium:** in NdFeB permanent magnets Chromium: essential for stainless steel to improve resistance to demagnetisation and other alloys in rotor and blades (coercivity) Manganese: essential for steel production **Neodymium:** in NdFeB permanent magnets for electricity generation used for many parts of a turbine Molybdenum: in stainless steel **Praseodymium:** together with neodymium composition for many components of the in permanent magnets Aluminium: as lightweight material in turbine nacelle equipment, blades, etc. **Terbium:** complements dysprosium to **Zinc:** in protective coatings against further enhance coercivity in NdFeB corrosion Copper: widely used in generator windings, permanent magnets cables, inverters, control systems **Niobium:** a microalloying element in high strength structural steel for towers of a Nb Lead: for soldering or cable sheathing in turbine electricity transmission (offshore) Strategic Raw Material Silicon: as alloying element in highperformance steels and as silicone in Si Critical Raw Material **Nickel:** in alloys and stainless steel for polymers (sealants, adhesives, lubricants) different components of the turbine Focus of this report

Deep dive on critical raw materials for wind turbines in the EU

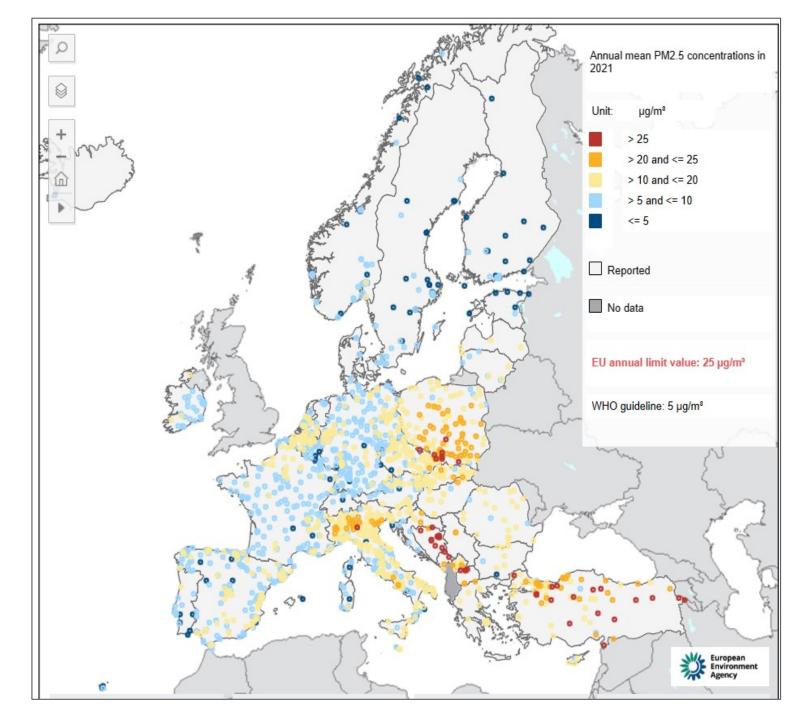


| Air Quality

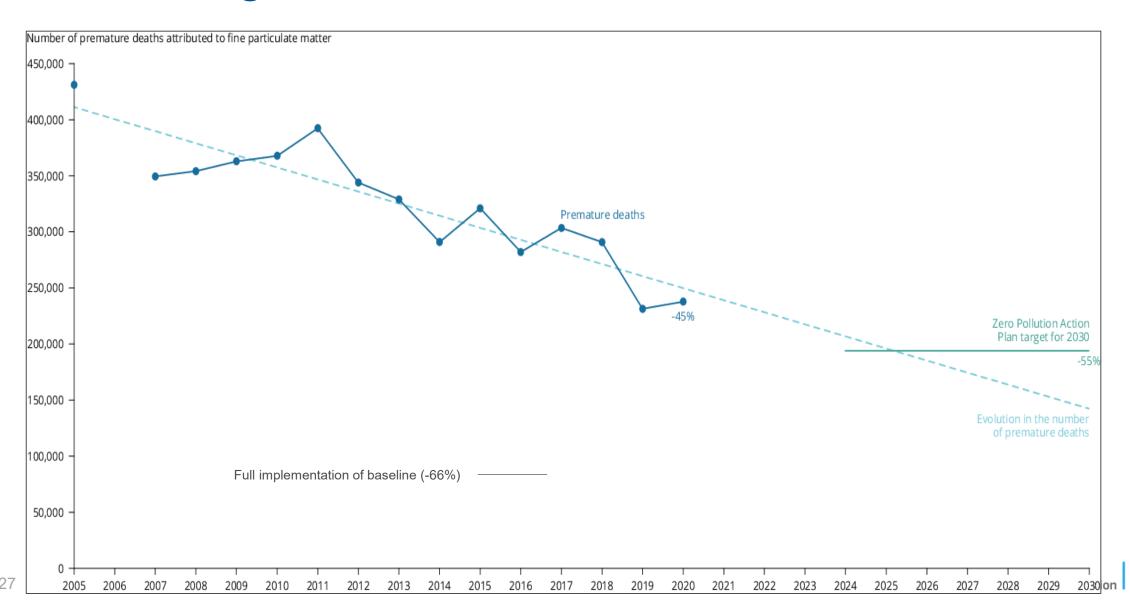
PM 2.5



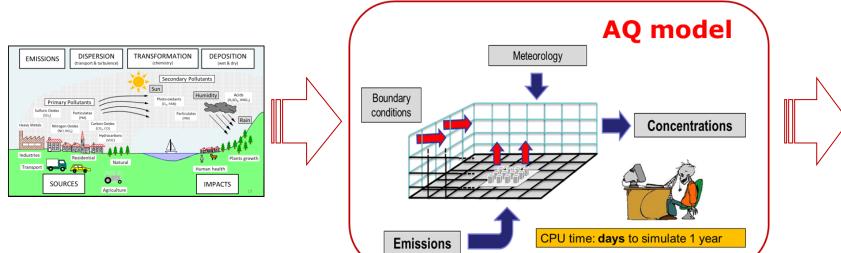
Share of the EU urban population exposed to air pollutant concentrations above the WHO guidelines (5 μ m⁻³) in 2021 (EEA, 2023)

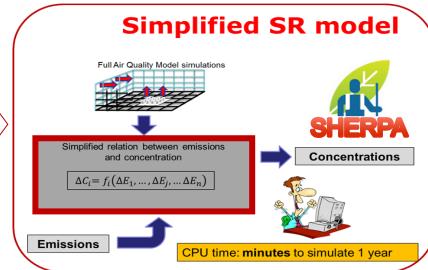


Decreasing trend, work still to be done



How: from real world to models





Journal of Environmental Management 183 (2016) 952-958

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Environmental Management

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jenvman

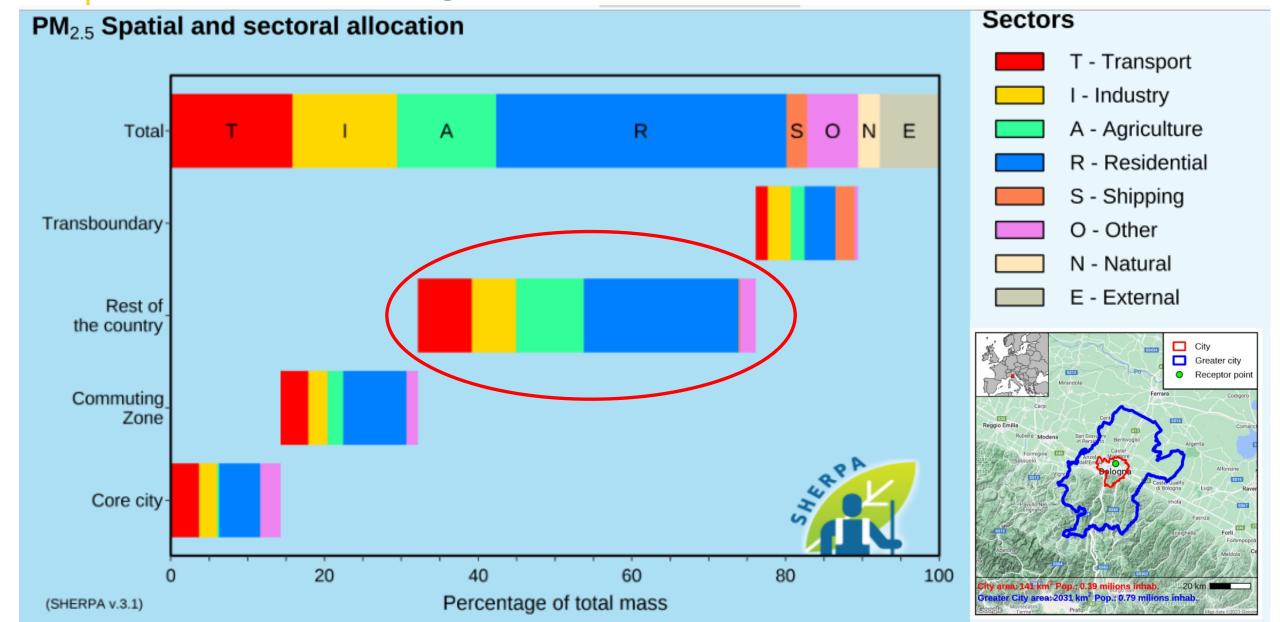
On the design and assessment of regional air quality plans: The SHERPA approach

P. Thunis ^{a, *}, B. Degraeuwe ^a, E. Pisoni ^a, F. Ferrari ^b, A. Clappier ^c

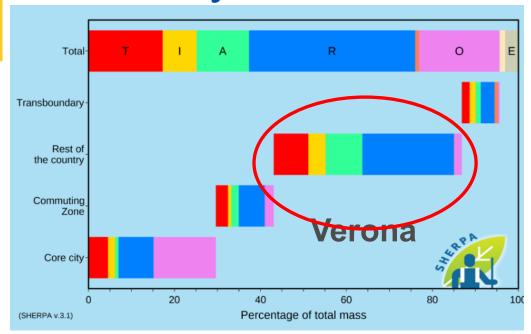
^a European Commission, Directorate for Energy, Transport and Climate, Ispra, Italy ^b TerrAria srl, Via M. Gioia 132 20125 Milan, Italy

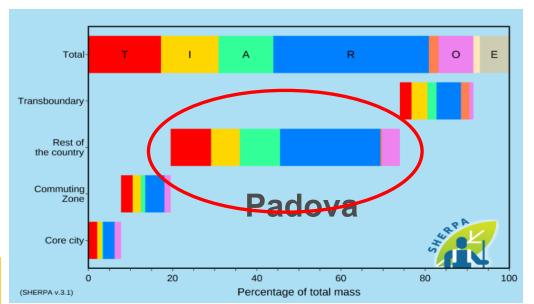
^c Université de Strasbourg, Laboratoire Image Ville Environnement, Strasbourg, France

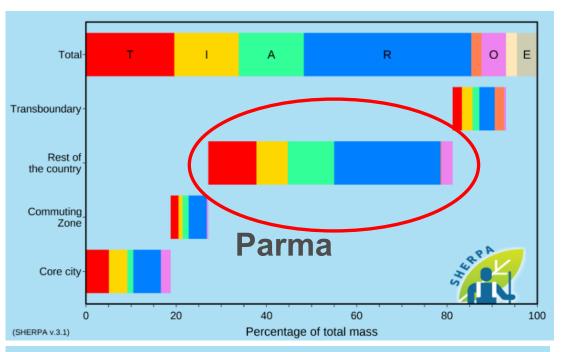
Focus on Bologna

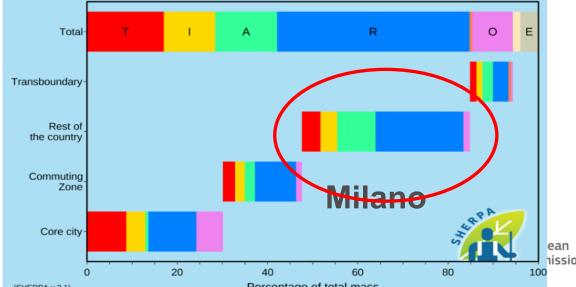


Po Valley as a "basin"









Policy consistency

The Global Covenant of Mayors

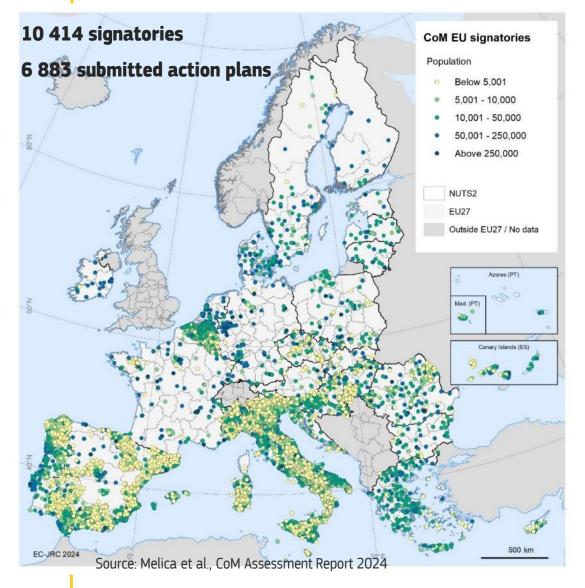
The Covenant of Mayors was launched in 2008 in Europe with the ambition to gather local governments voluntarily committed to achieving and exceeding the EU climate and energy targets.

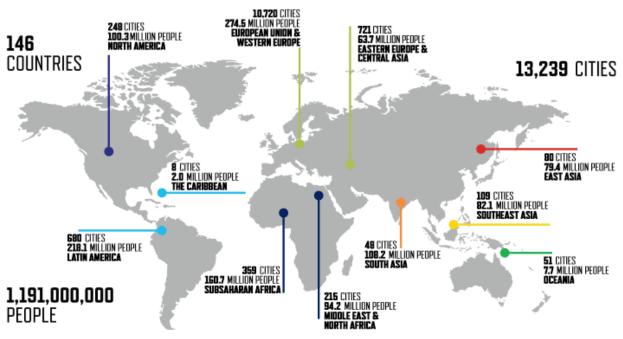


The initiative expanded to other areas of the world and since 2016 the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy is a worldwide initiative that invites cities and local governments to play a direct role in climate actions now involving more than 13 000 signatories, representing more than 1 billion people.



CoM – From EU to Global







100 Neutral cities

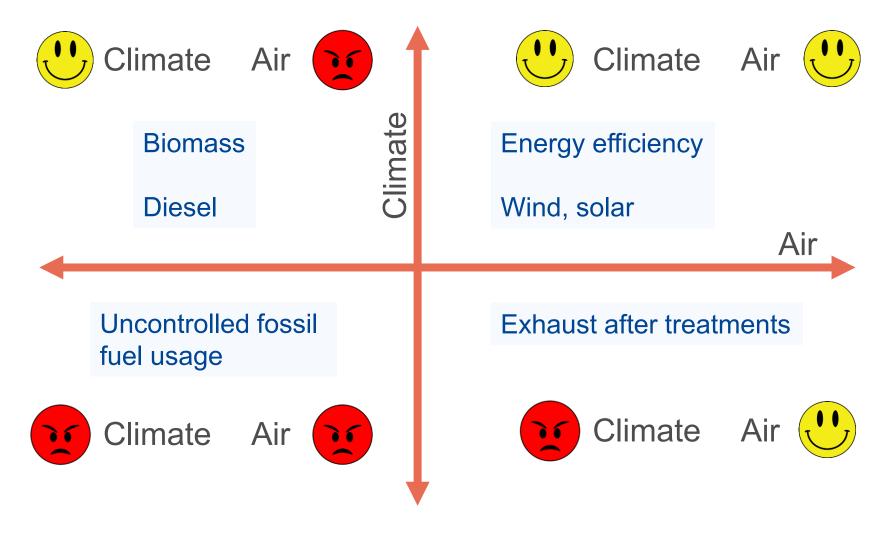


In Italy:

- Bergamo,
- Bologna,
- Firenze,
- Milano,
- Padova,
- Parma,
- Prato,
- Roma
- Torino



Air Quality & Climate Actions



Adapted from: Air quality and climate--synergies and trade-offs, von Schneidemesser E. and P. Monks, Environ Sci. Process Impacts, 2013

European

Infrastructures

JRC facilities – some examples

Virtual tour at https://visitors-centre.jrc.ec.europa.eu/en/media?type=8

Neutron beams to explore the femtoscale (MONNET)





Food Contact Materials (EURL FCM)

Nanobiotechnology Laboratory





JRC neutron time-of-flight facility (GELINA)

Reference Material Processing Hall





Water Laboratory



JRC facilities – some examples

Virtual tour at https://visitors-centre.jrc.ec.europa.eu/en/media?type=8

European Laboratory for Structural Assessment (ELSA)





Hopkinson Bar facility (HOPLAB)

Vehicle Emission Laboratory (VELA)+ vehicle Market Surveillance Laboratory

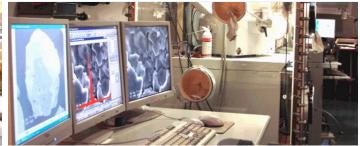




European Interoperability Centre for Electric Vehicles and Smart Grids

Battery Testing Facility Laboratory





Nuclear Forensic Laboratory



JRC facilities – some examples

Virtual tour at https://visitors-centre.jrc.ec.europa.eu/en/media?type=8

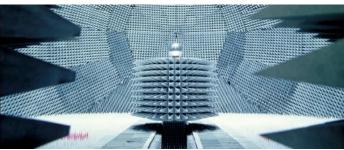
JRC ultra lowbackground gamma-ray spectrometry facility (HADES)





European Solar Test Installation (ESTI)

European Microwave Signature Laboratory (EMSL)





Gas Testing Laboratory

JRC radionuclide metrology laboratory (RADMET)





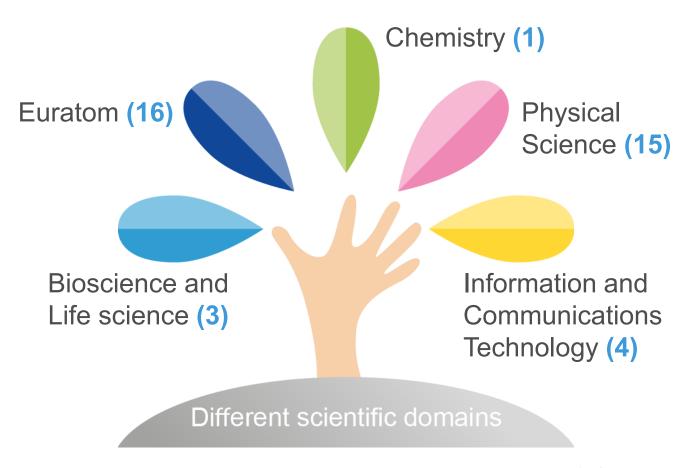
European Crisis Management Laboratory (ECML)



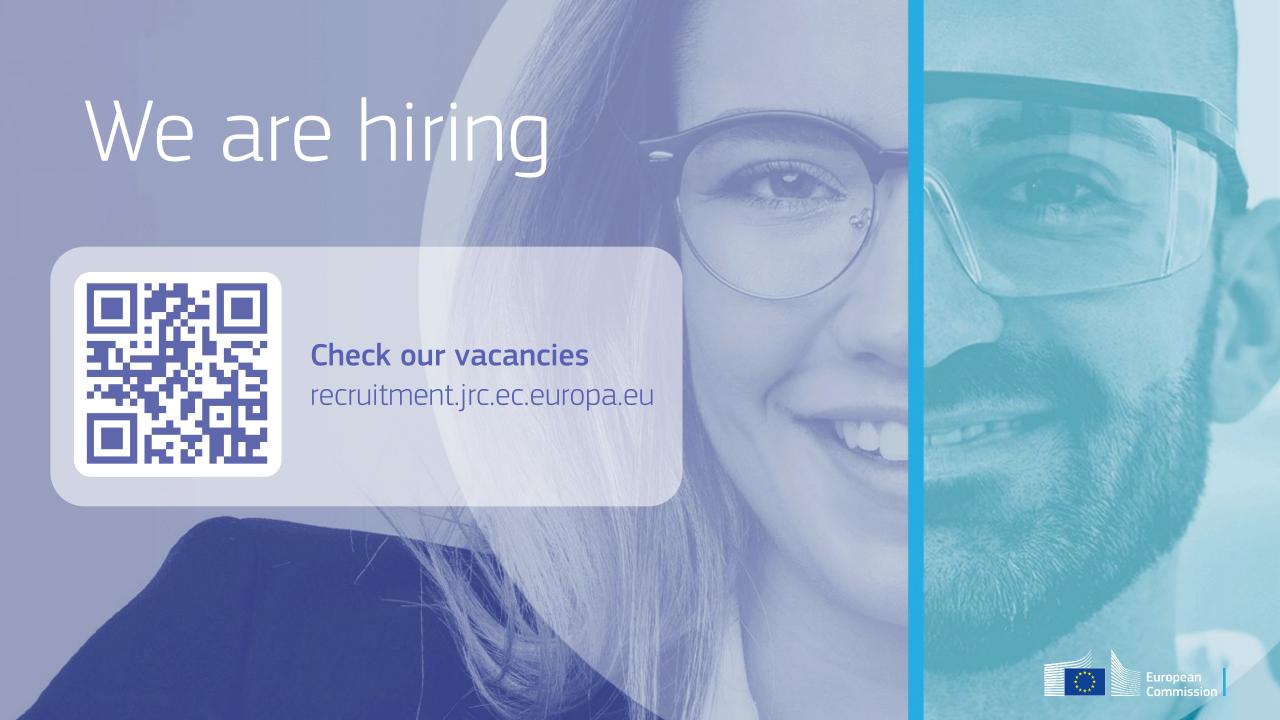
Open access to JRC Research Infrastructures

The JRC hosts 39 physical Research Infrastructures (RI) with a potential of opening to external users (out of a total of 56)

https://europa.eu/!CM63UK







Thank you

Fabio.monforti-ferrario@ec.europa.eu



© European Union, 2024

Unless otherwise noted the reuse of this presentation is authorised under the <u>CC BY 4.0</u> license. For any use or reproduction of elements that are not owned by the EU, permission may need to be sought directly from the respective right holders.

Slide 2: © Jukan Tateisi - unsplash.com

Slide 21: 3rd circle ©artyway - stock.adobe.com

Slide 27: from left to right @nextbike - unsplash.com; @TimSiegert-batcam

and ©Grigory Bruev - stock.adobe.com

Slide 30: ©Okea - stock.adobe.com



EU Science Hub

<u>Joint-research-centre.ec.europa.eu</u>

