

Exhibit 10.1 Governing Structure of the EU

The β symbol in the middle represents a law or other action passed and approved by the EU to be implemented by the European Commission.

The **European Commission (EC)** is the most important EU entity for purposes of the cases in the CSR course. It is the executive branch of the European Union (EU), responsible for proposing legislation, enforcing EU laws and directing the EU's administrative operations. It operates as a cabinet government would in a national government, with 27 members of the Commission (informally known as "commissioners"). There is one member per member state, but members are bound by their oath of office to represent the general interest of the EU as a whole rather than their home state. One of the 27 is the Commission President (currently Ursula von der Leyen) proposed by the European Council and elected by the European Parliament. You might think of her as the Prime Minister in a The Council of the European Union then nominates the other members of the Commission in agreement with the nominated President, and the 27 members as a single body are then subject to a vote of approval by the European Parliament. Individual Commissioners are typically authority over one area of the Commission's responsibility, akin to the Minister in a parliamentary government.

Decentralized EU Agencies

Distinct from the EU institutions, the agencies of the European Union are specialist bodies set up to advise the Institutions and Member States in areas that affect everyone living in the Union. Their offices are located in member states across the EU, providing services, information, and know-how. Note that most report to the European commission, the EU Executive Body.

IN THE DIAGRAM BELOW, NOTE HOW THE MULTIPLE WAYS IN WHICH MEMBER STATES AND THE CITIZENS OF THE MEMBER STATES (AND THEREBY LOCAL BUSINESS AND INTEREST GROUPS) EXERCISE INFLUENCE ON THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE ULTIMATE DECISIONS OF THE EU

