# How does Better Regulation shape EU health policy? A case study of unhealthy advertising regulation

#### The revision of the Audiovisual Media **Directive** missed **Services** a opportunity for public health

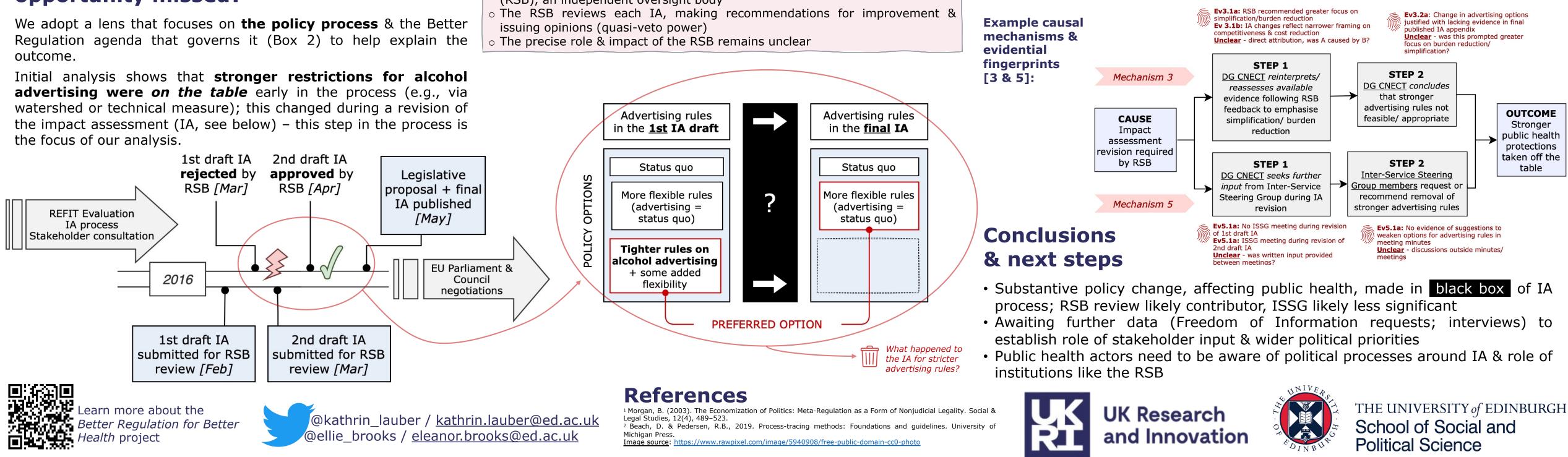
- The EU has the **power to regulate cross-border marketing** on audiovisual platforms, presenting an opportunity for public health
- The 2015-2018 revision of the Directive (AVMSD, Box 1) provided a **window to introduce stronger rules to reduce** children's exposure to unhealthy advertising (alcohol / high fat, salt & sugar foods)
- Despite significant pressure from the public health community & evidence in favour, the revision failed to meaningfully strengthen advertising rules
- Strong opposition to tighter rules primarily from alcohol & food producers, advertisers, & broadcasters

## Spotlight on the process: how was this opportunity missed?



#### *Box 2.* Impact assessment & the 'Better Regulation' agenda

- $\circ$  Better Regulation = **meta-regulation**<sup>1</sup> or the rules that govern the rules at the EU level
- *Impact assessment* (IA): Key tool of Better Regulation IA is required for all significant initiatives
- Quality control: all IAs are scrutinised by the *Regulatory Scrutiny Board* (RSB), an independent oversight body
- issuing opinions (quasi-veto power)





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#### Box 1. The Audiovisual Media **Services Directive**

- Regulates audiovisual media services (TV, online & on-demand) across the EU
- Original directive adopted in 2007;
- revised directive adopted in 2018 • Led by DC CNECT, health not a major focus
- Provisions on alcohol & unhealthy food advertising focus on self- & *co-regulation* to reduce exposure

## **Research aim & question**

Unpick the black box – which factors might explain the weakening of policy options throughout the AVMSD impact assessment process?

## **Methods**

**Analysis:** Process tracing<sup>2</sup>; gualitative tracing of alternative causal mechanisms, using evidence 'fingerprints', to establish likelihood of contribution to outcome **Data:** Policy documents, scoping interviews (n = 4), non-public documentation from Freedom of Information requests

## **Early findings**

We identified five causal mechanisms that may have contributed to the outcome: **Mechanism 1:** EU Commission endogenous change (e.g., reassessment of existing evidence) **Mechanism 2**: Response to new stakeholder input / pressure **Mechanism 3:** Response to feedback from RSB **Mechanism 4:** Response to changes in wider political context **Mechanism 5:** Response to Inter-Service Steering Group pressure / suggestions



