

The European Commission's Scientific Advice Mechanism

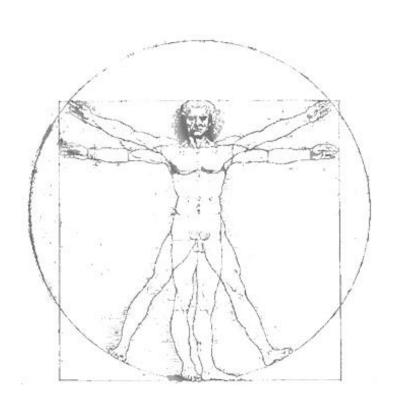
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http://ec.europa.eu/research/sam/index.cfm



Reasons for the recent "renaissance" of science advice

- More and more global political challenges requiring science advice at transnational level
- Increasingly complex, interdependent policy issues needing multidisciplinary science advice
- Knowledge generated at unprecedented speed
- Science opening up (open access, citizen science, transparency, etc.).
- Strive for better regulation and value for money.





Why was SAM established?

- Scientific Advice Mechanism (SAM) established in 2015 to provide scientific advice to the Commission that is:
 - independent
 - multi-disciplinary
 - transparent
 - Tailored to the specificities of EU policy making
- With the overall objective to better match the supply and demand side of science advice

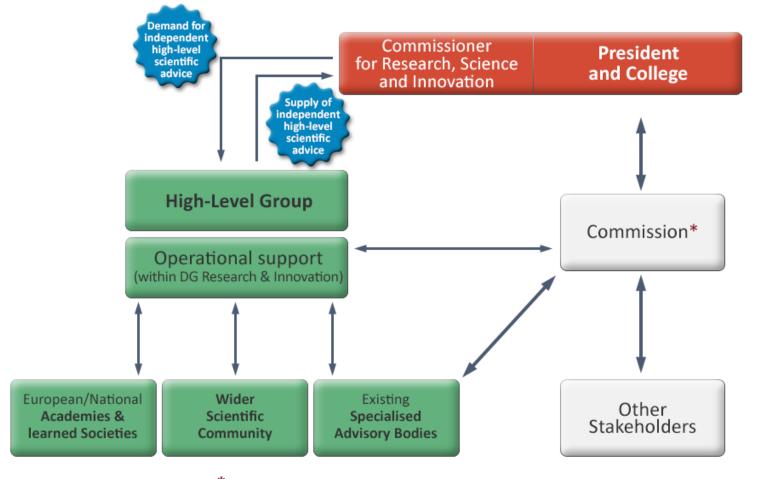


Main features of SAM

- High Level Group of seven members with outstanding expertise and covering a wide range of scientific fields
 -> providing high quality, timely and independent scientific advice
- Operational support from DG Res. & Inno.
- Structured relationship with national academies and other bodies
 - -> draw on the wide range of scientific expertise in Europe.
- Directly reporting to the **College of Commissioners**, the political leaders of the European Commission



Elements of the Scientific Advice Mechanism



^{*}Including the Joint Research Centre which provides in-house scientific support



The members of the High-level Group of Scientific Advisors





COMMISSION DECISION

of 16.10.2015

on the setting up of the High Level Group of Scientific Advisors

Tasks

Responsive

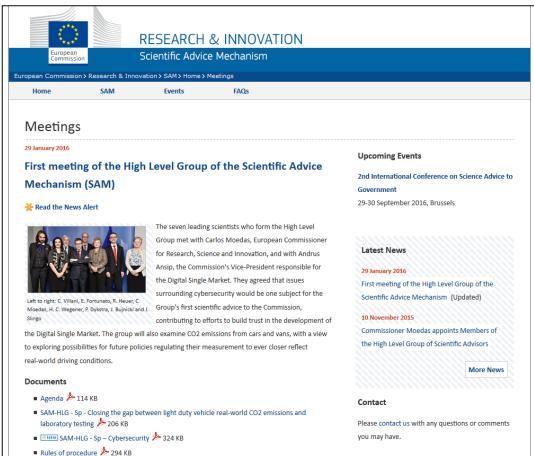
- Provide independent scientific advice to EU policy and legislation at any time and in any policy field
 - long, medium, and short-term incl. in crisis situations
 - without duplicating existing advice
 - including an assessment of the robustness and limitations of the evidence

Proactive

- Identify policy issues for which scientific advice is needed
- Recommend improvements for the scientific advice system
- Enhance synergies with other science advisory structures



The SAM website is used to ensure transparency



https://ec.europa.eu/ research/sam/ index.cfm



First Topics Addressed by SAM



Cybersecurity



CO₂ emissions from light-duty vehicles



Closing the gap between light duty vehicle real-world CO₂ emissions and laboratory testing





Methodology

- Systematic scoping process what is the question?
- Systematic and thorough evidence gathering consisting of three different elements:
 - 1. Review of the scientific literature an interaction with in house EC services incl. JRC *Spring 2016*
 - 2. Scientific expert workshop June 2016
 - 3. Stakeholder meeting September 2016
- ➤ Adaption of SAM HLG Opinion expected *end of October 2016*



Cybersecurity





State of play

- Focus on digital identities for a digital single market
- Evidence gathering ongoing
- Organisation of an experts' workshop
- > SAM HLG Opinion foreseen in early 2017



Next Steps

- New topics (responsive and pro-active)
- Elaborate working procedures for the different elements of SAM
- Establish systematic evidence reviews to ensure quality
- Exchange ideas, experiences and best practices with existing science advice structures, e.g. through EU-ANSA, the European Science Advisers Forum (ESAF) etc.



Lessons learned

- Group dynamics important
- ➤ Identification of policy issues requiring scientific advice in the longer term challenging
- Addressing topics falling in between portfolios and competences challenging