

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



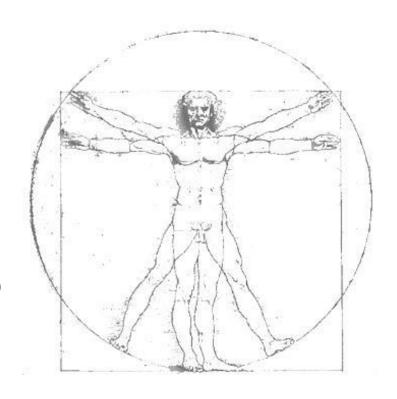
Introduction to the task and the process

SAM HLG CHAIR: Prof. H.C. Wegener



There are reasons for the recent "renaissance" of science advice

- ➤ The world is getting more and more complex and interdependent and so do political challenges.
- Policy issues are getting more and more multi-sectorial, requiring multidisciplinary science advice.
- Knowledge is generated at an unprecedented speed.
- Science is more and more opening up (open access, citizen science, transparency, etc.).
- Strive for better regulation and value for money.





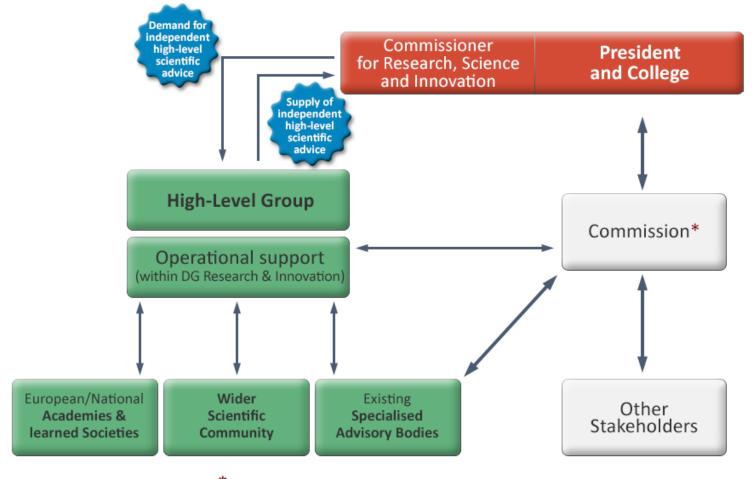
The two main features of SAM

Strengthen existing arrangements and bring together the supply and demand for independent scientific advice, with two main features:

- A structured relationship with scientific advisory bodies in Member States (e.g. national academies).
- Establishing a High Level Group of eminent scientiststo improve the interaction with scientific community, and ensure independence, scientific integrity, transparency.



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





Tasks

COMMISSION DECISION

of 16.10.2015

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

Responsive

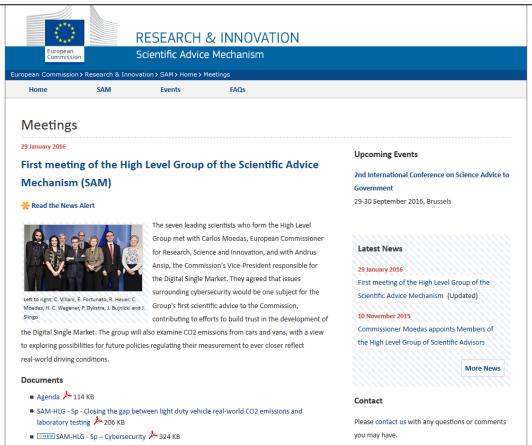
- Provide independent scientific advice to EU policy and legislation at any time and in any policy field
 - long, medium, and short-term incl. in crisis situations
 - without duplicating existing advice
 - including an assessment of the robustness and limitations of the evidence

Proactive

- Identify policy issues for which scientific advice is needed.
- Recommend improvements for the interaction between policymaking and scientific advice.
- Enhance synergies with other science advisory structures.



The SAM website is used to ensure transparency



Rules of procedure 294 KB

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



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Introduction to the task



Methodology

- A systematic and thorough evidence gathering process on the topic of CO2 emissions measurements for light duty vehicles (LDV) was performed.
- The evidence gathering process consisted of three different elements:
 - Review of the scientific literature.
 - Organisation of a scientific expert workshop.
 - Organisation of a stakeholder meeting.



Review of the scientific literature

A systematic review of the scientific literature in the field of CO2 emissions from light-duty vehicles was performed using:

- The Web of Science and Scopus databases.
- JRC studies and studies commissioned by other EC services.
- NGOs and industry reports (on condition that these were publicly accessible).



Scientific expert workshop

Objective of the workshop

To gather the views of top experts in the field of CO₂ emissions from LDV on the questions asked to SAM.

The participants in the workshop

- Top 10 most-cited European based researchers in the field.
- Suggestions from European Academies.
- Participants from NGOs and industry, based on scientific-technical merit.
- Representatives from EPA and EEA.



Stakeholder Meeting

The objective of the meeting

To present the issues that have been identified by the HLG and to gather the views of stakeholders, giving the HLG also the opportunity to fill remaining knowledge gaps.

The participants in the meeting

- Policy stakeholders.
- Business stakeholders.
- Consumers.
- Civil society stakeholders.
- Scientific stakeholders.



Timeline

29/01/2016 Request from the Commission accepted

by the SAM High-Level Group

11/02/2016 Final Scoping Paper agreed

Feb. to June 2016 Literature search and evidence gathering

07-08/06/2016 Scientific expert workshop in Lisbon

15/09/2016 Stakeholder meeting in Brussels

End October 2016 Adoption of SAM HLG Opinion