



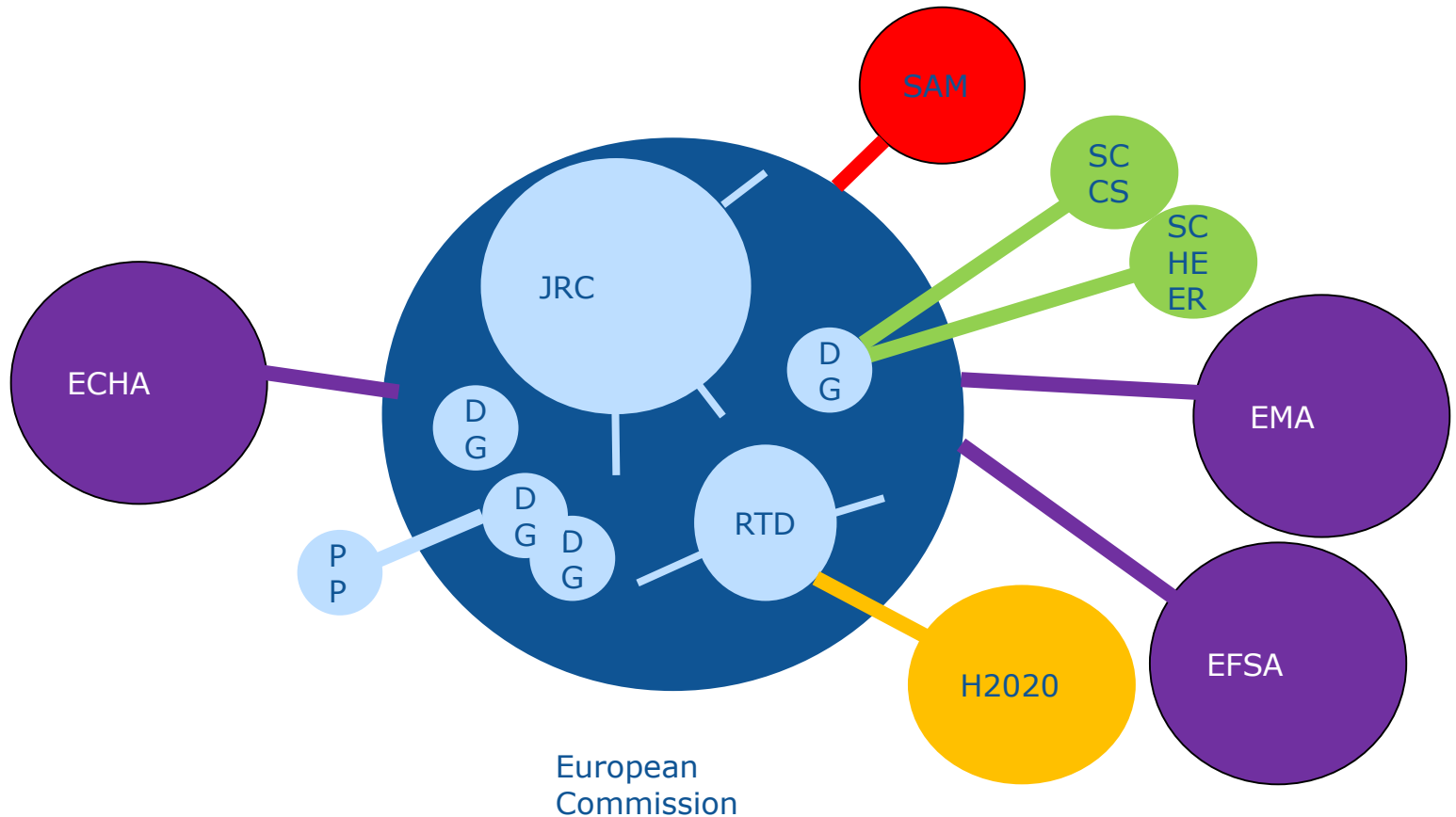
Science Advice in the European Commission

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Tasks of the European Commission

- *proposing legislation,*
- *implementing decisions,*
- *upholding the EU treaties and*
- *managing the day-to-day business of the EU*

Multiple Sources of science advice



Other types of advice

In the Commission:

- **European Political Strategy Centre (EPSC)**
- **European Group on Ethics (EGE)**

Outside the Commission:

- **EIB, EBRD, ESM,...**
- **Think Tanks**



IMPORTANT FOR SAM

independent scientific advice on specific policy issues where such advice is **critical to the development of EU policies or legislation** and does **not duplicate** advice being provided by existing bodies

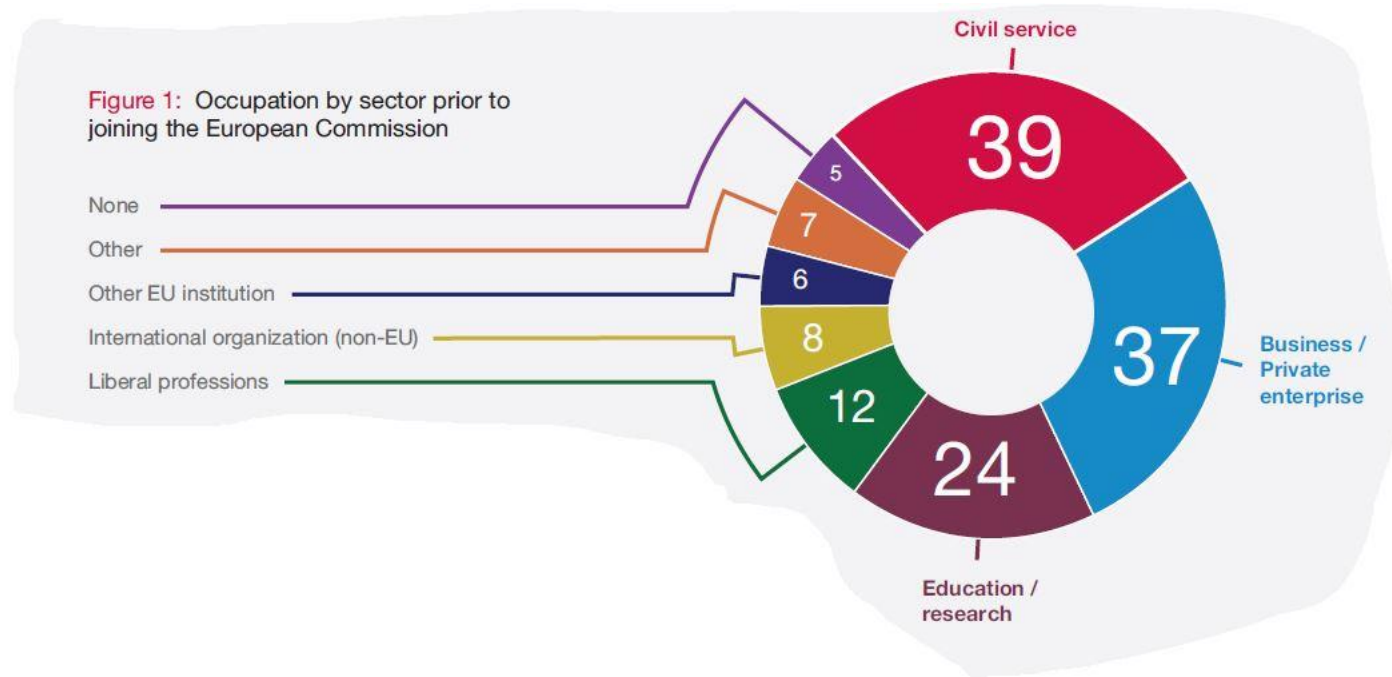
IMPACT ?

- Impact assessment of the new regulation on car emissions heavily relies on SAM scientific opinion
- The Communication from the European Commission to the European Parliament and the Council "*Resilience, Deterrence and Defence: Building strong cybersecurity for the EU*" relies on and cites the Cybersecurity opinion
- The Legal Service used the explanatory note on new techniques in Agricultural Biotechnology to prepare itself for a Court Case

Roles of scientists vis-à-vis policy-makers (according to Pielke)

- Pure Scientist:** Communicates facts without paying any attention to the political context
- Science Arbiter:** Answers questions of policy-makers, but without providing further assistance (e.g. on whether the question is the right one)
- Issue Advocate:** Uses research results to influence a political agenda, thus narrowing the scope of choices
- Honest Broker:** Engages actively with policy-makers to solve a particular problem by developing policy alternatives

An "administration of lawyers"?



Law 24%

Science 25%

Economics 28%