

Committee of Inquiry: EMIS

The Committee of inquiry into Emission Measurements in the Automotive Sector (EMIS) elected its chair and four vice chairs this week, officially starting its one-year mandate. Members elected Kathleen Van Brempt (S&D, Belgium) as chair and Ivo Belet (EPP, Belgium), Mark Demesmaeker (ECR, Belgium), Kateřina Konečná (GUE/NGL, Czech Republic) and Karima Delli (Greens/EFA, France) as vice chairs. The EMIS Committee's role is to investigate:

- the Commission's alleged failure to keep car test cycles under review and to introduce automotive tests reflecting the real-world driving conditions;
- Member State authorities' alleged failure to enforce the explicit ban on "defeat devices" and to lay down penalties applicable to car manufacturers in case of infringements; and
- whether the Commission and Member States had evidence of the use of "defeat mechanisms" prior to 18 September 2015.

The EMIS Committee will meet on 22 March 2016.
(Source: CBI)

Auto industry develops articulated pedestrian dummy

In order to support the development of the scenarios that are used for testing vehicle systems that prevent collisions with pedestrians, the European Automobile Manufacturers' Association (ACEA) has joined forces with the European Association of Automotive Suppliers (CLEPA) and test equipment providers to develop an articulated pedestrian dummy which can better simulate a pedestrian crossing the street. Advanced driver assistance systems (ADAS) that help prevent or mitigate collisions with pedestrians, such as autonomous emergency braking (AEB) systems and front collision warning (FCW), are increasingly common. These systems use sophisticated technology to automatically intervene when a driver fails to brake in time. In 2016 Euro NCAP, the European safety performance assessment

programme for new cars, introduced a new test to determine how effective vehicles are at autonomously detecting and preventing collisions with pedestrians. However, static test dummies were not able to accurately replicate the characteristics of a moving pedestrian. In 2016 Euro NCAP, the European safety performance assessment programme for new cars, introduced a new test to determine how effective vehicles are at autonomously detecting and preventing collisions with pedestrians. However, static test dummies were not able to accurately replicate the characteristics of a moving pedestrian. Hence, ACEA and its members have contributed to developing a new test dummy in an effort to demonstrate the safety performance of their vehicles by conducting tests under the most realistic conditions possible.

(Source: [ACEA](#))

Negotiators aim to sign TTIP this year

Negotiators on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) claimed that they were making progress towards reaching an accord by the end of the year as they completed the latest round of talks. Under negotiation since July 2013, TTIP would create the world's biggest free trade zone of one billion consumers, removing tariffs and harmonising regulation between the European Union and the United States. "We are ready to seek to conclude negotiations with the United States by the end of 2016, provided that the substance is right," the EU's top negotiator Ignacio Garcia Bercero told a news briefing after the 12th round of negotiations in Brussels. Negotiators for the first time discussed a divisive proposal to create an investment protection system (ISDS) that would allow companies to sue governments if they believe their interests have been harmed. (Source: [Euractiv](#))

Commission presents assessment of COP21 Paris agreement

The Commission presented in a [communication](#) an assessment of the implications for the EU of the global climate agreement adopted in Paris on 12 December 2015. The assessment outlines the next steps of the process and the Paris Agreement's implementation in the EU. It is also accompanied by a [proposal for a Council decision](#) for the EU to sign the Paris Agreement. The assessment concludes that:

- the Paris Agreement is a success and the EU's negotiation strategy was decisive in reaching it;
- the Paris Agreement should be ratified as soon as possible;
- the EU will need to participate in the five-yearly review processes;
- the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) produces a special report in 2018 to examine the implications of a 1.5°C goal;
- the EU needs to implement the 2030 energy and climate framework;
- the EU needs to successfully implement the Energy Union Strategy; and
- the EU will step up its international climate diplomacy.

The signature and ratification of the Paris Agreement will open on 22 April 2016 in New York and will enter into force when at least 55 Parties representing at least 55% of global emissions will have ratified. During the course of 2016, the Commission will present proposals to further secure a transition to a low-carbon economy on :

- the Effort-Sharing Decision for sectors not covered by the EU Emission Trading Scheme;
- land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) and their role in the reduction of emissions; and
- setting up a transparent climate and energy governance mechanism for the post-2020 period.

(Source: CBI)

France warns of Brexit costs for UK borders

France would cease keeping migrants in Calais and tempt bankers to relocate from Britain if the country exits the European Union, economy minister Emmanuel Macron told the [Financial Times](#) this week. The comments came before Prime Minister David Cameron and President François Hollande were due to meet at an Anglo-French summit, with Britain's June referendum on whether to remain in the European Union high on the agenda. Macron told the newspaper that a so-called Brexit could scupper an agreement between the two countries that allows Britain to conduct controls on the French side of the border, and that Paris could seek to lure financial services to relocate from London.

(Source: [Euractiv](#))

Week ahead

Council of the EU

Thursday 10 – Friday 11 March

- Justice and Home Affairs Council – Digital Single Market

European Parliament

Plenary Session

Monday 7 March

- Debate – Towards a thriving data-driven economy

Wednesday 9 March

- Council and Commission statements – preparation of the European Council meeting of 17 and 18 March

