Dear colleagues,

During our last ITRE meeting before the Christmas break, we will be welcoming back Ms. Kadri Simson, Commissioner for Energy, and discussing a key element of EU policy in the field of energy. In March 2019, the co-legislators agreed to evaluate the effectiveness and policy coherence of the TEN-E Regulation by 31 December 2020. Commissioner Simson will present the revision that aims to ensure that the TEN-E infrastructure framework is a key enabler towards the Union’s decarbonisation objectives for 2030 and 2050, as outlined in the European Green Deal.

The ITRE Committee will also vote on the “Towards a WTO-compatible EU carbon border adjustment mechanism” opinion. The CBAM would place a carbon price on imports of certain goods from outside the EU, in order to push third countries to raise their climate ambition and reduce the risk of ‘carbon leakage’. This term describes a phenomenon where companies transfer production outside the EU to countries that have less stringent emission rules in place. Carbon leakage would defy Europe’s efforts to become climate-neutral by 2050, by relocating - rather than reducing - emissions.

Since holidays are approaching, I would like to wish you and your loved ones the best and, most of all, health. Enjoy a well-deserved pause after a difficult year.

Word by the Chair

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**Vote on 15 December**

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<td>Towards a WTO-compatible EU carbon border adjustment mechanism</td>
<td>Jens Geier</td>
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**News and events**

Presentation by Ms Kadri Simson, Commissioner for Energy, on the revision of Regulation (EU) No 347/2013 on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure (TEN-E Regulation)

Set up in the 1990s, the trans-European networks are now a key part of EU policy in the fields of transport, telecommunications and energy. In this context, the trans-European energy network approach, with its cornerstone legislation – Regulation (EU) No 347/2013 (the TEN-E Regulation) – identifies, supports and prioritises the implementation of projects of common interest (PCIs), with a view to achieving a resilient trans-European energy network. The general objective of TEN-E policy is to link the energy infrastructure of EU countries. In practice, this has involved the establishment of nine priority corridors and three priority areas. Both the corridors and the thematic areas aim at helping Member States develop connected energy networks and access funding, also taking into account isolated energy markets and renewables.

In March 2019, as part of the partial political agreement between the European Parliament and the Council on the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) for the period 2021-2027, the co-legislators agreed on the need to evaluate the effectiveness and policy coherence of the TEN-E Regulation by 31 December 2020. Commissioner Kadri Simson will present this revision that aims to ensure that the TEN-E infrastructure framework is a key enabler towards the Union’s decarbonisation objectives for 2030 and 2050, as outlined in the European Green Deal, while contributing to sector and market integration, security of supply and competition.

EPRS Briefing may be found [here](#).
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