



# Activity Report 8<sup>th</sup> Legislature

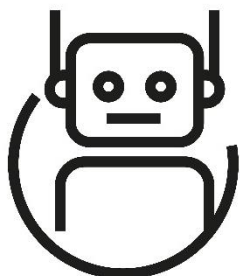
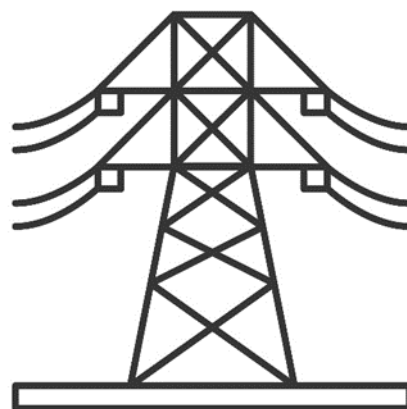
July 2014 - June 2019

# ITRE

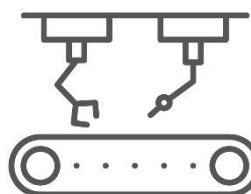
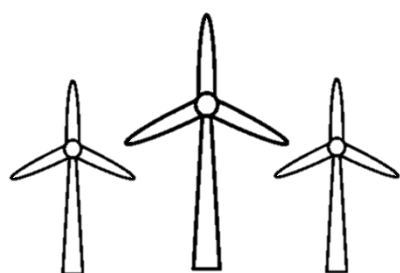
Committee on Industry,  
Research and Energy







# ITRE







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# ACTIVITY REPORT

## 2014 - 2019

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy



This report was assembled for presentation to the European Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy.

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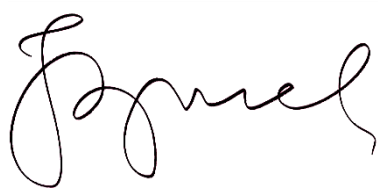
## FOREWORD

I am very pleased to present the activity report of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) for the 8th legislative term. Its aim is to give an overview of our work during these five years. ITRE is a committee that deals with a very high number of legislative files. However, more important than the numbers is the positive direct impact that our decisions have on the daily life of European citizens and on the dynamism of the European industries, SMEs or research communities.

This report demonstrates how ITRE aims to keep Europe strong by facilitating the economy to be globally competitive on the basis of innovation; by creating an Energy Union that is secure, clean and efficient; by building a strategic autonomy of the Union through the EU Space Programme or the European Defence Fund; and by setting the legal framework for the deployment of the 5G that allows for a connected and digital society - just to mention some of the most remarkable examples.

In addition to the legislative activities, this report accounts on ITRE scrutiny activities as part of the democratic control over the Commission granted by the Treaties as well as on the fact finding and reaching out efforts to help us to do the best informed-based decisions possible.

Chairing this committee for the past five years has been a truly unique experience. I am proud of the hard work and commitment of ITRE colleagues and all staff. The spirit of compromise and engagement has been always present and has been paramount to adopt concrete measures with very tangible effects for our citizens and overall economy that, I hope, you will enjoy reading in this report.



Jerzy Buzek



**Jerzy Buzek**  
ITRE Chair  
2014 - 2019



## COMMITTEE MANDATE

During the 8th legislative term the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) was composed of 65 full Members and 65 substitute Members. During the full mandate, the ITRE was chaired by Mr Jerzy Buzek, and the vice-chairs were Mrs Patrizia Toia, Mr Hans-Olaf Henkel, Mr Jaromír Kohlíček and Mr Morten Helveg Petersen. The Committee is served by the Committee Secretariat and by the Secretariat of the Political Groups.

The ITRE Committee is responsible for<sup>1</sup>:

1. the Union's industrial policy and related measures, and the application of new technologies, including measures related to SMEs;
2. the Union's research and innovation policy, including science and technology as well as the dissemination and exploitation of research findings;
3. European space policy;
4. the activities of the Joint Research Centre, the European Research Council, the European Institute of Innovation and Technology and the Institute for Reference Materials and Measurements, as well as JET, ITER and other projects in the same area;
5. Union measures relating to energy policy in general and in the context of the establishment and functioning of the internal energy market, including measures relating to:
  - a. the security of energy supply in the Union,
  - b. the promotion of energy efficiency and energy saving and the development of new and renewable forms of energy,
  - c. the promotion of interconnection of energy networks and energy efficiency including the establishment and development of trans-European networks in the energy infrastructure sector;
6. the Euratom Treaty and Euratom Supply Agency; nuclear safety, decommissioning and waste disposal in the nuclear sector;
7. the information society, information technology and communications networks and services, including technologies and security aspects and the establishment and development of trans-European networks in the telecommunication infrastructure sector as well as the activities of the European Union Agency for Network and Information Security (ENISA). The entry into force on 1 December 2009 of the Lisbon Treaty represented a real milestone for the European Parliament. Thanks to it the Parliament strengthened its position as co-legislator with the Council and could influence in many new areas and more vigorously the decision making process and, as a consequence, citizens' lives.

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<sup>1</sup> See [Parliament's Rules of Procedure](#), Annex V



## ITRE AND JUNCKER'S PRIORITIES

In November 2014, Jean-Claude Juncker took over as President of the European Commission, and presented a new agenda based on ten key priorities. These priorities would represent Europe's most urgent challenges in order to revive the economy and restoring citizens' confidence in the EU institutions.

They provide a framework within it the ITRE legislative work can be contextualised. The following table shows the correspondence of legislative acts adopted by the European Parliament for which ITRE was the lead Committee with the ten aforementioned priorities.

<p><b>Priority 1:</b> <b>A new boost for jobs, growth and investment</b></p> <p><i>The investment plan for Europe</i></p> <p><i>Towards a circular economy</i></p> <p><i>The new multiannual financial framework (MFF) 2021-2027</i></p>	<p><i>Directly addressing:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Horizon Europe framework programme for research and innovation 2021-2027</li> <li>• Specific programme implementing Horizon Europe framework programme for research and innovation 2021-2027</li> <li>• Procedure file on Nuclear decommissioning assistance programme of the Ignalina nuclear power plant in Lithuania (Ignalina programme) 2021-2027</li> <li>• Procedure file on European Joint Undertaking for ITER and the Development of Fusion Energy, 2018/2222(INI)</li> <li>• Procedure file on Dedicated financial programme for decommissioning of nuclear facilities and management of radioactive waste 2021-2027, 2018/0252(NLE)</li> </ul> <p><i>Indirectly addressing:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Defence Fund 2021 - 2027;</li> <li>• European defence industrial development programme.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Priority 2:</b> <b>A connected digital single market</b></p> <p><i>Improving access to digital goods and services for consumers and businesses</i></p> <p><i>Creating growth-conducive conditions and a level playing field for digital networks and innovative services</i></p> <p><i>Maximising the growth potential of the digital economy</i></p>	<p><i>Directly addressing:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digital Europe programme 2021-2027;</li> <li>• EU Cybersecurity Agency (ENISA) and information and communication technology cybersecurity certification (Cybersecurity Act)</li> <li>• Wholesale roaming markets</li> <li>• Open internet access</li> <li>• Implementation and functioning of the .eu top level domain name</li> <li>• European Electronic Communications Code. Recast</li> <li>• Promotion of internet connectivity in local communities</li> <li>• Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC) and Agency for Support for BEREC (BEREC Office)</li> <li>• Use of the 470-790 MHz frequency band in the Union.</li> </ul>



### **Priority 3:**

#### **A resilient energy union with a forward-looking climate change policy**

*Energy security, solidarity and trust*

*Fully integrated European energy market*

*Energy efficiency contributing to moderation of demand*

*Decarbonising the economy*

*Research, innovation and competitiveness*

#### *Directly addressing:*

- Connecting Europe facility 2021–2027
- Promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources. Recast
- Adapting acts on energy efficiency and on the governance of the energy union by reason of the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU
- Regulation on the notification to the Commission of investment projects in energy infrastructure within the EU: repeal;
- Internal market in natural gas: pipelines to and from third countries
- Energy performance of buildings; Common rules for the internal market in electricity. Recast
- Internal market for electricity. Recast
- European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators. Recast
- Risk-preparedness in the electricity sector; Energy Efficiency
- Governance of the energy union and climate action
- Member State/third country inter-governmental agreements in the field of energy: information exchange mechanism
- Measures to safeguard the security of gas supply
- European statistics on natural gas and electricity prices
- Energy efficiency labelling
- Revised Energy Efficiency Directive
- Procedure file of Decision on intergovernmental energy agreements, 2016/0031(COD)
- Procedure file on revision of the EU ETS for period post 2020, 2015/0148 (COD)
- Re-use of public sector information. Recast
- European Electronic Communications Code. Recast
- Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC) and Agency for Support for BEREC (BEREC Office)
- Programme on interoperability solutions and common frameworks for European public administrations, businesses and citizens (ISA2 programme)

### **Priority 4:**

#### **A deeper and fairer internal market with a strengthened industrial base**

#### *Indirectly addressing:*

- Connecting Europe facility 2021–2027
- Risk-preparedness in the electricity sector; Energy Efficiency
- Measures to safeguard the security of gas supply

### **Priority 5:**

#### **A deeper and fairer economic and monetary Union**

#### *Indirectly addressing:*

- European business statistics.

*Completion of economic and monetary union*



<b>Priority 6:</b> <b>A balanced and progressive trade policy to harness globalisation</b>	<i>Directly addressing:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Member State/third country inter-governmental agreements in the field of energy: information exchange mechanism</li> </ul>
<b>Priority 7:</b> <b>An area of justice and fundamental rights based on mutual trust</b>  <i>Enhancing security and combating terrorism</i>  <i>Developments in the area of justice and fundamental rights</i>	<i>No within ITRE Competences</i>
<b>Priority 8:</b> <b>Towards a new policy on migration</b>  <i>Internal aspects: solidarity and responsibility</i>  <i>External aspects: partnership and assistance</i>  <i>Measures at external borders</i>  <i>More efficient legal channels for regular migrants</i>	<i>No within ITRE Competences</i>
<b>Priority 9:</b> <b>A stronger global actor</b>  <i>Neighbourhood policy and enlargement</i>  <i>Development</i>  <i>Security and defence</i>	<i>Directly addressing:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Defence Fund 2021 - 2027</li> <li>• Space programme 2021–2027 and European Union Agency for the Space Programme</li> <li>• European defence industrial development programme</li> <li>• Partnership for research and innovation in the Mediterranean area (PRIMA): participation of the Union</li> </ul>
<b>Priority 10:</b> <b>A Union of democratic change</b>  <i>Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making</i>  <i>Subsidiarity and national parliaments</i>  <i>Transparency, integrity and interest representation</i>	<i>No within ITRE Competences</i>



## LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

The responsible parliamentary committee carries out the legislative work. Each legislative proposal that is attributed to ITRE is allocated, following a decision of its coordinators, to a political group, which nominates a ‘rapporteur’ to draw up the report on ITRE’s behalf. Other political groups may appoint ‘shadow rapporteurs’ to coordinate their position on the issue within the committee.

The ITRE Committee deals mostly with ordinary legislature procedures, but also with a significant number of consent and consultation procedures. In this section, own-initiative reports have been included, despite of not having legal value. They provide an important political impulse to future legislations.

The ITRE Committee work can be divided content wise in four major policy areas: research, energy, digital and finally industry and space. The separation between policy areas is not always a clear cut, as sometimes they overlap each other. However, this categorisation has proven to be useful and it facilitates the understanding of ITRE work.

In this chapter, a fiche is presented for each legislative or own initiative report for which ITRE had a leading role. The figure below provides a legend on how to read them. The status of each file is displayed as it was on 15 April 2019.

Short title <i>“Brief description”</i>	
Rapporteur and shadow rapporteurs	Description of the file
<b>Long title</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Major milestone of the file (as for 15 April 2019)</li></ul>	




## Research policy

The European Union invests on research and innovation to face our present and future societal challenges. ITRE, as the committee responsible for research policy, has dealt this term with a number of files, being the creation of the Horizon Europe programme the most important and ambitious. The Commission has focuses its research and innovation strategy on open innovation, open science and open to the world. These goals have been translated into multiannual financial programmes focused on consortia between different actors and joint undertakings; the reinforcing of the European Research Area including the sharing of scientific data; and numerous cooperation agreements with third countries on research.

The EU has always excelled on academic research, but has not always obtained as good results as expected on transforming the academic discoveries into innovations. ITRE Members have put emphasis on the transition from research to innovation, that ultimately creates new products and services to solve current problems of the people, increases the global competitiveness of our industry and brings new jobs.





<b>Partnership for research and innovation in the Mediterranean area (PRIMA): participation of the Union</b> <i>“Science diplomacy: R&amp;I focussed on the Mediterranean area and first PPP to involve third countries”</i>	
 <p><b>Rapporteur:</b>  <b>Sofia SAKORAFI</b>  <b>(GUE/NGL)</b></p> <p>Shadow Rapporteurs:</p> <p><b>P. AYUSO</b> (EPP)  <b>P. TOIA</b> (S&amp;D)  <b>N. MARIAS</b> (ECR)  <b>P. TELIČKA</b> (ALDE)  <b>M. RIVASI</b> (Greens/EFA)  <b>D. BORRELLI</b> (EFDD)</p>	<p>On the 18th October 2016, the European Commission adopted a proposal to establish a new public-public Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area (PRIMA), to focus on two socio-economic issues of key relevance for the region: food systems and water resources.</p> <p>The ITRE Committee adopted its legislative report on 22 March 2017 with amendments to widen the type and nature of projects to be funded as well as increasing funding.</p> <p>Negotiators for the Parliament and Council reached a provisional agreement on the proposal in Trilogue on 11 April 2017. The list of countries participating in PRIMA was updated to include 11 Member States (Croatia, Cyprus, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain), three associated countries (Israel, Tunisia and Turkey) and five third countries (Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Morocco). The Union contribution to PRIMA is to be equal to the contribution of the participating states, with a ceiling of €220 million over 10 years, spanning on agro-food systems and integrated water management.</p> <p>PRIMA is the first PPP to cover geographical region and to include the participation of third countries. It is an example of science diplomacy that aims to help mitigate the underlying factors that drive migration in the region.</p> <p>The European Parliament adopted the provisional agreement at first reading on 13 June 2017. The Council validated the agreement on 26 June 2017. The final act was published in the Official Journal on 18 July 2017.</p>
<p><b>Proposal for a Decision of the European Parliament and the Council on the participation of the Union in a research and innovation partnership in the Mediterranean area - <a href="#">2016/0325 (COD)</a></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 22/03/2016</li> <li>• Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading: 13/06/2017  For: 607      Against: 39      Abstentions: 3</li> <li>• Final act signed: 04/07/2017</li> <li>• Final act published in Official Journal: 18/07/2017</li> </ul>	



## ‘Horizon Europe’ Package - the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation 2021-2027

*“EU funding for research and innovation to strengthen EU competitiveness  
and deliver technological, economic and societal impact”*

### Horizon Europe framework programme for research and innovation 2021–2027 and its rules for participation and dissemination



**Rapporteur:**  
**Dan NICA (S&D)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**C. EHLER (EPP)**  
**E. TOŠENOVSKÝ (ECR)**  
**L. WIERINCK (ALDE)**  
**N. SYLKIOTIS (GUE/NGL)**  
**J. DALUNDE (Greens/EFA)**  
**R. D’AMATO (EFDD)**  
**B. KAPPEL (EFN)**

### Specific programme implementing Horizon Europe 2021–2027



**Rapporteur:**  
**Christian EHLER (EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**S. CABEZÓN RUIZ (S&D)**  
**E. TOŠENOVSKÝ (ECR)**  
**L. WIERINCK (ALDE)**  
**M. MARISA (GUE/NGL)**  
**J. DALUNDE (Greens/EFA)**  
**R. D’AMATO (EFDD)**  
**B. KAPPEL (EFN)**

On 7 June 2018, the European Commission presented its package proposal for the next Framework Programme for Research and Innovation “Horizon Europe”. The Programme aims to strengthen EU scientific and technological bases, foster EU’s competitiveness, contribute to tackle global challenges and to strengthen the European Research Area.

On 12 December 2018, the plenary gave mandate to the ITRE negotiating team to start negotiation on this package. A partial agreement was reached on 19 March after six trilogues, which was submitted for Parliament approval in its first reading in April 2019. The partial agreement includes many requests from the European Parliament, such as a grant-only support for innovative SMEs, dedicated support for specific disciplines, more emphasis on the EU’s strategic priorities and commitments such as the Paris Agreement on climate change, as well as more financial allocation and measures to bridging the research and innovation divide within the EU. The three pillars of the Programme will be (i) “Excellent Science”, (ii) “Global Challenges and European Industrial Competitiveness” and (iii) “Innovative Europe”. These three pillars shall be complemented by a crosscutting part aiming to “widen participation and strengthen the European Research Area”. These EU investments in research and innovation are expected to directly generate up to 11 euros of GDP gains over 25 years per euro invested.

As for any other MFF-related files, the partial agreement with the Council does not include the budgetary figures. Nevertheless, the European Parliament has reiterated in its first reading its ambition to increase the proposed budget by €36.5 billion to €120 billion in 2018 prices (€135.25 billion in current prices) compared to the European Commission’s proposal. Non-EU country participation and synergies with other EU programmes will be decided on at a later stage.

**Proposal for a Regulation and a Decision establishing Horizon Europe 2021-2027 and the rules for participation and dissemination to the Programme - [2018/0224 \(COD\)](#) and [2018/0225 \(COD\)](#)**

*This proposal falls under the new Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027. During the negotiations, partial agreement has been reached and negotiations should resume on this basis.*

- Approval in committee of the texts agreed at interinstitutional negotiations, 1st reading: 02/04/2019
- Ongoing process



## EC/Ukraine Agreement on cooperation in science and technology: renewal of the Agreement



**Rapporteur:**  
**Jerzy BUZEK (EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**K. KALLAS (ALDE)**

**M. RIVASI**  
(Greens/EFA)

The Agreement, signed on 4 July 2002 and expired on 31 December 2002, but renewable for additional periods of five years, gives participation to Ukrainian entities in EU research and technological activities on a basis of reciprocity provide mutual benefits. It provides free access to, and shared use of research facilities; visits and exchanges of scientists; exchange of information on practices, regulations and programmes for activities relevant to the cooperation; measures for the dissemination and utilisation of results and the allocation of intellectual property rights.

[2014/0154\(NLE\)](#)

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 15/09/2014
- Vote in committee, 1st reading: 17/11/2014
- Decision by Parliament, 1st reading: 16/12/2014  
For: 579      Against: 112      Abstentions: 12

## EU/Faroe Islands Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation associating the Faroe Islands to the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)



**Rapporteur:**  
**Jerzy BUZEK (EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**A. MLINAR (ALDE)**

**M. RIVASI**  
(Greens/EFA)

The Agreement, applied from 1 January 2014, associates the Faroe Islands to Horizon 2020 to encourage the mutual access of their research entities to research and development activities. It establishes that Faroes companies, research centres and scientists are subject to the same terms and conditions of the other entities of the Union to apply for grant agreements and participate in activities of the JRC. Faroes pay a financial contribution to the annual budget of the programme and have representatives in the committees and boards established within Horizon 2020.

[2014/0228\(NLE\)](#)

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 25/02/2015
- Vote in committee, 1st reading: 28/05/2015
- Decision by Parliament, 1st reading: 08/07/2015  
For: 577      Against: 65      Abstentions: 9



## Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the EU and European Atomic Energy Community and Switzerland



**Rapporteur:**  
**Jerzy BUZEK (EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**P.TELIČKA (ALDE)**

**M. RIVASI**  
(Greens/EFA)

Under this proposal, the Council is requested to approve the agreement between the European Union and Switzerland signed on 5 December 2014. The agreement regulates Switzerland participation to Horizon 2020 and the Research and Training Programme of the European Atomic Energy Community, as well as in the ITER activities carried out by Fusion for Energy. Switzerland pays a financial contribution to the annual budget of the programmes and appoints representatives to join the committees of the programmes as observers.

[2014/0304 \(NLE\)](#)

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 25/02/2015
- Vote in committee, 1st reading: 28/05/2015
- Decision by Parliament, 1st reading: 08/07/2015  
For: 559      Against: 115      Abstentions: 26

## Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the European Community and the Government of the Republic of India



**Rapporteur:**  
**Jerzy BUZEK (EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**C. VAN**  
**NIEUWENHUIZEN**  
(ALDE)

**M. RIVASI**  
(Greens/EFA)

This proposal calls on the Council to renew the Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the European Community and India, established in August 2008, for an additional period of five years. The content of the renewed Agreement is identical to the content of the Agreement in force.

[2014/0293 \(NLE\)](#)

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 12/03/2015
- Vote in committee, 1st reading: 28/05/2015
- Decision by Parliament, 1st reading: 08/07/2015  
For: 639      Against: 48      Abstentions: 12



## Research Programme of the Research Fund for Coal and Steel



**Rapporteur:**  
**Jerzy BUZEK (EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs

<b>E. MARTIN (S&amp;D)</b>	<b>P. LÓPEZ BERMEJO</b>
<b>Z. KRASNODEBSKI</b>	(GUE/NGL)
(S&D)	<b>B. KAPPEL (ENF)</b>
<b>P. TELIČKA (ALDE)</b>	<b>D. BORRELLI (EFDD)</b>
<b>J. DALUNDE</b>	
(Greens/EFA)	

On 18 February 2016, the Commission adopted a Proposal for a Council decision on the Research Fund for Coal and Steel (RFCS) and its multiannual technical guidelines: advisory groups and technical groups. The Commission proposed a revision of the RFCS legal basis focusing on the management rules of the RFCS programme and aligning the procedures and concepts used for H2020 to facilitate the participation of same beneficiaries to both programmes.

In its report, then approved by Parliament, the ITRE Committee asked for further alignment of the fund with horizontal rules on the creation and operation of Commission experts groups.

### [2016/0047 \(NLE\)](#)

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 07/03/2016
  - Vote in committee, 1st reading: 29/11/2016
  - Decision by Parliament, 1st reading: 14/12/2016
- For: 562      Against: 103      Abstentions: 45

## Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the EU and Brazil



**Rapporteur:**  
**Angelo CIOCCA (ENF)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

<b>C.S. BUŞOI (EPP)</b>	<b>P. TELIČKA (ALDE)</b>
<b>C. ZORRINHO (S&amp;D)</b>	<b>C. TURMES</b>
<b>E. CZESAK (ECR)</b>	(Greens/EFA)
	<b>R. PAKSAS (EFDD)</b>

On 22 June 2017, the Commission proposed the renewal of the Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the European Community and Brazil. The Council asked for the Parliaments consent on the basis of the draft Council decision of 22 September 2017.

The ITRE Committee gave its consent to the renewal on 11 January 2018 with 50 votes in favour, 1 against and with 7 abstentions approving the proposed changes.

On 6 February 2018, the European Parliament voted in plenary. The act was adopted by Council after consultation of the Parliament on 5 March 2018.

### [2017/0139 \(NLE\)](#)

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 02/10/2017
  - Vote in committee, 1st reading: 11/01/2018
  - Decision by Parliament, 1st reading: 06/02/2018
- For: 504      Against: 35      Abstentions: 95



## Scientific and Technological Agreements with Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon in view of PRIMA



**Rapporteur:**  
**Sofia SAKORAFI (GUE/NGL)**

Shadow Rapporteurs

<b>P. AYUSO (EPP)</b>	<b>M. RIVASI</b>
<b>P. TOIA (S&amp;D)</b>	(Greens/EFA)
<b>P. TELIČKA (ALDE)</b>	<b>N. MARIAS (ECR)</b>
	<b>D. BORRELLI (EFDD)</b>

PRIMA is the first Public-to-Public Partnership to cover geographical region and to include the participation of third countries. Five third countries are participating in PRIMA, namely Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Morocco. With all of them, it was necessary to negotiate an Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation, so that they could participate in the programme. Sofia Sakorafa was the Rapporteur for the consent procedure to the agreements with Algeria, Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon.

### [2017/0196 \(NLE\) and 2017/0199 \(NLE\)](#)

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 23/10/2017
- Vote in committee, 1st reading: 06/11/2017
- 2017/0196 (NLE): Decision by Parliament, 1st reading: 30/11/2017  
For: 596      Against: 33      Abstentions: 18
- 2017/0199 (NLE): Decision by Parliament, 1st reading: 17/04/2018  
For: 628      Against: 27      Abstentions: 2

## Extension of EU and USA Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation



**Rapporteur:**  
**Roland PAKSAS (EFDD)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

<b>S. KELLY (EPP)</b>	<b>G. MEISSNER (ALDE)</b>
<b>M. KUMPULA-NATRI (S&amp;D)</b>	<b>C. TURMES</b>
<b>E. CZESAK (ECR)</b>	(Greens/EFA)

In 2011, the European Union and the United States of America signed the Memorandum of Cooperation between the USA and the European Union in civil aviation research and development (MoC). On this basis, the Council authorised the Commission on 8 May 2017 to negotiate with the FAA concerning an amendment to the MoC to extend its scope to cover deployment. The Amendment was signed on 13 December 2017 on behalf of the Union while the present Decision follows its adoption process. Subsequently, the European Parliament was invited to give its consent to this renewal.

### [2018/0009 \(NLE\)](#)

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 16/04/2018
- Vote in committee, 1st reading: 19/06/2018
- Decision by Parliament, 1st reading: 12/09/2018  
For: 633      Against: 52      Abstentions: 20



## Scientific and Technological Agreement with Morocco in view of PRIMA



**Rapporteur:**  
**Aldo PATRICIELLO (EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs

<b>P. TOIA (S&amp;D)</b>	<b>M. RIVASI</b>
<b>N. MARIAS (S&amp;D)</b>	(Greens/EFA)
<b>P. TELIČKA (ALDE)</b>	<b>P. LÓPEZ BERMEJO</b>
	(GUE/NGL)
	<b>D. BORRELLI (EFDD)</b>

PRIMA is the first Public-to-Public Partnership to cover geographical region and to include the participation of third countries. Five third countries are participating in PRIMA, namely Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Morocco. With all of them, it was necessary for the Union to negotiate Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation, so that they could participate in the programme.

### [2018/0036 \(NLE\)](#)

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 19/04/2018
- Vote in committee, 1st reading: 03/09/2018
- Decision by Parliament, 1st reading: 02/10/2018  
For: 566      Against: 64      Abstentions: 17

## Euratom research and training programme 2021–2025



**Rapporteur:**  
**Miapetra KUMPULA-NATRI (S&D)**

Shadow Rapporteurs

<b>F. GROSSETÊTE (EPP)</b>	<b>R. HARMS</b>
<b>N. BAREKOV (ECR)</b>	(Greens/EFA)
<b>D. RIQUET (ALDE)</b>	<b>D. TAMBURRANO</b>
	(EFDD)
<b>J. KOHLIČEK</b>	<b>C. LECHEVALIER</b>
(GUE/NGL)	(ENF)

The proposal for a Council decision establishing a Euratom Research and Training Programme for 2021-2025 was part of the legislative package for the 'Horizon Europe' Framework Programme. It expresses some of the key Parliament's concerns as the simplification of the programme and a better alignment with the wider research programme.

In November 2018, ITRE committee adopts its report on the proposal in the framework of a consultation procedure under the Euratom Treaty. Among the few amendments proposed, endorsed by the Parliament, there is a bigger share of the overall financial envelope to be allocated to nuclear safety research.

### [2018/0226 \(NLE\)](#)

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 10/09/2018
- Vote in committee, 1st reading: 21/11/2018
- Decision by Parliament, 1st reading: 16/01/2019  
For: 468      Against: 125      Abstentions: 47
- Awaiting final decision



## Renewal of the Agreement on cooperation in science and technology between the European Community and the Government of the Russian Federation



**Rapporteur:**  
**Christian EHLER (EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs

**M. WERNER (S&D)**

**N. SYLIKOTIS**

**F. FEDERLEY (ALDE)**

**(GUE/NGL)**

**Z. KRASNOŹBSKI**

**D. TAMBURRANO**

**(ECR)**

**(EFDD)**

**B. JAVOR**

**B. KAPPEL (ENF)**

**(Greens/EFA)**

The EU Russia Scientific and Cooperation Agreement has been renewed three times since 2001, each time for 5 years. The current agreement expired on 20 February 2019.

The Council transmitted its official request to Parliament for consent on 1 April 2019. The only way the Committee could make in on time for the last plenary of 2014-2019 legislature was via the simplified procedure (Rule 50).

The main interest of the EU in renewing this Agreement is in order to continue to facilitate people-to-people scientific cooperation.

[2019/0005 \(NLE\)](#)

- Vote in committee, 1st reading: 02/04/2019  
RULE 50
- Awaiting decision by Parliament



<b>Assessment of Horizon 2020 implementation in view of its interim evaluation and the Framework Programme 9 proposal</b> <i>“Improving the biggest research and innovation programme in the world”</i>	
 <p><b>Rapporteur:</b>  <b>Soledad CABEZÓN RUIZ (S&amp;D)</b></p> <p>Shadow Rapporteurs:  <b>B. KUDRYCKA (EPP)</b>  <b>A. VAN BOSSUYT (ECR)</b>  <b>L. WIERINCK (ALDE)</b>  <b>M. MATIAS (GUE/NGL)</b>  <b>J. DALUNDE (Greens/EFA)</b>  <b>D. BORRELLI (EFDD)</b>  <b>N. BAY (ENF)</b></p>	<p>Members considered that, over three years after the launch of Horizon 2020, it was time for Parliament to develop its position on its interim evaluation and a vision of the future Framework programme (FP9). Members stressed that the EU FP for research and innovation is a success and brings clear added value to the EU. They considered that the reasons for its success are the multidisciplinary and collaborative setting and the excellence and impact requirements. Furthermore, synergies between funds are crucial to make investments more effective.</p> <p>However, the report noted that there are still possibilities improve the FP and future programmes and called the Commission upon the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to increase R&amp;D spending by industry, assess the relevance of public-funding for industry-driven instruments as well as the coherence and transparency of joint initiatives.</li> <li>• Avoid making further cuts to the budget as the programme has already a low success rate of less than 14%.</li> <li>• Publish detailed evaluation criteria, in conjunction with the call for proposals, to ensure better and more transparent evaluation and improve the feedbacks given to participants.</li> <li>• Because synergies between funds are crucial to make investments more effective, decrease barriers to cooperation between the FP and other dedicated European or national funds for research and innovation.</li> <li>• Review the terms of international cooperation in the FP.</li> </ul> <p>As for the next FP9, the Parliament stressed some recommendations, among which the increase of the overall budget of EUR 120 billion for FP9, the design of mechanisms to better include SMEs in larger interdisciplinary FP9 projects and harness their full potential and the prioritisation of funding for climate change research and climate data collection infrastructure.</p>
<b>Own Initiative Report on the evaluation of the structure, budget and implementation of Horizon 2020 and recommendations for the FP 9 - <a href="#">2016/2147 (INI)</a></b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 15/09/2016</li> <li>• Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 30/05/2017</li> <li>• Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 13/06/2017</li> </ul> <p>For: 523                      Against: 65                      Abstentions: 81</p>	



## Energy policy

Energy fuels all our activities but can in some cases impact the environment. The political goal during this term was to ensure Europe's energy supply is safe, clean, viable and accessible to all. The policy objectives are spelled out in more detail in the Energy Union Strategy, which is based upon the following five pillars:

1. Security of supply: Europe is dependent of energy from third countries. Therefore the diversification of energy sources and solidarity among Member States is central.
2. A fully-integrated internal energy market: Energy should flow freely across the EU to increase competition to the benefit of consumers. A decentralised system should contribute to empower consumers and better integrate renewable energy.
3. Energy efficiency: Improving energy efficiency is the best way to reduce the Union imports of energy, cut emissions, drive jobs, and grow.
4. Decarbonising the economy: Moving towards a low-carbon economy in line with the Paris Agreement is another important element.
5. Research, technology and innovation: Although these activities are covered in the section on research policy, it is obvious that the uptake of new energy technologies and business models are necessary to reach the Union objectives.

The Energy Union was one of the EU's top priorities during this legislative term. Therefore, ITRE's work very much focussed on the conception and implementation of this strategy in all of the 5 areas mentioned above. A major step was the adoption the "Clean Energy for all Europeans" package, one of the biggest legislative packages ever, covering the areas of energy efficiency, electricity market design, renewable energy, governance and regulatory oversight. In addition, ITRE has adopted measures, which will contribute to a better security of electricity and gas supply.





## European statistics on natural gas and electricity prices

### *“Better statistical data on energy”*



**Rapporteur:**

**Barbara KAPPEL (ENF)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**K. KARIŇŠ (EPP)**

**O. LUDVIGSSON (S&D)**

**A. VAN BOSSUYT (ECR)**

**P. TELIČKA (ALDE)**

**B. JÁVOR (Greens/EFA)**

**R. PAKSAS (EFDD)**

The objective of the Commission proposal is to make sure that reliable, timely and complete statistical data on natural gas and electricity prices is available for European policy makers. Therefore, It was proposed to make data collection on gas and electricity prices for the household sector obligatory. The data would include final gas and electricity, network charges, taxes and product prices. In order to identify the price drivers, a set of variables (sub-components) has also been included and that will allow for a more detailed analysis on data that is collected based on a harmonised methodology.

In its negotiating position, the ITRE Committee broadly supported the Commission proposal adopting only few amendments concerning, among other things, the categories for which data has to be reported, confidentiality clauses and the use of delegated and implementing acts for granting derogations and modifying the Regulation's coverage, respectively.

The negotiations were successfully concluded during the first trilogue. The agreed text includes the wording of an ITRE amendment, ensuring that the data collection system provides comprehensible and comparable data of high quality. Furthermore, Council accepted the request by ITRE to delete provisions allowing the Commission to adjust, by way of delegated acts, the threshold value (percentage share of natural gas consumption of the overall energy consumption) below which Members States would not have to report data. Finally, the Council accepted Parliament's request to delete a provision introduced by Council, which would have exempted Member States from the application of the provisions of the Regulation from the moment they apply for a derogation.

**Proposal for a Regulation, repealing Directive 2008/92/EC, on the rules for a more comprehensible and comparable collection of statistical data on natural gas and electricity consumption and prices in the Member States - [2015/0239 \(COD\)](#)**

- Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 24/05/2016
- Committee decision to open interinstitutional negotiations with report adopted in committee: 24/05/2016
- Approval in committee of the text agreed at interinstitutional negotiations, 1st reading: 12/07/2016
- Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading: 13/09/2016  
For: 375      Against: 161      Abstentions: 60
- Final act signed: 26/10/2016
- Final act published in Official Journal: 17/11/2016



## Energy Efficiency Labelling

*“Energy labelling for household appliances upgraded to 2.0 version introducing a tougher A to G scale”*



**Rapporteur:**  
**Dario TAMBURRANO**  
(EFDD)

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**H. REUL** (EPP)  
**M. WERNER** (S&D)  
**A. FOX** (ECR)  
**L. WIERINCK** (ALDE)  
**N. SYLIKOTIS** (GUE/NGL)  
**M. RIVASI** (Greens/EFA)  
**B. KAPPEL** (ENF)

On 15 July 2015, the Commission presented a package of legislative and non-legislative actions, which included a legislative proposal on a new regulation on energy efficiency labelling. This proposed an A to G scale of energy efficiency, together with a digital product database and an automatic mechanism in order to rescale future labels based on objectively defined criteria. The Council supported a simplification of the labelling scheme (i.e., removal of subclasses A+, A++ and A+++), with an additional reduced scale of A to E or A to C (where possible) and an empty top class to encourage technological progress, as well as the creation of an online database that would serve as a market surveillance tool.

On 6 July 2016, the European Parliament adopted amendments in plenary to the Commission proposal based on the committee report by ITRE. However, the vote on the draft legislative resolution was postponed and the ITRE committee received a mandate to enter inter-institutional negotiations. On 14 July 2016 inter-institutional negotiations began and on 21 March 2017 EU co-legislators informally agreed on all the points. The Regulation provides an initial rescaling of existing labels for 3 categories of products, to be concluded at least after 18 months from the entry into force of the regulation. Furthermore, a review should be planned only when the A class contains 30% of relevant products sold in the EU or when the top two classes – A and B – contain 50% of relevant products. The Parliament specified that all labels would need to be clear and legible, containing information on the energy efficiency class of the product model, including their absolute consumption in kWh.

Then, the introduction of labels and rescaling of labels shall be accompanied by educational and promotional information campaigns on energy labelling rescaling. Finally, the Commission shall establish and maintain a product database to provide public information, to become fully operational from 1 January 2019.

**Proposal for a Regulation, repealing Directive 2010/30/EU, on common rules for the energy efficiency labelling and information of products [2015/0149 \(COD\)](#)**

- Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 14/06/2016
- Rejection by committee to open interinstitutional negotiations with report adopted in committee: 14/06/2016
- Approval in committee of the text agreed at interinstitutional negotiations, 1st reading: 25/04/2017
- Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading: 13/06/2017  
For: 535                      Against: 45                      Abstentions: 79
- Final act signed: 04/07/2017
- Final act published in Official Journal: 28/07/2017



## 'Clean Energy for all Europeans' package - Governance of the energy union and climate action

*"Coordination for a resilient Energy Union to achieve climate and energy targets"*



**Rapporteur:**  
**Jakob DALUNDE**  
(Greens/ EFA)



**Rapporteur:**  
**Michèle RIVASI**  
(Greens/ EFA)

Shadow Rapporteurs:

<b>A. DELAHAYE</b> (EPP)	<b>J. FERREIRA</b> (GUE/NGL)
<b>G. HÖKMARK</b> (EPP)	<b>K. KONEČNÁ</b> (GUE/NGL)
<b>T. GRIFFIN</b> (S&D)	<b>M. D'ORNANO</b> (EFDD)
<b>C. ZORRINHO</b> (S&D)	<b>P. PEDICINI</b> (EFDD)
<b>E. TOŠENOVSKÝ</b> (ECR)	<b>D. TAMBURRANO</b> (EFDD)
<b>J. WIŚNIEWSKA</b> (ECR)	<b>C. LECHEVALIER</b> (ENF)
<b>G. GERBRANDY</b> (ALDE)	
<b>C. PUNSET</b> (ALDE)	

The proposal for a regulation on the governance of the Energy Union is part of the 'Clean Energy for all Europeans' package, issued by the European Commission on 30 November 2016. The file was dealt with under the joint committee procedure by the Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) Committee and the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI). The Co-rapporteurs presented a draft report in May 2017, with the final report endorsed by the joint committee on 7 December 2017. The report was adopted in plenary on 17 January 2018, together with a mandate for inter-institutional negotiations, which started in February 2018. A provisional agreement was reached on 20 June 2018 and formally adopted by Parliament on 13 November and by the Council on 4 December.

According to the Regulation each Member State must present an "integrated national energy and climate plan" by 31 December 2019, and subsequently by 1 January 2029, and every ten years thereafter. The first of these plans will cover the period from 2021 to 2030, taking into consideration also a longer-term perspective, and the following ones will cover the subsequent ten-year period. Member States shall also prepare long-term strategies in the same timeframe as for the national plans. These long-term strategies will set a policy vision for 2050, since Member States must develop their national plans to meet the goals of the Paris agreement. These integrated national energy and climate plans will include national targets, contributions, policies and measures for each of the five dimensions of the Energy Union: decarbonisation, energy efficiency, energy security, internal energy market and research, innovation and competitiveness. In order to meet these targets and objectives, the draft agreement calls on Member States to cooperate with each other, using all existing forms of regional cooperation.

**Proposal for a Regulation of European Parliament and Council, amending Directive 94/22/EC, Directive 98/70/EC, Directive 2009/31/EC, Regulation (EC) No 663/2009, Regulation (EC) No 715/2009, Directive 2009/73/EC, Council Directive 2009/119/EC, Directive 2010/31/EU, Directive 2012/27/EU, Directive 2013/30/EU and Council Directive (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013, on the Governance of the Energy Union - [2016/0375\(COD\)](#)**

- Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 07/12/2017
- Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading: 13/11/2018  
For: 475      Against: 100      Abstentions: 33
- Final act signed: 11/12/2018
- Final act published in Official Journal: 21/12/2018



## 'Clean Energy for all Europeans' package - Energy performance of buildings

*"New measures to ensure that all buildings in the EU are as energy-efficient as possible by 2050"*



**Rapporteur:**

**Bendt BENDTSEN (EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**M. KUMPULA-NATRI (S&D)**

**E. CZESAK (ECR)**

**M. H. PETERSEN (ALDE)**

**N. SYLIKOTIS (GUE/NGL)**

**F. MARCELLESI**

(Greens/EFA)

**D. TAMBURRANO (EFDD)**

**B. KAPPEL (ENF)**

The Directive for Energy Performance of Buildings (EPBD) is part of the "Clean Energy for All Europeans" package that was presented by the Commission in November 2016. According to Commission data, buildings are responsible for 40% of energy consumption and 36% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the EU. Currently, about 35% of EU buildings are over 50 years old. By improving the energy efficiency of buildings, total EU energy consumption could be reduced by 5-6%, whilst CO<sub>2</sub> emissions could decrease by about 5%.

The Directive requires Member States to establish national long-term strategies to support the renovation of the national stock of residential and non-residential buildings, targeting an emissions reduction in EU energy consumption of buildings of 80-95% compared to 1990 and cost-efficient contribution to the energy efficiency targets in Europe by ensuring a highly energy efficient and decarbonised national building stock.

Member States' roadmaps shall include indicative milestones for 2030, 2040 and 2050 and those strategies must be used to address issues such as health and indoor climate and obstacles to renovations and provide access to financing assistance.

As regards electro-mobility, at least one in every five parking spaces will have to be equipped with basic electrical infrastructure for vehicles in all new non-residential buildings and those undergoing major renovation, with more than 10 parking spaces. In addition, at least one recharging point has to be provided. For residential buildings, the Directive requires the installation of cabling infrastructure necessary for the installation at a later stage of recharging points for electric vehicles.

In order to help manage and reduce the demand of energy in buildings, the Commission will develop a concept for a common EU scheme for rating the smart readiness of buildings by the end of 2019.

**Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings - [2016/0381\(COD\)](#)**

- Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 11/10/2017
- Approval in committee of the text agreed at interinstitutional negotiations, 1st reading: 21/02/2018
- Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading: 17/04/2018  
For: 546      Against: 35      Abstentions: 96
- Final act signed: 30/05/2018
- Final act published in Official Journal: 19/06/2018



## 'Clean Energy for all Europeans' package - Promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources. Recast

*"Pave the way for Europe's transition towards clean energy sources"*



**Rapporteur:**

**José BLANCO LOPÉZ (S&D)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**S. KELLY (EPP)**

**H.O. HENKEL (ECR)**

**F. FEDERLEY (ALDE)**

**P. LOPÉZ BERMEJO**  
(GUE/NGL)

**C. TURMES (Greens/EFA)**

**D. TAMBURRANO (EFDD)**

On 30 November 2016, the European Commission presented a proposal for a recast of the directive on the promotion of renewable energy sources (RES), as part of the broader 'Clean Energy for all Europeans' package. It seeks to increase the share of RES in the EU energy mix and ensure that the EU becomes the world leader in renewable energy. Guiding principles on financial support schemes for RES, renewable energy self-consumption, energy communities and district heating are provided. Moreover, it aims to enhance mechanisms for cross-border cooperation, simplify administrative processes, strengthen the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions-savings criteria for biofuels, and mainstream the use of RES in the transport sector and in the heating and cooling sector.

The report and the amendments drafted by the ITRE committee, together with the contribution of ENVI committee on biofuels and sustainability criteria, obtained a provisional agreement on 14 June 2018. The agreement set a 32% binding EU target for RES by 2030. As for the transport sector, it established a 14% RES target by 2030 with a 3.5% share of advanced biofuels and biogas (1% by 2025). Furthermore, it put a 7% cap on the share of first-generation biofuels in road and rail transport, and plans to phase out the use of palm oil (and other food-crop biofuels that increase CO<sub>2</sub> emissions) by 2030 through a certification scheme. Consumer rights to RES self-consumption have been strengthened, the 'energy efficiency first' principle is to become a guiding one, and an indicative annual increase of 1.3% for RES in heating and cooling has been introduced.

The European Parliament and Council formally adopted the text respectively on 13 November 2018 and on 4 December 2018. Member States must transpose the revised directive into national law by 30 June 2021. The revised directive will take effect from 1 July 2021 onwards.

**Proposal for a Directive, repealing Directive 2009/28/EC, on the diffusion of renewable energy sources across Europe - [2016/0382 \(COD\)](#)**

- Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 10/06/2018
- Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading: 13/11/2018  
For: 495                      Against: 68                      Abstentions: 61
- Final act signed: 11/12/2018
- Final act published in Official Journal: 21/12/2018



## Investment projects in energy infrastructure within the European Union

*“Removing unnecessary reporting obligations and decreasing administrative burden in energy infrastructure projects”*



**Rapporteur:**

**Barbara KAPPEL (ENF)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**M. SPYRAKI (EPP)**

**E. MARTIN (S&D)**

**E. CZESAK (ECR)**

**P. TELIČKA (ALDE)**

**J. FERREIRA (GUE/NGL)**

**B. JAVOR (Greens/EFA)**

**R. PAKSAS (EFDD)**

On 19 December 2017, the Commission adopted its proposal to repeal regulation n°256/2014 that required the Member States to notify to the Commission of energy investment projects on which construction or decommissioning work had started or on which a final investment decision had been taken.

The ITRE Committee adopted its report on 19 June 2018, endorsing Commission's proposal without any amendment. On 25 June 2018, the Council agreed on its position, also endorsing Commission's proposal without any amendment. Subsequently, the two co-legislators agreed to take over Commission's proposal without any inter-institutional negotiations.

Indeed, the review of Regulation (EU) No 256/2014 had concluded that there were significant overlaps between reporting obligations under Regulation (EU) No 256/2014 and the reporting obligations to the Energy Transmission System Operators ENTSO-E and ENTSO-G. It also appeared that the quality and appropriateness of the information and data received were often poor. Therefore, Regulation (EU) No 256/2014 had not delivered the expected results and there was an overwhelming consensus that it needed to be repealed.

**Proposal for a Regulation, repealing Regulation (EU) No 256/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the notification to the Commission of investment projects in energy infrastructure within the European Union - [2017/0347 \(COD\)](#)**

- Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 19/06/2018
- Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading: 03/07/2018  
For: 417      Against: 230      Abstentions: 33
- Final act signed: 02/10/2018
- Final act published in Official Journal: 15/10/2018



## 'Clean Energy for all Europeans' package - Energy Efficiency

*"Towards more ambitious targets to reduce energy consumption"*



**Rapporteur:**

**Miroslav POCHE (S&D)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**M. PIEPER (EPP)**

**A. VAN BOSSUYT (ECR)**

**G-J. GERBRANDY (ALDE)**

**X. BENITO ZILUAGA**

(GUE/NGL)

**B. JÁVOR**

(Greens/EFA)

**D. TAMBURRANO (EFDD)**

**A. CIOCCA (ENF)**

The Commission proposal for the review of the Energy Efficiency Directive was a key file of the Clean Energy Package, proposed by the Commission on 30 November 2016. Its basic objective is to set a 30% binding energy efficiency target for 2030 at EU level in order to give Member States and investors a long-term perspective to plan their policies and investments and to adapt their strategies towards energy efficiency. The proposal also extended beyond 2020 the energy saving obligation for Member States, while retaining the rate of 1.5% of annual energy savings.

On 17 January 2018, the European Parliament adopted its amendments by 485 votes to 132, with 58 abstentions, increasing the overall level of ambition of the Commission proposal. Parliament proposed setting a 35% energy efficiency target by 2030 at EU level, compared to the European Commission's proposed target of 30%. Parliament also proposed more ambitious rules concerning the annual energy savings to be achieved by Member States, the measures to be taken on households affected by energy poverty, and the information to be provided to consumers concerning their energy consumption.

Following negotiations with the Council, an agreement was reached at the sixth informal trilogue, which provides for a 32.5% energy efficiency target by 2030 at EU level. The agreement was endorsed by Parliament on 13 November 2018.

**Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency - [2016/0376\(COD\)](#)**

- Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 28/11/2017
- Approval in committee of the text agreed at interinstitutional negotiations, 1st reading: 10/07/2018
- Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading: 13/11/2018  
For: 434 Against: 104 Abstentions: 37
- Final act signed: 11/12/2018
- Final act published in Official Journal: 21/12/2018



## Connecting Europe Facility 2021-2027

*“Speeding up the decarbonisation and digitalisation of EU economy by better integrating the transport, energy and digital sectors”*



**Rapporteur:**  
**M.J. MARINESCU**  
(EPP)



**Rapporteur:**  
**H. VIRKUNNEN**  
(EPP)



**Rapporteur:**  
**P. TELIČKA (ALDE)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**I. AYALA SEENDER**  
(S&D)

**M. KUMPULA-NATRI** (GUE/NGL)

**E. CZESAK** (ECR)

**R. ZĪLE** (ECR)

**M.H. PETERSEN**  
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**X. BENITO ZILUAGA**  
(GUE/NGL)

**T. GONZÁLEZ PEÑAS** (GUE/NGL)

**M. CRAMER**  
(Greens/EFA)

**F. MARCELLESI**  
(Greens/EFA)

**R. D'AMATO** (EFDD)

**D. TAMBURRANO**  
(EFDD)

**A.CIOCCA** (ENF)

For the energy sector, the Commission proposes to put emphasis on the completion of the TEN-E through the development of projects of common interest, which should relate to further integration of the internal energy market and interoperability of networks across borders and sectors. For the digital sector, the CEF aims to support the development of access of European households to very high capacity networks and to ensure that all key institutions, such as schools, hospitals, transport hubs, main providers of public services and digitally intensive enterprises, have access to future-oriented broadband connections (1 Gbit/second) by 2025. The programme should also contribute to the overall connectivity of the European territories, including that of the outermost regions, to the Internet. Furthermore, actions in support of the deployment of backbone electronic communications networks, including submarine cables connecting European territories to third countries on other continents or connecting European islands or overseas territories to the mainland, should be eligible under the programme.

The proposed budget for the CEF as a whole is EUR 42.265 billion in current prices for the period 2021-2027. This includes for transport EUR 30.615 billion, for energy EUR 8.65 billion and for digital EUR 3 billion. The file was dealt with by ITRE and TRAN under the joint committee procedure. The three Co-rapporteurs presented a draft report in June 2018, with the final report endorsed by the joint committee in November 2018, with the mandate to start inter-institutional negotiations, approved in plenary in December 2018, which started in February 2019. After ten trilogues, a partial agreement between Parliament and the Council was reached on 7 March 2019, which was approved in Parliament's first reading in April 2019. Interinstitutional negotiations with Member States are expected to continue in autumn 2019.

**Proposal for a Regulation, repealing Regulation (EU) No 283/2014 and No 1316/2013, on a funding programme that supports investments in the European transport, energy and digital infrastructure networks - [2018/0228 \(COD\)](#)**

*This proposal falls under the new Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027. During the negotiations, partial agreement has been reached and negotiations should resume on this basis.*

- Amendments adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 12/12/2018
- Approval in committee of the text agreed at 1st reading interinstitutional negotiations: 25/03/2019
- **Ongoing process**



## Energy Efficiency (Brexit)

### *“Adapting energy efficiency targets in view of the Withdrawal of the United Kingdom”*



**Rapporteur:**

**Mirosław POCHÉ (S&D)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**M. PIEPER (EPP)**

**A. VAN BOSSUYT (ECR)**

**G-J. GERBRANDY (ALDE)**

**X. BENITO ZILUAGA**

(GUE/NGL)

**B. JÁVOR**

(Greens/EFA)

**D. TAMBURRANO (EFDD)**

**A. CIOCCA (ENF)**

The Commission proposal was necessitated by the upcoming withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union. In this respect, it is proposed to technically adapt the projected energy consumption figures for the European Union in 2030 to reflect the Union of 27 Member States (EU 27).

Projections made for the at least 32,5% Union headline targets show that primary energy consumption should equal 1 273 million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe) and 956 Mtoe of final energy consumption in 2030 for the Union of 28 Member States. The equivalent projections for the EU 27 excluding the United Kingdom show that primary energy consumption should equal 1 128 Mtoe and final energy consumption should equal 846 Mtoe in 2030. This requires the adaptation of the figures for primary and final energy consumption provided for in the Energy Efficiency Directive.

The Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union requires Member States to take into account the Union's 2030 energy consumption when setting their contribution for the Union 2030 targets for energy efficiency. Therefore, the Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union should be also amended to reflect the adapted figures for energy consumption in 2030.

On 14 February 2019, the European Parliament adopted the Commission proposal introducing a limited number of technical amendments that were agreed with the Council.

**Proposal for a Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council on adapting Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy efficiency (as amended by Directive 2016/0376 (COD)) and Regulation 2016/0375 (COD) of the European Parliament and of the Council, by reason of the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union - [2018/0385\(COD\)](#)**

- Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 14/01/2019
- Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading: 14/02/2019
- For: 540      Against: 13      Abstentions: 53
- Final act signed: 19/03/2019
- Final act published in Official Journal: 27/03/2019



## 'Clean Energy for all Europeans' package - European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators. Recast

*"Increasing market integration and collaboration between Member States to ensure more secure and efficient energy supply"*



**Rapporteur:**

**Morten Helveg PETERSEN  
(ALDE)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**W. LANGEN** (EPP)

**M. POCHE** (S&D)

**H.O. HENCKEL** (ECR)

**N. SYLIKOTIS** (GUE/NGL)

**D. ŠKRLEC** (Greens/EFA)

**R. PAKSAS** (EFDD)

**B. KAPPEL** (ENF)

Within a 'Clean Energy for all Europeans' package, on 30 November 2016 the Commission published a proposal on reforming the rules for the establishment and functioning of the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) and of the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity (ENTSO-E). ACER is an EU agency with a governance structure with the role of coordinating the regulatory decisions of independent national regulators. The aim of the proposal is to give the agency more tasks and powers.

The initial Commission proposal wanted to extend ACER jurisdiction on regulatory issues with cross-border relevance and in the context of the new electricity market design. For example, the monitoring of the electricity and natural gas wholesale and retail markets, the supervision of Nominated Electricity Market Operators and Regional Operation Centres and the power to amend or approve ENTSO-E methodologies for generation adequacy assessments and electricity supply crisis scenarios at regional level.

ITRE received the assignment of the proposal in December 2016. The committee report, adopted in February 2018, supports the proposal but also proposes some improvements and clarifications:

- ACER can intervene over regional regulatory authorities only when those fail to agree on important issues over internal energy market or where joint agreements are inconsistent.
- Binding decision can be taken by ACER when it detects that any entity operating at cross-border, regional or EU-wide level does not comply with the objectives and the provisions in the Electricity Directive and Regulation and the network codes and guidelines.
- ACER's ability to perform its monitoring function is strengthened, as well its financial and human resources by collecting fees for the access to some of its services, reports and data.

An informal agreement on the amended proposal, then endorsed by the Parliament, was found on 11 December 2018 in the fourth trilogue.

**Proposal for a Regulation, repealing Regulation (EC) No 713/2009, on redefining the role, tasks and remit of ACER - [2016/0378 \(COD\)](#)**

- Approval in committee of the text agreed at interinstitutional negotiations, 1st reading: 23/01/2019
- Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading: 26/03/2019  
For: 558      Against: 75      Abstentions: 31
- Provisional agreement between Parliament and Council on final act



**‘Clean Energy for all Europeans’ package - Regulation on the internal market for electricity. Recast & Directive on common rules for the internal market in electricity. Recast**

*“Setting the rules for more secure, sustainable and consumer-centred electricity markets in the Union”*



**Rapporteur:**

**Jerzy BUZEK (EPP)**  
**(Krišjānis KARIŅŠ (EPP)**  
**until 23 January 2019)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**M. WERNER (S&D)**  
**Z. KRASNODEBSKI (ECR)**  
**M.H. PETERSEN (ALDE)**  
**C. ERNST (GUE/NGL)**  
**F.MARCELLESI (Greens/EFA)**  
**D. TAMBURRANO (EFDD)**  
**B. KAPPEL (ENF)**

In the context of the ‘Clean Energy for all Europeans’ package, on 30 November 2016 the European Commission presented proposals for recasts of the Electricity Market Design Regulation and Directive. The proposals aimed to make the EU electricity market fit for the clean energy transition and to empower consumers. The proposals were referred to the ITRE Committee. In December 2018, a provisional agreement was reached at the sixth trilogue, and the ITRE Committee approved the agreed texts on 23 January 2019. The European Parliament adopted the texts in the plenary on 26 March 2019.

The Regulation broadens the objective of the internal market as was called for by the Parliament: market rules should encourage sustainable low carbon and more flexible generation, in addition to the key principle of free price formation. At the request of the European Parliament, electricity from renewable sources and high-efficiency cogeneration plants will still benefit from priority dispatch under defined limitations. The agreed text sets strict conditions under which capacity mechanisms may be applied and sets out detailed design principles. The Parliament strengthened the role of the Regional Coordination Centres that will perform the tasks presently carried out by regional security coordinators. The Parliament insisted that the Commission must support Member States to enable a “just transition” in regions affected by structural change.

The Directive places consumers at the heart of the clean energy transition, reflecting Parliament’s priorities. Consumers will be able to become active players in the market and will have access to smart meters, price comparison tools, dynamic price contracts and citizens’ energy communities. The agreed text contains strong provisions on consumer information, the switching of providers and the protection of energy poor and vulnerable consumers. Price regulation by Member States will only be permitted under strict conditions.

**Proposal for a Regulation and a Directive, Repealing Regulation (EC) No 714/2009 and Directive 2009/72/EC, to set the key principles and rules on the functioning of internal electricity markets rules - [2016/0379 \(COD\)](#) and [2016/0380 \(COD\)](#)**

- Approval in committee of the text agreed at interinstitutional negotiations, 1st reading: 21/01/2019
- Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading: 26/03/2019  
For: 544      Against: 76      Abstentions: 40    |    Directive For: 551      Against: 72  
Abstentions: 37
- **Ongoing process**



## ‘Clean Energy for all Europeans’ package - Risk-preparedness in the electricity sector

### *“Harmonisation of Risk-preparedness across the Union’s electricity sector”*



**Rapporteur:**

**Flavio ZANONATO (S&D)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**L. NIEDERMAYER (EPP)**

**A. FOX (ECR)**

**A. MLINAR (ALDE)**

**X. BENITO ZILUAGA**

(GUE/NGL)

**R. HARMS (Greens/EFA)**

**R. PAKSAS (EFDD)**

**B. KAPPEL (ENF)**

The Risk-preparedness proposal was presented as an integral part of the Clean Energy Package and very much linked to the electricity market directive and the ACER regulation. Through the proposal, the European Commission sought to streamline the different methodologies that Member States use to prepare and deal with electricity crises. The final aim was to limit as much as possible power shortages and their effects on citizens.

The new Regulation provides new common methods for the identification of possible electricity crisis scenarios at national and regional levels:

- It ensures maximum preparedness against electricity crises and effective management thereof through the preparation and publication of risk-preparedness plans by Member States developed on the basis of the electricity crisis scenarios identified.
- It helps national authorities prevent and manage crisis situations in cooperation with each other in a spirit of solidarity.
- It sets up a new framework for a more systematic monitoring of security of supply issues via the Electricity Coordination Group; and ensure that markets can work as long as possible.

The Regulation complements and updates the existing network codes and guidelines that set out harmonised principles for the operational planning and scheduling processes required to anticipate real time operational security difficulties. This will help national authorities prevent and manage crises in cooperation with each other, while avoiding undue interference on the market and on the tasks of the Transmission System Operators (TSOs).

Parliament proposed several changes to the original proposal, including the role of ACER and the need for Member States to agree upon compensation prior to a crisis. Parliament and Council found an agreement after three trilogues. The final one taking place on 22 November 2018.

#### **Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on risk-preparedness in the electricity sector and repealing Directive 2005/89/EC - [2016/0377\(COD\)](#)**

- Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 21/02/2018
- Approval in committee of the text agreed at interinstitutional negotiations, 1st reading: 23/01/2019
- Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading: 26/03/2019  
For: 558      Against: 75      Abstentions: 31



## Revision of Gas Directive

*“Making EU rules applicable to pipelines from third countries”*



**Rapporteur:**  
**Jerzy BUZEK (EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**D. NICA (S&D)**  
**Z. KRASNODEBSKI (ECR)**  
**M. H. PETERSEN (ALDE)**  
**N. SYLIKOTIS (GUE/NGL)**  
**C. TURMES (Greens/EFA)**  
**D. TAMBURRANO (EFDD)**  
**B. KAPPEL (ENF)**

On Commission proposal to amend Directive 2009/73/EC concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas. Building upon the solidarity aspect of the Energy Union, the Commission proposes common rules for existing and future gas pipelines entering the European internal gas market. The main objective of the proposal is to clarify that the core principles of EU energy legislation such as third-party access, tariff regulation, ownership unbundling and transparency apply to all gas pipelines to and from third countries and to ensure that all major pipelines entering the EU territory comply with EU rules.

The negotiating position adopted in the ITRE Committee in March 2018 (and confirmed by plenary in April 2018) fully supports the Commission proposal while additional amendments aim to complement and further strengthen some of the provisions. Among them was a clarification of the Directive's scope, stricter conditions and a maximum time limit for derogations and a shortened deadline for the transposition of the Directive.

It took the Council until early 2019 to be ready to start negotiations, which were then quickly concluded in the first trilogue on 12 February 2019. The main objective of the revision was met, namely to include pipelines entering the EU from third countries within the scope of the Directive. Derogations will be possible for existing pipelines while exemptions for new pipelines are subject to very strict conditions (e.g. they must not be detrimental to competition or to the security of supply). The EP Plenary approved the agreed text on 4 April 2019 and the Directive will enter into force later this year after signature by the presidents of the institutions.

**Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2009/73/EC concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas - [2017/0294\(COD\)](#)**

- Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 21/03/2018
- Approval in committee of the text agreed at 1st reading interinstitutional negotiations: 18/03/2019
- Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading: 04/04/2019  
For: 465    Against: 95    Abstentions: 68



## Nuclear decommissioning assistance programme of the Ignalina nuclear power plant in Lithuania (Ignalina programme)



**Rapporteur:**

**Rebecca HARMS (Greens/EFA)**

Shadow Rapporteurs

**W. LANGEN (EPP)**

**J. KOHLÍČEK**

**P.**

**(GUE/NGL)**

**KOUROUMBASHEV (S&D)**

**R. PAKSAS (EFDD)**

**R. MATTHEWS (ECR)**

**C. LECHEVALIER (ENF)**

**C. PUNSET (ALDE)**

The proposal establishes the nuclear decommissioning assistance programme of the Ignalina nuclear power plant in Lithuania. It lays down the objectives of the Programme, the budget for the period 2021 – 2027, the forms of Union funding and the rules for providing such funding. The Programme has the specific objective of carrying out the dismantling and decontamination of the Ignalina equipment and reactor shafts in accordance with the decommissioning plan and disseminating the generated knowledge among EU stakeholders.

[2018/0251\(NLE\)](#)

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 10/09/2018
- Vote in committee, 1st reading: 21/11/2018
- Decision by Parliament, 1st reading: 17/01/2019  
For: 569 Against: 17 Abstentions: 32

## Dedicated financial programme for decommissioning of nuclear facilities and management of radioactive waste 2021–2027



**Rapporteur:**

**Peter KOUROUMBASHEV (S&D)**

Shadow Rapporteurs

**W. LANGEN (EPP)**

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**(Greens/EFA)**

**G. MEISSNER (ALDE)**

**D. TAMBURRANO**

**BENITO ZILUAGA X. (GUE/NGL)**

**(EFDD)**

**C. LECHEVALIER (ENF)**

The proposal seeks to establish a dedicated financial programme for the decommissioning of nuclear facilities and management of radioactive waste, with the focus on needs identified on a current basis. For the period of the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027, it will support Bulgaria and Slovakia to safely decommission their nuclear reactors that have been prematurely shut down, and the implementation of the decommissioning process and management of radioactive waste of the Commission's own nuclear installations at the Joint Research Centre (JRC) sites, while ensuring the protection of workers, in particular as regards health impacts, the general public and the environment.

[2018/0252\(NLE\)](#)

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 05/07/2018
- Vote in committee, 1st reading: 03/12/2018
- Decision by Parliament, 1st reading: 16/01/2019  
• For: 494 Against: 35 Abstentions: 32



## Establishing a European Instrument for Nuclear Safety complementing the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument on the basis of the Euratom Treaty



**Rapporteur:**  
**Vladimir URUTCHEV (EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

<b>J. GEIER (S&amp;D)</b>	<b>R. MATTHEWS (ECR)</b>
<b>P. TELIČKA (ALDE)</b>	<b>M. RIVASI</b> (Greens/EFA)
<b>J. KOHLÍČEK</b> (GUE/NGL)	<b>D. TAMBURRANO</b> (EFDD)

The e proposal for a Regulation seeks to establish the European instrument for nuclear safety and complements those nuclear cooperation activities that are financed under the Regulation NDICI, in particular in order to support the promotion of a high level of nuclear safety, radiation protection, and the application of effective and efficient safeguards of nuclear materials in third countries. The Commission has proposed to allocate EUR 89.5 billion to the neighbourhood, development cooperation and international cooperation instrument for 2021-2027, of which EUR 300 million (in current prices) shall be allocated to this instrument in order to complement the nuclear activities covered by the Euratom Treaty.

### 2018/0245(NLE)

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 14/06/2018
- Vote in committee, 1st reading: 03/12/2018
- Decision by Parliament, 1st reading: 17/01/2019  
For: 563      Against: 30      Abstentions: 36



<b>European Energy Security Strategy</b> <i>“A stable and abundant supply of energy for European citizens and the economy ”</i>	
 <p><b>Rapporteur:</b>  <b>SAUDARGAS ALGIRDAS</b>  <b>(EPP)</b></p> <p>Shadow Rapporteurs:</p> <p><b>M. POCHE</b> (S&amp;D)  <b>A. FOX</b> (ECR)  <b>M. H. PETERSEN</b> (ALDE)  <b>N. SYLIKOTIS</b> (GUE/NGL)  <b>B. JÁVOR</b> (Greens/EFA)  <b>D. TAMBURRANO</b> (EFDD)</p>	<p>The Strategy is an integral part of the 2030 policy framework on climate and energy and it is fully consistent with the EU competitiveness and industrial policy objectives. It sets out areas where decisions need to be taken or concrete actions implemented in the short, medium and longer term, to respond to energy security concerns. It is based on eight key pillars, underpinned by the principle of solidarity, that together promote closer cooperation beneficial for all Member States while respecting national energy choices.</p> <p>These pillars are: i) Immediate actions aimed at increasing the EU's capacity to overcome a major disruption during the winter 2014/2015; ii) strengthening emergency/solidarity mechanisms including coordination of risk assessments and contingency plans and protecting strategic infrastructure; iii) moderating energy demand; iv) build a well-functioning and completely integrated internal market; v) increasing energy production in the European Union; vi) developing energy technologies; vii) diversifying external supplies and related infrastructure; viii) improving coordination of national energy policies and speaking with one voice in external energy policy.</p> <p>ITRE committee adopted an own-initiative report on the European Energy Security Strategy. Members considered that equal energy security, competitiveness and sustainability in a fully integrated energy market constitute the main pillars for the creation of an Energy Union. Members stated that it is necessary to increase both the depth and the rate of building renovation and the use of sustainable energy sources in heating and cooling, through the right incentives in order to reduce energy demand. The report also recommends to continue increasing energy efficiency standards for buildings taking account of and encouraging technical innovation. The report stressed that dependence on one single supplier of energy resources, with the resulting vulnerability and lack of competition, can impede economic growth and endanger security at national and EU level. The report affirmed the overarching principle of solidarity between all Member States, stressing that security of energy supply is a matter of collective action and concerns all Member States, despite differing scales of vulnerability to supply shocks.</p>
<b>Own Initiative Report on European Energy Security Strategy - <a href="#">2014/2153(INI)</a></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 24/11/2014</li> <li>Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 07/05/2015</li> <li>Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 10/06/2015</li> </ul> <p>For: 277                      Against: 315                      Abstentions: 111</p>	



## Achieving the 10% electricity interconnections target - Making Europe's electricity grid fit for 2020

*"Connecting Europe's electricity systems to boost EU security of supply and to integrate more renewables into its energy markets"*



**Rapporteur:**

**Peter ERIKSSON**  
(Greens/EFA)

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**B. BENDTSEN** (EPP)

**S. CABEZÓN RUIZ** (S&D)

**I. DUNCAN** (ECR)

**P. TELIČKA** (ALDE)

**C. ERNST** (GUE/NGL)

**R. PAKSAS** (EFDD)

Parliament recognised that electricity interconnection (10% target for 2020) is one of the key preconditions for completing an integrated internal electricity market. This will help to achieve climate objectives, including the EU's aim to be the leader in renewables, improve trade and gain greater energy security and independence and less volatile prices. Investments in the interconnection projects which could be as high as EUR 35 billion by 2020, according to the Commission; and EUR 150 billion by 2030, according to the ENTSO-E, which could reduce prices EUR 2/MWh for consumers (totally EUR 12-40 billion). Members recalled that the major part of the financial assistance within the CEF energy envelope should be made available for electricity projects.

Parliament stressed that more should be done to assist those Member States, whose low level of connectivity hinders the completion of the internal electricity market to meet the target. A holistic approach is necessary, as reinforcements of national grids are imperative if interconnections are to be used to full capacity, as well as regional cooperation (i.e. Baltic states; North Sea Offshore Grid). The list of PCIs must be developed in a more transparent and accountable way: complete assessments, including economic, social and environmental impacts, must be conducted by qualified experts that are fully independent from the project promoter. The overall process should have more engagement from Parliament and other stakeholders, including civil society. Members asked the EU budgetary authority to provide ACER with the necessary resources, in particular sufficient own staff. They called on the Commission to carry out an independent audit, by the end of 2016, on the resources available to, and the degree of independence achieved so far by, all national energy regulators.

**Own Initiative Report on measures needed to reach the target of 10% minimum electricity interconnection by 2020 - [2015/2108 \(INI\)](#)**

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 21/05/2015
  - Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 10/11/2015
  - Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 15/12/2015
- For: 630                      Against: 45                      Abstentions: 20



## Towards a European energy union

*“An energy alliance to secure the energy future of Europe  
and meet citizens’ best interests ”*



**Rapporteur:**  
**Marek József**  
**GRÓBARCZYK (ECR)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**A. GYÜRK (EPP)**  
**F. ZANONATO (S&D)**  
**M.H. PETERSEN (ALDE)**  
**N. SYLIKOTIS (GUE/NGL)**  
**C. TURMES (Greens/EFA)**  
**D. TAMBURRANO (EFDD)**

Parliament stressed that energy is a public service. Also, Parliament highlighted that the five pillars of the Energy Union should ensure energy security, tackle energy poverty, include solidarity mechanisms, contribute to decarbonisation, establish competitive, comparable and affordable prices, take measures to protect consumers, incentivise more cooperation and interconnections (i.e. Mediterranean Gas Hub), settle strategies for transport, intensify research and ensure the achievement of energy and climate goals.

Parliament called for binding 2050 and 2030 GHG, renewables and energy efficiency targets ('energy efficiency first', building renovation, sustainable heating and cooling, revision of current legislation) by means of individual national targets. Energy suppliers coming from third countries must also be subject to the EU acquis. Commission should test the gas and electricity resilience regularly. Parliament considered that the Energy Union entails negotiating with one voice with third countries, strengthening the role of the Commission.

Members considered that diversity in the energy mixes of Member States is an asset to the EU as a whole; however, it must not represent a barrier to the single market. Parliament called for the establishment of a pan-European electricity grid and gas network. The Energy Union should also contribute to more than EUR 1 trillion of investment required in the coming years to revitalise Europe's economy. Any hydraulic fracturing should comply with the highest climate, environmental and public health standards. Lastly, Parliament asked the Commission to take part in the commitment from 6000 European cities to be leaders in the energy transition notably through the Covenant of Mayors.

**Own Initiative Report, following Commission communication COM(2015)0080, on setting up an Energy Union Strategy - [2015/2113 \(INI\)](#)**

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 21/05/2015
  - Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 24/11/2015
  - Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 15/12/2015
- For: 403                      Against: 177                      Abstentions: 117



## Delivering a new deal for energy consumers

*“Put consumers in the centre of the Energy Union”*



**Rapporteur:**  
**Theresa GRIFFIN (S&D)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**S. KELLY (EPP)**

**A. FOX (ECR)**

**A. MLINAR (ALDE)**

**X. BENITO ZILUAGA**  
(GUE/NGL)

**E. MARAGAL (Greens/EFA)**

**D. TAMBURRANO (EFDD)**

**B. KAPPEL (ENF)**

Members stressed that the ongoing energy transition is resulting in a move away from an energy system based on traditional centralised generation to one that is more decentralised, energy-efficient, flexible and renewables-based. In this context, the Energy Union should be based on empowering citizens and providing them affordable, efficient, competitive, transparent, innovative and sustainable energy services, establishing a common understanding of the definition of ‘prosumers’ and defining and eradicating energy poverty.

While some progress has been made, Parliament noted that transparent and consumer-friendly retail energy market has not yet been fully realised in all Member States.

Therefore, it called for revision of the Third Energy Package, in the form of a new Energy Market Design, with special focus on consumers. They also recommended reducing to an absolute minimum the administrative barriers to new self-generation capacity, in particular through removing market and grid access restrictions. Parliament stressed that to incentivise demand response, energy prices must vary between peak and off-peak periods, and therefore supports the development of dynamic pricing on an opt-in basis. They called for EU funds for energy efficiency and support for self-generation to focus more on energy-poor, low-income consumers and address the issue of split incentives between tenants and owners.

**Own Initiative Report on specific measures that empower citizens to take ownership of the energy transition - [2015/2323 \(INI\)](#)**

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 26/11/2015
  - Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 21/04/2016
  - Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 26/05/2016
- For: 577                      Against: 65                      Abstentions: 9



## Implementation report on the Energy Efficiency Directive

*“Realizing the energy efficiency potential of the European economy and achieving the EU climate goals”*



**Rapporteur:**

**Markus PIEPER (EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**M. POCHE (S&D)**

**I. DUNCAN (ECR)**

**M. H. PETERSEN (ALDE)**

**X. BENITO ZILUAGA**  
(GUE/NGL)

**B. JÁVOR (Greens/EFA)**

**D. TAMBURRANO (EFDD)**

Parliament stressed that energy efficiency is crucial for achieving EU climate and energy targets, in line with the Paris Agreement. The Energy Efficiency Directive has triggered numerous positive developments in the Member States, but poor implementation is hindering its full potential, in particular as regards the creation of quality employment. Recognising that Member States are expected to achieve only 17.6% of primary energy savings by 2020, Parliament felt that the 20% target is at risk, for example because of low fuel prices. Parliament called for a binding overall target with individual national targets for 2030. Member States are urged to fully and rapidly implement the 2012 Energy Efficiency Directive and the 2010 Buildings Directive, given that buildings account for 40% of energy use in the EU and that 50% of this is used for heating and cooling purposes. Its main provisions should be extended not only up to 2030 but also beyond.

Members regretted the less-than-effective energy efficiency projects supported by the EU Structural Funds. They called for a better use of EFSI, notably in buildings. The target of these projects should be the consumers that are more sensitive to energy costs, such as industry at risk of carbon leakage, SMEs and households at risk of energy poverty.

Furthermore, the report calls for phasing out fossil fuel subsidies and channelling financial resources into energy efficiency projects. Parliament noted that energy reporting obligations are essential as part of a framework, but these should wherever possible be simplified. Parliament urged to fully deploy Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS). Members also underlined that high energy prices in the EU result in a difference in energy prices between EU Member States and their main competitors in large parts of the world.

**Own Initiative Report on Implementation report on the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)**  
- [2015/2232\(INI\)](#)

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 10/09/2015
  - Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 24/05/2016
  - Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 23/06/2016
- For: 253                      Against: 193                      Abstentions: 116



## Renewable energy progress report

*"An overview of renewable energy policy developments in EU countries"*



**Rapporteur:**

**Paloma LÓPEZ BERMEJO**  
(GUE/NGL)

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**B. BENDTSEN** (EPP)

**C. MOLNÁR** (S&D)

**A. VAN BOSSUYT** (ECR)

**G.J. GERBRANDY** (ALDE)

**B. JÁVOR** (Greens/EFA)

**D. TAMBURRANO** (EFDD)

**J.L. SCHAFFHAUSER** (ENF)

The report aims at noting the improvements achieved in the energy sector and at proposing some extra measures in diverse fields, as heating and cooling, transport, taxation and forest management.

Members recalled that ambitious policies for renewable energy and energy efficiency are drivers for reducing energy dependency and poverty and for fostering economic and technological development.

Members analysed the progress made on renewables, acknowledged the achievements and urged Member States and Commission to undertake measures when needed, as an ambitious climate and energy package 2030. Recognising that tax cuts are a powerful incentive for making the shift from fossil to renewable energy, Parliament urged to reform the Energy Taxation Directive and the state-aid rules. Parliament called for a common definition of 'prosumer' and stressed that the renewable electricity production should be integrated into the electricity distribution and transmission systems, given the changes towards a more flexible and decentralised ones.

Parliament called for a revision of the regulation in order to promote the deployment of energy storage. Members noted that dynamic, market-based prices should be designed to elicit appropriate demand responses from consumers and activate necessary production. Parliament called for the use of renewable energy in the heating and cooling sectors and for measures in transport, such as the promotion of the use of electric vehicles and biofuels. Lastly, the Parliament urged to lay down sustainability criteria for bioenergy and the importance of sustainable forest management.

**Own Initiative Report on the progresses of renewable energy in the Union towards EU's 2020 renewable energy goals - [2016/2041 \(INI\)](#)**

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 14/04/2016
- Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 24/05/2016
- Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 23/06/2016

For: 444

Against: 103

Abstentions: 23



## EU strategy on heating and cooling

*“A modern approach to the use of renewables and new technologies for sustainable and cost-efficient heating and cooling solutions”*



**Rapporteur:**

**Adam GIEREK (S&D)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**A. SAUDARGAS (EPP)**

**N. BAREKOV (ECR)**

**M.H. PETERSEN (ALDE)**

**C. ERNST (GUE/NGL)**

**B. JÁVOR (Greens/EFA)**

**D. TAMBURRANO (EFDD)**

**B. KAPPEL (ECR)**

This communication gives indication on how heating and cooling should be adapted in order to improve energy efficiency, promote renewable energy sources and combat climate change. In particular, Parliament endorsed the Commission's ambition of recognising and exploiting the synergies between the two areas by including them in the legislative initiative on electricity market design. Furthermore, Members pointed out the necessity to take along measures for specific sustainable strategies at national level, giving special attention to combined heat and power, cogeneration, decentralised generation and district heating and cooling, preferably based on renewables.

The report also stressed the fundamental role of renewable energy technologies, sustainable biomass, aero thermal, geothermal and solar energy, and of photovoltaic cells in combination with electric batteries. They called on Member States to provide incentives for the promotion of such technologies, safeguarding technology neutrality and cost efficiency. Members emphasize the necessity of modernising heating systems and renovate buildings, recommending active measures in order to increase energy efficiency in buildings, as well as to accelerate the gradual phasing-out of several types of outdated fossil fuels and organic waste furnaces.

As for biogas, Parliament suggested setting up a clear target for organic recycling in order to incentivize investments in the collection and treatment of bio-waste. Regarding research, progress should be made under the H2020 programme relating to sustainable and efficient heating and cooling systems and materials. Finally, Parliament urged the Commission and the Member States to come up with specific strategies to tackle the ever-growing problem of energy poverty.

**Own Initiative Report, following Commission communication COM(2016)0051, on establishing a EU strategy to modernise heating and cooling systems - [2016/2058\(INI\)](#)**

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 28/04/2016
  - Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 12/07/2016
  - Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 13/09/2016
- For: 550                      Against: 66                      Abstentions: 87



## Towards a new energy market design

*“A more decentralised, flexible and inclusive energy market  
to deliver EU’s energy and climate goals for 2030 ”*



**Rapporteur:**

**Werner LANGEN (EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**F. ZANONATO (S&D)**

**Z. KRASNODEBSKI (ECR)**

**P. TELIČKA (ALDE)**

**C. ERNST (GUE/NGL)**

**C. TURMES (Greens/EFA)**

**D. TAMBURRANO (EFDD)**

Parliament endorsed the view that the transformed electricity market should be coupled with the implementation of existing legislation. The final goal is creating a well-regulated and market-based system capable of meeting Europe energy transition challenges, namely decarbonisation, decentralisation and digitalisation and a closer coordination between national strategies. Furthermore, Parliament pointed out that an efficient market design would stimulate investments, ensure that SMEs have access to the energy market and unlock a sustainable and efficient electricity supply through a stable, integrated and smart energy system.

Among the points stressed by the report, Parliament called for a common practical understanding of the definition of prosumers at the EU level and for the inclusion a new chapter on prosumers in the revised Renewable Energy Directive. In this regards, Members called for more flexible and decentralized market with the inclusion of smart grids and storage systems, reinforcing consumers and a better demand-side management. Of pivotal importance is the role of price signals in reflecting actual scarcity and surplus of supply, in order to stimulate an adequate level of investments for new capacity and flexibility services. Another important point concerns regional cooperation, which is facilitated by Europe-wide organizations as ACER and ENTSO-E. The report called also for the transmission system operators (TSOs) to coordinate long-term planning for the efficient development of transmission infrastructure and electricity markets in Europe.

Moreover, Parliament demanded new approaches about the construction and management of cross-border interconnectors, to alleviate network bottlenecks and improve operational security. Finally, because renewables integration into electricity market is regarded as essential, Members advised to foster liquidity and cross-border trading in all market periods, as well as to implement stable and cost-effective support schemes to attract long-term investments.

**Own Initiative Report, following Commission communication COM(2015)0340, on establishing the new regulatory framework for energy markets - [2015/2322\(INI\)](#)**

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 26/11/2015
  - Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 14/06/2016
  - Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 13/09/2016
- For: 253                      Against: 193                      Abstentions: 46



## European EU strategy for liquefied natural gas and gas storage

*“Enhancing security and competitiveness of supply in the EU via LNG and gas storage ”*



**Rapporteur:**

**András GYÜRK (EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**F. ZANONATO (S&D)**

**E. TOŠENOVSKÝ (ECR)**

**C. PUNSET (ALDE)**

**N. SYLIKOTIS (GUE/NGL)**

**J. DALUNDE (Greens/EFA)**

**R. PAKSAS (EFDD)**

**N.BAY (ENF)**

The report aims to stress that LNG strategy must be consistent with the framework strategy for a resilient Energy Union, thus contributing to increased security of energy supply, decarbonisation, long-term sustainability of the economy and the delivery of affordable and competitive energy prices. In particular, the following points are highlighted: (1) Reduce Union dependency. (2) Completing missing infrastructure. (3) Connecting LNG and storage to markets. (4) Making the EU an attractive market for LNG. (5) Gas storage in the internal market. (6) Role of the EU as a player on international LNG markets. (7) Sustainability and the use of LNG as an alternative fuel in transport, heat and power.

Members recommend, inter alia:

- The creation of a common project of ‘LNG Blue Corridors for Islands’ for the maritime sector, including ports of the TEN-T Comprehensive Network.
- The adoption of measures to promote: (i) the development of vessels and motor vehicles running on LNG; (ii) transport of LNG by rail; (iii) the development of an efficient network of refuelling infrastructure in order to close the existing gaps in provision and create a complete supply network.
- The use of small-scale LNG technology in certain areas, such as long-range transportation or industrial high-performance applications, could not only contribute to climate policy objectives but also result in significant business advantage. LNG, and in particular CNG, is also a viable solution for public transport.

**Own Initiative Report, following Commission communication COM(2016)0049, on the development of a comprehensive LNG and storage strategy - [2016/2059 \(INI\)](#)**

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 28/04/2016
- Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 26/09/2016
- Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 25/10/2016  
For: 415                      Against: 223                      Abstentions: 55



## Accelerating clean energy innovation

*“Outlining the challenges and opportunities of accelerating clean energy innovation ”*



**Rapporteur:**

**Jerzy BUZEK (EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**P. KOUROUMBASHEV**  
(S&D)

**N. BAREKOV (ECR)**

**O. MEISSNER (ALDE)**

**X. BENITO ZILUAGA**  
(GUE/NGL)

**J. DALUNDE (Greens/EFA)**

**R. PAKSAS (EFDD)**

**B. KAPPEL (ENF)**

This own-initiative report was Parliament's reaction to the eponymous communication by the European Commission. The Communication focussed on innovation the renewable-energy sector, in storage solutions, in e-mobility, in advanced housing and in the whole of the energy sector.

In its report, Parliament on the coherence of EU actions, ong-term financing certainty, especially through the dedicated Union programmes, EU's global leadership and the importance of Citizen-driven energy innovation.

**Own Initiative Report, following Commission communication COM(2015)0340, on establishing the new regulatory framework for energy markets - [2017/2084 \(INI\)](#)**

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 15/06/2017
  - Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 11/01/2018
  - Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 06/02/2018
- For: 559                      Against: 63                      Abstentions: 43



## European Joint Undertaking for ITER and the Development of Fusion Energy



**Rapporteur:**

**Marian-Jean MARINESCU**  
(EPP)

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**F. ZANONATO** (S&D)

**R. MATTHEWS** (ECR)

**D. RIQUET** (ALDE)

**J. KOHLÍČEK** (GUE/NGL)

**M. RIVASI** (Greens/EFA)

**D. TAMBURRANO** (EFDD)

The ITRE Committee adopted this own-initiative report on the European Joint Undertaking for ITER and the Development of Fusion Energy on 21 November 2018.

The Committee welcomed the Commission's proposal for a Council Decision amending Decision 2007/198/Euratom establishing the European Joint Undertaking for ITER and the Development of Fusion Energy, which will provide the basis for the financing of the activities of the Joint Undertaking for the period 2021-2027 under the Euratom Treaty.

Due to the legal basis of the Commission proposal, there was no obligation for the Council to consult the European Parliament. Therefore, Parliament decided to express its position by means of an own-initiative report.

The Committee called on the Council to approve the Commission proposal while introducing a number of modifications. The Committee noted that fusion could play a key role in the future European and global energy landscape as a safe, environmentally responsible and competitive source of energy. It also recalled the delay in the construction of the experimental reactor, and stressed that the Euratom contribution to the Joint Undertaking for the period 2021-2027 should not be exceeded. The European Parliament adopted the ITRE report by 526 votes to 126, with 43 abstentions.

### European Parliament resolution of 15 January 2019 on the European Joint Undertaking for ITER and the Development of Fusion Energy - [2018/2222\(INI\)](#)

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 13/09/2018
  - Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 21/11/2018
  - Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 15/01/2019
- For: 526                      Against: 126                      Abstentions: 43



## Digital policy

The internet and digitalisation in general have fundamentally changed our economy and have a strong impact on society at large and on the daily lives of all citizens. The Digital Single Market was one of the ten priorities of the Juncker Commission and it aims to open up digital opportunities for people and business and enhance Europe's position as a world leader in the digital economy. ITRE has key competences within the European Union Digital Single Market Strategy, and has also worked closely together with other committees, as digital becomes a sectoral and a horizontal policy.

During this term, the ITRE Committee has contributed to important achievements such as net neutrality, the end of roaming, updating the communications framework, including the facilitation of deployment of new very high capacity networks such as 5G networks, and the creation of an European cybersecurity certification framework. ITRE has worked also on big data, artificial intelligence and the internet of things that are the most promising technology advances of the current phase of digitalisation.

ITRE Members have been focused on ensuring an inclusive and competitive connectivity and creating the conditions for making data an abundant and quality fuel of the digital economy. They also engaged in strengthening trust in online activities and in the EU's capacity to respond to cyberattacks.





## Electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market

*“Forward a regulatory environment for secure and seamless electronic interactions in the digital single market”*



**Rapporteur:**

**Marita ULVSKOG (S&D)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**P. DEL CASTILLO VERA**  
(PPE)

**J. ALDE CREUTZMANN**  
(ALDE)

**A. ANDERSDOTTER**  
(Greens/EFA)

**S. KARIM (ECR)**

On 4 June 2012, The Commission proposed a Regulation to enable the use of electronic identification means and trust services (i.e. electronic signatures, electronic seals, time stamping, registered electronic delivery and website authentication) to access online services or manage electronic transactions. The European Parliament at first reading on 3 April 2014 adopted it.

During the negotiations, the European Parliament succeeded in bringing forward the date when the rules would enter into force. Member States would be able to start taking part in the system for mutual recognition of national systems of e-identification on 1 July 2015. The European Parliament also managed to ensure that, not only national, but also local and regional authorities would recognise electronic identification systems from another EU Member State. Thus, the Regulation was the first EU law to oblige EU Member States to mutually recognise and accept electronic identifications issued in other EU Member States.

Furthermore, the European Parliament also ensured that the Final Act should contain specific provisions regarding interoperability of national electronic identification schemes. Indeed, the European Parliament stressed the need for the interoperability framework to aim at technological neutrality, and not to discriminate between specific national technical solutions. The European Parliament also managed to insert provisions specifying that electronic identification systems notified according to the Regulation should specify three assurance levels – ‘low’, ‘substantial’ and/or ‘high’ – for electronic identification means issued. The Regulation entered into force on 17 September 2014.

After the adoption of relevant implementing acts, Member States may voluntarily recognise notified e-identification of the other Member States. The rules for trust services apply from 1 July 2016. As of 29 September, the legislation on the electronic identification entered into force.

**Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market - [2012/0146\(COD\)](#)**

- Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 14/10/2013
- Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading: 03/04/2014  
For: 534      Against: 76      Abstentions: 17
- Final act signed: 23/07/2014
- Final act published in Official Journal: 28/08/2014



## European single market for electronic communications

### *"Access to electronic communications services without cross-border restrictions"*



**Rapporteur:**

**Pilar DEL CASTILLO VERA  
(EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**P. TOIA (S&D)**

**V. FORD (ECR)**

**J. ROHDE (ALDE)**

**M. MATIAS (GUE/NGL)**

**M. REIMON (Greens/EFA)**

**D. TAMBURRANO (EFDD)**

On 11 September 2013, the Commission proposed new measures concerning the European single market for electronic communications. The general objective of the proposal was to move towards a single market for electronic communications in which citizens and businesses can access electronic communications services wherever they are provided in the Union, without cross-border restrictions or unjustified additional cost. Moreover, companies providing electronic communications networks and services can operate and provide them wherever they are established or their customers are situated in the EU. The proposal also ensures harmonised, high-quality virtual access to fixed networks would facilitate market entry and the provision of cross-border services both to end-users and businesses, and would help drive competition and investment.

ITRE committee recommended that the position of the European Parliament adopted in first reading following the ordinary legislative procedure amending the Commission proposal. ITRE adopted a recommendation for second reading contained in the report on the Council position at first reading.

The proposed Regulation introduced harmonised rules to safeguard open internet access, to protect users' rights and to end roaming surcharges. The Parliament adopted its first reading position on 3 April 2014. The Council's first reading position is in conformity with the agreement reached in the inter-institutional negotiations (trilogues). In line with the recommendation for second reading by the ITRE, Parliament approved, without amendment, the Council position at first reading.

**Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down measures concerning the European single market for electronic communications and to achieve a Connected Continent, and amending Directives 2002/20/EC, 2002/21/EC and 2002/22/EC and Regulations (EC) No 1211/2009 and (EU) No 531/2012 - [2013/0309\(COD\)](#)**

- Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 18/03/2014
- Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 03/04/2014
- Committee decision to open interinstitutional negotiations after 1st reading in Parliament: 02/09/2014
- Approval in committee of the text agreed at early 2nd reading interinstitutional negotiations: 15/07/2015
- Vote in committee, 2nd reading: 13/10/2015
- Text adopted by Parliament, 2st reading: 27/10/2015
- Final act signed: 25/11/2015
- Final act published in Official Journal: 26/11/2015



## Programme on interoperability solutions and common frameworks for European public administrations, businesses and citizens (ISA2 programme)

*“Interoperability for a modern public sector”*



**Rapporteur:**  
**Carlos ZORRINHO (S&D)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**M. BONI (EPP)**

**E. TOŠENOVSKÝ (ECR)**

**M. THEURER (ALDE)**

**M. MATIAS (GUE/NGL)**

**E. MARAGALL**  
(Greens/EFA)

**D. BORRELLI (EFDD)**

In 2014, the Commission proposed a new programme on interoperability solutions for European public administration, businesses and citizens (ISA2), to continue support for modernisation of public administrations in the EU and governments' digital services. The programme seeks to promote interoperability between modern public administrations; to facilitate effective cross-border or cross-sector interaction between administrations and with businesses and citizens (who may face barriers if services are incompatible in different Member States); and to develop and operate interoperability solutions supporting EU activities.

Only one informal trilogue was necessary to reach an agreement between the co-legislators.

The adopted programme supports and promotes, inter alia:

- Developing common semantics to link public administrations together and connect them to other sectors, thereby providing a way to make the European economy more competitive overall;
- Update and promotion of new common specifications and open standards, particularly with regard to the security of data transmission, processing and storage;
- The maintenance and wider publication of a virtual one-stop shop acting as a platform for access and best practice resulting from the ISA 2 Programme;;
- The establishment of a common repository of reusable solutions and standards that is accessible to public administrations or upcoming projects;
- The development of mechanisms to safeguard privacy and security from the perspective of public administrations, citizens, and businesses.

### Programme on interoperability solutions and common frameworks for European public administrations, businesses and citizens (ISA2 programme) - [2014/0185\(COD\)](#)

- Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 16/06/2015
- Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading: 23/11/2015  
For: 538      Against: 51      Abstentions: 23
- Final act signed: 25/11/2015
- Final act published in Official Journal: 04/12/2015



## Use of the 470-790 MHz frequency band in the Union

*“High-quality airwaves for wireless broadband services across the Union”*



**Rapporteur:**

**Patrizia TOIA (S&D)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**G. HÖKMARK (EPP)**

**A. BASHIR (ECR)**

**J. ROHDE (ALDE)**

**P. LÓPEZ BERMEJO**  
(GUE/NGL)

**M. REIMON (Greens/EFA)**

**D. BORRELLI (EFDD)**

**B. KAPPEL (ENF)**

On 2 February 2016, the Commission proposed a decision to ensure a coordinated transition in spectrum use of the 470-790 MHz frequency band in the Union according to common objectives.

In its strategy for the digital single market (DSM), the Commission highlights the importance of the 694-790 MHz ('700 MHz') frequency band for ensuring the provision of broadband services in rural areas and stresses the need for a coordinated release of that frequency band, while accommodating the specific needs of audio-visual media services distribution. In accordance with the UHF band strategy, this proposal lays down two binding common deadlines for Member States for repurposing the 700 MHz frequency band for wireless broadband: cross-border coordination agreements must be completed by the end of 2017; the 700 MHz frequency band must be made available for effective use for wireless broadband electronic communications services by mid-2020.

Parliament's position adopted at first reading following the ordinary legislative procedure amended the Commission proposal introducing a more flexible approach, among others. Member States should be able to delay, on the basis of duly justified reasons, allowing the use of the 700 MHz frequency band for terrestrial systems capable of providing wireless broadband electronic communications services beyond a common Union deadline of 2020 for up to two years.

The European Parliament voted on 15 March 2017 and the legal act was signed by both institutions in May and published in the EU Official Journal on 30 May. It entered into force 20 days after its publication.

**Proposal for a Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council on the use of the 470-790 MHz frequency band in the Union - [2016/0027\(COD\)](#)**

- Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 10/11/2016
- Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading: 15/03/2017  
For: 614                      Against: 44                      Abstentions: 28
- Final act signed: 17/05/2017
- Final act published in Official Journal: 25/05/2017



## Wholesale roaming markets

*“Regulate the functioning of national wholesale roaming markets in order to abolish retail roaming surcharges”*



**Rapporteur:**  
**Miapetra KUMPULA- NATRI**  
(S&D)

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**P. RÜBIG** (EPP)

**E. TOŠENOVSKÝ** (ECR)

**J. ROHDE** (ALDE)

**J. FERREIRA** (GUE/NGL)

**M. REIMON** (Greens/EFA)

**D. BORRELLI** (EFDD)

**L. FONTANA** (ENF)

In 2015 the Council and European Parliament agreed on the Regulation (EU) 2015/2120 that on 15 June 2017 roaming charges for mobile phone use would be abolished in the EU. After that date, the ‘roam-like-at-home’ (RLAH) system would become a reality for all European citizens travelling within the EU. The regulation did not address the wholesale roaming market, because of the need to investigate market conditions in more depth. A review for the European Commission concluded that national wholesale roaming markets needed regulatory intervention. In June 2016, the Commission therefore proposed a regulation establishing the maximum level of wholesale roaming charges that telecoms operators can charge each other for calls, text messages and data from 15 June 2017.

On 29 November 2016, ITRE committee voted for a significant reduction in the data wholesale caps proposed by the Commission. Members suggested that the national regulatory authority concerned inform the Commission of any application for authorisation and of the objectively justified reasons therefor. Moreover, Members proposed to change the units used for data from megabytes to gigabytes and a review of price caps every two years after 15 June 2017. At the third trilogue meeting on 31 January 2017, an agreement was reached to lower significantly the wholesale data caps originally proposed. As part of the agreement, the Commission will conduct a review of the wholesale market by the end of 2019, and provide the Parliament and Council with an interim assessment by 15 December 2018, considering any initial effects of the abolition of retail roaming surcharges.

### **Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) No 531/2012 as regards rules for wholesale roaming markets - [2016/0185\(COD\)](#)**

- Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 29/11/2016
- Approval in committee of the text agreed at Interinstitutional negotiations, 1st reading: 28/02/2017
- Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading: 06/04/2017  
For: 549      Against: 27      Abstentions: 50
- Final act signed: 17/05/2017
- Final act published in Official Journal: 09/06/2017



## Promotion of Internet connectivity in local communities

*"Promote the use of high speed Internet connections across Europe"*



**Rapporteur:**  
**Carlos ZORRINHO**  
**(S&D)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**A. SANDER** (EPP)  
**A. VAN BOSSUYT** (ECR)  
**P. TELIČKA** (ALDE)  
**N. SYLIKOTIS** (GUE/NGL)  
**M. REIMON** (Greens/EFA)  
**D. BORRELLI** (EFDD)  
**B. KAPPEL** (ENF)

On 14 September 2016, the Commission published a proposal for the promotion of very fast wireless internet access in local communities. The legislative proposal concentrates on the provision of fast wireless internet connections for citizens located in spaces where public services are provided, such as public administrations, libraries and hospitals. In addition, other places where community life takes place will also be targeted, especially outdoor spaces accessible to the general public. In addition to contributing to the development of the public infrastructure, an important effect would be to raise the awareness of the benefits of high capacity internet services. The promotion of wireless internet connectivity would be achieved through simplified planning procedures and lightened regulatory obligations, as well as financial incentives provided through the EU budget, by means of a voucher scheme.

On 28 June 2016 the European Council adopted an agenda advocating to deploy very high-capacity fixed and wireless broadband connectivity across Europe, in order to boost the future competitiveness of Europe. On 2 December 2016, the Council only adopted a partial general approach on WIFI4EU, because not all financial aspects were covered in the Commission's proposal.

In its negotiating position, the ITRE Committee broadly supported the Commission proposal adopting few amendments concerning the geographical balance and the use of advertisement or other commercial uses. The report advocated freedom as regarding the conditions of use, i.e. free of charge and free of restrictions. It also favoured implementation through a system of vouchers and pointed out a better alignment with the procurement directive, whilst keeping proceedings simple and fast. On 25 April 2017, the committee also gave the rapporteur the mandate to open trilogue negotiations, which started immediately after. A provisional agreement was reached at the trilogue of 29 May 2017, and took on board the majority of EP's requests. Parliament adopted the text on 12 September 2017, and the final adoption in Council took place on 9 October 2017. On 25 October, the final act was signed, and it was published in the Official Journal on 1 November 2017.

**Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) No 1316/2013 and (EU) No 283/2014 as regards the promotion of Internet connectivity in local communities - [2016/0287\(COD\)](#)**

- Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 25/04/2017
- Approval in committee of the text agreed at interinstitutional negotiations, 1st reading: 21/06/2017
- Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading: 12/09/2017  
For: 582      Against: 98      Abstentions: 9
- Final act signed: 25/10/2017
- Final act published in Official Journal: 01/11/2017



## Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC) and Agency for Support for BEREC (BEREC Office)

*“Improving connectivity and electronic communication network and services  
for citizens”*



**Rapporteur:**  
**Evžen TOŠENOVSKÝ (ECR)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**K. KARIŇŠ (EPP)**

**C. KREHL (S&D)**

**K. KALLAS (ALDE)**

**J. FERREIRA (GUE/NGL)**

**M. REIMON (Greens/EFA)**

**R. PAKSAS (EFDD)**

**B. KAPPEL (ENF)**

On 14 September 2016, the Commission proposed an updated regulation on the Body of European Regulators of Electronic Communications (BEREC).

The proposal aims at transforming BEREC into a fully-fledged agency in line with the new European Communications Code. The Code identifies areas where BEREC should contribute to achieve the connectivity and regulatory consistency objectives. The proposal entrusts BEREC with new tasks, including some legally binding powers to make sure that the regulatory framework is applied consistently, such as providing guidelines for NRAs on geographical surveys, but also developing common approaches to deliver peer-reviewed opinions on draft national measures on radio spectrum assignments or on cross-border disputes.

ITRE adopted the report on 2 October 2017, while the decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations with the Council was confirmed by plenary on 25 October 2017. The trilogues started on 6 December 2017. The final trilogue was held on 5 June 2018, Parliament and Council agreed to enter the finalisation stage. The Council on COREPER level approved the BEREC file together with the one on the European Electronic Communications Code on 29 June 2018.

On 10 July 2018, ITRE voted on the provisional agreement. Parliament adopted the agreement on 14 November 2018 and the Council on 4 December. The final act was signed on 10 December 2018. The publication in the Official Journal took place on 17 December 2018. The regulation entered into force the third day after its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union, i.e. 20 December 2018.

### **Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications - [2016/0286 \(COD\)](#)**

- Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 02/10/2017
- Approval in committee of the text agreed at interinstitutional negotiations, 1st reading: 10/07/2018
- Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading: 14/11/2018  
For: 590                      Against: 63                      Abstentions: 23
- Final act signed: 11/12/2018
- Final act published in Official Journal: 17/12/2018



## European Electronic Communications Code. Recast

*"Common rules to regulate the telecom industry"*



**Rapporteur:**

**Pilar DEL CASTILLO VERA**  
(EPP)

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**M. KUMPULA-NATRI** (S&D)

**E. TOŠENOVSKÝ** (ECR)

**K. KALLAS** (ALDE)

**M. REIMON** (Greens/EFA)

**D. TAMBURRANO** (EFDD)

**B. KAPPEL** (ENF)

On 14 September 2016, the European Commission proposed the Electronic Communications Code. The Code establishes common EU rules and objectives on regulating the telecom industry and defines how national authorities can regulate providers of networks and services. One of the main aims is to increase competition and predictability for investments with a lighter regulatory regime particularly of co-investment of rival operators in very high-capacity networks and facilitate participation of smaller players and first movers in investment projects. Furthermore, the Commission proposed to improve coordination and use of radio-frequencies across the EU. Finally, in order to deliver stronger consumer protection, the Code focuses on the gaps where sector-specific needs are not addressed by general consumer protection.

Several trilogue meetings, interinstitutional negotiations concluded with a provisional agreement on the texts on 6 June 2018. The ITRE committee endorsed the provisional agreements on 10 July 2018. Regarding co-investments, it proposed that investment plans met stricter criteria before the regulation is significantly reduced. Furthermore, telecoms will be obliged to justify charging additional fees to users calling from mobiles or landlines to another Member State (MEPs aim to bring intra-EU prices to domestic levels).

ITRE report also supported 25-year spectrum license durations, with a transparent review process at least every 10 years as well as mandatory peer exchange of views between the national spectrum agencies to increase harmonisation and transparency of the licensing framework. The Committee introduced provisions ensuring that cross-border service providers will be regulated by home market regime and increasing certainty that consumer protection rules apply to consumer contracts only. Parliament adopted the agreement in plenary on 14 November 2018. The Council adopted the directive on 4 December and the final act was signed in the Parliament on 11 December. The publication in the Official Journal took place on 17 December 2018. The Code entered into force on 20 December 2018 and Member States have until 21 December 2020 to transpose the directive into national law.

**Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the European Electronic Communications Code (Recast) - [2016/0288\(COD\)](#)**

- Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 02/10/2017
- Approval in committee of the text agreed at interinstitutional negotiations, 1st reading: 10/07/2018
- Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading: 14/11/2018  
For: 584      Against: 42      Abstentions: 50
- Final act signed: 11/12/2018
- Final act published in Official Journal: 17/12/2018



## Implementation and functioning of the .eu top level domain name

*“Increasing users’ choice of domain names and promoting the development of electronic commerce”*



**Rapporteur:**  
**Fredrick FEDERLEY (ALDE)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**G. HÖKMARK (EPP)**

**C. MOLNÁR (S&D)**

**A. BASHIR (ECR)**

**P. LÓPEZ BERMEJO**  
(GUE/NGL)

**B. JÁVOR (Greens/EFA)**

**A. CIOCCA (ENF)**

On 27 April 2018, the Commission published its proposal for a regulation on the implementation and functioning of the .eu Top Level Domain name. The proposal aims to: i) remove outdated legal and administrative requirements, ii) continue incorporating and promoting EU priorities in the online world, ensuring a governance structure which reflects both technical and governance best practices, iii) relax the current eligibility criteria for registration of .eu domains to allow Union citizens to register a .eu domain name, independently of their place of residence, iv) lift the strict prohibitions on vertical separation while providing clear provisions safeguarding the application of the rules of fair competition.

On 30 May 2018, ITRE committee as lead committee amended the objectives of the proposal by adding points such as good management, enhancing the Union identity, promoting EU values as well as online priorities. Furthermore, the Registry shall, where necessary, cooperate with law enforcement agencies and national computer emergency response teams (CERTs). Where a domain name is considered by a court of a Member State, and under Union or national law, to be defamatory, racist or contrary to public policy or public security, it shall be blocked by the Registry upon notification of a court decision. The .eu TLD regulation has also to comply with EU data protection legislation. The ITRE committee voted on its report on 21 November 2018 and the mandate for entering interinstitutional negotiations with the Council was announced in the plenary on 28 November.

The trilogue was held on 5 December 2018. Council and Parliament came to an agreement on all political issues and successfully closed the negotiations. The rules will apply from 13 October 2022, except for the broadened registration possibility for EU citizens, which will become applicable six months after the entry into force of the regulation.

**Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the implementation and functioning of the .eu Top Level Domain name and repealing Regulation (EC) No 733/2002 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 874/2004 - [2018/0110\(COD\)](#)**

- Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 21/11/2018
- Approval in committee of the text agreed at interinstitutional negotiations, 1st reading: 14/01/2019
- Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading: 31/01/2019  
For: 568      Against: 53      Abstentions: 25
- Final act signed: 19/03/2019
- Final act published in Official Journal: 29/03/2019



## Cybersecurity Act

*“A new certification framework for connected devices, together with a stronger role for the EU Cybersecurity Agency”*



**Rapporteur:**

**Angelika NIEBLER (EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**P. KOUROUMBASHEV**  
(S&D)

**E. TOŠENOVSKÝ** (ECR)

**P. TELIČKA** (ALDE)

**M. MATIAS** (GUE/NGL)

**J. DALUNDE** (Greens/EFA)

**D. TAMBURRANO** (EFDD)

**C. LECHEVALIER** (ENF)

On 13 September 2017, the Commission adopted a cybersecurity package, including this legislative proposal. The Commission proposed to reform ENISA into a stronger EU Cybersecurity Agency with a permanent mandate (the former mandate of ENISA, based in Greece, would have expired in June 2020) and bigger amount of resources. The Commission also proposed the creation of a European cybersecurity certification framework which is expected to deliver numerous individual European cybersecurity certification schemes, i.e. clear descriptions of security requirements to be met by covered products, systems or services.

The ITRE Committee adopted its report on 10 July 2018, with 56 votes in favour, 5 against and with 1 abstention. On 8 June 2018, the Council agreed on its position, which supported the creation of a permanent mandate to ENISA but strongly called for a reinforced role of Member States in ENISA and in the certification process.

On the 10 December 2018 an agreement was reached during the 5th informal trilogue. The final text includes many of the Parliament amendments such as a more autonomy for ENISA, the introduction of a Union rolling work programme or the creation of a stakeholders' certification group for example.

**Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, repealing Regulation (EU) 526/2013, on ENISA, the “EU Cybersecurity Agency”, and on Information and Communication Technology cybersecurity certification (“Cybersecurity Act”) - [2017/0225\(COD\)](#)**

- Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 10/07/2018
- Approval in committee of the text agreed at interinstitutional negotiations, 1st reading: 14/01/2019
- Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading: 12/03/2019  
For: 586      Against: 44      Abstentions: 36



## Re-use of public sector information. Recast

*"Public data should be made available by default "*



**Rapporteur:**  
**Neoklis SYLIKIOTIS**  
**(GUE/NGL)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**M. BONI** (EPP)

**R. POPA** (S&D)

**N. BAREKOV** (ECR)

**M. PETERSEN** (ALDE)

**J. REDA** (Greens/EFA)

**D. TAMBURRANO** (EFDD)

The April 2018 proposal aimed to facilitate the creation of Union-wide information products and services based on public sector documents, in particular with respect to dynamic (real time) data. It expanded the scope of the instrument to cover documents held by certain public undertakings as well as to cover certain research data.

The political agreement reached at the second trilogue was approved in ITRE on 19 February of 2019, then by the Parliament in plenary on 4 April 2019.

Compared to the proposal, the finally agreed text, among other things, contains a list of categories of high value datasets, such as geospatial and mobility data, which are to be made available for free, machine-readable, provided via APIs and, where relevant, as a bulk download. The Commission is empowered to identify specific high value datasets within those categories.

The transposition period is two years from the entry into force.

### **Proposal for a Directive of the European parliament and of the council on the re-use of public sector information (recast) - [2018/0111\(COD\)](#)**

- Approval in committee of the text agreed at Interinstitutional negotiations, 1st reading: 19/02/2018
- Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading: 04/04/2019  
For: 560                      Against: 34                      Abstentions: 25
- Awaiting Council 1st reading



## Digital Europe programme 2021–2027

*“A new programme dedicated to increasing and maximizing the benefits of the digital transformation for all European citizens, public administrations and businesses”*



**Rapporteur:**

**Angelika MLINAR (ALDE)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**P. DEL CASTILLO VERA**  
(EPP)

**C. ZORRINHO (S&D)**

**A. FOX (ECR)**

**P. LÓPEZ BERMEJO**  
(GUE/NGL)

**R. BÜTIKOFER (Greens/EFA)**

**D. TAMBURRANO (EFDD)**

**B. KAPPEL (ENF)**

On 6 June 2018, the Commission published a proposal to create the first ever Digital Europe programme and invest €9.2 billion to align the next long-term EU budget 2021-2027 with increasing digital challenges. Within the new programme, the Commission proposed to focus on high-performance computing, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity and advanced digital skills and ensuring their wide use and accessibility across the economy and society by businesses and the public sector to maximise the benefits of the digital transformation.

The ITRE Committee adopted its report on 21 November 2018, with 57 votes in favour, 2 against and with 3 abstentions. On 4 December 2018, the Council agreed on its position (partial general approach), focusing on presenting more detailed provisions on the implementation and governance of the programme.

On 13 February 2019, partial agreement was reached during the 1st trilogue.

The agreed text includes many of the Parliament amendments with the aim to strengthen EU independence, notably in the area of the Specific Objectives 1, 2 and 3 (High Performance Computing, Artificial Intelligence and Cybersecurity and Trust). It also introduces more detailed provisions on the designation/selection process for European Digital Innovation Hubs and also stresses the necessity of respecting sensitive Artificial Intelligence ethical requirements in the project selection process within the programme.

**Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the Digital Europe programme for the period 2021-2027 - [2018/0227\(COD\)](#)**

*This proposal falls under the new Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027. During the negotiations, partial agreement has been reached and negotiations should resume on this basis.*

- Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 21/11/2018
- Approval in committee of the text agreed at interinstitutional negotiations, 1st reading: 25/03/2019
- **Ongoing process**



## European Cybersecurity Industrial, Technology and Research Competence Centre and Network of National Coordination Centres

*“A single implementation body for various funding programmes supporting cybersecurity and sharing of cybersecurity expertise throughout the EU”*



**Rapporteur:**

**Julia REDA (Greens/EFA)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**P. RÜBIG (EPP)**

**J. GEIER (S&D)**

**E. TOŠENOVSKÝ (ECR)**

**A. MLINAR (ALDE)**

**J. KOHLICEK (GUE/NGL)**

**B. KAPPEL (ENF)**

On 12 September 2018, the European Commission proposed to establish the European Cybersecurity Industrial, Technology and Research Competence Centre and the Network of National Coordination Centres. The Centre shall be operational by the beginning of the next Multi Financial Framework and will implement the cybersecurity aspects of the Digital Europe and Horizon Europe programmes and enhance coherence and synergies between them. The Centre shall work closely with the Network of National Coordination Centres and a Cybersecurity Competence Community, also established by the proposed regulation.


On 13 March 2019, Plenary voted on amendments proposed by ITRE and approved the mandate to enter into interinstitutional negotiations. On the same day, Coreper had given a negotiating mandate to the Romanian Presidency and a first informal Trilogue took place that same evening.

A second informal Trilogue was held on 20 March 2019. Given the short remaining time before the end of the legislature and a considerable number of outstanding issues, it was decided to conclude the first reading on the premises of the mandate adopted by the plenary on 13 March and to aim for an early second reading agreement by the new Parliament.

**Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the European Cybersecurity Industrial, Technology and Research Competence Centre and the Network of National Coordination Centres - [2018/0328\(COD\)](#)**

- Amendments adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 11/03/2019
- Conclusion of first reading: 17/04/2019



<b>Towards a digital single market act</b> <i>“Boosting e-commerce and digital innovation by preventing online customer discrimination and removing barriers to SMEs and start-ups”</i>		
 <p><b>Rapporteur:</b> <b>Evelyne GEBHARDT (S&amp;D)</b></p>	<p>Shadow Rapporteurs:</p> <p><b>P. JUVIN (EPP)</b>  <b>H. VIRKKUNEN (EPP)</b>  <b>M. KUMPULA-NATRI (S&amp;D)</b>  <b>V. FORD (ECR)</b>  <b>H.O. HENKEL (ECR)</b>  <b>D. CHARAZANOVÁ (ALDE)</b>  <b>D. DE JONG (GUE/NGL)</b>  <b>C. ERNST (GUE/NGL)</b>  <b>J. REDA (Greens/EFA)</b>  <b>I. TARAND (Greens/EFA)</b>  <b>D. BORRELLI (EFDD)</b>  <b>M. ZULLO (ENF)</b>  <b>B. KAPPEL (ENF)</b></p>	 <p><b>Rapporteur:</b> <b>Kaja KALLAS (ALDE)</b></p>
<p>Parliament considered that achieving a Digital Single Market, based on a common set of rules, could foster EU competitiveness, have positive effects on growth and jobs, relaunch the Single Market and make society more inclusive, offering new opportunities to citizens and businesses, especially by exchanging and sharing innovation. To digitise the industry and maintain global competitiveness, Members give the Commissions two recommendations in order to use the great potential of the information and communications technology (ICT) sector. First is to dismantle barriers affecting e-commerce (market of 500 billion € per year in the EU); then to promote a more dynamic economy that allows innovation to flourish and removes barriers for innovative businesses, such as SMEs, start-ups and scale-ups.</p> <p>On the first point, Parliament stressed the importance of ending unjustified geo-blocking practices and unfair price discrimination based on geographical location or nationality and of enhancing portability and interoperability to stimulate the free circulation of legally acquired content or services as well as the competition in the sector. Parliament also welcomed the Commission's commitment to modernise the current copyright framework to adapt it to the digital age. Among the measures, the reduction of VAT-related obstacles when selling across borders, the stimulation of high-risk investment in ultra-fast network communication, the regulation of the use of online platforms, the reinforcement of security in digital networks and the exploitation of new ICT technologies by promoting digital skills.</p>		
<p><b>Own Initiative Report on recommendations to make innovation and consumers-friendly policy in the digital single market - <a href="#">2015/2147(INI)</a></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 10/09/2015</li> <li>Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 14/12/2015</li> <li>Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 19/01/2016</li> </ul> <p>For: 552                      Against: 88                      Abstentions: 39</p>		



## European Cloud Initiative

*“Building a competitive data and knowledge economy in Europe”*



**Rapporteur:**  
**Jerzy BUZEK (EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**M. BONI (EPP)**

**D. NICA (S&D)**

**A. FOX (ECR)**

**C. VAN NIEUWENHUIZEN**  
(GUE/NGL)

**M. REIMON (Greens/EFA)**

In the context of the package of measures on digitising European industry, the European Commission published a communication on the European Cloud Initiative. The goal is to lower the legal, technical and funding barriers to the free flow and exploitation of EU research data across EU countries by allowing users to benefit from secure, reliable and high-quality cloud services.

The communication envisions a series of action to take place in the future, up to 2022. First, the European open science cloud infrastructure and capabilities must be enhanced. Then, it suggests opening all scientific data to the whole scientific community. Final step will be the launch of an initiative to accelerate the development of quantum technology and supercomputers, followed by the deployment of a large scale European high performance computing, data storage and network infrastructure.

In ITRE Committee report Members stressed the benefits of the development of cloud computing in Europe, noting that full potential can be realised only when data can flow freely across the Union with clear rules, and when international data flows play an increasingly important role in the European and global economy. In addition, Parliament welcomed the Commission’s plan to extend the user base of the European Open Science Cloud (EOSC) to the industry and to governments as fast as possible. The EOSC should be accompanied by a comprehensive cyber-security strategy. Members also urged the Commission to make all research data funded by European programmes such as Horizon 2020, the EFSI and the ESI. Specific financing mechanism must be identified by the Commission for the establishment of the European Cloud Initiative, among which the inclusion in the Horizon 9th Framework Programme.

Finally, the Commission is urged to create a clear legal framework, sufficient skills and resources for the free flow of data within the single market, involving industry stakeholders among which SMEs, while ensuring legislative transparency and harmonization between EU States.

### Own Initiative Report on European Cloud Initiative - [2016/2145\(INI\)](#)

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 15/09/2016
  - Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 12/01/2017
  - Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 16/02/2017
- For: 444                      Against: 93                      Abstentions: 50



## Internet connectivity for growth, competitiveness and cohesion: European gigabit society and 5G

*“5G requires clear, common EU rules that are future-oriented, pro-investment, pro-innovation to drive investment”*



**Rapporteur:**  
**Michał BONI (EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**M. WERNER (S&D)**

**A. FOX (ECR)**

**C. VAN NIEUWENHUIZEN**  
(ALDE)

**P. LÓPEZ BERMEJO**  
(GUE/NGL)

**M. REIMON Michel**  
(Greens/EFA)

**D. BORRELLI (EFDD)**

**B. KAPPEL (ENF)**

The resolution is part of the telecom package and address how to ensure an efficient rollout of 5G solutions and how best make the European society to benefit from high levels of connectivity. It welcomes the goal of making the EU a world leader in the deployment of standardised 5G networks from 2020 to 2025.

For the development of 5G infrastructures, the Parliament identify certain condition such as coordination among the Member States, to prevent delays in the rollout of 5G that were experienced with 4G; a regulatory environment tailored to predictability and certainty which would support private investments; an inclusive approach towards remote areas; fair competition and a level playing field for market participants. The Parliament asked to respect the ultimate purpose of offering end users affordable, trustworthy and high-quality services.

The resolution asks among other things to the Commission to ensure long-term financing for the 5G Action Plan and to consider setting a concrete and appealing target as a framework for private sector experimentation with 5G technologies and products.

The Parliament call for coordination on spectrum allocation between Member States and long-term licence durations. The European legislation should be far-sighted, future-proof, pro-competitive and technology-neutral and supported by a broad range of investment models such as public-private or co-investments.

**Own Initiative Report on Internet connectivity for growth, competitiveness and cohesion: European gigabit society and 5G 7 - [2016/2305\(INI\)](#)**

- Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 25/04/2017
  - Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 01/06/2017
- For: 516      Against: 65      Abstentions: 42



## Online platforms and the digital single market

*"Fostering a trusting, lawful and innovation-driven ecosystem around online platforms in the EU"*



**Rapporteur:**  
**Philippe JUVIN (EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:  
**J. BLANCO LÓPEZ (S&D)**  
**S. GUTIÉRREZ PRIETO (S&D)**  
**D. DALTON (ECR)**  
**A. VAN BOSSUYT (ECR)**  
**K. KALLAS (ALDE)**  
**A. MLINAR (ALDE)**  
**D. DE JONG (GUE/NGL)**  
**M. MATIAS (GUE/NGL)**  
**J. REDA (Greens/EFA)**  
**M. REIMON (Greens/EFA)**  
**D. BORRELLI (EFDD)**  
**M. ZULLO (EFDD)**



**Rapporteur:**  
**Henna VIRKKUNEN (EPP)**

Members considered that e-platforms are beneficial to the digital economy and to today's society because they offer consumers a wider range of choices and create new markets. However, they posed new policy and regulatory challenges.

Although many EU policies also apply to online platforms, in some cases the legislation is not correctly applied or interpreted differently across the Member States. In this regard, Members called for an effective and attractive regulatory environment to help develop digital and online activities in Europe. In light of the emerging B2B online platforms which are key to the development of the industrial internet, such as cloud-based services or data-sharing platforms enabling communication between internet of things (IoT) products. The Commission should address barriers in the single market that hinder the growth of these platforms.

The resolution stressed the importance of fair and effective competition between online platforms in order to promote consumer choice and to avoid the creation of monopolies or dominant positions that distort markets and underlined that the internet of the future cannot succeed without users' trust in online platforms. Members called for an assessment of current legislation and self-regulatory mechanisms to determine whether they provide adequate protection for users, consumers and businesses in the context of a growing number of complaints and investigations initiated by the Commission concerning several platforms.

**Own Initiative Report on improving the regulatory environment for the development of online and digital businesses in Europe - [2016/2276\(INI\)](#)**

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 24/11/2016
  - Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 18/05/2017
  - Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 15/06/2017
- For: 393                      Against: 146                      Abstentions: 74



## Comprehensive European industrial policy on artificial intelligence and robotics

*“Human-centred approach in adopting new disruptive technologies”*



**Rapporteur:**  
**Ashley FOX (ECR)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**A. SAUDARGAS (EPP)**

**E. KAILI (S&D)**

**C. NAGTEGAAL (ALDE)**

**N. SYLIKIOTIS (GUE/NGL)**

**R. BÜTIKOFER**

(Greens/EFA)

**D. TAMBURRANO (EFDD)**

**B. KAPPEL (ENF)**

Members pointed out that AI and robotics drive innovation, leading to new business models and playing a key role in transforming societies and digitising economies in many sectors, such as industry, health care, construction and transport. Parliament stated at the same time, that AI and robotics should be developed and deployed in a human-centred approach with the aim of supporting humans at work and at home.

Leading the debate at EU level, the European Parliament called on the European Commission to assess the impact of Artificial Intelligence and made wide-ranging recommendations on civil law rules on robotics in January 2017. Furthermore, the Parliament adopted an own-initiative-report on a Comprehensive European industrial policy on artificial intelligence and robotics in February 2019. Expressing concern about the possible misuse of artificial intelligence at the expense of fundamental rights, the report advocated that AI research also focus on the detection of accidentally or maliciously corrupted AI and robotics.

The report welcomed the Commission’s proposal for the Digital Europe Program and the budget of EUR 2.5 billion pledged to Artificial Intelligence, as well as the increase in funding under the Horizon 2020 programme. In addition, Members recommended the use and promotion of public-private partnerships to explore solutions to key challenges while emphasising the need to standardize the design and use of AI systems. Members asked the Commission to regularly re-evaluate existing legislation in order to ensure that it is fit for purpose with respect to AI while also respecting EU fundamental values.

### Own Initiative report on a Comprehensive European industrial policy on artificial intelligence and robotics - [2018/2088 \(INI\)](#)

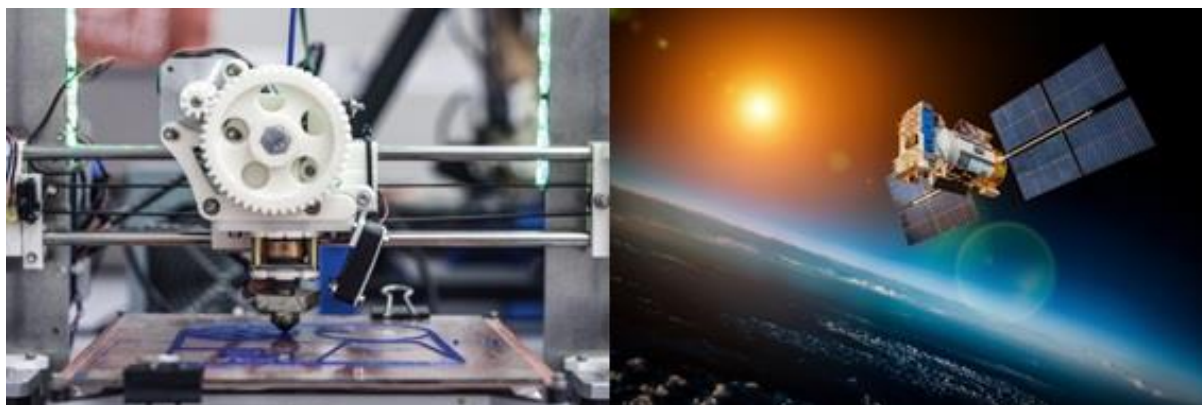
- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 14/06/2018
  - Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 14/01/2019
  - Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 12/02/2019
- For: 572                      Against: 54                      Abstentions: 45



## Industry and space policy

Industry is the engine of innovation, productivity growth and exports. It offers quality jobs to Europeans. However, the industry is constantly transforming, modernising – especially with digitalisation – and subject to strong global competition. The ITRE Committee is responsible for the Unions' industrial policy, with a special focus on SMEs, as they account for 99% of all businesses in the Union. In addition to specific legislations and reports related to industrial policy, ITRE Members' knowledge applies horizontally to all ITRE activities, which leads to a comprehensive industrial strategy. The digitalisation of the industry has been especially present during this term, with a focus on the impact of artificial intelligence and the data economy on how businesses are done.

Space-based technologies provide support to many aspects of society – from telecommunications and television to weather forecasting, agriculture and global financial systems. However, for most countries it would not be possible to carry space projects alone. The ITRE Committee has adopted the legislation that allows to pool the technological and financial resources to manage space policy.





## Dissemination of Earth observation satellite data for commercial purposes

*“Transparent, fair and consistent legal framework to enhance commercial access to Earth observation data”*



**Rapporteur:**

**Constanze KREHL**  
(S&D)

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**A. PATRICIELLO** (EPP)

**E. TOŠENOVSKÝ** (ECR)

**C. VAN NIEUWENHUIZEN**  
(ALDE)

**M. REIMON** (Greens/EFA)

**D. BORRELLI** (EFDD)

On 17 June 2014, the Commission published the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the dissemination of Earth observation satellite data for commercial purposes. The directive sought to ensure the proper functioning and development of the internal market of high-resolution satellite data for commercial purposes by establishing a transparent, fair and consistent legal framework across Member States. This proposal would have applied to the dissemination of Earth observation data generated by Earth observation systems.

In a preliminary working document, the rapporteurs Constanze Krehl and Jens Nilsson noted that the barriers to be removed in the single market were not well defined in the proposal. They considered that a better balance should be achieved in the proposal between national security concerns and commercial and strategic interests. They also stressed the need to provide particular attention to the dissemination of high-resolution satellite data from third countries. However, the Commission withdrew its proposal on 1 July 2015, before the ITRE and IMCO Committee or the Parliament could adopt a position on the file. The Commission had already noted in its Communication on the EU Space Industrial Policy from February 2013 that this topic raised three issues: the security restrictions imposed by national authorities; the security threat that inadvertent release of data could pose to the EU and the Member States; and the cross-border nature of data exchanges requiring cooperation between the Member States. The Commission announced following the withdrawal of the proposal that a new proposal was to be submitted in 2016.

The Commission adopted in October 2016 a new space strategy for Europe. One priority of the strategy is the uptake of space data from the European programmes (Galileo for satellite navigation and Copernicus for earth observation) for commercial purposes. The Commission proposes to set up platform services for the dissemination of space data and makes no mention of a new directive on this topic.

**Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the dissemination of Earth observation satellite data for commercial purposes- [2014/0176 \(COD\)](#)**

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 17/07/2014
- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 15/01/2015
- Proposal withdrawn by Commission: 06/08/2015



## Member State/third country intergovernmental agreements in the field of energy: information exchange mechanism

*“Building trust and solidarity between Member States in EU’s external energy relations”*



**Rapporteur:**  
**Zdzisław KRASNODĘBSKI**  
(ECR)

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**V. URUTCHEV** (EPP)

**Z. BALČYTIS** (S&D)

**A. MLINAR** (ALDE)

**N. SYLIKOTIS** (GUE/NGL)

**I. TARAND** (Greens/EFA)

**D. BORRELLI** (EFDD)

**J.C. SCHAFFHAUSER** (ENF)

In February 2016, the European Commission made a proposal to review the existing information exchange mechanism with regard to intergovernmental agreements (IGAs) and non-binding instruments with third countries in the field of energy. The aim is to ensure the functioning of the internal energy market, enhance the security of energy supply compliance with Union law to ensure the energy stability of the Union and, overall, strengthen EU’s negotiation stance vis-à-vis third countries. The decision applies to all energy commodity related supply and infrastructure IGAs, in particular to gas, oil and electricity.

The revised Decision contains several points regarding notification obligations of Member States to the Commission when amending or negotiating IGAs with third countries. For instance, Commission must be informed on the progress of the negotiations, its provisions and objectives, or when the State is unsure about a deal details on its compatibility with European law or its constitution as an intergovernmental agreement.

The Commission, in turn, must give its opinion on the agreement, within 5 weeks from the date of notification, or in the form of an ex-ante assessment of the agreement, in particular when concerning internal energy market legislation and Union competition law.

Following three trilogues, on the 7 December 2016 the European Parliament and Council reached a provisional agreement. A compromise was found on the key issues:

- scope of the *ex ante* assessment of IGA’s by the Commission: it will cover gas and oil with a standard review clause
- Definition of intergovernmental agreement: addition of "international organisations" and "transit".
- Member States should explain to the Commission in writing when it departs from the opinion of the Commission in its *ex ante* assessment

**Proposal for a Decision, Repealing Decision No 994/2012/EU, on revising the information exchange mechanisms for intergovernmental agreements and non-binding instruments in the field of energy - [2016/0031 \(COD\)](#)**

- Approval in committee of the text agreed at interinstitutional negotiations, 1st reading: 26/01/2017
- Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 02/03/2017  
For: 542                      Against: 87                      Abstentions: 19
- Final act signed: 05/04/2017
- Final act published in Official Journal: 12/04/2017



## European defence industrial development programme

*“Increasing the competitiveness and innovation capacity of EU industry while making our world safer”*



**Rapporteur:**  
**Françoise GROSSETÊTE**  
(EPP)

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**M. POCHE** (S&D)

**Z. KRASNODEBSKI** (ECR)

**D. RIQUET** (ALDE)

**N. SYLIKOTIS** (GUE/NGL)

**R. BÜTIKOFER** (Greens/EFA)

**F.B. CASTALDO** (EFDD)

**C. LECHEVALIER** (ENF)

The European Commission published the Proposal for a regulation on a European defence industrial development programme (EDIDP) on 7 June 2017, as part of the implementation of the European Defence Action Plan. The proposal aims at fostering the competitiveness and innovative capacity of the EU defence industry, by supporting the cooperation between undertakings in the development phase of defence products and technologies. Specifically, by supporting projects on prototyping, testing and certification of new and updated defence products and on feasibility studies and other support activities. Provided that the projects is carried out by a consortium of at least two entities from three Member States, financial assistance is provided for up to 100% of total cost (and to 20% for prototyping activities), while a proportion of the budget is allocated to SMEs.

The proposal foresees that, in the two-year period 2019-2020, the programme would have a budget of €500 million.

After ITRE was appointed as lead committee in February 2018, it decided to open interinstitutional negotiations with Council and Commission, in view of reaching a first reading agreement the file in October 2017. Parliament's starting position focuses on protecting the Union industries' interests by avoiding support to firms controlled by foreign enterprises or countries. Also mid-caps, i.e. companies bigger than SMEs but with less than 3000 employees, are included in the funding. The amount of €500 million should be drawn exclusively from unallocated margins of the MFF and/or through the mobilisation of special instruments. A number of allocation and award criteria are changed, such as the minimum number of undertakings participating in the projects (3 instead of 2) and some standards of excellence, innovation, competitiveness and industrial autonomy. Certain categories, as weapons of mass destruction, are not considered eligible and, finally, Members asked for a stronger role of the Parliament in vetting delegated acts.

A provisional agreement was found on 22 May 2018, with the confirmation of the 500 million € financial envelope, of which 200 million will come from the budgetary margin.

**Proposal for a Regulation, repealed by 2018/0254 (COD), on setting up a programme to support the development of defence related product and technologies - [2017/0125 \(COD\)](#)**

- Approval in committee of the text agreed at interinstitutional negotiations, 1st reading: 19/06/2018
- Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading: 03/07/2018  
For: 478      Against: 179      Abstentions: 23
- Final act signed: 18/07/2018
- Final act published in Official Journal: 07/08/2018



## European Defence Fund 2021–2027

*“First European fund dedicated to European Defence”*



**Rapporteur:**  
**Zdzisław KRASNOŁĘBSKI**  
(ECR)

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**F. GROSSETETE** (EPP)

**E. MARTIN** (S&D)

**D. RIQUET** (ALDE)

**N. SYLIKIOTIS** (GUE/NGL)

**R. BÜTIKOFER**  
(Greens/EFA)

**F.M. CASTALDO** (EFDD)

**C. LECHEVALIER** (ENF)

The European Defence Fund is the first Union fund dedicated to research and development in the defence sector. It builds on the European Defence Industrial Development Programme (EDIDP).

Parliament and Council found a partial agreement on this legislative proposal after three trilogues, the last one taking place on 19 February 2019.

The EDF as it stands has a budget of €13 billion, and includes both a research as well as a development “window”. In view of its nature the EDF has been presented as a specific programme of Horizon Europe.

The Fund will also:

- Provide support all along the industrial development lifecycle, from research to prototype development up to certification.
- Finance collaborative research projects mainly through grants.
- Provide incentives for projects with cross-border participation of the many SMEs and mid-caps in the defence supply chain by providing higher financing rates.
- Include projects in the context of Permanent European Structured Cooperation (PESCO) although funding is not automatic.

The EDF also introduces the concept of “disruptive technologies” in a bid to stimulate a bottom-up approach. At least 4% and up to 8% of the budget will be allocated to disruptive, high-risk innovation.

**Proposal for a Regulation, Repealing Regulation 2017/0125 COD, No 1285/2013, on establishing the European Defence Fund for 2021-2027 - [2018/0254 \(COD\)](#)**

*This proposal falls under the new Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027. During the negotiations, partial agreement has been reached and negotiations should resume on this basis.*

- Amendments adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 12/12/2018
- Approval in committee of the text agreed at interinstitutional negotiations, 1st reading: 25/03/2019
- Ongoing process



## Labelling of tyres: fuel efficiency and other essential parameters

*"More information for consumers to promote low carbon mobility"*



**Rapporteur:**  
**Michał BONI (EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**E. MARTIN (S&D)**

**A. FOX (ECR)**

**D. RIQUET (ALDE)**

**J. KOHLÍČEK (GUE/NGL)**

**J. DALUNDE (Greens/EFA)**

**R. PAKSAS (EFDD)**

On 17 May 2018, the Commission presented a proposals for a revised regulation on the labelling of tyres with respect to fuel efficiency and other parameters. The proposal of the Commission seeks to increase consumer awareness of the scheme and to improve market surveillance across the Member States in order to reap the potential benefits for the environment, health and safety. It is estimated that the new labelling scheme could lead to a reduction of 10 million tons CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and to an increased turnover of €9 billion.

Members proposed that the labelling shall indicate fuel efficiency, wet grip, external rolling noise. Information on snow and ice performance may also be included on the label with appropriate pictures. The abrasion of tyres during use is a significant source of micro plastics, which are harmful to the environment. Mileage and abrasion performance data should be added to the label when a testing method becomes available. The tyres of heavy-duty vehicles (so-called C3 tyres) are currently not covered by EU labelling requirements. The new labelling scheme would also apply to heavy-duty vehicles. This is important as freight transport accounts for a large percentage of GHG emissions coming from transport and since C3 tyres consume more fuel and cover more kilometers per year than C1 (passenger cars) and C2 (light commercial vehicles) so have greater potential in terms of reducing fuel consumption and emissions.

Labels must be clearly visible to consumers. The new tyres label would need to be shown in all situations where tyres are sold including online and should include a QR code for easy scan. Future changes on the label can be proposed by means of delegated acts.

The European Parliament has now closed its first reading. It adopted its report on the labelling of tyres in terms of fuel efficiency has been adopted on 26 March 2019. Interinstitutional negotiations with Member States are expected to start in autumn 2019.

**Proposal for a Regulation, Repealing Regulation (EU) No 1222/2009, on improved tyre labelling rules - [2018/0148\(COD\)](#)**

- Amendments adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 26/03/2019
- Ongoing process



## European business statistics

*“Enabling policymakers and businesses to take evidence-based decisions”*



**Rapporteur:**

**Janusz LEWANDOWSKI**  
(EPP)

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**M. KUMPULA-NATRI** (S&D)

**N. BAREKOV** (ECR)

**P. TELIČKA** (ALDE)

**P. LÓPEZ BERMEJO**  
(GUE/NGL)

**D. ŠKRLEC** (Greens/EFA)

**B. KAPPEL** (ENF)

On 6 March 2017, the Commission proposed to establish a common legal framework on business statistics as part of the Commission's REFIT Programme, which seeks to simplify EU law and reduce unnecessary regulatory costs and burdens while allowing for better quality statistics on EU businesses.

The ITRE Committee adopted its report on 6 March 2017, with 57 votes in favour, 6 against and with 0 abstention strongly supporting this simplification as it puts an end to legal fragmentation in the field of European business statistics and asking business statistic to cover also financial activities, environment and climate while reducing the administrative costs in particular on SMEs.

On 12 December 2018, the Council agreed on its position and granted the mandate to the Presidency to start the negotiations with the EP.

On the 14 March 2018 a political agreement was reached during the 1st informal trilogue. It covers the shared concern regarding avoiding costs and burdens by agreeing on the legal architecture and the possibility to develop further statistics on financial indicators and on environment and climate. In particular, it includes for the first time in statistics a wide-scale micro data exchange between the EU Member States. As from 2022, each Member State collecting on a monthly basis intra-EU trade micro data from their exporters will timely share these data with the partner Member State concerned. This new possibility alongside increased flexibilities to use alternative data sources and new statistical methods give more opportunities to limit direct data collection from businesses and thus to reduce the burden. It will in addition ensure the future availability of more relevant business statistics, in particular an increased coverage of services, a better measurement of the European multinational enterprises, new entrepreneurship indicators, new regional enterprise demography data as well as a dynamic measurement of innovation and digitalisation.

**Proposal for a Regulation, repealing Regulation (ECC) No 3924/91, (EC) No 1165/1998, No 1608/2003, No 48/2004, No 638/2004, No 808/2004, No 184/2005, No 716/2007, No 177/2008, No 295/2008, No 471/2009, on ensuring a more efficient and harmonised production of European statistics - [2017/0048 \(COD\)](#)**

- Approval in committee of the text agreed at interinstitutional negotiations, 1st reading: 25/03/2019
- Awaiting Parliament 1st reading/single reading.



## Space programme 2021–2027 and European Union Agency for the Space Programme

*“Maintain and enhance EU leadership in the space sector”*



**Rapporteur:**  
**Massimiliano SALINI (EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**C. KREHL (S&D)**

**E. TOŠENOVSKÝ (ECR)**

**C. NAGTEGAAL (ALDE)**

**J. KOHLÍČEK (GUE/NGL)**

**D. ŠKRLEC (Greens/EFA)**

**D. TAMBURRANO (EFDD)**

**C. LECHEVALIER (ENF)**

In June 2018 the European Commission published a proposal with the purpose to bring all existing and new space activities under the umbrella of a single programme. The major targets were: fostering a strong and innovative space industry; maintaining the EU's autonomous, reliable and cost-effective access to space; and a unified and simplified system of governance.

On December 2018, the European Parliament adopted amendments to the Commission proposal - based on the ITRE Committee report - and the ITRE Committee received a mandate to start inter-institutional negotiations (2 Trilogues).

Following the inter-institutional negotiations between the European Parliament and the Council, the regulation wanted to ensure:

- High-quality, up-to-date and secure space-related data and services.
- Increased growth of the downstream sector.
- Enhanced security and strategic autonomy of the EU.
- A stronger role for the EU as a leading actor in the space sector.
- Clear division of tasks among actors (i.e.: the European Commission, the European Space Agency, the EU Space Agency)

However, the Commission was not satisfied about the amount of core tasks to be delegated by the Commission and stressed that sub-delegation was not permitted under EU law. Therefore, it highlighted the necessity to preserve the EU's interests by ensuring that third countries did not participate in decision-making on the EU Space Programme.

The financial and other aspects of the EU space programme will depend on the future agreement on the next multiannual financial framework, the EU's long-term budget. The budget for the programme will only be finalised once there is an agreement on the multiannual financial framework for 2021-2027.

**Proposal for a Regulation, Repealing Regulation (EU) No 912/2010, No 1285/2013, Decision 541/2014/EU, and Regulation (EU) No 377/2014, on establishing the Space Programme 2021-2017 and the European Union Agency for the Space Programme - [2018/0236\(COD\)](#)**

*This proposal falls under the new Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027. During the negotiations, partial agreement has been reached and negotiations should resume on this basis.*

- Amendments adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 13/12/2018
- Approval in committee of the text agreed at interinstitutional negotiations, 1st reading: 25/03/2019
- **Ongoing process**



## EU/Morocco Cooperation Agreement: Civil Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)



**Rapporteur:**  
**Jerzy BUZEK (EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**C. VAN NIEUWENHUIZEN**  
(ALDE)

**I. TARAND**  
(Greens/EFA)

Morocco officially expressed its interest in participating in the Galileo programme in August 2004. In July 2005, the Council adopted negotiation directives authorising the Commission to open negotiations and the Agreement was signed on 12 December 2006. The aim of the Agreement was to strengthen cooperation with Morocco in the field of satellite navigation and implement a number of elements of the European satellite navigation programmes. The Agreement reinforced the joint activities in different sectors to the benefit of the citizens, industries and the scientific communities of the parties.

**2013/0414(NLE)**

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 17/07/2014
- Vote in committee, 1st reading: 17/11/2014
- Decision by Parliament, 1st reading: 16/12/2014  
For: 615      Against: 79      Abstentions: 10

## EU/Korea Cooperation Agreement: Civil Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)



**Rapporteur:**  
**Gianluca BUONANNO (ENF)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**F. GAMBÚS (EPP)**

**E. TOŠENOVSKÝ**  
(ECR)

The Agreement was signed on 9 September 2006 and the Commission proposed to the Council a Decision on the conclusion of the Cooperation Agreement on a Civil Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS). It seeks to encourage, facilitate and enhance cooperation between the Parties in civil global satellite navigation and in particular in the following sectors: radio-spectrum, scientific research and training, industrial cooperation, trade and market development, standards, certification, regulatory measures, augmentations, security, liability and cost recovery.

**2015/0265(NLE)**

- Vote in committee, 1st reading: 17/03/2016
- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 11/04/2016
- Decision by Parliament, 1st reading: 10/05/2016  
For: 451      Against: 63      Abstentions: 46



## Bio-based Industries Joint Undertaking



**Rapporteur:**  
**Miroslav POCHE (S&D)**

Shadow Rapporteurs

**F. GAMBÚS (EPP)**                      **D. ŠKRELC**  
**A. VAN BOSSUYT**                      (Greens/EFA)  
(S&D)                                      **C. LECHEVALIER**  
**G. MEISSNER (ALDE)**                      (ENF)

On 22 February 2017, the Commission proposed to amend the statutes of the Bio-based Industries Joint Undertaking by introducing a new method of payment of the financial contribution at project level. The adjustments were proposed to remedy the difficulties faced by the consortium in paying its financial contribution as many members of the consortium believed that it is not commercially viable to make a financial contribution at the programme level.

### [2017/0024 \(NLE\)](#)

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 03/04/2017
- Vote in committee, 1st reading: 02/10/2017
- Decision by Parliament, 1st reading: 24/10/2017  
For: 562      Against: 103      Abstentions: 45
- Awaiting final decision

## EU/Agency for Aerial Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar (ASECNA) Cooperation Agreement: development of satellite navigation and provision of associated services in ASECNA's area of competence for the benefit of civil aviation



**Rapporteur:**  
**Jerzy BUZEK (EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs

**E. TOŠENOVSKÝ**                      **C. NAGTEGAAL**  
(ECR)                                      (ALDE)

The Cooperation Agreement between the European Union and ASECNA on the development of satellite navigation and the provision of associated services in ASECNA's area of competence for the benefit of civil aviation was signed on 5 December 2016. The Agreement established a framework for the cooperation required for setting up and operating an independent SBAS system, but based on the European EGNOS system, in ASECNA's area of competence. The Agreement is part of the promotion of services based on these European satellite radio navigation programs on the African continent.

### [2017/0104\(NLE\)](#)

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 08/02/2018
- Vote in committee, 1st reading: 19/06/2018
- Decision by Parliament, 1st reading: 03/07/2018  
For: 633      Against: 23      Abstentions: 12



## European High Performance Computing Joint Undertaking



**Rapporteur:**  
**Zigmantas BALČYTIS (S&D)**

### Shadow Rapporteurs

<b>M. BONI</b> (EPP)	<b>J. DALUNDE</b> (Greens/EFA)
<b>E. TOŠENOVSKÝ</b> (ECR)	<b>D. TAMBURRANO</b> (EFDD)
<b>F. FEDERLEY</b> (ALDE)	<b>B. KAPPEL</b> (ENF)
<b>N. SYLIKOTIS</b> (GUE/NGL)	

Members stressed the importance of the EU being among the world's leading supercomputing powers by 2022. The mission of the Joint Undertaking is to establish and maintain in the Union an integrated world-class High Performance Computing and Big Data ecosystem based on Union leadership in HPC, cloud and Big Data technologies. The key objective is to provide European scientists, businesses and the public sector with the latest data and HPC infrastructures and to support the development of its technologies and its applications across a wide range of fields.

### [2018/0003\(NLE\)](#)

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 28/02/2018
- Vote in committee, 1st reading: 19/06/2018
- Decision by Parliament, 1st reading: 03/07/2018  
For: 599      Against: 37      Abstentions: 39



<b>Green growth opportunities for SMEs</b> <i>“Promoting job creation and sustainable growth among SMEs”</i>	
 <p><b>Rapporteur:</b>  <b>Philippe DE BACKER</b>  <b>(ALDE)</b></p> <p>Shadow Rapporteurs:</p> <p><b>P. RÜBIG</b> (EPP)  <b>J. KOFOOD</b> (S&amp;D)  <b>H. HENKEL</b> (ECR)  <b>M. RANSDORF</b> (GUE/NGL)  <b>R. BÜTIKOFER</b>          (Greens/EFA)  <b>M. ZULLO</b> (EFDD)</p>	<p>The Green Action Plan (GAP), proposed by the European Commission in 2014 is aim at helping SMEs turn environmental challenges into opportunities. It focuses on resource efficiency, green entrepreneurship and green skills, eco-innovation, greener value chains, and facilitating market access for SMEs. It also provides tools for the internationalisation of European SMEs, taking advantage of Europe’s leadership in green technologies.</p> <p>Members supported the concept of green growth and circular economy should be part of a wider strategy of promoting job creation and economic growth among SMEs. They called on the Commission to establish a comprehensive policy framework, including concrete policy objectives and better integrating and streamlining existing policy tools to ensure opportunities and participation of SMEs in the green and circular economy.</p> <p>The report on green growth opportunities for SMEs stressed the importance of knowledge transfers and multi-stakeholder knowledge sharing, including cross-border, through informal networks, especially for SMEs and microenterprises to raise awareness of existing and new innovative techniques, best practices, ways to acquire proper financing, possible government support schemes and the relevant legislative frameworks entailing the least burdensome administration. Members called for a more stable regulatory framework and adequate financial schemes in order to enable economic initiative and entrepreneurship and to limit the time to market of new products, services and business practices, notably in the green economy. Moreover, they pointed out the need of promoting the use by SMEs of data derived from European space infrastructures in business nurseries and incubators.</p>
<p><b>Own Initiative Report on the support of easier finance facilities for greener SMES - <a href="#">2014/2209(INI)</a></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 17/12/2014</li> <li>• Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 14/04/2015</li> <li>• Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 19/05/2015</li> </ul> <p>For: 519                      Against: 93                      Abstentions: 60</p>	



## Family businesses in Europe

*“Promoting the creation of favourable environment where family businesses can grow and develop”*



**Rapporteur:**

**Angelika NIEBLER (EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**E. KAILI (S&D)**

**A. FOX (ECR)**

**J.C. GIRAUTA VIDAL (ALDE)**

**S. SAKORAFI (GUE/NGL)**

**C. TURMES (Greens/EFA)**

**D. BORRELLI (EFDD)**

Parliament recalled that 85% of all European companies are family businesses and that these account for 60% of jobs in the private sector. The report stresses that they are strongly rooted in a particular location and thus also create and maintain jobs in rural and less-favoured areas, contributing to the fight against the process of ageing and depopulation by which many areas in the EU are affected. Some of them play a role as suppliers to, and innovators for, larger companies. They often have a higher equity ratio than nonfamily businesses. Due to the financial crisis many of them are underfinanced.

Parliament called for providing cost-efficient infrastructure in order to ensure the competitiveness, renewal, growth and sustainability of such businesses. It invited the Commission and the Member States to examine any tax-driven discrimination vis-à-vis equity financing against the background of fair competition and to consider extending the beneficiaries of all existing instruments for SMEs and/or entrepreneurs, particularly COSME, to mid-cap family businesses. Members also requested to provide smaller family businesses information about opportunities for internationalisation via the SME Internationalisation portal and to provide incentives to take risks for growth and incentives to implement staff training and to access external knowledge

Furthermore, Parliament called for simplifying administrative and legal procedures, the taxation systems, financing instruments, and education programmes regarding innovation at the business level but also vocational-training to combat the skilled-worker shortage and youth unemployment. Finally, Members advocated for Europe-wide definition of ‘family business’ to be developed.

**Own Initiative Report on analysing the situation of family businesses in EU in order to promote them - [2014/2210 \(INI\)](#)**

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 17/12/2014
  - Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 16/06/2015
  - Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 08/09/2015
- For: 590                      Against: 49                      Abstentions: 69



## Untapping the potential of research and innovation in the blue economy to create jobs and growth

*“Ensuring the most productive and sustainable use of what our seas and coasts offer”*



**Rapporteur:**

**João FERREIRA (GUE/NGL)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**M. SPYRAKI (EPP)**

**M. DALLI (S&D)**

**M.J. GRÓBARCZYK (ECR)**

**G.J. GERBRANDY (ALDE)**

**E. MARAGALL**

(Greens/EFA)

**R. PAKSAS (EFDD)**

The report's purpose is to analyse the situation of Sea-related sectors and to propose further measures to support them. The concept of the blue economy covers a wide range of economic sectors linked to the seas and oceans, traditional or established and emerging sectors including fisheries, aquaculture, (seagoing) shipping and inland waterway transport, ports and logistics, tourism, pleasure sailing and cruising, shipbuilding and ship repairing, maritime works and protection of the coastline, prospecting for, exploitation of, offshore mineral resources, exploitation of offshore wind and marine energy, and biotechnology.

Parliament called on the Commission to adopt an integrated and more comprehensive approach encompassing the challenges of innovation and job creation over the whole varied range of interacting sectors.

The resolution:

- maintains that the blue economy should be defined in specific and embracing terms covering all sectoral and inter-sectoral activities connected with oceans, seas, coastal ecosystems, the connected hinterland and coastal areas, including forms of direct and indirect support;
- Draws attention to the cross-cutting importance of innovation for all these activities, be they traditional or emerging;
- Advocates the need for strategic planning of activities in the blue economy, direct methods of funding, targeting of priorities and an action plan in order to boost this sector by 2020.

Parliament urged the Member States to carry out an analysis and quantification of the extent of their existent blue economy activities, to protect the ecosystems, to improving knowledge of the seas and oceans, to fund under arrangements making for continuity and predictability over the long term, while not jeopardising the financing of already existing and running programmes.

**Own Initiative Report, following Commission communication COM(2014)0254, on untapping the economic and employment of the blue economy - [2014/2240 \(INI\)](#)**

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 15/01/2015
  - Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 16/06/2015
  - Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 08/09/2015
- For: 573                      Against: 56                      Abstentions: 71



## Developing a sustainable European industry of base metals

### *“Measures and strategies to ensure competitiveness and sustainability of metal industries”*



**Rapporteur:**  
**Edouard MARTIN(S&D)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**M. SALINI** (EPP)  
**E. TOŠENOVSKÝ** (ECR)  
**A. MLINAR** (ALDE)  
**P. LÓPEZ BERMEJO**  
(GUE/NGL)  
**Y. JADOT** (Greens/EFA)  
**D. BORRELLI** (EFDD)

The resolution stressed the importance of the base metal industry for a whole range of downstream industries, including the automotive industry, the aerospace industry, energy production, the construction industry and packaging. However, the steel sector is experiencing its most serious peacetime crisis ever, resulting in greater dependency of the industrial manufacturing sectors on imports and in losses of industrial expertise, with a direct impact on millions of jobs.

Parliament emphasizes that a redesign of the current Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) is one of the most pressing issues in terms of ensuring the competitiveness of this industry and called to ensure that the reform includes the issue of carbon leakage, increases transparency and promotes efficiency, industrial innovation and optimal yields, while considering supplementing the ETS with other innovative instruments. Members urged the Commission on the following points:

- To ensure that future trade agreements include provisions that significantly improve export opportunities and market access for European base metals products.
- To prohibit of distortive raw materials practices (dual pricing, export restrictions) in any free trade agreements.
- To facilitate of the development of secondary metal markets, to encourage the establishment of a circular economy.
- To conclude the revision and modernization of the two regulations on trade defence instruments TDI
- To ensure a level playing field with global competitors and among European producers and effective carbon leakage protection.

Parliament called for organising the transfer of skills between generations of workers and for continuing efforts to optimise recycling arrangements and cutting CO2 emissions with a view to ensuring future industrial competitiveness and meeting the EU's reduction targets.

#### **Own Initiative Report on developing a sustainable European industry of base metals - [2014/2211\(INI\)](#)**

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 17/12/2014
  - Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 13/10/2015
  - Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 16/12/2015
- For: 467                      Against: 118                      Abstentions: 116



## A coherent EU policy for cultural and creative industries

*“Bridging arts, culture, business and economy to maximise the benefits of cultural and creative industries”*



**Rapporteur:**  
**Christian EHLER (EPP)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

- B. WENTA Bogdan (EPP)**
- J. BLANCO LÓPEZ (S&D)**
- N. BAREKOV (ECR)**
- E. MCCLARKIN (ECR)**
- M. DIACONU (ALDE)**
- A. MLINAR (ALDE)**
- J. FERREIRA (GUE/NGL)**
- M. MICHELS (GUE/NGL)**
- M. REIMON (Greens/EFA)**
- I. ADINOLFI (EFDD)**
- D. BORRELLI (EFDD)**
- D. BILDE (ENF)**



**Rapporteur:**  
**Luigi MORGANO(S&D)**

On 30 November 2016, CULT and ITRE committees adopted the own-initiative report on a coherent EU policy for cultural and creative industries. Members called on the Commission to develop a comprehensive, coherent and long-term industrial policy framework for the creative and cultural sector and provide framework conditions for fostering innovation as well as sufficient financing.

The objective is to create an umbrella scheme that bridges the gap between R&D, European creative content production and technological innovation. It called on the Commission to establish an appropriate legal framework, including copyright, for the value chain in the digital age, which takes into account the specificities of the sector. It also called the Commission and Member States to promote cross-sectoral cooperation by establishing ‘learning labs’, and creative clusters and networks in order to foster interaction among different stakeholders. In view of the ongoing copyright reform, it called the Commission to create balanced legal solutions for the digital age and effective measures to fight online piracy. It stressed that the completion of the Digital Single Market must be a priority due to the opportunities deriving from new technologies. Parliament highlighted the potential of CCIs regarding youth employment and reindustrialization and noted the success of tax relief schemes for the cultural and creative sector existing in certain Member States. It called on the Commission to work on mainstreaming EU support for cultural and creative industries, including funding.

### **Own Initiative Report on a coherent EU policy for cultural and creative industries - [2016/2072\(INI\)](#)**

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 28/04/2016
  - Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 10/11/2016
  - Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 13/12/2016
- For: 540                      Against: 77                      Abstentions: 85



## Digitising European industry

*“Assisting the European industry to full benefit from Industry 4.0”*



**Rapporteur:**  
**Reinhard BÜTIKOFER**  
(Greens/EFA)

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**M. SALINI** (EPP)

**P. TOIA** (S&D)

**E. TOŠENOVSKÝ**(ECR)

**C. VAN NIEUWENHUIZEN**  
(ALDE)

**P. LÓPEZ BERMEJO**  
(GUE/NGL)

**D. BORRELLI** (EFDD)  
**B. KAPPEL** (ENF)

Members welcomed the Commission’s communication on digitising European industry, and strongly believed that such a strategy is of critical importance in contributing to solving Europe’s most pressing economic and societal challenges.

Parliament recommended putting in place a competitive business environment that facilitates private investment, a build-up of state-of-the-art European digital infrastructure, and an EU coordination structure for the digitisation of industry.

Parliament pointed out also the need to accelerate the digitisation in those Member States, regions and sectors that are lagging behind and among those people who are affected by the digital divide. Members felt an integrated industrial digitisation must be based on strong enabling conditions ranging from a first-rate, future-proof digital infrastructure, research and development and an investment-supportive environment to an appropriate innovation-nudging legislative framework.

Parliament called on the Commission to increase the proportion of Horizon 2020 research projects generating patents and intellectual property rights and to report thereon. Parliament is called upon to adequately assess the social effects of industrial digitisation and, as appropriate, to propose further measures to close the digital divide.

A digitisation strategy for businesses should give a strong social dimension, including the right to training and the implementation of a skills guarantee, and lifelong learning, as well as the integration of digital skills into national education curricula. Employers should make use of the European Social Fund for such training. Lastly, the resolution emphasised the importance of investing in the digitisation of vocational training and the skilled crafts sector. Digital skills also need to be combined with engineering skills and the promotion of education in science, technology, engineering and mathematics.

### Own initiative report on Digitising European industry - [2016/2271\(INI\)](#)

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 24/11/2016
  - Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 25/04/2017
  - Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 01/06/2017
- For: 571                      Against: 32                      Abstentions: 35



## Space strategy for Europe

*“Maximising the benefits of space for society and the economy of the Union”*



**Rapporteur:**

**Constanze KREHL (S&D)**

Shadow Rapporteurs:

**F. GROSSETÊTE (EPP)**

**E. TOŠENOVSKÝ (ECR)**

**C. VAN NIEUWENHUIZEN (ALDE)**

**J. KOHLÍČEK (GUE/NGL)**

**M. REIMON (Greens/EFA)**

**R. PAKSAS (EFDD)**

**J.L. SCHAFFHAUSER (ENF)**

Parliament endorsed the Commission's commitment to strengthen Europe presence in the space and its role as a global player. The report stresses the importance of the space programmes, services and technologies for citizens and businesses in making smarter, safer and more sustainable sectors as energy, climate, safety, health, agriculture, transport and the digital market.

Members invited the Commission to accelerate the economic exploitation of the Galileo, EGNOS and Copernicus programmes to by setting proper targets for market development and by emphasising the value of satellite navigation and earth observation data and services. The report also underlined the important role of the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) in stimulating downstream space markets, most importantly through public procurement.

In order to foster a globally competitive and innovative European space sectors, Members called for the enhancement and extension of the dedicated space budget line under the Framework Programme 9. In this context, Commission was urged to extend the use of the instrument for scaling-up business opportunities in space-based products and services, both within this and the next FP. In the context of public procurement, the report highlighted the importance of reinforcing the European industrial base and of guaranteeing the EUs strategic autonomy by making the best use of multiple EU providers. Furthermore, an analysis is suggested on possible synergies between European space programmes and the European Defence Action Plan. Finally, the Parliament stressed some security points regarding the protection of space-related infrastructure against cyber-threats and the space capabilities in the fight against terrorism.

**Own Initiative Report, following Commission communication COM(2016)0705, on fostering a globally competitive and innovative European space sector - [2016/2325\(INI\)](#)**

- Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 19/01/2017
  - Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading: 21/06/2017
  - Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading: 12/09/2017
- For: 606                      Against: 66                      Abstentions: 16











## SCRUTINY AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

The Treaties provide the European Parliament with various opportunities to exercise its powers of political oversight of the European Commission and its actions. The European Parliament's application of these prerogatives increases the democratic legitimacy of the European Union, and the transparency and accountability of the European executive. This report presents the scrutiny and oversight activities taken in a broad sense that are done at committee level.

### Hearing of Commissioners

Before the Commissioners-designate can take office, Parliament exercises its scrutiny power by holding hearings with the proposed candidates in order to ascertain whether their skills and their qualifications match the posts proposed to them. Parliament needs to approve the proposed members of the Commission as a body. Each proposed Commissioner is invited before the committee responsible for her or his subject matter. Following each hearing, each of the committees meet in camera to prepare their evaluation of the candidate's expertise and performance. The evaluation of the outcome of hearings is carried out by the CCC at an extraordinary meeting and is subsequently sent to the COP. The COP finally declares the hearings closed and finalises the evaluation. The Parliament then casts its votes about the Commission as whole in plenary session. Same procedure happens when a Commissioner has to be replaced.

The ITRE Committee hold 10 hearings Commissioners during the 8th term that are shown in the table below.

Date	Hearing	ITRE role
<b>29 September 2014</b>	Hearing of Günther Oettinger, Commissioner-designate for Digital Economy and Society	Committee responsible with CULT
<b>30 September 2014</b>	Hearing of Carlos Moedas, Commissioner-designate for Research, Science and Innovation	Committee responsible
<b>30 September 2014</b>	Hearing of Maroš Šefčovič, Commissioner-designate for Transport and Space	Associated committee
<b>1 October 2014</b>	Hearing of Miguel Arias Cañete, Commissioner-designate for Climate Action and Energy	Committee responsible with ENVI
<b>1 October 2014</b>	Hearing of Tibor Navracsics, Commissioner-designate for Education, Culture, Youth and Citizenship	Associated committee
<b>2 October 2014</b>	Hearing of Elżbieta Bieńkowska, Commissioner-designate for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs	Committee responsible with IMCO
<b>6 October 2014</b>	Hearing of Alenka Bratušek, Vice-President of the Commission, Commissioner-designate for Energy Union	Committee responsible with ENVI
<b>6 October 2014</b>	Hearing of Andrus Ansip, Vice-President of the Commission and Commissioner-designate for Digital Single Market	Associated committee
<b>7 October 2014</b>	Hearing of Jyrki Katainen, Commissioner-designate for Jobs, Growth, Investment and Competitiveness	Committee responsible with ECON and EMPL
<b>20 June 2017</b>	Hearing of Mariya Gabriel, Commissioner-designate for Digital Economy and Society	Committee responsible with CULT



## Structure dialogue with Commissioners

The ITRE Committee holds regular ‘structured dialogue’ meetings with Commissioners whose agendas fall within ITRE competences. During these meetings, Commissioners can present their portfolio plans and Members ask the Commissioners questions on progress in the fulfilment of their commitments regarding the priorities covered by ITRE.

The ITRE Committee hold 52 structured dialogues during the 8th term that are shown in the table below.

Date	Event
<b>24 September 2014</b>	Industry, Competitiveness and Space policy, Presentation by Commissioner Nelli Feroci
<b>24 September 2014</b>	Security of Supply and Energy Efficiency, Presentation by Commissioner Oettinger
<b>3 December 2014</b>	Structured Dialogue European Parliament - European Commission, Exchange of views with Miguel Arias Cañete, Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy
<b>4 December 2014</b>	Structured Dialogue European Parliament - European Commission, Exchange of views with Carlos Moedas, Commissioner for Research, Science and Innovation
<b>26 January 2015</b>	Creation of a European Energy Union, Presentation by Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič, Vice-President for Energy Union
<b>23 February 2015</b>	Better Regulation, Presentation by Frans Timmermans, First Vice-President for Better Regulation, Interinstitutional Relations, the Rule of Law and the Charter of Fundamental Rights
<b>24 February 2015</b>	Structured Dialogue European Parliament - European Commission, Exchange of views with Günther Oettinger, Commissioner for Digital Economy and Society
<b>23 March 2015</b>	Next steps in the implementation of the Energy Union Strategy, Exchange of views with Maroš Šefčovič, Vice-President for Energy Union
<b>24 March 2015</b>	Forthcoming energy and climate policy measures, Exchange of views with Miguel Arias Cañete, Commissioner for Climate Action & Energy
<b>14 April 2015</b>	Structured Dialogue European Parliament - European Commission, Exchange of views with Elżbieta Bieńkowska, Commissioner for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs
<b>14 April 2015</b>	Green paper on Capital Markets Union, Presentation by Jonathan Hill, Commissioner for Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union
<b>6 May 2015</b>	Structured Dialogue European Parliament - European Commission, Exchange of views with Andrus Ansip, Vice-President for Digital Single Market
<b>28 May 2015</b>	The roadmap for completing the Digital Single Market, Exchange of views with Günther Oettinger, Commissioner for Digital Economy and Society
<b>23 June 2015</b>	Development and Implementation of the European Industry Agenda, Exchange of views with Elżbieta Bieńkowska, Commissioner for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs
<b>15 July 2015</b>	Electricity Market Design and Retail Market, Exchange of views with Miguel Arias Cañete, Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy
<b>16 July 2015</b>	State of play of European Research Policy, Exchange of views with Carlos Moedas, Commissioner for Research, Science and Innovation
<b>22 September 2015</b>	Consultative Communication on Energy Market Design, Exchange of views with Miguel Arias Cañete, Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy
<b>9 November 2015</b>	Structured Dialogue European Parliament - European Commission, Exchange of views with Günther Oettinger, Commissioner for Digital Economy and Society on Digital economy priorities 2016
<b>1 December 2015</b>	Single Market Strategy, Exchange of views with Elżbieta Bieńkowska, Commissioner for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs
<b>11 January 2016</b>	Exchange of views with Miguel Arias Cañete, Commissioner for Climate Action & Energy - Debriefing on the 2015 Paris Climate Conference (COP 21) leading to the international agreement on climate change



Date	Event
<b>28 January 2016</b>	Commission Communication on the FP7 ex-post evaluation report, Presentation by Carlos Moedas, Commissioner for Research, Science and Innovation
<b>22 February 2016</b>	Structured Dialogue European Parliament - European Commission and Presentation of the Gas Package with Miguel Arias Cañete, Commissioner for Climate Action & Energy
<b>23 February 2016</b>	Structured Dialogue European Parliament - European Commission, Exchange of views with Tibor Navracsics, Commissioner for Education, Culture, Youth and Sport
<b>16 March 2016</b>	Structured Dialogue European Parliament - European Commission, Exchange of views with Vice-President Jyrki Katainen, Vice-President for Jobs, Growth, Investment and Competitiveness
<b>21 April 2016</b>	Structured Dialogue European Parliament - European Commission, Exchange of views with Günther Oettinger, Commissioner for the Digital Economy and Society
<b>23 May 2016</b>	Exchange of views with Mr Andrus Ansip, Vice-President for the Digital Single Market, as part of the Structured Dialogue
<b>14 June 2016</b>	Exchange of views with Ms Elżbieta Bieńkowska, Commissioner for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs, as part of the Structured Dialogue
<b>12 July 2016</b>	Exchange of views with Mr Carlos Moedas, Commissioner for Research, Science and Innovation, as part of the Structured Dialogue
<b>26 September 2016</b>	Exchange of views on ITER with Mr Miguel Arias Cañete, Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy, as part of the Structured Dialogue
<b>9 November 2016</b>	Exchange of views on Space strategy with Mr Maroš Šefčovič, Vice-President for the Energy Union, and Ms Elżbieta Bieńkowska, Commissioner for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs, as part of the Structured Dialogue
<b>10 November 2016</b>	Exchange of views on PRIMA with Mr Carlos Moedas, Commissioner for Research, Science and Innovation, as part of the Structured Dialogue
<b>21 November 2016</b>	Exchange of views with Commissioner Phil Hogan, responsible for Agriculture and Rural Development, on the implementation of the EU Forest Strategy (joint AGRI, ENVI, ITRE meeting )
<b>28 November 2016</b>	Exchange of views with Mr Günther Oettinger, Commissioner for the Digital Economy and Society, as part of the Structured Dialogue
<b>25 January 2017</b>	Exchange of views with Vice-President Maroš Šefčovič on the Clean Energy Package and preparations for the annual State of the Energy Union Report, as part of the Structured Dialogue
<b>30 May 2017</b>	Exchange of views with Mr Andrus Ansip, Vice-President for the Digital Single Market, as part of the Structured Dialogue
<b>21 June 2017</b>	Exchange of views with Mr Carlos Moedas, Commissioner for Research, Science and Innovation, as part of the Structured Dialogue
<b>21 June 2017</b>	Exchange of views with Ms Elżbieta Bieńkowska, Commissioner for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs, as part of the Structured Dialogue
<b>22 June 2017</b>	Exchange of views with Mr Miguel Arias Cañete, Commissioner for Climate Action and Energy as part of the Structured Dialogue
<b>2 October 2017</b>	Exchange of views with Commissioner Elżbieta Bieńkowska on EU's Industrial policy and in particular on the Defence Industrial Development Programme
<b>11 October 2017</b>	Exchange of views with Ms Mariya Gabriel, Commissioner for Digital Economy and Society on Cybersecurity package and free flow of non-personal data, as part of the Structured Dialogue
<b>28 November 2017</b>	Exchange of views with Mr Tibor Navracsics, Commissioner for Education, Culture, Youth and Sport, as part of the Structured Dialogue
<b>23 January 2018</b>	Exchange of views with Mr Carlos Moedas, Commissioner for Research, Science and Innovation, as part of the Structured Dialogue
<b>23 January 2018</b>	Exchange of views with Ms Mariya Gabriel, Commissioner for Digital Economy and Society, as part of the Structured Dialogue and presentation of Cybersecurity Act



Date	Event
<b>21 March 2018</b>	Exchange of views with Mr Maroš Šefčovič, Vice-President for the Energy Union, on the latest developments with regard to Russian Gas supplies to Ukraine
<b>23 April 2018</b>	Exchange of views with Mr Jyrki Katainen, Vice-President for Jobs, Growth, Investment and Competitiveness, as part of the Structured Dialogue
<b>18 June 2018</b>	Exchange of views with Mr Carlos Moedas, European Commissioner for Research, Science and Innovation, as part of the Structured Dialogue, including on the newly adopted MFF legislative programmes
<b>18 June 2018</b>	Exchange of views with Ms Mariya Gabriel, European Commissioner for Digital Economy and Society, as part of the Structured Dialogue, including on the newly adopted MFF legislative programmes
<b>19 June 2018</b>	Exchange of views with Ms Elżbieta Bieńkowska, European Commissioner for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs, as part of the Structured Dialogue, including on the newly adopted MFF legislative programmes
<b>9 July 2018</b>	Fair market for industry, Exchange of views with Ms Margrethe Vestager, European Commissioner for Competition
<b>14 January 2019</b>	Exchange of views on the implementation of the EU Forest Strategy, in the presence of Commissioner Phil Hogan (Joint AGRI, ENVI, ITRE meeting)
<b>23 January 2019</b>	Exchange of views with Julian King, European Commissioner for the Security Union, on the security research budget under the next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF)











## Delegated and Implementing acts

Once an EU law is passed, it can be necessary to update it to reflect developments in a particular sector or to ensure that it is implemented properly. For each piece of legislation, Parliament and Council can authorise the Commission to adopt delegated or implementing acts in order to do this.

The European Parliament's application of scrutiny prerogatives of political oversight of the European Commission increases the democratic legitimacy of the European Union, and the transparency and accountability of the European executive. One of these prerogatives relates to the scrutiny of delegated and implementing acts.

Once the Commission has adopted a delegated act, Parliament and Council generally have two months to formulate any objections. If they do not, the delegated act enters into force.

During this term ITRE scrutinised a large number of implementing acts and a total of 19 delegated acts. Public discussions were held with the Commission during ITRE committee meetings regarding several important delegated acts, namely the delegated act setting the Union list of Projects of Common Interest (relating to trans-European energy infrastructure), the delegated act defining high and low ILUC biofuels in the Renewable Energy Directive and the delegated act package under the energy labelling Directive.

In addition, although an implementing measure, where Parliament scrutiny powers are more limited, ITRE paid substantial attention to a Commission draft implementing act on "fair use" of roaming services, including a dedicated scrutiny session with the Commission in Committee and a number of informal information meetings with the Commission services. The Commission withdrew the draft measure. The final version adopted, which met Parliament's political approval, differed substantially from the first draft.

## Questions

The prerogative of the European Parliament to scrutinise the Commission is also carried out through questions as established by Article 230 TFEU. Committees can put forward questions for oral answer with debate to the Commission. In many cases the Committees follow the oral question by a resolution. The question and the report is first approved by the committee and then submitted to the Conference of Presidents and can put them into the plenary agenda.

The ITRE Committee put forward 8 oral question of which 6 were with resolution as shown in the table below.

Title	Procedure number	Rapporteur	Note
<b>2014 UN Climate Change Conference - COP 20 in Lima, Peru (1-12 December 2014) OPINION</b>	2014/2777(RSP)	Jerzy Buzek	
<b>Implementation of PRIMA under Art 185 TFEU</b>	2014/2981(RSP)		Oral question without resolution
<b>Towards a thriving data-driven economy</b>	2015/2612(RSP)	Barbara Kappel	



<b>Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) - human resources necessary to fulfil its statutory mandate to monitor energy wholesale markets</b>	2015/2627(RSP)	Jerzy Buzek	Oral question without resolution
<b>Competitiveness of the European Rail Supply Industry</b>	2015/2887(RSP)	Martina Werner	
<b>Distributed ledger technologies and blockchains: building trust with disintermediation</b>	2017/2772(RSP)	Eva Kaili	
<b>The definition of SMEs</b>	2018/2545(RSP)	Markus Pieper	
<b>European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy</b>	2019/2544(RSP)	Christian Ehler, Paul Rübig, Kathleen van Brempt, Zdzisław Krasnodębski, Fredrick Federley, Benedek Jávor, Neoklis Sylikiotis, Dario Tamburrano, Barbara Kappel	



## FACT FINDING AND REACHING OUT ACTIVITIES

It is essential for the parliamentary work of MEPs to maintain in touch with the diversity of realities of the different policy areas and with their relevant stakeholders. In addition to actions taken by the Members individually, as a committee, there is a series of activities aiming at checking the facts and reaching out. This section presents most of them.

### Missions and *ad hoc* delegations

Each year, the Committee sends delegations of Members to locations within the EU but outside its three normal places of work, and to countries outside the EU. The annual programme of delegation visits is authorised by the Conference of Presidents and the Bureau. Delegations may, for example, visit agencies that fall within the committee's responsibility or a place of relevance to a subject falling within the committee's remit. During such visits, Members may hold meetings with government representatives and with regional and/or local representatives of the industrial sector. The committee secretariat is responsible for organising delegation visits.

Under the current rules, each year (except election years) the committee may send a maximum of half of its Members on delegation visits. One third of this quota may be used to send Members on delegation visits outside the EU. No individual delegation may consist of more than 12 Members. The length of the delegation visit – including return travel from Brussels – may not exceed three days.

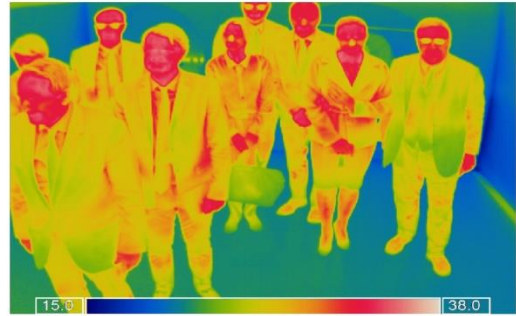
The ITRE Committee participates each year in two ad-hoc missions, together with other committees, to participate in two conferences organised by the United Nations. The Internet Governance Forum meets annually bringing people together from all stakeholder groups to discuss policy issues related to Internet and its governance. The Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the place for the negotiations between countries of the world on measures to combat climate change. The final EU commitments have to be voted by the European Parliament.

- **Istanbul , Turkey, 9th IGF** (Internet Governance Forum), 2-5 September 2014
- **Lima, Peru, COP 20**, 8-13 December 2014
- **Washington DC/Pennsylvania, USA**, 16-20 March 2015
- **Riga, Latvia, BERC office visit**, 7-8 April 2015 (**AGENCY MISSIONS**)?
- **EXPO Milan, Italy**, 17-19 June 2015
- **Copenhagen, Denmark**, 18-19 June 2015
- **Cyprus**, 24-25 September 2015
- **Heraklion, Greece, ENISA**, 24-25 September 2015 (**AGENCY MISSIONS**)?
- **Prague, Czech Republic, GNSS**, 3-4 November 2015 (**AGENCY MISSIONS**)?
- **Joao Pessoa, Brazil, 11th IGF** (Internet Governance Forum), 10-12 November 2015
- **Paris, France, COP 21**, 8-13 December 2015



- **Ljubljana, Slovenia, ACER, 10-12 February 2016 (AGENCY MISSIONS)?**
- **Cork, Ireland, 29-31 March 2016**
- **Finland and Estonia, 17-19 May 2016**
- **Cadarache, France (ITER Project), 24 October 2016**
- **Portugal and Spain, 2-4 November 2016**
- **Marrakech, Morocco, COP22, 14-18 November 2016**
- **Guadalajara, Mexico, 12th IGF (Internet Governance Forum), 6-8 December 2016**
- **Berlin, Germany and Krakow, Poland (Horizon 2020), 20-22 February 2017**
- **Riga, LATVIA, BEREC office visit, 20-21 April 2017 (AGENCY MISSIONS)?**
- **Warsaw, Krakow, 22-24 May 2017**
- **Ljubljana, Slovenia, ACER AGENCY, 21 September 2017 (AGENCY MISSIONS)?**
- **North Rhine-Westphalia, GERMANY, 18-20 September 2017**
- **Heraklion, Greece, ENISA, 24-25 September 2017, (AGENCY MISSIONS)?**
- **Santiago, Chile, 29 October to 2 November 2017**
- **Bonn, Germany, COP23, 17 November 2017**
- **Geneva, 12th IGF, 18-21 December, 2017**
- **Vienna, Austria, 14-16 February 2018**
- **Silicon Valley, United States of America, 3-5 April 2018**
- **Bergen, Stavanger, Norway, 7-9 May 2018**
- **Prague, Czech Republic, GSA office visit, 19-21 September 2018 (AGENCY MISSIONS)?**
- **Ispra, Lomazzo, Italy, 19-21 September 2018**
- **Paris, France, 13th IGF (Internet Governance Forum), 12-14 November 2018**
- **Katowice, Poland, COP 24, 3-14 December 2018**
- **Tel Aviv, Israel, 17-20 December 2018**
- **Luleå, Sweden, 27 February - 1 March 2019**











## Public hearings

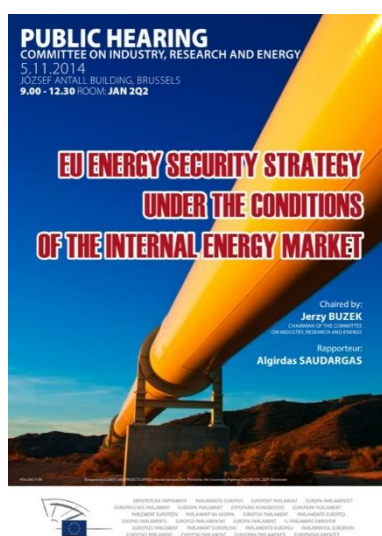
Committees organise public hearings with experts, where this is considered essential to its work on a particular subject. Public hearings allow MEPs to hear from experts and hold discussions on the key issues. The ITRE Committee held the 24 public hearings during the 8<sup>th</sup> term that are shown below.

05/11/2014	EU energy security under the conditions of the internal energy market
03/12/2014	Supporting innovative start-ups and SMEs
22/01/2015	Interoperability Solutions for Public administrations, businesses and citizens
24/02/2015	Impact of TTIP on ITRE policy areas
20/04/2015	The Internal Energy market as a pillar for Energy Union
12/10/2015	Digitalisation of the manufacturing industry and SMEs
09/11/2015	Green Action Plan for SMEs: Opportunities and Challenges
23/02/2016	Energy Costs and EU Industry Competitiveness
17/03/2016	New Energy Market Design
21/04/2016	The role of Energy storage in EU's future energy system
23/05/2016	The Gas Package – how to strengthen the EU's energy security
13/06/2016	Looking at Industry 4.0 together with the impact on industry of robotics and big data
13/10/2016	Towards an #mHealth Framework for Europe
10/11/2016	A Space Strategy for Europe
29/11/2016	What future for EU-research policy: taking stock and looking ahead
26/01/2017	The Review of the Framework for Electronic Communications - 2016 Connectivity Package: Future of Electronic communications
22/03/2017	Clean Energy for All Europeans Session I: Energy Market Design for the Future, What Changes Are Needed? Session II: Integrating Renewables into the Market, Opportunities and Obstacles
10/07/2017	Future of the EU Electricity Market Session I: New electricity market design: a fair deal for consumers Session II: Strengthening cooperation at Union and regional level and improving capacity mechanisms
27/11/2017	ENISA "Cybersecurity Act" Session I: Reform of the ENISA Agency regulation Session II: EU cybersecurity certification system
22/01/2018	The future of defence policy industry
21/02/2018	Revision of the Gas Directive
08/10/2018	Horizon Europe, EU's Research and Innovation Excellence

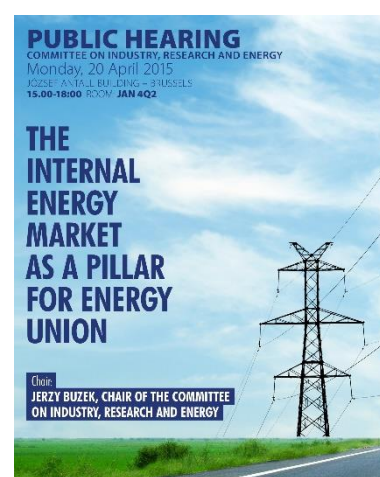
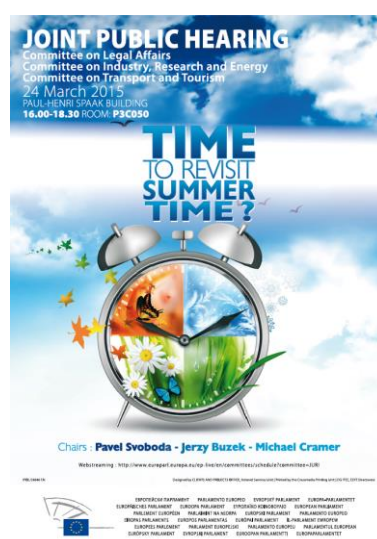


- 22/11/2018      Roaming in the Union - one year on  
 Session I: General impact of RLAH  
 Session II: Operator-specific impact of RLAH and fair use policies
- 19/02/2018      Connectivity of the digital future  
 Session I: Rollout of 5G, Benefits and barriers for future 5G networks  
 Session II: The Role of Satellite In 5G, Applications of Artificial Intelligence in 5G

2014



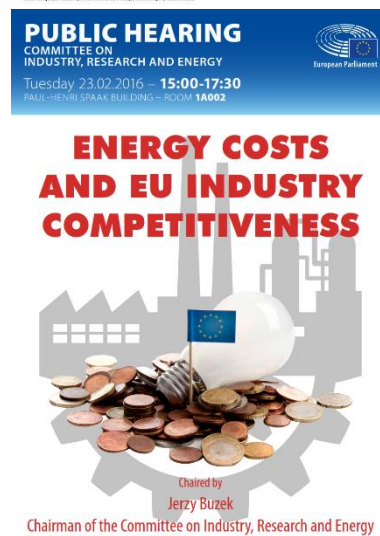
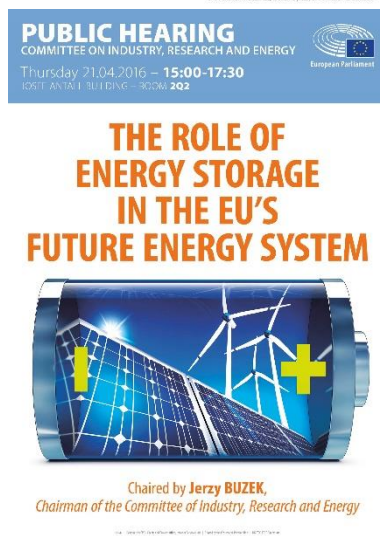
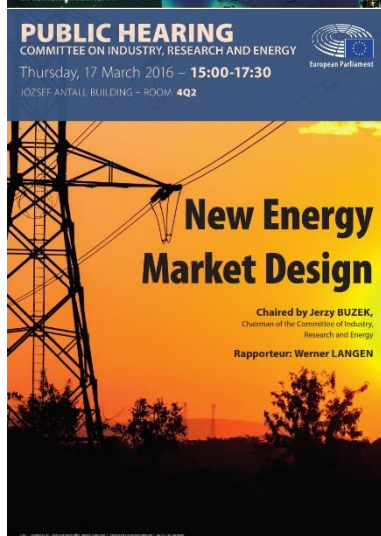
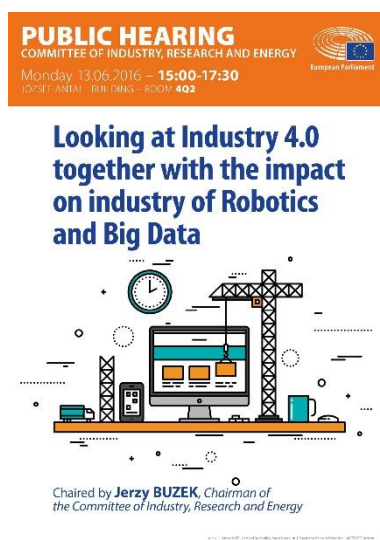
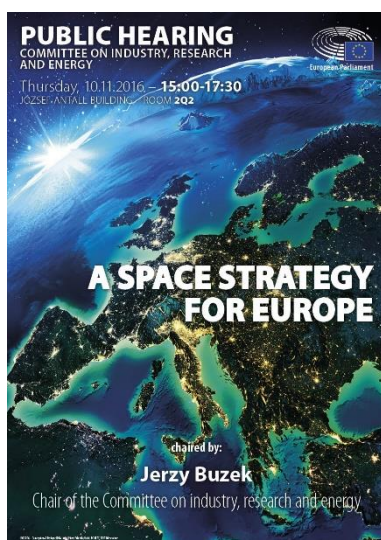
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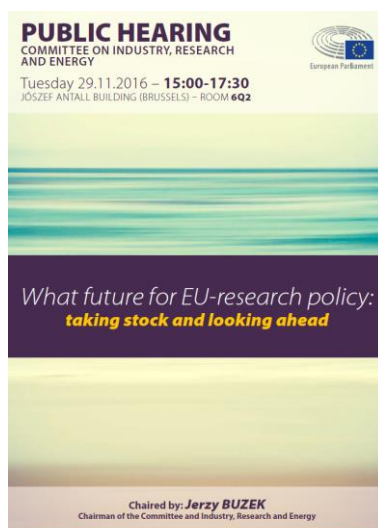
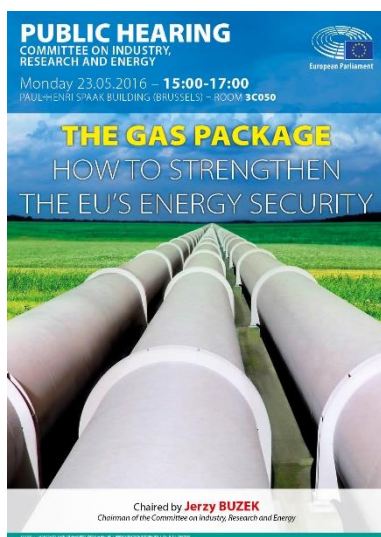




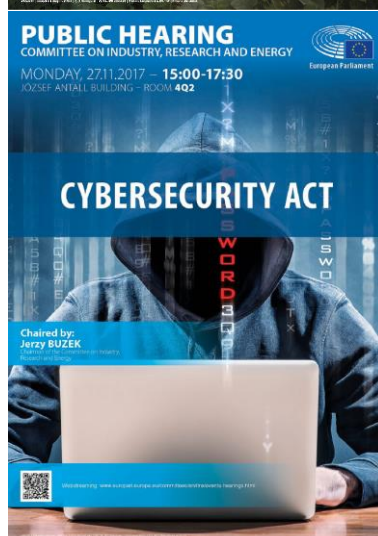
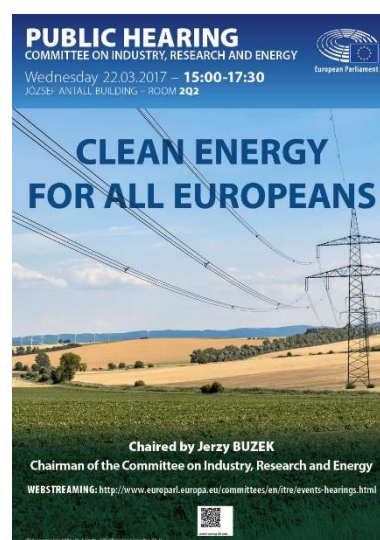
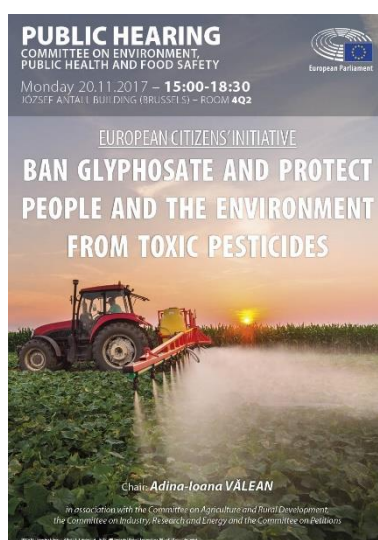
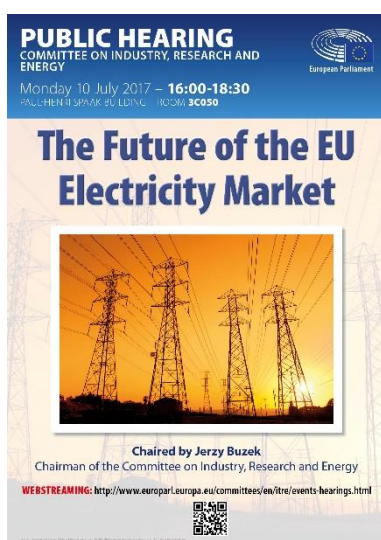
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2017





# 2018

**PUBLIC HEARING**  
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY  
Monday 8.10.2018 – 16:00-18:30  
PAUL-HENRI SPAAK BUILDING – ROOM 3C050  
WEBSTREAMING: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/committees/en/forevents-hearings.html>

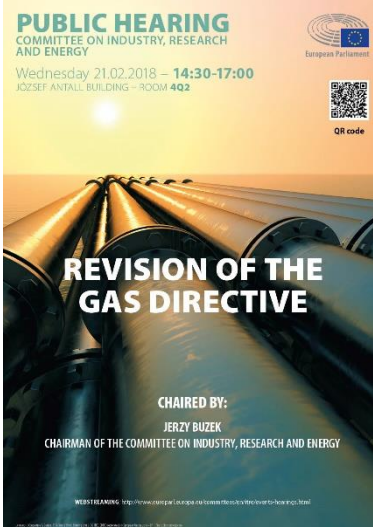
**HORIZON EUROPE**  
EU'S RESEARCH AND INNOVATION EXCELLENCE



CHAIR BY:  
**JERZY BUZEK**  
CHAIR OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY



**PUBLIC HEARING**  
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY  
Wednesday 21.02.2018 – 14:30-17:00  
JOSEF ANTAL BUILDING – ROOM 4Q2  
QR code



**REVISION OF THE GAS DIRECTIVE**

CHAIR BY:  
**JERZY BUZEK**  
CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY


WEBSTREAMING: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/committees/en/forevents-hearings.html>

**PUBLIC HEARING**  
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY  
Monday 22.01.2018 – 15:00-17:30  
JOSEF ANTAL BUILDING – ROOM 4Q2

**THE FUTURE OF DEFENCE INDUSTRIAL POLICY**

Chaired by: **Jerzy BUZEK**,  
Chair of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

WEBSTREAMING: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/committees/en/forevents-hearings.html>

# 2019

**PUBLIC HEARING**  
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY  
Tuesday 19.02.2019 – 14:30-17:00  
JOSEF ANTAL BUILDING – ROOM 4Q2  
WEBSTREAMING: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/committees/en/forevents-hearings.html>

**CONNECTIVITY OF THE DIGITAL FUTURE**



CHAIR BY:  
**JERZY BUZEK**  
CHAIR OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY





## European Youth Event

The ITRE Committee participates in the European Youth Event (EYE), a biannual event organised and hosted by the European Parliament in Strasbourg, with the aim of stimulating active citizenship amongst young Europeans. ITRE has organised panels for all three editions (2014, 2016 and 2018) on topics concerning ITRE remit, such as research, industry, ICT and cybersecurity and ITRE Members have participated in the events.

ITRE is also among the committees which participate in the follow-up European Youth Hearings, which take place several months after the EYE, in Brussels, where former participants present the most concrete ideas collected in the EYE Report before the relevant committee.

## Working groups

During the 8th legislature the ITRE Committee decided to provide itself with two working groups to support its activities on research and on digital policy.

### ITRE working group on implementation of the Horizon 2020 programme

The ITRE Working Group on Horizon 2020 was established in December 2014 with the aim to oversee more in detail the actual implementation of the Horizon 2020 programme and to assess better whether the programme priorities are respected and efficiently implemented, as well as to prepare the discussions in the ITRE Committee. The WG has permanent Members from various political groups which decide on the agenda, but the invitations will be sent and meetings are open to all interested ITRE Members.

Permanent members of the working group:

**EPP:** Christian EHLER

**ECR:** Anneleen VAN BOSSUYT

**GUE:** Marisa MATIAS

**EFDD:** Dario TAMBURRANO

**S&D:** Soledad CABEZÓN RUIZ

**ALDE:** Lieve WIERINCK

**Greens:** Jakup DALUNDE

**ENF:** Barbara KAPPEL

Former WG members: David BORRELLI, Claude TURMES, Ashley FOX and Philippe DE BACKER

Date	Title
29.01.15	EFSI proposal and its impact on Horizon 2020
12.05.15	Brainstorming on the implementation of Horizon 2020 programme with the representatives of the research/innovation community
17.06.15	Brainstorming on the implementation of Horizon 2020 programme with the representatives of the SMEs, industry and research community
08.07.15	H2020 and EFSI: Budgetary implications in 2016 and beyond
01.10.15	Exchange of views with COST Association, DIGITALEUROPE and IGLO about their experience with the H2020 programme
09.12.15	Health challenge in the Horizon 2020 programme
18.02.16	Energy/climate change research in H2020
15.03.16	SME policies in H2020 (and COSME, EFSI) (20% goal, SME instrument, FTI)
19.04.16	Open access - publications and data pilots - Data mining – EU cloud
15.06.16	Overview of PPPs and JTIs, including KICs in H2020. Does it work?



<b>14.07.16</b>	Synergies between H2020 and Structural Funds, in particular the Seal of Excellence Initiative and coordinated agendas in the context of ERA
<b>08.09.16</b>	Social sciences/creative and cultural industries in H2020. Not only implementation of the societal challenge but also integration of social sciences into pillars II and III (wanted by the EP)
<b>11.10.16</b>	Space policy in H2020
<b>08.11.16</b>	ERC, Marie Curie and FET (pillar I)
<b>08.12.16</b>	Simplification and Accounting system: flat rate vs. full costs / cooperation with the European Court of Auditors?
<b>24.01.17</b>	BUDGET 2017 debriefing and general situation
<b>21.03.17</b>	Research in pillar II: industrial competitiveness in particular advanced materials and advance manufacturing
<b>12.07.17</b>	International cooperation in Horizon 2020
<b>23.11.17</b>	Quantum research
<b>28.02.18</b>	Spreading excellence, enhancing synergies with Structural Funds and simplifying RDI State Aid rules
<b>08.03.18</b>	How to build missions on the basis of the health challenges?
<b>10.04.18</b>	Measuring Societal Impact for the EU of R&I policies and instruments
<b>24.05.18</b>	“Towards Horizon Europe, the 9th Framework Programme for Research and Innovation”

#### ITRE working group on Digital Union

The objectives of the working group was to stimulate Members’ reflections on ICT/digital issues by providing a forum for exchange of information and views with a wide range of interested stakeholders; to enable Members to undertake in-depth analysis of the implementation and follow-up of existing legislation in this field; and to prepare for the forthcoming legislative work in this area;

Steering group of the working group:

**EPP:** Pilar DEL CASTILLO

**ECR:** Hans-Olaf HENKEL

**GUE:** Cornelia ERNST

**EFDD:** David BORRELLI

**S&D:** Dan NICA

**ALDE:** Kaja KALLAS

**Greens:** Michel REIMON

**EFN:** Barbara KAPPEL

Meetings:

Date	Title
<b>26.03.15</b>	1st part: Constitutive meeting 2nd part: from the Digital Agenda to the Digital Union
<b>26.05.15</b>	The DSM strategy under ITRE perspective
<b>14.07.15</b>	Digital platforms
<b>23.09.15</b>	Cybersecurity
<b>12.11.15</b>	Radio spectrum
<b>17.02.16</b>	Unconstrained connectivity
<b>05.04.16</b>	Data economy and the cloud
<b>15.06.16</b>	Governance of the telecommunication market and the wholesale roaming review
<b>11.10.16</b>	Digitising the electricity market – the data revolution
<b>16.11.16</b>	IGF - European stake for the next 10 years period
<b>04.05.17</b>	European Critical Information Infrastructures Protection
<b>20.06.17</b>	Free flow of data
<b>24.04.18</b>	Artificial Intelligence on support of decision makers and legislators



## Policy department studies, workshops

Policy department A provided in-house and external expertise to support the ITRE committee and other parliamentary bodies in shaping legislation and exercising democratic scrutiny over EU internal policies.

Most frequently prepared at the request of the ITRE committee, the written output of the policy department comprises a wide range of products, including studies, in-depth country- or issue-specific analyses, briefings examining issues of strategic importance, as well as notes containing short EU-oriented analyses of recent events or developments. Whenever possible, in-house researchers respond to requests for expertise. When the topic is too technical, or when it would monopolise too many internal resources, external researchers fill the gap.

The policy department A organises events that enhance Parliament's analytical capacity and develop common approaches to current political issues. Through public workshops organised by the policy department, groups of experts present independent expertise via written and oral presentations. Expert panels are set up to provide members with regular written contributions and to feed into the parliamentary debate during meetings. Studies produced by the policy departments are in general presented during committee meetings.

During the past legislature, the Policy Department A has prepared the following items for the ITRE committee:

Type	Title	PE Number	Publication date
<b>Study</b>	TTIP Impacts on European Energy Markets and Manufacturing Industries	<a href="#">PE 536.316</a>	January 2015
<b>Study</b>	Ocean Research in Horizon 2020: The Blue Growth potential	<a href="#">PE 518.775</a>	February 2015
<b>Briefing</b>	Energy Governance	<a href="#">PE 518.776</a>	February 2015
<b>Study</b>	Recovery of Rare Eraths from Electronic Wastes: An opportunity for High-Tech SMEs	<a href="#">PE 518.777</a>	February 2015
<b>Study</b>	Proceedings of the workshop on Cross-competition among information (digital) platform	<a href="#">PE 542.187</a>	May 2015
<b>Study</b>	Open innovation in industry, including 3D printing	<a href="#">PE 563.445</a>	September 2015
<b>Study</b>	Energy storage: Which market designs and regulatory incentives are needed?	<a href="#">PE 563.469</a>	October 2015
<b>In-depth analysis</b>	How to end energy poverty? Scrutiny of current EU and Member States instruments	<a href="#">PE 563.472</a>	November 2015
<b>Study</b>	EU Industrial Policy: Assesment of recent Developments and Recommendations for future policies	<a href="#">PE 536.320</a>	January 2016
<b>Study</b>	Space markets in Europe	<a href="#">PE 569.984</a>	January 2016
<b>Briefing</b>	Briefing paper for a Delegation visit to Ireland	PE 578.964	End of March 2016
<b>Study</b>	Reforming EU Telecoms rules to create a digital union	<a href="#">PE 570.011</a>	March 2016



Type	Title	PE Number	Publication date
<b>Briefing</b>	Scrutiny on H2020 focusing on the EP recommendations	<a href="#">PE 570.010</a>	March 2016
<b>Study</b>	Industry 4.0	<a href="#">PE 570.007</a>	March 2016
<b>Study</b>	Energy Union: Key decisions for the realisation of a fully integrated energy market	<a href="#">PE 578.968</a>	April 2016
<b>Briefing</b>	ITRE Delegation to China 20-22 September	<a href="#">PE 587.310</a>	September 2016
<b>Workshop</b>	How to support the internationalisation of SMEs and microenterprises? 12 October 2016		October 2016
<b>Study</b>	Cyber Security Strategy for the Energy Sector	<a href="#">PE 587.333</a>	October 2016
<b>Briefing</b>	Boosting building renovation: What potential and value for Europe?	<a href="#">PE 587.326</a>	November 2016
<b>Briefing</b>	Cyber security strategy for energy sector	<a href="#">PE 587.333</a>	November 2016
<b>Study</b>	Energy Efficiency for Low-Income Households	<a href="#">PE 595.339</a>	November 2016
<b>Workshop</b>	Energy poverty, 8 November 2016	<a href="#">607.350</a>	November 2016
<b>In-depth Analysis</b>	European Leadership in 5G	<a href="#">PE 595.337</a>	November 2016
<b>In-depth analysis</b>	European leadership in 5G	<a href="#">PE 595.337</a>	December 2016
<b>Study</b>	Proceedings of the workshop on How to support the internationalisation of SMEs and microenterprises?	<a href="#">PE 595.347</a>	January 2017
<b>Briefing</b>	Background Briefing for ITRE mission to Germany and Poland, Research and Innovation in Germany and Poland	<a href="#">PE 595.352</a>	February 2017
<b>Workshop</b>	EU energy independence security of supply and diversification of sources + presentation of the study "European energy industry investments", 6 February 2017	<a href="#">PE 595.367</a>	February 2017
<b>Study</b>	European energy industry investments	<a href="#">PE 595.356</a>	February 2017
<b>Workshop</b>	Workshop on Potential for electricity demand-response	<a href="#">PE 607.322</a>	May 2017
<b>Briefing</b>	Background Briefing for ITRE Delegation to Poland, 22-24 May 2017	<b>internal</b>	May 2017
<b>Briefing</b>	SSH Research...more than a contributor to technology	<b>internal</b>	May 2017
<b>Study</b>	Review of EU-Third Country Cooperation on Policies Falling within the ITRE Domain in Relation to Brexit	<a href="#">PE 602.057</a>	June 2017
<b>Briefing</b>	Study in focus, Review of EU-third country cooperation on policies falling within the ITRE domain in relation to Brexit	<a href="#">PE 602.060</a>	June 2017
<b>Briefing</b>	Digitising Industry (Industry 4.0) and Cybersecurity	<a href="#">PE 607.361</a>	October 2017




Type	Title	PE Number	Publication date
<b>Study</b>	Proceedings of the workshop on Energy poverty	<a href="#">PE 607.350</a>	October 2017
<b>Study</b>	The Impact of Brexit on the EU Energy System	<a href="#">PE 614.181</a>	November 2017
<b>Briefing</b>	The Impact of Brexit on the EU Energy System	<a href="#">PE 614.183</a>	November 2017
<b>Briefing</b>	EU Industrial Policy	<a href="#">PE 614.177</a>	November 2017
<b>Briefing</b>	ITRE Delegation to Chile (17-21/12/2017): Energy, Research, Industry	<a href="#">PE 614.188</a>	November 2017
<b>In-depth Analysis</b>	Data flows – future scenarios	<a href="#">PE 607.362</a>	November 2017
<b>Study</b>	Renewable Energy Directive targets	<a href="#">PE 614.201</a>	January 2018
<b>Workshop</b>	National strategies for renewables, 22 February 2018	<a href="#">PE 618.987</a>	February 2018
<b>Study</b>	Energy-MFF	<a href="#">PE 614.223</a>	February 2018
<b>Workshop proceedings</b>	Just energy transition, opportunity for EU industries	<a href="#">PE631.064</a>	February 2019
<b>Briefing</b>	ITRE Delegation to Silicon Valley (USA, 2-6 April 2018)	internal	
<b>Briefing</b>	ITRE Delegation to Norway (7 - 9 May 2018)	internal	
<b>Workshop</b>	Brexit and Energy Policy, 16 May 2018	<a href="#">PE 619.023</a>	May 2018
<b>Workshop</b>	Brexit and ICT policy, 19 June 2018	<a href="#">PE626.057</a>	June 2018
<b>Briefing</b>	European Artificial Intelligence (AI) leadership, the path for an integrated vision	<a href="#">PE 626.074</a>	September 2018
<b>Workshop</b>	Brexit and industry and space policy, 24 September 2018	<a href="#">PE 626084</a>	November 2018
<b>In-depth analysis</b>	Roaming: 1 year after implementation	<a href="#">PE 626.090</a>	November 2018
<b>Study</b>	Sector coupling: how can sector coupling be enhanced in the EU in order to foster grid stability and decarbonise?	<a href="#">PE626.091</a>	November 2018
<b>Workshop</b>	Brexit and Horizon Europe, 21 November 2018	<a href="#">PE 631.042</a>	January 2019
<b>Study</b>	How to tackle challenges in a future-oriented EU industrial strategy	ongoing	January 2019
<b>In-depth analysis</b>	Proceedings of the workshop on Brexit and Horizon Europe	<a href="#">PE 631.042</a>	January 2019
<b>Briefing</b>	Briefing for ITRE delegation to Sweden	internal	February 2019
<b>Workshop</b>	Just energy transition, opportunity for EU industries - The role of hydrogen in the future - The example of energy transition in Germany	Proceeding ongoing	February 2019
<b>In-depth analysis</b>	5G deployment: state of play in Europe, USA and Asia	<a href="#">PE 631.060</a>	April 2019
<b>Study</b>	Europe - the global centre for excellent research	<a href="#">PE 631.062</a>	April 2019



WORKSHOP

POLICY DEPARTMENT A  
ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY

## Cross-competition among digital platforms. How to avoid global information monopolies?



DATE  
20 January 2014

TIME  
15:00 - 18:30

ROOM  
ALTIERO SPINELLI  
3G2

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE)


Chairman: Jerzy BUZEK, MEP

Participants who need an access badge must register by sending an email to [public-ecommunity@ec.europa.eu](mailto:public-ecommunity@ec.europa.eu), providing name, date of birth, nationality, address, ID card number by 16 January 2015.

WORKSHOP

POLICY DEPARTMENT A  
ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY

## HOW TO SUPPORT THE INTERNATIONALISATION OF SMES AND MICROENTERPRISES



DATE  
12 October 2016

TIME  
12:45-14:30

ROOM  
PAUL-HENRI SPAAK  
3C050


Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE)

Participants who need an access badge should send their request to [public-ecommunity@ec.europa.eu](mailto:public-ecommunity@ec.europa.eu) by 6 October 2016.

WORKSHOP

POLICY DEPARTMENT A  
ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY

## Energy poverty



DATE  
9 November 2016

TIME  
9:00-10:30

ROOM  
József Antall 2Q2

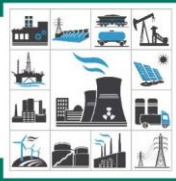
Committee on Industry Research and Energy (ITRE)

CHAIR: Jerzy BUZEK, MEP

WORKSHOP

POLICY DEPARTMENT A  
ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY

## EU Energy Independence, Security of Supply and Diversification of Sources



DATE  
6 February 2017

TIME  
15:00 - 16:30

ROOM  
József Antall 2Q2


Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE)

CHAIR: Jerzy BUZEK, MEP

WORKSHOP

POLICY DEPARTMENT A  
ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY

## THE POTENTIAL OF ELECTRICITY DEMAND RESPONSE



DATE  
30 May 2017

TIME  
13:30 - 15:00

ROOM  
Altiero Spinelli  
3G-2

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE)

CHAIR: Jerzy BUZEK, ITRE Chair



Legislative term 2014 - 2019

# ITRE

IN FIGURES



78 Committee meetings



15 Commissioners



24 Public hearings



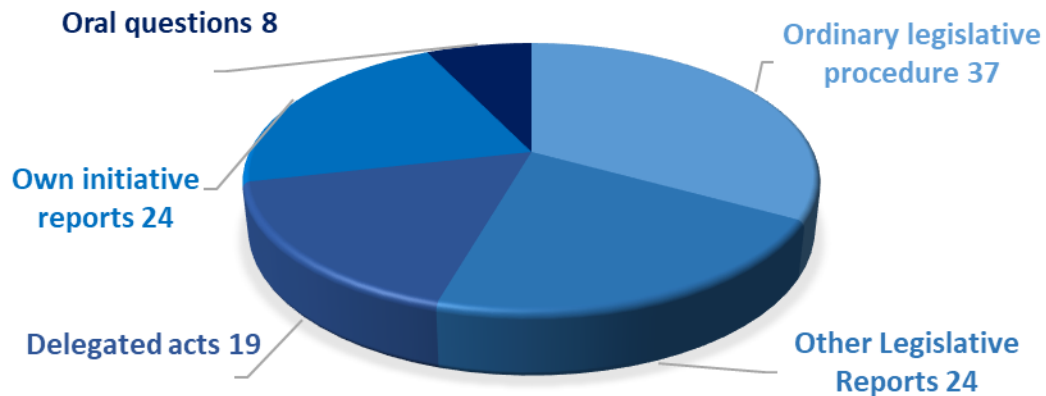
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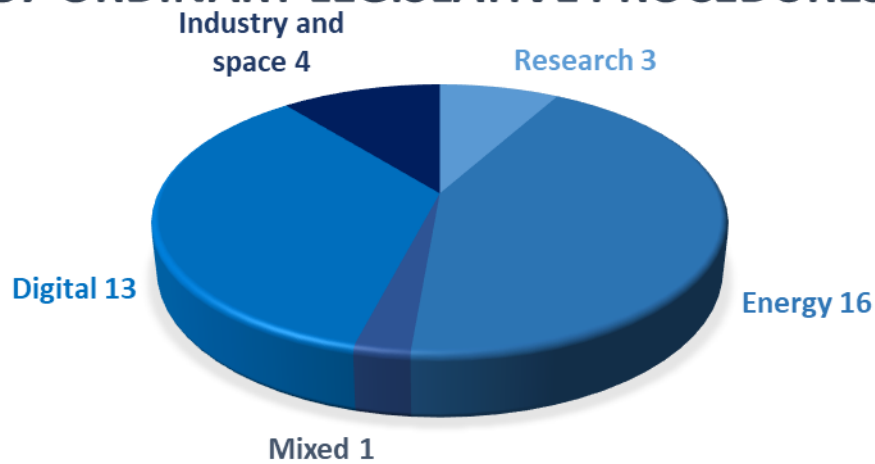
More than  
100 Trilogues



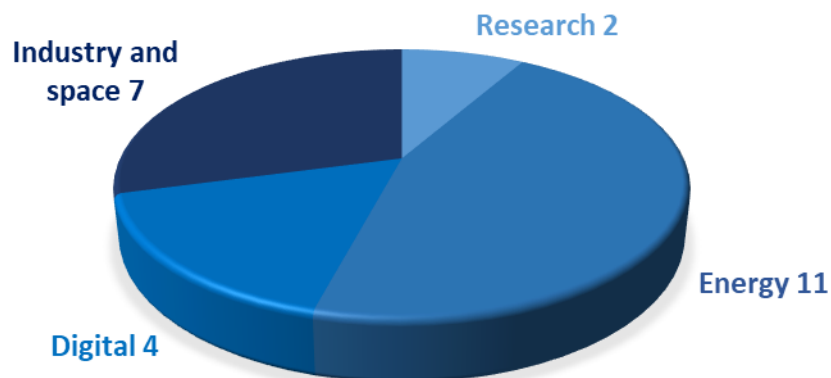
## 112 PROCEDURES



## 37 ORDINARY LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES



## 24 OWN-INITIATIVE REPORTS





## ANNEXES

### ITRE Members

#### Full Members 2014 - 2019



**Buzek Jerzy**  
Chair



EPP



**Toia Patrizia**  
Vice-Chair



S&D



**Henkel Hans-Olaf**  
Vice-Chair



ECR



**Kohlíček Jaromír**  
Vice-Chair



GUE/NGL



**Petersen Morten Helveg**  
Vice-Chair



ALDE



**Balčytis Zigmantas**



S&D



**Barekov Nikolay**



ECR



**Bay Nicolas\***



ENF



**Benito Ziluaga Xabier**



GUE/NGL



**Bendtsen Bendt**



EPP



**Blanco López José**



S&D



**Borrelli David**



NI



**Bullock Jonathan**



EFDD



**Buşoi Cristian-Silviu**



EPP



**Bütikofer Reinhard**



Greens





Ciocca Angelo



ENF



Czesak Edward



ECR



Dalunde Jakop



Greens



Del Castillo Vera  
Pilar



EPP



Ehler Christian



EPP



Federley Fredrick



ALDE



Fox Ashley



ECR



Gierek Adam



S&D



Gräzin Igor



ALDE



Griffin Theresa



S&D



Gyürk András



EPP



Helmer Roger\*



EFDD



Harms Rebecca



Greens



Kaili Eva



S&D



Kallas Kaja\*



ALDE



Kappel Barbara



ENF



Kelly Seán



EPP



Kariņš Krišjānis\*



EPP



Kofod Jeppe



S&D



Kouroumbashev  
Peter



S&D





Kovács Béla



NI



Krasnodębski  
Zdzisław



ECR



Kumpula-Natri  
Miapetra



S&D



Lechevalier  
Christelle



ENF



Lewanowski Janusz



EPP



López Bermejo  
Paloma



GUE/NLG



Loskutovs Aleksejs



EPP



Maragall Ernest\*



Greens



Martin Edouard



S&D



Metz Tilly



Greens



Mlinar Angelika



ALDE



Molnár Csaba



S&D



Morano Nadine



EPP



Nica Dan



S&D



Niebler Angelika



EPP



Paksas Rolandas



EFDD



Patriciello Aldo



EPP



Poche Miroslav



S&D



Punset Carolina



ALDE



Reda Julia



Greens





Reimon Michel\*



Greens



Reul Herbert\*



EPP



Rübzig Paul



EPP



Salini Massimiliano



EPP



Saudargas Algirdas



EPP



Schaffhauser Jean-Luc\*



ENF



Schulze Sven



EPP



Stanishev Sergei\*



S&D



Sylikiotis Neoklis



GUE/NGL



Tajani Antonio\*



EPP



Tamburrano Dario



EFDD



Tošenovský Evžen



EPP



Turmes Claude\*



Greens



Urutchev Vladimir



EPP



Vălean Adina-Ioana\*



EPP



Van Brempt Kathleen



S&D



Virkkunen Henna



EPP



Werner Martina



S&D



Wierinck Lieve



ALDE



Winkler Hermann



EPP





\* former ITRE members



## Substitute Members 2014 - 2019



**Alliot-Marie  
Michèle**



**Arimont Pascal\***



**Ayuso Pilar**



**Bashir Amjad**



**Batten Gerard**



**Berès Pervenche**



**Bilde Dominique**



**Bonafè Simona\***



**Boni Michał**



**Borghezio Mario**



**Cabezón Ruiz  
Soledad**



**Castaldo Fabio  
Massimo**



**Cesa Lorenzo**



**Chauprade  
Aymeric**



**Christoforou  
Lefteris**







Comi Lara



EPP



Coburn David\*



EFDD



Crowley Brian\*



ECR



D'Amato Rosa



EFDD



Dalli Miriam



S&D



De Lange Esther



EPP



De Monte Isabella



S&D



Deutsch Tamás



EPP



Duncan Ian\*



ECR



Ernst Cornelia



GUE/NGL



Ferreira João



GUE/NGL



Fontana Lorenzo\*



NI



Freund Eugen



S&D



Gambús Francesc



EPP



Geier Jens



S&D



Gerbrandy  
Gerben-Jan



Greens



Grossetête  
Françoise



EPP



Hökmark Gunnar



EPP



Jadot Yannick



Greens



Jávör Benedek



Greens





**Kirton-Darling  
Jude**



S&D



**Korwin-Mikke  
Janusz\***



NI



**Krehl Constanze**



S&D



**Kudrycka Barbara**



EPP



**Lange Bernd**



S&D



**Langen Werner**



EPP



**Løkkegaard  
Morten**



ALDE



**Ludvigsson Olle**



S&D



**Łybacka Krystyna**



S&D



**Malinov  
Svetoslav\***



EPP



**Maňka Vladimír**



S&D



**Marcellesi Florent**



Greens



**Marias Notis**



ECR



**Marinescu Marian-  
Jean**



EPP



**Martusciello Fulvio**



EPP



**Matias Marisa**



GUE/NGL



**Matthews Rupert**



ECR



**Maullu Stefano**



ECR



**Moisă Sorin\***



EPP



**Meissner Gesine**



ALDE





Moody Clare



S&D



Mosca Alessia  
Maria



S&D



Nagtegaal Caroline



ALDE



Niedermayer  
Luděk



EPP



Pedicini  
Piernicola\*



EFDD



Pieper Markus



EPP



Popa Răzvan



S&D



Radtke Dennis



EPP



Riquet Dominique



ALDE



Rivasi Michèle



Greens



Rodríguez-Piñero  
Fernández  
Inmaculada



S&D



Ruohonen-Lerner  
Pirkko



ECR



Sakorafa Sofia



GUE/NGL



Sander Anne\*



EPP



Škrlec Davor



Greens



Sośnierz Dobromir



NI



Spyra Maria



EPP



Stolojan Theodor  
Dumitru



EPP



Tang Paul



S&D



Tarand Indrek\*



Greens





Telička Pavel



ALDE



Van Bossuyt  
Anneleen



ECR



Van  
Nieuwenhuizen  
Cora\*



ALDE



Zijlstra Auke\*



ENF



Zullo Marco\*



EFDD

\* former ITRE substitute members



## ITRE coordinators



**Kariņš Krišjānis\***



**EPP**



**Rübig Paul**



**EPP**



**Ehler Christian**



**EPP**



**Nica Dan**



**S&D**



**Krasnodębski  
Zdzisław**



**ECR**



**Tošenovský Evžen**



**ECR**



**Federley Fredrick**



**ALDE**



**Jávör Benedek**



**Greens**



**Sylikiotis Neoklis**



**GUE**



**Tamburrano Dario**



**EFDD**



**Kappel Barbara**



**ENF**

\* former ITRE Coordinators



## ITRE Secretariat

<i>HEADS OF UNIT</i>	
Klaus BAIER	until April 2019
Walter Goetz	from April 2019
<i>HEAD OF UNIT SECRETARIES</i>	
Celina ADAMCZYK*	
Agnès GRASSOT DURVY*	
<i>ADMINISTRATORS</i>	
Anno AEDMAA*	Budget & Coordinators
Rebecca Sofia AMORENA	ICT & Space & Coordinators
Vanessa AULEHLA	ENTR & Industry & Research
Holger BENZING	ICT & Budget
Mark BEAMISH*	Telecom & INFISO
Stefania BOSCHETTO*	ENTR & Industry
Przemysław BRZOZOWSKI (National official on secondment)	ICT
Antonio CENINI (National official on secondment)	Industry & Research
Hugo CORDOVA	Telecom & INFISO
Andre CORRADO	ENTR & Industry & Research
Ivana DAMJANIC-BRESAN	Telecom & INFISO & Budget
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Cécile HERIARD (National official on secondment)	Industry & Research
Aleyda HERNANDEZ LAVIADES	Industry & Research
Elina KAARTINEN*	Telecom & INFISO
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Christophe LESNIAK*	Energy & Climate Change
Nina NEUMANN	Energy
Julia PRIKOSZOVITS* (National official on secondment)	Budget & Industry & Research
Elvira RAMIREZ PINEDA	Energy
Dagmara STOERRING	Energy
Peter TRAUNG	ICT
Rinse van ARUM*	Energy & Climate Change & ENVI related issues
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Rupert WILKINSON*	Space & Industry & Research
Costis YERARIS	Energy
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\* former employees of ITRE Secretariat



## Political groups

Political Groups of the 8th Legislature	
	<b>EPP</b> Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats)
	<b>S&amp;D</b> Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament
	<b>ALDE</b> Group of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe
	<b>ECR</b> European Conservatives and Reformists Group
	<b>Greens/EFA</b> Group of the Greens-European Free Alliance
	<b>GUE/NGL</b> Confederal Group of the European United Left - Nordic Green Left
	<b>EFDD</b> Europe of Freedom and Direct Democracy Group
	<b>ENF</b> Europe of Nations and Freedom Group



## Political groups staff

<b>EPP</b> Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Edina TOTH</li> <li>➤ Silke DALTON</li> <li>➤ Laura PERALTA PALACIOS</li> <li>➤ Katarzyna KLAUS</li> <li>➤ Lynn Kristin SUNDELIUS</li> <li>➤ Agata LUDWICZAK</li> </ul>
<b>S&amp;D</b> Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Pablo FABREGAS MARTINEZ</li> <li>➤ Daria SERANI</li> <li>➤ Michael Hunnicke JENSEN</li> <li>➤ Tea LUKAVECKI</li> <li>➤ Isabelle QUERTON</li> <li>➤ Magdalena DEACU</li> </ul>
<b>ALDE</b> Group of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Anne-Christine DESNUELLE</li> <li>➤ Vesa KANGASLAHTI</li> <li>➤ Dominykas MORDAS</li> <li>➤ Sasa BUTORAC</li> <li>➤ Anne Marie TURPEINEN</li> </ul>
<b>ECR</b> European Conservatives and Reformists Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Gareth GOLDSMITH</li> <li>➤ Maxim RAYM</li> <li>➤ Laura REAL</li> <li>➤ Tomas HANUS</li> <li>➤ Christian Dominik HEINZ</li> <li>➤ Georgi BALABANOV</li> <li>➤ Alberto Alessandro MANZI</li> <li>➤ Aleksandra ZAMARAJEWA</li> </ul>
<b>Greens/EFA</b> Group of the Greens-European Free Alliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Michel RAQUET</li> <li>➤ Camilla BURSI</li> <li>➤ Petru-Cristian BULUMAC</li> <li>➤ Charlotte KELLNER</li> <li>➤ Heike LEBERLE</li> <li>➤ Karolina STELMOKAITE</li> </ul>
<b>GUE/NGL</b> Confederal Group of the European United Left - Nordic Green Left	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Jolana FRISOVA</li> <li>➤ Marc Johan BOTENGA</li> <li>➤ Diana Maria ALONSO SAN ALBERTO</li> <li>➤ Ana MOURA GONCALVES</li> <li>➤ Pedro CHAVES GIRALDOS</li> </ul>
<b>EFDD</b> Europe of Freedom and Direct Democracy Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Dovile RUCYTE</li> <li>➤ Francesca SALIERNO</li> <li>➤ Simona SUARDI</li> <li>➤ Viktorija LABOVIC</li> </ul>
<b>ENF</b> Europe of Nations and Freedom Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Paolo BORCHIA</li> <li>➤ Adrien TOUCHAGUES</li> </ul>
<b>NA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Manlio MASSEI</li> <li>➤ Catherine SALAGNAC</li> </ul>



## List of Reports and Opinions adopted between 2014 and 2019

### Ordinary Legislative Procedure (COD) Reports adopted in plenary

Title	Procedure number	Rapporteur
European single market for electronic communications	2013/0309(COD)	Pilar Del Castillo
Energy efficiency labelling	2015/0149(COD)	Dario Tamburrano
European statistics on natural gas and electricity prices and repealing Directive 2008/92/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning a Community procedure to improve the transparency of gas and electricity prices charged to industrial end-users	2015/0239(COD)	Barbara Kappel
Use of the 470-790 MHz frequency band in the Union	2016/0027(COD)	Patrizia Toia
Establishing an information exchange mechanism with regard to intergovernmental agreements and non-binding instruments between Member States and third countries in the field of energy and repealing Decision No 994/2012/EU	2016/0031(COD)	Zdzisław Krasnodębski
Measures to safeguard the security of gas supply	2016/0030(COD)	Jerzy Buzek
Rules for wholesale roaming markets	2016/0185(COD)	Miapetra Kumpula-Natri
Promotion of Internet connectivity in local communities	2016/0287(COD)	Carlos Zorrinho
Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications	2016/0286(COD)	Evžen Tošenovský
Participation of the Union in the Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area (PRIMA) jointly undertaken by several Member States	2016/0325(COD)	Sofia Sakorafa
European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (recast)	2016/0378(COD)	Morten Helveg Petersen
Common rules for the internal market in electricity (recast)	2016/0380(COD)	Krišjānis Kariņš/Jerzy Buzek
Risk-preparedness in the electricity sector	2016/0377(COD)	Flavio Zanonato
Energy efficiency	2016/0376(COD)	Miroslav Poche
Energy performance of buildings	2016/0381(COD)	Bendt Bendtsen
Promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (recast)	2016/0382(COD)	José Blanco López
Internal market for electricity (recast)	2016/0379(COD)	Krišjānis Kariņš/Jerzy Buzek
Common rules for the internal market in natural gas	2017/0294(COD)	José Blanco López
Investment projects in energy infrastructure within the European Union	2017/0347(COD)	Barbara Kappel



Implementation and functioning of the .eu top level domain name	2018/0110(COD)	Fredrick Federley
Labelling of tyres with respect to fuel efficiency and other essential parameters	2018/0148(COD)	Michał Boni
Establishing the space programme of the Union and the European Union Agency for the Space Programme	2018/0236(COD)	Massimiliano Salini
Proposal for a decision of the European Parliament and of the Council on establishing the specific programme implementing Horizon Europe – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation	2018/0225(COD)	Christian Ehler
Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing Horizon Europe – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, laying down its rules for participation and dissemination	2018/0224(COD)	Dan Nica
Establishing the European Cybersecurity Industrial, Technology and Research Competence Centre and the Network of National Coordination Centres	2018/0328(COD)	Julia Reda
Adapting Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy efficiency [as amended by Directive 2018/XXX/EU] and Regulation (EU) 2018/XXX of the European Parliament and of the Council [Governance of the Energy Union], by reason of the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union	2018/0385(COD)	Miroslav Poche
European single market for electronic communications	2013/0309(COD)	Pilar Del Castillo Vera
Interoperability solutions for European public administrations, businesses and citizens (ISA2) Interoperability as a means for modernising the public sector	2014/0185(COD)	Carlos Zorrinho
European Electronic Communications Code (Recast)	2016/0288(COD)	Pilar Del Castillo Vera
Establishing the European Defence Industrial Development Programme aiming at supporting the competitiveness and innovative capacity of the EU defence industry	2017/0125(COD)	Françoise Grossetête
Regulation on ENISA, the "EU Cybersecurity Agency", and repealing Regulation (EU) 526/2013, and on Information and Communication Technology cybersecurity certification ("Cybersecurity Act")	2017/0225(COD)	Angelika Niebler
Re-use of public sector information (recast)	2018/0111(COD)	Neoklis Sylikiotis
Establishing the Digital Europe programme for the period 2021-2027	2018/0227(COD)	Angelika Mlinar
Establishing the European Defence Fund	2018/0254(COD)	Zdzisław Krasnodębski
JOINT ITRE-TRAN Establishing the Connecting Europe Facility	2018/0228(COD)	Henna Virkkunen
JOINT ENVI-ITRE Governance of the Energy Union	2016/0375(COD)	Claude Turmes



## Opinions on Ordinary Legislative Procedure (COD) Reports

Title	Procedure number	Rapporteur
<b>Indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts</b>	2013/0314(COD)	Marisa Matias
<b>Protection of undisclosed know-how and business information (trade secrets) against their unlawful acquisition, use and disclosure</b>	2013/0402(COD)	Michèle Rivasi
<b>Limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from medium combustion plants</b>	2013/0442(COD)	Fredrick Federley
<b>Reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants and amending Directive 2003/35/EC</b>	2013/0443(COD)	Adam Gierek
<b>European Fund for Strategic Investments</b>	2015/0009(COD)	Kathleen Van Brempt
<b>Cost-effective emission reductions and low-carbon investments</b>	2015/0148(COD)	Fredrick Federley
<b>Directive amending Directive 2008/98/EC on waste</b>	2015/0275(COD)	Miroslav Poche
<b>Directive amending Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste</b>	2015/0276(COD)	João Ferreira
<b>Directive amending Directives 2000/53/EC on end-of-life vehicles, 2006/66/EC on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators, and 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment</b>	2015/0272(COD)	Pavel Telička
<b>Directive amending Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste</b>	2015/0274(COD)	Pavel Telička
<b>Cross-border portability of online content services in the internal market</b>	2015/0284(COD)	Carlos Zorrinho
<b>Addressing geo-blocking and other forms of discrimination based on customers' nationality, place of residence or place of establishment within the internal market</b>	2016/0152(COD)	Eva Kaili
<b>Inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry into the 2030 climate and energy framework and amending Regulation No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and other information relevant to climate change</b>	2016/0230(COD)	Marisa Matias
<b>Binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 for a resilient Energy Union and to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and other information relevant to climate change</b>	2016/0231(COD)	Benedek Jávor
<b>Extension of the duration of the European Fund for Strategic Investments as well as the introduction of technical enhancements for that Fund and the European Investment Advisory Hub</b>	2016/0276(COD)	Eva Kaili
<b>Financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union</b>	2016/0282A(COD)	Jerzy Buzek
<b>Copyright in the Digital Single Market</b>	2016/0280(COD)	Zdzisław Krasnodębski



Rules on the exercise of copyright and related rights applicable to certain online transmissions of broadcasting organisations and retransmissions of television and radio programmes	2016/0284(COD)	Jerzy Buzek
Protection against dumped and subsidised imports from countries not members of the EU	2016/0351(COD)	Paloma Lopez Bermejo
Adapting a number of legal acts providing for the use of the regulatory procedure with scrutiny to Articles 290 and 291 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU - part I	2016/0400A(COD)	Jerzy Buzek
Respect for private life and the protection of personal data in electronic communications and repealing Directive 2002/58/EC (Regulation on Privacy and Electronic Communications)	2017/0003(COD)	Kaja Kallas
Directive of the European parliament and of the Council on the legal and operational framework of the European services e-card introduced by Regulation ....[ESC regulation]....	2016/0402(COD)	Maria Spyra
Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council introducing a European services e-card and related administrative facilities	2016/0403(COD)	Maria Spyra
Continuing current limitations of scope for aviation activities and to prepare to implementing a global market-based measure from 2021	2017/0017(COD)	Werner Langen
Rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers	2017/0035(COD)	Claude Turmes
Establishing a framework for screening of foreign direct investments into the European Union	2017/0224(COD)	Reinhard Bütikofer
Free flow of non-personal data in the European Union	2017/0228(COD)	Zdzisław Krasnodębski
Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 as regards support to structural reforms in Member States	2017/0336(COD)	Sofia Sakorafa
Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on health technology assessment and amending Directive 2011/24/EU	2018/0018(COD)	Lieve Wierinck
Promoting fairness and transparency for business users of online intermediation services	2018/0112(COD)	Anna Záborská
Reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment	2018/0172(COD)	Barbara Kappel
Establishing the InvestEU Programme	2018/0229(COD)	Seán Kelly
Establishing the Programme for single market, competitiveness of enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises, and European statistics	2018/0231(COD)	Patrizia Toia
Discontinuing seasonal changes of time	2018/0332(COD)	Sven Schulze



Own Initiative (INI) Reports adopted in plenary

Title	Procedure number	Rapporteur
<b>European Energy Security Strategy</b>	2014/2153(INI)	Algirdas Saudargas
<b>Green growth opportunities for SMEs</b>	2014/2209(INI)	Philippe De Backer
<b>Family Businesses in Europe</b>	2014/2210(INI)	Angelika Niebler
<b>Developing a sustainable European Industry of base metals</b>	2014/2211(INI)	Edouard Martin
<b>Untapping the potential of Research and Innovation in the Blue Economy to create Jobs and Growth</b>	2014/2240(INI)	João Ferreira
<b>Achieving the 10% electricity interconnection target - Making Europe's electricity grid fit for 2020</b>	2015/2108(INI)	Peter Eriksson
<b>Implementation report on the Energy Efficiency Directive (2012/27/EU)</b>	2015/2232(INI)	Markus Pieper
<b>Towards a New Energy Market Design</b>	2015/2322(INI)	Werner Langen
<b>Delivering a New Deal for Energy Consumers</b>	2015/2323(INI)	Theresa Griffin
<b>EU Strategy on Heating and Cooling</b>	2016/2058(INI)	Adam Gierek
<b>EU strategy for liquefied natural gas and gas storage</b>	2016/2059(INI)	Andras Gyurk
<b>European Cloud Initiative</b>	2016/2145(INI)	Jean-Luc Schaffhauser
<b>Assessment of Horizon 2020 implementation in view of its interim evaluation and the Framework Programme 9 proposal</b>	2016/2147(INI)	Soledad Cabezon Ruiz
<b>Digitising European industry</b>	2016/2271(INI)	Reinhard Bütikofer
<b>Internet connectivity for growth, competitiveness and cohesion: European gigabit society and 5G</b>	2016/2305(INI)	Michał Boni
<b>A Space Strategy for Europe</b>	2016/2325(INI)	Constanze Krehl
<b>Accelerating Clean Energy Innovation</b>	2017/2084(INI)	Jerzy Buzek
<b>European Joint Undertaking for ITER and the Development of Fusion Energy</b>	2018/2222(INI)	Marian-Jean Marinescu
<b>Towards a European Energy Union</b>	2015/2113(INI)	Marek Józef Gróbarczyk
<b>Renewable energy progress report</b>	2016/2041(INI)	Paloma López Bermejo
<b>A comprehensive European industrial policy on artificial intelligence and robotics</b>	2018/2088(INI)	Ashley Fox
<b>JOINT ITRE-IMCO Online Platforms and the Digital Single Market</b>	2016/2276(INI)	Henna Virkkunen
<b>JOINT ITRE-IMCO Towards a Digital Single Market Act</b>	2015/2147(INI)	Kaja Kallas
<b>JOINT ITRE-CULT A coherent EU policy for cultural and creative industries</b>	2016/2072(INI)	Christian Ehler



## Opinions on Own Initiative Reports (INI)

Title	Procedure number	Rapporteur
<b>Resource efficiency: moving towards a circular economy</b>	2014/2208(INI)	Benedek Jávor
<b>A new EU Forest Strategy: for forests and the forest-based sector</b>	2014/2223(INI)	Marek Józef Gróbarczyk
<b>Investment for jobs and growth: promoting economic, social and territorial cohesion in the Union</b>	2014/2245(INI)	Neoklis Sylikiotis
<b>The implementation of Directive 2001/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 on the harmonisation of certain aspects of copyright and related rights in the information society</b>	2014/2256(INI)	José Blanco López
<b>Recommendations to the European Commission on the negotiations for the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)</b>	2014/2228(INI)	Jerzy Buzek
<b>A new forward-looking and innovative future strategy on trade and investment</b>	2015/2105(INI)	Theresa Griffin
<b>Stocktaking and challenges of the EU Financial Services Regulation: Impact and the way forward towards a more efficient and effective EU framework for Financial Regulation and a Capital Markets Union</b>	2015/2106(INI)	Janusz Lewandowski
<b>Towards a new international climate agreement in Paris</b>	2015/2112(INI)	Seán Kelly
<b>Recommendations to the European Commission on the negotiations for the Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA)</b>	2015/2233(INI)	David Borrelli
<b>Space capabilities for European security and defence</b>	2015/2276(INI)	Marian-Jean Marinescu
<b>Preparation of the post-electoral revision of the MFF 2014-2020: Parliament's input ahead of the Commission's proposal</b>	2015/2353(INI)	Janusz Lewandowski
<b>The implementation of the European Fund for Strategic Investments</b>	2016/2064(INI)	Marian-Jean Marinescu
<b>European standards</b>	2016/2274(INI)	Hans-Olaf Henkel
<b>EU eGovernment action plan 2016-2020</b>	2016/2273(INI)	Angelika Mlinar
<b>European Agenda for the collaborative economy</b>	2017/2003(INI)	Dario Tamburrano
<b>The next MFF: Preparing the Parliament's position on the MFF post-2020</b>	2017/2052(INI)	Marian-Jean Marinescu
<b>Towards a digital trade strategy</b>	2017/2065(INI)	Reinhard Bütikofer
<b>Implementation of the Ecodesign Directive (2009/125/EC)</b>	2017/2087(INI)	Michèle Rivasi
<b>A European One Health Action Plan against Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)</b>	2017/2254(INI)	Lieve Wierinck
<b>Deployment of infrastructure for alternative fuels in the European Union: Time to act!</b>	2018/2023(INI)	Zdzisław Krasnodębski
<b>Language equality in the digital age</b>	2018/2028(INI)	Marisa Matias
<b>Blockchain: a forward-looking trade policy</b>	2018/2085(INI)	Cristian Silviu BUȘOI
<b>Autonomous driving in European Transport</b>	2018/2089(INI)	Hans-Olaf Henkel
<b>Education in the digital era: challenges, opportunities and lessons for EU policy design</b>	2018/2090(INI)	Tamás Deutsch



Other Legislative Reports adopted in plenary (NLE)

Title	Procedure number	Rapporteur
<b>Cooperation Agreement on a Civil Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) between the European Community and its Member States and the Kingdom of Morocco</b>	2013/0414(NLE)	Jerzy Buzek
<b>Renewal of the Agreement on cooperation in science and technology between the European Community and Ukraine</b>	2014/0154(NLE)	Jerzy Buzek
<b>Scientific and technological cooperation between the EU and the Faroe Islands associating the Faroe Islands to Horizon 2020 - the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020).</b>	2014/0228(NLE)	Jerzy Buzek
<b>Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the EU and European Atomic Energy Community and Switzerland</b>	2014/0304(NLE)	Jerzy Buzek
<b>Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the European Community and the Government of the Republic of India</b>	2014/0293(NLE)	Jerzy Buzek
<b>Civil Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) between the EC and its Member States of the one part, and the Republic of Korea, of the other part.</b>	2015/0265(NLE)	Gianluca Buonanno
<b>Amending Decision 2008/376/EC on the adoption of the Research Programme of the Research Fund for Coal and Steel and on the multiannual technical guidelines for this programme</b>	2016/0047(NLE)	Jerzy Buzek
<b>Establishing the Bio-based Industries Joint Undertaking</b>	2017/0024(NLE)	Miroslav Poche
<b>Conclusion of a Cooperation Agreement between the EU and the Agency for Aerial Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar (ASECNA) on the development of satellite navigation and the provision of associated services in ASECNA's area of competence for the benefit of civil aviation</b>	2017/0104(NLE)	Jerzy Buzek
<b>Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the European Community and the Federative Republic of Brazil</b>	2017/0139(NLE)	Angelo Ciocca
<b>Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the European Union and the Arab Republic of Egypt setting out the terms and conditions for participation of the Arab Republic of Egypt in the Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area (PRIMA)</b>	2017/0196(NLE)	Sofia Sakorafa
<b>Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the European Union and the Republic of Lebanon setting out the terms and conditions for participation of the Republic of Lebanon in the Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area (PRIMA)</b>	2017/0199(NLE)	Sofia Sakorafa
<b>Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the European Union and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan setting out the terms and conditions for participation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area (PRIMA)</b>	2017/0200(NLE)	Sofia Sakorafa



<b>Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the European Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria setting out the terms and conditions for participation of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria in the Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area (PRIMA)</b>	2017/0197(NLE)	Sofia Sakorafa
<b>Research and Training Programme of the European Atomic Energy Community (2019-2020) complementing the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme for Research and Innovation</b>	2017/0312(NLE)	Rebecca Harms
<b>European High Performance Computing Joint Undertaking</b>	2018/0003(NLE)	Zigmantas Balčytis
<b>Council decision on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of Amendment 1 to the Memorandum of Cooperation NAT-I-9406 between the United States of America and the European Union</b>	2018/0009(NLE)	Rolandas Paksas
<b>Council Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the European Union and the Kingdom of Morocco setting out the terms and conditions for the participation of the Kingdom of Morocco in the Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area (PRIMA)</b>	2018/0036(NLE)	Aldo Patriciello
<b>Extension of the Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the European Union and the Government of the United States of America</b>	2018/0067(NLE)	Rolandas Paksas
<b>Establishing the Research and Training Programme of the European Atomic Energy Community for the period 2021-2025 complementing Horizon Europe – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation</b>	2018/0226(NLE)	Miapetra Kumpula-Natri
<b>Establishing a European Instrument for Nuclear Safety complementing the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument on the basis of the Euratom Treaty</b>	2018/0245(NLE)	Vladimir Urutchev
<b>Establishing a dedicated financial programme for decommissioning of nuclear facilities and management of radioactive waste</b>	2018/0252(NLE)	Peter Kouroumbashev
<b>Proposal for a Council regulation establishing the nuclear decommissioning assistance programme of the Ignalina nuclear power plant in Lithuania (Ignalina programme); and repealing Council Regulation (EU) No 1369/2013</b>	2018/0251(NLE)	Rebecca Harms
<b>Agreement on cooperation in science and technology between the European Community and the Government of the Russian Federation</b>	2019/0005(NLE)	Christian Ehler



#### Opinions on other reports (INL / APP)

Title	Procedure number	Rapporteur
<b>Bringing transparency, coordination and convergence to Corporate Tax policies in the Union</b>	2015/2010(INL)	Massimiliano Salini
<b>Civil Law Rules on Robotics</b>	2015/2103(INL)	Kaja Kallas
<b>Interim report on the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027 – Parliament’s position with a view to an agreement</b>	2018/0166R(APP)	Jerzy Buzek

#### Opinions on Budgetary Procedure (BUD)

Title	Procedure number	Rapporteur
<b>General budget of the European Union for the financial year 2015 - all sections</b>	2014/2040(BUD)	Jerzy Buzek
<b>Amending budget No 2/2015: European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI)</b>	2015/2011(BUD)	Kathleen Van Brempt
<b>2016 Budget - Mandate for the Trilogue</b>	2015/2074(BUD)	Anneleen Van Bossuyt
<b>General budget of the European Union for the financial year 2018 - all sections</b>	2017/2044(BUD)	Jerzy Buzek
<b>General budget of the European Union for the financial year 2019 - all sections</b>	2018/2046(BUD)	Jens Geier



## EU presidency logos

PERIOD		HOLDER	HEAD OF GOVERNMENT	LOGOS
2014	Jul-Dec	 Italy	Matteo Renzi	
2015	Jan-Jun	 Latvia	Laimdota Straujuma	 EU2015.LV
2015	Jul-Dec	 Luxembourg	Xavier Bettel	 eu2015lu.eu
2016	Jan-Jun	 Netherlands	Mark Rutte	
2016	Jul-Dec	 Slovakia	Robert Fico	
2017	Jan-Jun	 Malta	Marie-Louise Coleiro Preca	 MALTA EU2017
2017	Jul-Dec	 Estonia	Jüri Ratas	 EU2017.EE
2018	Jan-Jun	 Bulgaria	Boyko Borisov	
2018	Jul-Dec	 Austria	Sebastian Kurz	
2019	Jan-Jun	 Romania	Viorica Dăncilă	 romania2019.eu