

ITRE

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy Activity Report

7th Legislature

July 2009 - June 2014



ITRE

Industry

Research

Energy

Telecommunications

Space

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FOREWORD

The Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) is one of the committees of the European Parliament that deals with the highest number of legislative files. As a consequence, the decisions that are taken in ITRE have a direct impact on the daily life of European citizens and make a significant contribution to boosting European industries' competitiveness.

Having had the privilege to chair this committee for the past five years, we are well aware that the hard work of colleagues has made it possible to adopt concrete measures that contribute to finding innovative ways to create jobs and support Europe's industry and unleash Europe's creative potential.

The aim of this report is to give an overview of the activities of the ITRE Committee during the 7th legislative term (between July 2009 and June 2014). It is divided into policy areas and shows how the Committee is deeply engaged in a whole range of activities. The parliamentary term has been marked by a number of key legislative successes, which are described in detail in the report. They include the Energy efficiency directive, the Horizon 2020 package, the Roaming regulation, the EU programme for the competitiveness of enterprises and small and medium sized enterprises (COSME), the Connecting Europe Facility and Galileo.

Compared to the beginning of the term, the economic situation has improved, but much more still has to be done in the next term in order to leave the economic crisis behind. Furthermore, in our work we should not lose sight of longer-term challenges and opportunities for Europe's industry that could help boost Europe's capacity to innovate. Only by targeting the right measures will Europe be able to achieve growth and jobs in the future.



Herbert Reul
ITRE Chair
2009 - 2011



Amalia Sartori
ITRE Chair
2012 - 2014

Herbert Reul

Amalia Sartori

COMMITTEE MANDATE

During the 7th legislative term the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) was composed of 61 full Members and 61 substitute Members. During the first half of the term ITRE was chaired by Mr Herbert REUL and in the second half by Mrs Amalia SARTORI. Mrs Patrizia TOIA, Mr Jens ROHDE, Mrs Anni PODIMATA, replaced by Mr Dimitris DROUTSAS and Mr Evzen TOSENOVSKY acted as vice-chairs. The Committee is served by the Committee Secretariat and by the Secretariat of the Political Groups.

The Committee is responsible for¹:

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-

1 See [Parliament's Rules of Procedure](#), Annex VII.

legislator with the Council and could influence in many new areas and more vigorously the decision making process and, as a consequence, citizens' lives.

In ITRE fields of the main novelties introduced by the Lisbon Treaty are the introduction of specific legal basis for energy policy and for space policy.

In relation to energy policy, the international situation and the development of energy-related issues of the past years have demonstrated that a European response is the most effective way of dealing with issues such as environmental protection, the security of energy supply and the dialogue with energy producing countries. In relation to space policy an integrated European approach is also welcomed as a comprehensive space policy may improve the everyday lives of European citizens, stimulate growth, foster innovation potential and support world class scientific progress.

In addition to the Committee's work on legislative files, public hearings, workshops and delegations were tools of public consultation that were used to broaden the knowledge of Members on some specific issues which come before ITRE and which required a more in-depth dialogue with stakeholders and consumers. Members had the opportunity to meet representatives of businesses, trade unions, universities, national governments, NGOs', research centres and regulatory authorities. This brings the Committee closer to citizens and enterprises in Europe. A detailed list of these complementary activities is included in the annexes of this report.

Thanks to the new powers attributed to the Parliament by the Lisbon Treaty, the role of the Parliament has been reinforced also in relation to its implementing powers. To avoid making EU legislation over-complicated and technical, in fact, the Lisbon Treaty introduced a new system for delegating to the Commission limited powers to make minor changes to laws, provided these do not affect the "core" legislation decided by Parliament and the Council. Such changes may be needed to take account of scientific or technical progress or specific events, or to update quantitative values.

The Parliament keeps its right to "veto" the proposal under certain circumstances. The annexes of this report include, as well, an exhaustive list of delegated acts that were transmitted to ITRE. In these first years of delegated acts, within ITRE we have experienced a few cases of opposition to a Commission proposal which at the end were not blocked by the plenary.

Completed

Activities

Research Policy

Research and innovation are the fundamental prerequisites to improve the quality of life in Europe and to enhance the EU's global competitiveness and thus to create growth and jobs. Therefore, support and funding of research and innovation are among the most important activities of the EU. The new programme for research and innovation Horizon 2020 (2014 - 2020) is equipped with a budget of almost EUR 80 billion. It is thus not only the third largest financial investment of the European Union (after the funds for cohesion and agriculture), it is also the world's biggest research programme ever launched. The adoption of Horizon 2020 by the Ordinary Legislative Procedure together with the Council of the European Union was by far the most important activity of the ITRE Committee in the field of research policy.

Horizon 2020 consists of the following dossiers:

- Horizon 2020 - the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020) (co-decision, rapporteur: Riera Madurel)
- The rules for participation and dissemination in Horizon 2020 (co-decision, rapporteur: Ehler)
- The Specific Programme implementing Horizon 2020 (consent procedure, rapporteur: Carvalho)
- The Regulation on the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT) (co-decision, rapporteur: Lamberts)
- The Strategic Innovation Agenda of the EIT (co-decision, rapporteur: Matias).

Together with the Research and Training Programme of the European Atomic Energy Community (2014-2020) (consultation, rapporteur: Skinner), Horizon 2020 bundles all the research funding at European level, and it is stronger than previous programmes aimed at cooperation between academia, research and industry.

The ITRE committee prepared itself for this important legislation thoroughly:

- First it had an intensive look at the results of the Interim Evaluation of the 7th Framework Programme and adopted an Own initiative Report on this evaluation.
- It then concentrated on what appeared to be the greatest weakness of the programme, the complicated application and administration procedures, by an Own initiative Report on Simplification.
- Finally, the Green Paper on EU research and innovation of the Commission was answered by the ITRE Committee with a report, presenting Parliament's own ideas and priorities on future EU research policy.

As a first follow-up of the Horizon 2020 package, an "Innovation Investment Package" consisting of 11 major technology and innovation oriented initiatives (according to Art. 185 and 187 TFEU) was successfully negotiated with Council and Commission and was adopted in April 2014.

HORIZON 2020 PACKAGE



**Horizon 2020 - Framework Programme for Research and Innovation
2014-2020**

2011/0401(COD)

(533 votes in favour, 29 against, 22 abstentions, 1st reading)

Rapporteur: Teresa Riera Madurell

**Horizon 2020 - Framework Programme for Research and Innovation
2014-2020: specific programme implementing Horizon 2020
2011/0402(CNS)**

(559 votes in favour, 24 against, 19 abstentions, 1st reading)

Rapporteur: Teresa Maria Da Graça Carvalho



**Horizon 2020 - Framework Programme for Research and Innovation
2014-2020: rules for participation and dissemination**

2011/0399(COD)

(506 votes in favour, 81 against, 9 abstentions 1st reading)

Rapporteur: Cristian Ehler

**European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT): strategic
innovation agenda 2014-2020**

2011/0387(COD)

(523 votes in favour, 16 against, 58 abstentions, 1st reading)

Rapporteur: Marisa Matias



**European Institute of Innovation and Technology 2014-2020
2011/0384(COD)**

(516 votes in favour, 22 against, 62 abstentions, 1st reading)

Rapporteur: Philippe Lamberts



The Horizon 2020 Package was adopted on 21 November 2013.



**Research and Training Programme of the European Atomic Energy
Community (2014-2018) complementing the Horizon 2020 Framework
Programme for Research and Innovation**

2011/0400(NLE)

(549 votes in favour, 90 against, 35 abstentions, 1st reading))

Rapporteur: Peter Skinner

Adopted on 19 November 2013

€70.2 billion to promote scientific excellence in Europe

The Parliament and the Council reached an agreement on €70.2 billion for the new programme for research and innovation, Horizon 2020. Members insisted to modify the proposal in order to improve support for small firms, attract more people into science and more scientists to join the programme and earmark funding for non-fossil energy research.

Horizon 2020 is the funding instrument implementing the Innovation Union, a Europe 2020 flagship initiative aimed at creating an environment which would encourage and support research and innovation activities, make it easier to turn ideas into products and services and bring growth and jobs to economy. Running from 2014 to 2020 with a budget of just over €70 billion (in 2013 prices), Horizon 2020 will combine all research and innovation funding currently provided through the Framework Programme for Research and Technical Development, the innovation related activities of the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (CIP) and the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT).

Horizon 2020 is focused on 3 main pillars: excellent science (boosting top-level research), industrial leadership (investment in key technologies, greater access to capital and support for SMEs) and societal challenges (breakthrough solutions from multi-disciplinary collaborations in areas such as climate, environment, energy or transport).

Although progress has been made and the innovation performance in the EU has been consistently improving, the innovation gap between Member States (MS) is widening and most of the governments' research and development (R&D) investments decreased in 2011. Internationally, EU's major competitors USA, Japan and Korea perform better, while China, India and Brazil have started catching up. The Innovation Union is therefore critical to achieving the Europe 2020 target for 3% of the EU's GDP to be invested in R&D (1% from public funding, 2% private-sector investment). This investment should create 3.7 million jobs and increase the EU's annual GDP by nearly €800 billion.

The adoption of the package was preceded by difficult negotiations both internally and at inter-institutional level. The more than 6000 amendments showed the huge expectations the Parliament attributed to the Research and Innovation Programme and the complexity for MEPs to find a right balance that would give them a strong mandate to negotiate with the Council.



The Parliament's negotiating team was very united and managed to successfully defend the EP position, in particular on the following topics: increasing the participation of SMEs with a dedicated budget for the SME instrument; widening the range of participants by teaming of institutions and regions, twinning of research staff and exchange of best practices; creating a 'Fast Track to Innovation' instrument to speed up innovative, close-to-market activities; integrating scientific and technological endeavour into society by strengthening the involvement of scientific community and its dialogue with society; mandatory open access for publications; more robust wording on gender equality; shorter time to grant; stronger coordination with cohesion policy; stricter control of JTI and other forms of PPPs. The European Institute of Technologies (EIT) was agreed with its own budget and reduced number of Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KICs); 40% of the Future and Emerging technologies budget was earmarked for light, open and responsive funding of collaborative projects; 85% of the energy specific objective budget earmarked for non-fossil fuel energy research.

In general terms the Programme, with the widest possible range of topics from nanotechnology to cultural heritage, will:

- Strengthen the EU's position in science with a dedicated budget of €24 441 million. This will provide a boost to top-level research in Europe, including the very successful European Research Council (ERC);
- Strengthen industrial leadership in innovation with a budget of €17 015 million. This includes major investment in key technologies, greater access to capital and support for SMEs;
- Provide €29 679 million to help address major concerns shared by all Europeans such as climate change, developing sustainable transport and mobility, making renewable energy more affordable, ensuring food safety and security, or coping with the challenge of an ageing population;
- Dedicate €816,5 million for measures to help spreading excellence and widening participation;
- Provide €462,5 million for measures integrating science in and for society;
- Investing €1902.6 million in the Joint Research Centre.

Strengthen the education, research and innovation triangle with a dedicated budget of €2711.4 million for the European Institute of Innovation and Technology.



Picture after the votes of the Horizon 2020 with the Rapporteurs of the dossiers, Irish Presidency Representative Mr Tom Hanney and Director General DG RTD Mr Robert Ian Smith



Discussion during the trilogues on Horizon 2020, in Brussels, Chair: Mrs Amalia Sartori

INNOVATION INVESTEMENT PACKAGE



Innovative Medicines Initiative 2 Joint Undertaking 2013/0240(NLE)

Rapporteur: Teresa Riera Madurell
(560 votes in favour, 104 against, 9 abstentions, 1st reading)

Bio-Based Industries Joint Undertaking 2013/0241(NLE)

Rapporteur: Lambert van Nisterlooij
(563 votes in favour, 29 against, 81 abstentions, 1st reading)



Clean Sky 2 Joint Undertaking 2013/2044(NLE)

Rapporteur: Christian Ehler
(568 votes in favour, 81 against, 25 abstentions, 1st reading)

ECSEL Joint Undertaking 2013/0234(NLE)

Rapporteur: Paul Rübig
(631 votes in favour, 42 against, 4 abstentions, 1st reading)



Fuel Cells and Hydrogen 2 Joint Undertaking 2013/0245(NLE)

Rapporteur: Vladko Todorov Panayotov
(588 votes in favour, 26 against, 62 abstentions, 1st reading)

European air traffic management system (SESAR) Joint Undertaking 2013/0237(NLE)

Rapporteur: Britta Thomsen
(613 votes in favour, 45 against, 8 abstentions, 1st reading)





***Active and Assisted Living (AAL) Research and Development Programme
2013/0233(COD)***

Rapporteur: Claude Turmes
(638 votes in favour, 25 against, 10 abstentions, 1st reading)

***European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials (EDCTP) Partnership
Programme 2013/0243(COD)***

Rapporteur: Vicky Ford
(646 votes in favour, 13 against, 12 abstentions, 1st reading)



***Research and Development Programme aimed at supporting research
performing SMEs (Eurostars)
2013/0232(COD)***

Rapporteur: Miloslav Ransdorf
(646 votes in favour, 19 against, 7 abstentions, 1st reading)

***European Metrology Programme for Innovation and Research
2013/0242(COD)***

Rapporteur: Niki Tzavela
(647 votes in favour, 20 against, 6 abstentions, 1st reading)



The Innovation Investment Package was adopted on 15 April 2014.

The Commission presented on 10 July 2013 its Innovation Investment Package (IIP), consisting of 10 proposals to boost research and innovation by supporting public-public and public-private partnerships, with a net worth of more than €22 billion over the years 2014-2020.

The main goal of these partnerships is to provide solutions to several major challenges as identified in the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme, help to increase the competitiveness of European industry, as well as to create jobs in fast-growing and emerging sectors.

The IIP consists of two types of partnerships: which one is used depends on the legal basis. Public-public partnerships (P2Ps), created under Article 185 TFEU, are joint research and development programmes in cooperation between European Union and its Member States in developing new treatments against poverty-related diseases (EDCTP), developing measurement technologies for industrial competitiveness (Metrology), supporting high-tech SMEs (Eurostars) as well as providing solutions for the elderly and disabled to live safely in their homes (AAL).

The IIP package also included six public-private partnerships (PPPs). These partnerships were created under Article 187 TFEU with the purpose of setting up joint undertakings necessary for the efficient execution of Union research, technological development and demonstration programmes. Some of these PPPs, called Joint Technology Initiatives (JTIs) were introduced already under the 7th Framework Programme and continued under Horizon 2020, while several new JTIs were also proposed. The five JTIs within this package were:

- Innovative Medicines Initiative (IMI2) to develop new antibiotics and other critical treatments;
- Clean Sky (CS2) to develop cleaner, quieter aircraft with 30% lower CO₂ emissions;
- Bio-based Industries (BBI) to replace fossil fuels and fossil-fuel based products with those from biological resources and waste;
- Fuel Cells and Hydrogen (FCH2) to find new ways to store and transport energy;
- Electronic Components and Systems (ECSEL) to boost Europe's electronics manufacturing capabilities.

The package also proposed to extend a public-private partnership to pool research and innovation investments in Air Traffic Management – called SESAR – in support of the Single European Sky. In addition to these JTIs, the Commission brought forward, on 16 December 2013, an additional proposal, Shift2Rail, to support the completion of the Single European Railway Area and to increase the competitiveness of the EU rail sector; this proposal was also added to the IIP package and was discussed in the subsequent negotiations.

Partnerships for innovation with €22 billion

The total EU contribution to these partnerships from Horizon 2020 budget amounted to €8.6 billion, securing reciprocally €10 billion from industry, and €4 billion from EU Member States; as a result, the contribution from the EU budget compared to previous period was more than doubled and the commitment from industry increased even more.

Due to the fact that the future role, design and functioning of PPPs, in particular JTIs, and P2Ps were at the centre of intensive discussion during the negotiation of the Horizon 2020 package, the ITRE Coordinators decided on 25 September 2013 to treat the proposals in IIP package together in a coordinated approach as regards timing, content and strategy, in order to ensure that requirements of the basic act are respected (e.g. choice of the instrument; value for money; openness for new entrants; transparent governance; limited derogation through delegated acts).

The consideration of the files in IIP package took place during the ITRE meeting of 27-28 November 2013, with primary focus on the duration of the initiatives and their budget in relation to other parts of Horizon 2020. In general the rapporteurs and shadow rapporteurs praised the high leverage effect of the Joint Undertakings. In preparations for the vote, the rapporteurs and shadow rapporteurs identified a number of horizontal issues to be tackled in a coordinated way and managed to define and bring successfully to adoption a balanced position in these crucial issues.

The vote in ITRE took place on 23 January 2014, paving the way for following inter-institutional negotiations. The Parliament's negotiating team insisted that, despite different

procedural natures of Article 185 and 187 initiatives, the Joint Undertakings together with the four Joint Programmes should be treated as a package in the forthcoming trilogues and this approach was accepted also by other parties of the trilogue. The inter-institutional negotiations were carried out in two trilogues on 28 January 2014 and 19 February 2014, as well as during several meetings on technical level. The final agreement reflected EP's priorities in several crucial areas:

- Budget: the budget of Article 185 remained as in the Commission proposal, however, the budget for IMI2 and FCH2 remained with a 5% cut as in the Council general approach and the budget for Clean Sky 2, BBI, ECSEL and SESAR faced a 2,5 % budget cut to accommodate the horizontal cut requested by the European Parliament. Discharge: the compromise achieved stated that by way of derogation from the Financial Regulation, discharge for the implementation of the budget of each Joint Undertaking will be given by the European Parliament on the recommendation of the Council;
- Duration of the initiatives: in order to avoid the current practice of having parallel calls for proposals issued under different rules; the EP negotiation team achieved to add that all calls for proposals shall be launched at the latest by 31 December 2020 and only in duly justified cases calls for proposals may be launched until 31 December 2021;
- Mid-term review: the European Parliament's negotiation team succeeded to improve the reference to interim evaluation in the proposals and the final text states that the interim evaluation of each PPP and P2P is carried out by 30 June 2017 and that this should be taken into account into the interim evaluation of Horizon 2020.

In addition to these changes, the European Parliament's negotiating team managed to bring in several other amendments that strengthen the links between general principles of Horizon 2020 and implementation of programmes, in particular as regards information and transparency, consistent application of Horizon 2020 rules, smooth transition from FP7 to Horizon 2020, synergies with the Structural Funds and Participants Portal.

Finally, in addition to horizontal agreements, the EP negotiating team also achieved changes in several specific issues, for example the review of transport challenge budget and additional activities in Clean Sky 2 initiative, reference to Scientific Panel for Health, open innovation in IMI2 etc.

BONUS 169

2009/0169(COD)

(630 in favour, 14 against, 6 abstentions, 1st reading)



Rapporteur: Lena EK

Adopted on 16 June 2010

The EU will contribute €50 million to a joint research investment with eight EU Baltic Sea Members (Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Sweden). The €100 million programme will provide a framework for the coordination of their environmental research.

The Baltic Sea ecosystem is seriously impacted by many natural and human-induced pressures. The sea and coasts are particularly affected by the combined and increasingly negative impact of pollution, climate change, acidification, overexploitation and biodiversity loss.

Big support for research and sustainable development in the Baltic Sea

Given the limited research possibilities available at national, regional or local level to individually meet the complex environmental challenges of the Baltic Sea region as a whole, action at EU level in this region is urgently called for. BONUS 169 is a programme that aims at contributing to the continuation of research in this area.

BONUS-169 will integrate the national research programmes and activities of the 8 Baltic Sea States into a single joint research programme, mainly focused on environmental research. The EU will match the contribution of the Participating States up to a maximum of € 50 million, from the 7th Framework Programme for Research.



The combination of funds will create a critical mass in terms of capacity, expertise and resources and will stimulate structural changes in the Baltic Sea and related river basin and coastal zone research systems.

It will be implemented in two phases: during the initial 2-year strategic phase, a Strategic Research Agenda and implementation modalities should be defined. It would be followed by an implementation phase of 5 years, during which at least three joint calls should be launched.

The BONUS-169 programme is fully aligned with the objectives of the European Strategy for Marine and Maritime Research and the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region. It will contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the revised Lisbon Strategy by investing in knowledge for growth and jobs.

The three following reports, Mrs Carvalho, Mr Audy and Mrs Matias, were adopted in preparation of the Horizon 2020 package.

Simplification of the implementation of the Research Framework Programmes
2010/2079(INI)



Rapporteur: Maria Da Graça Carvahlo
Adopted on 11 November 2010

In its Resolution the Parliament welcomed the Commission's initiative which proposes different measures in dealing with the bottlenecks faced by Framework Programme (FP) participants.

It however draws attention to the fact that, despite the importance of the simplification process, it is only one of the necessary reforms required to improve EU research funding.

The Parliament proposed a series of implementation principles consisting of simplicity, stability, transparency, legal certainty, consistency, excellence and a more trust-based approach. Mainly it calls for:

- A financing system based on scientific excellence, while simplifying financial control and financial rules through adopting a more trust-based and risk-tolerant approach, but still using a cost-based system;
- Harmonising the rules and procedures for the different instruments used in the programmes of the Commission, with adapted rules for research centres and universities, industry and SMEs.

As regards the 7th Framework Programme (2007-2013), the resolution highlights that any simplification process should be carefully deployed to maintain stability, consistency and legal certainty. It asks for a uniform interpretation of existing rules "as a matter of urgency" and agrees in principle to the broader acceptance of usual accounting practices for the eligible costs, especially for average personnel cost methodologies. It welcomes the immediate lifting of the obligation to recover interest fees on pre-financing and recognises the importance of measures easing the participation of SMEs.

For the next funding programme for research and innovation (2014-2020) the Parliament supports a science-based funding system and a well-balanced division between top-down, impact-driven and bottom-up, science-driven research. It also states that Horizon 2020 should focus on frontier research while taking into consideration the whole chain of innovation through frontier research, technological development, and demonstration, and dissemination, valorisation of results and rapid integration of research results into market.

Mid-term review of the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Union for research, technological development and demonstration activities 2011/2043(INI)



Rapporteur: Jean-Pierre Audy
Adopted on 8 June 2011

This resolution welcomes the quality of the risk-sharing finance facility and of the expert reports on the interim evaluation of the 7th Framework Programme (FP7), but, at the same time, it points out that the evaluation did not cover the overall picture made up of the actions of Member States and those of the EU. It criticises the delay from the Commission in publishing its Communication, which was due in 2010, and it regrets weaknesses in the communication in view of the current economic crisis situation.

Parliament notes that the majority of FP7 funds have not yet been allocated, projects that had been initiated are still under way and others funded under the FP7 ran beyond its term.

While acknowledging the European added value achieved by FP7 with regard to Research and Development, the Parliament deplores the quite low success rate in some parts of FP7, the limited interdisciplinary perspective, the unchanged situation regarding industry participation and the relatively modest participation of certain Member States.

The report continues by asking for a simplification and acceleration of administrative and financial rules and procedures, which would incentivise a broader participation as well as projects and procedures that better fit SMEs' needs.

Finally, it calls on the Commission to carry out a detailed analysis of the Programmes capacity to better leverage private sector investment and stresses the need for a better coordination, coherence and synergy between FP7 and the Structural and Cohesion Funds.



Green Paper: From challenges to opportunities: towards a common strategic framework for EU research and innovation funding
2011/2107(INI)



Rapporteur: Marisa Matias
Adopted on 27 September 2011

This report generally welcomed the European Commission Green Paper which set out the main reforms planned for the new Framework programme: Horizon 2020 (see pages: 6-9.)

In particular the Parliament underlined the need to:

- establish a strong, efficient regulatory framework for the protection of intellectual property rights at an early stage in the research process;
- simplify the management of European research funding by shifting from the current control-based to a more trust-based and risk-tolerant approach, which is of particular benefit for SMEs;
- define a limited set of common (administrative, financial and organisational) rules and principles that are easy to interpret and that would apply to all EU R&D&I programmes and instruments;
- make access to European research programmes easier, for example by setting up a single contact point, establishing a principle of 'one project, one document' and setting up a forum for exchange of good practice;
- introduce of an appropriate funding model for academic research in the next Framework Programming;
- give more support to different sources of innovation - especially SMEs - and use other sources of innovation such as clients, markets, users and, not least, employees;
- keep collaborative research at the heart of the FP, reinforcing synergies to increase and accelerate the impact and dissemination of research projects performed in cooperation with partners of excellent global standing, both from within and from outside the EU;
- set in a more transparent and participatory way the research priorities and objectives;
- create a specific platform for dialogue between CSOs and researchers for discussing research priorities areas in specific sectors;



Discussion on Energy Policy during a Committee meeting in Brussels,
Chair: Mrs Amalia Sartori



*Discussion on Horizon 2020 - Joint Undertakings during Committee meeting in Brussels,
Chair: Mrs Amalia Sartori*

ENERGY POLICY

The 7th Legislature saw the global energy landscape changing fast. The EU experienced continued high fossil fuel prices, whereas the shale gas revolution in the United States led to the decreasing competitiveness of the EU's economy, with natural gas in the United States traded at one-third of import prices to Europe. The impact of the economic and financial crisis affected Member States' capacity to invest in new energy infrastructure and was a major reason for a significant decrease in greenhouse gas emissions resulting in a collapse of the carbon price. Following the Fukushima disaster in March 2011 when a nuclear power plant was hit by a tsunami triggered by an earthquake, opposition to nuclear power rose, in particular in Germany, which decided to accelerate its energy transition policy ('Energiewende') expanding the generation of energy from renewable energy sources and speeding up the closing down of nuclear power plants. The rapid development of renewable energy sources now poses new challenges for the energy system.

Following the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty on 1 December 2009 the Union got a specific legal basis for energy policy. The Union's energy policy should aim to ensuring the functioning of the energy market, ensuring security of energy supply, promoting energy efficiency and promoting interconnection of energy networks. In pursuit of these policy objectives Parliament's work under the 7th legislative term focused in particular on the following three major legislative initiatives.

In September 2012 Parliament approved the Energy Efficiency Directive. Without introducing binding targets at national level, it introduces binding measures such as an obligation for energy companies to reduce their energy sales to industrial and household clients by at least 1.5% each year, a 3% renovation rate for public buildings each year and an obligation on each Member State to draw up a roadmap to make the entire buildings sector more energy efficient by 2050. The new directive also includes additional measures on energy audits and energy management for large firms, cost-benefit analysis for the deployment of combined heat and power generation and public procurement. The Parliament played a crucial role in defending the Commission's proposal and fought off Member States' attempts to water down the obligations of the Directive.

In order to prevent use of insider information and other forms of market abuse which distort wholesale energy prices, new stringent rules on wholesale energy trading were adopted at the end of 2011 through the Regulation on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency (REMIT). All trade deals will be monitored by the newly established Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER), based in Slovenia, which will supply the data to EU Member States, to aid them in investigating breaches of the regulation and enforce remedies. At Parliament's request, an EU register will be drawn up, based on national registers and listing all energy traders. No market participant will be able to enter into a transaction unless it has been registered.

In March 2013 Parliament approved a Regulation on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure, which establishes twelve Regional Groups whose task is to select so-called projects of common interest, which will benefit from faster and more efficient permit granting procedures and improved regulatory treatment. They may also have access to financial support from the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), under which a €5.85 billion budget has been allocated to trans-European energy infrastructure for the period 2014-20. For a project to be included in the list, it has to have significant benefits for at least two Member States, contribute to market integration and further competition, enhance security of supply, and reduce CO₂ emissions. At the Parliament's request the governance rules for the regional expert groups were amended to increase their transparency. Parliament also defined more clearly which commercially non-viable projects should be entitled to EU funding from the Connecting Europe Facility. A first list of 248 key energy infrastructure projects that will benefit from the more efficient procedures in accordance with the Regulation was adopted in October 2013.

Energy efficiency

2011/0172(COD)

(632 votes in favour, 25 against, 19 abstentions, 1st reading)



Rapporteur: Claude Turmes
Adopted on 11 September 2012

The so-called Energy efficiency directive requires mandatory energy-saving measures, including renovating public buildings, energy-saving schemes for utilities, and energy audits for all large firms.

The Energy Efficiency Directive represents a belated follow-up to the 2008 EU's climate and energy package, which included targets for 2020 on renewables, CO₂ emissions reduction and energy efficiency. However, unlike for renewables and CO₂ emissions, the efficiency target was not followed by binding legislation. The aim of this Directive is to bridge this gap. Without introducing binding targets at national level, it introduces "binding measures" such as an obligation to renovate public buildings.

In particular, the directive requires Member States to renovate 3% of the total floor area of "heated and/or cooled buildings owned and occupied by their central government" (administrative departments whose responsibilities cover the entire territory of a Member State). This applies to buildings with a "total useful floor area" of more than 500 m², and as from July 2015, of more than 250 m². However, Member States can also use alternative means to achieve equivalent energy savings.

Billions of euros can be saved thanks to energy efficiency

Furthermore, energy companies covered by the directive will have to achieve a "cumulative end-use energy savings target" by 2020. This target will have to be at least equivalent to achieving new savings, each year, from 2014 to 2020, of 1.5% of annual energy sales to final customers, by volume, and averaged over the most recent three-year period before the directive takes effect.

Sales of energy used in transport could be excluded and alternative ways to achieve equivalent energy savings would be permitted, provided that equivalence is maintained. The directive furthermore introduces the requirement for all large enterprises to undergo an energy audit. These audits need to start within three years of the directive's entry into force and should be carried out every four years by qualified and accredited experts. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) will be excluded from this obligation.

Special provisions for establishing financing facilities for energy efficiency measures are also included in the directive. Member States have to facilitate the establishment of these facilities or the use of existing ones.



ENERGY EFFICIENCY PACKAGE

In November 2008, as part of the Second Strategic Energy Review package, the European Commission launched several proposals with the aim of reinforcing the existing efficiency standards. In addition to the guidelines on the calculation of electricity from combined heat and power generation, the package included three legislative proposals on energy efficiency of buildings, energy labels and new rules for labelling tyres of cars and trucks. Due to the complexity of the issues, negotiations between the EP and the Council were very long, and ended with a second reading agreement.

Energy consumption should be reduced and renewable energies should increase

1. Energy-related products: indication of the consumption of energy 2008/0222(COD)

(566 votes in favour, 28 against, 39 abstentions, 2nd reading)



Rapporteur: Anni Podimata
Adopted on 19 May 2010

The regulation on indication of the consumption of energy extends the labelling and the standard product information of the consumption of energy to all energy-related products including the household, commercial and industrial sectors and some non-energy using products such as windows which have a significant potential to save energy once in use or installed (means of transport are excluded).

As it has become apparent that the limited scope of the Energy Labelling Directive (ELD) restricts the potential to further mitigate climate change and contribute to the EU-wide target of 20% energy efficiency gains by 2020, the European Commission decided to propose the recast of the ELD (Council Directive 92/75/EEC).

The overall objective of the directive is to ensure the free movement of products and improve their energy efficiency performance, thereby contributing to the EU objectives of strengthening the internal market, innovation, the EU's competitiveness, protecting the environment and combating climate change.

After months of negotiations the Parliament and the Council reached an agreement over the new rules and format of the energy labels. In particular, while the basis of the label will continue to be the scale A–G, with the corresponding colour scale going from dark green (the most energy-efficient) to red, which is well understood by consumers, additional 'A' classes can be added on top of the traditional best-performing 'A' category. The highest possible class will now be A+++.



With a view to further enhancing information and awareness for consumers, it was also agreed to require that advertisements that contain energy-related or pricing information should also include a reference to the energy efficiency class of the product.

2. Energy performance of buildings

2008/0223(COD)

(642 votes in favour, 23 against, 8 abstentions, 2nd reading)



Rapporteur: Silvia-Adriana Țicău

Adopted on 18 May 2010

The regulation aims at setting a legal framework to upgrade the national building codes and launches an ambitious policy with the objective of making all new buildings nearly zero energy as of 2020.

The energy consumption of buildings varies enormously. Whilst new buildings may need less than 3 to 5 litres of heating oil or equivalent per square metre floor area and year, the existing buildings stock consumes, on average, about 25 litres per square metre, some buildings even up to 60 litres. Available construction products and installation technologies can drastically improve the building's energy performance – and thereby reduce its energy consumption.

The previous Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2002/91/EC) was a key element to improve buildings' energy performance. Some Member States have made promising progress in recent years, but the majority still have an enormous untapped potential for improvements. To this end, the Commission saw further room for strengthening the effectiveness and the impact of that Directive. That is why it decided to propose a recast of the Directive.

After long negotiations a second reading agreement between representatives of the Council and the European Parliament was reached. The agreement retained the key aspects of the Commission proposal presented in 2008. In particular, it envisaged a new policy of nearly zero energy for new buildings by 2020 which means that new buildings will have to have a very high energy performance as determined in accordance with Annex I of the new directive. As for existing buildings, Member States will also draw up national plans to increase the number of nearly zero energy buildings.

Moreover, the recast Directive also improves the information provided to consumers in the buildings energy performance certificate. Not only the energy performance certificate has to be shown to the prospective new tenant or buyer of the building, but the energy performance indicator of the building has to be stated in the sale or rental advertisements.

Buildings are responsible for 40% of energy consumption and 36% of EU CO₂ emissions. It is estimated that, by strengthening the provisions of the Directive on energy performance, the



EU could achieve a reduction in its greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to 70% of the current EU Kyoto target. In addition to this, these improvements could save citizens around €300 per annum per household in their energy bills, while boosting the construction and building renovation industry in Europe.

3. Fuel efficiency: labelling of tyres

2008/0221(COD)

(549 votes in favour, 51 against, 26 abstentions, 2nd reading)

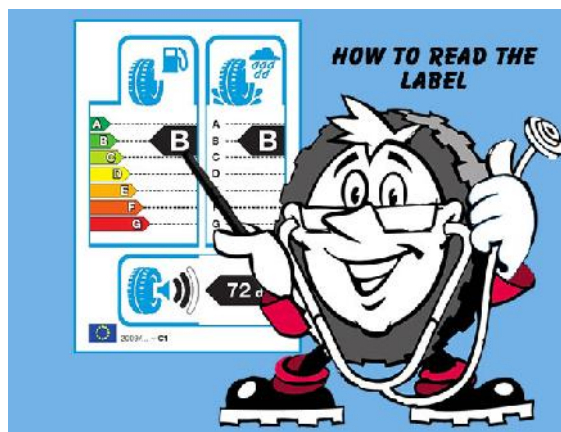


Rapporteur: Ivo Belet

Adopted on 25 November 2009

The new regulation provides for fuel efficiency, wet grip and external rolling noise performances of tyres to be displayed by means of a grading for consumers and fleet managers. The legislation is expected to trigger fuel savings from the increased use of fuel efficient tyres between 2.4 and 6.6 Mtoe (million tonnes of oil equivalent) in 2020 depending on the speed of market transformation.

Tyres can play a significant part in reducing transport energy intensity and emissions since they account for 20% to 30% of vehicles' total fuel consumption. This proportion of fuel is used to overcome rolling resistance (RR) due mainly to "hysteretic loss" (loss of energy through the heating and deformation of the wheels while rolling). New technologies make it possible to reduce RR, so that it currently varies by up to 100% across all tyre categories. For passenger cars, for instance, this means a difference of up to 10% in fuel consumption between the worst- and the best-performing tyre set.



Studies show that fuel efficient tyres are cost-effective: the price differential of better performing tyres will be compensated by savings over their lifetime. There is therefore a direct interest for tyre purchasers to reduce their fuel bill and for society as a whole to reduce emissions due to road transport. This Regulation goes in this direction. In particular, it aims to create a labelling scheme for tyre parameters including fuel efficiency, wet grip and external rolling noise, addressing C1, C2 and C3 tyres (tyres fitted on passenger cars, light- and heavy-duty vehicles). The new label follows the 'A to G' classification system of the European energy label, so the best-performing tyres will be awarded an 'A'.

Energy Efficiency Action Plan

2013/2177(INI)



Rapporteur: András Gyürk
Adopted on 4 February 2014

This report was drawn up with a view to providing guidance for the revision of the Energy Efficiency Action Plan by the European Commission in 2011. Considering that energy efficiency and savings are the most cost-effective and fastest way to reduce CO₂ and increase the security of supply, the report calls for an ambitious action plan covering the full energy supply chain. The resolution proposes a binding energy efficiency improvement target of at least 20% by 2020 compared to 1990 levels. It notes that in other priority areas, such as renewable energy and CO₂ emissions, mandatory targets have helped to stimulate the drive and sense of ownership needed to attain them.

Since buildings account for about 40% of energy consumption and 36% of greenhouse gas emissions in the EU, the report advocates efficiency-oriented renovation of existing buildings, highlighting that Member States should be required to include annual refurbishment targets in their national action plans. EU institutions and agencies should set an example.

Furthermore the resolution emphasises the importance of ensuring the full implementation of existing legislation and thus asks to include an assessment, in the revised Energy Efficiency Action Plan, of how existing legislation is being implemented.



The report also calls for quicker deployment of innovations, such as smart grids, smart metering and energy storage and emphasises the important role of supply side energy efficiency, pointing out the problem of energy loss by transmission and distribution. Finally, the Commission and national energy regulators should promote price incentives and price flexibility in order to raise consumers' awareness.

Wholesale energy market integrity and transparency

2010/0363(COD)

(616 votes in favour, 26 against, 24 abstentions, 1st reading)



Rapporteur: Jorgo Chatzimarkakis

Adopted on 14 September 2011

Parliament and Council agreed on new rules to prevent abuses in wholesale energy trading, and thus protect consumers. Wholesale trading will now be monitored independently across the EU, to enable Member States to prevent and punish anti-competitive behavior.

The EU Regulation on energy market integrity and transparency (REMIT) governs all wholesale energy trading in the EU, covering contracts and derivatives for the supply and transportation of natural gas and electricity. New rules under the Regulation ban the use of insider information and market manipulation practices in a wholesale market estimated to be worth around €500 billion per year. National penalties for breaches have to reflect the damage done to consumers.

Parliament backs EU restriction on energy market abuse

All trade deals are to be monitored by the newly established Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER), based in Slovenia, which is to supply the data to EU Member States, to aid them in investigating breaches of the regulation and enforce remedies. To balance ACER's powers with those of national regulators and ensure its independence, its Director is required to consult them on REMIT issues, but is not be bound by their opinions.

At Parliament's request, an EU register is to be drawn up, based on national registers and listing all energy traders. No market participant will be able to enter into a transaction unless it has been registered.

Security of gas supply

2009/0108(COD)

(601 in favour, 27 against, 23 abstentions, 1st reading)



Rapporteur: Alejo Vidal-Quadras

Adopted on 21 September 2010

The European Parliament adopted, with an overwhelming majority, a new regulation on security of gas supply that aims to reduce vulnerability to future disruptions of gas supply and boost infrastructure development at national and EU level. Market mechanisms remain the first course of action, but households will be protected first during a crisis.

In response to the Russian-Ukrainian gas crisis in January 2009 causing an unprecedented disruption of gas supplies to the Member States via Ukraine, the European Parliament and the European Council called for an accelerated revision of Council Directive 2004/67/EC – the legal framework at EU level to safeguard security of natural gas supply and to contribute to the proper functioning of the internal gas market in the case of supply disruptions.

No more gas cut off in any future gas supply crisis

The new regulation calls on Member States and gas companies to be fully prepared in the event of supply disruption, through clear and effective emergency plans involving all stakeholders and incorporating fully the EU dimension of any significant disruption in the spirit of solidarity.

Member States, together with gas companies, are encouraged to coordinate their preventive actions and emergency plans at regional and European levels. In particular, Member States need to ensure that even if their biggest source of gas or a large part of the network fails, the remaining network is capable of meeting total daily gas demand on a day of 'exceptionally high demand'. If, despite these preventive measures, an emergency happens due to serious disruption or exceptionally high demand, the Member State concerned has to activate a national emergency response plan.

On the other hand, companies have to invest in the necessary infrastructure and ensure bidirectional flows where needed to secure supplies to all customers and in any case to private households in the event of disruption. They have to be able to deliver gas for at least 30 days of average demand as well as in the case of an infrastructure disruption under normal winter conditions.



A 2030 framework for climate and energy policies **2013/2135(INI)**

Co-Rapporteurs: Konrad Szymáński, Amalia Sartori, Anne Delvaux,
Adopted on 5 February 2014



The own-initiative report responds to the Green Paper of 27 March 2013 by which the Commission started a debate on a 2030 framework for climate and energy policies, that is, for the period following the present policy framework up to 2020.

An early agreement on a 2030 framework was considered important in view of the long investment cycles for energy infrastructures, in terms of clarifying objectives to support progress towards a competitive low-carbon economy and ensuring competitive/ affordable energy prices and energy security, and with regard to the preparation of an EU position for a possible international agreement on climate change mitigation during COP21 in 2015 which is the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The new framework should draw on the experience from the current policies and take into account on-going developments within the EU and internationally (regarding, for instance, the economic and budgetary problems, global energy markets, cost and affordability of energy, ambition and commitment of international partners to reduce greenhouse gas emissions).

In the report, Members welcome the Commission Green Paper on a 2030 framework for climate and energy policies and call for coordinated and coherent policies and ambitious binding targets on greenhouse gas emission reduction, renewable energy sources and energy efficiency. Parliament asks the Commission and the Member States to set a binding 2030 EU target to reduce domestic greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% compared to 1990 levels, to set a binding 2030 EU energy efficiency target of 40% and to set a binding 2030 EU target to produce at least 30% of total final energy consumption from renewable energy source. The report was also relevant regarding the Commission proposals on the subject, released end of January 2014, ahead of the Spring Council in late March 2014.

The Energy Roadmap 2050

2012/2103(INI)



Rapporteur: Niki Tzavela
Adopted on 14 March 2013

In this own-initiative report, the Parliament stresses the importance of the EU's energy policy amidst the economic and financial crisis, and the role that energy plays in spurring growth and economic competitiveness and creating jobs in the EU.

The report calls on the Commission to propose post-2020 strategies and a policy framework for 2030, including milestones and targets on greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy and energy efficiency, with the aim of establishing an ambitious and stable regulatory framework.

The Parliament welcomes the Commission's view that increased deployment of renewables, energy efficiency and energy infrastructure are the 'no regret' options, regardless of the specific path chosen to achieve a decarbonised 2050 energy system. Parliament invites the Commission to explore a combined high renewables and high energy efficiency scenario, noting that a choice made about which path to take would help increase investment certainty.

Member States are encouraged to step up their efforts to reach the 20% energy efficiency target, which is currently not on track. On renewable energy, Parliament expresses its concern that some Member States lack of support and calls on the Commission to monitor carefully the implementation of the Renewable Energy Directive and to take action if necessary. Finally Parliament notes that investors are hesitant when it comes to energy infrastructure development, and the resolution underlines the need to promote new strategies and innovative instruments in this regard.



A new energy strategy for Europe **2010/2108(INI)**



Rapporteur: Lena Kolarska-Bobińska
Adopted on 25 November 2010

This report was the predecessor of Mrs Tzavela's report on "the Energy Roadmap 2050". In it, Parliament considers that it should seek to fulfil the Lisbon Treaty's core objectives of a single energy market, security of supply, energy efficiency and the development of new and renewable forms of energy and the promotion of energy networks.

The resolution stresses the Union needs a long-term vision for an efficient and sustainable energy policy to 2050, guided by its long-term emissions reduction goals and complemented by precise and comprehensive short- and medium-term action plans. The resolution also calls for a European Energy Community involving strong cooperation on energy networks and funding of new energy technologies.

Members consider that the new multiannual financial framework should reflect the EU's political priorities as outlined in the 2020 Strategy, which implies that a significantly higher proportion of the budget should be allocated to energy policy, including modern and smart energy infrastructure, energy efficiency, renewable-energy projects and research, development and deployment of new energy technologies.

Finally, the Commission is invited to supplement or replace traditional grants by innovative financial instruments (for instance, risk-sharing facilities and loan schemes by public banks) and to encourage Member States to use such innovative financial instruments to support investments.



ITRE Committee meeting in Brussels with Commissioner on Energy issues, Mr Günther Oettinger, Chair: Mr Herbert Reul

Current challenges and opportunities for renewable energy in the European internal energy market
2012/2259(INI)



Rapporteur: Herbert Reul
Adopted on 21 May 2013

This report examines the way in which renewable energy is integrated into the single European energy market and outlines a framework for EU renewable energy policy beyond 2020. Firstly, the report highlights the progress renewable energies have made in recent years, also facilitated by targets on the EU-level. Nevertheless it stresses that cost efficiency should be greater stressed in the future, to preserve affordable prices for consumers and industry.

Secondly, the report addresses obstacles to the integration of renewables in the internal energy market. It criticises in particular the fragmentation caused by inconsistent subsidy systems in different member states calling instead for a long-term integrated strategy for promoting renewables at EU level. Such a strategy would facilitate the integration of renewable energies in the internal market by increasing the convergence of national support systems while at the same time taking account of regional and geographical differences.

Moreover the report stresses that affordable and sustainable energy provision is indispensable for the competitiveness of European industry and the economy and that access to capital for investment is a crucial factor in the further deployment of renewable energy, especially in the current economic climate. By exchanging good practice, Member States could help to ensure that the internal energy market works well and thus send the right signals to potential investors. Finally, the report makes reference to infrastructure development as well as to research and innovation as important factors for the further development of renewable energy.

Industrial, energy and other aspects of shale gas and oil
2011/2309(INI)



Rapporteur: Niki Tzavela
Adopted on 21 November 2012

This report was adopted concurrently with the Sonik report on the environmental impacts of shale gas and shale oil extraction activities, which was produced by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety.

This report first addresses the issue of the quantity of resources and notes the importance of ensuring that policymakers have at their disposal more accurate scientific data. Moreover, the report stresses the importance of adopting other security-of-supply measures and of ensuring that the internal EU energy market is integrated. It also states that gas will be significant for the transformation of the energy system.

The report then turns to the industrial environment necessary for shale gas and oil development, noting that it will take time for the necessary service sector to build up adequate capacity and for companies to acquire the necessary equipment. Moreover, it highlights the importance of applying the highest safety standards, the best available technologies and the best operational practices in shale gas exploration and production.

In relation to the licensing framework, it calls on the Member States to put in place a robust regulatory regime and ensure the necessary administrative and monitoring resources for the sustainable development of all shale gas-related activities. Furthermore, it emphasises the need for meaningful and timely engagement of local communities, by means of a mandatory environmental impact assessment, a high level of transparency, and public consultation on proposed shale gas projects, regardless of project duration and scale.



Safety of offshore oil and gas prospection

2011/0309(COD)

(572 votes in favour, 103 against, 13 abstentions, 1st reading)



Rapporteur: Ivo Belet

Adopted on 10 May 2012

Under the new Directive oil and gas firms are required to prove their ability to cover potential liabilities deriving from their operations and to submit major hazard reports and emergency response plans before operations can start.

The magnitude and characteristics of accidents affecting offshore oil and gas operations, which have been reported worldwide (for example, *Deepwater Horizon* in the US in 2010, *Montara* in Australia in 2009, *Usumacinta* in Mexico in 2007), demand action. In particular, the Commission has assessed that the control of major hazard risks in the offshore industry needs to be raised to consistently high standards throughout the Union.

Offshore operators must prove able to cover damages

This directive establishes a system to complement this need, in which all operators need to ensure they have access to "sufficient physical, human and financial resources to minimise and rectify the impact of a major accident". No licence will be granted unless the applicant has provided evidence that "adequate provision has been or will be made to cover liabilities potentially deriving from its offshore oil and gas operations". In particular, when assessing the applicant's technical and financial capability, due account has to be taken of their ability, including any financial security, to cover liabilities. These include "liability for potential economic damage where such liability is provided for by national law".

Furthermore, drilling companies are required to submit to the national authorities a special report, describing the drilling installation, potential major hazards and special arrangements to protect workers, before starting operations. Member States have to require operators to prepare a document setting out their "corporate major accident prevention policy" which have to guarantee inter alia an open reporting culture for incidents, consultation with elected safety representatives and protection for whistleblowers.

Companies also have to provide an internal emergency plan, giving a full description of the equipment and resources available, action to be taken in the event of an accident and all arrangements made to limit risks and give the authorities early warning.

At the same time, Member States have to prepare external emergency response plans covering all offshore drilling installations within their jurisdiction. These plans have to specify the role and financial obligations of drilling companies as well as the roles of relevant authorities and emergency response teams.

Offshore oil and gas

2011/2072(INI)

Rapporteur: Vicky Ford
Adopted on 13 September 2011



This report, which prepared Parliament's work on the codecision file described earlier, examines the possibility of reviewing the applicable European legislation concerning the safety of offshore oil and gas activities. It looks at a number of areas where action is considered to be necessary: licensing procedures, improved control by public authorities, reinforced EU disaster response and international cooperation to promote offshore safety and response capabilities worldwide. The report intends to lay the basis for a review of EU legislation on the safety of offshore oil and gas prospection.

Whilst acknowledging that issuing licences and other authorisations for the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbon resources is a Member State prerogative, Parliament stresses that licensing procedures must conform to certain common EU criteria and highlights the fact that Member States should apply the precautionary principle when issuing authorisation for the exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbon resources.

Furthermore, the report stresses not only the importance of regular, varied and rigorous inspections, but it also emphasises the need for systems providing for effective checks by inspection bodies and for the possibility of applying sanctions in the event of violations of worker health and safety requirements.

As regards disaster response, the report recognises that industry bears the primary responsibility for reacting to disasters while stressing that the public sector has an important role in the regulation, safety and coordination of a disaster response. The report calls on Member States and the Commission to provide for financing instruments apt to ensure that in the event of major incidents the necessary financial resources can be urgently mobilised.



Finally, Parliament urges the industry to employ at least EU environmental and safety standards or their equivalent wherever in the world they are operating.

Investment projects in energy infrastructure: notification to the Commission 2013/0082(COD)

(572 votes in favour, 89 against, 18 abstentions, 1st reading)



Rapporteur: Adina-Ioana Vălean
Adopted on 4 February 2014

With the approval of this Regulation the Commission will be able to have a clear pictures of the investment projects in energy infrastructures that are been developed in the Member States.

This Regulation establishes a common framework for the notification to the Commission of data and information on investment projects in energy infrastructure in the petroleum, gas, electricity and bio-fuel sectors and related to carbon dioxide produced by these sectors. Every two years, Member States are required to collect and notify data and information on investment projects concerning production, transport and storage of energy.

More transparency on energy infrastructure projects

The Regulation replaces Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 617/2010, which was annulled by a judgment of the European Court of Justice (Case C-490/10) following a request by the European Parliament, which had contested the legal basis for the Regulation.

The new Regulation was thus adopted in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure. It contains a number of provisions which were introduced at the request of the European Parliament. In particular Parliament ensured that interconnections between the Union and third countries are covered. Furthermore, negotiators insisted on a review clause which requires the Commission to examine by 31 December 2016 a possible extension of the Regulation's scope to cover also the extraction of oil, gas and coal, terminals for compressed natural gas and additional types of electricity storage. The review must also consider a possible lowering of thresholds for renewable energy installations.



Energy infrastructure priorities for 2020 and beyond 2011/2034(INI)



Rapporteur: Francisco Sosa Wagner
Adopted on 5 July 2011

In this report, the Parliament emphasises the need to identify, according to a hierarchy of importance and in the interest of cost-effectiveness, where infrastructure could be minimised through energy efficiency policies, where existing national and cross-border infrastructure can be upgraded or modernised and where new infrastructure is needed and can be built alongside existing energy or transport infrastructure. The Parliament also stresses the crucial importance of implementing existing legislation so that existing energy infrastructure is better utilised.

Members also called for decisions on the development of smart grids, stressing the importance of infrastructure at distribution level and the important role that distribution system operators play during the integration into the system of decentralised energy products and demand-side efficiency measures. In this regard, it was pointed out that higher priority to demand-side management and demand-side energy generation would considerably strengthen the integration of decentralised energy sources and would advance the achievement of overall energy policy objectives.

The Parliament welcomed the priority corridors identified by the Commission and called for a clear and transparent methodology when selecting projects of European interest (PEIs), based on objective and transparent criteria and with the involvement of all stakeholders, leading to the selection of priority projects that meet pressing European needs.



Programme to aid economic recovery: Community financial assistance to projects in the field of energy, European Energy Efficiency Fund 2010/0150(COD)

(582 votes in favour, 27 votes against, 7 abstentions, 1st reading)



Rapporteur: Kathleen Van Brempt
Adopted on 15 December 2010

Parliament approved plans to release €146 million of unused EU funds to finance energy saving, energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.

The European Energy Recovery Plan (EERP), which was launched in 2009, aims to boost economic recovery by funding energy projects such as cross-border gas and electricity inter-connectors, offshore wind parks and Carbon Capture and Storage projects (CCS). In 2010 a total of €3.98 billion was earmarked for such plans.

Parliament sought to include energy efficiency and renewable energy in the European Energy Recovery Plan EERP when it was first proposed. The European Commission has promised to consider this at a later stage, using funds unspent by the end of 2010. The amended regulation provides a legal basis to do this, otherwise the money would go back to national budgets.

Unspent EU money to fund energy projects

Amended legislation on the European Energy Recovery Plan (EERP) will channel the unspent money into a new fund to finance projects such as:

- renovations of public and private buildings to improve energy efficiency;
- the construction of renewables-based heat-and-power installations with distribution networks and their integration into electricity grids;
- clean urban public transport solutions, particularly electric and hydrogen vehicles;
- local infrastructure, including efficient street lighting, electricity storage, smart metering and smart grids.

The fund will focus chiefly on helping local and regional authorities to pay for such projects, which must be economically and financially viable, so as to refund the investment in due course. A total of €146.34 million was available from 1 January 2011 and had to be allocated by 31 March 2014.

Contributions from the fund could take the form of loans, guarantees, equity or other financial products. Up to 15% of the funding may be used to provide technical assistance to public authorities to help set up the projects. Geographical balance is to be an important criterion in the selection of projects.



Engaging in energy policy cooperation with partners beyond our borders **2012/2029(INI)**



Rapporteur: Edit Herczog
Adopted on 12 June 2012

In this report, the Parliament noted that EU dependence on energy imports is likely to increase over the next decade and that energy efficiency is important to reduce reliance on foreign energy. Parliament called on the EU and Member States to ensure a connected internal energy market that can withstand external pressures and attempts to use energy supply and prices as a tool of foreign policy pressure. It was emphasised that the EU should aim for regulatory convergence with neighbouring countries willing to embrace its internal energy market rules, and stressed the importance of the Energy Community.

Furthermore, energy policy must be an integral part of the common foreign policy and other external policies. In that respect, Parliament called on the Commission to support the energy security clause to be included in trade, association and partnership and cooperation agreements with producer and transit countries. EU energy partnerships and EU participation in global forums such as the G20 should also be used to promote more sustainable energy policies in third countries.

The report emphasised that action to diversify suppliers, routes and sources of energy supply to the EU should be accelerated and also underlined the importance of improving the interconnection of energy grids, completing the Euro-Mediterranean and Euro-Atlantic electricity and gas infrastructure rings and the Baltic energy market interconnection plan.

Finally, the report called for strategic energy partnerships to be developed between the EU and key third countries, such as the BRICS and countries whose energy consumption is growing rapidly.



ITRE Committee meeting in Brussels, Chair: Mr Herbert Reul

Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation **2011/0414(CNS)**



Rapporteur: Holger Krahmer
Adopted on 19 November 2013

As a response to global challenges and the need for internationally coordinated action in the field of nuclear safety, the Instrument for nuclear safety cooperation will be funded within the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF).

The new instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC) for the 2014–2020 will build on the existing framework for nuclear cooperation that EU has been developing gradually since the 1990s. The report acknowledges the instrument aims to ensure sufficient means for the Union to promote human and strategic security, by means of responding to challenges in the field of nuclear safety, radiation protection and nuclear safeguards in all third countries. Furthermore, the INSC will in fact translate externally some of the objectives of Europe 2020 through the promotion of regulatory and other forms of cooperation with emerging economies and the exchange of best practices and standards.

The new programming priorities will be the remediation of mining sites, proper disposal of spent fuel, waste management and decommissioning of installations. Intervention will also switch from technical assistance to cooperation and EU know-how sharing with third countries, including in the field of design, operation, maintenance and regulation of nuclear power plants.

Finally, the report emphasises the need to ensure better coordination, consistency and complementarity of efforts in the field of nuclear safety on EU and national levels, but also with other international, local and regional organisations, in order to avoid overlaps and maximise the effects of financing. It reiterates also the significance of this industry as an important source of energy and the need to maintain its economic development, while respecting fully the highest safety standards in the production of nuclear energy. The financial reference amount for the implementation of this Regulation over the period 2014 to 2020 is EUR 225 321 000 in the current MFF.



Mobilising ICT to facilitate transition to low-carbon economy

2009/2228(INI)



Rapporteur: Patrizia Toia
Adopted on 6 May 2010

This report highlights the role of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in facilitating the transition to an energy-efficient, low-carbon economy. It points out that ICTs may be used in many sectors such as buildings, transport, logistics and industry and in a variety of ways to improve energy efficiency and management, for instance through applications related to electricity distribution, lighting, heating, refrigeration, ventilation, measurement, monitoring and automation.

The report calls in particular for a rapid deployment of smart meters, and smart-grids which gather information about the behaviors of suppliers and consumers in order to improve the efficiency and reliability of the production and distribution of electricity. Members furthermore highlight the transport sector and the potential of intelligent transport systems in cutting energy consumption by regulating traffic flows, increasing inter-modality and optimising the balance between different modes of transport. Moreover, Member States are asked to facilitate the availability of broadband internet to all EU citizens in order to ensure equal access to online services which can reduce the need to travel.

Lastly, bearing in mind the growing relevance of the ICT sector's own energy consumption – the report points out that ICT could make a significant contribution to reducing energy demand by becoming itself more energy-efficient. Therefore, the Commission is called upon to propose a timetable with ambitious and binding ICT-driven energy-saving goals for all ICT sectors with a view to meeting the carbon emissions reduction targets.



Supplementary Research Programme for the ITER (International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor) project (2014-2018)
2011/0460(NLE)

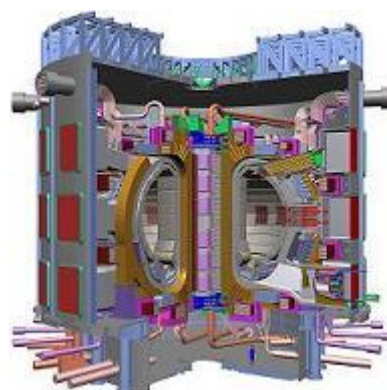


Rapporteur: Vladimír Remek
Adopted on 19 November 2013

The report recalls that fusion is a process that exists in nature. In fact it is fusion that powers the sun and thus makes life possible on Earth. Unlike nuclear fission, fusion releases energy when the nuclei of two light atoms combine, such as when two hydrogen nuclei fuse to form a single new atom. This process releases a very large amount of energy without emitting any greenhouse gases (GHG).

ITER is a 'first of its kind' large-scale global project. By signing the Agreement on the Establishment of the ITER International Fusion Energy Organisation for the Joint Implementation of the ITER Project, the EU has undertaken to host and lead the ITER construction and expectedly, its future operation.

The report stresses that the ITER project should consolidate Union leadership in the field of fusion by a timely completion of the stated construction and exploitation goals. It is crucial to implement the priorities proposed in the EFDA fusion roadmap.



In addition the report notes that the Programme is to be financed through a maximum contribution of EUR 2985.619 million (in current values) over and above the ceilings of the Multiannual Financial Framework ("MFF"). Moreover, the funding for the Programme should have sufficient financial resources to enable the Union to implement the Programme while also setting in the MFF regulation a ring-fenced maximum amount for contributions from the Union budget for the years 2014-2018. Any cost overruns above this maximum amount must not have any impact on the budgetary allocations for other projects and have to be financed through additional resources over and above the ceilings as appropriate.

ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS POLICY

The overall policy aim is to create an internal market in ICT open to competition and delivering user benefits. From the first step of initially exposing the former national telecoms monopolies to competition, for example through forcing them to offer access to their networks to competitors, Union ICT policy has evolved through the telecoms framework to cover consumer aspects and privacy too. Union policy also involves maximising the deployment and use of information technologies, through enabling businesses and individuals to have access to cheap, high-quality communications infrastructure and a wide range of services, and to have the skills to fully use the opportunities offered by ICT. Concrete strands of this policy include addressing roaming charges, supporting internet access and the penetration of new digital services in poorer (often outlying) EU regions, promoting the spread of high-speed broadband for households, schools, etc and supporting the expansion of e-business services for companies and online public services.

The 7th legislative term started and ended with work on legislative files of major importance to the electronic communications sector. The new Parliament had to enter into a conciliation procedure on the Commission's 2007 proposals for a review of the framework for electronic communications. The conciliation was triggered by Parliament's rejection, immediately before the elections and following an effective grassroots campaign, of a compromise reached with Council. The rejection was due to concerns about open internet/net neutrality. In September 2013, the Commission presented a surprise 70-page proposal for a Regulation. The proposal includes provisions on the open internet/net neutrality, again putting the issue on the table immediately before elections.

In the central part of the term ITRE drew up a number of INI Reports, including an important 2013 Report requesting that the Commission start work on a comprehensive review of the electronic framework with a view to presenting proposals during the new Parliament. Two legislative proposals, both necessitated by the fact that the existing instruments were expiring, are however worth mentioning.

Following repeated calls by Parliament for measures to be taken to address the problem of very high roaming charges, the problem was addressed by three successive Regulations. The last one, adopted in June 2012 and valid until 2022, introduced lower price caps, extended regulation to also cover data roaming, and contains a set of structural measures aimed at opening roaming services for competition. The 2012 Roaming Regulation was immediately successful in further reducing roaming prices, including for data, thus enabling citizens to make more use of mobile services while abroad. The structural measures are currently approaching the phase of implementation. However, the 2012 Roaming Regulation has now been thrown into doubt, as the Commission's September 2013 proposal introduced elements that change the 2012 Regulation and undermine its effectiveness. The situation on roaming is therefore now complicated, but Parliament is likely to call for an end to retail roaming charges from the summer of 2016.

Network and information security was an important topic during the legislative term. ITRE is responsible for ENISA, the Union network and information security agency. The Commission presented a proposal in 2010 to renew ENISA's mandate (which otherwise would have expired). Following lengthy and difficult negotiations, including over the location of ENISA, ITRE managed to reach an agreement with Council involving a number of new tasks for ENISA and also improving its effectiveness and efficiency by moving ENISA's operational staff from Crete to Athens.

European single market for electronic communications

2013/0309(COD)

(534 votes in favour, 25 against, 58 abstentions, 1st reading)



Rapporteur: Pilar del Castillo

Adopted on 3 April 2014

Internet providers should no longer be able to block or slow down internet services provided by their competitors.

Europe is fragmented into 28 separate national communications markets. This patchy scenario raises barriers to entry and increases the costs for operators wanting to provide cross-border services.

The general objective of the proposal is 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 costs and companies providing electronic communications networks and services can operate and provide them wherever they are established or their customers are situated in the EU.

Net neutrality : The EP wants stricter rules against discrimination of competitors

MEPs inserted strict rules to prevent telecoms companies from degrading or blocking internet connections to their competitors' services and applications. In 2012, for example, EU telecoms regulator BEREC reported that several internet providers were blocking or slowing down services like "Skype" (used to make phone calls over the internet).

Companies would still be able to offer specialized services of higher quality, such as video on demand, provided that this does not interfere with the internet speeds promised to other customers. Measures to block or slow down the Internet would be allowed only in exceptional cases, e.g. where specifically ordered by a court.

Moreover, Members backed plans to ban "roaming" charges within the EU as of 15 December 2015. However, to protect telecoms companies against "anomalous or abusive usage of retail roaming services", MEPs ask the European Commission to lay down guidelines for exceptional cases in which companies would be allowed to apply charges.

Unlike the Commission, MEPS saw no need to regulate prices for international phone calls made from the caller's home country.

Finally, as ever more people use mobile internet connections to download or upload data, pressure on the available radio spectrum frequencies required is stretching this resource to its limits. To ensure that all available resources are used to the full, MEPs inserted amendments to make it easier to trade in and lease rights to use the radio spectrum.

Striking a deal on the text with national telecoms ministers will be one of the first priorities for the next Parliament.

Roaming on public mobile communications networks within the Union **2011/0187(COD)**

(578 votes in favour, 10 against, 10 abstentions, 1st reading)



Rapporteur: Angelika Niebler
Adopted on 10 May 2012

The cost of using mobile phones, smartphones and tablets when travelling abroad within the EU fell sharply from 1 July 2012. The new rules also enable clients to buy roaming services from suppliers other than their home service suppliers and open up the market to new entrants, so as to boost competition and thus reduce prices.

Following repeated calls by Parliament for measures to be taken to address the problem of very high roaming charges, the problem was addressed by three successive Regulations. The last one, adopted in June 2012, introduces new retail caps on voice calls gradually reducing the cost of a one-minute call to 19 cents as from July 2014. Text messages will also be cheaper, gradually falling down to 6 cents as from 1 July 2014.

Roaming prices go down, including those for data services

Moreover, under pressure from MEPs, the regulation introduces a limit for the prices operators can charge for mobile data services to retail consumers. In particular, the costs of using data services is capped at 70 Euro cents per megabyte from 1 July 2012 and then progressively fall to 20 cents on 1 July 2014. Alerts in the EU to prevent "bill shocks" are extended to also cover people travelling outside the Union. People should get a warning message when they approach 50 Euros of charges in a month (excluding VAT), if the foreign network is compatible.

The new deal also proposes for the first time measures to boost competition. From 1 July 2014, customers will be able to buy their domestic and roaming services separately, from different operators, if they so wish, whilst keeping the same phone number. They will not be charged for switching providers and their home country provider will be obliged to inform them of this right.



Furthermore, virtual mobile network operators (MVNOs), i.e. those who do not have their own networks, will have the right to access other operators' networks at wholesale prices in order to provide roaming services. This will encourage more operators to compete on the roaming market.

Retail ceilings (charged to consumers) excluding VAT

	July 2011	1 July 2012	1 July 2013	1 July 2014
Data (per megabyte)	None	70 cents	45 cents	20 cents
Phone calls made (per minute)	35 cents	29 cents	24 cents	19 cents
Phone calls received (per minute)	11 cents	8 cents	7 cents	5 cents
SMS (per SMS)	11 cents	9 cents	8 cents	6 cents

Radio spectrum policy: first programme

2010/0252(COD)

(2nd reading)



Rapporteur: Gunnar Hökmark

Adopted on 15 February 2012

Parliament approved a deal with Member States on how best to reallocate radio spectrum frequencies freed up by the switch from analogue to digital TV to new uses, such as wireless broadband services. This will help to accommodate exponential growth in the use of wireless broadband services.

Spectrum is essential for the digital society, fast wireless services, economic recovery, growth, high-quality jobs and long-term EU competitiveness. Spectrum policy initiatives are also key to the Digital Agenda for Europe and to the Europe 2020 strategy. The allocation of radio frequencies, though, is a matter for national authorities, not the EU, but rules on how to divide up the spectrum among internet providers and users need to be agreed at EU level.

Radio frequencies for mobile broadband will be opened up

After months of negotiations, Council and Parliament found an agreement on policy orientations and objectives for the strategic planning and harmonisation of spectrum. In particular, the new legislation ensures the application of principles and defines policy orientations for all aspects of spectrum policy with an EU dimension. Moreover, the programme sets concrete priority initiatives for enhanced coordination, flexibility, and availability of spectrum for wireless broadband communications and other specific EU policies; it requires an inventory of existing uses and emerging spectrum. It identifies improvements to safeguard EU interests in international negotiations, and to assist Member States in bilateral negotiations, and calls for improved cooperation between technical bodies.



According to the deal, the 800 MHz band, currently used for TV, had to be made available for wireless broadband services in all EU Member States from 1 January 2013. The intention was to help create a pan-European telecommunications market where new services can create opportunities and growth for 500 million EU consumers. At Parliament's request, at least 1200 MHz should be allocated to mobile data traffic by 2015.

Furthermore, the Commission should assess, no later than 1 January 2015, whether there is a need to harmonise additional spectrum bands in order to manage the exponential growth in wireless data traffic.

Electronic transactions in the internal market: electronic identification and trust services

2012/0146(COD)

(534 votes in favour, 76 against, 17 abstentions, 1st reading)



Rapporteur: Marita Ulvskog

Adopted on 3 April 2014

Companies, citizens and public authorities wanting to strike cross-border deals will have access to easy and trustworthy ways to sign and certify documents. The new regulation requires EU member states to recognise each other's electronic identification systems.

The proposal requires member states to mutually recognise each other's national electronic identification systems, provided that these systems have been reported to the European Commission. Existing national systems would not have to change, but would need to follow certain rules, for instance regarding security levels, in order to participate in the agreed EU framework.

Easier electronic deals and cross border electronic identification

After lengthy negotiations, Parliament and Council agreed on a first reading deal. Amongst other successes, Parliament found an agreement with Council on the date of entry into force of the regulation. Member States can now start joining the system for mutual recognition of national systems of e-identification on 1 July 2015 on a voluntary basis, and, at the latest, they are obliged to join the system by mid-2018 instead of end of 2020.

Moreover, Council accepted to expand the scope of the Regulation to the private sector, originally excluded, and to create a European trust-mark which will help citizens to identify the providers that comply with European standards.



Trilogue in Strasbourg on the eIDAS file

Measures to reduce the cost of deploying high-speed electronic communications networks

2013/0080(COD)

(639 votes in favour, 18 against, 20 abstentions, 1st reading)



Rapporteur: Edit Herczog

Adopted on 15 April 2014

The EP and the Council agreed to make broadband infrastructure cheaper to build, by enabling broadband firms to share plans and costs with firms in other sectors, such as gas, sewage and transport.

High-speed broadband infrastructure is the backbone of the Digital Single Market and a precondition for worldwide competitiveness, for example, in the field of e-Commerce. According to the 2010 report on the Single Market, telecommunications services and infrastructures in the EU are still highly fragmented along national borders. A recent report on the cost of non-Europe in the electronic communications sector has shown that the untapped potential of the Single Market corresponds to a yearly amount of 0.9% GDP, or EUR 110 billion.

Building broadband infrastructure will cost much less

The objective of the Directive is to reduce the cost of rolling out broadband infrastructure. The focus is on enhancing efficiency concerning civil engineering, such as digging up roads to lay fibre broadband, since such engineering accounts for 80% of the cost of broadband roll-out.

In particular, the Directive makes it easier for broadband firms to access, on fair and reasonable terms, the existing infrastructure of other networks (such as gas, electricity, heating, water and transport networks) for the purpose of rolling out high-speed broadband. Access to information on these networks is also made easier, so that broadband firms can decide whether other networks' infrastructure (such as ducts, poles and masts) is suitable for hosting elements of their broadband networks.

The Directive also enables network operators to negotiate with broadband firms on coordinating civil works for the purpose of rolling out broadband networks. Procedures for obtaining permits for civil works (for example for masts and antennas) are simplified and sped-up by the Directive.



And finally, the Directive makes sure that all new buildings and buildings that undergo major renovation are high-speed-broadband ready. All such buildings or apartments should benefit from a voluntary "broadband-ready label", to help prospective buyers identify high-speed-ready buildings.

European Network and Information Security Agency (ENISA): duration

2010/0274(COD)

(597 votes in favour, 22 against, 11 abstentions, 1st reading)

Adopted on 24 March 2011

European Network and Information Security Agency (ENISA): further development

2010/0275(COD)

(626 votes in favour, 45 against, 16 abstentions, 1st reading)

Adopted on 16 April 2013

Rapporteur: Giles Chichester



The EU's battle against cybercrime is set to receive a boost after the EP and the Council approved plans to upgrade the mandate of the European agency dedicated to improving information security.

The European Network and Information Security Agency (ENISA) was launched in 2004 to help with matters of network and information security and started its operations in Crete in 2005. Today, the agency is well established and offers a unique portfolio of cybersecurity services. However, given the experience gained with the Agency, as well as the current challenges and threats to network and information security (NIS), it was necessary to modernise its mandate to make it better fit the European Union's needs. For this reason, at the time of discussions on the extension of ENISA's mandate, a debate on the reformulation of the agency's mandate was launched.

The battle against cybercrime is reinforced

The political discussions between Council and the European Parliament were lengthy. A political agreement was reached at the end of January 2013. The new Regulation grants ENISA a new 7-year mandate. This is particularly significant given the important role the agency will play in the implementation of the EU Cybersecurity Strategy adopted by the European Commission. Moreover, under the proposal to modernise the agency, ENISA will become a key player in the fight against cybercrime, responsible for coordinating the efforts of law enforcement bodies and privacy protection authorities. Among other tasks, ENISA will help the Commission with policy development and facilitate cooperation among Member States, assist the EU in efforts to collect, analyse and disseminate network and information security data while promoting the use of risk management and security good practices and standards. The new mandate will also involve a change in management, streamlining of procedures and a gradual increase in resources.



Re-use of public sector information

2011/0430(COD)

(486 votes in favour, 62 against, 10 abstentions, 1st reading)



Rapporteur: Ivailo Kalfin

Adopted on 13 June 2013

The approval of this piece of legislation brings government data closer to citizens and businesses in Europe. Once transposed into national law, this Directive will be able to unleash its potential that consists in total direct and indirect economic gains for the EU in the order of €40 billion annually.

Public Sector Information refers to data produced, stored or collected by public sector bodies. Even though public sector information represents an enormous economic potential, reaching tens of billions of euros per year across the EU, studies conducted on behalf of the European Commission showed that industry and citizens still face difficulties in finding and re-using such data.

Up to 40 billion gains from the re-use of public data

When fully implemented, new EU rules will create a genuine right to re-use public information. In particular, the new rules will enable companies or persons to get access to data such as maps, statistics, weather data, infrastructure listings, data from publicly funded research projects, and digitised books from libraries, which they can then use to develop their businesses. For instance, a software application company could use existing public data to develop new products, such as real-time public transport schedules, mapping services, or data bases on commercial activity and infrastructure planning in the region.

The idea is to create new services and applications that save time and money and boost the economy. This would be particularly useful for small and medium-sized firms which lack the resources to gather these data themselves. Moreover, the legislation will introduce new rules on digitisation agreements, which will support public private partnerships while protecting the cultural sector institutions and the interests of the general public.

The Parliament amended the proposal to ensure that companies can access data for free, or for a minimal charge, other than in a few clearly-defined cases. It also ensured that if an authority denies access to public information or imposes abusive charges, it will be possible to appeal against its decision quickly and cheaply or at no cost. Furthermore, it set clear limits on the scope and duration of contracts whereby the authorities assign companies exclusive rights to digitise and manage public data.



Electronic communications: common regulatory framework for networks and services, access, interconnection and authorisation. 'Telecoms Package'
2007/0247(COD)

(510 votes in favour, 40 against, 24 abstentions, 3rd reading)



Rapporteur: Catherine Trautmann

Adopted on 24 November 2009

Parliament and Council went on conciliation in order to find a balanced agreement between fundamental rights and Member states prerogatives.

In 2007 the Commission adopted a proposal on the review of the EU regulatory framework for electronic communications which was presented in two parts: the Better Regulation Directive, aimed at improving wholesale aspects of the framework, i.e. those aspects relating to providers of networks and services themselves, and the Citizens' Rights Directive, aimed at improving consumer protection rules. Both proposals also sought to reinforce the coherent application of the rules across the Union and put at the forefront issues relating to net neutrality.

A compromise regarding the need for respect of fundamental rights, combined with making open internet a policy objective for national regulators, was reached with Council on this Directive. Following a massive and effective campaign by various NGOs, as well as street demonstrations, the compromise was however rejected in second reading in plenary, shortly before 2009 European elections, as one amendment which was not part of that overall agreement was also adopted.

EU pushes for an integrated electronic communications single market

This amendment required national regulatory authorities to promote the interests of the citizens of the European Union by inter alia "applying the principle that no restriction may be imposed on the fundamental rights and freedoms of end-users, without a prior ruling by the judicial authorities, save when public security is threatened in which case the ruling may be subsequent."

The Council did not accept this amendment, on the grounds that the legal basis of the proposed instrument meant that the Member States could not be forced into a particular judicial structure, including with regard to criminal matters. An agreement was finally reached on a compromise text which stipulates that restrictions on a user's internet access may "only be imposed if they are appropriate, proportionate and necessary within a democratic society".

By reaching an agreement with Council on the compromise text, Parliament achieved its objective of including in the legislation provisions which had not been proposed by the Commission and which were also not included in the Council's common position, and laying down the maximum possible guarantees for internet users on the legal basis. Following conciliation a compromise was found also on the Better Regulation Directive, and the new Directives and the Regulation were signed in November 2009.

Internet governance: the next steps
2009/2229(INI)

Rapporteur: Francisco Sosa Wagner
Adopted on 15 June 2010



In this report, the Parliament stresses that the internet is a global public good and, as such, its governance should be exercised in the common interest. Members stated their belief that internet governance should be based on a broad, balanced public-private sector model, avoiding dominance by any individual entity or group of entities and attempts by state or supra-national authorities to control the flow of information on

the internet.

The Parliament called on governments to desist from imposing restrictions on internet access by way of censorship, blocking, filtering and from requiring private entities to do so. They stressed that any restrictions deemed indispensable should be limited to the minimum necessary in a democratic society, should be based on law, and should be effective and proportionate.

MEPs stressed that the EU should address three critical public policy issues: i) protection of internet infrastructure ii) European dependence on dominant market solutions and associated public security risks, and iii) protection of data and privacy.

Furthermore, the Parliament called on the Commission to facilitate the adoption of a coherent and comprehensive EU approach at the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) and other major internet governance events by submitting a draft EU position document well in advance of each such event to the European Parliament and Council for debate.



Finally, the Parliament requested the Commission to provide it with yearly reports on internet governance-related events during the preceding year, with the first such report to be provided by March 2011.

Internet of Things

2009/2224(INI)

Rapporteur: Maria Badia i Cutchet
Adopted on 15 June 2010



In this report, the Parliament took the view that the expansion of the Internet of things (IoT) could bring tremendous benefits for EU citizens if it respects security, data protection and privacy.

Parliament endorsed the Commission's focus on safety, security, the protection of personal data and privacy and governance of the Internet of Things, because respect for privacy and the protection of personal data, together with openness and interoperability, is the only way IoT will gain wider social acceptance.

Moreover, Parliament called on the Commission to conduct an assessment of the impact of using the current 'internet' network infrastructure for IoT applications and hardware, in terms of network congestion and data security.

Finally, Members endorsed the Commission's intention to continue to monitor and assess the need for additional harmonised spectrum for specific IoT purposes and stated their belief that unlicensed spectrum should allow the use of new technologies and services (wireless networking) to emerge so as to foster innovation. In parallel, Members called for the establishment of common international norms for the standardisation of RFID and other IoT technologies and their applications, with a view to facilitating interoperability and an open, transparent and technologically neutral infrastructure.



Voting time during Committee meeting in Brussels

Defining a new Digital Agenda for Europe: from i2010 to digital.eu
2009/2225(INI)



Rapporteur: Pilar Del Castillo
Adopted on 5 May 2010

In this report, Parliament invited the Commission to come forward with a proposal for an ambitious digital agenda and action plan enabling Europe to progress towards an open and prosperous digital society.

Parliament stated that every EU household should have access to broadband Internet at a competitive price by 2013. It called, furthermore, on Member States to impart new impetus to the European high-speed broadband strategy.

Moreover, Parliament called for an effective policy for a digital single market that makes online services in Europe more competitive, accessible, cross-border and transparent providing the highest possible level of consumer protection and putting an end to territorial discrimination.

Member States are also called upon to develop national plans for the digital switchover of public services, which should include targets and measures for getting all public services online and accessible to persons with disabilities by 2015. At the same time, the resolution underlines that the Internet, which offers many new opportunities for the circulation of and access to the products of creative work, also poses new challenges to securing the European Union cyberspace against new kinds of crimes and offences.

Finally, Members expressed the view that, alongside consistent deployment of ICT, it is essential to promote ICT research excellence and foster public and private investment in high-risk, collaborative ICT research and innovation. Parliament considers that the ownership of the 2015.eu agenda by all political and geographical levels (EU, national and regional), in the spirit of multilevel governance, as well as political visibility, are essential prerequisites for effective implementation. It proposes that Digital Agenda Summits be periodically organised to review progress at Union and Member State level and to renew political impetus.



European broadband: investing in digitally driven growth **2010/2304(INI)**



Rapporteur: Niki Tzavela
Adopted on 6 July 2011

This report stresses that it is essential for the EU to become the global leader in ICT infrastructure. In order to achieve this objective, 100% basic broadband coverage must be delivered to all Europeans by 2013, giving at least a 2Mbps service to all users in rural areas and much higher speeds to users in other areas, and all EU citizens should have access to broadband speeds of not less than 30 Mbps by 2020.

Moreover, Parliament emphasises that broadband services are key to the competitiveness of EU industry and greatly contribute to EU economic growth, social cohesion and quality employment. The successful implementation of the ‘Broadband Package’ is critical to tackling unemployment, particularly among young people, by the provision of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in Europe.

The Commission and the Member States are called upon to allocate the necessary amounts to achieve the target of ensuring 100% broadband coverage by 2013.

Furthermore, the report calls on the Commission and the Member States to address social digital exclusion and other impediments that have kept some parts of the population offline, particularly low-income communities and people with disabilities. Finally, Parliament calls for specific measures to be taken to ensure that SMEs can fully enjoy the potential of broadband in the fields of e-commerce and e-procurement. It also states that broadband deployment should be coupled with demand-awareness information and educational programmes.



***Critical information infrastructure protection: Achievements and next steps:
towards global cyber-security***
2011/2284(INI)



Rapporteur: Ivailo Kalfin
Adopted on 12 June 2012

This report states that information and communication technologies (ICTs) are able to deploy their full capacity only if users have trust and confidence in their security and resilience, and if existing legislation is enforced effectively. It is for this reason that the resolution proposes a framework for ICTs protection at three levels: national, European and international, which may summarised as follows:

1. Measures to reinforce CIIP at national and Union level

The report calls for existing measures to be strengthened, such as enhancing European excellence in the area of CIIP, updating of minimum resilience standards for preparedness and reaction against disruptions and incidents, supporting cooperation between public and private stakeholders at Union level.

2. Further EU activities for robust internet security

The report calls on the Member States to set up national cyber incident contingency plans and to include key elements such as relevant contact points, provisions of assistance, containment and repair in the event of cyber disruptions or attacks with regional, national or cross-border relevance.



3. International Cooperation

Parliament recalls that international cooperation is the core instrument for introducing effective cyber-security measures. Members stated their belief that the EU should, on a permanent basis, include internet security issues in the scope of its external relations and they urge the EEAS and the Commission to secure an active position within the relevant international forums.

Competitive digital single market - eGovernment as a spearhead

2011/2178(INI)



Rapporteur: Silvia-Adriana Ţicău
Adopted on 20 April 2012

This report stresses that the European eGovernment Action Plan 2011-2015 represents a unique opportunity to modernise and reduce the costs of European and national public administrations. It underlines the importance of public-private partnerships and the role of the private sector in providing innovative solutions, applications and services for the development of interoperable e-Government.

Parliament underlines also the importance of R&D and innovation in developing and improving cross-border services and calls for support for 'light and fast' access to EU R&D funds for ICT, as well as for an increase in the financial allocations for cross-border eGovernment services and infrastructure for 2014-2020.

Moreover, Parliament underlines that the internet is increasingly used on mobile devices by both citizens and enterprises, and calls for action to ensure that eGovernment services are accessible and adapted to multiple channels of delivery.



In this report Members stressed that in order to ensure effective EU-wide cross-border eGovernment services providing two-way and/or automated interaction between administrations and citizens and/or businesses, there needs to be a clear and coherent EU legal framework for the mutual recognition of eAuthentication, eIdentification and eSignatures.

On electronic invoicing the report stresses the importance of legal certainty and open and interoperable eInvoicing solutions, based on common legal requirements, business processes and technical standards.

Finally, the Commission is called upon to undertake an annual assessment of the goals of the Digital Agenda, especially those related to the eGovernment Action Plan, and to report to Parliament on a yearly basis.

Regulatory framework for electronic communications **2013/2080(INI)**



Rapporteur: Catherine Trautmann
Adopted on 24 October 2013

This report underlines the fact that while the substantial progress has been made towards achieving the aims of the Regulatory framework for electronic communications, the EU telecoms market remains fragmented along national borders, making it difficult for businesses and citizens to fully benefit from a single market. Members stressed that only by having a competitive European market in high speed broadband services can innovation, economic growth and job creation be stimulated and competitive prices offered to end users.

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According

resolution, the revision of the regulatory framework should follow these objectives:

- ensure that consumers have access to comprehensive and comprehensible information on internet connection speeds to enable them to compare the services offered by different operators;
- ensure that fully substitutable services are subject to the same rules;
- further promote effective and sustainable competition, which is the main driver of efficient investment over time;
- increase competition on the European high-speed broadband market;
- provide a stable and sustainable framework for investment;
- ensure harmonised, consistent and effective application;
- facilitate the development of pan-European providers and the provision of cross-border business services;
- ensure that the framework is fit for the digital age and delivers an internet ecosystem that support the entire economy;
- increase user confidence in the internal market in communications, including through measures to implement the future regulatory framework for the protection of personal data and measures to increase the security of electronic communications on the internal market.

Opinion on the evaluation report regarding BEREC and the Office 2013/2053(INI)



Rapporteur: Salvador Sedo i Alabart
Adopted on 13 December 2013

This report recalls that the Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC) was created to contribute to shaping technical and policy orientations for the completion of the internal market, with the twin aims of:

- giving regulators the utmost possible independence and
- making their implementation of the regulatory framework more consistent across the EU.

The report indicates that BEREC can only be effective if its independence from the Member States and the EU institutions is guaranteed. However, optimal use is not currently being made of the BEREC Office in its daily tasks.

Moreover, Members recommended that BEREC's role be better defined, in particular its relationship with national regulatory authorities (NRAs), and strengthened by broadening its responsibilities so as to facilitate the definition of common positions.

The report also calls on Member States and the Commission to ensure that the independence of NRAs at national and European level is strengthened.

Members considered that any discussions on the location of the BEREC Office should be conducted with a view to reinforcing its independence from the EU institutions and the Member States and with due regard to the principle of equal geographical distribution of the seats of the EU's institutions, agencies and other entities.



Lastly, Members expressed their desire to see a clear and stable legislative framework for a better internal market that would result in increased competition and improved services for consumers.

Unleashing the potential of cloud computing in Europe **2013/2063(INI)**



Rapporteur: Pilar Del Castillo
Adopted on 13 December 2013

This report welcomes the Commission's ambition to develop a coherent approach to cloud services, which constitutes a significant advancement in information and communication technologies (ICT). It considers, however, that in order to achieve the ambitious goals set out by the strategy, a legislative instrument would have been more adequate for some aspects.

Parliament stressed in particular the following points:

- Cloud services must offer security and reliability. The safe use of internet services, including cloud computing should be encouraged;
- Union law should be neutral and not be adapted to either facilitate or hinder any legal business model or service;
- a strategy on cloud computing should encompass collateral aspects such as the energy consumption of data centres and related environmental issues;
- owing to the limited budget of the Connecting Europe Facility, support for broadband deployment needs to be supplemented with assistance provided under other Union programmes and initiatives, including the European Structural and Investment Funds.

Moreover, Parliament stressed that the internal market should remain open to all providers complying with Union law and calls on the Commission and the Council unequivocally to recognise digital freedoms as fundamental rights and as indispensable prerequisites for enjoying universal human rights.

Finally, Members urged the Commission, when negotiating international agreements that involve the processing of personal data, to take particular note of the risks and challenges that cloud computing poses to fundamental rights.



INDUSTRIAL POLICY

In industrial policy, the EU can set the right framework conditions favourable to industrial competitiveness, but the competence lies mainly with Member States. Industrial policy is also well integrated into a number of other EU policies such as trade, internal market, research and innovation, employment, environmental protection and public health.

This legislative term was characterised by the adoption of the successor of the Lisbon Strategy, the so-called Europe 2020 strategy. Three of the seven flagship initiatives put forward by Europe 2020 are related to competitiveness and industrial policy, namely 'Innovation Union' (COM(2010) 546), 'An industrial policy for the globalisation era' (COM(2010) 614) and 'New Skills for New Jobs' (COM(2008) 868). Parliament contributed to the policy debate surrounding these initiatives by drafting specific own-initiative reports and oral questions.

Moreover, during the past five years, Parliament has consistently tried to simplify the access to finance for SMEs, to reduce administrative burdens, to create the right conditions for innovation to flourish through an integrated and horizontal approach in all legislative files it had to deal with.

The adoption of the new EU programme for 2014-2020 for the Competitiveness of Enterprises and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (COSME), adopted in 2013, represents the main concrete action that will engender more favourable conditions for business creation and growth and better access to finance for SMEs.

Programme for the competitiveness of enterprises and SMEs, COSME 2014-2020

2011/0394(COD)

(554 votes in favour, 27 against, 18 abstentions, 1st reading)



Rapporteur: Jürgen Creutzmann

Adopted on 11 December 2013

The EP and the Council agreed on a programme designed to increase the competitiveness of Europe's SMEs by improving their access to finance and promoting entrepreneurship under the EU's next long-term budget.

SMEs are a key driver of economic growth and employment, accounting for 99% of the enterprises in the EU, more than 67% of private-sector jobs and 80% of newly-created jobs. They provide more than 58% of total turnover in the EU.

However, entrepreneurship is still low in the EU with only 45% of EU citizens expressing a desire to be self-employed. According to estimates, only 25% of SMEs currently export or have exported at some point over the last three years, only 13% of them export outside the EU on a regular basis and only 2% have invested outside their home country.

€2.3 billion to boost the competitiveness of SMEs

This Programme, together with the Horizon 2020 research programme, replaces the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework programme (CIP). It aims to cut red tape and facilitate access to finance for EU enterprises.

After months of negotiations, the agreement on the financial envelope results as follows:

- at least 60% allocated to financial instruments;
- 21.5% to the COSME programme for improving SME market access;
- 11% for improved framework conditions for enterprises;
- 2.5% to strengthen entrepreneurial culture

The Parliament insisted especially on the allocation of at least 60% of the €2.3 billion budget (at 2011 prices) to financial instruments. These financial instruments will include an equity facility and a loan guarantee facility. The Equity Facility for Growth (EFG) will focus on funds such as venture capital whilst the Loan Guarantee Facility (LGF) will provide direct guarantees and risk sharing arrangements for guarantee schemes.



Community innovation policy in a changing world **2009/2227(INI)**



Rapporteur: Hermann Winkler
Adopted on 15 June 2010

This report represents the Parliament reaction to the Commission's Communication entitled "Community innovation policy in a changing world".

In the report, Members stress that innovation is the key to successfully meeting the EU's current grand societal and environmental challenges. Parliament calls on the Commission and the Member States to adopt an integrated approach to science and innovation. It advises the Commission that future EU innovation policy must be broad in scope, fundamentally embracing innovation in every form.

Stressing that innovation means first and foremost novelties that address consumer and market needs, Parliament asks the Commission, therefore, to ensure better recognition of the primacy of consumers' demands as a driving force for innovation.

Furthermore, the resolution stresses that innovation must be centred on the individual and welcomes efforts to step up the dialogue between universities and the business world, which is substantially helping to promote research and innovation.



Sufficient public and private funding needs to be provided and particular attention should be given to SMEs.

Lastly, Parliament regrets the lack of a true internal market for innovations in the EU, and calls on the Commission and the Member States to coordinate their efforts in this area, notably where prompt agreement on a Community patent and a single patent court system are concerned.

Industrial Policy for the globalised era

2010/2095(INI)



Rapporteur: Berndt Lange
Adopted on 9 March 2011

This report notes that de-industrialisation is an established fact in Europe that puts our technological and economic position at risk. To be able to face these challenges, the EU needs an industry policy approach that combines competitiveness, sustainability and decent work that can, at the same time, stimulate the economy, boost employment, reduce environmental degradation and improve quality of life.

The report highlights the need to focus on innovation and develop an ambitious, eco-efficient and green EU industrial Strategy in order to recreate manufacturing capacity across the EU territory and to generate highly qualified and well-paid jobs within the EU.

Moreover, Parliament calls for ambitious funding for industrial policy, for infrastructure and for innovation. It considers it essential, to this end, for EU bonds (Eurobonds or project bonds) to be issued with a view to enabling the Union to fund innovation, infrastructure and reindustrialisation.

On the international aspects, the resolution stresses the need for the EU to secure for its businesses reciprocal access to public contracts when negotiating bilateral and multilateral agreements with third countries, while improving the effectiveness of the use of trade defence instruments by SMEs to combat monetary, social and ecological dumping practices, piracy, counterfeiting and illegal copying.

Finally, Members call on the Union to introduce European provisions regarding origin marking (Made In) for certain products imported from third countries.



Innovation Union: transforming Europe for a post-crisis world
2010/2245(INI)



Rapporteur: Judith A. Merkies
Adopted on 12 May 2011

This report sets out detailed proposals to create a real "Innovation Union" from which it will stand Europe's capacity to create millions of new jobs to replace those lost in the financial crisis.

Parliament stresses that bureaucratic and other barriers to innovation should be removed in Europe if it wants to remain globally competitive and move towards a more sustainable economy. In order to achieve this goal, Members ask for an integrated and interdisciplinary approach. In particular, they call for a broad concept of innovation that goes beyond technological and product oriented innovation.

Parliament expresses the view that innovation, in all fields of knowledge and of economic and social activity, must be guided by the criteria of public interest, improvement of quality of life, promotion of social wellbeing and preservation of the environment and the balance of nature.

The EU should put a greater emphasis on funding instruments with a leveraging effect on national research expenditure, on private investment, and on EIB funding. It also stresses the need to support SMEs from the first stage of innovation until the end, so that they are able to innovate and can participate in European Support Programmes.

Parliament welcomes the 'European Innovation Partnerships' intended to increase and coordinate investments in R&D as well as to better coordinate public procurement to speed up the introduction of innovations into the market.

Amongst other things, the Commission is asked to create an "Open Innovation" digital platform where European-wide policy problems can be posted, and where ideas and solutions can be put forward and is asked to promote and support other initiatives based on the principle of EIPs.

Small and Medium Size Enterprises (SMEs): competitiveness and business opportunities

2012/2042(INI)



Rapporteur: Paul Rübig
Adopted on 23 October 2012

Subdivided in three, this report focuses on the policies relating to SMEs recalling that this sector is the lung of the European economy.

1. "Small Business, Big World"

Parliament notes the common structural and regulatory challenges faced by SMEs, such as access to finance, human capital and organisational resources, and welcomes the fact that the Commission endeavours to promote and support SMEs' economic.

Parliament underlines that significant differences exist among SMEs, which implies putting differentiated policies in place. Among other measures, Parliament recommends in particular rethinking the minimum size requirements for SME trade support programmes under which the firm can expand internationally.

2) Administrative burdens

Parliament urges the Commission to review existing legislation and to come up with a new net, measurable and verifiable reduction target in accordance with the "Small Business Act" (SBA).

Other measures are proposed with a view to realising a real digital single market by 2015 that favours on-line trade. Parliament also stresses that it is necessary to implement and apply extensive simplification measures, including simplified reimbursement methods, to help SMEs take part in EU-funded programmes.

3) Reinforcing industrial and SME competitiveness

Parliament calls for several measures to ease access to finance for SMEs. Notably, it suggests the reduction to 15 days for the time required to obtain a small loan (less than EUR 25 000). It calls on the Commission to look into new fund-raising initiatives for entrepreneurs and start-ups.



In addition, Parliament considers that the future COSME, Horizon 2020, as well as Structural Funds Programmes under the next MFF, should earmark sufficient amounts to support SME efforts to innovate and generate employment.

Lastly, Parliament calls for the establishment of a "one-stop-shop" for VAT in order to make it possible for entrepreneurs to fulfil their responsibilities in the business country of origin. It calls, moreover, for lower taxes on labour and investments.

Contribution of cooperatives to overcoming the crisis

2012/2321(INI)



Rapporteur: Patrizia Toia
Adopted on 2 July 2013

This report sets out the important role of cooperatives, along with other social economy enterprises in the European economy, especially in a time of crisis. In that connection, it highlights the fact that many cooperatives have proved themselves to be even more resilient in times of crisis than many conventional enterprises, both in terms of employment rates and business closures, whilst recognising that they are not immune to failure.

With regard to the regulatory framework, the report stresses that proper attention should be paid to social enterprises in relevant EU policies and that the Commission should bolster its services dealing with cooperatives, creating a unit responsible for them and other social-economy organisations. In particular, the report urges the Commission to focus proper attention to the restructuring of industrial and service enterprises that are in crisis, or without a successor, into cooperatives.

The report includes a focus on business transfers, noting that they could be the best way of ensuring the continuity of an enterprise. Bearing that in mind, it stresses that business transfers to employees should be supported by a specific EU budget line that also includes financial instruments. Furthermore, it urges the Member States to develop a framework to facilitate business transfers to employees.

It also highlights the importance of addressing access to credit for cooperatives, since cooperative enterprises in industry and services, and particularly SMEs, cannot gain access to venture capital and credit on the capital markets. In addition, the report expresses the view that the Member States should take steps to make it easier for cooperatives to gain access to the whole range of business support services.

CARS 2020: towards a strong, competitive and sustainable European car industry
2013/2062(INI)



Rapporteur: Franck Proust
Adopted on 10 December 2013

This report revises the critical current situation of the automobile industry in Europe and proposes lines of action.

In general terms the report endorses the Commission's new strategy on European industrial policy and in particular for a sustainable automotive industry. However, it expects the Commission to better coordinate its efforts to ensure the implementation of the CARS 2020 recommendations and to adopt a coherent and holistic policy and to identify the mismatch between its goals and its means.

Moreover, the report stresses that production should be maintained within Europe and it should focus on sustainable vehicles. It deplores the Commission failing to address the issue of overcapacity and suggests some actions to guide the restructuring of the sector. At the same time, the report stresses the importance to create the conditions to enable firms to attract and hold on to highly qualified workers.

Speaking about innovation, the report stresses the need to encourage research and development focusing on low-carbon and sustainable technologies. To this end and to stimulate investment in sustainable mobility, Members believe a consistent amount of resources should be made available over and above public subsidies, by means of tax incentives for SMEs and both private funding instruments and public funding instruments. Members called for a conditionality clause, under which automotive firms in receipt of investment support for a given site would be required to keep their operations at that site until the end of the depreciation period and to refund the EU subsidies if they relocate.



Finally, the Commission was urged to reorganise its trade policy, so as to be able to: coordinate Member State measures for promoting EU firms and protecting EU products; centralise all EU export instruments; gradually make the principle of reciprocity a central tenet of trade relations; push for the dismantling of non-tariff barriers in the automotive sector.

Reindustrialising Europe to promote competitiveness and sustainability **2013/2006(INI)**



Rapporteur: Reinhard Bütikofer
Adopted on 15 January 2014

The report stresses the importance of industrial policy (IP) and underlines its core role in addressing comparative weaknesses in the EU economy. In particular, Members express regret that the current dominant macroeconomic policy in the EU does not provide adequate access to capital for investment and innovation, especially for SMEs and therefore ran counter to an IP.

The Parliament makes it clear that it deplores the Council's cuts to heading 1A of the multiannual financial framework (MFF), and calls on Member States to substantially strengthen the financial power of programmes such as COSME and Horizon 2020.

The report also discusses the importance of information, communications technology (ICT) and infrastructure developments and discusses further action in the fields of clean production, advanced manufacturing and energy efficiency. It calls for a cluster policy and cluster networks in the form of cooperation between connected companies, suppliers, service providers, universities and research centres.

Members recommend further initiatives in terms of, inter alia, public procurement, market surveillance and measures to assist SMEs.

Finally the report underlines the external dimension of industrial policy, asking Commission to ensure that the Union's trade and competition policy is compatible with the objectives of European industrial policy. Members warn that without certain key raw materials, no future development would be possible in most strategic industries in Europe and note that high energy prices are an important factor affecting the competitiveness of European industries.



Effective Raw Materials Strategy for Europe **2011/2056(INI)**



Rapporteur: Reinhard Bütikofer
Adopted on 4 February 2014

This report represents the EP response to the Commission Communication "tackling the challenges in commodity markets and on raw materials".

Parliament stresses that the EU requires a strong industrial base, which is highly dependent upon adequate supplies of raw materials (RM). The report emphasises that the availability of fair access to, and stable and predictable prices of RM are of vital importance for the development of European industry. It calls for greater EU coordination on raw materials policy, particularly on the external dimension.

The report calls for the EU to follow an ambitious innovation strategy based on resource efficiency and the recycling of raw materials in order to promote the sustainability and competitiveness of European industry. Europe must set ambitious targets. The key to this is developing an effective governance structure and the report makes clear proposals to this end.

Moreover, the report calls on the Commission to incorporate a resource efficiency improvement target of 3% per year net of GDP evolution and to investigate whether a tax on water and land use could be of benefit. Creating industrial synergies on recycling and helping companies discover how their energy, waste and by-products can serve as resources for others is considered of high importance.

Finally, it calls on the Commission to investigate whether closed landfills could be re-opened to recycle potential scrap material with best available technologies (BAT) and to encourage the lifecycle management of buildings to ensure the recyclability of materials used in their construction.



Competitive and sustainable steel industry in Europe

2013/2177(INI)



Rapporteur: András Gyürk
Adopted on 4 February 2014

The report considers that the European steel industry is strategically important within the industrial value chain. Moreover, it states that the sector is at risk because of the drop in steel demand, its high operational cost and the fierce foreign competition.

Moreover, the report calls for policies to boost steel demand on key steel-using sectors through stimulation of investment conditions, use of incentives for efficient and fair processes, the use of public procurement and standardisation policies. In order to reduce the negative impact on employment and the loss of skills, the report calls for measures to reduce the social impact of the industrial restructuring.

The efforts made by the industry to lead the path to sustainability manufacturing and circular economy are recognised. The Parliament urges the Commission to strengthen the functioning of the European steel scrap market, to avoid carbon leakage and to adopt a holistic policy approach which looks for synergies at tackling climate change, ensuring energy targets and supporting competitiveness and employment.

The report also proposes to fight against asymmetrical commercial agreements, illegal markets of steel products and scrap and furthermore excessive control of some third countries on the flow of raw materials which jeopardise European access to them.

Finally, the report proposes further measures to foster innovation in Europe through the use of innovative financial instruments. Additionally, it asks to concentrate the public spending on the up-scaling of break-through technologies aiming at reducing the environmental impact and the use of energy and raw materials.



SPACE POLICY

The European Union has become increasingly involved in space activities and the need for a comprehensive space policy has become widely recognised. The Lisbon Treaty conferred on the EU a stronger role in space matters, since it included a specific space competence for the European Union, enshrining space policy as an EU policy in its own right. Parliament strongly supports this development, since it recognises that a coherent and effective space policy can help improve the everyday lives of European citizens, stimulate growth, foster innovation potential and support world class scientific progress.

The two flagship space programmes are Galileo and EGNOS - that is, the creation of an EU global satellite navigation system - and Copernicus, which is the continuation of the GMES programme and constitutes a global earth monitoring system to provide information on the environment and security. Parliament was very active in ensuring that those two space programmes will help to foster services and applications that are directly relevant to Europe's citizens and will provide a boost not only to the EU's space industry but also to downstream firms - many of which are SMEs - in a very wide range of sectors, which will be able to take advantage of the Galileo or EGNOS signals or the Copernicus data.

Naturally, the two flagship programmes entail launching two constellations of satellites into space. Satellites are at risk of collision with space debris, which is an increasing problem. Parliament therefore supports the establishment of an EU capability in the field of space surveillance and tracking. This will help to prevent the proliferation of space debris, reduce the risks relating to the launch of European spacecraft, mitigate the risks of in-orbit collision and survey uncontrolled re-entries.

European satellite navigation systems: implementation and exploitation 2014-2020

2011/0392(COD)

(603 votes in favour, 29 against, 59 abstentions, 1st reading)



Rapporteur: Marian-Jean Marinescu

Adopted on 5 December 2013

The EP gave its green light to start up the EU's first global satellite navigation system (GNSS) built under civilian control, entirely independent of other navigation systems and yet interoperable with them. Both parts of this global system - Galileo and EGNOS - will offer citizens a European alternative to America's GPS or Russia's Glonass signals for many applications in their daily lives.

The Programme approved by the Parliament and the Council earmarks EUR 7.07173 billion (at 2013 prices) to guarantee the completion of the EU satellite navigation infrastructure and to ensure the exploitation of the systems until 2020, such as the operations of the space and terrestrial infrastructures, the necessary replenishment/replacement activities, certification procedures, and notably the provision of services.

EU will have its own global satellite navigation system (GNSS)

The programme also recalls that the Union remains the owner of both Galileo and EGNOS systems. Therefore the management of the programmes' exploitation should be delegated to the European GNSS Agency while management of the programmes' deployment should be delegated to the European Space Agency.

Parliament played a crucial role in ensuring that the navigation system could be used in citizens' daily lives. Both systems will enable the creation of new satellite navigation applications that can improve safety, efficiency and reliability in the aviation, maritime, road and agriculture sectors and represent a vast potential for industry and new jobs in Europe.

The Galileo system could be used in areas such as road safety, fee collection, traffic and parking management, fleet management, emergency call, goods tracking and tracing, online booking, safety of shipping, digital tachographs, animal transport, agricultural planning and environmental protection to drive growth and make citizens' lives easier.

The Parliament insisted that it must be possible to invest some of the programme's budget for 2014-2020 in developing applications. It also broke down the budget into various project segments, to make it easier to limit costs and manage the funding.



Copernicus Programme 2014-2020

2013/0164(COD)

(640 votes in favour, 32 against, 7 abstentions, 1st reading)



Rapporteur: Vittorio Prodi

Adopted on 12 March 2014

The EP and the Council reached an agreement on Copernicus, the EU's new Earth Observation System, which will replace the Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) programme. It will have a €3.79 billion budget for 2014-2020 (at 2011 prices) and its data will serve many purposes, including monitoring climate change and protecting public security.

Copernicus is the new name of the European Earth Observation Programme, GMES (Global Monitoring for Environment and Security) which was established as an EU programme by the GMES Regulation (EU) No 911/2010. It covers all the activities for ensuring an uninterrupted provision of accurate and reliable data and information on environmental issues and security matters to users in charge of policy making, implementation and monitoring, in the EU and its Member States.

The EU has a new Earth observation system

Copernicus aims at providing Europe with a continuous, independent and reliable access to observation data and information. In particular, it must ensure access to full, open and free-of-charge data and information in the areas of land, marine, atmosphere, climate change, emergency management and security. These data are gathered from several Earth observation satellites and a multitude of sensors on the ground, at sea or in the air. For instance, Copernicus data on water quality will help public authorities to enhance protection of bathing waters, detect jelly fish populations and predict algal blooms.

MEPs sought to ensure a clear breakdown of the programme's €3.79 billion budget for 2014-2020 (at 2011 prices) and to encourage a longer-term approach to providing services (beyond the EU's 7-year long-term budget).



Space surveillance and tracking support programme 2014-2020

2013/0064(COD)

(602 votes in favour, 17 against, 10 abstentions, 1st reading)



Rapporteur: Amelia Andersdotter

Adopted on 2 April 2014

The European Parliament and the Council agreed a new initiative to help EU Member States combine their space surveillance capacities and offer services to locate and monitor space debris (man-made litter left in space) and alert satellite operators of collision risks.

In Europe today, there are limited capacities to monitor and survey satellites and space debris as well as the re-entry of space objects into the Earth's atmosphere.

It is estimated that up to 600,000 objects larger than 1 cm are orbiting the Earth, and at least 16,000 larger than 10 cm. An object larger than 1 cm hitting a satellite will damage or destroy sub-systems or instruments on board, and a collision with an object larger than 10 cm will destroy the satellite. Space debris also poses a risk to ground-based infrastructures and citizens' security when it falls out of orbit and re-enters the Earth's atmosphere.

Keeping satellites safe and secure

European citizens rely on space technologies when they use their mobile phones, make financial transactions, take an airplane, watch the weather forecast, or look for the nearest restaurant in their cars. Space-based systems are essential for addressing societal challenges and the implementation of major policy objectives in areas such as the environment, climate change, agriculture, transport, development, or security.

Some EU Member States have national systems, radars or telescopes that are used for monitoring satellites and space debris, but European satellite operators almost completely depend on United States SST information.

MEPs say the SST support framework will contribute to ensuring the long-term availability of European and national space infrastructure facilities and services essential for the safety and security of the economies, societies and citizens in Europe, by equipping the European Union with an autonomous space surveillance and tracking system.

The amount required for the SST framework activities is estimated at EUR 70 million (in 2013 prices). The activities will be funded under the Copernicus and Galileo programmes and Horizon 2020. Parliament would like the framework to have its own budget in the future. This possibility will be examined when the framework is reviewed in 2018.

Global navigation satellite system (GNSS): rules for access to the public regulated service

2010/0282(COD)

(556 votes in favour, 71 against, 30 abstentions, 1st reading)



Rapporteur: Norbert Glante

Adopted on 13 September 2011

From 2014, European satellite navigation system Galileo will provide satellite navigation signals for government users such as the police, military or security services in addition to signals for navigation devices for cars and shipping.

Regulation (EC) No 683/2008 lays down the conditions for the further implementation of the two European satellite navigation programmes (EGNOS and Galileo). It provides that the system to be established under the Galileo programme will offer five services, including a "public regulated service" (PRS).

Galileo will be used also for defence and security purposes

The PRS is subject to a specific decision, which lays down detailed rules on access to the PRS service. First of all, due to the fact that certain applications of the service may be politically and strategically very sensitive, the general public will not have access to the PRS. In fact, it is restricted exclusively to the Council, the Commission, Member States and, where appropriate, duly authorised European Union agencies, non-member countries and international organisations. As a consequence, it is essential to monitor users by means such as establishing an authorisation procedure, using encryption keys, receiver approval, etc.

The decision states that potential uses of the service will be left to the Member States' discretion, but they will have to meet the minimum security standards. Furthermore, the Member States must appoint a Competent PRS Authority to manage and supervise all authorised users. Manufacturers of receivers will need an EU-wide authorisation, while the export of the equipment and technology will be restricted.



Towards a space strategy for the EU that benefits its citizens
2011/2148(INI)



Rapporteur: Aldo Patriciello
Adopted on 19 January 2012

This report sets out the objectives of a European space strategy, noting in particular that it should be aimed at improving the everyday lives of European citizens, enabling new economic growth, fostering innovation potential and supporting world class scientific progress. In particular, it stresses the need to increase the technological independence of Europe's industrial base, encourage cross-fertilisation between the space sector and other industrial sectors and stimulate innovation as the engine of European competitiveness. Bearing this in mind, the report points to the importance of a space research and innovation strategy and calls on the Commission to appropriately address financial and practical requirements in future research framework programmes.

With regard to the two flagship programmes - Galileo and GMES - the report emphasises the need to complete the legislative and financial framework. Furthermore, it highlights the important contribution that both programmes can make in downstream sectors and the benefits they can provide. It also highlights the link between space policy and security and defence objectives. The report expresses the view that space policy should also include action on the security of critical European space infrastructure and on the safe recovery of disused equipment. In this connection, it calls for the creation of a European Space Situational Awareness system.

The report calls on the Commission to draw up an international cooperation strategy, in collaboration with the Member States and the ESA, in order to strengthen dialogue in the space policy field with strategic partners and explore the possibility of establishing a similar dialogue with emerging powers. At the same time, it notes that such cooperation must be reciprocal and of mutual benefit. Finally, the report points out that the EU should establish appropriate relations with the ESA so as to define their mutual responsibilities and avoid any overlapping of their roles or investment.

EU Space Industrial Policy, releasing the potential for growth in the space sector
2013/2092(INI)



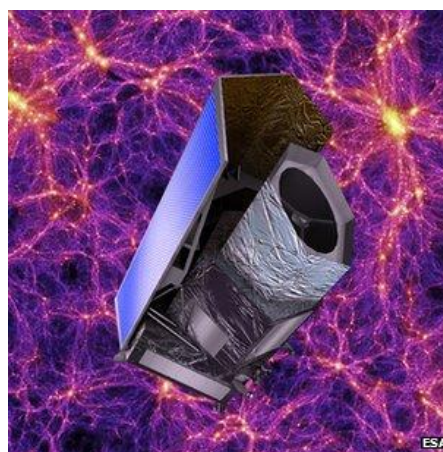
Rapporteur: Angelika Niebler
Adopted on 10 December 2013

The report stresses the importance of setting long-term priorities at European level and endorses the Commission's intention of taking steps towards the establishment of a coherent EU space regulatory framework. In particular, it supports the establishment of a genuine EU internal market for space products.

With regard to institutional aspects, it calls on the Commission to investigate very carefully whether the ESA could be linked to the Union's governance structures as an inter-state organisation as long as it is not felt to be appropriate to convert the ESA into a European agency. Furthermore, it calls for the adoption of a genuine European approach in the coordination of Member State space policies and programmes, while ensuring that the interests of ESA and its member states are respected.

The report notes that it is essential to develop the satellite navigation downstream market and also calls for incentives for European industry to develop space components at European level in order to reduce dependence on imports from third countries. Furthermore, it points out that products derived from space research can be used in other sectors. In addition, it notes the importance of research and development in the space field.

In connection with EU space activities, the report stresses that the completion of Galileo and the continuation of Copernicus should be assigned the highest priority and calls for the establishment at European level of a space surveillance and tracking capability. Finally, it emphasises the importance of access to space for all Member States and points to the need to develop and operate European launchers for independent access to space.



INTEGRATED EUROPEAN INFRASTRUCTURE

If the EU wants to transform into a knowledge-intensive, low-carbon and highly competitive economy adequate modern and flexible energy, transport and ICT infrastructure networks are needed. Yet, while regulatory integration advances within the EU and markets become more integrated, cross-border physical interconnection is lagging. In order to fill this gap, the Commission has estimated that an overall investment of about EUR 1 trillion for the period up to 2020 in the three sectors mentioned above is needed. How to meet this investment challenge is one of the big questions that the European Union has to face in the next decade. While the market, through appropriate investment and pricing mechanisms, is expected to play a major role in delivering the required infrastructures, without public intervention, some of the necessary investments would not take place or will be delayed far beyond 2020. This is why the Commission proposed an infrastructure package, composed of a new budgetary instrument, the Connecting Europe Facility, as well as revised guidelines for transport, energy and ICT.

Expanding energy infrastructures in the EU

Connecting Europe Facility 2014-2020 **2011/0302(COD)**

(583 votes in favour, 91 against, 17 abstentions, 1st reading)

Co-rapporteurs: Adina-Ioana Vălean, Inés Ayala Sender, Dominique Riquet
Adopted on 19 November 2013.



The EU's new funding mechanism for infrastructure projects of common interest for trans-European transport, energy and telecoms networks, will have a budget of about € 29.3 billion for 2014-2020 (at 2011 prices).

The "Connecting Europe Facility" which will be the common financing instrument for trans-European networks, creates the framework within which the sector-specific policy guidelines (TEN-T, TEN-E, TEN-C) will apply. The aim of the CEF is to streamline and facilitate EU support to infrastructures by optimising the portfolio of instruments available, standardising the operational rules for using them, and capitalise on possible synergies across the three sectors. This coordinated approach will not only ensure the largest possible EU added value, but will also simplify procedures and reduce collective costs.

To this end, the CEF proposal develops a common financing framework for all sectors with a total budget of about €29.3 billion (at 2011 prices) for 2014-2020, with some €23.2 billion earmarked for the transport sector to improve cross-border connections, remove bottlenecks and bridge gaps; €5.12 billion for energy, to modernize and expand energy

infrastructure and increase security of supply; and €1 billion for telecoms, to stimulate the development of broadband networks and digital services.

Energy

The CEF would support projects of common interest to modernise and expand Europe's energy infrastructure and enhance security of supply by helping to ensure that no Member State is isolated or dependent on a single energy source.

Projects of common interest in the fields of electricity, gas and carbon dioxide should be eligible to receive EU financial assistance for studies and, under certain conditions, for works in the form of grants or innovative financial instruments. The total budget for funding energy projects would be € 5.12 billion and MEPs insisted that these projects should be funded primarily by financial instruments.



Telecommunications

Projects of common interest in the telecommunications sector should be eligible for EU financial support in the form of grants and procurement for core service platforms, generic services and cross-sector projects. Actions in the field of broadband deployment, including generating demand for broadband, should be eligible for EU financial support in the form of financial instruments. The total budget for the funding of telecommunication projects would be € 1 billion.

Transport

The CEF will provide funding for key transport infrastructure projects to improve cross-border connections, remove bottlenecks, bridge gaps and improve interoperability. Support should focus on projects with strong EU added value, which develop the core network, as well as those of common interest in the field of traffic management systems. Of the, €23.17 billion earmarked for transport projects, €10 billion would be transferred from the Cohesion Fund to be used exclusively in member states eligible for Cohesion Fund money.

Trans-European energy infrastructure: guidelines 2011/0300(COD)

(539 votes in favour, 85 against, 16 abstentions, 1st reading)



Rapporteur: António Fernando Correia De Campos
Adopted on 12 March 2013

Parliament approved the guidelines on how to support and coordinate the development of energy infrastructure projects such as pipelines and power grids in the EU.

This regulation establishes selection criteria for the so-called "projects of common interest", which are needed for achieving the EU's energy

objectives and completing the internal energy market and should benefit from accelerated authorisation procedures, a methodology for cost-allocation, and, if they are not commercially viable, limited EU public support.

The new Regulation defines a limited number of twelve EU priority corridors and areas for which urgent development is needed. On the basis of these pre-defined corridors, concrete projects of "European interest" will be identified in order to benefit from financing and faster building permits.

To select the concrete projects of common interest, the new legislation establishes a selection process based on regional experts groups, set up according to the priority corridors while the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy regulators will have an advisory role. MEPs adopted amendments on the governance of the regional expert groups to increase transparency and ensure a coherent EU-wide approach for the selection of the projects.

They also defined more clearly which commercially non-viable projects should be entitled to



EU funding by the Connecting Europe Facility, which foresees €5.12 billion for energy projects. Such projects should "promote the further integration of the internal energy market and interoperability of electricity and gas networks, enhance the Union's security of energy supply and contribute to a sustainable development and protection of the environment".

The time between the start of planning and final commissioning of a power line is frequently more than 10 years, according to the Commission. The new legislation establishes one-stop-shops, which will coordinate and thus speed up all building permits necessary for projects of European interest. MEPs supported the idea that "time limits" should be set up for the permit granting to projects and oblige Member States to establish an integrated authorisation procedure within the next 5 years.

On the basis of the guidelines a delegated act (approved by the EP) was done, establishing the list of the PCIs.

Trans-European telecommunications networks: guidelines 2011/0299 (COD)

(560 votes in favour, 70 against, 15 abstentions, 1st reading)

Rapporteur: Evžen Tošenovský
Adopted on 26 February 2014



This Regulation introduces guidelines on how to support and coordinate the development of projects in the area of digital service infrastructure and broadband networks.

The Regulation establishes selection criteria for so-called "projects of

common interest", which are projects that meet the general objective of contributing to growth in line with the Europe 2020 strategy and several other conditions. Such projects may be eligible for assistance under the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), which sets aside €1 billion for trans-European networks in the field of telecommunications for the period 2014-2020.

The Regulation covers projects in two main areas: digital service infrastructures and broadband networks. Specific digital service infrastructure projects are to be selected for funding, in particular reusable infrastructures ("building block infrastructures") that provide essential elements for creating or operating a range of digital services. Examples are infrastructures for: electronic identification and authentication; secure, traceable electronic delivery of documents; and secure electronic invoicing. Other eligible infrastructures include interoperable cross-border electronic procurement services and eHealth services.

Specific broadband network projects are also to be selected for funding, in particular those that bring significant new capabilities to the market in terms of broadband service availability, speeds and capacity. One third of broadband projects selected have to aim at broadband speeds over 100Mbps. In total, broadband projects will receive 15% of the overall budget.

The Regulation applied from 1 January 2014.



Committee Meeting in Brussels, Chair: Mrs Amalia Sartori

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

During the 7th legislative term ITRE had to deal with several consent procedure files. As provided for in the Treaty, this kind of procedure is a simplified procedure with only one single reading. Parliament may accept or reject a proposal but cannot amend it. If Parliament does not give its assent, the act in question cannot be adopted.

The consent files that fell within ITRE remit during the 7th term were international agreements in areas such as climate change, research, scientific and technological cooperation, space and energy efficiency.

For a full list please see Annex 2.



VISITS AND 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 (for instance ITRE sent a delegation to ENISA, another one to BEREC etc.), 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.

- ✓ **Sharm el Sheikh, Egypt , IGF, 15-19 November 2009**
- ✓ **Washington, USA 7-8 December 2009**
- ✓ **Madrid, Spain 14-17 February 2010**
- ✓ **Vilnius, Lithuania, IGF, 14-17 September 2010**
- ✓ **Belgium 27-29 September 2010**
- ✓ **Budapest, Hungary 29-30 November 2010**
- ✓ **Durban, South Africa, COP17, 28 November-9 December 2011**
- ✓ **California, USA 18-20 April 2011**
- ✓ **Copenhagen, Denmark 23-25 November 2011**
- ✓ **Warsaw, Poland 27-28 June 2011**
- ✓ **Heraklion, Greece, ENISA, 22-23 September 2011**
- ✓ **Nairobi, Kenya, IGF, 27-30 September 2011**
- ✓ **Kourou Spaceport, La Guyane, 19-21 October 2011**
- ✓ **Brazil - 2-5 April 2012**
- ✓ **Doha, Qatar, COP 18, 3-8 December 2012**
- ✓ **Dublin, Ireland 29-31 October 2012**
- ✓ **Ljubljana, Slovenia, ACER, 30-31 August 2012**
- ✓ **Riga, Latvia, BEREC, 28-30 August 2012**
- ✓ **Nicosia, Cyprus 20-22 June 2012**
- ✓ **Heraklion Greece, ENISA, 17-19 July 2012**

- ✓ **Baku, Azerbaijan, IGF, 6-9 November 2012**
- ✓ **Dublin, Ireland, STOA, 12-14 July 2012**
- ✓ **Tarragona and Sevilla, Spain 12-14 February 2013**
- ✓ **Japan and South Korea 26-30 August 2013**
- ✓ **Bali, Indonesia, IGF, 22-25 October 2013**
- ✓ **Warsaw, Poland, COP19, 18-22 November 2013**
- ✓ **Milan-Venice 24-26 March 2014**

PHOTO GALLERY OF DELEGATION VISITS



***Delegation to Madrid during the
Spanish Presidency
February 2010***

***Delegation to California, USA
April 2011***



***Delegation to Brazil
April 2012***



***ITRE Delegation to ACER
August 2012***

***ITRE Delegation to BEREC
August 2012***



***Delegation to Nicosia during the
Cypriot Presidency
June 2012***



***Delegation to Tokyo, Japan
August 2013***

***Delegation to Seoul, South Korea
August 2013***



***Delegation to Milan
March 2014***

PUBLIC HEARINGS & WORKSHOPS

During the 7th legislative term ITRE organised 33 hearings or workshops on subjects falling within its remit. Public hearings are organised in relation to a specific file or to an issue of broad and current interest, on a proposal of a rapporteur or other Member, when Members believe there is a need to get more information from experts in order to complete their work. The list of hearings for the following year is decided by coordinators and later forwarded to the Conference of Committee Chairs who usually draws up the final draft list for all the committees. The Bureau approves the draft list on the basis of requests from the committees. It is also possible to organise a hearing even though it does not appear on the annual list if there is a request from a rapporteur or other Member and coordinators decide to support the request. In this case a special authorisation must be required. As not all the public hearings had a poster, the list is not exhaustive.

Coordinators may also decide to hold workshops, which are organised by the policy department supporting the committee's work. Policy Department A: Economic and Scientific Policy is in charge of ITRE files.

2010

<p>MINI-HEARING Committee on Industry, Research and Energy</p> <p>MID-TERM REVIEW OF THE EUROPEAN SATELLITE NAVIGATION PROGRAMMES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment Future challenges Financing perspectives <p>Rapporteur: Vladimir Remek</p> <p>Chaired by Herbert Reul Chair of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy</p> <p>Monday, 22 February 2010 15.00 - 17.00</p> <p>JAN Building, Room 4Q1, Brussels</p>	<p>SPECTRUM SUMMIT</p> <p>Co-hosted by Neelie Kroes Commissioner for the Digital Agenda and Herbert Reul Chair of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy</p> <p>Monday, 22 March 2010 14.00 - 18.30 Tuesday, 23 March 2010 9.00 - 15.30</p> <p>European Parliament, Brussels Room PMS 30050 Room PMS 5801 (listening room)</p>	<p>WORKSHOP INDUSTRY RESEARCH AND ENERGY COMMITTEE (ITRE) ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY DEPARTMENT (DG IPOL)</p> <p>Investing in Low-Carbon Energy Technologies in the EU</p> <p>Moderator: MEP Paul RÜBIG</p> <p>Monday 26 April 2010, 15:00 - 18:00 Brussels, Room ASP 5G2</p> <p>Information: policy-economy-science.ec.europa.eu The workshop is held in English and is open to all interested parties</p>
<p>WORKSHOP COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY (ITRE) ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY DEPARTMENT (DG IPOL)</p> <p>ENERGY EFFICIENCY</p> <p>OPTIONS FOR EU POLICIES</p> <p>Thursday 16 September 15.00 - 18.00 Room ASP 5G2, Brussels</p> <p>Chair: EU Science Policy Group Moderator: MEP Bernd LANGE</p> <p>Programme and information: policy-science.ec.europa.eu The workshop is held in English, interpretation: German and French</p>	<p>PUBLIC HEARING Committee on Industry, Research and Energy</p> <p>A New and Integrated Industrial Policy for Europe</p> <p>Rapporteur: Bernd LANGE, MEP</p> <p>Monday, 8 November 2010 15h00 - 17h30 Room JAN 4Q2 - Brussels</p>	<p>PUBLIC HEARING Committee on Industry, Research and Energy</p> <p>The role of coal in the future energy mix</p> <p>with experts from industry and NGOs, in the presence of Director-General Philip Lowe (DG ENER)</p> <p>Chaired by: Herbert REUL Chairman of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy</p> <p>Tuesday, 9 November 2010 16.30 - 18.30 Room JAN 4Q2 - Brussels</p>

HEARING
Committee on Industry, Research and Energy
on
APPLICATIONS OF SPECTRUM
Present and long term perspectives
Rapporteur: **Gunnar Hökmark**
Chaired by **Herbert Reul**
Chair of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy
Tuesday, 1st February 2011
15:00 - 17:30
Room JAN 4Q2, Brussels

PUBLIC HEARING
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY
INNOVATION UNION
Chaired by **Herbert Reul**, MEP
Chairman of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy
10 February 2011 | 10h30-12h30
Room ASP 5G3
European Parliament
BRUSSELS

PUBLIC HEARING
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY
ENERGY
INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITIES
Chaired by **Herbert Reul**
Chairman of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy
Rapporteur: **Francisco Sosa Wagner**
Tuesday, 15 March 2011
15.00 - 18.30
European Parliament
Brussels
Room: JAN 6Q2

PUBLIC HEARING
Committee on Industry, Research and Energy
BEYOND 20% GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION AND CARBON LEAKAGE
EMISSI GASES GREENHOUSE
Thursday, 17 March 2011
9:00 - 12:30
Room JAN 4Q1, Brussels
Rapporteur: **Romana Jordan Cizelj**, MEP

JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING (JCM)
European Parliament - National Parliaments
HOW TO IMPROVE OUR ENERGY SUPPLY BY ENHANCING COMPETITION, MAKING OUR ENERGY SYSTEMS SMARTER AND DEVELOPING ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE?
Co-Chaired by
Mr Herbert Reul
Chairman of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy of the European Parliament
Mr Antal Rogán
Chairman of the Economic and Information Technology Committee of the Hungarian National Assembly
Tuesday 24 May 2011
14.30 - 18.00
Hemicycle, Paul Henri Spaak (PHS) Building
European Parliament

JOINT PUBLIC HEARING
COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY
Wednesday, 15 June 2011
JANUS ANTEL BUILDING - BRUSSELS
18.00-12.30 ROOM JAN 4Q2
ENERGY SECURITY IMPLICATIONS OF THE CURRENT SITUATION IN THE SOUTH MEDITERRANEAN
Co-Chaired by:
GABRIELE ALBERTINI
CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
HERBERT REUL
CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY


PUBLIC HEARING
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY
THURSDAY, 16.06.2011
15.00 - 18.30 - SALON JAN 4Q2
Renewable Energy in the MEDA Region
How can EU and non-EU MEDA countries join forces?

WORKSHOP
POLICY DEPARTMENT
ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY
Cyber Security in Europe
31 August 2011
Wednesday
15:00-18:00
European Parliament
Brussels
Room: JAN 4Q1
Chaired by:
Giles Chichester MEP, Rapporteur for European Network and Information Security Agency, ENISA
Participants requesting an entrance ticket must register by providing full name, date of birth, address and ID card number before noon 29 August 2011.

WORKSHOP
POLICY DEPARTMENT
ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY
Financing energy savings and energy efficiency in Europe
4 October 2011
Tuesday
15:00-17:00
European Parliament
Brussels
Room: P1A002
Participants requesting an entrance ticket must register by providing full name, date of birth, address and ID card number before noon 3 October 2011.

Public Hearing
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY
WEDNESDAY, 5 October 2011
EP, Brussels
ROOSEF AVENUE BUILDING
15.00-17.30 ROOM JAN 402

Prospects for Shale Gas in the European Union




CHAIRMAN: HERBERT REUL
CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY

More info at: poldep-economy-science.europa.eu/science

WORKSHOP
POLICY DEPARTMENT
ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY

Energy efficiency
Savings obligations, public building targets and the promotion of CHP



17 October 2011
Monday
15:00-18:30
European Parliament
Brussels
Room:
Paul-Henri Spaak
3C050

More info at: poldep-economy-science.europa.eu/science

MINI-HEARING
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY
Monday 19.12.2011
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - BRUSSELS
18.45 - 17.45 ROOM ROOSEF AVENUE BUILDING 402

**A competitive digital single market
eGovernment
as a spearhead**




Chaired by: HERBERT REUL, Chairman of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy
Reporter: SILVIA ADRIANA TICAU

2012

PUBLIC HEARING
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY
TUESDAY, 24 - 20 2
ROOSEF AVENUE BUILDING - BRUSSELS
15.00 - 17.30 ROOM JAN 402

**Energy policy
cooperation
&
External energy
relations**

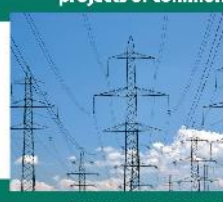


Chaired by:
Herbert Reul
CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY

More info at: poldep-economy-science.europa.eu/science

WORKSHOP
POLICY DEPARTMENT
ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY

**Building a European
Energy Infrastructure**
Selecting and implementing
projects of common interest



WEDNESDAY
21 MARCH 2012
14:30- 17:30
ROOM:
ALTIERO SPINELLI
ASP A3E-2

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

More info at: poldep-economy-science.europa.eu/science

WORKSHOP
POLICY DEPARTMENT
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY

**Financial instruments for
Cosme and Horizon 2020**



WEDNESDAY
11 APRIL 2012
15:00 - 18:30
Room
Paul-Henri Spaak
(PHS) P1A002

More info at: poldep-economy-science.europa.eu

JOINT PUBLIC HEARING
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT AND TOURISM
Tuesday, 24 April 2012
10h30 - 12h30 ROOM: Paul-Henri Spaak (PHS) 3C 050
BRUSSELS

CONNECTING EUROPE
Forms of financing, priorities, synergies
between the sectors



Co-Chaired by
Amalia SARTORI
Chair of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy
and
Brian SIMPSON
Chair of the Committee on Transport and Tourism

Reporters:
Adina Ioana VALCAN
Dominique RIQUET
Inés AYALA SENDER

More info at: poldep-economy-science.europa.eu/science

WORKSHOP
POLICY DEPARTMENT
ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY

**Effectiveness of the
Competitiveness and Innovation
Programme (CIP)**




Wednesday,
25 April 2012
09:00 - 12:30
Room: Altiero
Spinelli, ASG-3
Brussels

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

More info at: poldep-economy-science.europa.eu/science

PUBLIC HEARING
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY
8.05.2012
ROOSEF AVENUE BUILDING - BRUSSELS
9.00-12.00 ROOM JAN 402

SMEs
competitiveness and business opportunities



CHAIRMAN: AMALIA SARTORI
CHAIR OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY

JOINT PUBLIC HEARING
DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR INTERNAL POLICIES
COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY
29.05.2012
JOSEF ANTELL BUILDING - EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, Brussels
15.00-18.30 ROOM 401
Synergies between
EU COHESION POLICY
AND HORIZON 2020

REDS Chair Renato Hubner
ITRE Chair Amalia Sartori

WORKSHOP
POLICY DEPARTMENT
ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY **A**

**Building the
European Digital Infrastructure**

WEDNESDAY,
20 JUNE 2012
14:00 - 17:45
ROOM:
ALTIERO SPINELLI
ASG-3

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy
Participants requesting an entrance badge must register by providing full name, date of birth, address, ID card number at the latest on 14th June 2012
More info on pdpdp-economy-science-parliament.europa.eu

WORKSHOP
POLICY DEPARTMENT
ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY **A**

**Safety of offshore
oil and gas activities**

MONDAY,
9 JULY 2012
15:00 - 18:30
ROOM:
ALTIERO SPINELLI
AT1.3
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy
More info on pdpdp-economy-science-parliament.europa.eu
Participants requesting an entrance badge must register by providing full name, date of birth, address, ID card number at the latest on 2 July 2012

PUBLIC HEARING
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY
18 September 2012
JOSEF ANTELL BUILDING, BRUSSELS
15.00-17.00 ROOM 402

**ENERGY ROADMAP 2050,
A FUTURE WITH ENERGY**

Chaired by Amalia Sartori,
Chair of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy
Rapporteur: Niki Tzavela, MEP

WORKSHOP
POLICY DEPARTMENT
ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY **A**

**Renewable Energy in the
European Internal Energy Market**

DATE: 08th
Thursday,
8 November 2012
14:00 - 16:30
ROOM:
Josef Antell
401

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy
More info on pdpdp-economy-science-parliament.europa.eu
Participants requesting an entrance badge must register by providing full name, date of birth, address, ID card number at the latest on 6 November 2012

2013

PUBLIC HEARING
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY
WEDNESDAY, 24.4.2013
JOSEF ANTELL BUILDING, BRUSSELS
10.00 - 12.30 ROOM 602

GAS AND COAL
Friends or Enemies?

CHAIRMAN: AMALIA SARTORI
CHAIRWOMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY

PUBLIC HEARING
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY
COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY
25.04.2013
JOSEF ANTELL BUILDING - BRUSSELS
15.00-17.30 ROOM 602

WOMEN IN ICT

CHAIRMAN: AMALIA SARTORI
CHAIR OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY
CHAIRWOMAN: MIKAEL GUSTAFSSON
CHAIR OF THE COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY

PUBLIC HEARING
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY
29.05.2013
ALTIERO SPINELLI BUILDING
9.00-12.30 ROOM ASP 503

**REINDUSTRIALISING
SOUTHERN EUROPE**

CHAIRMAN: AMALIA SARTORI
CHAIR OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY

Annex 1

Full Members 2009 - 2014²



Gabriele
Albertini



Amelia
Andersdotter



Josefa
Andrés Barea



Jean-Pierre
Audy



Zoltán
Balczó



Zigmantas
Balčytis



Ivo
Belet



Berndt
Bendtsen



Fabrizio
Bertot



Jan
Březina



Reinhard
Bütikofer



Maria
Da Graça Carvalho



Pilar
del Castillo Vera



Jorjo
Chatzimarkakis



Giles
Chichester



Jurgen
Creutzmann



Brian
Crowley



Dimitrios
Droutsas



Christian
Ehler



Ioan
Enciu

² The Pictures are in alphabetical order.



Lena
Ek



Vicky
Ford



Gaston
Franco



Adam
Gierek



Norbert
Glante



Robert
Goebbels



András
Gyürk



Fiona
Hall



Jacky
Hénin



Edit
Herczog



Kent
Johansson



Romana
Jordan



Krišjānis
Kariņš



Sajjad
Karim



Béla
Kovács



Lena
Kolarska-Bobińska



Philippe
Lamberts



Bogdan Kazimierz
Marcinkiewicz



Marisa
Matias



Judith
A. Merkies



Angelika
Niebler

Rolandas
Paksas

Jaroslav
Paška

Aldo
Patriciello

Anni
Podimata



Vittorio
Prodi

Miloslav
Ransdorf

Herbert
Reul

Teresa
Riera Madurell

Michèle
Rivasi



Jens
Rohde

Paul
Rübig

Salvador
Sedó i Alabart

Amalia
Sartori

Francisco
Sosa Wagner



Konrad
Szymański

Britta
Thomsen

Patrizia
Toia

Evžen
Tošenovský

Catherine
Trautmann



Ioannis
A. Tsoukalas



Claude
Turmes



Niki
Tzavela



Marita
Ulvskog



Vladimir
Urutchev



Adina-Ioana
Vălean



Kathleen
Van Brempt



Derek
Vaughan



Alejo
Vidal-Quadras



Henri
Weber



Zbigniew
Zaleski

Substitute Members 2009 - 2014³



Johannes Cornelis
Van Baalen

Maria
Badia i Cutchet

Luigi
Berlinguer

Louis
Bontes

Jerzy
Buzek



Antonio
Cancian

Daniel
Caspary

Yves
Cochet

Lara
Comi

Antonio Fernando
Correia De Campos



Peter
van Dalen

Rachida
Dati

Francesco
De Angelis

Ilda
Figueiredo

Věra
Flasarová



Vicente Miguel
Garcés Ramón

Elisabetta
Gardini

Nick
Griffin

Marek Józef
Gróbarczyk

Matthias
Groote

³ The pictures are in alphabetical order.



Françoise
Grossetête



Andrzej
Grzyb



Cristina
Gutiérrez-Cortines



Takis
Hadjigeorgiou



Rebecca
Harms



Satu
Hassi



Jiří
Havel



Roger
Helmer



Jolana Emilia
Hibner



Gunnar
Hökmark



Yannick
Jadot



Oriol
Jinqueras Vies



Ivailo
Kalfin



Seán
Kelly



Eija-Riitta
Korhola



Robert Paweł
Kowal



Holger
Krahmer



Berndt
Lange



Werner
Langen



Corinne
Lepage



Vladimir
Maňka



Marian-Jean
Marinescu



Zofija
Mazej Kukovič



Alajos
Mészáros



Alexander
Mirsky



Tiziano
Motti



Lambert
van Nisterlooij



Ivari
Padar



Vladko Todorov
Panayotov



Markus
Pieper



Mario
Pirillo



Pavel
Poc



Franck
Proust



Fiorello
Provera



Vladimir
Remek



Frédérique
Ries



Oreste
Rossi



Algirdas
Saudargas



Peter
Skinner



Alyn
Smith



Laurence J.A.J
Stassen



Hannes
Swoboda



Hannu
Takkula



Silvia-Adriana
Țicău



Hermann
Winkler



Roberts
Zile



Inês Cristina
Zuber

Annex 2

ITRE Coordinators 2009 - 2014



Pilar del Castillo EPP



Romana Jordan - VICE-COORD. EPP



Paul Rübigen - VICE-COORD. EPP



Teresa Riera Madurell S&D



Jens Rohde ALDE



Claude Turmes GREENS



Giles Chichester ECR



Marisa Matias (GUE/NGL



Niki Tzavela EFD

ITRE Secretariat 2009-2014

Klaus Baier	<i>Head of Unit</i>
<i>ADMINISTRATORS</i>	
Anno Aedmaa	Budget & Research
Vanessa Aulehla	ENTR & Industry & Research
Mark Beamish	Telecom & INFSO
Stefania Boschetto	ENTR & Industry
Andre Corrado	ENTR & Industry & Research
Mats Ericsson	Energy
Jan Ole Gudmundsen	<i>National official on secondment - Energy</i>
Elina Kaartinen	Telecom & INFSO
Susanne Kieffer	<i>National official on secondment - Research</i>
Hannes Kugi	Energy
Christophe Lesniak	Energy & Climate Change
Peter Traung	Telecom & INFSO
Rinse van Arum	Energy & Climate Change & ENVI related issues
Rupert Wilkinson	Space & Energy
<i>ASSISTANTS</i>	
Celina Adamczyk	
Inga Bakane	
Angelika Bruels	
Agnes Grassot Durvy	
Maria Evangelidou	
Karin Haller - Uzochukwu	
Pia Severin Michel	
Stephanie Miliotou	
Christine Vandeneeycken	
Perlie Yu	

FORMER MEMBERS OF ITRE SECRETARIAT

Luis Martin-Oar	Head of Unit 2009-mid 2011
<i>ADMINISTRATORS</i>	<i>ASSISTANTS</i>
Siegfried Breier	Martine Cavecchi
Georges Caravelis	Alessandra Cecire
Helene Charpentier	Katalin Csepi
Hugo Cordova Gonzalez-Castillo	Carin De Wit
Stefano Guccione	Mariem Douafi
Julio Guzman Rodriguez	Lola Garcia Gomez
Nora Kovacheva	Maria Jose Izquierdo
Felix Lutz	Ivanka Kraamwinkel
Gai Oren	Iveta Ozolina
Marisa Pacios Jimenez	Martina Pauer
Alina Gabriela Vasile	

Political Groups of the 7th Legislature

	<p>Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats)</p>
	<p>Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament</p>
	<p>Alliance for Liberals and Democrats for Europe</p>
	<p>Greens/European Free Alliance</p>
	<p>European Conservatives and Reformists</p>
	<p>European United Left - Nordic Green Left</p>
	<p>Europe for Freedom and Democracy Group in the European Parliament</p>

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Constantine LEVOYANNIS

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Manlio MASSEI
Catherine SALAGNAC
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Annex 3: List of Reports and Opinions adopted between 2009 and 2014

For further details please follow the link to the European Parliament's ***Legislative Observation (OEIL)***

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/search.jsp>

Ordinary Legislative Procedure (COD) Reports adopted in plenary

<i>Title</i>	<i>Procedure reference</i>	<i>Rapporteur</i>
European single market for electronic communications	2013/0309(COD)	del Castillo Vera Pilar
Participation of the Union in a second European and Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership Programme jointly undertaken by several Member States	2013/0243(COD)	Ford Vicky
Participation of the Union in a Research and Development Programme jointly undertaken by several Member States aimed at supporting research performing small and medium-sized enterprises	2013/0232(COD)	Ransdorf Miloslav
Participation of the Union in a European Metrology Programme for Innovation and Research jointly undertaken by several Member States	2013/0242(COD)	Tzavela Niki
Participation of the Union in the Active and Assisted Living Research and Development Programme jointly undertaken by several Member States	2013/0233(COD)	Turmes Claude
Copernicus Programme	2013/0164(COD)	Prodi Vittorio
Measures to reduce the cost of deploying high-speed electronic communications networks	2013/0080(COD)	Herczog Edit

Notification to the Commission of investment projects in energy infrastructure within the European Union and replacement of Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 617/2010	2013/0082(COD)	Valean Adina-Ioana
Space surveillance and tracking support programme	2013/0064(COD)	Andersdotter Amelia
Amendment of Regulation (EU) No 912/2010 setting up the European GNSS Agency	2013/0022(COD)	Sartori Amalia
Electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market	2012/0146(COD)	Ulvskog Marita
EU Energy-efficiency labelling programme for office equipment amending Regulation (EC) No 106/2008	2012/0049(COD)	Kovács Béla
Amendment of Directive 2003/98/EC on re-use of public sector information	2011/0430(COD)	Kalfin Ivailo
Amendment of Regulation (EC) No 294/2008 establishing the European Institute of Innovation and Technology	2011/0384(COD)	Lamberts Philippe
Strategic Innovation Agenda of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT): the contribution of the EIT to a more innovative Europe	2011/0387(COD)	Matias Marisa
Establishment of Horizon 2020 - The Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)	2011/0401(COD)	Riera Madurell Teresa
Rules for the participation and dissemination in 'Horizon 2020 – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)'	2011/0399(COD)	Ehler Christian
Programme for the Competitiveness of Enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises (2014 - 2020)	2011/0394(COD)	Creutzmann Jürgen
Implementation and exploitation of European satellite navigation systems	2011/0392(COD)	Marinescu Marian-Jean
Safety of offshore oil and gas prospection, exploration and production activities	2011/0309(COD)	Belet Ivo

Trans-European telecommunications networks, and repeal of Decision No 1336/97/EC	2011/0299(COD)	Tošenovský Evžen
Trans-European energy infrastructure, and repeal of Decision No 1364/2006/EC	2011/0300(COD)	Correia De Campos António Fernando
Radio spectrum policy	2010/0252(COD)	Hökmark Gunnar
Exchange mechanism with regard to intergovernmental agreements between Member States and third countries in the field of energy	2011/0238(COD)	Karinš Krišjanis
Roaming on public mobile communications networks within the Union (recast)	2011/0187(COD)	Niebler Angelika
Energy efficiency, repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC	2011/0172(COD)	Turmes Claude
Energy market integrity and transparency	2010/0363(COD)	Chatzimarkakis Jorgo
Detailed rules for access to the public regulated service offered by the global navigation satellite system established under the Galileo programme	2010/0282(COD)	Glante Norbert
European Network and Information Security Agency (ENISA)	2010/0275(COD)	Chichester Giles
European Network and Information Security Agency	2010/0274(COD)	Chichester Giles
Radio spectrum policy	2010/0252(COD)	Hökmark Gunnar
Amendment of Regulation (EC) No 663/2009 establishing a programme to aid economic recovery by granting Community financial assistance to projects in the field of energy	2010/0150(COD)	Van Brempt Kathleen
The energy performance of buildings (recast version)	2008/0223(COD)	Ticau Silvia-Adriana
Labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by energy-related products (recast)	2008/0222(COD)	Podimata Anni
Labelling of tyres with respect to fuel efficiency	2008/0221(COD)	Belet Ivo

Joint Baltic Sea Research and Development Programme (BONUS-169)	2009/0169(COD)	Ek Lena
Security of gas supply	2009/0108(COD)	Vidal-Quadras Alejo
Structures for the management of the European satellite radio navigation programmes	2009/0047(COD)	Tošenovský Evžen
Electronic communications: common regulatory framework for networks and services, access, interconnection and authorisation. 'Telecoms Package'	2007/0247(COD)	Trautmann Catherine

Opinions on Ordinary Legislative Procedure (COD) Reports

<i>Title</i>	<i>Procedure reference</i>	<i>Rapporteur(s)</i>
Amendment to Directive 2003/87/EC establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community, in view of the implementation by 2020 of an international agreement applying a single global market-based measure to international aviation emissions	2013/0344(COD)	Korhola Eija-Riitta
Indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts	2013/0314(COD)	Matias Marisa
Monitoring, reporting and verification of carbon dioxide emissions from maritime transport and amendment of Regulation (EU) No 525/2013	2013/0224(COD)	Ulvskog Marita
Deployment of the interoperable EU-wide eCall	2013/0166(COD)	Valean Adina-Ioana
Deployment of the eCall in-vehicle system	2013/0165(COD)	Valean Adina-Ioana
Disclosure of non-financial and diversity information by certain large companies and groups	2013/0110(COD)	Bendtsen Bendt

Consumer product safety	2013/0049(COD)	Toia Patrizia
High common level of network and information security across the Union	2013/0027(COD)	del Castillo Vera Pilar
Deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure	2013/0012(COD)	Tzavela Niki
Approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning the manufacture, presentation and sale of tobacco and related products	2012/0366(COD)	Goebbels Robert
Amendment to the fuel quality directive and the renewable energy directive (Indirect Land Use Change)	2012/0288(COD)	Vidal-Quadras Alejo
Clinical trials on medicinal products for human use, and repeal of Directive 2001/20/EC	2012/0192(COD)	Sartori Amalia
Technical roadside inspection of the roadworthiness of commercial vehicles circulating in the Union	2012/0186(COD)	Karinš Krišjanis
Amendment of Directive 2003/87/EC clarifying provisions on the timing of auctions of greenhouse gas allowances	2012/0202(COD)	Sartori Amalia
Periodic roadworthiness tests for motor vehicles and their trailers	2012/0184(COD)	Karinš Krišjanis
Collective management of copyright and related rights and multi-territorial licensing of rights in musical works for online uses in the internal market	2012/0180(COD)	Berlinguer Luigi
Protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data, and the free movement of such data (General Data Protection Regulation)	2012/0011(COD)	Kelly Seán
Award of concession contracts	2011/0437(COD)	Langen Werner
Public procurement	2011/0438(COD)	Gyürk András

Procurement by entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors	2011/0439(COD)	Balcytis Zigmantas
Establishing a Partnership Instrument for cooperation with third countries.	2011/0411(COD)	Tzavela Niki
Establishing a European Neighbourhood Instrument	2011/0405(COD)	Szymanski Konrad
Establishment of a Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	2011/0428(COD)	Franco Gaston
Specific requirements regarding statutory auditing of public-interest entities	2011/0359(COD)	Creutzmann Jürgen
Markets in financial instruments, and repeal of Directive 2004/39/EC (recast)	2011/0298(COD)	Krahmer Holger
Amendment of Directive 2006/43/EC on statutory audits of annual accounts and consolidated accounts	2011/0389(COD)	Creutzmann Jürgen
Creative Europe Programme	2011/0370(COD)	Ticau Silvia-Adriana
'ERASMUS FOR ALL' - The Union Programme for Education, Training, Youth and Sport	2011/0371(COD)	Ticau Silvia-Adriana
Mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting other information at national and Union level relevant to climate change	2011/0372(COD)	Hadjigeorgiou Takis
Amendment of Decision No 1639/2006/EC establishing a Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (2007-2013) and of Regulation (EC) No 680/2007 laying down general rules for the granting of Community financial aid in the field of the trans-European transport and energy networks	2011/0301(COD)	Langen Werner
Markets in financial instruments and amendment of the EMIR Regulation on OTC derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories	2011/0296(COD)	Krahmer Holger

Health for Growth Programme, the third multi-annual programme of EU action in the field of health for the period 2014-2020	2011/0339(COD)	Badia i Cutchet Maria
EU Programme for Social Change and Innovation	2011/0270(COD)	Zuber Inês Cristina
Common provisions on European Funds and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006	2011/0276(COD)	Toia Patrizia
Specific provisions concerning the European Regional Development Fund and the 'Investment for growth and jobs' goal and repeal of Regulation (EC) No 1080/2006	2011/0275(COD)	Toia Patrizia
Cohesion Fund and repeal of Council Regulation (EC) No 1084/2006	2011/0274(COD)	Toia Patrizia
Enhanced cooperation in the area of the creation of unitary patent protection	2011/0093(COD)	Mészáros Alajos
Food intended for infants and young children and food for special medical purposes	2011/0156(COD)	Takkula Hannu
European standardisation	2011/0150(COD)	Gierek Adam
Financial rules applicable to the annual budget of the Union	2010/0395(COD)	Kalfin Ivailo
Control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances	2010/0377(COD)	Hénin Jacky
Derivatives, central counterparties and trade repositories	2010/0250(COD)	Kalfin Ivailo
Attacks against information systems and repealing Council Framework Decision 2005/222/JHA	2010/0273(COD)	Ehler Christian
Emission performance standards for new light commercial vehicles	2009/0173(COD)	Langen Werner
The placing on the market and use of biocidal products	2009/0076(COD)	Karim Sajjad
Combating late payment in commercial transactions (recast version)	2009/0054(COD)	De Angelis Francesco

Pharmacovigilance of medicinal products (amendment of Regulation (EC) No 726/2004)	2008/0257(COD)	Rivasi Michèle
Information on medicinal products subject to medical prescription (amendment of Directive 2001/83/EC)	2008/0256(COD)	Chatzimarkakis Jorgo
Information on medicinal products (Community procedures for the authorisation and supervision of medicinal products)	2008/0255(COD)	Chatzimarkakis Jorgo
Pharmacovigilance (amendment of Directive 2001/83/EC)	2008/0260(COD)	Rivasi Michèle
Falsified medicinal products	2008/0261(COD)	Sartori Amalia

Own Initiative (INI) Reports adopted in plenary

<i>Title</i>	<i>Procedure reference</i>	<i>Rapporteur</i>
Action Plan for a competitive and sustainable steel industry in Europe	2013/2177(INI)	Gyürk András
EU Space Industrial Policy, releasing the Potential for Growth in the Space Sector	2013/2092(INI)	Niebler Angelika
Implementation Report on the regulatory framework for electronic communications	2013/2080(INI)	Trautmann Catherine
Opinion on the evaluation report regarding BEREC and the Office	2013/2053(INI)	Sedó i Alabart Salvador
CARS 2020: towards a strong, competitive and sustainable European car industry	2013/2062(INI)	Proust Franck
Contribution of cooperatives to overcoming the crisis	2012/2321(INI)	Toia Patrizia
Making the internal energy market work	2013/2005(INI)	Buzek Jerzy
Reindustrialising Europe to promote competitiveness and sustainability	2013/2006(INI)	Bütikofer Reinhard
Current Challenges and Opportunities for Renewable Energy in the European Internal Energy Market	2012/2259(INI)	Reul Herbert
The Energy roadmap 2050, a future with energy	2012/2103(INI)	Tzavela Niki
Small and Medium Size Enterprises (SMEs): competitiveness and business opportunities	2012/2042(INI)	Rübig Paul
The industrial, energy and other aspects of shale gas and oil	2011/2309(INI)	Tzavela Niki

Engaging in energy policy cooperation with partners beyond our borders: A strategic approach to secure, sustainable and competitive energy supply	2012/2029(INI)	Herczog Edit
Critical Information Infrastructure Protection. Achievements and next steps: towards global cyber-security	2011/2284(INI)	Kalfin Ivailo
Towards a space strategy for the European Union that benefits its citizens	2011/2148(INI)	Patriciello Aldo
A competitive digital single market - eGovernment as a spearhead	2011/2178(INI)	Ticau Silvia-Adriana
Green Paper: From challenges to opportunities: towards a common strategic framework for EU research and innovation funding	2011/2107(INI)	Matias Marisa
Seventh EU programme for research, technological development and demonstration	2011/2043(INI)	Audy Jean-Pierre
An Effective Raw Materials Strategy for Europe	2011/2056(INI)	Bütikofer Reinhard
Energy infrastructure priorities for 2020 and beyond	2011/2034(INI)	Sosa Wagner Francisco
European broadband – Investing in digitally driven growth	2010/2304(INI)	Tzavela Niki
Innovation Union: Transforming Europe for a post-crisis world	2010/2245(INI)	Merkies Judith A.
Energy Efficiency Action Plan	2010/2107(INI)	Bendtsen Bendt
Towards a new Energy Strategy for Europe 2011 - 2020	2010/2108(INI)	Kolarska-Bobinska Lena
Industrial policy for the globalised era	2010/2095(INI)	Lange Bernd
Implementation of the Research Framework Programmes	2010/2079(INI)	Carvalho Maria Da Graça
Internet governance: the next steps	2009/2229(INI)	Sosa Wagner Francisco

Mobilising Information and Communication Technologies to facilitate the transition to an energy-efficient, low-carbon economy	2009/2228(INI)	Toia Patrizia
Community innovation policy in a changing world	2009/2227(INI)	Winkler Hermann
European satellite navigation programmes	2009/2226(INI)	Remek Vladimír
Internet of Things	2009/2224(INI)	Badia I Cutchet Maria
A new Digital Agenda for Europe: 2015.eu	2009/2225(INI)	Del Castillo Vera Pilar

Opinions on Own Initiative Reports (INI)

<i>Title</i>	<i>Procedure reference</i>	<i>Rapporteur</i>
How can the European Union contribute to creating a hospitable environment for enterprises, businesses and start-ups to create jobs?	2013/2176(INI)	Andrés Barea Josefa
Implementation report 2013: Developing and applying carbon capture and storage technology in Europe	2013/2079(INI)	Ford Vicky
Local and regional consequences of the development of smart grids	2013/2128(INI)	Ulvskog Marita
The European Defence Technological and Industrial Base	2013/2125(INI)	Audy Jean-Pierre
The implementation and impact of the energy efficiency measures under Cohesion Policy	2013/2038(INI)	Ransdorf Miloslav
Follow-up on the Delegation of Legislative Powers and the Control by Member States of the Commission's Exercise of Implementing Powers	2012/2323(INI)	Sartori Amalia
Innovating for Sustainable Growth: A Bioeconomy for Europe	2012/2295(INI)	Chichester Giles

The role of EU cohesion policy and their actors in implementing the new European energy policy	2012/2099(INI)	Enciu Ioan
Completing the Digital Single Market	2012/2030(INI)	Patriciello Aldo
Innovative financial instruments in the context of the next Multiannual Financial Framework	2012/2027(INI)	Cancian Antonio
Social Business Initiative - Creating a favourable climate for social enterprises, key stakeholders in the social economy and innovation	2012/2004(INI)	Marcinkiewicz Bogdan Kazimierz
The implementation of EU water legislation, ahead of a necessary overall approach to European water challenges	2011/2297(INI)	Szymanski Konrad
Attractiveness of investing in Europe	2011/2288(INI)	Creutzmann Jürgen
20 main concerns of European citizens and business with the functioning of the Single Market	2012/2044(INI)	Gyürk András
Online distribution of audiovisual works in the EU	2011/2313(INI)	Badia i Cutchet Maria
The role of Cohesion Policy in the outermost regions of the European Union in the context of EU 2020	2011/2195(INI)	Tzavela Niki
Review of the 6th Environment Action Programme and the setting of priorities for the 7th Environment Action Programme	2011/2194(INI)	Gutiérrez-Cortines Cristina
Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020	2011/2307(INI)	Jordan Cizelj Romana
The impact of the financial crisis on the defence sector in the EU Member States	2011/2177(INI)	Tošenovský Evžen
A corporate governance framework for European companies	2011/2181(INI)	Kolarska-Bobinska Lena
The review of the European Neighbourhood Policy	2011/2157(INI)	Marcinkiewicz Bogdan Kazimierz
Reform of the EU State Aid Rules on Services of General Economic Interest	2011/2146(INI)	Hökmark Gunnar

EU and China: unbalanced trade?	2010/2301(INI)	Jadot Yannick
Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area – Towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system	2011/2096(INI)	Karinš Krišjanis
A Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050	2011/2095(INI)	Pirillo Mario
Towards a Coherent European Approach to Collective Redress	2011/2089(INI)	Kolarska-Bobinska Lena
A resource-efficient Europe	2011/2068(INI)	Johansson Kent
The Agenda for New Skills and Jobs	2011/2067(INI)	Tzavela Niki
Modernisation of public procurement	2011/2048(INI)	Szymanski Konrad
The CAP towards 2020: Meeting the food, natural resources and territorial challenges of the future	2011/2051(INI)	Rohde Jens
A comprehensive approach on personal data protection in the European Union	2011/2025(INI)	Chichester Giles
Greenhouse gas emission reductions and risk of carbon leakage	2011/2012(INI)	Jordan Cizelj Romana
A new Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for a competitive, sustainable and inclusive Europe	2010/2211(INI)	Reul Herbert
A New Trade Policy for Europe under the EUROPE2020 Strategy	2010/2152(INI)	Grzyb Andrzej
Single market for enterprises and growth	2010/2277(INI)	De Angelis Francesco
UE relations with the Gulf Cooperation Council	2010/2233(INI)	Niebler Angelika
Transport applications of the Global Navigation Satellite Systems	2010/2208(INI)	Glante Norbert
Europe, the world's No 1 tourist destination – a new political framework for tourism in Europe	2010/2206(INI)	Chatzimarkakis Jorgo
Unlocking the potential of cultural and creative industries	2010/2156(INI)	Belet Ivo

Report on competition policy 2009	2010/2137(INI)	Koch-Mehrin Silvana
Implementation of cohesion policy programmes for 2007-2013	2010/2139(INI)	Sosa Wagner Francisco
Preparing forests for climate change	2010/2106(INI)	Ek Lena
Innovative financing at a global and European level	2010/2105(INI)	Marinescu Marian-Jean
Efficiency and effectiveness of EU funding in the area of decommissioning nuclear power plants in the new Member States	2010/2104(INI)	Balcytis Zigmantas
Strengthening Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Security in the European Union – an EU CBRN Action Plan	2010/2114(INI)	Franco Gaston
GDP and beyond - Measuring progress in a changing world	2010/2088(INI)	Matias Marisa
An EU Strategy for the Black Sea	2010/2087(INI)	Ticau Silvia-Adriana
General product safety and market surveillance	2010/2085(INI)	Comi Lara
The future of European Standardisation	2010/2051(INI)	Bütikofer Reinhard
Guaranteeing independent impact assessments	2010/2016(INI)	Chichester Giles
Completing the Internal Market for e-Commerce	2010/2012(INI)	Tsoukalas Ioannis A.
Developing the job potential of a new sustainable economy	2010/2010(INI)	Figueiredo Ilda
Union for the Mediterranean	2009/2215(INI)	Tzavela Niki
Enforcement of intellectual property rights in the internal market	2009/2178(INI)	Rübig Paul
Report on Competition Policy 2008	2009/2173(INI)	Bütikofer Reinhard
Europeana - the next steps	2009/2158(INI)	Enciu Ioan
EU-Agriculture and Climate change	2009/2157(INI)	Sosa Wagner Francisco

Commission Green Paper on the management of bio-waste in the European Union	2009/2153(INI)	Chichester Giles
Commission White Paper: "Adapting to climate change: Towards a European framework for action"	2009/2152(INI)	Matias Marisa
Commission communication on Action against Cancer: European Partnership	2009/2103(INI)	Grossetête Françoise
University Business Dialogue: A new partnership for the modernisation of Europe's universities:	2009/2099(INI)	Riera Madurell Teresa
A sustainable future for transport	2009/2096(INI)	Cancian Antonio

Other Legislative Reports adopted in plenary (NLE / CNS)

<i>Title</i>	<i>Procedure reference</i>	<i>Rapporteur</i>
Cooperation Agreement on a Civil Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) between the European Community and its Member States and the Kingdom of Morocco	2013/0414(NLE)	Sartori Amalia
Establishing the Shift2Rail Joint Undertaking	2013/0445(NLE)	Andrés Barea Josefa
Extension of the EC-USA Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation	2013/0351(NLE)	Sartori Amalia
Amendment to Council Directive 2009/71/EURATOM of 25 June 2009 establishing a Community framework for the nuclear safety of nuclear installations	2013/0340(NLE)	Jordan Romana
Renewal of the EU-Russia agreement on cooperation in science and technology	2013/0282(NLE)	Sartori Amalia
ECSEL Joint Undertaking	2013/0234(NLE)	Rübig Paul
Innovative Medicines Initiative 2 Joint Undertaking	2013/0240(NLE)	Riera Madurell Teresa
Bio-Based Industries Joint Undertaking	2013/0241(NLE)	van Nistelrooij Lambert
Fuel Cells and Hydrogen 2 Joint Undertaking	2013/0245(NLE)	Panayotov Vladko Todorov
Clean Sky 2 Joint Undertaking	2013/0244(NLE)	Ehler Christian
Joint Undertaking to develop the new generation European air traffic management system (SESAR) as regards the extension of the Joint Undertaking until 2024	2013/0237(NLE)	Thomsen Britta

Amendment of Regulation (EC) No 723/2009 concerning the Community legal framework for a European Research Infrastructures Consortium (ERIC)	2012/0321(NLE)	Sartori Amalia
Conclusion of the Cooperation Agreement on a civil Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) between the European Community and its Member States and Ukraine	2012/0274(NLE)	Sartori Amalia
Renewal of the Agreement for scientific and technological cooperation between the European Community and the Federative Republic of Brazil	2012/0059(NLE)	Sartori Amalia
Agreement between the Government of the USA and the European Union on the coordination of energy-efficiency labelling programmes for office equipment	2012/0048(NLE)	Kovács Béla
Supplementary Research Programme for the ITER project (2014-2018)	2011/0460(NLE)	Remek Vladimír
Research and Training Programme of the European Atomic Energy Community (2014-2018) complementing Horizon 2020 – The Framework Programme for Research and Innovation	2011/0400(NLE)	Skinner Peter
Nuclear decommissioning assistance programmes in Bulgaria, Lithuania and Slovakia.	2011/0363(NLE)	Chichester Giles
System for registration of carriers of radioactive materials	2011/0225(NLE)	Kovács Béla
Conclusion of the Agreement between the European Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria on cooperation in science and technology	2011/0175(NLE)	Sartori Amalia
Amendment of Council Regulation (EC) No 521/2008 setting up the Fuel Cells and Hydrogen Joint Undertaking	2011/0091(NLE)	Reul Herbert
US-EC Agreement on the promotion, provision and use of GALILEO and GPS satellite-based navigation systems	2011/0054(NLE)	Reul Herbert

Proposal for a Council decision on the conclusion and provisional application of the Cooperation Agreement on Satellite Navigation between the European Union and its Member States and the Kingdom of Norway	2011/0033(NLE)	Reul Herbert
Framework Programme of the European Atomic Energy Community for nuclear research and training activities (2012 - 2013)	2011/0046(NLE)	Brezina Jan
Framework Programme of the European Atomic Energy Community for nuclear research and training activities (direct actions)	2011/0044(NLE)	Brezina Jan
Framework programme of the European Atomic Energy Community for nuclear research and training activities (indirect actions)	2011/0043(NLE)	Brezina Jan
Participation of undertakings, research centres and universities in indirect actions under the Framework Programme of the European Atomic Energy Community (2012-2013)	2011/0045(NLE)	Brezina Jan
Memorandum of Cooperation between the EU and the USA in civil aviation research and development	2011/0021(NLE)	Reul Herbert
Spent fuel and radioactive waste	2010/0306(NLE)	Jordan Cizelj Romana
EC-Ukraine agreement for scientific and technological cooperation	2009/0062(NLE)	Reul Herbert
Conclusion of the Statute of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	2009/0085(NLE)	Reul Herbert
Community financial assistance with respect to the decommissioning of Units 1 to 4 of the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant in Bulgaria "Kozloduy Programme"	2009/0172(NLE)	Harms Rebecca
EC-Government of the Faroes scientific and technological agreement	2009/0160(NLE)	Reul Herbert
EC-Japan agreement on cooperation in science and technology	2009/0081(NLE)	Reul Herbert

Conclusion of the Statute of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	2009/0085(NLE)	Reul Herbert
Agreement on Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the EC and Jordan	2009/0065(NLE)	Reul Herbert
EC-Ukraine agreement for scientific and technological cooperation	2009/0062(NLE)	Reul Herbert
Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation	2011/0414(CNS)	Krahmer Holger
Specific Programme Implementing Horizon 2020 - The Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)	2011/0402(CNS)	Carvalho Maria Da Graça
Radioactive contamination of foodstuffs	2010/0098(CNS)	Belet Ivo
The Terms of Reference for the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation' (IPEEC) and the Memorandum concerning the hosting by the International Energy Agency of the Secretariat to the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation' by the European Community	2009/0119(CNS)	Reul Herbert
Investment projects in energy infrastructure within the European Community	2009/0106(CNS)	Valean Adina-Ioana
Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation	2011/0414(CNS)	Krahmer Holger

Opinions on other Legislative Reports (NLE / CNS)

Title	Procedure reference	Rapporteur
Health protection: Radioactive substances in water intended for human consumption	2012/0074(NLE)	Merkies Judith A
EU-Russia agreement on trade in parts and components of motor vehicles	2011/0324(NLE)	Kovács Béla
Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement between the EU and its Member States, Australia, Canada, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Singapore, Switzerland and the USA	2011/0167(NLE)	Andersdotter Amelia
State aid to facilitate the closure of uncompetitive coal mines	2010/0220(NLE)	Reul Herbert
Free Trade Agreement between the EU and the Republic of Korea	2010/0075(NLE)	Caspary Daniel
Amending Council Directive 2003/96/EC restructuring the Community framework for the taxation of energy products and electricity	2011/0092(CNS)	Kovács Béla

Opinions on Budgetary Procedure (BUD)

<i>Title</i>	<i>Procedure reference</i>	<i>Rapporteur</i>
General budget of the European Union for the financial year 2014 - all sections	2013/2145(BUD)	Bütikofer Reinhard
General budget of the European Union for the financial year 2013 - all sections	2012/2092(BUD)	Bütikofer Reinhard
2013 Budget - Mandate for Trilogue	2012/2016(BUD)	Bütikofer Reinhard
2012 budgetary procedure: joint text	2011/2020(BUD)	Bütikofer Reinhard
2012 draft budget trilogue	2011/2019(BUD)	Bütikofer Reinhard
Mandate for the trilogue on the 2011 Draft Budget	2010/2002(BUD)	Herczog Edit
Parliament's position on the 2011 Draft Budget as modified by the Council - all sections	2010/2001(BUD)	Herczog Edit
2010 Budget : all sections	2009/2002(BUD)	Ek Lena

Delegated Acts (DEA) attributed to ITRE

<i>Title</i>	<i>Procedure reference</i>
Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) amending Commission Delegated Regulations (EU) Nos 1059/2010, 1060/2010, 1061/2010, 1062/2010, 626/2011, 392/2012, 874/2012, 665/2013, 811/2013 and 812/2013 with regard to labelling of energy-related products on the Internet	2014/2626(DEA)
Commission Delegated Regulation establishing a derogation from Regulation (EU) No 1290/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 laying down the rules for participation and dissemination in 'Horizon 2020 - the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)' with regard to the Bio-Based Industries Joint Undertaking	2014/2589(DEA)
Commission Delegated Regulation on establishing a derogation from Regulation (EU) No 1290/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the rules for participation in "Horizon 2020 - the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)" with regard to the ECSEL Joint Undertaking	2014/2584(DEA)
Commission Delegated Regulation establishing a derogation from Regulation (EU) No 1290/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the rules for participation and dissemination in "Horizon 2020 - the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)" with regard to the Innovative Medicines Initiative 2 Joint Undertaking	2014/2583(DEA)
Commission Delegated Regulation establishing a derogation from Regulation (EU) No 1290/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 laying down the rules for participation and dissemination in 'Horizon 2020 - the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)' with regard to the Clean Sky 2 Joint Undertaking	2014/2582(DEA)
Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) amending Regulation (EU) No 347/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure as regards the Union list of projects of common interest	2013/2889(DEA)
Commission Delegated Regulation of 4.5.2011 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of air conditioners	2013/2885(DEA)

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the energy labelling of domestic ovens and range hoods	2013/2867(DEA)
Supplement to Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of household refrigerating appliances	2013/2858(DEA)
Supplement to Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of household washing machines	2013/2855(DEA)
Supplement to Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of televisions	2013/2856(DEA)
Supplement to Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of household dishwashers	2013/2854(DEA)
Supplement to Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of household tumble driers	2013/2811(DEA)
Delegated Regulation correcting the Hungarian text of delegated Regulation 244/2012 supplementing Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings	2013/2787(DEA)
Delegated Regulation supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU with regard to the energy labelling of water heaters and hot-water storage tanks	2013/2779(DEA)
Commission Delegated Regulation supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU with regard to the energy labelling of space heaters, combination heaters etc	2013/2778(DEA)
Delegated Regulation supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU with regard to energy labelling of electrical lamps and luminaires	2013/2768(DEA)
Supplement to the Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings (recast) by establishing a comparative methodology framework for calculating cost-optimal levels of minimum energy performance requirements for buildings and building elements	2013/2752(DEA)
Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of vacuum cleaners	2013/2745(DEA)

Quantitative Indicators of the Activities of the ITRE Committee of the 7th Legislature

Quantitative Indicators	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Reports	7	19	22	24	24	15
Opinions	1	34	28	35	21	4
Delegated Acts	–	–	–	–	15	5
Amendments received (pages)	100	1771	2988	5627	3395	202
Oral Questions	1	4	3	2	10	2
Public Hearings	4	6	10	5	3	2
Visits and Delegations	2	4	7	9	4	1

Annex 4: Policy Department Studies for ITRE 2009 - 2014

1. Technology Across Borders - Exploring Perspectives for Pan-European Parliamentary Assessment (Study and Options Brief)
15/11/2011
2. Does it Help or Hinder? Promotion of Innovation on the Internet and Citizens' Right to Privacy
13/12/2011
3. Future Metal Demand from Photovoltaic and Wind Turbines - Investigating the Potential Risk of Disabling a Shift to Renewable Energy Systems
15/12/2011
4. European Renewable Energy Network
16/01/2012
5. Potential of Venture Capital in the European Union
09/02/2012
6. Effect of Smart Metering on Electricity Prices
15/02/2012
7. NanoSafety - Risk Governance of Manufactured Nanoparticles (Study and Option Brief)
15/02/2012
8. Differences and Similarities between CIP and COSME
16/04/2012
9. The Role of Knowledge and Innovation Communities in the EU Research and Innovation Landscape
12/06/2012
10. The Attractiveness of the EU for Top Scientists
15/06/2012
11. Smart Grids / Energy Grids - The Techno-Scientific Developments of Smart Grids and the Related Political, Societal and Economic Implications (Study and Option Brief)
14/09/2012
12. Knowledge Transfer From Public Research Organisations (Study and Option Brief)
14/09/2012
13. Making Perfect Life: European Governance Challenges in 21st Century Bio-engineering (study, Summary and Options Brief)
14/09/2012

14. Substitutionability of Critical Raw Materials
25/09/2012
15. Resource Efficiency in European Industry
15/11/2012
16. Data Protection Review: Impact on EU Innovation and Competitiveness
06/12/2012
17. Energy Efficiency and the ETS
15/01/2013
18. Eco-Efficient Transport
15/04/2013
19. The Cost of Non-Europe in the Single Market for Energy
14/06/2013
20. Security of eGovernment Systems
15/07/2013
21. Recycling Agricultural, Forestry & Food Wastes and Residues for Sustainable Bioenergy and Biomaterials (Part of Project "Technology Options for Feeding 10 Billion People")
15/07/2013
22. Data and Security Breaches and Cyber-Security Strategies in the EU and its International Counterparts
12/09/2013
23. Entertainment x.0 to Boost Broadband Deployment
15/10/2013
24. The Consequences of REACH for SME's
15/10/2013
25. How to build a ubiquitous EU Digital Society
13/11/2013
26. SME's Participation under Horizon 2020
15/11/2013

Annex 5: EU PRESIDENCIES 2009-2014

Sweden July - December 2009



Spain January - June 2010



Belgium July - December 2010



Hungary January - June 2011



Poland July - December 2011



Denmark January - June 2012



Cyprus July - December 2012



Ireland January - June 2013



Lithuania July - December 2013



Greece January - June 2014



ITRE

Industry

Research

Energy

Telecommunications

Space

ITRE "FAMILY" PHOTO



BG	ITRE	Промисленост, изследвания и енергетика
ES	ITRE	Industria, Investigación y Energía
CS	ITRE	Průmysl, výzkum a energetika
DA	ITRE	Industri, Forskning og Energi
DE	ITRE	Industrie, Forschung und Energie
ET	ITRE	Tööstus, teadusuuringud ja energeetika
EL	ITRE	Βιομηχανία, Έρευνα και Ενέργεια
EN	ITRE	Industry, Research and Energy
FR	ITRE	Industrie, recherche et énergie
HR	ITRE	Industrija, istraživanje i energija
IT	ITRE	Industria, ricerca e energia
LV	ITRE	Rūpniecība, pētniecība un enerģētika
LT	ITRE	Pramonė, moksliniai tyrimai ir energetika
HU	ITRE	Ipar, kutatás és energiaügy
MT	ITRE	Industrija, Riċerka u Energija
NL	ITRE	Industrie, onderzoek en energie
PL	ITRE	Przemysł, Badania Naukowe i Energia
PT	ITRE	Indústria, Investigação e Energia
RO	ITRE	Industrie, cercetare și energie
SK	ITRE	Priemysel, výskum a energetika
SL	ITRE	Industrija, raziskave in energetika
FI	ITRE	Teollisuus, tutkimus ja energia
SV	ITRE	Industrifrågor, forskning och energi