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REPORT

on the European Strategic Energy Technology Plan
(2008/2005(INI))

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

Rapporteur: Jerzy Buzek

PR_INI

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MOTION FOR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION

on the European Strategic Energy Technology Plan
(2008/2005(INI))

The European Parliament,

– having regard to the Commission Communication entitled A European Strategic Energy Technology Plan (SET-Plan): Towards a low carbon future (COM(2007)0723),

– having regard to the full impact assessment accompanying the abovementioned Communication (SEC(2007)1508),

– having regard to the 'Technology Map' (SEC(2007) 1510) and the 'Capacities Map' (SEC(2007)1511) accompanying the abovementioned Communication,

– having regard to the Commission Communication entitled 20 20 by 2020: Europe's climate change opportunity (COM(2008)0030),

– having regard to the impact assessment of the Package of implementation measures for the EU's objectives on climate change and renewable energy for 2020 (SEC(2008)0085),

– having regard to the Commission Communication entitled Supporting Early Demonstration of Sustainable Power Generation from Fossil Fuels (COM(2008)0013),

– having regard to the Commission staff working document entitled The support of electricity from renewable energy sources (SEC(2008)0057),

– having regard to the Commission Communication entitled An Energy Policy for Europe (COM(2007)0001),

– having regard to the Commission Communication entitled Economic reforms and competitiveness: key messages from the European Competitiveness Report 2006 (COM(2006)0697),

– having regard to the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (COM(2008)0019),

– having regard to the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2003/87/EC so as to improve and extend the greenhouse gas emission allowance trading system of the Community (COM(2008)0016),

– having regard to the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directives 85/337/EEC, 96/61/EC, Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 (COM(2008)0018),

– having regard to Decision No 1982/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (2007-2013)[1],

– having regard to Council Decision 2006/976/Euratom of 19 December 2006 concerning the specific programme implementing the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) for nuclear research and training activities (2007 to 2011)[2],

– having regard to Decision No 1639/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 2006 establishing a Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (2007 to 2013)[3],

– having regard to the proposal for a Council Regulation setting up the Fuel Cells and Hydrogen Joint Undertaking (COM(2007)0571),

– having regard to its resolution of 25 September 2007 on the Road Map for renewable energy in Europe[4],

– having regard to its resolution of 31 January 2008 on an Action Plan for Energy Efficiency: Realising the Potential[5],

– having regard to its resolution of 13 March 2008 on the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund[6],

– having regard to its position of 11 March 2008 on the European Institute of Innovation and Technology[7],

– having regard to the Presidency conclusions of the Brussels European Council of 8 and 9 March 2007,

– having regard to the conclusions of the Transport, Telecommunications and Energy Council of 28 February 2008 on the European Strategic Energy Technology Plan,

– having regard to the Presidency conclusions of the Brussels European Council of 13 and 14 March 2008,

– having regard to Rule 45 of its Rules of Procedure,

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1 OJ L 412, 30.12.2006, p. 1.
2 OJ L 400, 30.12.2006, p. 404.
3 OJ L 310, 9.11.2006, p. 15.
4 Texts adopted, P6_TA(2007)0406.
5 Texts adopted, P6_TA(2008)0033.
6 Texts adopted, P6_TA(2008)0096.
7 Texts adopted, P6_TA(2008)0081.

– having regard to the report of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy and the opinion of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (A6-0255/2008),

A. whereas successive announcements by Parliament, the Council and Commission have stressed that the objectives of European energy and climate policy are tackling climate change, improving energy security and enhancing the competitiveness of the European economy,

B. whereas the threat posed by climate change continues to grow and the COP14 talks at Poznan and COP15 talks at Copenhagen will be of critical importance to achieving an international agreement on climate change to replace the Kyoto protocol regime,

C. whereas the Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change recognises that the cost of inaction in mitigating climate change far outweighs the cost of action,

D. whereas the EU's dependency on imports of fossil fuels could increase to 65% of total consumption by 2030,

E. whereas the Commission has estimated that it will be costing EU EUR 70 billion per annum by 2020 to achieve the EU's greenhouse gas reduction and renewable energy targets,

F. whereas improving energy efficiency is one of the most cost-effective means of cutting greenhouse gas emissions,

G. whereas research and technological development are key to achieving the objectives of European energy policy,

H. whereas better synergy in future European energy technology research can only stimulate sustainable economic growth, contribute to the comparative advantages of the European economy, improve employment and thus help achieve the objectives of the Lisbon strategy and combat climate change,

I. whereas the Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) allocates only EUR 2,3 billion over the seven-year programming period to energy research,

J. whereas private sector investment in research on energy technologies is very limited in the European Union in comparison to the efforts being made by our competitors, and even by other European industries,

K. whereas public and private energy research budgets in the EU have declined substantially since the 1980s, and Europe performs poorly when innovation indicators based on technology research spending levels are compared at international level,

L. whereas public intervention in support of new, less-polluting energy technologies is necessary and justified since these are initially more costly than those they replace and, at the initial market penetration stage, may therefore not bring with them either short-term trading profits or better prices for consumers,

Need for a Strategic Energy Technology Plan

1. Welcomes the European Strategic Energy Technology (SET) Plan; considers that a European energy technology policy with adequate financial support is fundamental to achieving the EU's energy and climate change objectives for 2020;

2. Stresses that the EU must deliver its greenhouse gas reduction, energy efficiency and renewable energy targets by 2020 whilst maintaining a competitive and sustainable economy; believes that the development and deployment of innovative, low-cost, low-carbon energy technologies, energy efficiency and renewable energy is essential to reducing the cost of cutting emissions, creating new markets for EU industry and securing a world-wide commitment to tackling climate change;

3. Considers that in order to achieve those targets it is vital to reduce the cost of green energy and to boost innovation in the energy sector; believes that this makes it necessary to improve the process of technology transfer from research centres to enterprises, cut market penetration times, end the current technological and regulatory inertia and enhance network interconnectivity;

4. Believes that new technologies, especially renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies, are also needed to facilitate the diversification of energy sources, reduce energy demand and provide less polluting and safer methods of using indigenous resources, in aid of security of energy supply; calls on the Commission to undertake an assessment of the EU's energy resources;

5. Believes that the SET Plan should support a wide range of activities which stimulate public debate on the merits of different new energy technologies, namely through consumer education and information campaigns;

6. Believes that cheaper, more effective low carbon technologies can contribute to achieving a new international agreement on climate change to replace the Kyoto protocol regime;

Co-ordination and Strategic Planning

7. Stresses the need to enhance the coordination of Strategic Energy Technologies at various levels and among different partners; also stresses the need to avoid excessive bureaucracy**,** ensure simplicity and clarity and secure widespread participation of all potential partners when improving coordination, for example through the European Community Steering Group and the European Energy Research Alliance, which should be open to all European research centres regardless of their dimension or resources;

8. Supports the establishment of a High Level Steering Group and a transparent and easily accessible information system on energy technology, especially for SMEs, and asks the Commission to keep Parliament informed about the establishment of this group and its work and about the information strategy;

9. Notes that instruments developed under the Framework Programmes (ERA-NETs, NoEs, ETPs) can be used to support the European Energy Technology Information System;

10. Emphasises that coordinated cooperation with the Member States is vital in order to achieve the targets set, maximise benefits and reduce costs; believes that national-level Community instruments, such as the Structural Funds, can bolster research, development and innovation capacities in those areas;

11. Emphasises the vital importance of also improving co-ordination with third countries, including those with developed, developing and emerging economies;

12. Stresses the need to reinforce international cooperation in order to implement a coherent and differentiated strategy in relation to developed, developing and emerging economies.

13. Stresses that the capacity of the EU research base needs to be enlarged and that further education and training is essential to provide the quantity and quality of human resources required to take full advantage of the new technology opportunities opening up; believes that an integrated approach across the FP7 Specific Programmes could be beneficial in this regard;

14. Draws attention to the potential risk of duplication and multiplication of new initiatives; calls on the Commission to consider how the new European Industrial Initiatives (EIIs) will fit with existing programmes, including FP7 and more specifically the European Technology Platforms, the Joint Technology Initiatives decided upon under FP7, the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (CIP) and particularly with the European Institute of Innovation and Technology and its Knowledge and Information Communities (KIC) on climate change and energy; calls on the Commission to explain how the EIIs will support synergies between national and European level;

15. Reiterates that the SET-plan needs to build energy research and innovation capacity on a European scale; agrees with the Commission that pan-European research infrastructures form part of the solution; asks therefore the European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI) to identify the need for European research infrastructures in the field of innovative energy technologies, such as renewable energy technologies;

16. Believes that the trans-European energy networks and simplified authorisation procedures in this sector play a fundamental role in the EU's strategic energy policy;

Research and technology transfer

17. Stresses that the necessary coordination has to extend to the various scientific and technological fields which, owing to their multidisciplinary nature, play a part in energy technology research and development; emphasises, in this respect, the need to boost research in basic sciences such as biology, information technology, materials science and macro-technologies;

18. Asks the Commission to take into consideration the potential for employment of energy technologies in the new Member States and to introduce supporting mechanisms based on the EU policies;

19. Emphasises the need to improve the transfer of technologies from research centres to enterprises; urges that the new European Institute of Innovation and Technology should

play a role in this field;

20. Urges that the private sector should invest more in research and assume greater risks, with these being prerequisites for the EU becoming a frontrunner in this sector;

European Industrial Initiatives

21. Strongly believes that increased support is needed for low carbon technologies in the demonstration and commercialisation phase for new decentralised renewable technologies; therefore welcomes, the proposed EIIs; stresses, however, the need to also increase support for R&D in technologies that will be needed over the longer term, with particular emphasis on strategically important technologies such as solar energy technologies that can lead to an energy-independent Europe in the long term;

22. Considers that the EIIs should be focussed on areas which have the greatest potential to help achieve the EU's climate change, energy efficiency and renewable energy objectives on a sustainable basis and for reduced costs and replication in the long term;

23. Calls for the life cycle of each technology and its environmental impact at each stage of the production processes to be taken into account when prioritising EIIs; calls for the possibility of transferring these technologies to developing economies to be taken into consideration in order to reduce the technology gap with these countries;

24. Calls for enhanced technology transfer with the developed countries and for the establishment of scientific cooperation with those countries for the development of new energy technologies;

25. Supports the proposal that EIIs should be developed differently to suit the needs of specific technologies; believes that such flexibility would enable the development of strategic alliances between Member States, local and regional governments, research centres and the private sector for the development of particular technologies; calls on these bodies to work together to develop detailed proposals for EIIs as a matter of urgency;

26. Strongly supports the proposed EIIs on wind, solar, bio-energy, CO_2 capture, transport and storage, electricity grids and nuclear fission;

27. Calls, in particular, for biofuels research to be intensified so as to ensure that the overall environmental impact of producing such fuels is unequivocally beneficial;

28. Notes the importance of developing large scale biomass to gas conversion to produce hydrogen and liquid synthetic fuels for sustainable transport technologies;

29. Stresses that the EII on nuclear fission should enable continuity and include the R&D work on 3rd and 4th generation technologies;

30. Regrets that the SET Plan focuses mainly on supply side measures and omits measures to reduce energy demand, such as energy savings and energy efficiency;

31. Insists that energy efficiency should figure more prominently in the SET Plan, since it is

the area with the most potential for cost effective emission reductions in the medium term; especially in the building sector, which counts for 40% of the total EU energy consumption; calls, therefore, on the Commission to add energy efficiency technologies, including co- and poly-generation, to the areas covered by the EIIs; supports the inclusion of energy efficiency as one of the priorities covered by the EIIs;

32. Asks the Commission to investigate the possibility of extending the EIIs proposed to other sectors with significant emissions reduction potential such as cogeneration, hydrogen, the construction and housing sector, heating and cooling systems, better energy storage and distribution infrastructures and interconnection of networks;

33. Believes that the development of carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology could play a role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, provided its efficiency and safety is assured; calls on the Commission to facilitate the realisation of up to 12 proposed CCS full scale demonstration projects within the EIIs; notes that support for clean coal technologies, as coal to gas conversion, will make it easier and cheaper to deploy CCS with the possibility of making it mandatory in the future;

Financing

34. Awaits the Commission's proposed Communication on financing for new low carbon and CCS technologies; regrets that this Communication was not published alongside the SET Plan;

35. Stresses that the SET Plan should not be financed through the reallocation of funds made available for energy under FP7 and CIP;

36. Believes that, given the priority attached to climate change and energy issues, significant additional EU resources for energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies are needed and should be deployed to help to meet the EU's 2020 targets;

37. Encourages the Commission to urgently ensure adequate financing and support for new low carbon and zero carbon technology R&D, demonstration and commercialisation, so that from 2009 onwards, at least EUR 2 billion per annum of the EU budget is spent on support for such technologies independently from FP7 and CIP, also calls on the Commission to put forward proposals for additional resources in the mid-term review of the financial framework 2007-2013;

38. Considers that better and greater use should be made of both financial and human resources to speed up the development and deployment of clean future technologies;

39. Emphasises the need to increase EU research capacity; calls therefore for more funding for human resources and training in the energy technology sector; calls also for greater coordination between Community and national financial instruments to support training and research, in particular the Seventh Framework Programme;

40. Supports, in the light of the need for more complementarity between the EU funds, the proposals in the Communication from the Commission 'Competitive European regions through regions and innovation'; welcomes for that matter the Commission's practical

guide on coordinating EU funds from regional, national, EU and EIB sources in the field of R&D and innovation; agrees with the Commission that there is a need to communicate better to stakeholders Article 54(5) of the Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 on the use of funding from two different Community sources for the same set of eligible costs;

41 Calls on the Commission, when presenting the financial plan, to explain where joint European action provides added value in the various technology sectors and set out the findings relating to the sustainability of the various technological developments;

42. Notes the need for resources to be deployed in partnership with industry, in order to leverage private sector investments in new low carbon technologies; stresses the need for a clear long-term vision and financial framework, supported by financial institutions such as the EIB, in order to give private sector partners sufficient certainty to invest; stresses the need to involve SMEs, particularly in technologies for dispersed energy supply systems;

43. Notes that, under the proposed revision of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), auction revenues could provide a significant source of funding for enhancing the EU's energy security of supply while achieving its climate, energy efficiency and renewables targets;

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44. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the governments and parliaments of the Member States.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

New technologies are needed

On 23rd January 2008, the European Commission launched a package of proposals aimed at delivering two key targets agreed at the European Council in 2007, namely:

- A reduction of at least 20% in EU greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.
- A 20% share of renewable energies in EU energy consumption by 2020.

These targets represent a vital contribution to global efforts to tackle climate change. Beyond 2020, if we are to meet the EU's goal of limiting global climate change to 2°C, emissions reductions of 60-80% in the EU are likely to be needed by 2050. Key to the achievement of these reductions is the introduction of a carbon price through the EU Emissions Trading System, which is a real breakthrough concept for our economy.

The EU must deliver these targets in a way which ensures that its economy remains competitive. The Commission estimates the cost of achieving the EU's targets will be 0.45% of GDP, or around EUR 70bn per year, by 2020.

Alongside the challenge of climate change there is the challenge of maintaining the EU's energy security in the face of an increasing reliance on energy imports, expected to increase to 65% in 2030. Reliance on imported gas alone is likely to increase to 84% of supply by 2030.

In meeting both challenges, environmental and security of supply, and in keeping the EU economy competitive worldwide, the development and deployment of new energy technologies will have to play a vital role:

- Firstly, new technologies will be needed to ensure the EU can meet its emissions reduction targets at lowest cost. Also, as the EU is leading in taking action on climate change, it should aim to exploit this position by ensuring that its companies are leading the development of new low cost low carbon technologies and services. The 'first movers' need sound incentives to break through the current state of technology used.

- Secondly, new technologies are needed globally. The EU, which accounts for around 14% of global greenhouse gas emissions, cannot tackle climate change alone. Projected increases in emissions from growth in large developing countries such as China and India, are a cause for concern. India, for example, is expected to double its energy demand by 2020. There is a need to work closely with these countries to help them deploy technologies which achieve their expectations for growth whilst minimising emissions.

- Finally, new technologies, such as Renewable energy and Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS), as well as the efficiency of energy generation and end use efficiency savings (specifically savings in energy consuming industry), will be important for energy security - e.g. by providing the EU with new ways to exploit indigenous energy resources without

driving up emissions. We need to develop a much clearer idea of what the EU's indigenous energy resources are, how they could be better exploited using new technologies.

The current level of investment in energy technologies is insufficient

Overall, as the SET Plan makes clear, the EU is currently falling short - in both the public and private sectors - in its investment in new energy technologies. Research budgets have declined since the 1980s. EU research budgets have not properly factored in the challenges presented by our medium and long term targets; and do not reflect the priority that the Commission, Council and Parliament has placed on tackling climate change in repeated policy statements.

Currently, under FP7, the EU spending on energy research a fraction of what the 2020 targets will cost (EUR 2.3bn vs a potential EUR 700bn). The SET Plan cannot be implemented using the small amount of funding available under FP7, or by simply encouraging voluntary commitments of resources from industry, Member States, local and regional government and financial institutions. If we want to these bodies to commit more resources then we must start by committing greater resources at the EU level.

There is a clear case, therefore, for a substantial increase in support for energy technologies at EU level. An increase in the budget for energy research, demonstration and commercialisation by an additional EUR 10 billion until the end of Financial Perspective 2007-2013 would seem a rather modest contribution in the circumstances.

Funding is particularly lacking in the demonstration and commercialisation phase of new technologies. This is particularly important for the development of technologies needed for the EU's 2020 target. But increased investment in research, key to the development of technologies for 2030 and beyond, is also likely to be needed; so it is important to also increase the financing of the energy priorities in the Framework Programmes.

This is a matter of urgency. Looked at in terms of the lead times for the demonstration and commercialisation of new technologies, 2020 is not far away. New investments are needed immediately if they are to have an impact in this timescale, and if we really want to help our energy industry and the whole EU economy.

It is unfortunate that the EU budgeting process is out of step with the SET plan. But the Commission should explore for opportunities to deploy additional resources. The mid term review also provides an important opportunity to bring forward proposals for new funding, and the Commission should do this.

This increased level of EU-level funding cannot be a substitute for any other public or private sector funding. Funding mechanisms should be designed which leverage and pull together private and other sources of funding. EU funding should also work in tandem with 'market pull' instruments, such as product standards and Emissions Trading. But increasing funding at EU level will increase the confidence of all the public authorities and the private sector to work together and invest.

The proposed European Industrial Initiatives are an important proposal in this regard. The

Commission has proposed that these Initiatives should take different forms according to the needs of their particular technology/ sector. This should be a bottom up process, driven by proposals from the industry, interested Member States, regional and local government, and/or research centres, with the potential for EU funding acting as an important catalyst. In this way, they will provide the basis for strategic alliances between these bodies, and a mechanism within which financial contributions can be pooled and focussed.

Existing support is fragmented and needs better co-ordination

The SET Plan also indicates that existing support is fragmented, and needs to be better co-ordinated. The new European Community Steering Group of Member States and new European Energy Research Alliance of National Research Institutes are welcome. Also of critical importance is the provision of new information on technology development and capacities, which will ensure that all partners are working to the same assumptions, with similar priorities. This is the first field of the knowledge-based economy where information and activities on R&D, demonstration and commercialisation will be co-ordinated at an EU level. The success of this co-ordination is fundamentally linked with the development of a common EU energy market and a common EU energy policy.

It is vital that the new initiatives to be launched by the SET Plan reduce, rather than add to, the scope for fragmentation. As far as possible these new initiatives, such as the European Industrial Initiatives, should build close links with existing ones (e.g. in FP7) and avoid duplication or replication.

It is also vital that the SET Plan enhances co-operation with 3rd countries and not just simply between Member States. Climate change is a global issue, and Europe can benefit by linking with the significant research efforts being undertaken in other countries, including in the US. Moreover, if global climate change is to be tackled, technologies will need to be deployed where they can have the most cost-effective impact - for example, CCS may need to be deployed in China and India.

The need for the development of Trans European energy networks is clear and obvious, and does not need further discussion.

It is necessary to consider technology priorities carefully

In identify its technology priorities for the SET Plan and for the European Industrial Initiatives, the Commission has considered, rightly, the strategic agenda set out under the European Technology Platforms. Broadly the Rapporteur supports the choice of technology priorities. However, there are some key areas where the SET Plan should give greater emphasis:

- Firstly, the lack of focus on energy generation efficiency, together with co- and poly generation, end use energy saving and industrial energy efficiency has been the subject of much comment. It seems odd that the area with the most cost effective potential has not been included amongst the list of European Industrial Initiatives.

- Secondly, the link between the SET Plan and the important EU commitment to undertake 12 flagship CCS demonstration projects is unclear. CCS is potentially critical both for global climate change and for the exploitation of the EU's indigenous energy resources. Facilitating these demonstration projects is therefore a matter of extreme urgency. Making these demonstration projects the specific focus of a European Industrial Initiative would seem logical, specifically in the transition to a low carbon economy in fossil fuel use.

- Thirdly, more emphasis should be given to public acceptance within the SET Plan. If technologies are to be deployed, they will need to be acceptable to the public. This is an issue which affects all the key supply technologies - but particularly Nuclear. The need for better information provision and public engagement needs to be considered both within the new overarching European Community Steering Group and European Energy Research Alliance, and within individual European Industrial Initiatives.

3.6.2008

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

for the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

on the European strategic energy technology plan
(2008/2005(INI))

Draftswoman: Inés Ayala Sender

SUGGESTIONS

The Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety calls on the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following suggestions in its motion for a resolution:

A. Whereas, by the middle of the 21st century, we will experience a fundamental change in our approach to energy, its availability and how it is used; whereas, if this change is to be effected successfully at a socially acceptable cost, dedicated research, investment and product development in the field of new energy sources and technologies are needed and an effort must also be made to make new technologies and their possibilities easier for people to grasp,

B. Whereas energy technology forms a fundamental pillar of Europe's energy and climate change policies and contributes to the establishment of a common market in energy,

C. Whereas improving energy efficiency is one of the most cost-effective means of cutting greenhouse gas emissions,

D. Whereas better synergy in future European energy technology research cannot help but stimulate sustainable economic growth, contribute to the comparative advantages of the European economy, improve employment and thus help achieve the objectives of the Lisbon strategy and combat climate change,

E. Whereas public and private investment in research and development work on energy technologies is of key importance; whereas, however, public and private finance dedicated to energy research in the EU has fallen substantially since the last oil crisis,

1. Welcomes the Commission's communication and encourages the Commission to step up its efforts to improve the coordination of energy technology research in Europe and, in this respect, welcomes the Strategic Energy Technology Plan (SET Plan) presented by the Commission as well as the consultation process with stakeholders;

2. Regrets that the SET Plan focuses mainly on supply side measures and omits measures to reduce energy demand, such as energy savings and energy efficiency;

3. Welcomes the establishment of European Industrial Initiatives (EIIs), but regrets that the Commission has set no clear priorities between these; eagerly awaits the Commission Communication on financing the SET Plan, and asks the Commission to ensure that this Communication is clearly focussed on guaranteeing adequate financing and forms an integral part of the discussions to review the financing of European policies, including a share of income from emission allowances;

4. Considers it necessary to create a hierarchy between EIIs, with efforts being focused on those with the proven potential to reduce emissions in the short term, taking into account the target of a reduction of at least 20% by 2020 and without neglecting possible measures to support other technologies that may achieve this in the longer term with a view to fulfilling the objectives set for 2050;

5. Calls for the life cycle of each technology and its environmental impact at each stage of the production processes to be taken into account when prioritising EIIs; calls for the possibility of transferring these technologies to developing economies to be taken into consideration in order to reduce the technology gap with these countries;

6. Calls for enhanced technology transfer with the developed countries and for the establishment of scientific cooperation with those countries for the development of new energy technologies;

7. Considers that energy efficiency has not been given special treatment in the Commission Communication; considers that it should play a much more prominent role in this Communication; urges the Commission to make energy efficiency an EII;

8. Asks the Commission to investigate the possibility of extending the EIIs proposed to other sectors with significant emissions reduction potential such as cogeneration, hydrogen, the construction and housing sector, heating and cooling systems, better energy storage and distribution infrastructures and interconnection of networks;

9. Supports the establishment of a High Level Steering Group and a transparent and easily accessible information system on energy technology, especially for SMEs, and asks the Commission to keep Parliament informed about the establishment of this group and its work and about the information strategy;

10. Asks the Commission to take into consideration, when developing EIIs, the risks posed by the use of certain technologies in terms of environmental pollution and public health, specifically with regard to possible particulate emissions, carbon leakage and nuclear waste disposal; calls for the social partners to be taken into consideration when it comes to the social acceptance of new energy technologies;

11. Considers that better and greater use should be made of both financial and human resources to speed up the development and deployment of clean future technologies; takes the view that the Member States should step up their efforts to at least the same level as that of their response to the energy crises of the 1980s;

12. Emphasises the need to increase EU research capacity; calls therefore for more funding for human resources and training in the energy technology sector; calls also for greater coordination between Community and national financial instruments to support training and research, in particular the Seventh Framework Programme;

13. Asks the Commission to take into consideration the potential for employment of energy technologies in the new Member States and to introduce supporting mechanisms based on the EU policies;

14. Stresses the need to reinforce international cooperation in order to implement a coherent and differentiated strategy in relation to developed, developing and emerging economies.

RESULT OF FINAL VOTE IN COMMITTEE

Date adopted	3.6.2008
Result of final vote	+: 53 –: 0 0: 0
Members present for the final vote	Georgs Andrejevs, Margrete Auken, Pilar Ayuso, Irena Belohorská, Johannes Blokland, John Bowis, Frieda Brepoels, Martin Callanan, Dorette Corbey, Magor Imre Csibi, Chris Davies, Avril Doyle, Mojca Drčar Murko, Edite Estrela, Anne Ferreira, Matthias Groote, Françoise Grossetête, Cristina Gutiérrez-Cortines, Satu Hassi, Gyula Hegyi, Marie Anne Isler Béguin, Christa Klaß, Eija-Riitta Korhola, Peter Liese, Jules Maaten, Roberto Musacchio, Riitta Myller, Péter Olajos, Miroslav Ouzký, Vladko Todorov Panayotov, Vittorio Prodi, Frédérique Ries, Dagmar Roth-Behrendt, Guido Sacconi, Horst Schnellhardt, Richard Seeber, Kathy Sinnott, María Sornosa Martínez, Antonios Trakatellis, Anja Weisgerber, Åsa Westlund, Anders Wijkman, Glenis Willmott
Substitute(s) present for the final vote	Inés Ayala Sender, Iles Braghetto, Philip Bushill-Matthews, Bairbre de Brún, Genowefa Grabowska, Henrik Lax, Johannes Lebech, Miroslav Mikolášik, Hartmut Nassauer, Alojz Peterle

RESULT OF FINAL VOTE IN COMMITTEE

Date adopted	5.6.2008
Result of final vote	+: 43 –: 3 0: 1
Members present for the final vote	Šarūnas Birutis, Jan Březina, Jerzy Buzek, Jorgo Chatzimarkakis, Dragoş Florin David, Den Dover, Lena Ek, Norbert Glante, Fiona Hall, Rebecca Harms, Erna Hennicot-Schoepges, Mary Honeyball, Romana Jordan Cizelj, Werner Langen, Anne Laperrouze, Romano Maria La Russa, Eluned Morgan, Angelika Niebler, Atanas Paparizov, Aldo Patriciello, Miloslav Ransdorf, Herbert Reul, Teresa Riera Madurell, Mechtild Rothe, Paul Rübig, Britta Thomsen, Patrizia Toia, Nikolaos Vakalis, Adina-Ioana Vălean, Alejo Vidal-Quadras
Substitute(s) present for the final vote	Göran Färm, Juan Fraile Cantón, Robert Goebbels, Françoise Grossetête, Cristina Gutiérrez-Cortines, Satu Hassi, Gunnar Hökmark, Mieczysław Edmund Janowski, Eija-Riitta Korhola, Esko Seppänen, Peter Skinner, Hannes Swoboda, Silvia-Adriana Ţicău, Lambert van Nistelrooij
Substitute(s) under Rule 178(2) present for the final vote	Giovanna Corda, Catherine Neris, Antolín Sánchez Presedo