

DESLOCAÇÃO

Rumo a uma Comunidade Europeia da Energia para o Século XXI?

Bruxelas, 7 e 8 de Junho 2010

RELATÓRIO

Deputada Glória Araújo (GP-PS)

Deputado Nuno Reis (GP-PSD)

Enquadramento

A reunião inter-parlamentar "Rumo a uma Comunidade Europeia da Energia para o Século XXI?" decorreu em Bruxelas, nos dias 7 e 8 de Junho de 2010.

1. Programa

Sessão Plenária, 7 de Junho:

Os trabalhos em Sessão Plenária iniciaram-se com uma intervenção de boas-vindas do Presidente do Parlamento Europeu BUZEK, na qual, igualmente, expressou o seu apoio à criação de uma nova comunidade, com um mercado energético único em pleno funcionamento, utilizando redes integradas, corrigido através de medidas de estabilização de preços e complementado por políticas de inovação.

Salientou ainda a necessidade de apoio político efectivo dos Governos e parlamentos nacionais para a implementação da Comunidade Europeia da Energia.

Usou ainda da palavra nesta sessão de abertura o Presidente do Senado de Espanha, ROJO GARCIA que, ressaltou que a energia pode e deve desempenhar um papel fundamental na renovação da estrutura da UE. Igualmente apelou à implementação de uma política energética que seja segura, limpa e que contribua para o bem-estar da UE e dos seus cidadãos, através de redes de energia interligadas e que reforce os mecanismos do mercado da energia.

Apresentação, pelos Académicos Marc van der Woude e M. Leigh Hancher, baseada no seu relatório intitulado " Rumo a uma Comunidade Europeia da Energia -Uma Proposta de Política";

Os Professores de Direito, Marc van der Woude e M. Leigh Hancher , efectuaram uma apresentação baseada no seu relatório intitulado " Rumo a uma Comunidade Europeia da Energia : Uma Proposta de Política ".

Neste relatório os dois autores sustentam, designadamente, que um bom funcionamento do mercado europeu de energia líquida deverá ser suportado por redes integradas de distribuição, corrigido através de medidas de estabilização de preços e complementado por políticas de inovação.

Grupos de trabalho

Posteriormente os participantes foram divididos em três Grupos de Trabalho que abordaram respectivamente, a segurança energética (Grupo I) a criação de um mercado único da energia (Grupo II) e a problemática das energias novas e renováveis (Grupo III).

O Deputado Nuno Reis integrou o Grupo I e a Deputada Glória Araújo integrou o Grupo II.

Sessão Plenária, 8 de Junho:

Reinício dos Trabalhos;

O Presidente BUZEK iniciou a Sessão salientando a qualidade do debate efectuado no dia anterior, e dando de imediato a palavra aos três relatores dos Grupos de trabalho para apresentarem os seus relatórios.

Apresentação dos relatórios dos Grupos de Trabalho;

Os trabalhos reiniciaram-se com a apresentação dos relatórios pelos diversos Grupos de trabalho;

Comunicação do Presidência da União Europeia;

Em nome da Presidência da União Europeia usou da palavra o Ministro da Indústria, Turismo e Comércio do Governo de Espanha, MARIN URIBE que relativamente ao tema deste Encontro Parlamentar questionou sobre a necessidade de um novo tratado específico nesta matéria, tendo em conta os instrumentos jurídicos actualmente à disposição da EU, designadamente o artigo 194.º do Tratado de Lisboa.

Comunicação da Comissão Europeia;

Seguidamente usou da palavra o Vice-presidente da Comissão JOAQUIM ALMUNIA que defendeu uma política Europeia de Energia baseada em três pilares essenciais: Segurança no abastecimento, Competitividade e Sustentabilidade.

Conclusões da Presidência da União Europeia;

O Presidente BUZEK salientou a importância que teve o presente Debate e equacionou a necessidade de desenvolver políticas que visem a Segurança das Redes de distribuição de modo a prevenir e combater eventuais crises entre os Estados Europeus, bem como reduzir as emissões provenientes de energias fósseis.

Questionou, ainda, o modo de resolver os aspectos jurídicos necessários à implementação do Mercado Europeu de Energia e reafirmou a necessidade dos Estados manifestarem politicamente o seu desejo, ou não, de alcançar esta Política deste Mercado Comum.

Por fim, sugeriu que os Parlamentos Nacionais promovessem Debates sobre o caminho a percorrer, de modo a consagrar uma Comunidade Europeia de Energia.

2. Considerações Finais

Relativamente ao Grupo de Trabalho I, dedicado ao tema "Segurança Energética – diversidade, solidariedade e interdependência no abastecimento energético", e em que participou o Deputado Nuno Reis, são de registar algumas das conclusões do debate:

- 1- A importância da UE "falar a uma voz e reconhecer a dimensão geopolítica da energia, a qual requer o estabelecimento de uma efectiva política energética externa da União";
- 2- O largo consenso quanto à necessidade da UE diversificar as suas fontes de energia e rotas de abastecimento;
- 3- A afirmação por parte do relator deste Grupo de Trabalho de que o maior desafio para uma política energética comum da União passa por conciliar a solidariedade energética entre Estados com a autonomia de cada Estado poder definir as suas próprias políticas e *mix* energético.
- 4- A necessidade da União investir na interoperabilidade e em mais e melhores infra-estruturas das redes energéticas. Um exemplo disso, a necessária aposta em interligações entre Espanha e França, através dos Pirinéus, as quais no caso português permitiriam, de facto, poder ambicionar exportar electricidade para outros países que não apenas Espanha.
- 5- A divergência existente entre diversos países quanto ao futuro *mix* energético, designadamente entre os partidários de uma maior aposta em energia nuclear e os que se lhe opõem com base em questões de segurança e destino dos resíduos.
- 6- A falta de vontade política por parte de alguns Estados em se avançar para uma política energética comum da EU e o perigo de as questões energéticas poderem voltar a ser usadas como arma política, de que foram exemplos recentes a Ucrânia e Bielorrússia.
- 7- Uma referência final para o estudo de Sami Andoura, Leigh Hancher e Marc Van Der Woude, que serviu de base a esta conferência e ao debate ocorrido no seio

três grupos de trabalho. O mesmo propõe a criação de uma Comunidade Europeia da Energia que funcionaria sob a estrutura actual da EU, e em que os Estados aderentes à mesma seguiriam uma estratégia energética comum. A essa Comunidade poderiam aderir, mais tarde, os Estados da União que o não tivessem feito numa primeira fase.

- 8- Considerando o debate e as intervenções dos diversos representantes dos Estados Membros, segundo o Deputado Nuno Reis, a ideia subjacente ao ponto 7, a de uma "comunidade europeia da energia a várias velocidades e com alguns dos Estados", será um rumo mais provável no curto/médio prazo do que a adopção pura e simples de uma política energética comum a toda a União.

Relativamente ao Grupo de Trabalho II, dedicado ao tema "Mercado Único da Energia - a concorrência, a regulamentação e os preços da energia", e em que participou a Deputada Glória Araújo, são de registar algumas das conclusões do debate:

- Sem mercado único de energia não existe Comunidade Europeia de Energia para o século XXI.
- Para que exista um mercado único de energia na União Europeia, em que seja gerada concorrência com base em tarifas mais económicas, a garantia da segurança de abastecimento e uma energia mais sustentável, têm que existir redes eléctricas interligadas.
- Sem interligação energética de electricidade e gás, não há mercado único de energia e não é possível uma Comunidade Europeia de Energia no século XXI.
- Houve plena concordância no Grupo de Trabalho II sobre a urgência em alcançar esta interligação energética e agilizá-la ao máximo, fazendo uso do marco jurídico actual na União Europeia, especialmente após a entrada em vigor do Tratado de Lisboa.
- Na actualidade, esta interligação energética comunitária não se verifica e requer maior impulso político. Os objectivos de interligação definidos na Cimeira de Barcelona em 2002 não foram alcançados.
- Os cidadãos europeus e a competitividade das nossas empresas exigem soluções urgentes, melhorando também a eficiência através da poupança e da optimização tecnológica, que se deve aplicar, também, aos transportes, com veículos limpos e, dentro destes, o carro eléctrico.
- Concluiu-se que, se a Europa não toma decisões e de forma urgente e concertada no sentido exposto, perderemos relevo no tabuleiro das decisões mundiais. Temos o exemplo da Cimeira de Copenhaga.

- Um mercado único de energia com redes europeias interligadas permite impulsionar a inovação na produção de energias renováveis e sustentáveis, criando emprego qualificado, garantindo a competitividade das nossas empresas e o nosso bem-estar.

- Um mercado único de energia mais sustentável com redes europeias interligadas permite a poupança e a eficiência energética, diminuindo as emissões de CO₂, utilizando a inovação e a tecnologia para cumprir os objectivos a alcançar em relação à energia:

- Mais competitividade
- Mais sustentabilidade
- Maior segurança no abastecimento

- A Europa é mais Europa para os nossos cidadãos quando dá resposta e soluciona problemas concretos. A energia não conhece fronteiras e a União Europeia tem de conseguir ultrapassar problemas de abastecimento como os sofridos no passado inverno em alguns países da UE.

- Ficou demonstrado que o mercado, por si só, não foi capaz de criar redes de transporte transeuropeias destinadas a favorecer a interligação e interoperabilidade e por isso é necessário um financiamento público da União Europeia.

- A energia tem um impacto directo nos preços e na inflação. Aumentando a poupança e a eficiência poderemos ser mais competitivos.

- Uma economia que consome menos para produzir o mesmo é mais competitiva e sustentável.

- Foram discutidas diversas fontes de energia sustentáveis e renováveis, havendo concordância em que o próprio desenvolvimento tecnológico e o mercado determinarão a evolução de cada uma.

- Foi afirmado que o carvão é uma fonte energética estável no seio da União Europeia e com aperfeiçoamentos tecnológicos, como a captura do CO₂, pode contribuir para reduzir a nossa dependência energética.

- Foi dado o bom exemplo do Mercado Ibérico de energia, e a necessidade de impulsionar medidas para reflectir a diminuição do preço do petróleo na energia, algo que não sucede.

- Existiu plena coincidência no sentido de proteger mais o consumidor com preços mais acessíveis e energias mais limpas, num mercado único com uma maior liberalização.
- Segundo a ONU, mais de 1.500 milhões de pessoas não dispõem de electricidade. A Europa deve contribuir solidariamente para resolver o problema, impulsionando aí energias limpas, evitando que se contamine mais o planeta e permitindo posicionar a UE de forma estratégica nestes mercados. Um exemplo é o plano solar do Mediterrâneo.



Os Deputados representantes do Parlamento Português, Gloria Araújo e Nuno Reis, realizaram uma sessão de trabalho com os representantes do Grupo dos Socialistas e Democratas e do Grupo do Partido Popular Europeu (Democratas – Cristãos), respectivamente.

Toda a informação relativa a este encontro encontra-se disponível em:

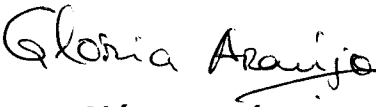
<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/webnp/cms/lang/en/pid/1354>



COMISSÃO DE ASSUNTOS ECONÓMICOS, INOVAÇÃO E ENERGIA

Esta Delegação teve a assessoria do Dr. Fernando Vasco, do Gabinete de Apoio à Comissão de Assuntos Económicos, Inovação e Energia e da Dr.ª Teresa Paulo, *representante permanente da Assembleia da República junto da UE*, a quem agradecemos toda a colaboração prestada.

Os Deputados


Glória Araújo


Nuno Reis

3. Anexos

1. Programa
2. Lista de participantes
3. Documentação da reunião

Rumo a uma Comunidade Europeia da Energia para o Século XXI?

Bruxelas, 7 e 8 de Junho 2010

PROGRAMA

Segunda-feira dia 07 de Junho de 2010:

10,00 -Chegada dos participantes - Recepção e registo no hall de entrada de Paul Henri Spaak (PHS)

12,30-15,00- Reuniões dos grupos políticos do Parlamento Europeu com os membros dos Parlamentos nacionais

15,00 Sessão Plenária

Co-presidido por:

Sr. Jerzy BUZEK, presidente do Parlamento Europeu

José BONO MARTÍNEZ, presidente do Congresso dos Deputados de Espanha

Sr. Francisco Javier GARCÍA ROJO, Presidente do Senado da Espanha

15,00 -15,20 Abertura da Reunião Parlamentar Conjunta:

Sr. Jerzy BUZEK, presidente do Parlamento Europeu

José BONO MARTÍNEZ, presidente do Congresso dos Deputados de Espanha

Sr. Francisco Javier GARCÍA ROJO, Presidente do Senado da Espanha

15,20 -15,40 Apresentação dos palestrantes convidados:

Sr. Marc van der Woude, Professor de Direito da Concorrência da Universidade Erasmo de Rotterdam e

Ms Hancher Leigh (Professor de Direito Europeu - Universidade Tilburg)

Co-autores do relatório "Rumo a uma Comunidade Europeia da Energia: Uma Proposta de Política"

15,40 -17,00 Debate

Intervenientes na proporção de um membro do Parlamento Europeu por dois deputados dos parlamentos nacionais

17,00 -19,00 Grupos de Trabalho:

Grupo de Trabalho I

"Segurança Energética - diversidade, solidariedade e interdependência no fornecimento de energia"

Sala: hemiciclo, 3 º andar, edifício PHS

Co-presidentes:

Hannes Swoboda • Deputado, deputado

Ms • Cecilie TENJFORD-TOFTBY, MP (Riksdag sueco)

Relator:

• Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, MEP

Grupo de Trabalho II

"Mercado Único da Energia - a concorrência, a regulamentação e os preços de energia"

Sala: 3C050, 3.º andar, edifício PHS

Co-presidentes:

- Sr. Guillermo ANAYA MARISCAL, MP (Espanha, Cortes Generales: Congreso de los Diputados)
- Ms Adina-Ioana Vălean, MEP

Relator:

- Sr. Félix LAVILLA MARTÍNEZ, MP (Espanha, Cortes Generales, Senado)

Grupo de Trabalho III

"Energia e Meio Ambiente - energias novas e renováveis e tecnologias"

Sala: chão, 1A002 1, edifício PHS

Co-presidentes:

- Deputado Turms Claude, MEP
- Sr. José Ignacio PALACIOS ZUASTI, MP (Espanha, Cortes Generales: Senado)

Relator:

- Jesús Alique LÓPEZ, MP (Espanha, Cortes Generales: Congreso de los Diputados)
- 19,30

Cocktail, seguido de um buffet de jantar oferecido pelo Presidente do Parlamento Europeu, Jerzy BUZEK

Jantar Local: Espace Yehudi Menuhin, Paul Henri Spaak Building, 1.º andar

Terça-feira 08 de Junho de 2010

9,30 Sessão Plenária

Co-presidido por:

Sr. Jerzy BUZEK, presidente do Parlamento Europeu

José BONO MARTÍNEZ, presidente do Congresso dos Deputados de Espanha

Sr. Francisco Javier GARCÍA ROJO, Presidente do Senado da Espanha

9,30-10,00 apresentação dos relatórios dos Grupos de Trabalho:

GT I: Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, MEP

GT II: Deputado Félix LAVILLA MARTÍNEZ, MP (Espanha, Cortes Generales: Senado)

WG III: Jesús Alique LÓPEZ, MP (Espanha, Cortes Generales: Congreso de los Diputados)

10,00-10,10 Declaração da Presidência do Conselho da União Europeia

Sr. Pedro Luís MARÍN URIBE, Secretário de Estado da Energia, Ministério da Indústria, Turismo e Comércio do Governo da Espanha

10,10-10,20 Declaração da Comissão Europeia

Sr. Joaquín Almunia, Vice-Presidente da Comissão

10,20-12,30 Debate com a participação da Presidência do Conselho da União Europeia e da Comissão Europeia

12,30 Observações finais

Sr. Jerzy BUZEK, presidente do Parlamento Europeu

José BONO MARTÍNEZ, presidente do Congresso dos Deputados de Espanha

Sr. Francisco Javier GARCÍA ROJO, Presidente do Senado da Espanha

12,45 Fim da Reunião Parlamentar Conjunta



ΕΒΡΟΠΕΪΣΚΙ ΠΑΡΛΙΑΜΕΝΤ ΠΑΡΛΑΜΕΝΤΟ ΕΥΡΟΠΕΟ ΕΥΡΟΠΣΚΪ ΠΑΡΛΑΜΕΝΤ ΕΥΡΟΠΑ-ΠΑΡΛΑΜΕΝΤΕΤ
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PARLAMENT EUROPEJSKI PARLAMENTO EUROPEU PARLAMENTUL EUROPEAN
EURÓPSKY PARLAMENT EVROPSKI PARLAMENT EUROOPAN PARLAMENTTI EUROOPAPARLAMENTET



CORTES GENERALES

Brussels, 7th June, 2010

Joint Parliamentary Meeting

Towards a European Energy Community for the 21st Century?

Monday 7 and Tuesday 8 June 2010

Hemicycle, Paul Henri Spaak building
European Parliament - Brussels

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS MEPs and MPs

Chairs

Mr Jerzy BUZEK

President of the European Parliament

Mr José BONO MARTÍNEZ

President of the Congress of
Deputies of Spain

Mr Francisco Javier ROJO GARCÍA

President of the Senate of Spain

European Union Parliaments

Austria - Nationalrat

Ms Christiane BRUNNER	Chair of the Environment Committee, Member of the Economy and Industry Committee
Mr Rainer WIDMANN	Secretary of the Science Committee, Member of the Environment Committee, Member Research, Innovation and Technology Committee

Belgium

Mr Michel LEBRUN	Member of the Walloon Parliament
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Bulgaria - Narodno Sabranie

Mr Nikola IVANOV BELISHKI	Member of Economic Policy, Energy and Tourism Committee
Mr Ivan Nikolaev IVANOV	Member of Economic Policy, Energy and Tourism Committee

Czech Republic - Senát

Ms Alena GAJDUSKOVA Mr Karel SEBEK	1st Vice-President of the Senate Vice-chair of the Committee on Public Administration, Regional development and the Environment
Mr Jiri BIS	Member of Committee on National Economy, Agriculture and Transport, Chairperson of the Subcommittee on Energetics of the Committee on National Economy, Agriculture and Transport

France - Assemblée Nationale

Mr Pierre LEQUILLER	Chair of the European Affairs Committee
Mr Serge POIGNANT	Vice-chair of the Economic Affairs Committee
Mr Philippe TOURTELIER	Vice-chair of the Sustainable Development and territorial Planning

France - Sénat

Mr Jean BIZET	Chair of the European Affairs Committee
Ms Bernadette BOURZAI	Secretary of the European Affairs Committee

Greece - Vouli ton Ellinon

Mr Athanasios CHANTAVAS	Member of the Committee on the Production and Trade, Member of the Special Permanent Committee on the Technology Assessment
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Ireland - Houses of the Oireachtas

Mr Sean BARRETT	Chairman of the Joint Committee on Climate Change and Energy Security
Mr Andrew DOYLE	Member of the Joint Committee on Climate Change and Energy Security
Mr Simon COVENEY	Member of the Joint Committee on Communications, Energy and Natural Resources

Italy - Camera dei Deputati

Mr Roberto TORTOLI	Vice-chairman of the Committee on Environment
Ms Margherita Angela MASTROMAURO	Member of the Committee on Economic Activities

Italy - Senato

Mr Francesco CASOLI	Member of the Committee on Industry, Commerce and Tourism
Mr Andrea FLUTTERO	Member of the Committee on Environment, Environmental Properties and the Land
Mr Salvatore TOMASELLI	Member of the Committee on Industry, Commerce and Tourism
Ms Simona VICARI	Member of the Committee on Industry, Commerce and Tourism

Latvia - Saeima

Mr Andis KĀPOSTS	Secretary of the European Affairs Committee, secretary of Energy Subcommittee of the Economic, Agricultural, Environmental and Regional Policy Committee
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Lithuania - Seimas

Mr Česlovas STANKEVIČIUS	Deputy Speaker of the Parliament, Chairman of the Committee on European Affairs
Mr Dainius BUDRYS	Chairman of the Committee on Economics
Mr Jonas ŠIMĖNAS	Chairman of the Committee on Environment protection
Mr Gediminas KIRKILAS	Member of the Committee on European Affairs

Malta - Kamra tad-Deputati

Mr Joseph MIZZI	House Business Committee
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Poland - Sejm

Mr Tomasz Piotr NOWAK	Member of the Committee on EU Affairs, Member of the Committee on Environment Protection, Natural Resources and Forestry
Mr Krzysztof TYSZKIEWICZ	Member of the Committee on EU Affairs, Member of the Committee on Environment Protection, Natural Resources and Forestry
Ms Anna ZALEWSKA	Member of the Committee on EU Affairs, Member of the Committee on Environment Protection, Natural Resources and Forestry

Poland - Senat

Mr Edmund WITTBRODT	Chairman of the European Union Affairs Committee
Mr Stanisław IWAN	Member of the National Economy Committee, Member of the European Union Affairs Committee

Portugal - Assembleia da República

Ms Glória ARAÚJO	Member of the Committee on Economic Affairs, Innovation and Energy
Mr Nuno REIS	Member of the Committee on Economic Affairs, Innovation and Energy

Romania - Camera Deputaților

Mr Doru Brașoan LEȘE	Committee for Industries and Services, Committee on European Affairs
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Romania - Senatul

Mr Florin CONSTANTINESCU	Member of Economics, Industry and Services Committee
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Slovak Republic - Národná Ráda

Mr Boris HRADECKÝ

Member of the Committee on Finance, Budget and Currency, member of the Committee on European Affairs

Slovenia - Državni zbor

Mr Anton KAMPUŠ

Member of the Committee on Economy

Spain - Congreso de los Diputados

Mr Pedro AZPIAZU

1st Vice Chair of the Committee on Industry, Tourism and Trade

Mr Jesús ALIQUÉ LÓPEZ

Member of the Committee on Industry, Tourism and Trade

Mr Guillermo MARISCAL ANAYA

Member of the Committee on Industry, Tourism and Trade

Spain - Senado

Mr José Ignacio PALACIOS

Member of the Committee on Industry, Tourism and Trade

Mr Félix LAVILLA MARTÍNEZ

Member of the Committee on Industry, Tourism and Trade

Mr José Ignacio ESQUERDA

Member of the Committee on Industry, Tourism and Trade

Sweden - Riksdagen

Ms Cecilie TENFJORD-TOFTBY

Deputy member of the Committee on Taxation, deputy member of the Committee on Industry and Trade

Mr Per BOLUND

Member of the Committee on Industry and Trade, deputy member of the Committee on European Union Affairs

The Netherlands - Eerste Kamer

Mr Rein WILLEMS

Member of the Committee on
Economy

United Kingdom - House of Lords

Lord ROPER

Member

European Union Candidate Countries' Parliaments

Croatia - Sabor

Mr Neven MIMICA
Mr Kresimir COSIC

Deputy Speaker
Member of the Foreign Policy
Committee

Turkey - Büyük Millet Meclisi

Mr Tacidar SEYHAN
Mr Afif DEMİRKIRAN

Member of Parliament
Member of Parliament

European Parliament

Mr	Jacek	SARYUSZ-WOLSKI	EPP
Mr	Bodgan	MARCINKIEWICZ	EPP
Mr	Andrzej	GRZYB	EPP
Dr	Horst	SCHNELLHARDT	EPP
Ms	Lena	KOLARSKA-BOBŃISKA	EPP
Ms	Marietta	GIANNAKOU	EPP
Mr	Gaston	FRANCO	EPP
Mr	Algirdas	SAUDARGAS	EPP
Ms	Françoise	GROSSETÊTE	EPP
Mr	Ioannis A.	TSOUKALAS	EPP
Mr	Theodoros	SKYLAKAKIS	EPP
Ms	Inese	VAIDERE	EPP
Ms	Mariya	NEDELICHEVA	EPP
	Maria da		EPP
Ms	Graça	CARVALHO	
Ms	Amalia	SARTORI	EPP
Mr	Lambert	VAN NISTELROOIJ	EPP
Mr	Zigmantas	BALČYTIS	S&D
Mr	António	CORREIA DE CAMPOS	S&D
Mr	Ioan	ENCIU	S&D
Mr	Norbert	GLANTE	S&D
Ms	Edit	HERCZOG	S&D
Ms	Judith	MERKIES	S&D
Ms	Maria	MUÑIZ DE URQUIZA	S&D
Mr	Gilles	PARGNEAUX	S&D
Ms	Anni	PODIMATA	S&D
Ms	Teresa	RIERA MADURELL	S&D
Mr	Hannes	SWOBODA	S&D
Ms	Britta	THOMSEN	S&D
Ms	Silvia	ȚICĂU	S&D
Ms	Patrizia	TOIA	S&D
Ms	Kathleen	VAN BREMPT	S&D
Ms	Fiona	HALL	ALDE/ADLE
Mr	Vladko	PANAYOTOV	ALDE/ADLE
Ms	Adina Iona	VĂLEAN	ALDE/ADLE
Ms	Karima	DELLI	Greens/EFA
Mr	Claude	TURMES	Greens/EFA
Mr	Reinhard	BÜTIKOFER	Greens/EFA
Mr	Bas	EICKHOUT	Greens/EFA
Mr	Charles	TANNOCK	ECR
Ms	Niki	TZAVELA	EFD
Mr	Oreste	ROSSI	EFD
Mr	Francisco	SOSA WAGNER	NI
Mr	Nick	GRIFFIN	NI

Spanish - EU Council Presidency

Mr Pedro Luis MARÍN URIBE

Secretary of State for Energy

European Commission

Mr Joaquín ALMUNIA

Vice-President of the Commission

Other EU Institutions/Agencies

Mr Janusz BIELECKI

Secretariat of EU Council

Mr Christopher HURST

European Investment Bank (BEI),
Director for Energy and Transport

Mr Karel PINXTEN

European Court of Auditors, Belgian
Member

Mr Szabolcs FAZAKAS

European Court of Auditors,
Hungarian Member

Mr Rolf STRAUCH

European Central Bank, adviser

Mr Gerd WOLF

European Economic and Social
Committee, Head of the Section
"Transport, Energy, Infrastructure and
the Information Society"

Guest speakers

Ms Leigh HANCHER

Professor of European Law - Tilburg
University

Mr Marc VAN DER WOUDE

Professor of Competition Law at the
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Mr Eduardo BUGALHO	NI



Joint Parliamentary Meeting

Towards a European Energy Community for the 21st Century?

Monday 7 and Tuesday 8 June 2010

Hemicycle, Paul Henri Spaak building
European Parliament - Brussels

This document with direct links to all the original documents of the following summaries is available on the website of the European Parliament:
<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/webnp/cms/lang/en/pid/1354>.

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GENERAL DOCUMENTS

A. EUROPEAN COMMISSION:

1. Towards a new Energy Strategy for Europe 2011-2020. Stock taking document. Public Consultation. EC DG Energy. 7 May 2010. (Available in EN).

The services of DG Energy have prepared a stock taking document with issues for consideration for further action.

Objective of the consultation: The overall goal of European energy policy is to ensure that consumers and enterprises obtain safe, secure, sustainable and low-carbon energy at affordable and competitive prices. The challenges of global energy security and energy geopolitics, slow progress in combating climate change at the global level, the urge to recover on growth and jobs in the EU and the need to invest in tomorrow's energy networks call for a new Energy Strategy to further deliver on those objectives.

2. On the implementation of the Trans-European energy networks in the period 2007-2009. Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. COM(2010)0203 final. 4 May 2010. (Available in 22 languages).

The TEN-E has made a positive contribution to selected projects by giving them political visibility and helping leverage funds from the financial market. However, the European energy policy framework has undergone a dramatic change in the recent years, calling for a thorough review of both the concept and rationale of the TEN-E framework. Already in 2008, the European Commission's Green Paper on energy networks suggested that a new instrument was required to tackle the growing challenges of energy security

and network investment in the EU. This report substantiates these arguments further.

3. Climate change: European Union notifies EU emission reduction targets following Copenhagen Accord. Press release. IP/10/97. 28 January 2010. (Available in 22 languages).

The EU has today formalised its support for the Copenhagen Accord on climate change and presented its commitments for emission reduction targets. The Commission has formally notified the EU's willingness to be associated with the Accord and submitted for information the EU's established greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for 2020. These consist of a unilateral commitment to reduce the EU's overall emissions by 20% of 1990 levels and a conditional offer to increase this cut to 30% provided that other major emitters agree to take on their fair share of a global reduction effort.

4. The Covenant of Mayors - Achievements and way forward. SPEECH/10/205. OETTINGER, Günther. 4 May 2010. (Available in DE&EN).

In the view of Commissioner Günther Öttinger, "The Covenant of Mayors is fundamentally a key instrument of the EU energy policy". He added that it will reinforce the principle of subsidiarity because the cities and regions are best suited to fight climate change. They know best how to create jobs and improve citizen well-being. All together, the EU institutions and the EU regions and cities "have the capacity to provide solutions and ensure a much better future for the citizens of Europe and the world".

5. On the implementation of the European Energy Programme for Recovery. Report from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament. COM(2010) 0191 final. 27 April 2010. (Available in 22 languages).

The EEPR was adopted by the Commission on 26 November 2008 as a response to the economic and financial crisis in Europe. The Plan called for coordinated national action, complemented by direct EU action, aimed at injecting purchasing power and boosting demand in the economy. It is too early to assess the results of the programme. However, even at this stage of its implementation, a first qualitative appreciation of the impact of the EEPR is possible: the success of the call for proposals must be stressed. The high number and quality of the proposals received confirms the relevance of the EEPR approach and the readiness of the industry.

6. Questions and answers on the European Energy Programme for Recovery. MEMO/10/63. Brussels, 4 March 2010. (Available in EN).

The European Commission selected today 43 major energy projects, which will significantly contribute to the economic recovery in the EU, while increasing our security of energy supply by creating cross-border infrastructure. With today's decision, the Commission grants € 2.3 billion to 31 gas and 12 electricity projects. This is the second financial decision under the Economic Recovery Package which amounts to almost 4 billion Euros. It is the largest amount the EU has ever spent on energy infrastructure.

7. On mobilising Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) to facilitate the transition to an energy-efficient, low-carbon economy.

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. COM(2009)111 final. 12 March 2009. (Available in 22 languages).

This Communication describes measures aimed at fully exploiting the potential of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs). The objective is to reduce carbon footprints in all sectors of society and the economy whilst maintaining high energy efficiency. In December 2008, the Union confirmed its commitment to make a reduction of 20 % in its carbon emissions by 2020. The economic and financial crisis has reinforced its will to pursue these objectives and to build a more sustainable economy in the long term. ICTs have a major role to play in attaining these objectives since they are present in virtually all parts of the economy and could contribute to increasing productivity by more than 40 %.

8. Green Paper - Towards a secure, sustainable and competitive European energy network.

COM(2008)782 final. 13 November 2008.

(Available in 22 languages).

Through this Green Paper, the Commission launches a public consultation with a view to developing a new strategic approach to energy networks which aims to achieve the climate and energy objectives of the European Union. At the present time, European energy networks require significant modernisation as well as the development of east-west and north-south connections so as to ensure energy security in the European Union. Consequently, this Green Paper opens a debate on the establishment of a clear and stable legal framework aimed at increasing solidarity and security in the supply of energy in the European Union.

9. Energy efficiency: delivering the 20% target.

Communication from the Commission. COM/2008/0772 final. 13 November 2008. (Available in 22 languages).

The Commission recognises the great potential that National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (NEEAPs) could play to help with reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, increasing the competitiveness of European businesses and improving energy security of the EU. Given the growing importance of energy saving to energy security and sustainable development of the EU, the Commission would welcome Member States taking the initiative to further improve their current NEEAPs (eg. add/improve measures for important areas/sectors not sufficiently covered in their current plans, provide further details of planned actions, etc).

10. Energising Europe: A real market with secure supply.

Press release. IP/07/1361. 19 September 2007. (Available in 22 languages).

The European Commission has adopted a third package of legislative proposals to ensure a real and effective choice of supplier and benefits to every single EU citizen. The Commission's proposals put consumer choice, fairer prices, cleaner energy and security of supply at the centre of its approach.

11. An energy policy for Europe. Communication from the Commission to the European Council and the European Parliament. COM(2007)0001 final. 10 January 2007. (Available in 22 languages).

A European Energy Policy will firmly commit the European Union (EU) to a low consumption economy based on more secure, more competitive and more sustainable energy. Priority energy objectives involve ensuring the smooth functioning of the internal market in energy, security of strategic supply, concrete reductions in greenhouse gas emissions caused by the production or consumption of energy and the EU's ability to speak with a single voice on the international stage.

12. Limiting global climate change to 2 degrees Celsius - The way ahead for 2020 and beyond. Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. COM(2007)0002 final. 10 January 2007. (Available in 22 languages).

The Commission assesses the costs and benefits of combating climate change and recommends a package of measures to limit global warming to 2° Celsius. Some of the measures apply to the EU, such as the binding target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and measures on energy, and others have a broader international scope, such as negotiating an international agreement.

13. Green Paper - A European strategy for sustainable, competitive and secure energy. COM(2006) 105 final. 8 March 2006. (Available in 19 languages).

In this Green Paper, the Commission proposes a common European energy policy which will enable Europe to face the energy supply challenges of the future and the effects these will have on growth and the environment. The European Union (EU) must act quickly and effectively in six priority areas to ensure that it has an energy supply which is sustainable, competitive and secure. The internal market, energy efficiency, research and an external policy will all contribute to making Europe a strong player on the international stage.

B. EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT:

14. Towards a new EEC. Declaration on the creation of a European Energy Community. BUZEK, Jerzy, DELORS, Jacques. Brussels, 5 May 2010. (Available in 22 languages).

"Climate protection and the rising costs for exploiting fossil energy resources urge us to invest much more in research and development of new green technologies", says Jerzy Buzek. "These great investments only can be secured by the European Community and is the key to the new industrial revolution that will contribute to Europe's emergence from the economic crisis". "Such a Community should also be based upon the value of solidarity as was the case 60 years ago.

15. Assessing Euratom: 50 years of European nuclear energy policy. European Parliament resolution. INI/2006/2230. 10 May 2007. (Available in 22 languages).

The European Parliament adopted a resolution based on the own-initiative report drawn up by Eugenijus MALDEIKIS (UEN, LT) entitled "Assessing Euratom - 50 Years of European nuclear energy policy". The report examined the extent to which the Euratom Treaty remains a suitable legal framework for nuclear energy activities and whether it can contribute to Europe's economic competitiveness, energy independence and security of supply.

16. Energy Policy: General Principles. Fact Sheets on the European Union. Common Policies. BURSI, Camilla. EP DG IPOL. September 2009. (Available in DE, EN, FR).

Challenges facing Europe in the energy field include issues such as increasing import dependency, limited diversification, high and volatile energy prices, growing global energy demand, security risks affecting producing and transit countries, growing threats of climate change, slow progress in energy efficiency and the use of renewables, need for increased transparency, further integration and interconnection on energy markets. A variety of measures aiming at achieving an integrated energy market, security of energy supply and sustainability of the energy sector are at the core of the European energy policy.

C. COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION:

17. Towards a new Energy Strategy for Europe 2011-2020. PRESS - Council Conclusions. 3017th Transport, Telecommunications and Energy Council meeting. 31 May 2010. (Available in [EN](#), [FR](#)).

The Council stressed the key role that energy policy is playing to promote a more energy and resource-efficient, sustainable, low carbon, secure, and competitive Europe in the framework of the Europe 2020 new strategy for jobs and growth.

18. The EU establishes a common binding framework on nuclear safety. Press release. 25 June 2009. (Available in DE, EN, FR).

The EU has the largest number of nuclear power plants in the world and today, a number of Member States plan investments or life extensions of nuclear power plants. In the context of an enlarged EU there is therefore a need for a common approach to guarantee the highest level of nuclear safety. The revised nuclear safety Directive, tabled by the Commission on 26 November 2008 and adopted today by the Council, is an adequate response to this need. The European Parliament and the European Economic and Social Committee have overwhelmingly endorsed this approach.

D. RESEARCH PAPERS:

19. Towards a European energy community: A Policy Proposal. Policy Proposal by Jacques Delors. WOUDE, Marc van der, HANCHER, Leigh, ANDOURA, Sami. Notre Europe. N° 76. April 2010.

Relying on the conclusions that the existing European energy policy is suboptimal, the report puts forward a policy proposal for a genuine 'European

Energy Community'. It explains why and what type of action is required to develop such Energy Community, identifying both the substantial elements which it should ideally cover and the legal and institutional policy instruments at the EU's disposal for developing it. The report finally examines how this model could be best achieved and develops several recommendations to that effect.

20. RE-thinking 2050: a 100% renewable energy vision for the European Union. ERVOS, Arthouros, LINS, Christine, MUTH, Josche. EREC. April 2010.

Europe must prepare the ground for a 100% renewable energy future, starting today. RE-thinking 2050 outlines a pathway towards a 100% renewable energy supply system by 2050 and clearly shows that it is not a matter of technology, but rather a matter of making the right choices today to shape tomorrow. The challenge ahead of us is huge, but we have no choice if we want to act responsibly towards future generations.

21. A new paradigm for the European Energy Policy. Fondation Robert Schuman. N° 162/163. VEZRENC, Thomas. 22 March 2010.

Two issues have altered the Commission's framework of the liberalisation policy initiated in the 1990s: During the 2000s, the fight against global warming has gradually emerged as a political priority for the EU, and fears have emerged about the safety of European energy supplies. By the need to integrate these new elements, the European energy policy is facing challenges and expectations of heterogeneous nature. A section dedicated to energy in the Lisbon Treaty alone will not be enough to solve these sometimes conflicting expectations.

22. A smart EU energy policy. Final report. JONG, Jacques de, GLACHANT, Jean-Michel, HAFNER, Manfred. CIEP, EUI, FEEM, WP. April 2010.

The project consisted of three workshops where academics discussed the various interactions between the three core objectives of EU energy policy with stakeholders from governments, regulators, and industry. Following the three workshops a conference took place to examine the workshop reports and to formulate overall project conclusions and recommendations. The objective of the project was to come out with a set of "smart" conclusions and recommendations for the 2010 EU energy policy review.

23. European energy: The 'solidarity' conundrum. HULBERT, Matthew, MOECKLI Daniel. Center for Security Studies (CSS). March 2010.

European energy policy is critically flawed. It has proven impossible to square the circle between security of supply, greater sustainability, and affordable prices. Despite claims of 'solidarity', national politics still trumps the 'European good' on energy matters. Progressing liberalisation remains important for competition and resilience, but Europe's real challenge is to re-level the low carbon technology playing field to properly realign global emission concerns and security of supply in future.

24. Europeans and nuclear safety. Special Eurobarometer 324. By TNS OPINION & SOCIAL at the request of DG TREN, 2010. (Available in EN).

In order to contribute to an open debate on the issue of nuclear energy, in 2007 the European Commission launched the European Nuclear Energy Forum (ENEF), a platform aiming to promote broad discussion, free of any taboos, on issues of transparency as well as the opportunities and risks of nuclear energy. This survey covers both the wider theme of nuclear issues in general and the topic of nuclear safety in particular.

25. Covenant of Mayors. 2010.

The European Union (EU) is leading the global fight against climate change, and has made it a top priority. Its ambitious targets are spelt out in the EU Climate Action and Energy Package, which commits Member States to curb their CO₂ emissions by at least 20% by 2020. Signatories of the Covenant of Mayors contribute to these policy objectives through a formal commitment to go beyond this target through the implementation of their Sustainable Energy Action Plan.

26. Future energy systems in Europe. By KAFOED-WIUFF, Anders, FILIPPIDIS, Alexandros and KARLSSON, Kenneth, MORO, Sara for EP STOA. October 2009.

The project explores two essentially different developments of the European energy systems: a Small-tech scenario and a Big-tech scenario aiming at achieving 2 goals for 2030: reducing CO₂ emissions by 50% compared to the 1990 level, and reducing oil consumption by 50% compared to the present level. Project recommendations, e.g: saving energy, stimulate the development of district heating/district cooling grids, integration of variable renewable energy sources, strengthening/coordinating the European electricity infrastructure, transformation in the transport sector, new resources. Also effort is required to researching and developing technologies (wave and solar power, Carbon Capture and Storage and safe nuclear power).

27. Electricity Consumption and Efficiency Trends in European Union. Status report 2009. EC Joint Research Centre. BERTOLDI, Paolo, ATANASIU, Bogdan. 2009.

Over the period 2004-2007 EU-27 energy and electricity consumption trends in the residential sector remained rather stable. From the first time since 1990, the final electricity consumption in 2007 was lower than in the previous year in the residential sector and almost constant in the tertiary sector. This may be seen as an indication that energy efficiency policies and measures start to be effective. However, it is too early to conclude this unambiguously, given that winters were rather warm in this period and the climate has a great impact over the electricity and energy consumption (for heating but not only).

28. Energy Sector in Europe. STAWIŃSKA, Aleksandra. eurostat N° 72. 2009.

In 2006, the roughly 22 thousand enterprises in the EU-27's energy sector generated turnover of approximately EUR 885 billion and employed over 1.2 million persons, i.e. 3% of the total industrial workforce. At the same time, these enterprises generated a value added of EUR 180 billion, 9% of total

industry. Between 2000 and 2006, apparent labour productivity increased by 57% and the total number of enterprises in the energy sector increased by 52%. The highest increase was observed in Spain, Portugal and Hungary. The highest investment rates in the energy sector were reported by Slovakia and Romania.

29. [Memo to the new Commissioner for Energy](#). ZACHMANN, Georg. Bruegel Institute, N° 16. December 2009.

With respect to the aims outlined in the EU's Green Paper and the Energy Action Plan the results of European energy policy in the last years have been mixed: complex but ambitious compromises (greenhouse gas reduction targets), clear and feasible compromises (renewables), unhurried but steady progress in some areas (internal electricity market), no breakthrough in other important fields (internal gas market) and a dangerously passive stance in crucial subjects (R&D). While liberalisation of energy markets and combating climate change will remain top priorities, securing energy supplies and energy-price issues might temporarily lose some appeal due to the crisis-induced dip in energy demand.

30. [European energy and transport. Trends to 2030 - update 2007](#). CAPROS, P., MANTZOS, L., PAPANDREOU, V., TASIOS, N. By the ICCS-NTUA, E3M-Lab for DG TREN. 8 April 2008.

The 2007 Baseline shows several challenges ahead for energy policy; hence stepping up policies in various fields is needed. This concerns in particular energy efficiency to curtail energy demand growth as well as action on renewables to achieve agreed targets, to further diversify energy supply and reduce CO2 emissions. Member-States need to do more compared with the 2007 Baseline. This holds even more for the follow up of the ambitious targets for 2020 agreed at the spring European Council of March 2007 (at least 20% greenhouse gas reduction, mandatory target of 20% for renewables).