



European
Commission

Management plan 2022

DG ENER

Contents

INTRODUCTION	3
PART 1. Delivering on the Commission's priorities: main outputs for 2022	5
Specific Objective 1: Energy is clean, affordable and secure by fostering a decarbonised energy production and use in the EU that contributes to economic recovery and increased climate ambition. It relies on a well-functioning, integrated and secure internal energy market, fit for decarbonisation where progress is monitored through the Energy Union Governance.....	7
Specific Objective 2: Buildings and renovations are performed in an energy and resource efficient way and the Energy Efficiency First principle is applied in energy investment decisions in the Union.....	19
Specific Objective 3: Research is mobilised and innovation fostered to create a modern EU energy system that relies on clean energy technologies and digitalisation.....	23
Specific Objective 4: All stakeholders are involved and a Just transition is ensured by enabling energy consumers being at the heart of the clean energy transition and ensuring that no one is left behind, building on the European Climate Pact.....	28
Specific Objective 5: The EU acts as energy global leader by contributing to an increased ambition for clean energy to be produced and used in third countries.....	32
PART 2. Modernising the administration: main outputs for 2022.....	38
A. Human resource management	38
B. Sound financial management	40
C. Fraud risk management	42
D. Digital transformation and information management.....	43
E. Sound environmental management.....	45
F. Initiatives to improve economy and efficiency of financial and non-financial activities	47

INTRODUCTION

With the **European Green Deal** in its second year of implementation, Europe is still **recovering** from the **COVID-19 pandemic**, which has deeply disrupted the life of the citizens, the economies in the European Union (EU) and the energy sector. It has affected global trade and supply chains, impacting the pace and scale of investments as well as the prices of raw materials and energy.

Europe is currently facing a **sharp spike in energy prices**, which is principally driven by increased global demand for energy at large, and gas in particular, linked to the recovery. While energy price fluctuations have occurred in the past, today the EU emerges from the COVID-19 crisis. European households and companies face the prospect of higher energy bills at a time when many have been fragilised by loss of income from the pandemic. This can weigh on the recovery and its fairness and inclusiveness. It also risks undermining confidence and support in the energy transition required not just to avert disastrous climate change but also to reduce the EU vulnerability to fossil fuel price volatility. In order to help addressing the negative impact of rising energy prices on households and businesses the Commission adopted in October 2021 a Communication on **Tackling rising energy prices: a toolbox for action and support** and several actions will follow at the EU and Member States level.

In this regard, Member States and the EU authorities took measures to protect vulnerable consumers and mitigate the impacts on industry, while focusing on the green and digital transitions, thus confirming that the European Green Deal is our main growth strategy, in order to support the EU economy recovery from the COVID-19 crisis by creating jobs and making Europe more competitive globally.

DG ENER's strategic vision for the period 2020-24 is therefore to fully support, through its actions, policies and instruments, the **European Green Deal for the European Union (EU) and its citizens** with a view to **contributing to economic recovery** and **providing a rapid response to the impacts of the COVID-19 crisis** while reducing the EU's dependence on fossil fuels and its implication on energy prices.

With the production and use of energy across economic sectors accounting around 75% of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions, further **decarbonising the energy system is critical to reaching the EU's energy and climate objectives for 2030 and achieving climate neutrality by 2050**. In this vein, the Commission adopted in 2021 the Green Deal package that included 13 proposals aiming at achieving these objectives.

In line with the European Green Deal Communication and DG ENER Strategic Plan 2020-24, the **following specific objectives** have been defined to meet the European Green Deal overarching ambitions while ensuring a just transition:


- (i) **Energy is clean, affordable and secure** by fostering a decarbonised and renewable energy production and use in the EU that contributes to economic recovery and increased climate ambition. It also relies on a well-functioning,

- integrated and secure internal energy market, fit for decarbonisation where progress is monitored through the Energy Union Governance.
- (ii) **Buildings and renovations** are performed in an energy and resource efficient way and the **Energy Efficiency First** principle is applied in energy investment decisions in the Union.
 - (iii) **Research is mobilised and innovation fostered** to create a modern EU energy system that relies on clean energy technologies and digitalisation.
 - (iv) **All stakeholders are involved and a Just transition is ensured** by enabling energy consumers being at the heart of the clean energy transition, ensuring that no one is left behind, building on the European Climate Pact.
 - (v) **The EU acts as energy global leader** by contributing to an increased ambition for clean energy to be produced and used in third countries.

The overall challenge for EU Energy Policy is therefore to set the foundations for an integrated energy system fostering a climate-neutral Europe by 2050 while ensuring a **sustainable, affordable and secure energy system** and **leaving no one behind**. Such transition will require **significant investments**, not least in renewable energy sources and networks but also in the hard-to-decarbonise industry and transport sectors. Therefore mobilising both the public and private sector will be a priority for DG ENER under all of its specific objectives. The recovery plan sets out how some of that investment might be mobilised in the coming years.

DG ENER Management Plan 2022 presents the main outputs and activities planned in 2022 and illustrates how they contribute to the achievement of the specific objectives.

High-level priorities, general and specific objectives, and short-term actions have been linked to ensure that all actions contribute to the achievement of these objectives and of the high-level priorities.

In this document, the icon  refers to initiatives featured in the Commission Work Programme.

PART 1. Delivering on the Commission's priorities: main outputs for 2022

In 2022, DG ENER will engage in the interinstitutional negotiations on the recently adopted legislative proposals aimed at contributing to the increased climate target of at least 55% greenhouse gas emissions reduction by 2030. In particular, DG ENER has proposed as part of the Green Deal legislative package a revision of the **Renewable Energy**, the **Energy Efficiency** and the **Energy Performance of Buildings Directives**. DG ENER also presented a legislative **proposal to reduce methane emissions** and a **Hydrogen and decarbonised gas market package** to facilitate take-up of renewable and low-carbon gases, including hydrogen, and to reinforce energy security and protect consumers. In addition, it is expected that the interinstitutional negotiations on the **revision of the TEN-E Regulation** will be concluded and that the Regulation will enter into force in the first half of 2022.

DG ENER will also ensure appropriate follow up to the **Communication on tackling rising energy prices: a toolbox for action and support**, which includes a number of initiatives to help mitigating future price increases. Recent price increases were due mostly to higher natural gas prices, and thus more investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, system flexibility and smart demand will be crucial to address them.

DG ENER will also undertake a series of new actions to accelerate the green and digital transition in line with the Commission Work Programme 2022. In support of the renewable energy target set in July 2021, DG ENER will work on good practices for **permitting on renewables** and publish a **Communication on solar energy**, which will focus on specific applications and address existing barriers. DG ENER will propose an **action plan for an accelerated digital transformation** of the energy sector, accompanied by a Call for Evidence and a Public consultation, which is needed to ensure the shift towards renewables, connected mobility, smart buildings, and a more integrated energy system. The wide-scale energy disruptions in the US and the EU over the past year show the need for **resilient and cyber-secure energy**. Finally, DG ENER will prepare a new **strategy on international energy engagement**, which will consider new opportunities in deploying a clean energy system, and promoting energy efficiency and safe and sustainable technologies internationally, while gradually moving away from fossil fuel use towards green energy solutions and promoting a just transition.

As part of efforts to relaunch and foster a sustainable economy, DG ENER will continue supporting the work of the Commission on the **Recovery and Resilience Facility**, in particular, on monitoring the implementation of the national Recovery and Resilience Plans, to ensure their contribution to the achievement of the higher energy and climate targets.

The sections below detail how DG ENER interventions contribute to achieving its five specific objectives and how these objectives contribute to the overall general objective of the European Green Deal as well as the other Commission general objectives. In order to support these political objectives, DG ENER develops a set of external communication and outreach actions. The Communication and Outreach Unit will continue working closely with

EC Representations in the Member States, and organise throughout the year a series of stakeholder dialogues on specific topics. These activities are in line with DG ENER 2020-2024 Communication strategy. The links between the general objective, specific objectives and result indicators are further detailed in the DG ENER 2020-2024 Strategic Plan.

Specific Objective 1: **Energy is clean, affordable and secure** by fostering a decarbonised energy production and use in the EU that contributes to economic recovery and increased climate ambition. It relies on a well-functioning, integrated and secure internal energy market, fit for decarbonisation where progress is monitored through the Energy Union Governance

The COVID-19 crisis has a significant impact on the overall economy, including on investments in the energy sector. Negative impacts are likely to continue well into the next years and the energy transition might slow down without an appropriate response. Therefore, the European Commission adopted a **Recovery plan with a central role for the green and digital transitions**.


DG ENER will continue working closely with Member States and, where relevant, regions to identify **investments and reforms** that could be funded under the EU financial instruments, including the Recovery and Resilience Facility plan, for achieving the objective of supplying clean, affordable and secure energy. This includes monitoring and supporting the implementation of the **National Recovery and Resilience Plans** and of the **National Energy and Climate Plans**, the follow up and assessment of **the Long-Term Renovation Strategies** and the development of **territorial just transition plans**. DG ENER will also seek to **intensify the dialogue with institutional investors and financial institutions**. Several initiatives are planned for 2022 to contribute to the achievement of specific objective 1.

To facilitate the financing of clean energy projects, DG ENER will launch the Energy Investors Dialogues, meant to bring together energy experts and financial institutions to explore the best financial instruments and forms of financing that would encourage the development of such projects. DG ENER will also monitor the roll-out of the EU funds providing funding for energy projects, in particular the roll-out of InvestEU.


As regards communication, several specific actions and events will cover this objective. DG ENER will particularly focus on renewables with the production of a series of six short videos clearly showing the opportunities offered by these new technologies notably in terms of growth and jobs.

Clean energy

Clean energy is at the heart of the energy transition. The EU aimed at getting 20% of its final energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020, a share that will be surpassed, according to the latest projections, with around 22%. The recast Renewable Energy Directive of 2018 (RED2) set a target of at least 32% by 2030. As part of the Green Deal package, the Commission proposed a revision of RED2 to increase the target to at least 40% as the cost-efficient contribution of renewables to achieve the 55% GHG emissions reduction target. The revision of RED2 includes a numbers of measures and sub-targets across sectors such as transport, buildings and industry, which underpin the overall target of 40%.

With a view to support the implementation of RED2, and remove existing barriers to renewables deployment, the Commission will issue a **guidance on accelerating permitting processes**  for renewable energy, accompanied by a Call for Evidence and a public consultation, to tackle administrative barriers to projects, including the length of procedures, complexity of the rules, and grid connection issues.

In the context of the 2030 increased climate ambition and following up on the abovementioned initiatives, the Commission will support the co-decision process on the **revision of RED2**, including trilogues negotiations, **aiming** to reach a political agreement in the course of 2022.

As part of the Work Programme 2022, the Commission will adopt a **Communication on solar energy** . This document, accompanied by a Call for Evidence and a public consultation, will in particular identify the barriers faced by solar energy deployment that could hamper the realisation of the 2030 targets and propose measures to address them. Cost-competitive solar energy is also a key factor to overcome the challenge of rising energy prices.

The Commission will negotiate the legislative proposal **of the hydrogen and decarbonised gas market package** adopted on 14 December 2021, which will facilitate the uptake of renewable and low-carbon gases and the development of an EU market for hydrogen. Setting up a decarbonised gas market is an essential effort to ensure that the gas market framework is in line with our Green Deal ambitions and contributing to the energy and climate targets.

In the field of hydrogen, DG ENER will continue supporting **HyENet**, an informal network of experts from Energy Ministries, with the aim to support Member States in exploiting the opportunities offered by hydrogen and sharing information and best practices.

In 2022, DG ENER will also support the negotiations of the **legislative proposal to monitor, report and reduce methane emissions**, which follows up on the EU strategy to reduce methane emissions. The proposal lays out consistent rules to monitor, report and verify methane emissions but also to detect and repair leaks from fossil fuels. It also consider the elimination of routine venting and flaring. In parallel, following the successful launch of the EU-US-initiated **Global Methane Pledge** by Leaders of 105 countries at COP26 who committed to a collective target of reducing global methane emissions by at least 30% from 2020 levels by 2030, DG ENER will continue work at international level with the relevant multilateral organisations and the main partners of the Union to lead a coalition of efforts to reduce methane across the globe. In that context, DG ENER will also further promote the development of the **International Methane Emissions Observatory – IMEO** – launched at G20 in Rome together with the United Nations Environment Programme. Based on the momentum from the high-level Forum on Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS), DG ENER will continue the facilitation of commercial scale deployment of CCUS technologies.

The Commission will also follow up on the **strategy on offshore renewable energy**, and Council conclusions that call for a swift follow-up on the Strategy, in view of the additional efforts needed to achieve the objective of climate neutrality and affordable energy prices.

DG ENER is actively involved in the development and implementation of the sustainable finance strategy, in particular of the EU taxonomy that defines environmentally sustainable activities. In 2022, the work will focus on developing the second delegated act, covering energy activities such as those related to circular economy, pollution prevention and biodiversity, and could be covered under this delegated act. DG ENER will provide technical expertise aiming to ensure that the proposed technical screening criteria strike the right balance between high environmental ambition and technical possibilities to achieve it. Another work stream for 2022 will focus on assessing the opportunity to expand the taxonomy to cover a wider range of activities that support the transition to environmental sustainability. These activities will shape the way the financial system assesses energy projects, and will encourage redirecting more funding towards clean energy projects, supporting the energy transition, thus improving the economy and efficiency on energy transition investments and operations.

Affordable energy

Promoting the benefits of the world's largest cross-border electricity and gas markets and further developing cross-border energy trade remains a core priority for 2022. Completing the internal electricity market will represent the most cost-effective way to ensure secure and affordable electricity supplies to EU citizens and hence to meet the objectives set by the European Green Deal. The aim is to ensure a functioning market with fair market access, a high level of consumer participation and protection, high shares of fully integrated renewable electricity production, as well as adequate levels of interconnection and flexible generation capacity.

DG ENER will, as a priority, help in addressing the negative impact of rising energy prices on households and businesses and ensure appropriate follow up to the Communication on **Tackling rising energy prices: a toolbox for action and support** by supporting investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency, supporting the uptake of renewable power purchase agreements, as well as cross-border energy infrastructure; examining possible measures on **energy storage** as part of the efforts to improve the resilience in medium term; assessing the current electricity market design further to the report that ACER will publish in April 2022 and stepping up efforts to address energy poverty.

On the **regulatory framework ("software")**, the focus in 2022 will be to keep on working on the implementation of the new electricity market design and the underlying network codes and guidelines, together with Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER), Member States and regulatory authorities. DG ENER will continue to moderate and provide legal and political advice to energy regulators on how to jointly develop the more than 100 common methodologies, which are required to reduce barriers to cross-border electricity trade.

Furthermore, DG ENER will work, based on reasoned proposals to be delivered by ACER end of 2021, on amending the Regulation 2015/1222 establishing a **guideline on capacity allocation and congestion management ('CACM')**; this Regulation sets the rules for electricity exchanges across EU bidding zones, including the computation of the cross-zonal available capacity for electricity trades, and the definition of electricity wholesale prices through market coupling.

DG ENER will also initiate work on a network code (or amendments to existing network codes) to remove regulatory barriers for the development of demand side flexibility.

Recognising the new role that proactive prosumers and smart cities and communities can play thanks to digital communication and data, and as provided for in the new Electricity Directive, the Commission will be setting up in implementing acts **interoperability requirements and procedures for access to data** within the EU, starting with metering and consumption data in the third quarter of 2022.

The independence of regulatory authorities is key for the internal market for electricity and gas to function properly. In 2022, the Commission will submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the **compliance of national authorities with the principle of independence**.

On **infrastructure ("hardware")**, the Commission will work on the **implementation of the revised TEN-E Regulation** to ensure that the new framework is put in place on time for the selection process for the 6th Union list of projects of common interest (PCIs). This comprises the establishment of new elements that are necessary to include new infrastructure categories such as hydrogen in future PCIs selection processes as well as to ensure enhanced stakeholder involvement. In addition, the Commission will continue **monitoring the swift implementation of PCIs on the 5th PCI list** that is expected to enter into force in early 2022.

The Commission will continue to implement the **Connecting Europe Facility programme**, which includes a specific budget for cross-border projects in the field of renewable energy. To this end, the first call for applications for projects to receive the status of cross-border project and receive grants for technical studies will take place in 2022. In order to help projects prepare for application, the Commission will publish a guidance on how the costs and benefits of such projects can be shared between the participants. In parallel to the work on renewable energy cross-border projects, the Commission will continue the implementation of the **EU renewable energy financing mechanism** which brings together contributing and host countries with the goal of deploying new renewable energy projects through EU-wide tenders.

Regional cooperation has proven to be an efficient tool to speed up implementation of key infrastructure projects across borders. The Commission will continue to work closely with Member States and relevant stakeholders to identify and remove any obstacles that could slow down or hinder the implementation of the agreed priorities. It will continue to **convene the existing High Level Groups to foster regional cooperation**.



Secure energy

The security and safety of the Union's energy system are both preconditions for the success of the energy transition and the economic recovery. In order to achieve the Green Deal objectives, the efforts to strengthen the resilience of the energy system and its supply chains in a fast evolving geopolitical landscape must continue. It is particularly important to fully integrate the lessons from the COVID-19 crisis in the energy sector and the subsequent energy prices crisis.

As part of the **hydrogen and decarbonised gas market package**, the revised **Regulation on Security of Gas Supply** will adapt the existing regulation to new risks like cyber threats, and establish default gas solidarity arrangements between Member States. As a follow-up of the 'toolbox on energy prices' adopted on 13 October, it will also improve the functioning of gas storage as a security of supply of supply measure.

DG ENER will prepare the review of the National Preventive Action and Emergency Plans in 2022 and will support the 'regional analysis groups' for their update of the regional risk assessments. The reviewed common risk assessments (first prepared in 2018) need to be ready by October 2022. The reviewed common risk assessment might imply changes in the national risk assessments and on the measures contained in the preventive action plans and emergency plans that will have to be adopted before the winter 2023/24.

To contribute to the security of electricity supply, DG ENER will prepare the opinions containing the Commission assessment of the first set of risk preparedness plans prepared by Member States in accordance with the review mechanism envisaged in the **Regulation on risk-preparedness** in the electricity sector.

DG ENER will also contribute to implement the Security Union and the cybersecurity strategies adopted in 2020. As part of the Digital and Resilient Energy (DARE) initiative highlighted in the **Commission Work Programme 2022**, DG ENER will submit for adoption a delegated act establishing a **Network Code on the cybersecurity**  of the cross-border electricity flows, and explore a similar initiative for the gas sector. DG ENER will also prepare a **Commission Recommendation on the resilience aspects of clean energy**  and a **Commission decision establishing a Standing Group for clean energy resilience**.

DG ENER will contribute to implement the Regulation on the **Screening of Foreign investments** to make sure investments do not harm energy security with actions to **strengthen the resilience of critical supply chains** of energy technologies.

In accordance with the requirements set out in the **Directive on the offshore safety of oil and gas operations**, DG ENER will continue its close co-operation with Member States to ensure both the safe operations of the EU oil and gas production and the proper decommissioning of the installations whose operations are stopped. While indigenous oil

and gas production is declining in Europe, it remains a substantial component of the energy mix contributing to security of energy supply.

In the field of **nuclear energy**, the Commission will pursue its work to ensure the safe use of this low carbon energy source in those Member States choosing this option. It will follow up on the findings identified in the second Commission's report to the Council and the European Parliament on the progress made with the implementation of the NSD.

DG ENER will maintain its close collaboration with Member States' regulatory authorities within the European Nuclear Safety Regulators Group (ENSREG). In 2022, their collaboration will be dedicated to the preparation of the **second EU Topical Peer Review (TPR)** under the NSD on the chosen topic of 'fire-protection' at nuclear installations, **in order to support the highest standards of nuclear safety in the EU**. In addition, DG ENER and ENSREG will continue to follow up on the implementation of post Fukushima stress tests actions in Member States and participating third-countries.

Building on the successful outcomes of the EU-US high level forum on **Small Modular Reactors (SMRs)** in October 2019 and of the first EU Workshop on SMRs in June 2021, DG ENER will work further on coordinating actions among EU stakeholders for the safe deployment of SMRs in the EU by the early 2030s, thereby contributing to the decarbonisation of energy sources in the Member States interested in the technology. In 2022, DG ENER will facilitate collaboration amongst stakeholders on the preparations of the so-called 'EU SMR Partnership' to launch its work by early 2023.

DG ENER will also continue monitoring the implementation of Directives in the area of **radioactive waste and spent fuel management** (Radioactive Waste Directive)¹ and their shipments². It will prepare its reports to the European Parliament and Council, based on Member States' reports³, for adoption in 2022.

The Commission has established the NuBAFA **expert group** with a mandate that covers both **financing of decommissioning and disposal of radioactive waste**. With its support, the Commission is addressing the challenges faced by the EU and its Member States with regard to the back-end of the nuclear fuel cycle. Close collaboration with Member States' experts and shared knowledge of national best practices will facilitate the implementation of the related requirements of the Radioactive Waste Directive.

The **Nuclear Decommissioning Assistance Programmes** (NDAP) are progressing under the new Regulations for the period 2021-2027. The programme implementation over the

¹ Council Directive 2011/70/Euratom of 19 July 2011 establishing a Community framework for the responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste

² Council Directive 2006/117/Euratom of 20 November 2006 on the supervision and control of shipments of radioactive waste and spent fuel

³ The third national reports for the Radioactive Waste Directive were due in August 2021, and the fourth national reports for the Shipment Directive in December 2020

period 2014-2020 will be subject of an evaluation to be published in 2022. Decommissioning activities result in the continuous reduction of nuclear and radiation risks in the concerned reactors. They also allow for the recycling of large amounts of materials (up to 95% of metals as well as construction materials), thus contributing substantially to the circular economy. DG ENER and the Joint Research Centre will strengthen initiatives to share decommissioning expertise gained by NDAP operators with all EU stakeholders.

The Commission will give its point of view on projects notified to it under **Article 41 of the Euratom Treaty** that concern investments in new nuclear facilities or upgrades of existing facilities, as well as in facilities related to the back-end of the life cycle of nuclear power plants, e.g. for the management of radioactive waste and spent fuel.

DG ENER will continue to organise the annual **European Nuclear Energy Forum (ENEF)** that facilitates a broad discussion among all relevant stakeholders on the opportunities and risks of nuclear energy. The forthcoming (the 15th) ENEF is envisaged to be held in Prague, Czechia, on 7-8 November 2022.

In the field of **Emergency preparedness and response**, DG ENER will continue to play its role in the operation of the European Community Urgent Radiological Information Exchange mechanism (ECURIE) and the European Urgent Radiological Data Exchange Platform (EURDEP) for the rapid alert and continuous exchange of information and radiation monitoring data among the EU countries and the countries neighbouring the EU territory, in the event of a nuclear or radiological emergency situation arising. DG ENER will maintain its close collaboration with the Euratom Supply Agency in order to support the security of supply of nuclear materials for power and non-power uses, in particular for the research and medical radioisotopes.

Following the methodology described in the recently adopted **Staff Working Document (2021)215 on the revised Implementation of Euratom Treaty Safeguards (IETS II)**, DG ENER is implementing a risk-based approach of its **Euratom safeguards** verification programme. This allows the Commission to more effectively address and mitigate upcoming challenges, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which has had a significant impact on Euratom safeguards verification activities, and to ensure that civil nuclear materials in the EU are not diverted from their intended uses. The Commission will continue to fulfil the particular safeguards obligations assumed under the multilateral agreements concluded with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and the bilateral agreements with third countries. Close cooperation with the IAEA on safeguards will also be continued.

In 2022, DG ENER will prepare a **Euratom Safeguards Report** covering the years 2020–2021. The Commission will also complete the **evaluation** of the **Regulation on the application of Euratom safeguards** in view of a possible revision of the Regulation.

Energy strategy and implementation

In 2022, strategic energy policy development and foresight will continue to play a central role in the implementation of the Clean Energy Package and in the clean energy transition

as outlined in the European Green Deal, but also in recovery and enhanced resilience following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Work will continue on the implementation of the Regulation on the **Governance of the Energy Union**, notably with the assessment of the 2022 progress reports on the 2020 targets on renewable and energy efficiency. DG ENER will finalise the implementing act on **integrated national energy and climate progress reports** with the **Energy Union Committee**. DG ENER will continue to support the quantitative and organisational preparations regarding the establishment of the reporting and monitoring framework on progress to 2030 energy and climate targets. The Energy Union Committee will play a key role to monitor the implementation of the plans and the exchange of best practices.

In the light of the new 2030 climate and energy targets, the Commission will evaluate whether a revision of the Energy Union Governance Regulation could be proposed in 2023.

Progress made on meeting the objectives of the 2020 and **2030 Energy and Climate Policy Framework** will be further assessed in the context of the **2022 State of the Energy Union/ Commission assessment of progress**.

DG ENER will continue enhanced work on active planning, monitoring and reporting arrangements in order to ensure that the intended purposes are timely achieved, with regard to both the policy and the management dimension.

DG ENER will strengthen its outreach with Member States. DG ENER's internal country desk network will continue to monitor the **implementation of the National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs), the Long-term renovation strategies** and the **Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs)** in the Member States, prepare input for the European Semester and establish **close contacts with Member States and other EU Institutions on the initiatives implementing the European Green Deal energy initiatives**. The aim is to ensure that Member States achieve the increased climate and energy targets by 2030 and follow the right trajectory towards climate neutrality by 2050. The DG ENER Task Force on Recovery will continue coordinating the recovery monitoring exercise ensuring that energy priority reforms and investments are fully and swiftly implemented to tap into the up to EUR 250 billion available within the time frame of 2021-2026 for climate relevant measures under the Recovery and Resilience Facility.

DG ENER will pursue a strong focus on the legal soundness, quality and clarity of legislative and non-legislative acts, including in its external policies, as well as of staff working documents intended to help Member States on the application of the energy acquis. Close involvement of the Planning and Legal Affairs Unit will be instrumental to this end, and will take place throughout the entire process leading to the adoption of ENER-led legislation of the Green Deal package, as well as throughout preparation and discussion, notably with Member States' experts, of delegated and implementing acts.




DG ENER will support Member States in their **transposition and implementation of the existing energy** – including the Clean Energy package – **and Euratom 'acquis'** so that they deploy all their potential on the ground. The role of the Planning and Legal Affairs

Unit, interacting closely with SG and the Legal Service, is essential in this context. Therefore, work will be carried out in particular as regards:

- (i) analysis by DG ENER of the measures taken by Member States to transpose the existing acquis, notably on the **2018 renewable energy Directive**, the **2019 internal market electricity Directive**, the **2018 amendment to the energy efficiency Directive**, the **Basic Safety Standards Directive**, and the **Nuclear Safety Directive**;
- (ii) informal as well as structured dialogue through, for instance, workshops, ad hoc meetings, the **‘Concerted Action’ programmes**, and **package meetings** on open complaints, **EU PILOTs**, and **infringements**; as regards the latter, DG ENER will aim at having comprehensive package meetings with at least half of the Member States by the end 2022.
- (iii) work on the **enforcement of energy acquis**, if necessary, through formal infringement procedures; in this context, DG ENER will closely follow up on the SG-led Coherence Exercise on infringements, and on the results of the 2021 audit exercise on implementation of the energy acquis including by developing an action plan to this effect.
- (iv) shaping the interpretation of the energy acquis through contributions to **preliminary rulings requests** by national courts to the Court of justice, which is a key tool in the application of the acquis on the ground across the Union.

DG ENER will work to achieve that its interaction with other Commission services, EU institutions and stakeholders are underpinned by appropriate legal support and advice of the Planning and Legal Affairs Unit, as well as by the implementation of better regulation practices across the DG.

General objective: European Green Deal		
Specific objective: Supplying clean, affordable and secure energy		
<i>Related to spending programme(s): Recovery and Resilience Facility, European Structural and Investment Funds, InvestEU, Horizon Europe, Connecting Europe Facility, LIFE, Renewable Financing Mechanism</i>		
Main outputs in 2022:		
New policy initiatives		
Output	Indicator	Target
 Communication on solar energy [PLAN/2021/10996]	Adoption	Q2 2022
 Guidance on accelerating permitting processes for renewable energy projects and facilitating Power Purchase Agreements [PLAN/2021/12973]	Adoption	Q2/2022
 Network Code on Cybersecurity [PLAN/2021/11438]	Adoption	Q4 2022

Output	Indicator	Target
 [CWP2022] Commission Recommendation on establishing an institutional framework for strengthening the resilience of the European energy infrastructure [PLAN/2021/13153]	Adoption	Q4 2022
Evaluations and fitness checks		
Output	Indicator	Target
Evaluation of Commission Regulation (EURATOM) on the application of Euratom Safeguards [PLAN/2021/10774]	Adoption	Q1 2022
Evaluation of the nuclear decommissioning assistance programme (2014-2020) [PLAN/2020/8283]	Adoption	Q2 2022
Public consultations		
Output	Indicator	Target
 Call for Evidence and Public consultation for the Communication on solar energy	Publication	Q1 2022
 Call for Evidence and Public consultation for Guidance on accelerating permitting process	Publication	Q1 2022
Call for Evidence for Amendment of regulation 2015/2022 establishing a guidance on capacity allocation and congestion management (CACM)	Publication	Q1 2022
External communication actions		
Output	Indicator	Target
Series of 6 videos on renewables and the link with growth and jobs	Number of views	5000
Other important outputs		
Output	Indicator	Target
Methodology to determine the share of renewables in case of co-processing [PLAN/2019/6113]	Adoption	Q1 2022
Selection and award of grants for Projects of Common Interest - ENER under CEF II 2021-2027 (call for proposals 2021) [PLAN/2020/9392]	Adoption	Q1 2022

Output	Indicator	Target
Commission opinion on the risk preparedness plan submitted by EU MS [PLAN/2021/12162 + PLAN/2021/12177-12202]	Adoption	Q2 2022
Extension of the ECURIE system to the Republic of Belarus [PLAN/2020/7336]	Adoption	Q2 2022
Euratom Safeguards Report 2020-2021 [PLAN/2021/12990]	Adoption	Q2 2022
Selection and award of grants for Projects of Common Interest under the CEF Energy call for proposals 2022 [PLAN/2021/12152]	Adoption	Q3 2022
Implementing regulation on the Member States' reporting of information foreseen in the Governance of the Energy Union [PLAN/2018/4711]	Adoption	Q3 2022
Implementing act on requirements for access to electricity metering and consumption data [PLAN/2021/11359]	Adoption	Q3 2022
Commission decision establishing the Standing Group for Clean Energy Resilience [PLAN/2021/13204]	Adoption	Q4 2022
Report from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on progress of implementation of Council Directive 2011/70/EURATOM and an inventory of radioactive waste and spent fuel present in the Community's territory and the future prospects [PLAN/2021/12894]	Adoption	Q4 2022
Report from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the implementation by the Member States of Council Directive 2006/117 EURATOM on the supervision and control of shipments of radioactive waste and spent fuels. [PLAN/2021/12892]	Adoption	Q4 2022

Output	Indicator	Target
Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: State of the Energy Union 2022 – Contributing to the European Green Deal and the Union’s recovery (pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action) [PLAN/2021/13015]	Adoption	Q4 2022
SWD on Energy Storage [PLAN/2020/8911]	Adoption	Q4 2022
Preparation of the second EU Topical Peer Review (TPR)	Adoption	Q3 2022
Report to the European Parliament and the Council on the independence of Member States’ regulatory authorities for energy pursuant to Article 57(7) of Directive (EU) 2019/944 [PLAN/2022/37]	Adoption	Q3 2022

Specific Objective 2: **Buildings and renovations** are performed in an energy and resource efficient way and the **Energy Efficiency First** principle is applied in energy investment decisions in the Union

Prioritising energy efficiency in all stages of the energy value chain from generation to final consumption contributes to the decarbonisation of the whole energy system in a cost-effective way, which is a key prerequisite for reaching the Union's climate objectives. It also helps improving access to affordable, secure, reliable and clean energy. Several initiatives are planned for 2022 to achieve specific objective 2 with a focus on the building sector, which is the largest single energy consumer in Europe, responsible for about 40% of EU's total energy consumption.

Energy efficiency

The Commission will support the Council and the European Parliament during the negotiations on the legislative proposal for a recast of **the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)**, which was adopted in July 2021 as part of the 'Green Deal' package. The revision of the EED contributes to the achievement of the higher climate target of at least 55% as announced in the European Green Deal. The EED is interlinked with the revised **Renewable Energy Directive, Effort Sharing Regulation** and the **Energy Performance of Buildings Directive**. Depending on the progress of the negotiations, work on some guidance documents on the key articles of the EED to support Member States in the implementation of the recast EED might already start in the course of 2022. In line with Annex IV of Directive 2012/27/EU, the Commission will review the primary energy factor (of 2.1) for electricity by end 2022. The Commission will also review the delegated act (EU) 2015/2402 on revised harmonised efficiency reference values referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 14(10).

Further work on the **Energy Efficiency First principle** will be carried out by the Commission in the course of 2022. Starting from the Energy Efficiency First recommendation and guidelines, the Commission will look into how the application of the principle could be made more specific in some of the key areas, including financing.

To support the upscaling and mainstreaming of **energy efficiency investments** in line with the increased energy and climate objectives of the "Green Deal" package, the Commission will develop and implement during 2022 dedicated financing products and advisory services, notably under InvestEU and the Clean Energy Transition sub-programme of LIFE.

The Commission will reinforce the project development assistance under **ELENA** (European Local Energy Assistance) to support project aggregation and the development of a strong pipeline of investment projects in energy efficiency, with a dedicated component for building renovation.

The Commission will continue its dialogue with both public and private financial institutions via the **Energy Efficiency Financial Institutions Group (EEFIG)** and the **Sustainable Energy Investment (SEI) Fora** to mobilise private funding for energy efficiency and to support the mainstreaming of dedicated energy efficiency lending products.

DG ENER communication activities will accompany the legislative process of the European Green Deal package. Buildings and renovation will be covered by several communication actions. DG ENER will notably produce an interactive infographics which will be accessible via Europa. Some of the planned stakeholder dialogues in the Member States might also be dedicated to this topic.

Buildings and products

In line with the [Renovation Wave strategy](#), the Commission will support the negotiation of the comprehensive set of regulatory actions to break down existing barriers holding back renovation and decarbonisation, notably through the legislative proposals of the Green Deal package. In particular, the **revision of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive** proposed among others, to introduce a stronger obligation to have Energy Performance Certificates alongside a phased introduction of mandatory minimum energy performance standards for existing buildings.

The Renovation Wave strategy, adopted in October 2020, has a central role in the **Recovery Package**, especially regarding its focus on regulatory and financial support for building renovation under the 'Renovate' priority flagship, noting that 37% of the expenditures under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) will be dedicated to climate objectives. DG ENER in close cooperation with SG RECOVER and ECFIN will keep analysing operational agreements for disbursement of the funds to Member States in line with the national Recovery and Resilience Plans to verify that the agreed milestones and targets on building renovation are reached.

DG ENER will also keep analysing and steering the buildings-related components of the operational programmes for Cohesion Policy funds, **mainstreaming support for building renovation into regional and local projects**⁴. It will also be engaging with DG REFORM in the flagship initiative to **support capacity building and technical support to national authorities on the Renovation Wave implementation**.

As one support action, the Commission is preparing a revamp of the **EU Building Stock Observatory** launched in 2016 to provide a better understanding of the energy performance of the building sector through reliable, consistent and comparable data. In parallel, DG ENER will launch the preparation of a delegated act on the common framework for building renovation passports and an implementing act on the transfer of information to the Building Stock Observatory.

⁴ For local outreach, ENER's local initiatives will be activated to maximise support.


The Commission will continue its work on the revision of approximately 20 priority Ecodesign and Energy Labelling regulations, in particular on **heating and cooling products which are of critical importance for the Renovation Wave and the decarbonisation of the EU building stock**, but also on other products (vacuum cleaners, computers, industrial fans) that will bring significant energy and cost savings to citizens. The first four legal acts, accompanied by public consultation and impact assessment, will already be adopted in 2022 and will be accompanied by the necessary standardisation work and support to stakeholder involvement.

DG ENER will continue critical support to national **market surveillance activities, further development of the European Product Registration Database for Energy Labelling (EPREL)**, with the possible adoption of an implementing act to support its functioning, pursuing the implementation of the **tyre labelling Regulation**, including the development of a delegated act on re-treading and on abrasion and mileage.

DG ENER will keep contributing to the ongoing preparation of the **Sustainable Products Initiative (SPI) following on the European Green Deal and the Circular Economy Action Plan** as co-chef de file with DG ENV and DG GROW. During 2022, DG ENER will continue working intensively to finalise the Impact Assessment and the legislative proposal to revise the Ecodesign Directive planned for adoption in April 2022. DG ENER will also contribute to the finalisation of the Ecodesign and Energy labelling Working plan identifying new priority products and those with high potential of energy savings, and to the revision of the Meerp (i.e. Methodology for ecodesign of energy-related products).

General objective: European Green Deal
Specific objective: Building and renovating in an energy and resource efficient way
Related to spending programme(s): Recovery and Resilience Facility, European Structural and Investment Funds, InvestEU, Horizon Europe, LIFE, European Energy Efficiency Fund

Main outputs in 2022:
New policy initiatives

Output	Indicator	Target
 Sustainable Products Policy Legislative Initiative [PLAN/2020/7714] Resp DG ENV; Co-resp. DG ENER and DG GROW	Adoption	Q1 2022


Initiatives linked to regulatory simplification and burden reduction

Output	Indicator	Target
Standby and offmode electric power consumption [PLAN/2016/444]	Adoption	Q1 2022

Output	Indicator	Target
Energy labelling requirements for computers and computer servers [PLAN/2017/1736]	Adoption	Q2 2022
Regulatory measure on the review of ecodesign requirements for industrial fans [2016/ENER/035]	Adoption	Q4 2022
Ecodesign requirements for local space heaters (review) [PLAN/2019/5387]	Adoption	Q4 2022
Public consultations		
Output	Indicator	Target
Call for Evidence for Ecodesign requirements for household tumble dryers (review)	Publication	Q1 2022
Call for Evidence for Ecodesign requirements for local space heaters (review)	Publication	Q1 2022
Other important outputs		
Output	Indicator	Target
Launch of the Building Stock Observatory	Platform launch	Q2 2022
Review of harmonised efficiency reference values for separate production of electricity and heat in application of Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council [PLAN/2021/13014]	Adoption	Q3 2022
Delegated act on updated Primary Energy Factor [PLAN/2021/12774]	Adoption	Q4 2022

Specific Objective 3: **Research is mobilised and innovation fostered** to create a modern EU energy system that relies on clean energy technologies and digitalisation

Promoting competitive clean energy technologies

In line with the Communication on Energy System Integration and the **Commission Work Programme 2022**, DG ENER will prepare a **Digitalisation of Energy Action Plan**  with the aim of developing a competitive market for digital energy services that ensures data privacy and sovereignty and supports investment in digital energy infrastructure. The Action Plan will support energy system integration, the participation of prosumers in the energy transition and ensure interoperability of energy data, platforms and services. Cooperation between Research and Innovation (R&I) projects, such as the Bridge initiative, will feed into the Action Plan, creating a common view on the markets for flexibility of the future, and developing common data exchange and governance to enable such markets.

In accordance with the requirements of the Governance Regulation 2018/1999, DG ENER will also publish the third annual **Progress Report on the Competitiveness of energy technologies**. The report will assess the state of the clean energy technologies and their competitiveness, while supporting the EU innovative capacity to reach the 2030 and 2050 climate and energy ambition. The report will be published as part of the State of the Energy Union report, planned for autumn 2022.

As regards **Horizon Europe**, DG ENER, in cooperation with other DGs, will contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan and will prepare the second bi-annual Work Programme (2023-24) of Cluster 5 on Climate, Energy and Mobility. As energy is an important component of the new “Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities Mission”, and to a certain extent of the “Healthy Oceans Mission” and “Climate Adaptation Mission”, DG ENER will contribute to their implementation and the preparation of their future work programme. DG ENER will also continue steering the work of the EU Clean Hydrogen Partnership, set up in November 2021 to continue research and demonstration to bring innovative technologies on hydrogen to the market, as a follow up of the Fuel Cell and Hydrogen Joint Undertaking.

As outlined in the EU-wide assessment of the National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs), the **Strategic Energy Technologies Plan (SET Plan)** needs to be better aligned to the new political priorities of the European Green Deal and the recovery. DG ENER, together with DG RTD and DG JRC, will support the SET Plan community to ensure that the work of the Implementation Working Groups fully contributes to the European Green Deal objectives, while being consistent with the NECPs and the national policies and measures. DG ENER, with the other services, will also prepare a Communication proposing measures to reinforce the SET Plan, accompanied by a Call for evidence. These measures will be presented at the annual SET Plan conference that DG ENER will organise with the Czech Presidency in November 2022.

DG ENER will continue **informing the energy policy debate** based on scientific evidence and knowledge of technology developments. It will also continue supporting R&I across the whole energy system, including smart energy networks, hydrogen, batteries, buildings, and industry. To this end, DG ENER will continue enhancing its collaboration with the **Climate, Innovation, and Networks Executive Agency (CINEA)**, to use **LIFE** and **Horizon Europe** projects results in the definition and implementation of sustainable energy policies, as well as in foresight activities. It will also enhance collaboration between projects on smart grids, energy storage, islands, and digitalisation, notably through the [BRIDGE](#) initiative.

DG ENER will continue engaging with **international initiatives and institutions**, particularly with the International Energy Agency, the Clean Energy Ministerial, the Mission Innovation Initiative, the Catalyst Fund, the Green Tech Alliance, the Trade and Technology Council, and the International Partnership for Hydrogen in the Economy, to foster international cooperation on clean energy innovation and deployment.

The Commission will continue supporting the effective medical uses of nuclear and radiation technology in order to maximise their benefits, whilst providing high standards of quality and safety to European citizens. To this end, the Commission will continue implementing the key actions foreseen in the **Strategic Agenda for Medical Ionising Radiation Applications** (SAMIRA) [Action Plan](#), in the areas of securing the supply of medical radioisotopes⁵, improving radiation safety and quality for patients and facilitating innovation. The SAMIRA actions will continue to be delivered in close co-operation with Commission initiatives and programmes in the areas of Health and Research, under the umbrella of ‘Europe’s Beating Cancer Plan’ initiative.

Developing nuclear fusion energy technologies (ITER)

The success of ITER will be an important signal to confirm fusion technology as **a new, clean and sustainable source of energy**, contributing to EU energy security, boosting European innovation and competitiveness, and fighting climate change.

ITER is moving gradually and reliably to the completion of its construction/assembly phase. In 2022, the ITER Organisation (IO) will propose an updated project baseline (schedule and cost estimate) in response to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the delays in the delivery of major ITER components. DG ENER will supervise this exercise that requires solid engineering and scientific expertise to ensure a sound decision-making to implement this large and complex project. DG ENER will issue a ‘call for experts’ in order to set up a pool of independent experts that will assist the Commission in reviewing the project updated costs and the schedule, as well as the risk mitigation measures. DG ENER will draw the needed expertise from this pool to obtain technical or scientific advice for ITER, Broader Approach or Fusion for Energy (F4E) activities. In addition, DG ENER will continue supporting the ITER

⁵ with contribution of the [Euratom Supply Agency](#)

Council to ensure efficient governance of the project. In 2022, Euratom will take its turn in ensuring the chairmanship of the ITER Council and DG ENER will dedicate resources to this task in addition to regular participation in the governance of the ITER Organization.

While ITER is a cornerstone for fusion further development and industrial use in the future, in parallel various countries are participating and planning other fusion research projects. These projects vary in size, objectives, timescale and participants. It is within this context, that DG ENER will launch a ‘*Foresight study on the worldwide developments in advancing fusion energy, including the small scale private initiatives*’ to inform EU future decisions on the advancement of fusion as energy source.


ITER and fusion faces various challenges ahead and for this reason, DG ENER, in close cooperation with other relevant Commission services will set up a **Fusion Forum** (Commission’s expert group) to discuss strategic fusion matters with the stakeholders involved at European level, particularly the Member States, the European Consortium for the Development of Fusion Energy (EUROfusion), F4E and industry representatives. This forum should contribute to ensuring a wide-ranging consensus on important decisions that should to be taken in 2022 and in the following years, such as the EU’s involvement and contribution to the ITER operations and exploitation, the construction of a materials test facility (DONES), preparation for the demonstration phase after ITER operations (DEMO), as well as the development of a fusion regulatory framework. The steering role of the DG ENER will be essential.


DG ENER will continue to ensure its supervision function towards the ITER Organisation, but particularly towards the European Joint Undertaking Fusion for Energy (F4E). On the latter, DG ENER will assess its governance setting to see whether changes are needed to improve its efficiency. Finally, DG ENER will start the preparation of the mid-term evaluation of the European participation in the ITER financial programme (2021-2027) through F4E.

General objective: European Green Deal
Specific objective: Mobilising research and fostering innovation
Related to spending programme(s): Horizon Europe, LIFE, ITER

Main outputs in 2022:

New policy initiatives

Output	Indicator	Target
 Action plan on the digitalisation of the energy sector [PLAN/2021/11398]	Adoption	Q2 2022
Communication on SET Plan [PLAN/2021/11523 – DG RTD Chef de file – DG ENER & JRC associated]	Adoption	Q4 2022

Public consultations		
Output	Indicator	Target
 Public consultation for Action plan on the digitalisation of the energy sector	Publication	Q1 2022
External communication actions		
Output	Indicator	Target
High-level event to present the Digitalisation Action Plan – June 2022	Number of participants	200-300
Event to present the 2022 Progress Report on the Competitiveness of clean energy technologies – October 2022	Number of participants	100-200
SET Plan Annual Conference – November 2022 [DG RTD + DG ENER + JRC]	Number of participants	300-400
Other important outputs		
Output	Indicator	Target
Amendment and extension of the International Energy Agency Smart Grids Network (ISGAN) Implementing Agreement [PLAN/2021/12967]	Adoption	Q1 2022
Commission Decision on the Amendment of the IEA Solar Heating and Cooling (SHC) Implementing Agreement [PLAN/2021/12525]	Adoption	Q1 2022
Commission Decision on approval of the conclusion of an amendment to the agreement between the European Commission and the European Joint Undertaking for ITER and the development of fusion energy on the financial participation of the European Atomic Energy Community in the European Joint Undertaking for ITER and the development of the fusion energy and related matters [PLAN/2020/6578]	Adoption	Q2 2022
Proposal for a Council Decision amending the Statutes of the Joint Undertaking for ITER and the Development of Fusion Energy (F4E) [PLAN/2020/9447]	Adoption	Q2 2022

Output	Indicator	Target
Amendment of the International Energy Agency Clean Energy Education and Empowerment (C3E) Implementing Agreement and ext [PLAN/2021/12522]	Adoption	Q3 2022
Commission Opinion on the Single Programming Document 2023-2027 of the Joint Undertaking Fusion for Energy (F4E) [PLAN/2021/13091]	Adoption	Q4 2022
2022 Progress Report from the European Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the Competitiveness of Clean Energy Technologies [PLAN/2021/12891]	Adoption	Q4 2022

Specific Objective 4: **All stakeholders are involved and a Just transition is ensured** by enabling energy consumers being at the heart of the clean energy transition and ensuring that no one is left behind, building on the European Climate Pact

As recognised under the Just Transition pillar of the European Green Deal, the green energy transition needs to be fair and not to leave anyone behind. Thus, particular attention is paid to the needs of those who will be mostly affected by addressing distributional impacts of coal phase out and addressing energy poverty. Bottom-up, local initiatives have a clear potential to accelerate the uptake of clean energy technologies and test new approaches to efficiently implement the clean energy transition on the ground. Delivering the European Green Deal requires not only legislation but also an enabling framework to accelerate the uptake of EU legislation at local and regional levels.

DG ENER is therefore closely involved in delivering the **Just Transition priority of the European Green Deal** and works closely with DG REGIO on supporting Member States and their regions in designing ambitious just transition strategies, with focus on coal regions in transition and including peat and oil shale regions. The initiative will benefit from the finalisation and implementation of plans under the **Just Transition Mechanism**, which should be adopted throughout the year 2022. Concrete support to coal regions in transition will continue to be provided through the **EU Initiative for Coal Regions in Transition**, which brings together public authorities, businesses, civil society as well as the Commission and external experts. The initiative has become part of the **Just Transition Platform** in 2021.

The newly established **coal regions exchange programme** and **TARGET Facility** (Technical Assistance for Regions undergoing a Green Energy Transition) will be rolled out, providing additional capacity building support to coal, peat and oil shale regions. The ongoing assistance under the **START programme** (Secretariat Technical assistance for Regions in Transition) will end early 2022 and the Commission will launch a new contract for the secretariat of the initiative.

As regards **energy poverty**, in 2021 the Commission significantly stepped up efforts to address the twin-challenge of climate and social issues. All initiatives under the European Green Deal package were designed to unfold synergies, to mitigate distributional effects between Member States, but also for the vulnerable and energy poor, and to make best possible use of the revenue from carbon pricing. In this spirit, a new **Social Climate Fund** has been proposed to provide dedicated funding to Member States to support European citizens most affected or at risk of energy or mobility poverty, to accompany the introduction of Emissions Trading to road transport and buildings.

During 2022, DG ENER **will follow-up to the adoption of the December 2021 Council recommendation on social and employment aspects of the climate transition.**

Following the announcement in the Commission’s Communication on “Tackling rising energy prices”, the Commission has set up an **Energy Poverty and Vulnerable Customers Coordination Group** that will start its active work during 2022. The purpose of the Group will be to exchange best practices and coordinate measures between the Member States, building on last year’s Recommendation on Energy poverty and in line with related EU policies, such as energy efficiency and the Renovation Wave.

To support policy development, the **Energy Poverty Advisory Hub (EPAH)** became during 2021 the EU leading initiative with a special focus to advance energy poverty eradication and accelerate the just energy transition at the local level. 2022 will be marked by the delivery of technical assistance to a first series of municipal projects aimed at energy poverty alleviation. Training courses will also be kicked off.

As regards other local initiatives to speed up the transition and engage actors on the ground, key work streams of 2022 include the following:

The **Covenant of Mayors** for Climate and Energy is the flagship movement of EU local authorities committed to reduce emissions, adapt to climate change and tackle energy poverty. In 2022, the new commitment will be integrated in the Covenant framework and a new **Policy Support Facility** will be launched to allow the Covenant of Mayors to provide technical assistance to a limited number of signatories on climate adaptation and just transition.

As regards the [Smart Cities Marketplace](#), starting in 2022 the initiative will further streamline its Explore-Shape-Deal Matchmaking process to make sure that the wealth of knowledge is used to trigger the implementation, replication and upscaling of Smart City projects in close collaboration with other European City initiatives such as the Covenant of Mayors.

The **Corporate Covenant** is a new pilot initiative to be kicked-off in 2022, which will be encouraging companies to bring or step up their contributions to a clean energy transition and climate action. A close collaboration with both the Covenant of Mayors as well as the Smart Cities Marketplace will be explored.

In 2022, the **Clean Energy for EU Islands Initiative** will be extended with the aim to further develop a long-term cooperation framework in line with the commitments and priorities of the Memorandum of Split.

The **European Sustainable Energy Week** (EUSEW) will continue to promote sustainable energy across Europe through an annual conference, which is the biggest event dedicated to clean energy sources and efficient energy use in Europe.

DG ENER will also continue supporting the **Energy and Managing Authorities (EMA)** network to make the best possible use of Cohesion Policy funding to promote energy efficiency, renewable energy and smart energy infrastructure, as well as energy-related research and innovation

The Commission will continue to take forward the ‘**Citizen Initiative**’ and the **European Youth Energy Network** in order to tap into the potential of citizens’ support and action to meet the EU’s commitments under the Paris Climate Agreement and the objectives of the European Green Deal.

The Commission will kick-off the activities of the **Equality Platform for the Energy Sector** whose aim is to strengthen and support energy public and private stakeholders commitment and to give them a space to discuss and showcase innovative measures that promote equality in their workplace. The applications to join the platform were opened on the 25th October 2021, and the first meeting of the Platform is expected to take place in the 1st semester of 2022.

The Commission will support **citizen-led initiatives and, in particular, Citizen and renewable energy Communities** across the EU through the implementation of an appropriate enabling framework as envisaged in the Clean Energy Package. A 2-year pilot project for Energy Communities will be operational in 2022 monitoring and supporting the development of energy communities in the EU.

The Commission will further explore ways in which citizen-centred and local multi-stakeholder initiatives can contribute to realising the objectives of the **European Climate Pact**. To further strengthen the role of consumers, the Commission will propose a staff working document analysing options for establishing a Union-wide green label with a view to promoting the use of renewable energy from new installations. Based on the options in the staff-working document, an open public consultation will be launched.

General objective: European Green Deal

Specific objective: Involving the public and all stakeholders and ensuring a Just transition

Related to spending programme(s): Recovery and Resilience Facility, Just Transition Mechanism, XXX


Main outputs in 2022:

External communication actions

Output	Indicator	Target
European Sustainable Energy Week + Youth day	Number of participants	4000
Stakeholder dialogues in Member States organised jointly with EC Representations	Number of events	12
	Participants' satisfaction rate	85%

Other important outputs		
Output	Indicator	Target
Energy Poverty and Vulnerable Consumers Coordination Group [PLAN/2021/13140]	Establishment	Q1 2022
Corporate Covenant	Launch of new pilot initiative	date tbc
First meeting of the Equality Platform for the Energy Sector	Establishment	Q1 2022
Options for a Union wide green label to promote renewable energy from new installations [PLAN/2021/13130]	Publication	Q2 2022

Specific Objective 5: **The EU acts as energy global leader** by contributing to an increased ambition for clean energy to be produced and used in third countries

DG ENER will further contribute to developing and implementing the external dimension of the European Green Deal in the energy field via continued close cooperation with EU's key international partners at bilateral, regional and multilateral level. In line with the **Commission Work Programme 2022**, DG ENER will prepare a Communication on a **European strategy on international energy engagement** , accompanied by a Call for evidence, with a view to internationally promote EU models, policies, expertise and in order to cooperate with third countries and regions in their path to a just energy transition. It will also aim at supporting international competitiveness of the EU.

DG ENER will further strengthen the trans-Atlantic energy co-operation via the **EU-US Energy Council** and the **EU-Canada High Level Dialogue on Energy**. DG ENER will also continue its close cooperation with the US and Canada in the **area of nuclear energy**, including on the safety of innovative nuclear technologies like Small Modular Reactors (SMRs).

In line with the EU–Japan Green Alliance adopted in May 2021, the EU will also pursue active cooperation towards climate neutrality by 2050 under the **EU–Japan energy dialogue**, including on innovations for the clean energy transition, such as offshore wind energy, LNG and hydrogen.

DG ENER will further reinforce cooperation on clean energy policies and nuclear safety with **China** under the annual high-level Energy Dialogue and the Energy Cooperation Platform, and further strengthen the implementation of the **EU-India Clean Energy and Climate Partnership (CECP) through the new CECP work programme 2022-24**. DG ENER will initiate a clean energy dialogue with **Southeast Asian** partners.

The strategic energy partnership with **Algeria** is gaining momentum and will be further developed. DG ENER will also step up strategic cooperation with **Egypt** and launch the “Green Partnership” with **Morocco**. EU cooperation with those countries will aim at promoting the clean energy transition, with a focus on reforms and investments in renewable energy, interconnection infrastructure and decarbonisation of the gas sector. DG ENER will engage with **Turkey** in line with the Council decisions.

DG ENER will further contribute to efforts to maintain the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) with **Iran**, by supporting continued civil nuclear cooperation as per Annex III of JCPOA, resuming energy trade, and engaging on strategic energy cooperation with Iran aiming at enhancing clean energy cooperation.

By launching an Africa-EU Green Energy Initiative, DG ENER will continue to **develop energy cooperation with the African Union**, notably through the development of the **Africa Single Electricity Market**, notably accompanying a just energy transition in South Africa and Nigeria. DG ENER will associate emerging LNG exporting and importing countries

in the development of flexible LNG markets. With the entry into force of the Euratom–South Africa nuclear cooperation agreement, ratified by **South Africa** in 2021, DG ENER will engage with South Africa to ensure its effective implementation, including the negotiations of administrative arrangements under the agreement.

The EU has become observer to the **East Mediterranean Gas Forum (EMGF)**. This will enable DG ENER to pursue regional cooperation to facilitate sustainable gas exports from the **East Mediterranean**. As co-president with Jordan of the **Union for Mediterranean (UfM)**, DG ENER will elaborate a roadmap for cooperation initiatives in the area.

With Gulf countries, the Commission will pursue the energy dialogue at regional level centred via the **EU-GCC Energy Expert Group** and the **EU-GCC Clean Energy Technologies Network**.

After the completion of the **Southern Gas Corridor (SGC)**, DG ENER will continue to explore the future role of the SGC for the EU in terms of supply diversification and gas price competitiveness and its direct neighbourhood (e.g. Western Balkans) for possible coal phase out projects, and reinforce co-operation towards decarbonisation of the energy systems with **Ukraine** - also via the focused dialogue on the European Green Deal - and other **Eastern Partnership** and **Western Balkan countries**. In early 2022, DG ENER will also use its **initiative of the EU Platform for Coal Regions in Transition for the Western Balkans and Ukraine** launched in 2021, notably with the roll out of an exchange programme between EU coal regions and that of the Western Balkans and Ukraine.

For **Ukraine**, DG ENER will follow up on its bilateral energy cooperation under the Memorandum of Understanding on Strategic Energy Partnership and the Association Agreement. This includes pursuing discussions under the Working Group on electricity and gas markets, to support synchronisation to the Continental European Network and energy market integration. DG ENER will also support Ukraine's security of supply by following up on ongoing work-streams, such as update of JRC risk assessment, integration of Ukraine in risk groups under the SoS EU Regulation and exploring ways to activate physical gas flows from Slovakia.

For **Moldova**, DG ENER will follow up on the High-Level Energy Dialogue and its bilateral energy cooperation under the Association Agreement. DG ENER will also support Moldova's security of supply by developing renewable energy and energy efficiency, advancing on the synchronisation with the Continental Europe Network and looking at alternative gas supply routes. In **Latin America**, DG ENER will pursue bilateral co-operation with Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Chile and Cuba, and at multilateral level, by becoming Permanent Observer at Organización Latinoamericana de Energía (OLADE).

The Commission will continue to underpin the **EU's leading role in the framework of international fora** like the G7, G20, the Clean Energy Ministerial, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), International Energy Agency (IEA), the Energy Efficiency Hub, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Solar Alliance and the Mission

Innovation Initiative and the International Partnership for Hydrogen in the Economy (IPHE). DG ENER will also contribute to COP27 preparations with support to Egypt, COP presidency. DG ENER will co-fund and co-lead the second phase of the **Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy**.

Following COP26 and the declaration on just transition, the Commission will further strengthen international co-operation on just transition as part of Team Europe and globally. To this end, DG ENER will work together with other DGs as part of an “international just transition taskforce” to promote the topic of just transition in engagement with third countries and multilateral programmes.

The Commission will interact on an ad-hoc basis with the **Russian Federation** in line with the five principles laid out by the Foreign Affairs Council. It will continue to pursue experts-level exchanges within the Markets Work-Stream of the EU-Russia Gas Advisory Council and monitor the implementation of the 2019 agreement on the continuation of gas transit via Ukraine to the EU, which expires in 2024.

DG ENER will continue to engage in the process of the **Energy Charter Treaty modernisation** in line with the negotiating directives given by the Council, aiming to finalise the negotiations in 2022. In the long term, it will continue its support to the Treaty reform process in the **Energy Community** aiming at making the Energy Community more efficient, better adapted to the changing world and further integrating energy markets in the region.

DG ENER will ensure close coordination with DG INTPA, DG NEAR and FPI service, and with EEAS, and will ensure the development of the action **“EU leading the global energy transition”** to externalise EU energy policies, approaches and lesson learned, ensure the contracting of the externalisation of the EU coal regions initiative at global level and the contracting of the support to the International Methane Emissions Observatory.

In 2022, DG ENER will continue to ensure **the effective implementation of the Withdrawal Agreement**, notably Title IX of the agreement on Euratom related issues and the protocol on Ireland-Northern Ireland. ENER will continue working to implement both the new Euratom-UK Agreement for Cooperation on the Safe and Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy and the administrative arrangements implementing this Euratom-UK agreement, once the latter are adopted, and the relevant provisions of the EU-UK Free Trade Agreement.

On **nuclear safety standards**, DG ENER will contribute to strengthening them globally, in cooperation with the European Nuclear Safety Regulator’s Group (ENSREG). A key action in 2022 will be completion of the peer review of Turkey’s national stress test report on the Akkuyu nuclear power plant, currently being constructed in Southern Turkey. In parallel, DG ENER will also closely engage with Iran and Egypt to conduct a stress test peer review by ENSREG of the Bushher nuclear and of the new El Dabaa nuclear power plant.

In 2022, DG ENER will represent EURATOM in the upcoming review meetings of **international conventions in the nuclear field** to which EURATOM is a party. These include the Review Conference of the Parties to the Amendment to the CPPNM⁶ and the Seventh Review Meeting of the Joint Convention⁷. The next Review Conference of the Convention on Nuclear Safety will take place in 2023, thus DG ENER will prepare the Euratom report for the adoption by the Commission in 2022.

General objective: European Green Deal		
Specific objective: Acting as global leader in energy		
<i>Related to spending programme(s):</i>		
Main outputs in 2022:		
New policy initiatives		
Output	Indicator	Target
 European Strategy on international energy engagement [PLAN/2020/8654]	Adoption	Q1 2022
Public consultations		
Output	Indicator	Target
 Call for Evidence for European Strategy on international energy engagement	Publication	Q1 2022
Other important outputs		
Output	Indicator	Target
Commission proposal for a Council Decision under Art. 218(9) TFEU – UK electricity trading [PLAN/2021/12222]	Adoption	Q1 2022
Commission Decision assessing the intergovernmental agreements the Netherlands - UK in the field of energy [PLAN/2021/12416]	Adoption	Q1 2022
Commission Decision on the signature of a MoU on offshore renewable energy cooperation with the UK [PLAN/2021/12227]	Adoption	Q1 2022
Commission Decision assessing the intergovernmental agreements Ireland-UK in the field of energy [PLAN/2021/12415]	Adoption	Q1 2022

⁶ Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities, as amended in 2016 (CPPNM).

⁷ Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management.

Output	Indicator	Target
Report on the application of the Decision (EU) 2017/684 on establishing an information exchange mechanism with regard to intergovernmental agreements and non-binding instruments between Member States and third countries in the field of energy [PLAN/2019/6032]	Adoption	Q2 2022
Commission Decision on a proposal to be submitted by the Commission to the MC amending Annex I to the Treaty and incorporating Regulation (EU) 2019/943 on internal market for electricity, Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 on CACM, Regulation (EU) 2016/1719 on FCA, Regulation (EU) 2017/2195 on EB, Regulation (EU) 2017/1485 on SO and Regulation (EU)2017/2195 on ER in the Energy Community acquis communautaire[PLAN/2021/13111]	Adoption	Q3 2022
Commission Decision on a proposal to be submitted by the Commission to the MC amending Annex I to the Treaty and incorporating the relevant delegated acts supplementing Regulation (EU)2017/1369 on Energy Labelling Regulation in the Energy Community acquis communautaire [PLAN/2021/13113]	Adoption	Q3 2022
Commission Decision on a proposal to be submitted by the Commission to the MC for a Decision amending Decision MC-EnC on the incorporation of Directive (EU) 2019/944 and Regulation (EU) 2019/941 in the Energy Community acquis communautaire [PLAN/2021/13114]	Adoption	Q3 2022
Commission Decision on a proposal to the Ministerial Council of the Energy Community for the adoption of 2030 targets for the Energy Community Contracting Parties [PLAN/2022/32]	Adoption	Q2 2022
Commission Decision on a Proposal for an EU position of the Council on the adoption by the Ministerial Council of the Energy Community of a Procedural Act modifying procedural rules concerning decision making, dispute settlement, budget and staff of the Energy Community [PLAN/2022/33]	Adoption	Q2 2022
Commission Decision on a Proposal for an EU position of the Council for the voting by the Commission within Ministerial Council of the Energy Community [PLAN/2022/34]	Adoption	Q2 2022
Bi-lateral EU – Japan MoC on hydrogen	Adoption	Q4 2022
Conduct of the peer review of the Akkuyu NPP	Finalisation of the report	Q3 2022

Output	Indicator	Target
Updating the Memorandum of Understanding on Nuclear Safety Cooperation with the IAEA [PLAN/2021/12927]	Adoption	Q3 2022
9th Euratom Report under Convention on Nuclear Safety	Adoption	Q3 2022
Launch the review of the implementation of the Euratom-US Nuclear Cooperation Agreement (NCA) and the existing Administrative Arrangements	Euratom-US meeting of the Joint Committee under the Euratom-US NCA	Q4 2022

PART 2. Modernising the administration: main outputs for 2022

The internal control framework⁽⁸⁾ supports sound management and decision-making. It notably ensures that risks to the achievement of objectives are taken into account and reduced to acceptable levels through cost-effective controls.

DG ENER has established an internal control system tailored to its particular characteristics and circumstances. The effective functioning of the service's internal control system will be assessed on an ongoing basis throughout the year and be subject to a specific annual assessment covering all internal control principles.

DG ENER will take the necessary actions towards deploying the human resources in line with the Commission priorities, ensuring sound financial management, an effective functioning of its internal control system and effective fraud risk measures, advancing digital transformation and reducing the environmental impact of our activities.

Throughout 2022, DG ENER will continue with its awareness-raising activities on internal control, fraud prevention and personal data protection. DG ENER will also ensure the timely implementation of the recommendations issued by the European Court of Auditors and the Internal Audit Service through regular follow-up.

A. Human resource management

DG ENER is focussed on better delivering on its priority policy work, building on its revised organisational chart and working methods. In addition to delivering on the Green Deal package, in 2022 DG ENER will also lead on important initiatives proposed for the Commission Work Programme 2022.

DG ENER's specific HR needs were set out in its new HR Strategy for 2021-2024. This comprises four objectives: make best use of its scarce resources; improve gender equality in its AD and management functions; address the specific needs of the Euratom sites; and encourage trust and transparency as part of a collaborative working practice.

DG ENER seeks to maintain its senior management gender balance in 2022, and will continue to pay attention to gender balance in Deputy Head of Unit positions and overall workforce. The DG ENER equality network makes a yearly action plan, following a survey, and monitors gender and other equality issues. Key actions for 2022, relate to training and awareness raising, notably on the unconscious bias in selection and recruitment and the identification of energy sector female role models. DG ENER will welcome the first group of participants in its targeted training programme for female colleagues

DG ENER's local HR strategy will support the new corporate HR strategy, implementing relevant actions related to the four pillars. DG ENER will keep addressing its organisational

⁽⁸⁾ [Communication C\(2017\)2373 - Revision of the Internal Control Framework](#)

fitness by a close monitoring of corporate indicators, in particular its occupancy and idle post rates and by exploring synergies between Luxembourg and Brussels, and within each site.

Replacement of outgoing staff in the nuclear domain requires careful management. The need for recruitment pool of specialised staff will be addressed by the EPSO AST specialised competition on nuclear safeguards and by the 2022 AD competition for Nuclear Inspectors. DG ENER will actively participate in DG HR initiatives to reinforce branding and improve attractiveness, by building and strengthening networks with local universities to increase the pool of candidates for Commission jobs, taking into account the site specificity.

DG ENER is exploring how to organise a competition or a selection of specialists in the energy field, with DG HR, EPSO and other DGs involved in the Green Deal. The newcomers' induction programme will be complemented by a range of ENER webinars open to all staff. DG ENER is committed to maintaining high levels of staff engagement in a context of significant workload, and changes to working routines due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It will accompany staff through their progressive return to the office and the new ways of working.

Management plays a major role in staff engagement. DG ENER completed its management team in 2021: one of the two DDGs is a woman, as are four of six Directors, 9 of 26 Heads of Unit, and 9 of 25 Deputy Heads of Unit. In 2022, DG ENER will further improve its management culture, respecting the Values And Principles that guide its work, and the rules set out in the ENER Management Charter to make it an inspirational and caring place to work. In 2022, DG ENER will take forward the work on team coaching to implement its management charter, following the 2021 pilot project.

To improve staff engagement and complement its HR Strategy, DG ENER adopted an Internal Communications (IC) strategy in 2021. Its objectives are to support the DG by: reporting back to staff on the implementation of the new ENER working methods; ensuring that staff feel heard; presenting DG ENER as an attractive workplace for female colleagues; ensuring that staff knows how they contribute to the development and implementation of the EU's energy policy, and the achievement of the Green Deal; attracting, integrating, motivating and retaining ENER staff.

Finally, the Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety unit will continue providing the radiation protection expert service and regular information and training sessions for exposed workers, as required by Luxembourg's radiation protection legislation.

Objective: DG ENER employs a competent and engaged workforce and contributes to gender equality at all levels of management to effectively deliver on the Commission’s priorities and core business.

Main outputs in 2022:

Output	Indicator	Target
Nomination of women in middle management positions	Number of first female appointments to middle management position	1
Gender-balanced Senior Management, including Deputy Directors	% of female Senior Managers	55%
Nomination of a Deputy Head of Unit in each ENER unit	Number of units without a Deputy Head of Unit	< 2
Improvement of internal communication	Staff engagement index	70%
ENER webinars on policy priorities and core business	Number of ENER webinars organised	25

B. Sound financial management

The overall objective for 2022 remains to plan, implement, monitor and report on the spending of financial resources in compliance with the sound financial management principle and to ensure that the control procedures provide the necessary guarantees concerning the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions, including prevention, detection, correction and follow-up of irregularities and/or fraud.

Regular dedicated meetings of the senior management in the Control Board fosters appropriate monitoring of all processes necessary to ensure optimal use of budget resources to finance the evolving DG’s priorities.

DG ENER has an **effective and efficient internal control system**, aligned with the budget implementation methods and ensuring compliance with the principle of sound financial management. The effective functioning of the service’s internal control system will be assessed on an ongoing basis throughout the year and will be subject to a specific annual assessment covering all internal control principles, based on a coherent set of monitoring indicators⁹, while taking into account other sources of information, such as audit observations, exceptions and non-compliance and other measurements.

DG ENER will further build upon existing **risk-oriented controls** in 2022 with a view to maintain a robust and sound control strategy, while streamlining it to the needs of the new Multi-annual Financial Framework. DG ENER will support the Commission’s efforts to

⁹ Internal Control Monitoring Criteria for the year 2022 were updated in November 2021.

modernise and digitalise budget and financial management through its participation to the dedicated working groups.

In 2022, DG ENER will, through the implementation of its control strategy, gain **assurance on the legality and regularity** of the use of budgetary appropriations falling under its responsibility and minimise the value at risk, by continuing to ensure that appropriate preventive and corrective mechanisms are in place as a matter of high priority. It will proactively work with other services to ensure that the multiannual residual error rate does not exceed 2%.

The achievement of this objective will be mainly supported by the following actions:

- The performance of **ex-ante financial controls**.
- The deployment of an Audit strategy for **ex post audits**, which will continue to develop in the recently introduced ‘hybrid’-mode.
- The timely application of **financial corrections**, when needed.
- A regular **follow-up of** the state of implementation of all outstanding and overdue audit **recommendations** issued by the IAS, ECA and the Discharge Authority.

DG ENER will ensure efficient **supervision of the entrusted entities**, in accordance with its supervision strategy. Active participation in governance bodies and the regular review and reporting of risks and indicators at each Control Board will ensure that resources are used in line of these entities’ mandate and the EU political priorities.

DG ENER in Luxembourg, as Asset Management Centre is responsible for the tangible goods used for EURATOM safeguard activities in Luxembourg and all nuclear installations in the EU Member States throughout their life cycle, from the reception until their retirement. For 2022, physical inventory activities will continue to ensure that the quality of the information in the Asset database is aligned with the physical reality.

Objective 1: The authorising officer by delegation has reasonable assurance that resources have been used in accordance with the principles of sound financial management and that cost-effective controls are in place which give the necessary guarantees concerning the legality and regularity of underlying transactions.

Main outputs in 2022:

Output	Indicator	Target
Effective controls: legal and regular transactions	Risk at payment	remains < 2 % of relevant expenditure
	Estimated risk at closure	remains < 2 % of relevant expenditure

Output	Indicator	Target
Effective controls: Safeguarded assets	Percentage of assets physically controlled (or alternative controls for assets in nuclear power plants located in controlled areas) according to the yearly plan	Physical controls of all assets (with alternative controls for assets in nuclear power plants located in controlled areas): 93% of the net accounting value
Efficient controls	Budget execution and time-to-pay	remains ≥ 95% of payment appropriations and remains ≥ 95% of payments (in value) on time
Economical controls	Overall estimated cost of controls	remains 2% of funds managed ¹⁰

Objective 2: The budget preparation, implementation and regular monitoring throughout the budget year ensures the adequate financing of DG ENER priorities.

Main outputs in 2022:

Output	Indicator	Target
Optimal use of budget resources (commitment appropriations)	Budget execution for commitment appropriations	remains > 98% of commitment appropriations
Regular reporting on budget execution to DG ENER management	Frequency of reporting	Reports to management issued at least 3 times per year and Control Board meetings at least 2 times per year

Objective 3: DG ENER develops a comprehensive, solid and effective strategy of the supervision of entrusted entities and contributes to the steering of their operational, administrative and financial activities.

Main outputs in 2022:

Output	Indicator	Target
Active participation in the governance of the entrusted entities.	Percentage and coverage of participation in Boards and Committees	90% through participation in meetings and other contributions, covering budget, programming and reporting
Effective risk-based supervision of the entities	Frequency and coverage of the supervision	100% of the entities at least twice per year (control boards)

C. Fraud risk management

The Commission updated its Anti-Fraud Strategy in 2019 (“the 2019 CAFS”) with two new priorities in fighting fraud: (i) measures to build stronger analytical capabilities and (ii) a more centralised oversight mechanism of anti-fraud actions.

¹⁰ except for cases where the amount of relevant expenditure is limited (e.g. settlement of legacy projects) and cases for which a reinforced monitoring is necessary

DG ENER Anti-fraud Strategy was revised in October 2020. In 2022, DG ENER’s anti-fraud actions are expected to focus on three priority areas, namely:

- Awareness raising, training and communication activities in cooperation with OLAF;
- Efficient detection, reporting and handling of fraud, by updating fraud indicators and “red flags”;
- Supervision of and advice to its entrusted entities on the update of their own Anti-Fraud Strategies.

As part of its regular awareness raising activities, DG ENER will issue regular internal newsletters that address anti-fraud topics (besides internal control, risk management etc.).

Objective: The risk of fraud is minimised through the application of effective anti-fraud measures and the implementation of the Commission Anti-Fraud Strategy (CAFS) ⁽¹¹⁾ aimed at the prevention, detection and correction ⁽¹²⁾ of fraud.

Main outputs in 2022:

Output	Indicator	Target
Awareness raising campaign	% of staff reached through workshops, conferences or other direct methods	< 80%
Reporting to management	Number of reports on the implementation of the Anti-Fraud Strategy	At least two times per year
Implementation of Anti-fraud Action Plan items, as planned for 2022	% of implementation	100% by December 31, 2022

D. Digital transformation and information management

DG ENER will continue modernising its data management practices in line with the Commission data governance and policy. The local data inventory will be extended to further data assets and relevant metadata. DG ENER will also review its implementation of data principles and data flows in its key systems and will make adjustments as necessary to accommodate the new ways of working.

As regards IT security, DG ENER will continue to monitor and update its security plans, in line with corporate rules following a risk-based approach. The Local Informatics Security Officer (LISO), IT Security Officer and his team continue to raise awareness about IT

⁽¹¹⁾ Communication from the Commission ‘Commission Anti-Fraud Strategy: enhanced action to protect the EU budget’, COM(2019) 196 of 29 April 2019 – ‘the CAFS Communication’ – and the accompanying action plan, SWD(2019) 170 – ‘the CAFS Action Plan’.

⁽¹²⁾ Correction of fraud is an umbrella term, which notably refers to the recovery of amounts unduly spent and to administrative sanctions.

security cross the DG by providing trainings to staff and to managers, specific secure coding training for developers, and informing through newsletters, intranet and email. DG ENER will pursue its efforts to ensure that its IT systems comply with IT security rules.

E-Domec correspondents will hold workshops, with special focus on the security of Classified and Sensitive-Non-Classified information and personal data. An awareness campaign will be launched for the use of Data Protection Flag in ARES.

The follow-up of action(s) within the framework of Digital Preservation Strategy will be closely monitored.

As regard paperless initiatives, the working group on Qualified Electronic Signature, set up in 2021 will focus on the implementation of the single e-signatory, by optimising the use of electronic workflows.

As regards data protection compliance, DG ENER will continue to monitor and update its contributions to the Data Protection Management System (DPMS), in line with the corporate guidelines. The Data Protection Coordinator (DPC) will continue to raise awareness about data protection across the DG by providing trainings to staff and to managers and inform via the Data Protection Corner of DG ENER. DG ENER will pursue its efforts to ensure that all IT systems comply with the data protection rules.

Objective: DG ENER is using innovative, trusted digital solutions for better policy-shaping, information management and administrative processes to forge a truly digitally transformed, user-focused and data-driven Commission

Main outputs in 2022:

Output	Indicator	Target
Implementation of the corporate principles for data governance for DG ENER's key data assets	Percentage of implementation of the corporate principles for data governance for DG ENER's key data assets	Interim milestone by 2022: 50%
Use of corporate data management tools	Number of use cases	2 new cases by December 2022
Local data inventory	Completeness of the data inventory	99% by December 2022
Implementation of the digital strategy principles by the most important IT solutions (namely EPREL, e-Platform, CMF4)	Degree of implementation of the digital strategy principles by the most important IT solutions	a. EPREL 100% b. E-Platform 100% c. CMF4 60%
ENER IT systems with a security plan	Percentage of IT systems with a security plan	75% IT systems with a security plan
Implementation of the Digital preservation strategy	Inventory of information systems in DG ENER and their preservation needs	Inventory completed by the end of 2022

Output	Indicator	Target
Documents are retrievable in ARES and properly filed – staff with easier access to information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Percentage of registered documents that are not filed b. Integration of IT systems with the corporate records management system HAN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Below 2% b. At least one IT system in DG ENER integrated with HAN by the end of 2022
Increase the efficient use of electronic workflows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Implementation of the Qualified Electronic Signature (QES) single workflow b. Percentage of electronic signatories with a paper circulation in parallel c. Workshops/trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. QES single workflow in place by Q4 2022 b. Below 5% c. At least two ARES workshops per year
Reduce paper storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Transfer of closed paper files in DM24 to Intermediate/ Historical Archives b. Percentage of digitalised documents from local archives (Adonis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Clean-up of all local archives for DG ENER and transfer of closed paper files to the Intermediate / Historical Archives b. Minimum 60% of documents identified during the clean-up operation of DM24
Increase awareness of DG ENER staff on personal data protection rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Information session on data protection b. Percentage of updated corporate instructions – guidelines published on the Data Protections Corner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. At least 2 information sessions per year b. 100%
Establish records for new processing operations	Percentage of new identified processing operations	100% of new identified processing operations
ENER IT systems compliant with data protection rules	Percentage of IT Systems	30% IT systems compliant with data protection rules

E. Sound environmental management

DG ENER will continue to reduce its environmental impact by promoting eco-friendly actions, in line with the Commission objective to become climate-neutral by 2030 and the EMAS corporate action. In particular, DG ENER will closely collaborate with OIB and OIL to implement actions aiming at reducing the CO2 footprint. DG ENER will foster the use of remote meetings and events as alternatives to missions through enhanced digitalisation and equipment of its meeting rooms with innovative videoconference facilities.

DG ENER will promote zero-emission modes of transport, inter alia via VeloWalk, EU Mobility week and TakeYourStep campaigns. It will be coupled with better provision of

necessary infrastructure and facilities for colleagues who walk, run or cycle to their place of employment.

DG ENER has been actively participating in corporate initiatives regarding waste management and will continue to do so in 2022. For example, DG ENER will, in coordination with OIL, finalise the project of waste recycling islands implantation in the EUFO building. These actions will be accompanied with a targeted communication campaign.

Concerning the Green Public Procurement, DG ENER mainly procures services related to studies and evaluations, which are not concerned by the priority sectors for implementing Green Public Procurement. Nevertheless, DG ENER will coordinate with Central services on the possibility to include certain requirements in its future tenders. For example, ENER will initiate an analysis on the possibility to include in its future Euratom call for tenders green criteria.

Objective: DG ENER takes account of its environmental impact in their actions and actively promotes measures to reduce the related day-to-day impact of the administration and its work, with the support their respective EMAS Correspondents/EMAS Site Coordinators.

Main outputs in 2022:

I. More efficient use of resources (energy, water, paper):

Output	Indicator	Target (2019 as baseline)
Staff awareness actions to reduce energy use in the framework of EMAS corporate campaigns and/or awareness actions about DG's total energy consumption in collaboration with OIB/OIL. <i>Action: "switching off when not in use"</i>	Number of actions ⁽¹³⁾	1
	% of staff informed/participated	100%
		15% reduction in energy consumption
Participation in the end of the year energy saving action, by closing down DG's buildings during the Christmas and New Year's holiday period.	Number of buildings participating	100 % of DG ENER buildings in Brussels (DM24)
Staff awareness actions to reduce water use (for example ensuring that staff use the technical	Number of actions	1
	Number or % of staff informed/participated	100 % of staff informed

⁽¹³⁾ Indicative actions include local staff awareness actions (e.g. info-fairs) and messages by senior management.

Output	Indicator	Target (2019 as baseline)
services hotline ⁽¹⁴⁾ to report leaks) in the framework of EMAS corporate campaigns and/or awareness raising actions about DG's water consumption in collaboration with OIB/OIL where appropriate.		5% water consumption reduction
II. Reducing CO₂, equivalent CO₂ and other atmospheric emissions		
Output	Indicator	Target (2019 as baseline)
Staff awareness actions on reducing GHG emissions: - sustainable commuting during EU Mobility week and VeloWalk (corporate events) - sustainable commuting in collaboration with OIB/OIL (availability of bike parking facilities, lockers and showers, promote the reduction of parking spaces' use).	Number or % of staff informed	100% of staff informed
	% of staff participating in VeloWalk	5% increase of staff participating in VeloWalk
	% of sustainable commuters ⁽¹⁵⁾ at DG/service	Increase of 5% of sustainable commuters at DG/service (%) ⁽¹⁶⁾
Increased use of Video-conferencing (VC) meeting rooms for meetings with stakeholders in the DG, in collaboration with DG SCIC, OIB and OIL.	Number of VC facilities	Equipment of two VC meeting rooms in Brussels and one in Luxembourg
		Equipment of directors' offices with VC equipment for hybrid meetings.

F. Initiatives to improve economy and efficiency of financial and non-financial activities

In governing the Nuclear Decommissioning Assistance Programme, DG ENER supports synergies between the three beneficiaries of the programme (Bulgaria, Lithuania, Slovakia). In 2021, the decontamination equipment designed, purchased, and used for cleaning the primary circuit of two nuclear reactors in Bohunice (SK) has been transferred to the Kozloduy (BG) nuclear power plant for the decontamination of additional four reactors. The re-utilisation of this equipment will reduce the cost of the programme by several million in 2022.

DG ENER will, from 2022, progressively replace the existing Euratom Laissez-passer with the more effective and efficient EU Laissez-passer issued by DG HR.DS. This solution will be

⁽¹⁴⁾ For example, for Brussels: Email: OIB-55555@ec.europa.eu and Tel: 55555 and for Luxembourg: Email: OIL-DISPATCHING-CENTRAL@ec.europa.eu and Tel: 32220.

⁽¹⁵⁾ Sustainable commuting usually refers to environmentally friendly travel modes, such as. Public transport (bus, tram, subway, light rail), walking, cycling, and carpooling.

⁽¹⁶⁾ Only for Brussels: Based on the results of the staff mobility surveys conducted by OIB.

more effective as incorporates all security standards and technical specifications applicable to European national travel documents and will facilitate the recognition by National Authorities. The issuance process will also be more efficient and economical as it will avoid the separate processing of some 140 inspector's passport, and the duplication of verifications as regards the medical and security requirements.

DG ENER is participating to e-Platform, an online platform established by Commission to facilitate communication, promote cooperation and improve public access to information to limit administrative burden on Member states (Legal directive). It supports timely submission of reports as well as increased transparency on national reporting. By integrating various existing systems, e-Platform is bringing efficiency gains in reporting, analysis, communication and publication. Reusing generic e-Platform mechanisms for other reporting obligations by Member states will provide financial savings to Commission in the long term.

In 2022, DG ENER will further promote digitalisation and support working groups across the Directorate-General, making extensive use of MS Teams in cross-cutting areas such as the internal governance of Horizon Europe. The benefits will mostly be non-financial, reducing the stream of emails and improving time to deliver on service requests.

DG ENER will continue to contribute to the development of the future corporate planning and reporting tool for budget activities, which will be partly based on the current internal application – VIGIE. Such process, also includes DG ENER studies team with the objective to streamline and support efficiency of the internal process for studies.