



Management Plan 2018

[DG ENER]



Contents

INTRODUCTION	3
PART 2. MAIN ORGANISATIONAL MANAGEMENT OUTPUTS FOR THE YEAR	26

INTRODUCTION

President Jean-Claude Juncker has identified the Energy Union as one of the top ten priorities of his mandate. The goal is to give EU consumers - households and businesses - secure, sustainable, competitive and affordable energy¹.

The Strategic Plan for DG ENER for the period from 2016 to 2020 sets **as a general objective the promotion of a resilient Energy Union with a forward looking climate change policy at its core.**

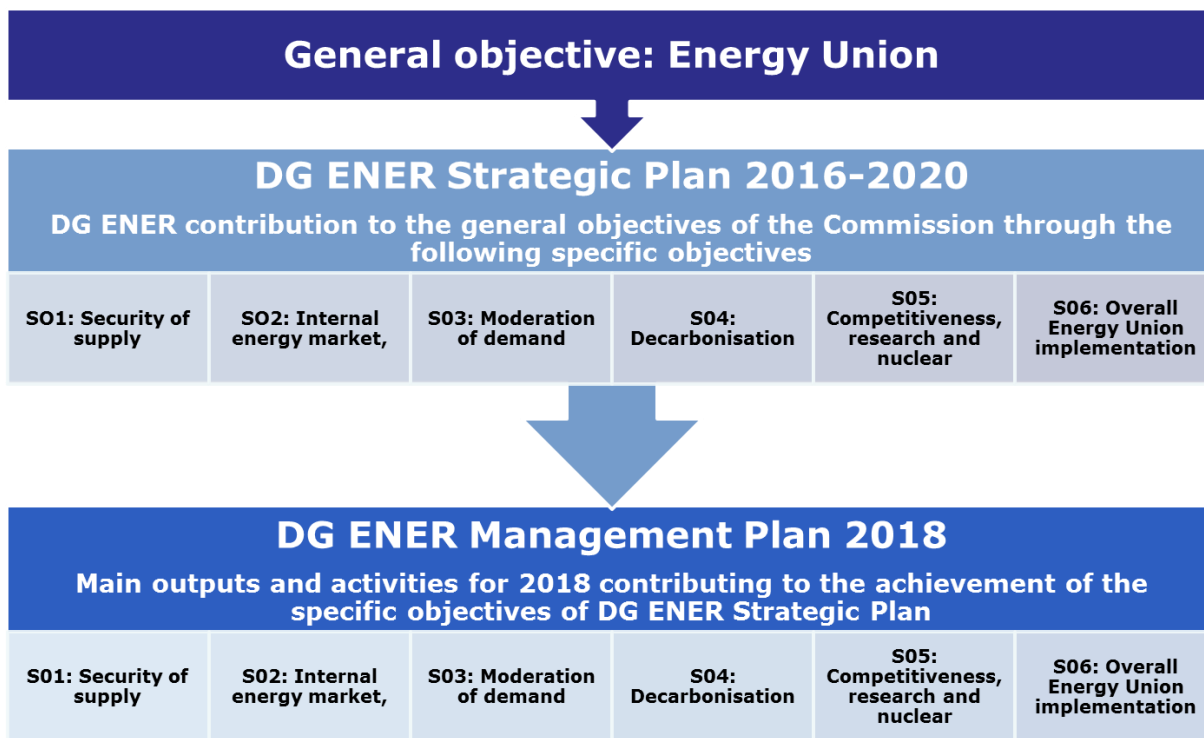
In line with the Energy Union strategy, and to fully reflect its five dimensions, the following specific objectives have been defined in the DG ENER 2016-2020 Strategic Plan:

- 1) **Specific Objective 1:** Contributing to security of supply, based on solidarity and trust.
- 2) **Specific Objective 2:** Further work towards a well-functioning and fully integrated internal energy market, including with interconnections.
- 3) **Specific Objective 3:** Promoting the moderation of energy demand.
- 4) **Specific Objective 4:** Promoting the decarbonisation of the EU energy mix and the increase of energy production from low Carbon Energy Sources, in particular renewables.
- 5) **Specific Objective 5:** Tapping the job and growth potential of the energy sector and further developing energy technologies (Horizon 2020), including ITER and the safe and secure use of nuclear energy
- 6) **Specific Objective 6:** Ensuring the implementation and follow-up on the overall Energy Union strategy.

The DG ENER 2018 Management plan sets out the main outputs and activities planned in 2018 and illustrates how their outputs 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 contribute to the achievement of the high level priorities.

¹ The Energy Union strategy has five mutually reinforcing dimensions: *security of supply, internal energy market, energy efficiency, decarbonisation, research and innovation*



In 2018, ENER will propose a Commission Communication on the future of EU energy and climate policy, including the future of the Euratom treaty, with a 2025 perspective (as announced by President Juncker in his Letter of Intent relating to his State of the Union address on 13 September 2017, and as foreseen in the Commission Work Programme 2018). This Communication will propose a vision of the European Union's future energy policy and will be the main new initiative in 2018 and already by the end of 2017, the Commission has presented an important amendment to the directive on the internal market on gas to make common rules applicable to pipelines from and to the EU.

In addition, work will continue on implementation of the priorities defined under the Energy Union that will provide the necessary stability and predictability to economic operators, while promoting further market integration and meeting the objectives of the 2030 Climate and Energy Policy Framework.

In 2018 it will be crucial to finalise the negotiations by the co-legislators on the legislative acts proposed under the Commission's 2016 Clean Energy for All Europeans package², while ensuring further implementation of the Energy Union.

The sections below detail how DG ENER interventions contribute to achieving its six specific objectives and how these specific objectives contribute to the overall general objective. The links between the general objective, specific objectives and result indicators are further detailed in the DG ENER 2016-2020 Strategic plan.

Energy for Europe – serving society, supporting the economy, protecting the environment

Our core values – excellence, transparency, integrity

² COM/2016/0860 final

PART 1. MAIN OUTPUTS FOR THE YEAR

Specific objective 1. Contributing to security of supply, based on solidarity and trust

The security of the Union's energy system represents one of the most prominent dimensions of the Energy Union. Diversifying external supplies and related infrastructure, improving coordination of national energy policies and speaking with one voice in external energy policy are core objectives of the Energy Union.

As a matter of priority, the EU needs to diversify its sources of energy supply, notably of gas, and become more resilient to supply disruptions. Important progress in this area has been made in 2017 with the Intergovernmental Agreements Decision entering into force on 2 May and the Security of Gas Supply Regulation entering into force on 1 November 2017. For both acts, the political agreement was achieved in record time. Building on the important successes of 2017, the Commission will work with Member States to facilitate an effective implementation of the new regulation, regional cooperation and solidarity and the timely preparation of new national preventive and emergency plans by March 2019. The Commission will also develop, in consultation with Member States, optional model clauses and guidance for intergovernmental agreements between Member States and third countries in the field of energy. Moreover, DG ENER aims at implementing at least a third of the 2018 CEF-Energy budget allocation for grants until the end of the year, which will also assist in fostering the EU's energy security.

The Commission will continue to work on reinforcing the external dimension of the Energy Union, notably via continued close co-operation with the US in the framework of the EU-US Energy Council and further developing the High Level Energy Dialogue with Canada; promote a liquid LNG global market notably by implementing the EU-Japan Memorandum of Cooperation on LNG; pursue Cooperation with external partners to facilitate future gas supply from the Southern Gas Corridor and the East Mediterranean; promote further integration with the Mediterranean countries' energy systems and support renewable and energy efficiency projects; step up cooperation with Iran on all domains of energy; further develop strategic cooperation with Algeria and, in the context of the growing importance of the East Mediterranean region as a gas source, with Egypt; increase energy cooperation with African countries; reinforce co-operation on reforms, particularly in the gas sector, and energy efficiency with Ukraine and other Eastern Partner countries and possible further bilateral engagement with Belarus. While the EU-Russia energy dialogue is currently frozen, the Commission will continue to tackle the most pressing issues (including negotiation of an agreement on Nord-Stream 2 if and when a negotiating mandate is granted by the Council) and in bilateral or trilateral (i.e. including Ukraine) formats. The market work-stream of the EU-Russia Gas Advisory Council will continue to be operative. Furthermore via strengthening joint work with China and India, particularly on clean energy.

The Commission will also continue to underpin the leading role of the EU and its Member States in the framework of international fora like the Clean Energy Ministerial and the Mission Innovation Initiative, both being co-hosted by the Commission and the Nordic countries in Malmö and Copenhagen in May 2018. Furthermore, the Commission will continue its support to the reform process in the Energy Community based on the work done in 2017 with the aim, amongst others, of encouraging investments in the region as well as making further efforts to improve the implementation of legal commitments and

the effectiveness of the institutional framework. Some intensification of cooperation with Central Asian countries is also envisaged, given untapped hydrocarbon reserves and growing international engagement in the region. In general terms, the role of the private sector and the implication of International Financing Institutions in the Commission's cooperation endeavours with partner countries will become more prominent with the objective of generating further financial means.

To prevent and manage electricity black-out with cross-border impacts, the Commission will follow up its proposal on electricity risk preparedness with the co-legislators. The proposal is part of the Clean Energy package and will contribute to improve the preparedness of Member States by ensuring cross-border cooperation and solidarity. It will supplement the rules at operational level that the Commission adopted in 2017 in its regulation establishing a network code on electricity emergency and restoration.

The Commission has also tabled an Amendment to the directive on common rules for the internal market in natural gas (see specific objective 2 for more details) that will also help to strengthen security of supply and market functioning in the EU.

The Commission will assess the effectiveness of the Directive on the safety of off-shore oil and gas operations to prevent environmental disasters and safety incidents and report to the European Parliament and the Council in 2019 as requested by the Directive. Therefore the corresponding public consultation will be launched in 2018. Finally, following the mid-term review of the Oil Stock Directive published in 2017, the Commission will amend by comitology the directive to improve the cost-effectiveness of the emergency stocks of crude oil and/or petroleum products that Member States are required to keep.

Relevant general objective: A resilient Energy Union with a forward looking climate change policy		
Specific objective: Contributing to security of supply, based on solidarity and trust		Related to spending programmes: CEF-Energy
Main outputs in 2018:		
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes³		
Output	Indicator	Target
<i>Implementation of the 2018 CEF-Energy budget allocation for grants</i>	<i>Level of execution of the 2018 CEF-Energy budget allocation for grants executed (level 1)</i>	<i>33% by end of 2018</i>
Other important outputs		
Output	Indicator	Target
<i>Amendments to the Oil Stocks Directive 2009/119/EC PLAN/2017/1367</i>	<i>Adoption</i>	<i>Q4 2018</i>
<i>Amendment of the</i>	<i>Adoption</i>	<i>Q3 2018</i>

³ For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the [Draft Budget for 2018](#).

<p><i>Energy Community Treaty with the perspective of establishing mutual rights and obligations between EU MS and Energy Community Contracting Parties, including in the area of security of supply 2012/ENER/028</i></p>		
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Specific objective 2. Further work towards a well-functioning and fully integrated internal energy market, including with interconnections

A competitive, integrated European energy market is critical to ensuring the final goals set by the Energy Union in terms of affordability, decarbonisation and security of supply. The swift transition towards a decarbonized and integrated internal market is a priority for the Energy Union. Several initiatives are foreseen for 2018 to contribute to the achievement of specific objective 2.

Completing the Internal Energy Market, including the full implementation of the third energy package by all Member States, will represent the most cost-effective way to ensure secure and affordable energy supplies to EU citizens. The final aim is to ensure a functioning market with fair market access and a high level of consumer protection as well as adequate levels of interconnection and system adequacy. In order to further integrate the internal energy market, DG ENER will continue in 2018 its work on both the "software" and "hardware" of the internal energy market.

On "software", focus in 2018 will be facilitating a swift agreement between the co-legislators regarding the Electricity Directive, the Electricity Regulation as well as the Commission proposal to update the Gas Directive foreseen in the Commission Work Programme 2018 and already presented on 8 November 2017. Moreover, the Commission will pursue its work on network codes by establishing its annual priority list and accompany the implementation of the already adopted network codes and guidelines.

On the "hardware" side, and in order to support major infrastructure projects, in 2018 the Commission will continue to provide funding under the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) and award grants to certain Projects of Common Interest (PCIs) selected under the 2017 call for proposals and 44 infrastructure projects selected under the European Energy Programme for Recovery (EEPR) should be executed in 2018. Additionally, DG ENER will launch – together with DG MOVE and DG CONNECT – the preparations for the follow-up programme of CEF under the next MFF.

Achieving the Energy Union requires not only legislation but also an **enabling framework**. To this effect, a series of non-legislative actions will be taken in 2018 as follows:

The **Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy** (CoM) is the flagship movement of EU local authorities committed to reduce Greenhouse gases emissions by at least 40% by

2030; to increase their resilience by adapting to the impacts of climate change; and to promote access to clean, sustainable and affordable energy services for all. The Commission promotes the Covenant of Mayors among others by financing⁴ a secretariat in Brussels. It also finances⁵ regional offices around the world thus contributing significantly to the Global Covenant of Mayors alliance. In 2018, the CoM will provide further data to the UNFCCC's Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action portal and give European input to the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue.

The Commission will pursue further mainstreaming of EU energy and climate policy, in line with the Clean Energy for all Europeans package, into local action and policy measures that support the energy transition at a local level. To this end a high level Covenant of Mayors Ceremony will be held on 22 February 2018, back to back with a CoM Investment Forum to catalyse investments in energy efficiency, renewable and smart energy projects at city level.

At the Informal Energy Council on 18 May 2017 in Valletta/Malta, the European Commission, together with 14 Member States, signed a political declaration on **Clean Energy for EU Islands Initiative**. At its Inaugural Forum on 22 September 2017 in Chania/Greece, the initiative received an overwhelming political endorsement. The initiative aims for accelerating the clean energy transition on Europe's more than 2700 islands; reducing dependency on energy imports by tapping into locally available renewable energy sources; promoting energy self-reliance of islands and delivering the best available technologies to them, as well as sharing the best practice in financial and regulatory instruments. A technical meeting will be organised in Q2/2018 and the second forum reviewing the progress since Chania towards the end of 2018. The Commission – with financial support from the European Parliament - launched a tender to set up a secretariat that will host a platform of exchange of best practices for islands' stakeholders and is dedicated to capacity building and advisory services for the Initiative in the context of forward looking discussions. The secretariat is envisaged to start working in April 2018. Technical assistance will be provided from the Horizon 2020 budget.

The Commission – with financial support from the European Parliament – will complete setting-up the **European Energy Poverty Observatory** (EPOV) in order to collect data, provide guidance and disseminate best practices, engaging with national, regional and local stakeholders in public administrations. The website of the EPOV will be online in mid-January 2018 with comprehensive energy poverty statistics and indicators across the EU, the repository of research on the subject, as well as a catalogue of policy measures tackling energy poverty for review. The Observatory will be officially launched by the Commission in January 2018. Moreover, the first Pan-EU energy poverty report (as well as individual reports per Member State) will be published.

The **Platform on Coal Regions in Transition**, officially launched in Strasbourg on 11 December 2017, supports socially-fair transition in coal and carbon-intensive regions. The Platform will bring together public authorities (national and regional), business and industry community, trade unions, civil society and research community, as well as the

⁴ From the Horizon 2020 budget

⁵ From other EC budgets

Commission and external experts. 11 Member States and 42 regions have been identified with existing coal mining activities and would be the main beneficiaries of the Platform. The objectives of this new initiative are to facilitate the identification, development and implementation of projects and other activities that have the potential to kick start viable economic transformation of coal regions and to enable multi-stakeholder dialogue on policy frameworks and financing for successful transformation of coal mining and carbon-intensive regions. This will build among others on pilot work with specific regions launched in 2017 with Slovakia, Poland and Greece, in which DG ENER will continue to be strongly involved alongside other services.

The approach proposed for the Platform initiative is to facilitate the development of transition strategies and concrete projects in coal mining and eventually other carbon-intensive regions, through dialogue on the best use of relevant funds, programmes and regulatory framework, and to use tools such as best practice sharing and peer-to-peer learning to ensure that all relevant regions, even those where transition work has not started, can benefit from the Platform. The aim is to achieve tangible results, in the form of projects developed with the support of the EU.

As a direct action of the Clean Energy for all Europeans package, the European Commission set up stakeholder working groups under the **Smart Grids Task Force** in spring 2017 to prepare the ground for network codes on demand response, energy-specific cybersecurity and common consumer's data format. These working groups kicked-off in May 2017 and will finalise their work end-2018.

Relevant general objective: A resilient Energy Union with a forward looking climate change policy		
Specific objective: Further work towards a well-functioning and fully integrated internal energy market, including with interconnections		Related to spending programmes: EEPR, CEF-Energy
Main outputs in 2018:		
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes⁶		
Output	Indicator	Target
<i>Implementation of 44 infrastructure projects, selected under the European Energy Programme for Recovery (EEPR)</i>	<i>Payments to be executed in 2018</i>	<i>2018⁷ EUR 158,362,200 of payments to be executed in 2018</i>
<i>Implementation of the 2018 CEF-Energy budget allocation for grants</i>	<i>Level of execution of the 2018 CEF-Energy budget allocation for grants executed (level 1)</i>	<i>33% by end of 2018</i>

⁶ For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the [Draft Budget for 2018](#).

⁷ The majority of the remaining allocated grants will be disbursed between 2017 and 2018 with only two projects potentially running until 2018/2019.

Other important outputs		
Output	Indicator	Target
<i>Selection and award of grants for Projects of Common Interest - ENER under CEF 2014-2020 (call for proposals 2017) PLAN/2016/463</i>	<i>Adoption</i>	<i>Q1 2018</i>
<i>Establishment of the annual priority lists for 2018 for the development of network codes and guidelines PLAN/2017/1476</i>	<i>Adoption</i>	<i>Q1 2018</i>
<i>Establishment of the annual priority list for 2019 for the development of network codes and guidelines PLAN/2017/1828</i>	<i>Adoption</i>	<i>Q4 2018</i>
<i>Clean Energy for EU Islands Initiative - secretariat</i>	<i>Award Decision</i>	<i>Q2 2018</i>
<i>European Energy Poverty Observatory (EPOV)</i>	<i>Launch of the web portal</i>	<i>Q1 2018</i>
<i>Recommendation on Guidelines for the development of Ten-Year Network Development Plans by ENTSO-E and ENTSO-G PLAN/2017/1725</i>	<i>Adoption</i>	<i>Q1 2018</i>

Specific objective 3. Promoting the moderation of energy demand

Improved energy efficiency is a core component of the Clean Energy for all Europeans Package as it is of fundamental importance for the transition towards a more competitive, secure and sustainable energy system and thus for the general objective of the Energy Union. Several initiatives are foreseen for 2018 to contribute to the achievement of specific objective 3.

In this area, the Commission will actively support the co-legislators' negotiations of the revision of the Energy Efficiency Directive and the finalisation of the co-decision process

on the revision of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive for which a political agreement was reached on 19 December 2017. In parallel, the Commission will pursue work on the promotion of energy efficiency at all stages of the energy chain from generation to final consumption. It will also focus its activities on unlocking private financing for energy efficiency, in particular for buildings, through the Smart Finance for Smart Buildings initiative.

In 2018, the Commission will ensure implementation of the Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Directives, and intends to adopt several implementing measures in line with the new Energy Labelling Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 and the Ecodesign Working Plan 2016 – 2019, released as a part of the Clean energy for all Europeans Package. Ecodesign and energy labelling measures together are expected to generate savings for European households of up to 500 EUR per year on their energy bills.

From an international perspective, work will support the Contracting Parties of the Energy Community in transposing and implementing energy efficiency legislation. In the framework of the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC) and the International Energy Agency (IEA), the Commission will cooperate with its international partners to ensure its transition towards an Energy Efficiency Hub. The Commission will also pursue enhanced energy efficiency cooperation within the G20 and G7, and at bilateral level with key third country partners such as China. Enhanced cooperation with key partner third countries will be pursued.

Relevant general objective: A resilient Energy Union with a forward looking climate change policy		
Specific objective: Promoting the moderation of energy demand		Related to spending programmes: H2020
Main outputs in 2018:		
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes⁸		
Output	Indicator	Target
<i>Horizon 2020 Societal Challenge 3:</i> 1. <i>Energy Efficiency calls 2018- the sub-call funding Market Uptake Coordination</i>	<i>Cumulative expected investment made by European stakeholders in sustainable energy triggered by the projects co-funded under the Energy Efficiency part of H2020-Societal Challenge 3 (measurement unit billion EUR) in 2018.</i>	<i>31/12/2018:</i> <i>0.49 (Market Uptake Coordination and Support Action projects) + 0.92 (European Local Energy Assistance (ELENA) projects) = 1.41 billion EUR</i>

⁸ For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the Draft Budget for 2018.

<p><i>and Support Actions (CSA)- of the total budget of EUR 86 M in 2018</i></p> <p><i>2. European Local Energy Assistance (ELENA)- Project Development Assistance – of the total budget of EUR 50 M in the period 2015-2017 for energy efficiency (excluding the transport contribution)</i></p> <p><i>Source of data: H2020, Societal Challenge 3- Energy Efficiency, DG ENER C3</i></p>	<p><i>Additional annual expected energy savings triggered by the projects co-funded under the Energy Efficiency part of H2020-Societal Challenge 3 (measurement unit toe) in 2018.</i></p>	<p><i>31/12/2018: 112 088 toe/year (Market Uptake Coordination and Support Action projects) + 37 208 toe/year (European Local Energy Assistance (ELENA) projects) = 149 296 toe/year</i></p>
	<p><i>Additional annual expected reductions of greenhouse gas emissions triggered by the projects co-funded under the Energy Efficiency part of H2020-Societal Challenge 3 (measurement unit CO2e) in 2018</i></p>	<p><i>31/12/2018: 336 264 tCO2/year (Market Uptake Coordination and Support Action projects) + 201 126 tCO2/year (European Local Energy Assistance (ELENA) projects) = 537 390 tCO2/year</i></p>

Other important outputs

Output	Indicator	Target
<i>Possible revision of cost-optimal building requirement guidelines 2014/ENER/040</i>	<i>Adoption</i>	<i>Q4 2018</i>
<i>Eco-design (PRAC) and energy labelling (Delegated Acts) measures, based on the eco-design Work Programme and revision of existing regulations⁹</i>	<i>Adoption</i>	<i>Q4 2018</i>

⁹ This covers the following initiatives: Regulatory measure on the review of eco-design requirements for industrial fans, 2016/ENER/035; Regulatory measures on eco-design requirements for refrigerated commercial display cabinets, 2011/ENER/044; Regulatory measures on energy labelling of displays and televisions (Review of Comm Del Reg [EU] No 1062/2010, 2013/ENER/066; Regulatory measures on eco-design requirements for displays and TVs (Review of Commission Regulation [EC] No 642/2009), 2014/ENER/011; Regulatory measure on energy labelling related to refrigerated commercial display cabinets, 2015/ENER/001; Regulatory measures on eco-design requirements for other electric motors, 2015/ENER/055; Regulatory measure on the review of energy labelling requirements for lighting products, PLAN/2016/438; Regulatory measure on the review of eco-design requirements for lighting products, PLAN/2016/440; Regulatory measure on the review of eco-design requirements for household cold appliances, PLAN/2016/441; Regulatory measure on the review of eco-design requirements for household washing machines and washer-driers, PLAN/2016/442; Regulatory measure on the review of eco-design requirements for household dishwashers, PLAN/2016/443; Regulatory measure on the review of eco-design

<p>2018 Report on Member States' progress towards their indicative energy efficiency targets for 2020 PLAN/2017/1749</p>	<p>Adoption</p>	<p>Q4 2018</p>
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Specific objective 4. Promoting the decarbonisation of the EU energy mix and the increase of energy production from low carbon energy sources, in particular renewables

Renewable energy is at the heart of the Energy Union as it plays an increasingly important role in tackling climate change while enhancing energy security, contributing to growth and jobs and strengthening EU industrial and technological leadership. The EU aims to get 20% of its final energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020 and at least 27% by 2030. Several initiatives are planned for 2018 to contribute to the achievement of specific objective 4.

One of the main aims of the Clean Energy for all Europeans Package is achieving global leadership on renewable energy. DG ENER will actively support the co-legislators' negotiations on the Commission's proposal for a recast Renewable Energy Directive, which is to promote further deployment of renewables in the power, transport and heating and cooling sectors. Ensuring a successful outcome of the legislative proposals on Market design and Governance will also help to ensure the establishment of an appropriate framework conducive to the achievement of the agreed EU level renewable energy target in 2030.

In addition, regional cooperation across the energy system is essential to ensure an effective and affordable energy transition in the EU, not least the achievement of the national binding targets for 2020. The Commission is working together with Member States to facilitate regional cooperation, including covering renewable energy in regional cooperation fora such as the Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan (BEMIP) and the Central and South-Eastern Europe Gas Connectivity (CESEC). Regional cooperation projects can reap additional cost-effective potential for renewable deployment across the EU, as shown by the recent joint pilot tender between Denmark and Germany.

Furthermore, building on a set of preparatory actions, a public event on the Renewables 'industry-led initiative' as part of the Energy Union Enabling Framework under the chairmanship of Commissioner Arias Cañete will be organised in February 2018 during the Industry Days (as part of the Clean Energy Industrial Competitiveness Forum) and also during the 9th Clean Energy Ministerial in Malmö in June 2018. The Forum – *inter alia*

requirements for standby and off mode electric power consumption, PLAN/2016/444; Regulatory measure on the review of energy labelling for household cold appliances – (EU) No 1060/2010, PLAN/2016/445; Regulatory measure on the review of energy labelling for household washing machines and washer-driers, PLAN/2016/446; Regulatory measure on the review of energy labelling for household dishwashers – (EU) No 1059/2010, PLAN/2016/455; Regulatory measure on the review of eco-design requirements for computers and computer servers – (EU) No 617/2013, PLAN/2016/487; Regulatory measure on energy labelling requirements for computers and computer servers, PLAN/2017/1736.

assisted by DG ENER – will also organise further high-level events to ensure an ongoing dialogue between the Commission and relevant stakeholders.

Relevant general objective: A resilient Energy Union with a forward looking climate change policy		
Specific objective: Promoting the decarbonisation of the EU energy mix and the increase of energy production from low carbon energy sources, in particular renewables		Related to spending programmes: CEF-Energy
Main outputs in 2018:		
Other important outputs		
Output	Indicator	Target
<i>Commission Decision on the "Biograce GHG calculation tool" for demonstrating compliance with the sustainability criteria under Directive 1998/70/EC and 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council PLAN/2017/1798</i>	<i>Adoption</i>	<i>Q2 2018</i>
<i>Commission Decision on the "Red Tractor" voluntary scheme for demonstrating compliance with the sustainability criteria under Directive 1998/70/EC and 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council PLAN/2017/826</i>	<i>Adoption</i>	<i>Q1 2018</i>
<i>Commission Decision on the "RSPO EU" voluntary scheme for demonstrating compliance with the sustainability criteria under Directive 1998/70/EC and 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council 2016/ENER/043</i>	<i>Adoption</i>	<i>Q2 2018</i>
<i>Commission Decision on the "NTA8080" voluntary scheme for demonstrating compliance with the</i>	<i>Adoption</i>	<i>Q2 2018</i>

<i>sustainability criteria under Directive 1998/70/EC and 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council PLAN/2016/066</i>		
<i>Renewable Energy Progress report and related reporting obligations on biofuels and voluntary schemes under Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council PLAN/2017/2026 & PLAN/2017/608</i>	<i>Adoption</i>	<i>Q4 2018</i>
<i>Commission Decisions on the assessment and recognition of the regional biofuel feedstock cultivation emission reports for Croatia, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, United Kingdom and Czech Republic (Plan/2017/1900 to 1908)</i>	<i>Adoption</i>	<i>Q1-Q2 2018</i>

Specific objective 5. Tapping the job and growth potential of the energy sector and further developing energy technologies (Horizon 2020), including ITER and the safe and secure use of nuclear energy.

Research, innovation (R&I) and competitiveness are paramount to accelerate the EU energy transition and to reap benefits in terms of jobs and growth that the Energy Union can bring. Several initiatives are foreseen for 2018 to contribute to the achievement of specific objective 5.

5.1 Competitiveness

Energy is important for the competitiveness of all Member State economies as it affects production costs of industries and services and the purchasing power of households. The competitiveness of business and the affordability of energy for consumers are central principles of the Energy Union.

In 2018, the Commission will continue to monitor the competitiveness of the EU energy system, inter alia, by preparing and adopting the next energy prices and costs report. New indicators developed in the context of the Governance of the Energy Union, as well

as the annual assessment via the State of the Energy Union itself will also ensure a regular screening on EU competitiveness.

More and better targeted investments along the five dimensions of the Energy Union will translate into growth, jobs and help European industries to take advantage of business opportunities in other regions of the world. In 2018, DG ENER will continue to support the Commission's efforts to make full use of available EU financial funds and instruments to further promote the clean energy transition.

The European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI) that aims at mobilising EUR 315 billion in investment in the real economy over the years 2015-2017 will continue beyond 2017 and its financing capacity will be doubled. The Commission will also explore i) options for blending CEF grants and EFSI; ii) the potential combination of the European structural and investment funds (ESIFs) and EFSI, as well as; iii) reinforced forms of technical assistance. A part of these actions will be implemented through the Smart Finance for Smart Buildings initiative.

With a budget of EUR 454 billion for 2014-20, the European structural and investment funds (ESIFs) are the European Union's main investment policy tool and the biggest sources on energy and climate funding under the 2014-2020 multiannual financial framework. In 2018, DG ENER will continue to promote ESIF commitment under Thematic Objective 4 ("Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors" - TO4) so that Member States are on track for achieving the 20% objective of spending for Energy Union/low-carbon economy purposes.

In 2018, DG ENER will work on promoting the European Energy Efficiency Fund (EEEF) by i) increasing its portfolio of investments; ii) attracting new investors and; iii) providing more technical assistance through the EEEF Technical Assistance Facility.

Relevant general objective: A resilient Energy Union with a forward looking climate change policy		
Specific objective: Tapping the job and growth potential of the energy sector and further developing energy technologies (Horizon 2020), including ITER and the safe and secure use of nuclear energy.		Related to spending programmes: EFSI, EEPR, ESIF, CEF-Energy
Main outputs in 2018:		
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes¹⁰		
Output	Indicator	Target
<i>Further expansion of the European Energy Efficiency Fund (EEEF)</i>	<i>Amount of investments made by eligible final recipients due to the financing provided through the instrument</i>	<i>By end 2018: Increase the portfolio of investment</i>
	<i>New investor's contribution:</i>	<i>By end of 2018: Raise new investor's contribution to the fund</i>

¹⁰ For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the Draft Budget for 2018.

<i>Percentage of the EU funds invested in Energy Union/low-carbon economy within the ESIF funds</i>	<i>Contribute to an increase of ESIF commitment under Thematic Objective 4 ("Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors" - TO4) so that Member States are on track for achieving the objective of spending 20%</i>	<i>By end of 2018: Member States are on track for achieving the objective of spending 20%</i>
<i>Creating an environment more conducive to private investment for CEF-energy projects EUR 19,773,000¹¹ budget allocation for financial instruments</i>	<i>Commitments executed (level 1)</i>	<i>By end of 2018: EUR 19,773,000 commitments executed (level 1)</i>
Other important outputs		
Output	Indicator	Target
<i>Commission report on Energy prices and costs in Europe PLAN/2017/1596</i>	<i>Adoption</i>	<i>Q4 2018</i>

5.2 Research and innovation

Research and innovation are crucial to ensuring a successful energy transition in Europe while safeguarding and improving competitiveness. Through more and better investments in research and innovation the EU will be able to confirm its leadership in the development and deployment of low-carbon energy technologies. Bringing new technologies onto the market faster is also important given the current challenges to Europe's energy security.

In supporting the research and innovation needed to deliver the Energy Union, the Commission will build further on the Strategic Energy Technology (SET) Communication from 2015 and the Accelerating Clean Energy Innovation (ACEI) Strategy adopted in 2016. Also, more emphasis will be put on market uptake of R&D&I, to support implementation of the Clean Energy for all Europeans package and the innovations it requires, as well as to support the competitiveness of the EU industry. Making better use of existing instruments, as well as analysis on how to improve for the next MFF, will be key parts of this work.

Following the adoption of targets for the R&D&I priority topics (for example in relation to cost reduction for PV panels and batteries), the Commission will work closely with Member States and a large number of stakeholders to develop and implement joint R&D&I actions with Member States and stakeholders via Implementation Plans. Smart Cities will play an important role in implementing the actions by promoting the strategic partnerships between industry and European cities to stimulate the transition and accelerate the deployment of low carbon urban systems and infrastructures.

¹¹ Amount according to the 2018 Draft Budget. This amount may be transferred to an instrument for energy efficiency.

The speed and scale of the digital transformation is impacting multiple industries, in particular the energy sector. This is why DG ENER will increase its focus on research and innovation at the interplay between digitalisation and the Energy Union, e.g. on Internet of Things, 5G and cybersecurity.

Furthermore, DG ENER will continue to work with the JRC, DG RTD and DG REGIO to ensure the development and uptake of efficient and low carbon technologies at local and regional level. Work will also be furthered on Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) and Carbon Capture and Use (CCU) research, development demonstration and deployment, in close contact with energy-intensive industries.

Relevant general objective: A resilient Energy Union with a forward looking climate change policy		
Specific objective: Tapping the job and growth potential of the energy sector and further developing energy technologies (Horizon 2020), including ITER and the safe and secure use of nuclear energy.		Related to spending programmes: YES Horizon 2020
Main outputs in 2018:		
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes¹²		
Output	Indicator	Target
<i>Calls launched</i>	<i>Launch of call for proposals</i>	
	<i>Under Horizon 2020 for the Work Programme 2018:</i>	<i>By end of 2018: 100% of the energy calls are launched.</i>
	<i>For the Work Programme 2019:</i>	<i>By end of 2018: 30% of the energy calls are launched in 2018.</i>
<i>Proposals evaluated</i>	<i>Evaluation of submitted proposals related to energy calls which are foreseen in the Horizon 2020 Work Programme 2018-2020, using the budget of 2018</i>	<i>By end of 2018: Evaluation of 100% of submitted proposals.</i>

5.3 Nuclear energy (Promoting the safe and secure use of nuclear energy including safe and responsible management of radioactive waste and spent fuel and ensuring the peaceful use of civil nuclear materials for their intended purposes).

The Commission has significant responsibilities under the Euratom Treaty on nuclear safety and security, notably in the area of safeguards.

In 2018, DG ENER will continue to ensure the effective transposition and implementation of the reinforced EU legal framework on nuclear safety, radiation protection, and safe and

¹² For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the [Draft Budget for 2018](#).

responsible management of radioactive waste and spent fuel. In this area, the Commission will also continue to promote the uptake of the most advanced standards for nuclear safety, notably by supporting the effective implementation of the Vienna Declaration principles. It will support the organisation by the European Nuclear Regulatory Safety Group (ENSREG) of the first Topical Peer Review (TPR) under Council Directive 2014/87/Euratom. In consideration of the age profile of the European nuclear reactor fleet and potential Member States' decisions on long term operation, this first TPR will focus on "Ageing Management of Nuclear Power Plants". These activities will be complemented by the planned update of the notification requirements for nuclear investment projects under Article 41 of the Euratom Treaty, in order to ensure the compliance of such projects with the whole spectrum of requirements in the Euratom *acquis*. The Commission will also promote measures to improve nuclear safety in EU neighbouring countries, by facilitating and supporting the implementation of risk and safety assessments (stress tests) of nuclear power plants, in particular in Belarus and by ensuring the participation of neighbouring countries in the European Radiological Data Exchange Platform. The Commission will also continue to support the implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action signed with Iran on nuclear safety co-operation.

In parallel, the Commission will continue to provide responsive emergency arrangements for the early exchange of information in the event of a radiological emergency (ECURIE) including a 24/7 on-call duty service, technical infrastructure and emergency procedures that are tested, exercised and reviewed with all Member States in line with the requirements of Council Decision 87/600/Euratom, with the aim to protect the general public in case of a radiological emergency.

The Commission will finalise the mid-term evaluation of the decommissioning assistance programmes and update the rules of application for the programme. On the basis of the output from the mid-term evaluation, the Commission will carry out an impact assessment on the possible funding after 2020.

The Commission will continue to promote the exchange of knowledge and good practices to support the European decommissioning market and capitalise on Europe's experience in this segment so far, while ensuring the highest levels of safety and environmental care. This is a growing market where Europe can become a global player with high potential in terms of new job creation and growth. The Commission also intends to put forward a Strategic Agenda for Medical, Industrial and Research Applications of nuclear and radiation technology initiative (SAMIRA), which will propose a five year action plan to address safety, investment and innovation needs and gaps, providing the basis for systematic integrated action by the Commission, Member States and stakeholders.

Efforts will continue to support the process for Member States to put in place clear national programmes to ensure the long-term safe and responsible management of radioactive waste and spent fuel in a transparent manner, in order to protect citizens and ensure that no undue burdens are passed on to future generations.

Monitoring activity will continue to ensure that civil nuclear materials are not diverted from their intended uses. In this field, the Commission will propose in 2018 a revised approach to the implementation of Euratom safeguards based on an evaluation of this application. In 2018, 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.

Relevant general objective: A resilient Energy Union with a forward looking climate change policy		
Specific objective: Tapping the job and growth potential of the energy sector and further developing energy technologies (Horizon 2020), including ITER and the safe and secure use of nuclear energy.		Related to spending programmes: ITER
Main outputs in 2018:		
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes¹³		
Output	Indicator	Target
<i>European Union Nuclear Decommissioning Assistance programme Bulgaria (Kozloduy), Lithuania (Ignalina) and Slovakia (Bohunice)</i>	<i>Adoption of mid-term evaluation report of the Nuclear Decommissioning Assistance Programme¹⁴(including 2017 Progress report on NDAP) PLAN/2016/249</i>	<i>Q1 2018</i>
	<i>Adoption of Financing Decision for 2018 and associated Annual Work Programmes – PLAN/2017/1589</i>	<i>Q1 2018</i>
	<i>Update of the rules of application for the Nuclear Decommissioning Assistance programme¹⁵ - PLAN/2016/447</i>	<i>Q2 2018</i>
	<i>Adoption of 2018 Progress Report on NDAP - PLAN/2017/1592</i>	<i>Q4 2018</i>
Other important outputs		
Output	Indicator	Target
<i>Proposal for a Council Regulation (Euratom) updating information requirements of Article 41 of the Euratom Treaty 2015/ENER/019</i>	<i>Adoption</i>	<i>Q2 2018</i>
<i>Conduct of nuclear stress test in Belarus, including peer review,</i>	<i>Report published</i>	<i>Q2 2018</i>

¹³ For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the [Draft Budget for 2018](#).

¹⁴ As required by Art. 9 of Council Regulations 1368/2013/Euratom and 1369/2013/EU

¹⁵ Update of the Commission Implementing Decision C(2014)5449 based on the results of the Mid-term evaluation report of the Nuclear Decommissioning Assistance Programme

<i>in cooperation with ENSREG [and preparation for a similar exercise in Turkey]</i>		
<i>Implementation of 1st Topical Peer Review on Ageing Management of Nuclear Power Plants</i>	<i>Peer review missions workshop organised</i>	<i>Q2 2018</i>
	<i>Public event (workshop with NGOs's experts and the public) organised</i>	<i>Q2 2018</i>
	<i>Report published</i>	<i>Q4 2018</i>
<i>Review of Member States draft agreements in line with Art. 103 Euratom Treaty</i>	<i>Timely review – 100% of files treated within 1 month</i>	<i>Continuous</i>
<i>Launch an initiative on the development of European standards in the nuclear supply chain</i>	<i>Submission of proposal to the European Committee for Standardization (CEN)</i>	<i>Q2 2018</i>
<i>Administrative Agreements for participation in European Radiological Data Exchange Platform (EURDEP) with Montenegro, Ukraine and Belarus</i>	<i>Adoption of Commission Decision</i>	<i>Q4 2018</i>
<i>Early exchange of information in the event of a radiological emergency</i>	<i>1 annual exercise and 4 communication tests</i>	<i>Q4 2018</i>
<i>Verifications of monitoring facilities for radioactivity in the environment and in discharges from nuclear facilities (Art. 35 Euratom Treaty)</i>	<i>5 Art. 35 verifications completed</i>	<i>Q4 2018</i>
<i>Commission opinion pursuant to Art. 37 Euratom Treaty</i>	<i>Timely review – 100% of files treated within the six months deadline</i>	<i>Continuous</i>
<i>Ensure that the Euratom Research and Training Programme helps to achieve the nuclear energy policy priorities</i>	<i>Work Programme 2019/20 – at least 50% of budget earmarked for DG ENER priorities</i>	<i>Q4 2018</i>
<i>Particular Safeguards Provisions (Art. 6 Euratom Regulation</i>	<i>Launch Inter-Service Consultation for 75% of provisions identified as priority 1 and 2</i>	<i>Q2 2018</i>

<i>302/2005) identified as priority 1 and 2</i>		
<i>Facility Attachments to the Multilateral Agreement with the IAEA (art 19. Protocol to INFCIRC/193) identified as priority 1 and 2</i>	<i>Launch Inter-Service Consultation for 50% of facility attachments identified as priority 1 and 2</i>	Q2 2018
<i>Review of the Implementing Euratom Treaty Safeguards SWD PLAN/2016/431</i>	<i>Adoption</i>	Q1 2018
<i>Particular Safeguards Provisions (Art. 6 Euratom Regulation 302/2005) identified as priority 3 and 4</i>	<i>Launch Inter-Service Consultation for 25% of provisions identified as priority 3 and 4</i>	Q3 2018
<i>Evaluation of Regulation 302/2005 on the application of Euratom Safeguards PLAN/2016/174</i>	<i>Launch of evaluation study</i>	Q3 2018
<i>Commission Report on the implementation of the Shipment Directive 2006/117/Euratom 2016/ENER/014</i>	<i>Adoption</i>	Q1 2018

5.4 Developing nuclear fusion energy technologies (ITER)

The Commission will continue in 2018 to develop and promote the ITER project aimed at demonstrating the feasibility of fusion as a low-carbon, viable and secure source of energy.

As project delays and cost overruns have occurred in previous years, the Commission has issued a Communication¹⁶ to the Council and the Parliament to seek a mandate from the Council of the EU for the Commission to approve the new Baseline on behalf of Euratom *ad referendum* at an extraordinary ITER Council meeting, most likely to take place in 2018. The new Baseline covering the scope, schedule and cost of the project would foresee achieving First Plasma in December 2025.

The Commission is also working to enhance its strategy to improve the governance of the ITER project and in particular the supervision of the Joint Undertaking Fusion for Energy (F4E). The Commission will adopt a Decision authorising the signature of a revised

¹⁶ COM(2017) 319 final

administrative agreement with F4E in 2018. The Commission also will work on an agreement with Japan on modalities for the 2nd phase of the Broader Approach.

Relevant general objective: A resilient Energy Union with a forward looking climate change policy		
Specific objective: Tapping the job and growth potential of the energy sector and further developing energy technologies (Horizon 2020), including ITER and the safe and secure use of nuclear energy.		Related to spending programmes: ITER
Main outputs in 2018:		
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes¹⁷		
Output	Indicator	Target
<i>Approval ad referendum by Euratom of the new baseline at Extraordinary ITER Council meeting, assuming that the Council provides a mandate to Euratom to approve the new baseline in Q1 2018</i>	<i>Approval</i>	<i>Q2 2018</i>
Other important outputs		
Output	Indicator	Target
<i>Mid-term review of 2014-2020 ITER financing decision PLAN/2016/481</i>	<i>Report adopted</i>	<i>Q2 2018</i>

Specific objective 6. Implementation and follow-up on the overall Energy Union strategy

In 2018, DG ENER is expected to continue to play a central role in the implementation of the Energy Union. Several initiatives are foreseen for 2018 to contribute to the achievement of the specific objective 6.

The main deliverable in 2018 will be the Communication on the future of EU energy and climate policy, including on the future of the Euratom treaty, with a 2025 perspective (as announced by President Juncker in his Letter of Intent associated with his State of the Union speech on 13 September 2017, and included in the Commission Work Programme 2018).

¹⁷ For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the [Draft Budget for 2018](#).

Efforts will also concentrate on providing assistance to the co-legislators in ensuring a swift adoption of the Commission proposal for the Governance Regulation and on further measures accompanying the development of the National Integrated Energy and Climate Plans foreseen by that Regulation. The swift development of those plans is crucial to provide the necessary stability and predictability to economic operators and to confirm the EU's leading role in the fight to climate change, promoting further market integration and the common achievement of EU-level targets.

In anticipation of the entry into force of the Governance Regulation, DG ENER will continue to work informally with Member States in the preparation of the draft Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans, notably via the coordination of dedicated Technical Working Groups and technical assistance.

By the end of 2018, progress made on the five dimensions of EU overall energy framework will be assessed again in the context of the fourth State of the Energy Union to which DG ENER will be a main contributor.

DG ENER's internal country desk network will continue to monitor the implementation of the Energy Union in the Member States and prepare input on energy in the context of the European Semester.

Within DG ENER, during 2018 a focus will be put on ensuring policy coherence of the interlinked elements in the inter-institutional negotiation of the proposals under the Clean Energy for All Europeans package as these negotiations enter their final stage. We will continue enhanced work on planning, monitoring and reporting arrangements in order to ensure that the intended purposes are timely achieved, with regard to both the policy dimensions and the organisation management dimensions. Moreover, efforts will continue to support the deployment of financial instruments as enablers of the adopted package.

Supporting the Member States in their implementation of the existing energy 'acquis' will continue to be a priority for DG ENER. This includes analysis by DG ENER of the notification by Member States of the transposition of the energy acquis followed by dialogues with the Member States. Workshops and meetings on specific aspects of the legislation will be organised as necessary, including through the 'Concerted Action' programmes. If necessary, formal infringement procedures will be launched. Legal support and advice, revision of legal texts and management of infringements as well as supporting the implementation of better regulation practices within the DG, such as the use of evaluations and impact assessments, will remain crucial work streams.

Economic expertise and energy market-related statistics and analysis will continue to play a key role. DG ENER's Energy Markets Observatory ensures the collection of multiple sources of best available energy market data to support European energy policy and internal energy market policy development.

Relevant general objective: A resilient Energy Union with a forward looking climate change policy

Specific objective: Implementation and follow-up on the overall Energy Union strategy

Related to spending programmes: NO

Main outputs in 2018:

All new initiatives and REFIT initiatives from the Commission Work Programme

Output	Indicator	Target
<i>Communication on the future of EU energy and Climate policy, including on the future of the Euratom Treaty (SG in the lead)</i>	<i>Adoption of the Communication</i>	<i>Q2 2018</i>

Other important outputs

Output	Indicator	Target
<i>4th State of the Energy Union (SG in the lead)</i>	<i>Adoption</i>	<i>Q4 2018</i>

PART 2. MAIN ORGANISATIONAL MANAGEMENT OUTPUTS FOR THE YEAR

A. Human resource management

In 2017, DG ENER kept aligning its resources and technical expertise to a) address its main activities and priorities in the framework of the on-going inter-institutional negotiations further to the adoption of the Clean Energy package; Clean Energy for all Europeans end of 2016 and b) ensure a proper enforcement and implementation of legislative proposals already adopted.

While in 2018 the above-mentioned activities will be intensified, DG ENER will face additional challenges to implement the Commission commitment to facilitate the clean energy transition further to the adoption of the Clean Energy Package; this entails undertaking additional initiatives in 2018 such as the creation of a coal mining Platform for regions in transition, the development of new innovative digital solutions in the internal energy market, the review of the current regulatory regimes of the interconnection systems in electricity, oil and gas, LNG issues and the related infrastructures, the setting up of a secretariat that will host a platform of exchange of best practices for islands' stakeholders, the follow-up of the Smart Finance for Smart Buildings as well as many others. The implementation of these initiatives in 2018 and in the forthcoming years is a key element in the process of creating a resilient Energy Union for Europe.

Additionally, further to the UK decision of March 2017 to withdraw from both the European Union and the Euratom Community, a significant additional amount of work is needed to prepare and adapt to the impacts of the UK's departure in the energy field in the forthcoming years. In light of the above, the allocation and monitoring of resources in 2018 will be crucial to respond to current and additional workload.

In parallel, DG ENER is addressing specific HR needs including requirements to meet quantitative targets of first female appointments at middle management level and to further improve issues such as working conditions, internal communication, outgoing staff replacement, equal opportunities, etc.

A Commission administrative decision¹⁸ sets out the new approach and the related new quantitative targets of first female appointments to be made per Directorate-General and service at middle management level by 1 November 2019. DG ENER's quantitative target for first female appointment to middle management function is three. DG ENER already appointed a woman on 1 May 2017 and foresees to appoint two other females to middle management functions in 2018. Specific attention is given to the nuclear domain where female appointments were always challenging due to the scarcity of female candidates in this specific and technical domain. In this context, female candidatures are promoted and will be encouraged also in the future. Promotion of female representation in Deputy Heads of Unit function will be extended in 2018 as well. To this end, DG ENER organised in October 2017 the conference 'DG ENER - Women in traditionally male professions: success guide' dedicated to our female colleagues working in the nuclear domain. In

¹⁸ SEC(2017) 359 final

addition, DG ENERGY will promote the 'Female Talent Development Programme' launched by DG HR in December 2017.

DG ENER will keep addressing its organisational fitness by a close monitoring of corporate organisational fitness indicators and will focus in particular on the "organisational efficiency as perceived by staff" indicator in 2018.

Replacement of outgoing staff mainly in the nuclear domain (due to retirements) is carefully managed. Specific open competitions were organised in this context. The latest one (EPSO/AD/330/16) was finalised in July 2017. Recruitments to replace retirements have already started and will continue in 2018. Moreover, DG ENER will have to take specific measures to face the shortage of applications regarding secretarial jobs mainly in our Luxembourg site.

In order to further improve its working conditions and its staff engagement, DG ENER, intends to organise several lunchtime conferences dedicated to well-being and other fit@work topics. A mandate has been given to AMC.2 and will be renewed in 2018 to regularly organise lunchtime conferences on these two topics and to advertise internally any well-being and fit@work event organised by other DGs or by DG HR corporate. In this context, particular attention will be given to psychological risk prevention and foster resilience. Part of DG ENER training budget will be reserved to organise team buildings when and where appropriate.

A lunchtime conference on ethics and organisational values will also be organised in 2018 by our AMC for DG ENER staff. A colleague from the communication unit will be in charge of establishing the annual lunchtime conference agenda of the DG and to promote them.

One or more staff events will be organised in 2018 as well. Staff events are a unique opportunity for DG ENER staff from both locations to meet and to take stock of recent achievements and present future challenges that the DG will have to face in the forthcoming months/years. They are also an excellent informal platform to trigger two-way communication between senior and middle management and staff.

Newcomers welcome sessions will also be organised twice a year where DG ENER services will be presented by each directorate. Finally, managers will be reminded to pay attention to their staff well-being and engagement.

Adequate advertisement of the 2018 staff survey will be provided when launched by DG HR corporate by publishing it on DG ENER intranet. Senior and middle managers will encourage staff to participate in the staff survey and, if necessary, reminders will be sent to staff via e-mails. After the staff survey results will be communicated, a dedicated follow-up action plan will be agreed by DG ENER senior management in cooperation with line managers and HR Business Correspondent.

Regarding the HR Modernisation project, the ongoing 2nd pilot phase has been extended until June 2018. In this context, the DG ENER Human resources business correspondent and his team will participate as much as possible in the review of the new HR delivery model.

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 in the Luxembourgish radiation protection framework.

Objective: The DG deploys effectively its resources in support of the delivery of the Commission priorities and core business, has a competent and engaged workforce, which is driven by an effective and gender-balanced management and which can deploy its full potential within supportive and healthy working conditions.

Main outputs in 2018:

Output	Indicator	Target
<i>Meet new targets for first female appointment to middle manager function</i>	<i>Share of first female appointments to middle-management positions</i>	<i>2 new appointments</i>
<i>Promote well-being and fit@work</i>	<i>Number of lunchtime conferences and events dedicated to these topics</i>	<i>Minimum 3</i>
<i>Promote ethics and organisational values</i>	<i>Lunchtime conference</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Improve communication and staff engagement</i>	<i>Staff event</i>	<i>Minimum 1</i>
	<i>Newcomers welcome session</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Implementation of the ALARA (as low as reasonable achievable) principle in operational radiation protection of exposed workers</i>	<i>Average annual occupational radiation dose and annual collective dose</i>	<i>By Q4 2018: Average annual occupational radiation dose is < 1 mSv and annual collective dose is < 0.05 personSv</i>
<i>Operation of the laboratories in accordance with the license requirements and implementing the radiation safety</i>	<i>Accident-free operation</i>	<i>By Q4 2018: Zero incidents affecting the EUFO offices or environment</i>
<i>Accreditation of the Radiation protection laboratory in accordance with the ISO 17025 requirements</i>	<i>Keeping the accredited status</i>	<i>By Q4 2018: Accredited status kept</i>

B. Financial Management: Internal control and Risk management

The overall objective for 2018 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 put in place provide the necessary guarantees concerning the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions, including prevention, detection, correction and follow-up of fraud and irregularities.

The Commission adopted a revised Internal Control Framework in April 2017 which will fully enter into force on 1st January 2018. DG ENER developed internal control baselines that will serve as a basis for monitoring of internal controls to be performed in 2018.

Actions will be undertaken to address the gaps that result from the evolution of the internal control framework.

In line with the control objectives outlined in the Strategic Plan 2016-2020, DG ENER intends to deliver in 2018 the outputs described below.

Objective 1: Effective and reliable internal control system giving the necessary guarantees concerning the legality and the regularity of the underlying transactions.

Main outputs in 2018:

Output	Indicator	Target
Annual Activity Report: Legality and regularity of the underlying transactions in the DG	1) Estimated Residual Error Rate for grants 2) Assurance received from the entrusted entities (INEA, EASME, EBRD ¹⁹ , CPMA ²⁰ , SIEA ²¹)	1) Between 2 and 5 % ²² 2) Positive Assurance or implementation reports supported by positive assurance received from 100% of the entrusted entities
Annual Activity Report: Estimated amount at risk ²³ :	Estimated overall amount at risk for the year of the entire budget under the DGs responsibility	No target

Objective 2: Effective and reliable internal control system in line with sound financial management.

Main outputs in 2018:

Output	Indicator	Target
Positive overall conclusion on the relationship between cost of controls and their effectiveness.	Conclusion reached on cost effectiveness of controls	Positive overall conclusion
Timely execution of payments ²⁴	Percentage of payments made within the legal deadline	>=95%
Budget execution	% of budget execution	>=95%

¹⁹ The EBRD manages the multi-donor funds related to the Nuclear Decommissioning Assistance Program (NDAP), KISDF, BISDF and IISDF

²⁰ National Agency under the Lithuanian Ministry of Finances, entrusted under Article 58,c,V FR in the framework of the NDAP.

²¹ National Agency under the Slovak Ministry of Economy, entrusted under Article 58,c,V FR in the framework of the NDAP.

²² Overall, based on the prior years' results and the complexity of the FP7 rules, the residual error rate may be expected to remain around 3% over the course of the programme.

²³ Amount at risk: Value associated with the part of the expenditure deemed not to be in conformity with the applicable regulatory and contractual requirements after application of controls intended to mitigate compliance risks.

²⁴ The indicators related to time-to-inform and time-to-grant for DG ENER are not key as the amount of new grants is immaterial.

(commitments)	(commitments) with respect to budget appropriations	
Budget execution (payments)	% of budget execution (payments) with respect to budget appropriations	>=95%
Implementation of the New Internal Control Framework	Completion status of the implementation of the revised internal control framework	100% implementation of the internal control principles
Open recommendations from European Court of Auditors (ECA) and Internal Audit Service (IAS)	Number of critical recommendations overdue for more than 6 months	None
Completion of the 2017 audit work plan in view of providing reasonable assurance	Launch of the ex-post audit work plan	>95% completion of the 2017 audit targets and launch of >95% of the 2018 audit targets by December 2018.

Objective 3: Minimisation of the risk of fraud through application of effective anti-fraud measures, integrated in all activities of the DG, based on the DG's anti-fraud strategy (AFS) aimed at the prevention, detection and reparation of fraud.

Main outputs in 2018:

Output	Indicator	Target
Implementation of the anti-fraud strategy as planned for 2018-2019	% of implementation of actions planned for 2018 in the anti-fraud strategy	100% of the 2018 specific actions implemented by 31.12.2018
Monitoring of the effectiveness of the anti-fraud strategy for 2018-2019	Mid-term review of the AFS	Before 31.12.2018
Reporting to Management	Number of reports on the implementation of the anti-fraud strategy	At least twice a year

DG ENER is revising its antifraud strategy and is to adopt it by end 2017. It is also part to the Research family CAFS. The forthcoming DG ENER specific Strategy will cover the years 2018 and 2019. A mid-term review will be carried out in the light of the future revision of the Commission's Anti-Fraud Strategy, in principle by end 2018.

C. Better Regulation

DG ENER is fully committed to fostering a Better Regulation culture from the policy design phase to implementation. The main planned outputs linked to the Better Regulation objective in the Strategic Plan are listed in Part 1 under the relevant specific objective in the tables.

In terms of strengthening horizontal preparedness for ensuring robust and sound, better regulation, the analytical tools of the DG will continue to be improved. This includes the development and improved accessibility of energy market data and statistics (e.g. the dashboards of energy market data now available to all colleagues in the DG). It also includes ongoing improvements to the economic modelling capability of the DG, including collaboration with the JRC, to ensure the modelling analysis which is a critical part of current and future impact assessments and evaluations.

D. Information management aspects

In October 2016 the College adopted the European Commission corporate strategy on Information Management²⁵

The strategy states that data and information are to be considered as strategic assets by DGs and should be complete, reliable, relevant and easy to retrieve (Strategic Plan Indicator 1²⁶). DG ENER will be more ambitious in 2018 regarding this indicator and will decrease the target of documents unfiled from 5% to 4%. To reach this target, a regular monitoring will be carried out by the CAD²⁷ throughout the year.

The strategy also establishes that data, information and knowledge should be shared as widely as possible within the Commission (Strategic Plan Indicators 2 and 3²⁸). This should be done unless there are legal requirements or clear justifications for access to be restricted, in which case those restrictions should be enforced rigorously and uniformly.

A review on HAN²⁹ files accessibility is planned for the first semester of 2018 with a view to adopting a policy on files accessibility in DG ENER and its underlying implementing rules by the end of the year. All active files in DG ENER will be assessed by the lead departments to provide a clear definition on their visibility and accessibility [reader access to the Commission / specific DGs / DG ENER / more restricted access] on the basis of their activity. The results of this review will be the basis for the implementing rules on files accessibility to be put in place during the second semester of the year.

Awareness actions launched in 2016 and 2017 will be improved and consolidated. In 2018 the former section on information management included twice a year in the resource management reports will be enhanced by a section on a collaborative space that will include a dashboard on Information Management indicators. Also, the E-Domec correspondents' network in DG ENER will continue holding workshops and meetings during the year.

Paperless workflows that were implemented in DG ENER-Brussels in 2017 will be assessed in 2018 by the existing Paperless Taskforce. The highly appreciated "Paperless collaborative space" will be maintained regularly updated and used as communication channel. DG ENER-Luxembourg will introduce the paperless workflows in 2018.

Registered files in ARES will be assessed centrally by the CAD at the annual closure of files and any file containing paper will be transferred to the central intermediate archives

²⁵ Communication on Data, Information and Knowledge Management at the European Commission (C(2016)6626 final)

²⁶ Under "Information management aspects"

²⁷ Centre d'administration des documents.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Hermes-Ares-Nomcom

according to their preservation and accessibility requirements. The archives schedule of DG ENER, reviewed and updated in 2017, will be implemented during 2018.

Since June 2013, EURATOM Restricted Documents have been registered in a specific document management system named MEDOR developed for handling such classified information. In the context of the rationalisation process underway, the Safeguards applications are progressively improved to directly register and store the documents they produce in the Documents Repository. This integration started in 2017 and will continue in 2018.

In 2018, it is foreseen to finalise to automatic transfer of the nuclear accountancy data from the accountancy module CMF to MEDOR.

Objective: Information and knowledge in your DG is shared and reusable by other DGs. Important documents are registered, filed and retrievable.		
Main outputs in 2018:		
Output	Indicator	Target
Documents are retrievable in ARES and properly filed - staff has easier access to information.	Percentage of registered documents that are not filed	Below 4%
Increase efficiency of electronic workflows, and reduce paper storage in eligible cases.	1) Review of paperless workflows in Brussels 2) Introduction of paperless workflows in Luxembourg	1) Generally positive assessment ³⁰ 2) Q3 2018
Set out the principles and first steps towards an Information Management strategy	Information Management Review on HAN files accessibility Implementing rules on files accessibility	Q2 2018 Q4 2018
Monitoring of Information Management performance	Create a Dashboard section in the collaborative space including main Information Management indicators	Q1 2018
To ensure physical security of information and a systematic control of files content at the end of their activity	Implementation of Archives Schedule – transfer of closed files to the DG Intermediate Archives Annual exercise of closure of files, including preservation requirements and accessibility	100% by December 2018
Consolidation of the E-Domec correspondents network – awareness and communication	Number of workshops/meetings with the correspondents network	At least two specific workshops to be carried out in 2018

³⁰ Only minor improvements to be done.

E. External communication activities

The objective of DG ENER's communication actions in 2018 will be to efficiently and effectively contribute to making the Energy Union a reality within the context of the Commission's priorities. Online fact-based communication will be given priority, in complement to a number of high-profile stakeholder consultation events (e.g. Citizen's Energy Forum, EU Sustainable Energy Week, Energy Infrastructure Forum) to be organized throughout the year in order to bring forward the DG's policy action.

In 2018, the emphasis will be on the consumer-related aspects of EU energy policies, to better demonstrate and increase awareness of their concrete benefits to citizens - thus also contributing to improving citizens' perception of EU work. The main communication topic will be the creation of a resilient Energy Union with a forward looking climate change policy, in order to ensure affordable, secure and sustainable energy for household and business alike, strengthening Europe's competitiveness and stimulating investments in order to create jobs. Priority will be given to joint communication actions with other DGs within the Jobs, Growth and Investment, and the Energy Union project teams. The following specific communication activities are going to be prepared in this respect:

- The EU Sustainable Energy Week (Sustainable energy for Jobs and Growth), mainly contributing to Specific objectives 3, 4 and 5.
- The Citizens' Energy Forum (London Forum), mainly contributing to Specific objective 2;
- The Electricity Regulatory Forum (Florence Forum), mainly contributing to Specific objective 2;
- The European Gas Regulatory Forum (Madrid Forum), mainly contributing to Specific objective 2;

DG ENER communication activities are going to focus on: increased data visualization, growing social media presence, stronger web content production with 'energy stories', shorter audio-visual products, and a more coordinated approach among all the Commission's services.

Objective: Citizens perceive that the EU is working to improve their lives and engage with the EU. They feel that their concerns are taken into consideration in European decision making and they know about their rights in the EU.

Main outputs in 2018:

Output	Indicator	Target
Direct reach of the DG communication actions via websites	Number of unique visitors to the websites,	(increase of approx. 2-3.0% compared to 2016) There is 3.918.569 visits in 2017 compared to 3.865.275 increase of 1.38%.

Annual communication spending:

Baseline (2017)	Estimated commitments (2018)
1.500.000 Euro	1.500.000 Euro

F. Example(s) of initiatives to improve economy and efficiency of financial and non-financial activities of the DG

DG ENER intends to foster a continuous improvement of the governance scheme applicable to the Euratom contribution to the ITER Project. Consequently, in view of improving the efficiency of the F4E Joint Undertaking operation, the adoption of a revised supervision framework is a key development. It sets out the supervision needs, the objectives of the supervision activities, and the corresponding tools – including reporting modalities/KPIs to monitor performance – as well as working methods and procedures needed to achieve the supervision objectives and effective mitigation capacity when deviations/risks are identified through reporting on KPIs.

In addition, the supervision strategy will enable the effective oversight of EU's performance in discharging its obligations to ITER on the basis of F4E's adherence to the agreed schedule (punctual delivery) and required specifications (quality) from the perspective of the ITER project and on the basis of sound financial management (cost optimization, budget discipline) according to the value for money criteria (economy, efficiency, effectiveness) from the perspective of EU budgetary authorities.

Lastly, this framework will be complemented by a revision of the Administrative Arrangements, with a view to streamline the effectiveness and efficiency of cooperation mechanisms between F4E and the Commission services.

The Governance Regulation proposed by the Commission on the 30 November 2016 and currently in co-decision already brings together the existing scattered planning and reporting obligations from the main pieces of EU legislation across energy, climate and other Energy Union related policy areas and thereby achieve a major simplification of obligations. It reduces, aligns and updates such requirements, and removes existing duplications. The streamlined political Governance process between the Commission and Member States, with close involvement of other EU Institutions, will align frequency and timing of obligations, significantly enhance transparency and cooperation and thereby is expected to bring additional benefits in terms of reducing administrative burden, with the size of the reduction depending on the final outcome of the negotiations between the co-legislators.