European Commission

Management Plan 2019

DG ENERGY

Contents

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 energy.

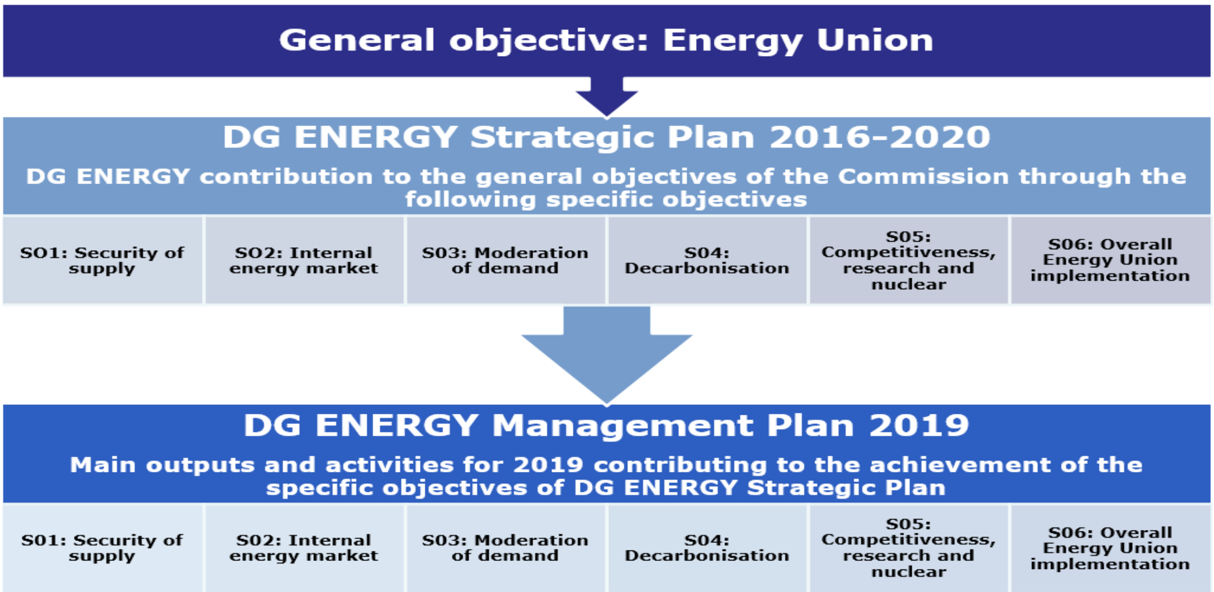
The Strategic Plan for DG ENERGY for the period from 2016 to 2020 sets **as a general objective the promotion of a resilient Energy Union with a forward looking climate change policy at its core.**

In line with the Energy Union strategy, and to fully reflect its five dimensions, the following specific objectives have been defined in the DG ENERGY 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 ENERGY 2019 Management Plan sets out the main outputs and activities planned in 2019 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 contribute to the achievement of the high level priorities.



In 2019 it will be important to ensure finalisation and formal adoption of the legislative acts proposed under the Commission's 2016 Clean Energy for All Europeans package that were agreed by the co-legislators in negotiations and to finalise proposals that are still pending such as the amendment to the Directive on the internal market on gas **to make common rules applicable to pipelines from and to the EU**. DG ENERGY will work closely with the European Parliament and the Council to secure adoption of these proposals.

In addition, work will continue on implementation of the Energy Union priorities to 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. Progress made on the five dimensions of EU energy framework will be assessed in the context of the fourth State of the Energy Union, to which DG ENERGY will be a main contributor.

As announced by President Juncker in his 2018 Letter of Intent, the Commission presented, in advance of the Katowice Climate Change Conference, a Communication on the Strategy for long-term EU greenhouse gas emissions reduction in accordance with the Paris Agreement. In 2019, the Commission will continue feeding into an EU-wide debate with the Member States, the European Parliament, citizens and stakeholders on the pathways to follow for achieving the Paris targets.

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

Energy for Europe – serving society, supporting the economy, protecting the environment
Our core values – excellence, transparency, integrity

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 2018 with the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 on the security of gas supply. The Commission assisted Member States in carrying out regional risk analyses, provided guidance to establish technical, legal and financial arrangements and ensured solidarity in case of crisis. Building on the important work done, Member States are due to notify to the Commission their national preventive and emergency plans by March 2019. The Commission will then issue opinions on the national plans and if necessary organise the necessary consultations to ensure their overall consistency.

To prevent and manage electricity black-outs with cross-border impact, the Commission will follow up its proposal on electricity risk preparedness with the co-legislators. Following its adoption, work will start immediately to prepare the methodology to identify the most relevant crisis scenarios and prepare the corresponding national risk preparedness plans.

In 2019, the Commission will build on the progress made on the implementation of the Intergovernmental Agreements Decision[1], on the provision of first gas deliveries into the Southern Gas Corridor and to Turkey as well as on the completion of the different pipeline sections towards the EU and on cooperation on LNG, notably with Japan and the US. In particular, the Commission will continue the implementation of such agreements and pursue its efforts to promote at global level a more liquid LNG market. It will pursue its trilateral dialogue with Russia and Ukraine to secure a sustainable gas transit to the EU and provide assistance to Ukraine to ensure the required network unbundling.

The Commission’s aim for 2019 is to implement at least a third of the 2019 CEF-Energy budget allocation for grants until the end of the year, which will also foster the EU's internal market integration and energy security. In line with the Union's decarbonisation agenda and the 2017 communication on the future of energy infrastructure, it is expected that several CEF grant requests would be coming from Projects of Common Interests in the area of electricity interconnections, electricity storage and smart grids.

The Commission will also continue its work on reinforcing the external dimension of the Energy Union, notably via continued close cooperation with its major partners and a reinforced promotion of the values, objectives and best practices enshrined in the "Clean Energy for all Europeans" package. In particular, the Commission will work on

[1] Development, in consultation with Member States, of optional model clauses and guidance for intergovernmental agreements between Member States and third countries in the field of energy, ex-ante assessment of draft intergovernmental agreements in the areas of gas and oil

strengthening trans-Atlantic energy co-operation via the EU-US Energy Council and the EU-Canada High Level Dialogue on Energy. High Level contacts with Norway as a major energy producing partner will continue. The Commission will reinforce clean energy cooperation with China, pursue active energy cooperation with Japan and India and strengthen ties with Southeast Asian partners, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Republic of Korea. It will continue supporting the completion of all parts of the **Southern Gas Corridor** so that gas deliveries reach Italy by 2020 and reinforce co-operation on energy efficiency and gas sector reforms with Ukraine and other Eastern Partner countries. The Commission will pursue multilateral cooperation on the East-Med gas evacuation routes to facilitate future gas supplies from the East Mediterranean. This includes promoting further integration with the Mediterranean countries' energy systems and supporting renewable and energy efficiency projects. At bilateral level, it will further develop strategic cooperation with Algeria and Egypt, with a view to facilitating European investments in gas and clean energy, and re-engage with Turkey in the framework of High-Level Energy Dialogue. The market work-stream of the EU-Russia Gas Advisory Council will continue to function.

In 2019, the Commission will reinforce its energy cooperation with Central Asian countries in the framework of the upcoming new strategy on Central Asia to open up this strategic region for renewables investments and to foster future cooperation on local hydrocarbon reserves. The Commission will pursue energy cooperation and preserve energy trade with Iran to the maximum possible. In the context of the Europe-Asia Connectivity Strategy[2] and related work under the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), the Commission will promote sustainable energy connectivity with relevant partners, focusing on facilitating cooperation towards the clean energy transition, as well as open, flexible and transparent LNG markets.

The Commission will increase energy cooperation with the African Union and African countries, in line with the new Africa-Europe Alliance for sustainable investments and jobs. While the EU-Russia energy dialogue continues to be on hold, the Commission will continue to tackle the most pressing issues in the appropriate format (i.e. including with Ukraine). In Latin America, the Commission will strengthen bilateral energy co-operation through energy dialogues with Brazil, Mexico and Argentina and it will cooperate at multilateral level in the frameworks of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), and the Latin American Energy Organisation (OLADE).

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 G7, G20, the Clean Energy Ministerial and the Mission Innovation Initiative. In addition, the Commission will continue its support to the reform process in the Energy Community aiming at 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. The Commission will also support the Energy Community Contracting Parties in the development and establishment of 2030 energy and climate targets as well as in the preparation of integrated national energy and climate plans. Similar initiatives will be

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[2] JOIN(2018) 31 final of 19.9.2018

promoted with the third countries from the European Economic Area (EEA) and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

In general terms, the role of the private sector and the implication of International Financing Institutions in the Commission's energy cooperation endeavours with partner countries will become more prominent with the objective of generating further financial support. With the EU's objective of leading globally on renewable energy, the Commission will also develop its cooperation with the International Solar Alliance. The Commission will continue to promote the inclusion of energy in free trade agreements under the energy and raw materials chapters with a view to improving market access, transparency, environmental and social conditions of energy production and to promoting trade in sustainable energy goods and services.

Following the European Council conclusions of October 2018 calling for measures to combat cyber malicious activities, in 2019 the Commission will adopt a recommendation on cybersecurity in the energy sector. The Commission will start the preparatory work in view of establishing more specific rules ensuring the cybersecurity of the electricity network (network code)[3] as requested by the co-legislators in the Clean Energy for All European package.

The Commission will also examine whether and how to improve the protection of critical energy infrastructure after the evaluation of Council Directive 2008/114/EC on European critical infrastructures due to be finalised in 2019 as part of the Security Union.

In 2019, the Commission will continue supporting the negotiations of the **Gas Directive**, which was adopted in late 2017. The revised common rules for the internal market in natural gas will also help to strengthen security of supply and market functioning in the EU.

The Commission will report to the European Parliament and the Council in 2019 on its assessment of the effectiveness of the Directive on the safety of off-shore oil and gas operations. The effectiveness of the Directive to prevent environmental disasters and safety incidents is particularly important for the public acceptance of oil and gas production in the Union and therefore its security of supply. The evaluation report will integrate the results of the public consultation.

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
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes[4]		
Output	Indicator	Target
Implementation of the 2019 CEF-Energy budget allocation for grants	*Level of execution of the 2019 CEF-Energy budget allocation for grants executed (level 1)*	*33% by end of 2019*

[3] See also under "Specific Objective 2"

[4] For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the **Draft Budget for 2019.**

Other important outputs		
Output	Indicator	Target
Evaluation of the off-shore safety Directive PLAN/2018/2823	*Adoption*	*Q3 2019*
Amendment of the Energy Community Treaty (i) 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 (ii) in respect of direct applicability and penalties and (iii) for other issues such as the inclusion of a reference to the Paris Agreement	*Adoption*	*Q3-Q4 2019*
Depending on the notification to the Commission of draft or final intergovernmental agreements between Member States and third countries under the Intergovermental Agreements Decision*: assessment by the Commission ex-ante or ex-post and, where necessary, adoption of a Commission opinion*	*Adoptions*	*Q1-Q4 2019*
Commission Recommendation on cybersecurity in the energy sector PLAN/2018/3504	*Adoption*	*Q1 2019*

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 decarbonised and integrated internal market is a priority for the Energy Union. Several initiatives are foreseen for 2019 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 ENERGY will continue in 2019 its work on both the regulatory framework ("software") and infrastructure ("hardware") of the internal energy market.

On "software", focus in 2019 will be to support inter-institutional negotiations on the Commission proposal to update the **Gas Directive** on common rules for the internal market in natural gas. Actions will also be taken to develop of the EU's strategic plan on methane, based on elements of the EU's long term strategy. Moreover, the Commission will pursue its work on the implementation of the already adopted network codes and guidelines and will commence work on those set out in the **recast Electricity Regulation** and **Directive**. The results of the 2018 public consultation will be taken into account for the 2019 priority lists. The Commission will also conduct a number of studies on potential issues to be addressed in the EU gas market such as improving the ability of the existing regulatory framework to deliver competitive markets as well as identifying possible regulatory barriers and gaps that prevent a stronger coupling of the electricity and gas sectors in terms of market functioning and infrastructure needed for the integration of new, decarbonised energy carriers.

On the "hardware" side, and in order to support major infrastructure projects, in 2019 the Commission will continue to provide funding under the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF). Additionally, DG ENERGY (together with DG MOVE and DG CNECT) will strive to conclude the interinstitutional negotiations on the proposed regulation for the continuation of the CEF programme under the next MFF. The Commission proposal adopted on 6 June 2018, includes in particular the new element on cross-border projects in the field of renewable energy for which a delegated act[5] on the methodology and selection criteria will be presented by the end of 2019.

Modern energy infrastructure is crucial for the EU to integrate its energy market and to meet its energy and climate goals. By identifying projects of common interest and offering them a coherent regulatory framework, the EU lays the foundation for ensuring that these objectives are reached in an efficient way by carrying out the infrastructure projects which are considered vital for Europe. In 2019, DG ENERGY will publish the fourth Union List of Projects of Common Interest as a Commission Delegated Regulation (amending Regulation 347/2013[6]) and demonstrate the shift towards the decarbonisation agenda and consistency with the 2030 energy and climate objectives.

Achieving the Energy Union requires not only legislation but also an **enabling framework to accelerate the uptake of EU legislation at local and regional levels**. To this effect, a series of non-legislative actions will be taken in 2019 as follows:

The **Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy** is the flagship movement of EU local authorities committed to reducing greenhouse gases emissions by at least 40% by 2030; to increasing their resilience by adapting to the impacts of climate change; and to promoting access to clean, sustainable and affordable energy for all. The Commission promotes the Covenant of Mayors among others by financing a secretariat in Brussels. It

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[5] Delegated Act on cross-border projects in the field of renewable energy - PLAN/2018/3336. See Specific Objective 4.

[6] Guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure - Regulation (EU) No. 347/2013 repealing Decision No.1364/2006/EC and amending Regulations (EC) No.713/2009, (EC) No.714/2009 and (EC) No.715/2009

also finances regional offices around the world, thus contributing significantly to the Global Covenant of Mayors alliance.

In 2019, the Commission will prepare a new phase for both the Global and European Covenant of Mayors, including a reflection process on the future of the financing of the initiative. The Commission will continue pursuing through the Covenant of Mayors the mainstreaming of the EU energy and climate policy at the local level, in line with the Clean Energy for all Europeans package. To this end, links with the private sector will be developed and a second Investment Forum will be held. The Covenant of Mayors will also encourage the cities to participate in the consultative processes for the national energy and climate plans (NECPs) established under the Energy Union Governance Regulation. The Covenant of Mayors initiative will continue to monitor cities achievements on the way to the 2020 and 2030 commitments. As such, it will also continue providing data and European input to the UNFCCC's Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action portal.

The **Clean Energy for EU Islands Initiative** aims to accelerate clean energy transition in Europe's more than 2700 islands, to reduce dependency on energy imports by tapping into locally available renewable energy sources, and to promote energy-self-reliance of islands. A Secretariat for the Initiative was set up in June 2018, to serve as a one-stop-shop for islands that are planning, designing or undergoing clean energy transition. The Secretariat also acts as a platform of exchange of best practices for islands' stakeholders and provides capacity-building and advisory services to them. In 2019, the Secretariat will launch six pilot projects on islands, which will produce island-wide clean energy transition agendas. It will also provide support to 20 islands in initial stages of transition planning, as well as assistance in pre-feasibility and feasibility studies for individual projects.

The Commission – with financial support from the European Parliament – set 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 on the issue of energy poverty. The website of the EPOV provides 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. In 2019, the Observatory will update the pan-EU report on energy poverty as well as individual Member State reports. It will also follow-up on the pilot projects on energy poverty implemented in 5 municipalities in partnership with the Covenant of Mayors.

The **Platform on Coal Regions in Transition** was officially launched in December 2017 to support a socially-fair transition in coal and carbon-intensive regions. It brings together public authorities, businesses, civil society as well as the Commission and external experts. In particular, 12 Member States and 41 regions with existing coal mining activities have been identified as the main beneficiaries of the initiative, at least as a first stage. The Platform builds on the work with pilot coal regions assisted by Commission Country Teams for Slovakia, Poland, Greece, Czech Republic, Romania and Spain – as well as the bilateral work conducted with four German regions. In 2019, the Platform will establish an external Secretariat which will facilitate its operations and provide expert assistance. It will continue organising events using the format adopted in 2018 (3 Working Group meetings and 1 Annual Dialogue) for the benefit of coal regions in transition. 2019 will also be time to reflect on the inclusion of carbon-intensive regions to the initiative.

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** (SGTF) in spring 2017 to prepare the ground for network codes on demand-side flexibility response, energy-specific cybersecurity and interoperability of common consumer's data format. Their deliverables will be adopted by the SGTF's Steering Committee in Q1 2019. The work for 2019 will be expanded to provide a vision and recommendations on policy and regulatory issues towards the digital transformation of the energy sector.

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 2019:		
Delivery on legislative proposals pending with the legislator		
Output	Indicator	Target
Common rules for the internal market in natural gas: pipelines to and from third countries	*Adoption by the co-legislators*	*May 2019*
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes[7]		
Output	Indicator	Target
Implementation of the 2019 CEF-Energy budget allocation for grants	*Level of execution of the 2019 CEF-Energy budget allocation for grants executed (level 1)*	*33% by end of 2019*
Other important outputs		
Output	Indicator	Target
Fourth list of PCIs leading to Commission Delegated act and update on European energy infrastructure PLAN/2018/3948	*Adoption*	*Q4 2019*
Establishment of the annual priority lists for 2019 for the development of network codes and guidelines PLAN/2017/1828	*Adoption*	*Q1 2019*
Platform for Coal and Carbon-Intensive Regions	*Set up of secretariat*	*Q1 2019*

[7] For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the **Draft Budget for 2019.**

in Transition – secretariat		
Platform for Coal and Carbon-Intensive Regions in Transition – secretariat	*Extension of initiative to 15 regions including 1-2 carbon-intensive regions in transition*	*Q4 2019*
Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy – secretariat	*Award decision (new tender for secretariat)*	*Q4 2019*
Smart Grids Task Force: stakeholder's recommendations for potential network codes on demand-side flexibility, energy-specific cybersecurity issues and interoperability of consumer data	*Adoption by the Smart Grid Task Force Steering Committee*	*Q1 2019*

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 2019 to contribute to the achievement of specific objective 3.

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 where the majority of the energy efficiency investments are needed, through the **Smart Finance for Smart Buildings initiative**[8]. To operationalise this initiative, the Commission will continue to organise Sustainable Energy Investment Forums across capitals to engage private and public stakeholders in developing large-scale investment programmes and financing schemes. The Commission will also continue its activities on sustainable energy in the defence and security sector.

In 2019, the Commission will complete guidelines supporting Member States in transposing and implementing the policy framework on Energy Performance of Buildings as newly amended by Directive (EU) 2018/844. These guidelines will focus on two aspects: firstly, new measures to increase renovation rates, mobilise investments and target highly efficient and decarbonised national building stocks; and secondly, new provisions modernising buildings including through infrastructure for electromobility, ventilation systems or building automation and controls.

In 2019, the Commission will further pursue the **implementation of the Eco-design and Energy Labelling policy framework**, with the adoption of a package of implementing measures in line with the new Energy Labelling Regulation (EU) 2017/1369

[8] The "Smart Finance for Smart Buildings" initiative is part of the 'Clean Energy for All Europeans' package. It includes practical solutions to mobilise private financing for energy efficiency and renewables in buildings, following a threefold objective: 1) using public funds more effectively, 2) more assistance to create project pipelines, and 3) changing the risk perception of financiers and investors.

and the Eco-design Working Plan 2016 – 2019, released as a part of the Clean energy for all Europeans Package. Eco-design and energy labelling measures together are expected to generate savings for European households of up to 500 EUR per year on their energy bills.

The Commission will also continue working with Member States through dialogue and the infringement procedures to ensure full transposition and implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive, including full implementation the energy efficiency savings obligations under Article 7 which is the key element of the Directive in terms of expected amount of energy savings. In addition, the Commission will provide guidelines on the amended Energy Efficiency Directive supporting Member States in transposing and implementing the new policy framework. These guidelines will focus on two aspects, firstly - the energy savings obligation under Article 7 and, secondly - metering and billing under Articles 9-11.

In the context of the established dedicated Task Force on mobilising efforts to meet the EU energy efficiency targets for 2020, the Commission will continue monitoring Member States efforts and progress towards achieving the Union's 2020 targets and provide support throughout the process.

In the area of heating and cooling, the Commission will issue an implementing act to streamline Member States' obligation in Annex VIII to conduct a comprehensive assessment of their potential in heating a cooling. Roundtables with the industry on energy efficiency will be also organised as part of the actions proposed in the Heating and Cooling Strategy[9].

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 2019:		
Delivery on legislative proposals pending with the legislator		
Output	Indicator	Target
Labelling of tyres with respect to fuel efficiency and other essential parameters	*Political agreement*	*May 2019*
Proposal to adapt references to EU energy	*Adoption by the co-legislators*	*May 2019*

[9] "An EU Strategy on Heating and Cooling" - COM/2016/051 final

efficiency targets (expressed in absolute values) for 2030 to an EU at 27 (Brexit preparedness legislation)		
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes[10]		
Output	Indicator	Target
Horizon 2020 Societal Challenge 3: *1. Energy Efficiency calls 2019- the sub-call funding Market Uptake Coordination and Support Actions (CSA)- of the total budget of EUR 68 million in 2019* *2. European Local Energy Assistance (ELENA)- Project Development Assistance – of the total budget of EUR 181 million in the period 2016-2018 for energy efficiency (excluding the transport contribution)* *Source of data: H2020, Societal Challenge 3- Energy Efficiency, DG ENERGY*	*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 2019.*	*31/12/2019:* *EUR 0,49 billion (Market Uptake Coordination and Support Action projects) + EUR 2,02 billion (European Local Energy Assistance (ELENA) projects) = EUR2,51 billion*
	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 2019.	*31/12/2019:* *111 000 toe/year (Market Uptake Coordination and Support Action projects) + 81 695 toe/year (European Local Energy Assistance (ELENA) projects) = 192 695 toe/year*
	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 2019	*31/12/2019:* *335 000 tCO2/year (Market Uptake Coordination and Support Action projects) + 441 602 tCO2/year (European Local Energy Assistance (ELENA) projects) = 776 602 tCO2/year*
Other important outputs		
Output	Indicator	Target
Possible revision of cost-optimal building requirement guidelines 2014/ENER/040	*Adoption*	*Q4 2019*
Eco-design (PRAC) and energy labelling (Delegated Acts) measures, based on the	*Adoption*	*Q1 2019*

[10] For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the **Draft Budget for 2019.**

eco-design Work Programme and revision of existing regulations[11]		
Commission Recommendation on building modernisation PLAN/2018/3962	*Adoption*	*Q2 2019*
Commission Recommendation on building renovation PLAN/2018/3963	*Adoption*	*Q2 2019*
Commission recommendation on the energy savings obligation PLAN/2018/3989	*Adoption*	*Q2 2019*
Commission recommendation on metering and billing under the Energy Efficiency Directive PLAN/2018/3990	*Adoption*	*Q2 2019*
Commission Delegated Regulation amending Annex VIII and Part 1 of Annex IX to Directive 2012/27/EU on the contents of comprehensive assessments of the potential for efficient heating and cooling PLAN/2018/3958	*Adoption*	*Q1 2019*

[11] This covers the following initiatives: Regulatory measure on the review of eco-design requirements for external power supplies, 2015/ENER/054; Regulatory measures on eco-design requirements for refrigerated commercial display cabinets, 2011/ENER/044; Regulatory measures on energy labelling of electronic displays (Review of COMM Del Reg [EU] No 1062/2010, 2013/ENER/066; Regulatory measures on eco-design requirements for electronic displays (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 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.

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 a crucial 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 32% by 2030. Several initiatives are planned for 2019 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. With the adoption in 2018, of the recast of the Renewables Directive and the Governance Regulation, two decisive pieces of legislation for renewables post-2020 are now in place. The final deliberations on the Market Design proposals should ensure that the overall legislative framework will be conducive to the achievement of the at least 32% target.

The planned 2019 initiatives will help Member States and stakeholders to put the existing and the new legislative framework into practice. In order to avoid unintended effects of a higher demand for bioenergy, a delegated act will be adopted to provide criteria in the area of indirect land-use change. The Commission will also lay down the necessary provisions for the establishment and functioning of a Union renewable energy financing mechanism which could tender support for new renewable energy projects in the EU, as foreseen in the Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union .

In addition, regional cooperation across the energy system is essential to ensure a cost-effective energy transition in the EU, not least the achievement of the national binding targets for 2020. Within this context, the Commission will support the final deliberations on the revised Connecting Europe Facility Regulation, which foresees the introduction of cross-border projects in the field of renewable energy to reflect the approach adopted under the Clean Energy for all Europeans Package with a collective responsibility to achieve an ambitious binding EU level renewables target for 2030.

The Commission is also working together with Member States to facilitate regional cooperation, including covering renewable energy and energy efficiency in regional cooperation fora such as the Baltic Energy Market Interconnection Plan (BEMIP), the North Sea Countries energy cooperation 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. Finally, from an international perspective, the Commission will support the Contracting Parties of the Energy Community in transposing and implementing renewable energy related legislation.

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 2019:	

Other important outputs		
Output	Indicator	Target
Commission Implementing 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	*Adoption*	*Q4 2019*
Commission Implementing 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	*Adoption*	*Q1 2019*
Commission Implementing Decision on the "NTA8080" 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/066	*Adoption*	*Q1 2019*
Renewable energy biennial report covering reporting obligations under Directive 2009/28/EC, as amended by Directive (EU) 2015/1513 PLAN/2017/2026	*Adoption*	*Q1 2019*
Delegated Act setting out the criteria for certification of biofuels, bioliquids and biomass fuels with low indirect land-use change (ILUC) risk and for determining the high ILUC - risk feedstocks for which a significant expansion of the production area into land with high carbon stock is observed, and a report on the status of	*Adoption*	*Q1 2019*

production expansion on relevant food and feed crops worldwide PLAN/2018/4571		
U.S. Soybean Sustainability Assurance Protocol (SSAP) - Compliance with sustainability criteria for biofuels – Voluntary Scheme PLAN/2018/3788	*Adoption*	*Q1 2019*
Recognition of the ERGaR RED (compliance with sustainability criteria for biofuels)- Voluntary Scheme PLAN/2018/3323	*Adoption*	*Q2 2019*
GAFTA TRADE ASSURANCE SCHEME - GTAS (Compliance with sustainability criteria for biofuels) – Voluntary Scheme PLAN/2018/3324	*Adoption*	*Q2 2019*
Trade Assurance Scheme for Combinable Crops - TASCC (Compliance with sustainability criteria for biofuels) – Voluntary Scheme PLAN/2018/3325	*Adoption*	*Q3 2019*
Universal Feed Assurance Scheme - UFAS (Compliance with sustainability criteria for biofuels) – Voluntary Scheme PLAN/2018/3326	*Adoption*	*Q3 2019*
Commission Decisions on the assessment and recognition of report from Poland, Denmark, Hungary, Slovakia, United Kingdom and Czech Republic on the regional biofuel feedstock cultivation GHG emissions (PLAN/2017/1903 to 1908)	*Adoption*	*Q4 2019/Q1 2020*
Delegated Act on cross-border projects in the field of renewable energy PLAN/2018/3336	*Adoption*	*Q4 2019*

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 2019 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 2019, the Commission will continue to monitor the competitiveness of the EU energy system, inter alia, by launching the studies to prepare the 2020 energy prices and costs report. New indicators developed in the context of the Governance of the Energy Union Regulation, as well as the annual assessment in the State of the Energy Union Report 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 2019, DG ENERGY 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 Investment Plan for Europe consists of three pillars of which the first aims at mobilising finance for investment. The European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI) is at the heart of the first pillar. The EFSI should unlock additional investment of at least EUR 500 billion over a five year period (2015-2020). The Commission will continue monitoring the correct usage of the EU guarantee by energy projects proposed for EFSI support and also explore the potential combination of the European structural and investment funds (ESIFs) and EFSI, or other combinations targeting energy efficiency and small scale renewables in buildings, and notably in the residential sector. 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 2019, DG ENERGY will continue to promote ESIF commitment under Thematic Objective 4 ("Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors" - TO4), in particular through the Energy and Managing Authorities (EMA) so that Member States are on track for achieving the 20% objective of spending for Energy Union/low-carbon economy purposes. DG ENERGY will, in cooperation with DG REGIO, increase awareness amongst Member States and stakeholders on the possibility to use parts of the national allocation of the Cohesion Fund for an EU guarantee instrument in order to reduce cost of capital for renewables investments, thus preparing the new spending period 2021-27.

In 2019, DG ENERGY will work on promoting the European Energy Efficiency Fund (EEEF) by i) increasing its portfolio of investments, including in Member states where the fund is not present yet; ii) attracting new investors, including by tapping on the fixed-income market and; iii) providing more technical assistance through the EEEF Technical Assistance Facility (funded by the EEEF's own income). DG ENERGY will also keep contributing to the Commission's efforts on the Action Plan on Sustainable Finance to foster investments into financing sustainable growth in energy related areas.

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 2019:		
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes[12]		
Output	Indicator	Target
Further expansion of the European Energy Efficiency Fund (EEEF)	*Amount of investments made by eligible final recipients due to the financing provided through the instrument*	*By end 2019: Increase the portfolio of investment by 10% Diversify the geographical spread of supported projects*
	New investors' contribution:	*By end of 2019: Raise new investors' contribution to the fund*
Percentage of the EU funds invested in Energy Union/low-carbon economy within the ESIF funds	*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%*	*By end of 2019: Member States are on track for achieving the objective of spending 20%*

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 (R&I) needed to deliver the Energy Union, the Commission will support R&I at EU level through Horizon 2020, and address R&I needs

[12] For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the **Draft Budget for 2019.**

for the energy transition through the preparations (e.g. Strategic Programming) of Horizon Europe. The Commission will also progress on the work already delivered under the Strategic Energy Technology (SET) Plan Communication and the Accelerating Clean Energy Innovation (ACEI) Strategy adopted in 2016. This will practically entail putting into motion, together with Member States and stakeholders, the 14 Implementation Plans delivered in 2018 under the SET Plan.

Another priority is the assessment of the research, innovation and competitiveness (RIC) dimension of the first ever integrated draft National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) that Member States have to submit to the Commission by end 2018. This assessment will be a powerful tool to understand the ambition and vision of the Member States as to their clean technology R&I policies and internalise the findings in our policy making in this area. Also, DG ENERGY will put more emphasis 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 and financing energy transition through investments in clean technologies as well as consolidating this in the next energy research programme (Horizon Europe) and analysis on how to improve in the next MFF, will be key parts of this work.

The speed and scale of the digital transformation is impacting the energy industry, in particular the energy system. For this reason, DG ENERGY will continue to focus on research and innovation at the interplay between the Digital Single Market and the Energy Union (e.g. Big data solutions, Internet of Things, 5G and cybersecurity). The development of smart and inter-operable energy solutions will be supported.

Smart Cities and Communities 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.

Work will also be furthered on the role of industry in the energy transition, for example through Hydrogen, Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) and Carbon Capture and Use (CCU) research, development demonstration and deployment, in close contact with energy-intensive industries.

In 2019, DG ENERGY will also contribute to the Report on the Strategic Action Plan on Batteries which was announced in the letter of intent of President Juncker and included in the Commission Work Programme.

Furthermore, DG ENERGY will continue to work with the JRC, DG RTD, DG CLIMA and DG REGIO to ensure the development and uptake of efficient and low carbon technologies at local and regional level.

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: Horizon 2020
Main outputs in 2019:	

Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes[13]		
Output	Indicator	Target
Calls launched	*Launch of call for proposals* *Under Horizon 2020 for the Work Programme 2019:* *For the Work Programme 2020:*	 *By end of 2019: 100% of the energy calls are launched.* *By end of 2019: 20% of the energy calls are launched in 2018[14].*
Proposals evaluated	*Evaluation of submitted proposals related to energy calls which are foreseen in the Horizon 2020 Work Programme 2018-2020, using the budget of 2019*	*By end of 2019: Evaluation of 100% of submitted proposals.*

Other important outputs		
Output	Indicator	Target
Report on the Strategic Action Plan on batteries (DG GROW in the lead)	*Adoption*	*Q1 2019*

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 2019, DG ENERGY will continue to ensure the effective transposition and implementation of the reinforced EU legal framework on nuclear safety, radiation protection, and safe and 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 Member States in implementing the results of the first Topical Peer Review (TPR) under Council Directive 2014/87/Euratom organised by the European Nuclear Regulatory Safety Group (ENSREG).

The Commission will also promote measures to improve nuclear safety in EU neighbouring countries, by facilitating and supporting the implementation and follow-up of risk and safety assessments (stress tests) of nuclear power plants, in particular in Turkey, Belarus and Armenia, and by ensuring the participation of neighbouring countries in the European Radiological Data Exchange Platform. The Commission will also continue

[13] For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the **Draft Budget for 2019.**

[14] Estimation based on previous years. The current Work Programme 2018-2020 (C(2018)4708 of 24 July 2018) does not contain sufficient details on the opening dates and submission deadlines for the 2020 calls. The revision of the 2020 WP is ongoing.

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 finalised in 2018 the mid-term evaluation of the decommissioning assistance programmes. On this basis, the Commission adopted proposals for the continuation of the programmes after 2020 and will ensure appropriate support to the inter-institutional negotiations.

Building upon the Conference on Addressing Societal Challenges Through Advancing the Medical, Industrial and Research Applications of Nuclear and Radiation Technologies held in 2018 and the publication of a baseline study, the Commission will continue to prepare actions to maximise the societal benefits of nuclear and radiation technologies, while maintaining a high level of safety and quality.

Monitoring activity will continue to ensure that civil nuclear materials are not diverted from their intended uses. In this field, the Commission will start implementing a revised approach on Euratom safeguards. The Commission will also review whether there is a need to revise the Regulation on the application of Euratom safeguards (Commission Regulation (Euratom) 302/2005. In 2019, 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.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Relevant general objective: A resilient Energy Union with a forward looking climate change policy</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">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.</td><td>Related to spending programmes: ITER</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Main outputs in 2019:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Delivery on legislative proposals pending with the legislator</td></tr>
<tr><td>Output</td><td>Indicator</td><td>Target</td></tr>
<tr><td>Council Regulation establishing the nuclear decommissioning assistance programme of the Ignalina nuclear power plant in Lithuania (Ignalina programme); and repealing Council Regulation (EU) No 1369/2013</td><td>Political agreement</td><td>May 2019</td></tr>
<tr><td>Council Regulation establishing a dedicated</td><td>Political agreement</td><td>May 2019</td></tr>
</table>

financial programme for decommissioning of nuclear facilities and management of radioactive waste, and repealing Council Regulation (Euratom) No 1368/2013		
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes[15]		
Output	Indicator	Target
European Union Nuclear Decommissioning Assistance programme Bulgaria (Kozloduy), Lithuania (Ignalina) and Slovakia (Bohunice)	*Adoption of Financing Decision for 2019 and associated Annual Work Programmes – PLAN/2018/4174*	*Q1 2019*
	Update of the rules of application for the Nuclear Decommissioning Assistance programme[16] - PLAN/2016/447	*Q1 2019*
	Adoption of 2018 Progress Report on NDAP - PLAN/2017/1592	*Q1 2019*
	Adoption of 2019 Progress Report on NDAP - PLAN/2018/4176	*Q4 2019*
Other important outputs		
Output	Indicator	Target
Conduct of nuclear Stress Test follow-up mission in Armenia (following peer review in 2016)	*Follow-up mission organised* *Report Published*	*Q4 2019* *Q4 2019*
Commission Decision on the adoption of the Report of the European Atomic Energy Community for the 8th Review meeting of Contracting Parties to the Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS) PLAN/2018/4387	*Adoption*	*Q2 2019*
Review of Member States draft agreements in line with Art. 103 Euratom Treaty	*Timely review – 100% of files treated within 1 month*	*Continuous*
Second Report from the Commission to the Council	*Adoption*	*Q3 2019*

[15] For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the **Draft Budget for 2019.**

[16] 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

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/2018/4329		
Third Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee on Member States implementation of the Council Directive 2006/117/EURATOM on the supervision and control of shipments of radioactive waste and spent fuel PLAN/2018/4331	*Adoption*	*Q3 2019*
Administrative Agreements for participation in European Radiological Data Exchange Platform (EURDEP)	*Adoption of Empowerment Decision by the Commission*	*Q1 2019*
Early exchange of information in the event of a radiological emergency	*1 annual exercise and 4 communication tests*	*Q4 2019*
Verifications of monitoring facilities for radioactivity in the environment and in discharges from nuclear facilities (Art. 35 Euratom Treaty)	*5 Art. 35 verifications completed*	*Q4 2019*
Commission opinions pursuant to Art. 37 Euratom Treaty	*Timely review – 100% of files treated within the six months deadline*	*Continuous*
Ensure adequate safeguards verification coverage of civil nuclear materials in the EU to fulfil Euratom Treaty, Article 77	*Inspection reports for 100% of MBAs[17] containing 1 Significant Quantity[18] or more of nuclear materials entered into the inspection management integrated system*	*Q4 2019*
Drawing safeguards conclusions for MBAs (Material Balance Areas) in	*Preliminary safeguards conclusions drawn for 99% of MBAs[19] with MBP[20] concluded in 2019*	*Finalisation of Third Reading of safeguards conclusions by Q4 2019*

[17] Material Balance Areas
[18] The term "Significant Quantity" is a special mass unit of nuclear safeguards significance
[19] Ibid.

the EU		
Annual Report on Safeguards	*Preparation of annual report on implementation of safeguards*	*Q2 2019*
Review of the Implementation of Euratom Treaty Safeguards SWD (IETS-II) PLAN/2016/431	*Adoption*	*Q1 2019*
Commence implementation of IETS-II Staff Working Document	*Preparation of IETS-II Implementation Guidelines*	*Q4 2019*
Preparation of Facility Attachments to the Multilateral Agreement with the IAEA (art 19. Protocol to INFCIRC/193) and of Particular Safeguards Provisions (Article 6, Regulation 302/2005)	*Launch Inter-Service Consultation for 100 % of the Facility Attachments appearing in the 2019 joint IAEA/Commission programme for their preparation or updating. (p.m. in parallel, the corresponding Particular Safeguards Provisions will also be adopted).*	*Q4 2019*
Evaluation of Regulation 302/2005 on the application of Euratom Safeguards PLAN/2016/174	*Completion of internal review*	*Q3 2019*

5.4 Developing nuclear fusion energy technologies (ITER)

The Commission will continue in 2019 to develop and promote the ITER project aimed at demonstrating the feasibility of fusion as a low-carbon, viable and secure source of energy.

in line with the Commission Communication[21] published in June 2017 and the Conclusions of the Council of the EU of 12 April 2018, the Commission will work with the other ITER Parties to achieve further improvements in the project's governance and performance. Subject to the progress of domestic political processes in all ITER Parties, Euratom will seek the final political approval of the 2016 revised project baseline by all Parties, e.g. at an ITER Council at ministerial level, to reaffirm the continued common commitment to the successful completion of the ITER project. At operational level, the project will move in 2019 closer to the completion of construction as first parts of the future ITER machine will arrive to the project site for assembly in the Assembly Hall under construction by Euratom. Besides further progress on the majority of the 39 buildings on the ITER site to make the reactor building ready for equipment by the end of 2020, the first magnets under Euratom responsibility should be delivered in Cadarache in August 2019.

In the follow-up to the Commission's legislative proposal adopted by the College in June 2018 after the Commission's proposal of May 2018 to allocate EUR 6.07 billion to ITER in

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[20] Material Balance Period

[21] “EU Contribution to a Reformed ITER Project" - COM(2017)319 final

the next Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027, ENER will pursue the negotiations in the Council of the EU to secure the Council's approval. This will allow the completion of the construction during the next MFF and launching the first experiments ("First Plasma").

The Commission will also continue working to enhance the governance of the ITER project and in particular the supervision of the Joint Undertaking Fusion for Energy (F4E), in line with its strategy implemented since 2018. The implementation of the revised Administrative Agreement with F4E, to be adopted in early 2019 will bring more efficiency and transparency to the use of the funding for F4E from EU budget through enhanced reporting, better information on earned value and more regular contacts with F4E management on regular progress and performance monitoring. The Commission will also continue working on an agreement with Japan on the modalities for the 2nd phase of the Broader Approach, which will be adopted in 2019 and will give new access to European fusion and industrial community to the construction and exploitation of experimental fusion capacities in Japan developed under the Broader Approach Agreement

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 2019:		
Delivery on legislative proposals pending with the legislator		
Output	Indicator	Target
European Joint Undertaking for ITER and the Development of Fusion Energy and conferring advantages upon it (COUNCIL DECISION amending Decision 2007/198/Euratom)	*Political agreement*	*May 2019*
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes[22]		
Output	Indicator	Target
Implementation of the mandate given by the Council of the EU in its Conclusions of 12 April 2018 on the new ITER project baseline	*Adoption of ITER Council decisions in accordance with the mandate*	*Q4 2019*
Other important outputs		
Output	Indicator	Target

[22] For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the **Draft Budget for 2019.**

Mid-term review of 2014-2020 ITER financing decision PLAN/2016/481	*Report adopted*	*Q1 2019*

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

In 2019, DG ENERGY is expected to continue to play a central role in the implementation of the Energy Union. Several initiatives are foreseen for 2019 to contribute to the achievement of the specific objective 6.

In the context of the **Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union**, Member States are required to submit their draft integrated National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) by the end of 2018. The submission will kick-off a political dialogue between the Commission and Member States on their long term energy and climate priorities, followed by political monitoring by EU Institutions. Within this iterative process, the **Commission will assess and may issue recommendations to Member States** by end of June 2019 on their draft NECPs. The Commission assessment of the draft NECPs and recommendations is of key importance to ensure robust NECPs, coherence between national and European energy policies, adequate level of ambition towards the agreed Union's 2030 targets as well as the overall achievement of the Energy Union objectives and targets, notably the Union's 2030 targets for renewables, energy efficiency and interconnectivity.

Draft NECPs will be also instrumental to strengthen regional cooperation in the energy policy field between Member States. Such regional cooperation will leverage on existing format to facilitate the effective attainment of the targets, objectives and contributions set out by the Member States in their plans.

In parallel, the Commission will develop and adopt implementing and delegated acts linked to the reporting on the NECPs. These encompass, inter alia, an implementing act on the structure, format, submission processes and review of information reported in the climate field. This act will generate information notably for the EU to be able to be compliant with the transparency provisions of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. In 2019, the Commission will also start working on the preparation of an implementing act on the integrated national energy and climate biennial progress report as foreseen in the **Governance Regulation**.

The Commission will also establish the **Energy Union Committee**, which will be in charge, along with the Climate Change Committee, of the implementation of the Governance of the Energy Union. In its first year of operation, its work will mainly focus on establishing its rules of procedure, setting up working groups as appropriate and adopting the implementing act on the Union renewable energy financing mechanism. This support mechanism is foreseen in the Governance Regulation among the tools to support the achievement of the EU renewable energy target, and contributes to the enabling framework for renewable energy deployment.

In the first quarter of 2019, overall progress made in the achievement of the Energy Union strategy will be assessed again in the context of the fourth State of the Energy Union. DG ENERGY will be a main contributor to this communication.

Under the Paris Agreement, signatory countries must submit their long term decarbonisation strategy by 2020. As announced by President Juncker in his 2018 Letter of Intent, the Commission presented, in advance of the Katowice Climate Change Conference, a Communication on the **Strategy for long-term EU greenhouse gas emissions reduction** in accordance with the Paris Agreement. The Strategy is a forward-looking vision of economic transitions necessary across all key sectors of the economy (energy, industry, transport, building stock and land use) to deliver on the Paris commitments. The strategy looks at how to exploit opportunities these transformations will bring for creating jobs and growth and modernising the European economy. In 2019, the Commission will continue feeding into an EU-wide debate with the Member States, the European Parliament, citizens and stakeholders on the pathways to follow for achieving the Paris targets, with a view to agreeing and submitting the Strategy to the UNFCCC in 2020. By the end of 2019, final integrated National Energy and Climate Plans will have to be presented, alongside National Long Term Strategies.

DG ENERGY will also contribute to the Communication on a new institutional framework for energy and climate policy with a 2025 perspective, which was also announced by President Juncker in his Letter of Intent associated with his State of the Union speech on 12 September 2018.

Within DG ENERGY, during the first half of 2019 a focus will be put on ensuring support to the finalisation and formal adoption of the remaining proposals under the Clean Energy for All Europeans package. 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.

DG ENERGY'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. Supporting the Member States in their implementation of the existing energy 'acquis' will continue to be a priority for DG ENERGY. This includes analysis by DG ENERGY 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 also play a key role. DG ENERGY’s Energy Markets Observatory will continue to ensure 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: N/A
Main outputs in 2019:		
Other important outputs		
Output	Indicator	Target
Implementing Regulation laying down the necessary provisions for the establishment and functioning of a Union renewable energy financing mechanism under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 [the Governance Regulation] PLAN/2018/3383	*Adoption*	*Q3 2019*
Recommendations on the draft National Energy and Climate Plans as part of the iterative process of the Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action PLAN/2018/4502	*Adoption*	*Q2 2019*
Implementing regulation setting out the structure, format and submission processes for Member States' reporting of information, foreseen under Article 17 of the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the Governance of the Energy Union PLAN/2018/4711	*Launch of the Inter-Service Consultation*	*Q4 2019*
Towards a new institutional framework for our energy and climate policy by 2025: options for enhanced qualified majority voting and for a possible reform of the Euratom Treaty	*Adoption*	*Q1 2019*
4th State of the Energy Union (SG in the lead)	*Adoption*	*Q1 2019*

PART 2. MAIN ORGANISATIONAL MANAGEMENT OUTPUTS FOR THE YEAR

A. Human resource management

In 2018, DG ENERGY 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 end of 2016 and b) ensure a proper enforcement and implementation of legislative proposals already adopted.

In 2019, DG ENERGY will keep working intensively to ensure swift inter-institutional negotiations with the co-legislators. Once adopted, the wide-ranging regulations and directives will require very significant follow-up action by the Commission in the fields of energy efficiency, renewable energy, market design and governance. In addition, DG ENERGY will launch several new initiatives that will cover the five dimensions of the Energy Union.

Moreover, legal obligations related to the nuclear domain are increasing while the impact of UK decision of March 2017 to withdraw from both the European Union and the Euratom Community is still unclear. Therefore, a close monitoring of the resource allocation in 2019 will be of utmost importance in the nuclear domain as well.

In parallel, DG ENERGY keeps 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, ethics and organisational values, outgoing staff replacement, equal opportunities, fit@work, learning and development, etc.

DG ENERGY's overall quantitative target for first female appointment to middle management function, established by Commission Decision of 19th July 2017, is three. At this stage, DG ENERGY already appointed 4 new female candidates to middle management functions. Specific attention was given to the nuclear domain where female appointments were always challenging due to the scarcity of female candidates in this specific and technical domain. Although DG ENERGY already met its target in 2018, it will still pay particular attention to its gender balance situation also in 2019, not only for management functions but also for its AD workforce.

DG ENERGY will keep addressing its organisational fitness by a close monitoring of corporate organisational fitness indicators.

Replacement of outgoing staff mainly in the nuclear domain (due to retirements) remains carefully managed. For 2019, the remaining laureates of the EPSO AD specialised competition on nuclear energy will cover expected recruitments. An analysis of the pyramid of age of DG ENERGY staff working in the nuclear energy field has shown a need for a new specialised competition at AST level for this category of staff. In relation with DG HR, concrete actions will be taken in 2019 in order to organise such a competition.

In order to further improve working conditions and its staff engagement, DG ENERGY intends to organise several lunchtime conferences dedicated to well-being and other fit@work topics. DG ENERGY will organise lunchtime conferences on these two topics and advertise internally any well-being and fit@work event organised by other DGs or by DG HR. As in 2018, part of DG ENERGY training budget will be reserved to organise team buildings when and where appropriate.

As was the case in 2018, a lunchtime conference on ethics and organisational values will be organised in 2019 for DG ENERGY staff in both sites – Brussels and Luxembourg. Lunchtime conferences on energy topics will be organised and promoted in 2019 as well.

One or more staff events will be organised in 2019. Staff events are a unique opportunity for DG ENERGY staff from both locations to meet, to take stock of recent achievements and to discuss 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.

DG ENERGY will keep on organising newcomers welcome sessions twice a year. 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 by publishing it on DG ENERGY 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 early 2019, a dedicated follow-up action plan will be agreed by DG ENERGY senior management in cooperation with line managers and HR Business Correspondent.

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 2019:

Output	Indicator	Target
Meet new targets for first female appointment to middle manager function	*Share of first female appointments to middle-management positions*	*Target fixed by the Commission has been exceeded. However, DG ENERGY will keep on monitoring closely the gender balance as regards middle managers.*
Promote well-being and fit@work	*Number of lunchtime conferences and events dedicated to these topics*	*Minimum 3*
Promote ethics and organisational values	*Lunchtime conference*	*1*
Improve communication and staff engagement	*Staff event*	*Minimum 1*
	Newcomers welcome session	*2*
Implementation of the ALARA (as low as reasonable achievable) principle in operational radiation protection of exposed workers	*Average annual occupational radiation dose and annual collective dose*	*By Q4 2019: Average annual occupational radiation dose is < 1 mSv and annual collective dose is < 0.05 personSv*
Operation of the laboratories in	*Accident-free operation*	*By Q4 2019: Zero incidents affecting the*

accordance with the license requirements and implementing the radiation safety		*EUFO offices or environment*
Accreditation of the Radiation protection laboratory in accordance with the ISO 17025 requirements	*Keeping the accredited status*	*By Q4 2019:* *Accredited status kept*
Action plan as follow-up of staff opinion survey 2018	Approval of action plan by Director-General	By end of Q2 2019

B. Financial management: Internal control and Risk management

The overall objective for 2019 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.

In 2019, DG ENERGY is going to finalise the second assessment of internal controls against the 2017 framework. The assessment will be based on the Internal Control Baselines adopted in December 2017 while taking into account, where necessary, other sources of information, such as audit observations, and other measurements, such as interviews of key staff members.

In line with the control objectives outlined in the Strategic Plan 2016-2020, DG ENERGY intends to deliver in 2019 the outputs described below.

Objective 1: Effective and reliable internal control system giving the necessary guarantees concerning <u>the legality and the regularity</u> of the underlying transactions.		
Main outputs in 2019:		
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[23], CPMA[24], SIEA[25], F4E)*	*1) Between 2 and 5 %[26]* *2) Positive Assurance received from 100% of the entrusted entities*
Annual Activity Report: Estimated amount at	*Estimated overall amount at risk for the year as a*	*As low as possible, in any case*

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

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

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

[26] 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.

risk[27]:	*percentage of the entire budget under the DGs responsibility*	*below 2%*

In 2019, DG ENERGY will further focus on the timely implementation of the recommendations issued by the Court of Auditors and the Internal Audit Service. This will be implemented through a regular follow-up of all outstanding and overdue recommendations.

In order to further improve staff awareness and engagement in internal controls, DG ENERGY intends to continue with its communication campaign towards staff and middle management, in particular DG ENERGY will organise a workshop for Heads of Unit focusing on the practical and day-to-day aspects of internal control and risk management.

Objective 2: Effective and reliable internal control system in line with sound financial management.		
Main outputs in 2019:		
Output	Indicator	Target
Positive overall conclusion on the relationship between cost of controls and their effectiveness	*Conclusion reached on cost effectiveness of controls in accordance with the revised DG BUDG guidance of September 2018*	*Positive overall conclusion*
Timely execution of payments[28]	*Percentage of payments made within the legal deadline*	*>=95%*
Budget execution (commitments)	*% of budget execution (commitments) with respect to budget appropriations*	*>=95%*
Budget execution (payments)	*% of budget execution (payments) with respect to budget appropriations*	*>=95%*
Risk-differentiated & cost-effective internal control systems	*Review status of the control systems to differentiate the frequency and/or the intensity of the DG's controls*	*90% of control systems reviewed*

[27] 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.

[28] The indicators related to time-to-inform and time-to-grant for DG ENERGY are not key as the amount of new grants is immaterial.

Increased level of awareness as regard internal control and risk management	*% of staff covered by the awareness campaign*	*>90%*
Open recommendations from European Court of Auditors (ECA) and Internal Audit Service (IAS)	*Number of recommendations overdue for more than 6 months (IAS recommendations) or 12 months (ECA recommendations)*	*Less than 10% overdue*
Completion of the 2019 audit work plan in view of providing reasonable assurance	*Launch of the ex-post audit work plan*	*>95% completion of the 2018 audit targets and launch of >95% of the 2019 audit targets by December 2019*
Solid and effective oversight of the Agencies and Joint Undertakings (JU) based on a risk analysis	*1) Coverage of the relevant entities* *2) Update of risk assessment and implementation review*	*1) Relevant entities covered: ACER and F4E* *2) At least once a year*

DG ENERGY is committed to update its anti-fraud strategy every 2 to 3 years and is to revise it by end 2019. Throughout 2019, in line with its anti-fraud strategy[29], DG ENERGY will continue its awareness raising activities with increased ex-post audits frequency and other anti-fraud activities such as oversight of and cooperation with the entrusted entities, participation in the Commission's anti-fraud networks (FDPnet, FAIR for the research family DGs) and fraud risk assessment.

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 2019:		
Output	Indicator	Target
Implementation of the anti-fraud strategy as planned for 2019	*% of implementation of actions planned for 2019 in the anti-fraud strategy*	*100%*
Update anti-fraud strategy	*Revision of the Anti-fraud Strategy, in accordance with OLAF guidance and based on the performance of a fraud risk assessment*[30]	*<31/12/2019*

[29] Valid for the years 2018-2019

[30] This update will take into account the revised CAFS to be issued by OLAF.

Reporting to Management	*Number of reports on the implementation of the anti-fraud strategy*	*At least twice a year*

C. Better Regulation

DG ENERGY 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 available since last year 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 Management.

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 1). DG ENERGY will strengthen its efforts in 2019 and the target of registered documents that are not filed will be decreased below 2% to reach the target of 1% by 2020. To reach this target, the regular monitoring carried out by the CAD (Centre d'Administration des Documents) throughout the year will be strengthened.

The strategy also establishes that data, information and knowledge should be shared as widely as possible within the Commission (Strategic Plan Indicators 2 and 3). 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.

In 2019, a number of actions will be undertaken in line with this strategy, such as:

- After the establishment of the files accessibility policy, DG ENERGY will implement it for all files created as from 01/01/2019.
- The "Elimination of incoming paper policy", according to which eligible incoming paper mail is destroyed after 6 months, has contributed to reduce paper storage. An extension of the scope of this policy is foreseen during the first semester of the year. The new procedures will focus on financial mail due to its big impact on paper circulation and storage. These actions will be complemented by new guidelines for a better use of the e-Signatory that should increase the efficiency of electronic workflows.
- To ensure an adequate level of security and quality of files, the CAD will reinforce the review of files during the annual closure exercise. Any file containing paper will be transferred to the central intermediate archives according to their preservation requirements. The CAD in Luxembourg will perform its first annual file closure exercise.
- Ongoing analysis of local archives in DG ENERGY Luxembourg have highlighted the issues related to archiving centrally EURATOM secure files. This issue has been

discussed with the Secretariat General and OIB Central Archives and will be further elaborated towards a solution. An action plan will be elaborated by the end of 2019.

The E-Domec correspondents' network has been consolidated during the last years and DG ENERGY will continue holding workshops and ensuring an appropriate level of information sharing in meetings during 2019. To go further, a more collaborative and participatory approach is to be used. In 2018, a specific network of E-Domec correspondents for nuclear energy and Euratom safeguards was developed in Luxembourg. During 2019 this network will continue to be animated by the Deputy Document Management Officer in Luxembourg.

Since June 2013, EURATOM Restricted Documents have been registered in a specific document management system (MEDOR). 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 2019.

In 2018, the technical analysis of the integration of the "Comptabilité des Matières Fissiles" (CMF/LORE) and MEDOR was completed. This analysis is an enabler to the introduction of an automated transmission of information between the two systems.

In 2019, it is foreseen to:

- Extend the rationalisation process to other EURATOM areas: Advanced Notification/International Agreements and Additional Protocol of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
- Implement an integrated and semi-automated solution to reflect in IT systems the business procedures for mail registration.

Objective: Information and knowledge in your DG is shared and reusable by other DGs. Important documents are registered, filed and retrievable.		
Main outputs in 2019:		
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 2%*
Increased efficiency of electronic workflows, reduced paper storage and improved physical security of information	*% of implementation of actions planned for 2019 in the SRD[31] planning*	*100%*
Consolidation of the E-Domec correspondents network	*Number of workshops/meetings with the correspondents network*	*At least four specific workshops to be carried out in 2019*

[31] Shared Resource Directorate

Further integration of the loading module of CMF (LORE)	*Increased number of automated transmission of information between the MEDOR and CMF (LORE)*	*≥ 50% by end 2019 as compared to end 2018*

E. External communication activities

In 2019 communication activities should not only be seen in the context of supporting and extending information and knowledge about ENER policy developments, but also within the broader political context, notably the European elections.

DG ENERGY will therefore expand its communication action on the basis of what has been achieved since November 2014, not only in terms of energy-related issues (e.g. establishing the Energy Union, contributing to the signature of the Paris agreement, Clean Energy Package, etc.), but also the broader political priorities (EFSI spending, the Road to Sibiu, MFF, etc.) – highlighting how ENER initiatives fit into the bigger picture. Doing so, it will contribute to underline the EU-added value of many of the actions taken in order to highlight to the citizen/consumer/voter that we are stronger and more efficient if we work together and the clear benefit to them as individuals from having EU-wide rules.

Similarly, the fact that the Commission has a vision for the future – e.g. on the future EU budget and the long-term decarbonisation strategy - may help stimulate greater interest in the European elections campaign.

With this in mind, when it comes to explaining the benefits of the Clean Energy for All Europeans package, ENER will encourage more communication activities on consumers/citizens, without forgetting its important stakeholders. To this end, ENER will review its communication strategy on the basis of an in-depth analysis involving all the relevant parties. The cooperation within ENER and with other potential partners (executive agencies, others DGs or institutions, external bodies) will be enhanced. The synergies between external and internal communication will be further exploited with the aim to improve the overall effectiveness and efficiency of ENER communication activities. All these activities will have to be in line with DG COMM and Communication Network's guidelines and recommendations. Evaluation is going to be made more systematic using the Communication Network's indicators.

The communication tools will be selected with the aim to help ENER reach its strategic objectives. Press and media will continue being closely monitored and activities developed in cooperation with the SPP. A closer link with Commission Representations in the Member States will be developed in order to improve knowledge of national developments and sensitivities. The rationalisation of the ENER web presence on Europa and on social networks (Twitter accounts) will be pursued in cooperation with COMM and DIGIT. Publications will only be printed according to the needs (updated mailing lists and specific events). The communication potential of ENER events, which are part of the communication annual action plan, will be optimised.

Objective: To contribute in an efficient and effective way to making the Energy Union a reality		
Main outputs in 2019:		
Output	Indicator	Target
Direct reach of the DG communication actions via websites	*Number of visits*	*Increase of approx. 3%*

	Number of unique visitors *Number of page views*	*compared to 2018*
Direct reach of the communication actions via social media (Twitter)	*Number of followers* *Number of engagement: shares, likes, comments, etc.*	*Increase of approx. 3% compared to 2018*
Impact of DG ENER events	*Overall usefulness of event for attendees* *Percentage of attendees having a more positive opinion of the EU as a result of the event*	*At least 75%* *At least 60%*

Annual communication spending:	
Baseline (2018)	Estimated commitments (2019)
1,500,000 euros	*2,200,000 euros*

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

The Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union proposed by the Commission on the 30 November 2016 and agreed politically by the co-legislators in June 2018 should go through its final adoption procedures to come into effect in December 2018. This new Regulation brings together the existing diverse planning and reporting obligations from the main pieces of EU legislation across energy, climate and other Energy Union related policy areas thereby achieving a major simplification of reporting 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 by centralising reporting and dissemination through an e-Platform and thereby is expected to bring additional efficiency gains in terms of reducing administrative burden and the associated financial costs.

In 2018, DG ENERGY established a comprehensive supervision and governance strategy for Euratom's participation in the ITER Organisation (IO) and project, based on an assessment of the underlying risks and supervision needs. The strategy sets out the objectives and tools for the supervision activities as well as the indicators for monitoring the performance of IO and of the European Joint Undertaking Fusion for Energy (F4E) responsible for delivering Euratom's contributions to IO. It uses proven project management techniques, including milestones and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to monitor the project progress and performance. This improves the effectiveness of the monitoring of the use of the funding for ITER from the European budget, bringing better assurance and transparency with regard to the efficiency of the use of public money. DG ENERGY has defined the procedure for a biannual internal review of the effectiveness and completeness of the supervision and governance strategy.

In addition, in view of improving the efficiency of the F4E Joint Undertaking operation, a revised supervision framework has been adopted in 2018. This is a key development, which 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.

The supervision strategy will enable a more 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 Agreement between the Commission and F4E to be completed in early 2019, with a view to streamlining the effectiveness and efficiency of cooperation mechanisms between F4E and the Commission services. The implementation of the Agreement will bring more efficiency and transparency to the use of the funding for F4E from EU budget through enhanced reporting, better information on earned value and more regular contacts with F4E management on regular progress and performance monitoring.