EN

ANNEX 20

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the 2017 Annual Action programme
for the Partnership Instrument

Action Fiche for Cooperation with major economies for the implementation of the Paris Agreement

1. IDENTIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the action</th>
<th>Cooperation with major economies for the implementation of the Paris Agreement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Countries</td>
<td>Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td>Total estimated cost: EUR 19 200 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total amount of the EU contribution: EUR 16 500 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total duration¹</td>
<td>36 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method of implementation</td>
<td>Indirect Management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Markers (from CRIS DAC form)</th>
<th>Not targeted</th>
<th>Significant objective</th>
<th>Main objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rio Convention Markers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological diversity</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combat desertification</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate change mitigation</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate change adaptation</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General policy objective</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aid to environment</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Development</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Maximum duration of the operational implementation period of individual contracts upon their signature.
2. **RATIONALE AND CONTEXT**

2.1. **Summary of the action and its objectives**

The 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change is a landmark in the global fight against climate change. It steers the world towards a global transition to a low emission and climate resilient economy.

The EU is increasingly called upon by its international partners to lead and drive the process of implementing the Paris Agreement. This action is designed to support the EU's international climate leadership through providing solid EU inputs to the efforts of key partner countries to implement their commitments to the Paris Agreement. It targets non-EU G20 members, with the exception of Turkey and with the addition of Iran. The action focusses on four priority areas: mitigation policy instruments, mid-century strategies & renewal/updating of Nationally-Determined Contributions (NDCs), transparency and adaptation planning. The action is embedded in bilateral climate policy dialogues with the targeted major economies and in the EU's action at multilateral fora.

The action contributes to the implementation of the Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy\(^2\) and the EU's 2030 climate and energy framework.

2.2. **Context**

Climate change is a global challenge that requires a decisive and confident response from all major economies. The early entry into force of the Paris Agreement and the endorsement of the Marrakech Proclamation demonstrate that the international community remains strong in its determination to confront this global challenge. As the nexus between climate change and security are steadily becoming more evident, the EU as a key proponent of international action strives to answer to the renewed calls for more multilateralism and sustain and build upon the positive international momentum, cooperation and alliances. This priority is identified in the EU's Global Strategy and it has been the central objective for the successful EU climate diplomacy in the past years.

Europe has a head start in the implementation of ambitious climate policies and several major economies are expressing their interest in making use of existing expertise and experience. Industry and investors in Europe and globally would also benefit from cooperation on regulatory models and tools for accelerating low carbon transition in key partner countries.

The proposed action aims to make more systematic use of the EU's unique experience and expertise through scaled-up policy collaboration with international partners. The target countries of this action - Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and United States of America - account for some 80% of global emissions with the EU and are hence particularly relevant for achieving climate impact. By early July 2017, all countries targeted by this action had signed the Paris Agreement and, with the exception of Iran and Russia, had ratified it and presented

their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). The United States administration had announced its intention to withdraw from the Paris Agreement.

However, despite this broadly positive picture, independent assessments demonstrate that the pledged collective climate action of major economies cannot be considered to be fully consistent with the key requirements of the Paris Agreement and is still far from where it needs to be to meet the Paris Agreement’s temperature goals. It is against this background that the EU Foreign Affairs Council Conclusions of 6 March 2017 (Implementing the European Union's Global Strategy for Foreign and Security Policy - strengthening synergies between EU climate and energy diplomacies and elements for priorities for 2017), underlined the particular importance of climate and energy diplomacies' action in major economies.

Responding to this challenge, the action is designed to focus on stepping up upstream policy collaboration in four priority areas: mitigation policy instruments, mid-century strategies & renewal/updating of Nationally-Determined Contributions (NDCs), transparency and adaptation planning. The choice of these priority areas is justified by their direct relevance to the commitments and particular time-bound deliverables of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, as well as by EU’s unique experience and expertise in those areas compared to the partner countries. By making more systematic use of that experience and expertise through seminars/visits, technical cooperation, and support to like-minded civil society organisations, to be prioritised country-by-country depending on national circumstances and bilateral relations, EU can seize the potential for advancing our climate policy collaboration with the intended partner countries.

The action proposes to include as well international shipping and aviation, although these sectors were not expressly covered by the Paris Agreement; however, in order for the Paris Agreement to achieve its objective to keep the global temperature increase to well below 2°C, all sectors (including international shipping and aviation) would be required to contribute by reducing their CO₂ emissions. Enhancing the cooperation with the target countries in the areas of international shipping and aviation is particularly relevant in the context of the development and implementation of the initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from these sectors being carried out by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).

2.3. Lessons learnt
The project complements, builds upon and benefits from the lessons learnt and experience gathered from on-going projects in major economies at bilateral and multi-country level. These projects are detailed in section 2.4 below.

2.4. Complementary actions
Complementarity will be sought with the following on-going actions:

- "Implementation of an Emissions Trading System in the Republic of Korea". This project supports the implementation of the Korean Government's national Emissions Trading System (ETS). It aims to share the EU experience
and knowledge built from the past 10 years of the ETS operation with key stakeholders in Korea.

- "Low Carbon Action in Korea". This project intends to support Korea's efforts in transitioning to a low carbon economy. More specifically, it aims to establish an EU-Korea Joint Platform on Low Carbon Economy and joint Partnership Agreements in Green Urban Development between the European and Korean stakeholders to enhance networking and dialogue on climate change and to stimulate uptake of low carbon urban development strategies.

- "Green Gateway to Japan". The EU is engaged in negotiations with Japan to conclude a Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) and a comprehensive Free-Trade Agreement (FTA). At the last EU-Japan Summit on 6th July 2017, the EU and Japanese leaders agreed in principle to an Economic Partnership Agreement. In that context, the "Gateway to Japan" programme is designed to assist European Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs) access the Japanese market with a focus on the sector of green technologies as well as in the field of Japan's public procurement markets.

- "Low carbon business action in Brazil and Mexico". The overall objective of this initiative is greening industries by adopting low carbon technology (including energy efficiency) in areas such as energy production and consumption, transport, manufacturing process, waste management, agriculture and forestry.

- "Support to the India-EU Clean Energy and Climate Partnership". The overall objective of this action is to reinforce cooperation and dialogue in the areas of clean energy, energy efficiency and climate action to enhance the Clean Energy and Climate Partnership between India, the EU and the EU Member States in order to ensure a secure, clean, affordable and reliable energy supply for all and to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

- "Platform for Policy Dialogue and Cooperation between EU and China on Emissions Trading". The project aims to enhance the cooperation between the EU and China on policies tackling climate change by continuing and reinforcing cooperation on emission trading.

- "International Urban cooperation". The International Urban Cooperation programme offers a European contribution to the implementation on the New Urban Agenda and enables city climate action under the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy initiative.

- "The Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa". The EU supports regional Covenant of Mayors in Sub-Saharan Africa (CoM SSA). It seeks to increase access to sustainable energy and to implement local actions to combat climate change and its impacts.

- "EU – GCC Clean Energy Network". The overall aim of the network is to strengthen EU energy cooperation with Gulf Cooperation Countries (GCC) in areas where the EU can provide an added value, such as clean energy technologies, energy efficiency, renewable and sustainable use of energy.
• "Green Gateway | EU Business Avenues in South East Asia". The action strengthens the EU’s position in environmental and low carbon goods and services sectors in markets such as China, South Korea and the South East Asia (SEA) region which have growth potential. It is fully anchored on the EU-South Korea Free Trade Agreement (FTA) of 2011 and the Partnership and Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) concluded with several of the SEA partner countries.

• "Black Carbon in the Arctic". The action aims to contribute to the development of collective responses to reduce black carbon emissions in the Arctic and to the reinforcement of international cooperation to protect the Arctic environment.

Other relevant activities supported by the EU's Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) include:

a) The Euroclima+3 programme (summer of 2017 – 2020), implemented with Development Agencies of EU Member States, which provides support to ARG, BRA and MEX and 15 other Latin American countries for the implementation of NDCs and related themes.

b) The Global Climate Change Alliance + thematic flagship initiative (GCCA+) set up to facilitate the transition to a climate resilient low-carbon future with a focus on LDCs and SIDS. The initiative has two pillars: policy dialogue and support to implementation, backed by a strong knowledge component. GCCA+ has so far supported over 50 projects in 41 countries and 8 regions around the world. 4

c) The Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR)5 managed by the World Bank that provides support to Argentina, Brazil, China, Indonesia, India, Mexico and the Republic of South Africa.

d) The Low Emission Capacity Building Programme (LECB)6 managed by UNDP that provides support to Argentina, China, Indonesia and Mexico

e) The Energy Efficiency in Emerging Economies programme (E4)7 (2014-2018), managed by the International Energy Agency (IEA), supports energy efficiency activities in China, Indonesia, India, Mexico, South Africa and Ukraine.

f) International Maritime Organization (IMO) -European Union Project on capacity building for climate mitigation in maritime shipping industry (2016-2020), managed by the IMO with the aim to support participating developing countries in limiting and reducing GHG emissions from their shipping sector through technical assistance and capacity-building to promote ship energy efficiency. The developing countries included among the target countries of this action can benefit also from the IMO-EU project.

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3 http://www.euroclima.org/
4 http://www.gcca.eu/
5 https://www.thepmr.org/
6 http://www.lowemissiondevelopment.org/
7 https://www.iea.org/topics/energyefficiency/e4/
g) ICAO - European Union Joint Assistance Project: Capacity Building for CO2 Mitigation from international aviation. The joint ICAO-EU assistance project "Capacity building for CO2 mitigation from international aviation" aims at providing assistance to a selected group of 14 States in Africa and the Caribbean to contribute to the mitigation of CO2 emissions from international aviation, by implementing capacity building activities that will support the development of low carbon air transport and environmental sustainability.

2.5. Cross-cutting issues

Reflecting the commitments of the Paris Agreement, this action will integrate a number of key cross-cutting issues in the design of policy options and activities.

Environment

Ecosystems are subject to many pressures such as land-use change, resource demands and population changes. Climate change constitutes an additional pressure that could change or endanger ecosystems and the many goods and services they provide. There now is a substantial core of observational and experimental studies demonstrating the link between climate and biological or physical processes in ecosystems (e.g., shifting range boundaries, flowering time or migration times, ice break-up on streams and rivers), most evident in high latitudes. Recent modelling studies continue to show the potential for significant disruption of ecosystems under climate change.8

Gender equity and equitable involvement of women and men

The integration of gender considerations throughout this action will be crucial for its long-term sustainability and effectiveness. Research shows that when women are able to access entrepreneurial opportunities, they are effective at driving sustainable (renewable) energy solutions. In addition, ensuring the effective participation of women in decision-making processes enables women to act as agents of change and climate change related actions considerably benefit from the insights, knowledge and other resources that women bring in crafting effective and sustainable solutions for adapting to and mitigating climate change impacts. The equitable involvement of women and men is thus recognised as a central component of addressing climate change. The existing work plan on gender and climate change was extended at the latest UN Climate Change Conference. This action will use existing dedicated tools and guidelines9 to ensure gender and equitable involvement of women and men in its activities.

Human rights

The UN Human Rights Council has recognized the links between climate change and human rights. An effective response to climate change requires the cooperation of communities. As such, climate action that benefits people and protects their rights garners support and helps to foster ambitious approaches. Ambitious action on climate change at a local, regional and global scale also directly protects people and

9 http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/tp/02.pdf
their rights and can deliver positive outcomes in terms of sustainable development. Decisions taken by the UN climate conferences in relation to the participation of indigenous people and local communities, access to information, gender equality, gender balance and environmental and social safeguards demonstrate a commitment by the Paris Agreement Parties to human rights in climate action. This action will contribute to upholding these commitments.

**Good governance**

Good governance in the context of climate action means integrated, inclusive, transparent, responsive, and participatory policy making. It also involves effectiveness, accountability and respect for the rule of law. This Action will promote best practices in these areas by facilitating the sharing of experience and by dialoguing with subnational authorities, business and other Non-State entities.

3. **Detailed Description**

3.1. **Objectives**

The overall objective of the proposed action is to promote the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement and of Nationally-Determined Contributions in major economies. The specific objectives of this action are to:

- **SO.1** Facilitate the exchange of climate policy options and good practices between the EU and non-European major economies with a view to enable policy changes
- **SO.2** Advance bilateral cooperation and investment in pursuit of the goals of the Paris Agreement and of Nationally-Determined Contributions
- **SO.3** Contribute to improve public awareness, including by the business community, of challenges and opportunities associated with the implementation of the Paris Agreement

**Scope**

The target countries of this action are major economies, which should be understood in the purpose of this project as meaning all non-European G20 countries, with the exception of Turkey which will be covered by cooperation managed under the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance, and with the addition of Iran, which is a major greenhouse gas emitter and whose authorities have demonstrated a strong desire to cooperate with the EU on clean energy and climate change issues.

3.2. **Expected results and main activities**

To achieve the above objectives, this action will work towards the below expected results:

- **R.1** Enhanced understanding of partner countries' policies and good practices in the field of climate action.
R.2 Increased knowledge by the partner country administrations, academia, business community, civil society and other stakeholders of European policies, good practices and lessons learned in the field of climate action.

R.3 Customized policy and practice options developed for partner countries in support of the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

R.4 Enabling conditions created for the development of advanced bilateral cooperation and investment among businesses, government agencies, subnational governments, the academia and civil society organisations in pursuit of the goals of the Paris Agreement and of NDCs.

R.5 Increased awareness of the opportunities and challenges related to the Paris Agreement and of EU-partner country cooperation.

Thematic axes

To add most value and to ensure partner interest, the project activities will focus on specific priority areas of action, which will be the thematic axes of the project. These thematic axes are the policy areas, where (a) the EU has advanced approaches compared to the intended partner countries or would benefit from sharing experiences with them, and (b) all Parties to the Paris Agreement have committed to strengthen their action, and/or come forward with time-bound deliverables.

In line with the above, the EU "offering" for intensified cooperation would focus on four broad areas\textsuperscript{10}:

**TA1. Mitigation policy instruments\textsuperscript{11}, including:**

- Emissions trading and other carbon pricing instruments;
- Effort sharing among jurisdictions;
- Renewable energy Directive, Guidance for support schemes, Sustainability criteria for biomass;
- Energy Efficiency Directive, product standards and buildings;
- Low emission mobility, including in the area of international shipping and aviation; and
- Fluorinated gases phase-down/"green cooling".

**TA.2 Mid-century strategies\textsuperscript{12} and renewal/updating of NDCs\textsuperscript{13}, including:**

- Methodological aspects of emission scenarios modelling;

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\textsuperscript{10} For a description of EU climate and energy policies, please refer to \url{https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies} and \url{https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/}

\textsuperscript{11} Paris Agreement, Article 4.2: "(...) Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of [nationally determined] contributions."

\textsuperscript{12} Paris Agreement, Article 4.11: "All Parties should strive to formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (...)."

\textsuperscript{13} Paris Agreement, Article 4.9: "Each Party shall communicate a nationally determined contribution every five years (...)."
• Impact assessment; and
• Stakeholder dialogue.

TA.3 Transparency\textsuperscript{14}, including:

• Managing information flows across branches and levels of administration; assuring quality and promoting continuous improvement. Relevant EU instruments are Greenhouse gas monitoring mechanism regulation (MMR, EU Regulation No 525/2013), the Commission delegated regulation (C(2014) 1539) establishing substantive requirements for the Union inventory system, and the Commission Staff Working Document that provides guidance on the Union Inventory System\textsuperscript{15} and the new climate and energy governance system\textsuperscript{16}; and

• Land use monitoring, in particular with access to data and services from the EU Copernicus programme.

TA.4 Adaptation planning\textsuperscript{17}, including the main pillars of the EU adaptation strategy and their key instruments:

• Tools and instruments for adaptation planning at different levels of government, including coordination of local/national/EU-level action and vulnerability assessments: guidance for national adaptation plans, adaptation preparedness scoreboard, and support for city-level action through the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy;

• Information platforms on vulnerabilities and adaptation action: European climate adaptation platform (Climate-ADAPT);

• Budget mainstreaming and infrastructure resilience: series of methodological fact sheets; and

• Dialogue on international security issues, using tools such as the JRC knowledge centres on migration and demography and on disaster risk management.

The level of engagement by thematic axis will differ by target country depending on national circumstances that help identify the demands and interests of the partner countries and existing relations with the EU.

\textsuperscript{14} Paris Agreement, Article 13.7: "Each Party shall regularly provide the following information: (a) A national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (...); and (b) Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution under Article 4."

\textsuperscript{17} Paris Agreement, Article 7.9: "Each Party shall, as appropriate, engage in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of actions, including the development or enhancement of relevant plans, policies and/or contributions (...)".

9
The indicative list of types of project activities (PA) include a combination of seminars/visits/exchanges, technical cooperation, support to civil society initiatives, and communication/information management.

PA1: Seminars, visits and exchanges include:

a. Organisation of thematic workshops in-country, including logistics and expertise; and

b. Invitation/exchange of experts from target countries for study visits in Europe.

PA2: Technical cooperation includes:

a. Cooperation among technical institutes and knowledge centres to customise relevant EU regulatory instruments, guidance, economic models, software or information systems to the specific needs of a partner country;

b. Cooperation among subnational governments, building, where relevant, on ongoing efforts such as the Regional and National Covenants of Mayors for Climate and Energy; and

c. Cooperation among business/industry/banking federations on matters related to innovation, low emission technology, enabling environment for climate-friendly investment and long-term vision.

PA3: Support to civil society organisations involved in actions related to climate empowerment18 (education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and cooperation at all levels on matters related to the implementation of the Paris Agreement).

PA4: Communication/information management includes:

a. Developing and implementing a communication strategy and action plan on the Paris Agreement, EU climate and clean energy policies, EU cooperation with target countries, including through this project, and EU's global role in the implementation of the Paris Agreement building on existing materials to the extent possible;

b. Maintaining intelligence on each partner country ambitions, the intended means of delivery, the main actors and opinion leaders;

c. Maintaining a roster of European expert organisations/individuals available to provide support on an ad-hoc basis, such as for short missions and media interventions in partner countries; and

d. Contributing to plurilateral or multilateral events in order to increase exposure to project narratives and achievements, if relevant.

18 Paris Agreement, Article 12: "Parties shall cooperate in taking measures, as appropriate, to enhance climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information (...)"
Country specific approaches will be developed for each targeted country based on consultations with partner country actors. They will reflect country-specific circumstances, progress/state of bilateral policy dialogues and outcomes of seminars/visits.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risks</th>
<th>Risk level (H/M/L)</th>
<th>Mitigating measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The action overlaps with projects from other donors</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Informal coordination with other donors to avoid overlaps; Project design introduces necessary level of flexibility to avoid overlaps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The action overlaps with existing EU-funded projects at national and regional level</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Direct involvement of relevant stakeholders ensures full knowledge of parallel EU-funded activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in the priorities of partner countries and in bilateral relationships</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Project design introduces necessary level of flexibility to adapt to such changes by focusing on other priority topics and/or by involving stakeholders from a wide spectrum.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assumptions

- Sustained willingness of partner countries to engage with the EU on climate action
- Sustained commitment of partner countries to implement the Paris Agreement

3.4. Stakeholders

Stakeholders from the EU include:

- Commission services;
- The European Environment Agency (EEA);
- The European External Action Service; and
- Relevant EU Delegations.

Other EU stakeholders may include EU scientific and technical institutions, EU development aid agencies and financial institutions, business and civil society organizations engaged in bilateral cooperation with the respective partner countries. Correspondingly, stakeholders from the partner countries may include governmental and state authorities and institutions, domestic non-state actors such as scientific and
technical institutions, urban and provincial authorities, and business and civil society organizations.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Method of implementation

4.1.1 Indirect management with a Member State agency

This action may be implemented in indirect management with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

This implementation entails undertaking all necessary actions, including the main indicative activities described above in section 3, to achieve the objectives and expected results of the project. This implementation is justified because of the specific technical competence and geographical presence of the GIZ in the partner countries and its particular policy engagement and longstanding experience with the relevant authorities in these countries on climate change issues.

GIZ has a solid presence both at country level and regionally and has developed contacts in a large network of stakeholders. GIZ will involve expertise from other member states during the implementation of the activities that ensuring a genuine and wide European character to this action.

The entrusted entity would carry out budget implementation tasks that may include inter alia the provision of technical assistance and consultancy services, organisation of seminars/conferences/events, carrying out studies and analysis, awarding grants to fund pilot actions.

4.1.2 Changes from indirect to direct management mode due to exceptional circumstances

If negotiations with the above-mentioned entrusted entity fail, this action may be implemented in direct management as described below:

(a) The project will be implemented through the procurement of services. Indicatively, one service contract will be signed.

(b) Indicative timing to launch the call: 4th quarter 2017.

4.2. Indicative budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method of Implementation</th>
<th>Amount in EUR million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1 – Indirect management</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19 Article 216 RAP (Article 139 FR) Selection of the entities entrusted with the implementation of financial instruments in indirect management
4.3. Organisational set-up and responsibilities

A Steering Committee will be set up in support of the action. It will consist of representatives of relevant Commission services as well as the EEAS, EU Delegations in the respective countries of implementation, the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, and the implementing agency. In addition, country-specific liaison teams will be established to monitor the workplan at country-level and decide on issues relevant to day-to-day operations.

Should one or more EU Member State engage additional resources to contribute to the operation as defined in this action fiche, they will be included in the Steering Committee.


4.4. Performance monitoring

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner’s responsibilities. To this end, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress (not less than annual) and final reports.

Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results. The progress and final reports shall provide quantified and qualitative data in relation to the logical framework indicators which will include relevant indicators from the list of common Partnership Instrument indicators.

The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews.

4.5. Evaluation and audit

For this action, the Commission may carry out interim and/or final/ex-post evaluation(s) via independent consultants contracted by the Commission based on specific terms of reference.
Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments.

As the “N+1” applies for contracting under this Decision, external evaluations and audits, as well as additional external monitoring referred to under section 4.3 above, will be funded from sources other than those allocated to this specific action.

4.6. Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation.

Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.