BUDGET



2020

Budget with carbon perspective.
Preliminary study



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1. Presentation

The distribution of economic resources is one of the fundamental criteria indicating the degree to which ambitious action is being taken to combat climate change. Public administrations, as bodies that redistribute resources, have a great responsibility and an important position for making progress in this struggle against climate change, in terms of both mitigating and adapting as much as possible and the possibility of becoming a resilient city when faced with any contingencies that may appear. Therefore, in order to guarantee that budgets are in line with these main objectives, it is necessary to review public expenditure and revenue and the budgetary process from a perspective that is sensitive to everything relating to climate.

Cities are major players, as they consume energy intensively and generate around 70% of greenhouse gas emissions, making them the main causes of climate change. At the same time, they are also especially vulnerable to its effects, as they contain most of the population. However, it is necessary to take into account that they are also part of the solution, given that they are an economic driving force (concentrating 80% of the GDP) and major centres of innovation. Cities are therefore driving forces and key stakeholders in the context of the climate emergency we are suffering.

In general, public administrations have incorporated measures that are in line with the progress that needs to be made on climate change, but not always with binding, budgeted long-term commitments, as would be necessary in order to obtain any significant results. To this effect, it is necessary to carry out preliminary analyses, as well as monitoring policies to ensure they are really effective, including the economic variable.

Recently, the Manager's Office for Budgets and Taxation and the Barcelona Energy Agency have launched an initiative in order to evaluate the municipal budget in terms of climate change, as there is a need to discover the level of municipal economic contribution to climate policies, as important information in regard to acting in a more aware way in the near future.

The aim is to analyse which municipal budget prioritises the environmental policy and action from a climate perspective and to evaluate the economic effort taken on by Barcelona City Council. To this effect, a methodology has been developed for the investment and current expenditure budgets, making it possible to easily estimate the amount of money assigned to each specific budget allocation and what effect they have in regard to mitigating their related greenhouse gases (GHG). It will then be possible to carry out this analysis every year, with the aim of improving and refining the calculations, in order to study the budgetary evolution in this field of action. In this regard, the Barcelona city's Climate Plan already includes a study of these characteristics in its climate economy section, as it is considered necessary for carrying out future actions in a more effective way.

This document could not have been drafted without the involvement and commitment of a large part of Barcelona City Council. It is essential to highlight that the drafting of this report has been possible due to the combined work of the bodies that produce the budget, the team responsible for the report and all the analysed budgetary programmes.

This document is divided into four chapters, in addition to the presentation. Chapter Two details the programme and regulatory framework for the report. Chapter Three explains the objectives of the report and the budgetary context. Chapter Four contains the impact analysis of the city's budgetary chapters in terms of climate change. The conclusions and recommendations are found in Chapter Five. The report closes with the annexes that detail the work process and the methodological analysis tools. The compiled information for each budgetary programme may be consulted in the budgetary programme's book of report cards.

2. Programme and regulatory framework

In November 2016, the Paris Agreement (2015) came into force, which urges signatory countries to apply appropriate measures in order to avoid an increase in temperatures of more than 2°C compared to the pre-industrial era. In this framework, and within the EU's 2014-2020 Energy and Climate legislative package, the Government of Catalonia approved Act 16/2017, of 1 August, on Climate Change, on which the Spanish Constitutional Court recently lifted its

suspension. The Climate Change Act includes an obligation for the Government of Catalonia to present 'Carbon Budgets' every five years, understood as being the list of greenhouse gas emission quotas assigned to the territory or to organisations. It also makes it obligatory to carry out an annual inventory of CO2-equivalent emissions into the atmosphere, the development of regulations and the introduction of the carbon footprint evaluation.

For its part, in April 2017, Barcelona City Council signed the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy and in October 2018, it approved the 2018-2030 Barcelona Climate Plan, as a response to that commitment. This covenant establishes a 40% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030, adaptation to climate change impacts and access to safe, affordable and sustainable energy for the general public. The Climate Plan is the road map with which Barcelona City Council aims to contribute to the cities' struggle against climate change, and which provides a response to the Covenant of Mayors. It is complemented by the Climate Emergency Declaration, which sets a more ambitious reduction goal for 2030 than the Covenant of Mayors, in order to achieve a 50% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions with regard to 1992. It contains existing strategies and actions as well as planning new ones, with the aim of achieving these objectives.

The Climate Plan includes new short-term (2018-2020) and medium to long-term (2021-2030) strategic objectives and measures. It consists of four strategic areas: mitigation, adaptation, climate justice and the promotion of citizen action. The mitigation of climate change concerns a reduction in GHG emissions, while adaptation involves adapting the city to impacts that are already occurring in the city (more frequent heat waves, more intense rainfall, flooding, etc.) as well as those which are forecast to happen in the future. In the case of climate justice, the idea is to ensure that energy becomes a right and is accessible to all city residents, and that the climate-change policies carried out contain the goal of eliminating inequalities. Lastly, citizen action will be fostered, in order to empower people and provide support for projects that may arise in the various organisations that are active in the city, as well as encouraging city residents to become actively involved in the climate issue.

On 10 July 2019, as part of the Climate Emergency Board, Barcelona City Council made a commitment to jointly produce (along with bodies, organisations and administrations) a Climate Emergency Declaration and an Action Plan for the 2020-2025 period within six months. These would respond to the emergency, as well as implementing a battery of at least 10 immediate actions, including the evaluation and publication of the effect of the City Council's main investment and current expenditure items in regard to reducing CO2-eq emissions in the

proposed budget for 2020 and defining a carbon budget for the 2020-2025 period.

In terms of the climate economy, the Barcelona Climate Plan also provides for studying the viability of employing green accounting at the City Council, for classifying municipal budgetary actions dedicated to the green economy and for creating an additional environmental classification, while also providing for a line of action that estimates the city's carbon budget in order to fulfil commitments acquired by the city. The Budgets and Tax Policy Directorate and the Barcelona Energy Agency have therefore been working on an assessment of the municipal budget in terms of climate change.

The aim is to analyse which budget prioritises the environmental policy, mainly in terms of mitigating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, but also in regard to the city's adaptation to climate change and its resilience to the impacts that climate change will cause, as well as evaluating the economic effort that the City Council has to make in this area.

Therefore, they have worked on defining a methodology that makes it possible to estimate what amount of money is allocated and what effect each specific allocation related to reducing GHG emissions has, in a straightforward way and for both the investment and current expenditure budgets.

The aims of this new operational framework is perfectly in line with those of Barcelona City Council: the climate emergency has become one of the primordial objectives of the municipal government in order to improve the state of the environment and the city's public spaces, and therefore the quality of people's lives. This objective does not depend solely on specific actions for reducing or rolling back emissions, but also on a profound transformation of our behaviour. It is important to plan all the actions aimed at promoting this change carefully and in a coordinated way, foresee the application of new actions, evaluate their cost and control their results.

Therefore, one basic tool for carrying out this environmental policy is the municipal budget and its distribution. For the production of the annual budget plan, the allocation of resources to particular municipal actions is prioritised according to the decisions of the government. We therefore consider that a detailed analysis of the budget is a very appropriate instrument for evaluating the effort assumed by the City Council in the achievement of its priority objectives, especially the environmental ones. The detailed study on what municipal expenditure is allocated to, and its evolution over time, is also a reliable

thermometer of how municipal policies are developing. This evaluation is possible thanks to the budget methodology for programmes.

Since 2016, Barcelona City Council has produced annual budgets with a gender perspective in order to analyse the impact municipal expenditure has on improving gender equality. Based on our experience of gender budgeting, work has been carried out to formulate a similar procedure for the 2020 budget plan (method, logistics, IT systems, etc.) for a detailed study of resources and activities dedicated to another priority policy, such as the climate emergency.

3. Report objectives and context

If we look at international literature, a carbon budget refers to the distribution of a set of maximum greenhouse-gas emissions over a series of years and how they are distributed over time. For example, the above-mentioned Paris agreements not only impose goals for reducing greenhouse gases in the medium term, but also include a reduction curve representing a minimal ambition, with developed countries having to make the greatest effort, and more immediately, to reduce their emissions.

If we look at one of the successful international experiences at a local level, the case of Oslo stands out. It used a carbon budget as a tool for complying with acquired climate commitments, by budgeting carbon in a similar way to money. However, it is set up the other way round, i.e. the public administration budgets the contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions that it needs to make, so that it does not exceed the maximum permitted emission levels each year, in order to comply with the established goals, and then these efforts are evaluated economically.

In the first phase, Oslo established 42 specific measures that have generated this reduction in emissions, while monitoring their evolution. In the second phase, it limited itself to 36 measures, while broadening the criteria for monitoring and ambition. If it is necessary to make changes to these multi-year policies which involve a lower level of carbon reduction, this would have to be compensated for in some way. This would mean the implementation of new measures or greater ambition for any of the other monitored items in its carbon budget.

This report does not attempt to make a carbon budget as such, but rather to undertake an analysis that will make it possible to discover what impact the municipal budget currently has in terms of combating climate change, as well as monitoring its evolution year by year. The idea is therefore to produce a

mechanism that makes it possible to analyse and define future budgetary changes in order to contribute to Barcelona city's compliance with the climate goals that the City Council is committed to.

In order to present and manage its budget, Barcelona City Council follows the executive budget model for expenditure programmes. This format follows the principle of transparency, with a strategic vision for expenditure. Expenditure programme executive budgets aim to ensure budgetary stability, the efficient allocation of resources and economic efficiency. Furthermore, they define a budget that is able to contribute to the goals relating to climate-change mitigation, climate-change adaptation, climate justice and the empowerment of the general public in these matters, as established in the main sections of the Climate Plan.

Expenditure programmes are the strongboxes that finance policies in each area of the municipal organisation. Analysing which policies are carried out, and what budget is allocated to them, makes it possible to showcase the impact of all these policies relating to the climate emergency.

It should be noted that a global analysis of the budget should include both the City Council's expenditure and its revenue. This document only contains an analysis of expenditure, as revenue is structured on the basis of tax regulations. Given that the approval process and calendar for tax regulations is different to those for budgets, the respective evaluation reports on carbon impact must be produced in a differentiated manner.

The classification of the City Council's expenditure budgets according to their economic nature aims to respond to the question 'What is the City Council spending money on?'

From an economic perspective, expenditure budgets are classified into chapters, for current expenditure, capital expenditure, financial expenditure and contingency funds. In order to carry out the analysis detailed in this document, data relating to the initial approval of the 2020 budget have been used.

The City Council's total expenditure (chapters 1 to 9) relating to the 2020 budget plan increased by 12.2% in comparison to the initial provision for the initial 2019 budget (adaptation carried out in January to suit the needs of Chapter 1 'Personnel expenditure' and Chapters 6 and 7 'Capital expenditure', as it was an extended budget from 2018). **Non-financial expenditure** for 2020 (chapters 1 to 7) showed a 11.3% increase in volume compared to the initial adjusted provisions from the 2019 budget. Current expenditure increased by 9.9% compared to the adjusted initial provisions for 2019. Capital expenditure, calculated at €440.4 million, shows an increase of 19.9% in comparison to the adjusted initial provision for 2019.

Meanwhile, **financial expenditure** shows a 36.2% increase for 2020 (from €96.6 million to €131.6 million). This increase is mainly caused by repayment instalments on loans from the 2020 financial year.

	CHAPTER	INITIAL BUDGET 2018	ADJUSTED INITIAL BUDGET 2019	INITIAL BUDGET 2019	INCREAS IB 2020/AIB	
1	PERSONNEL EXPENDITURES	387,5	407,9	429,7	21,8	5,3%
2	EXP. CURRENT GOODS AND SERVICES	672,5	600,4	642,0	41,6	6,9%
3	FINANCIAL EXPENDITURES (INTERESTS)	16,4	16,4	16,2	-0,2	-1,2%
4	CURRENT TRANSFERS	1.095,2	1.158,1	1.222,7	64,6	5,6%
5	CONTINGENCY FUND	38,9	0,9	88,6	87,7	9744,4%
	Current operations [1 to 5]	2.210,5	2.183,7	2.399,2	215,5	9,9%
6	REAL INVESTMENTS	412,8	357,2	416,9	59,7	16,7%
7	CAPITAL TRANSFERS	20,0	10,0	23,5	13,5	135,0%
	Capital operations [6 and 7]	432,8	367,2	440,4	73,2	19,9%
	Non-financial operations [1 to 7]	2.643,3	2.550,9	2.839,6	288,7	11,3%
8	FINANCIAL ASSETS	43,7	43,7	46,7	3,0	6,9%
9	FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	52,9	52,9	84,9	32,0	60,5%
	Financial operations [8 and 9]	96,6	96,6	131,6	35,0	36,2%
	TOTAL	2.739,9	2.647,5	2.971,2	323,7	12,2%

Figure 1: budgets by chapters. Amount in millions of euros.

In this budget, 80% is allocated to current expenditure chapters. 97% of the expenditure is concentrated in Chapters 1, 2 and 4 for Personnel Expenditure, Expenditure on Current Assets and Services and Current Transfers, and the analysis focuses on these chapters.

4. Analysis of City Programmes

The tool used to obtain information about the content and development of the various budgetary programmes is the programme report, specifically those of chapters 2 and 4.

Programme reports are the documents where the programme managers record and synthesise the action plan and expected results for each one. They are published together in a single document, and they are an element of transparency that makes it possible to explain to the general public what the use of public funds is expected to achieve. They include sections describing the programme (description, problems to be solved, target population, most significant actions, etc.) and other more strategic sections (objectives, indicators, etc.) with data about foreseen economic and human resources.

Each annual budget is accompanied by around 430 programme reports, depending on last-minute reassignments, corresponding to each of the programmes under the responsibility of the City Council's manager's offices and districts. This only applies to budgetary programmes for current expenditure and does not include captive expenses in city districts, which are explained by the area concerned in its own programme report.

Generally speaking, in the case of carbon budgets, concepts that have a clear effect on greenhouse-gas emissions in the city and any possible improvements are taken into account, grouped into the following lines of action:

- Neighbourhood Plan.
- Promotion and management of social housing.
- Environmental education.
- Waste management, collection and treatment.
- Management of public lighting.
- Green areas and biodiversity.
- Management and promotion of energy resources, the water cycle, public spaces and mobility.
- Most of these pertain to the Area of Urban Ecology, although they also overlap into other areas.

In this case, progress has been made in disaggregating each allocation, making it possible to apply ratios that tell us which percentage of each line of action is dedicated to policies that have a positive impact on climate change.

4.1. Description of the programmes and links to the programme goals for combating climate change

NÚMERO PROGRAMES	PROGRAM	PRESSUPOST TOTAL
1611	WATER SUPPLY	7.597.863,87
1501	URBAN ECOLOGY ADMINISTRATION	374.000,00
4 4 1 2	OTHER PASSENGER TRANSPORT	13.424.690,43
1522	CONSERVATION AND REHABILITATION OF BUILDING	7.388.896,92
1 3 3 1	CONTROL AND REGULATION OF PUBLIC PARKING	51.900.000,00
2329	COOPERATION AND HELP	380.500,00
9 2 9 1	MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	4.000,00
1722	ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION	2.855.284,88
1534	PUBLIC SPACE	390.988,14
1711	GREEN SPACES AND BIODIVERSITY	55.269.942,09
1651	PUBLIC LIGHTING MANAGEMENT	28.126.491,73
1622	URBAN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	5.577.945,70
1794	MANAGEMENT AND PROMOTION OF ENERGY RESOURCES	2.335.088,07
1341	MOBILITY	3.938.719,67
1536	NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN	13.794.519,71
1521	PROMOTION AND MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC PROTECTED HOUSING	6.976.652,66
1721	PROTEC. ACOUSTIC-LIGHT-ADMOSPHERIC POLLUTION	652.270,90
1621	WASTE COLLECTION	98.538.647,59
1601	SEWERAGE NETWORK SANITATION	19.697.585,52
4411	URBAN COLLECTIVE PASSENGER TRANSPORT	164.878.504,44
	TOTAL	484.102.292,32



Figure 2: programmes that affect carbon and total budget in millions of euros

In this subsection, we can see the programmes that are considered to have a positive influence on the fight against climate change, in terms of the Climate Plan, either partly or entirely, as well as the balance of budgeted money.

The water and sanitation supply programmes for the sewerage system pertain to the water cycle, and are leading Climate Plan items in terms of adaptation to climate change. Good management also implies reductions in energy consumption at water treatment plants.

The mobility programmes, entitled 'collective urban passenger transport', 'other passenger transports', 'control and regulation of public highways' and 'mobility' cover all the policies aimed at improvements to the city's modal distribution, for greater sustainability, with everything that involves in terms of reducing greenhouse-gas emissions.

Municipal public services that are necessary and essential for the smooth running of the city also have an impact on climate. Therefore, making them more efficient provides a major contribution to mitigating climate change. Examples include: the management of public lighting, the management of solid urban waste, waste collection and waste treatment. In this section, we can also include programmes referring to greenery and biodiversity, along with the management and promotion of energy resources.

In programmes that cover various goals established by the City Council, we encounter actions on public spaces, the conservation and renovation of buildings (energy renovation leads to a reduction in energy consumption and greenhousegas emissions), the Neighbourhood Plans (including the two previous points) and budget allocations concerning protection from noise, light and atmospheric pollution, which usually also have additional implications regarding emissions.

With regard to raising awareness about all the matters contained in the Climate Plan, there is a clear contribution in the allocations for environmental education, cooperation and assistance, which include aid to organisations with a component linked to climate.

4.2. Analysis of the impact of programmes in chapters 2 and 4 on climate change

After the selection of programmes detailed above, each one has been analysed in detail, in order to ascertain, from the programme's total budget, what part can be considered to have a direct impact on climate change.

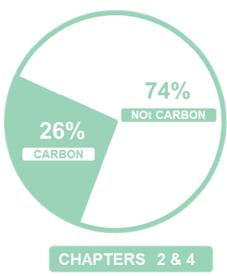
NÚMERO PROGRAMES	PROGRAM	PRESSUPOST TOTAL
1611	WATER SUPPLY	759.786,39
1 5 0 1	URBAN ECOLOGY ADMINISTRATION	201.960,00
4 4 1 2	OTHER PASSENGER TRANSPORT	6.712.345,22
1522	CONSERVATION AND REHABILITATION OF BUILDING	1.625.557,32
1 3 3 1	CONTROL AND REGULATION OF PUBLIC PARKING	25.950.000,00
2329	COOPERATION AND HELP	76.100,00
9 2 9 1	MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	2.160,00
1722	ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION	2.855.284,88
1534	PUBLIC SPACE	10.720,89
1711	GREEN SPACES AND BIODIVERSITY	29.845.768,73
1651	PUBLIC LIGHTING MANAGEMENT	8.437.947,52
1622	URBAN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	557.794,57
1794	MANAGEMENT AND PROMOTION OF ENERGY RESOURCES	1.839.463,07
1 3 4 1	MOBILITY	1.969.359,84
1536	NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN	378.245,73
1521	PROMOTION AND MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC PROTECTED HOUSING	1.534.863,59
1721	PROTEC. ACOUSTIC-LIGHT-ADMOSPHERIC POLLUTION	652.270,90
1621	WASTE COLLECTION	9.853.864,76
1601	SEWERAGE NETWORK SANITATION	1.969.758,55
4 4 1 1	URBAN COLLECTIVE PASSENGER TRANSPORT	82.439.102,22
	TOTAL	177.672.354,17



Figure 3: programmes that affect weighted carbon budgets, amounts in millions of euros

The above table shows the weighted budget taken into account in every programme considered and commented in the previous section, obtaining the figure of 177 million allocated to actions relating to climate change, and which account for 36.7% of the above 484 million (total of the analysed allocations that can be ascribed to policies that improve the current climate emergency).

4.3. Analysis of the impact of the city's ordinary budget on climate change



CITY COUNCIL

TOTAL BUDGET CHAPTERS 2 AND 4	1.864.716.286,90€
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS WITH POSITIVE CARBON EFFECT	484.102.292,32€
% RELATED TO CARBON OVER TOTAL	16,29%
% RELATED TO CARBON OVER CHAPTERS 2 & 4	25,96%
TOTAL BUDGET FOR WEIGHTED CARBON	177.672.345,17€
% RELATED TO CARBON WEIGTHED OVER CHAPTERS 2 & 4	9,53%

Figure 4: analysis of the carbon impact of chapters 2 and 4 on the city's budget

Altogether, we have obtained €484 million in allocations that have some positive influence on climate change, which is 16.3% of the City Council's total budget and nearly 26% of chapters 2 and 4, where the analysed allocations come from.

The final result, weighting the results for each allocation, is \leq 177 million, which is nearly 6% of the total budget and 9.5% of the budget for the corresponding chapters.

4.4. Analysis of the impact of the city's investment budget on climate change

The main objective of this document is chapters 2 and 4, but a preliminary approximation of the investment budget, i.e. chapters 6 and 7, has also been carried out. The methodology has made it possible to obtain a preliminary figure, which must be refined in the future, as it is based on the small amount of available data and with a focus on the future Municipal Investment Programme (PIM) more than on the 2020 investment budget.

Based on available information concerning the municipal budget, in this case the 2015-2019 PIM and extrapolating it to the 2020 PIM, the following analysis has been carried out:

- Revising the various programmes and allocations included in the PIM and detecting those that are considered to have an impact in regard to climate change.
- Based on the study of specific cases, analysing what percentage of the action has a direct impact on climate change, for each allocation.
- Establishing average weightings, based on available information (ratios), which make it possible to estimate the impact of nine budgets on climate change. These weightings have been calculated by analysing the actions carried out between 2015 and 2019 where we have detailed knowledge of each category, extracting the part that has a direct impact on climate change from each action, and establishing average reference values.

RATIOS (%) CARBON APPLIED BY CONCEPTS

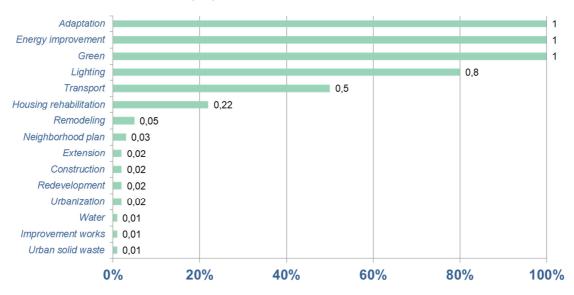


Figure 5: ratios applied to each concept taken into consideration

One example concerns the subsidies for renovating housing, which in the 2020 budget provision comes to \leq 14.08 million in two allocations. Part of these subsidies are for energy renovation, with the aim of providing greater thermal comfort and spending less on energy, thereby avoiding the emission of greenhouse gases. This is therefore the part taken into consideration. By contrast, another part of these subsidies is for accessibility in buildings, including access ramps and lifts, and this is not taken into consideration. Finally, we can extract the average amount of money allocated to each concept in recent years from the Municipal Institute of Housing report, obtaining a ratio of 22% of the expenditure, assigning \leq 3.09 million with a positive impact on combating climate change.

Another good example is the Roof Terrace Plan (Programme for promoting solar energy in Barcelona) which is part of the *Energy Efficiency and Saving in Municipal Buildings Plan*, from which we can assign a total of \leq 3.04 million, as it basically includes energy improvements and the installation of photovoltaic panels.

The preliminary results obtained indicate that 57.06% of the investment budget allocations have a positive effect in terms of carbon, but the real percentage that is allocated to chapters 6 and 7 is 5.89%.

CITY COUNCIL	
TOTAL BUDGET CHAPTERS 6 & 7	440.430.022,00€
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS WITH POSITIVE CARBON EFFECT	197.388.764,34€
% RELATED TO CARBON OVER CHAPTERS 6 & 7	57,06 %
TOTAL BUDGET FOR WEIGHTED CARBON	25.949.695,01€
% RELATED TO CARBON WEIGTHED OVER CHAPTERS 6 & 7	5,89%

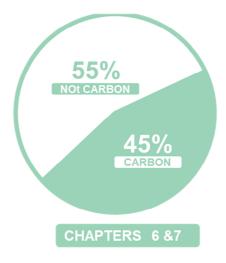


Figure 6: analysis of the carbon impact of chapters 6 and 7 on the city's budget

4.5.Improvement proposals

In the case of the current expenditure budget and in terms of subsequent years, work will continue on refining the knowledge and monitoring the actions of all the programmes analysed in detail to date. At the same time, we can study how to obtain more information about other allocations not currently under consideration, in order to ensure that all policies with a positive effect on the Climate Plan are included in the budget calculations from a climate perspective.

With regard to further investigating the investment budget, it will be necessary to carry out a detailed study of the investments in order to adjust the ratios used in the first approximation, detailed in chapter 4.4. In general terms, the investment budget is the most likely to evolve in accordance with the Oslo idea of a carbon budget. Oslo considers it as a tool for complying with acquired commitments, budgeting CO2-eq in a similar way to the economic budget. These are multi-year policies and if there are modifications that involve less reduction in emissions, a way must be found for compensating for this, so it is therefore a binding tool for complying with climate change mitigation goals. In order to completely introduce a model of these characteristics, it will be necessary to effectively link the money allocated to a certain measure with its associated savings in greenhouse-gas emissions, so that an efficient tool is really constructed, in terms of mitigating climate change and adapting to it.

The analysis carried out and explained in this document focuses on expenditure, but the City Council may also have a major influence on the revenue chapter. One example is discounts for the Property Tax (IBI) in order to foster the installation of photovoltaic and thermal panels (solar energy). In this case, the City Council waives some income in order to obtain a positive effect in line with the fight against climate change, at a city level. Therefore, the chapter on revenue and taxation in general can be potentially considered for study in the same way as expenditure, as an evaluation of effective policies in terms of climate change.

Barcelona.

A. Introduction

The municipal budget forms the City Council's annual economic and financial action plan and its detailed analysis provides vital information about planned expenditure, the economic and financial state of the administration, how the necessary resources are obtained and, in general, a global vision of the activities carried out by the municipal administration during the financial year. The study of the municipality's prioritisation of some policies over others, assigning more or less resources to associated programmes and the evolution of these allocations in successive years is of special significance.

But there are matters which, due to their importance and complexity, because they are especially sensitive for society and have a direct impact on the general public, should be the subject of a more detailed study than the one providing an overall analysis of the budgets. These are problems which are positively or negatively affected by all municipal activity through acts or omissions, and which involve programmes where they are not direct objectives, in a cross-cutting way.

One example is the fight against climate change, a subject that Barcelona City Council considers to be a priority for the development of all its policies and it therefore proposes a specific study of its annual budgets from the perspective of greenhouse-gas emissions. Based on our experience of drafting budgets from a gender perspective, we propose the formulation of a similar procedure for a detailed study of resources and achievements in the fight against climate change. In order to do this, we would need to use the same existing structure (method, logistics, IT) which is used for drafting the budget for programmes and which is also the basis for drafting the gender budget.

B. Objective and purpose

The aim of this study is to identify the economic resources that Barcelona City Council allocates to actions aimed at rolling back, mitigating or minimising the effects of climate change and to evaluate the environmental repercussions of these actions.

This study aims to be a tool for decision-making in the allocation of budgetary resources, taking into account the environmental effect of the decisions being made. It will define a homogeneous and easy-to-extrapolate methodology for calculating the municipal budget's climate impact, making it possible to produce comparative and evolutionary studies of the results over time. Lastly, with the cross-cutting involvement of various members of the municipal organisation, it is necessary to integrate the need for fighting against climate change even more into each of the actions within the corporate culture, identifying good practices and compiling new proposals for improvement.

In any event, the variations in GHG emissions that are produced with the activity's performance will be identified, using the corrective measures that are detailed. A comparison is made between the level of emissions that is produced or would be produced if the activities under study did not take place. Therefore, these variations in GHG emissions could be positive or negative, depending on whether the level of emissions increases or decreases.

C. Procedure and phases of implementation

From a global perspective, GHG emissions from municipal activities are linked in a differentiated way with the activity's stages of implementation, normal operation and the end of its useful life. In this study we exclude the study of the latter stage, because it is believed that new investments will revert the obsolescence of activities that are prolonged over time, insofar as activities that are halted are replaced by other activities.

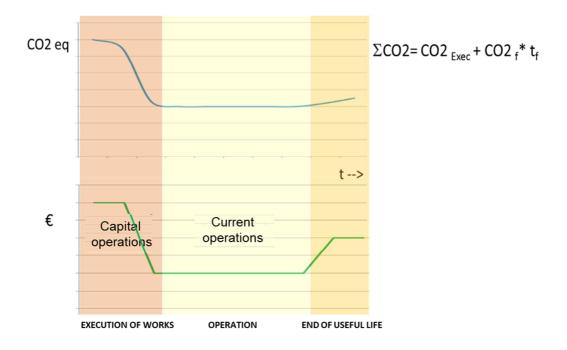


Figure 7: Cycle of emissions linked to the development of an activity and the types of expenditure this generates

It is therefore proposed to study current expenditure and capital expenditure separately. This will subsequently be complemented by an impact study on revenue.

The implementation of this budget with a climate change perspective will necessarily be gradual in order to ensure its consolidation within the municipal budgetary procedure. We consider four stages for the implementation of the budget with a GHG-emission perspective:

- Stage 1: Preliminary study of the 2020 budget
- Stage 2: Detailed study of the 2021 budget
- Stage 3: Preliminary study of the real results for the 2020 financial year and a comparison with the study from Stage 1
- Stage 4: Inclusion in the budgetary cycle

		Model				
PHASE	Kick-off	Income*	Operational	Investment	Content	
1a	End 2019		Level 1	Level 1	Applied to a programme selection in 2020 budget	
2a	End 2020	General	Level 2	Level 2	Applied to all programmes in 2021 budget	
3a	Mid 2021		Level 1	Level 1	Analysis of final execution of 2020 budget	
	End successive	General	Level 2	Level 2	Applied to all programmes in 2022 budget	
4a	Mid successive	General	Level 2	Level 2	Analysis of final execution of 2021 budget in order to make corrections	

Figure 8: Programming the implementation stages

C.1. Current expenditure

On considering the current expenditure for a certain financial year's municipal budget from the perspective of greenhouse-gas emissions, we only evaluate the variations in emissions caused by municipal activities compared to those produced the previous year for the provision of the same services. Therefore, a programme that has achieved an improvement in its services without needing an increase in resources (basically supplies, cleaning, waste, etc.) will have a positive effect, because it will have improved its efficiency from an environmental standpoint, probably due to the application of technical or organisational improvements. The improvement would be the difference between the estimated volume of greenhouse gases produced and the amount that would have been produced with the new level of services if the previous conditions had been maintained.

Taking into account that, in terms of GHG emissions, a large proportion of the most significant activities are centred around specific budgetary programmes (lighting, supplies, cleaning, waste, etc.), a study focusing on these programmes can provide us with a sufficiently accurate initial picture of the effects of these emissions. That does not prevent the study from being extended to programmes of lesser impact or further investigating those already analysed in later stages.

It is necessary to point out that the selection of the most significant programmes took into account their prior links to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) established in the United Nations 2030 Agenda.

Evaluation procedure

In the first stage (2020 budget), a Level 1 calculation model is applied, based on the in-depth study of a group of programmes selected 'a priori' due to their impact on the emission of greenhouse gases.

- 1. Individual visits are carried out with each of the managers of the selected programmes in order to compile information relating to their emissions.
- 2. From this information, we extract a calculation of the fraction of the budget that is considered to be allocated to improving greenhouse gas emissions.
- 3. This coefficient is applied to the current expenditure budget of the budgetary programme.

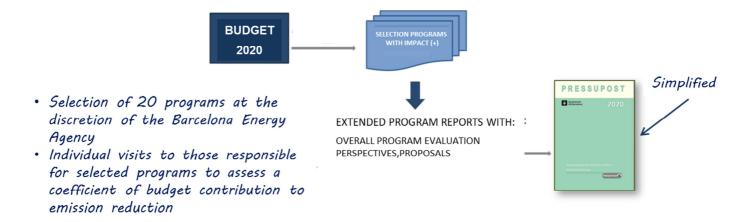


Figure 9: Diagram of the Level 1 current expenditure evaluation procedure

In successive years (Stage 2), the Level 2 calculation procedure is included in order to analyse the most noteworthy actions and products of each budgetary programme, from the perspective of reducing greenhouse-gas emissions. The effect that these actions may have on greenhouse-gas emissions are evaluated and related to the budget where they are allocated. To this end, it is proposed to carry out an inventory and a typification of all the most notable actions and products carried out by the City Council within its budgetary programmes, which will also

make it possible to evaluate their impact on other areas (effects on gender, innovation, sustainable development, etc.).

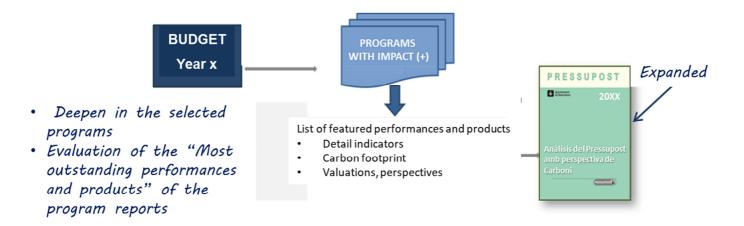


Figure 10: Diagram of the Level 2 current expenditure evaluation procedure

In order to do this, it will be necessary to produce an evaluation of a specific programme's carbon footprint, locating the most significant actions and applying the typified procedures for calculating the GHG emissions.

C.2. Investments

The study of emissions from investments takes on special relevance inasmuch as most of the new installations already provide for major energy-saving measures. Renovations or extensions also provide for replacing the most polluting elements with other more ecological ones. Therefore, increasingly, a major part of the provisional expenditure budget for an investment budget has a direct effect on climate change. Those actions that have no relation to installations or public spaces are excluded, as they have no direct repercussion (transfers, expropriations, etc.).

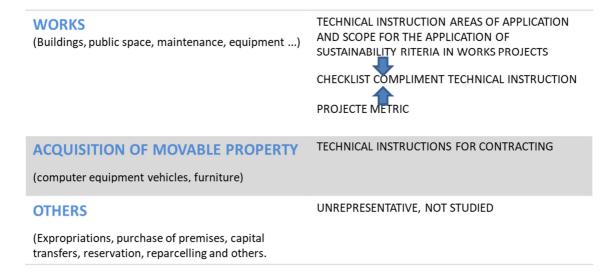


Figure 11: Subjects of study in the various types of investment

Evaluation procedure

A simplified calculation model (Level 1) is applied for the study of the 2020 budget, under which all the actions of the budget are classified into a series of established types. These types are evaluated with a weighting coefficient that indicates the relative importance of reducing GHG emissions within the total investment. This coefficient matrix is what is applied to the series of investment actions in order to evaluate the budgetary impact of the measures against climate change.

In a subsequent stage (Level 2), the most significant investment actions will be extensively analysed, evaluating the calculated greenhouse-gas emissions in the project. The implementation of this procedure will be gradual and will make it possible to validate the reliability of the simplified calculation model, providing more and better information for a more accurate weighting.

The individual study of investment actions is determined by the type of investment.

C.3. Revenue

In a similar way to the study of expenditure linked to activities or investments where greenhouse gas emissions can be improved, in subsequent financial years, the climate effect of municipal revenue will be evaluated.

The development of this analysis will be based on a review of the impact of certain measures that have been included in tax regulations for the corresponding year. Therefore, for 2020, it is necessary to list actions with an environmental impact, such as:

- Property taxation (IBI/ICIO): discounts for introducing systems based on solar energy or construction work for their installation. Benefiting from the discount has been facilitated by extending it to non-residential properties, in the service sector.
- Economic activity tax (IAE): improvements in relation to the application of discounts for profits arising from solar energy.
- Vehicle tax: discounts according to the fuel used have been adjusted to the reality of the vehicle pool: (75% ZERO Emissions, 25% ECO). The tax has been raised to the legal maximum for family cars and motorcycles (the legal maximum was already applied to all other vehicle types).
- Parking charges: the blue zone and green zone (non residents) charges have been modified, establishing charges with a fixed component and a variable component, in accordance with DGT labels. Furthermore, there has been a time slot increase at midday (until now parking was free of charge) and a higher incidence of report cancellation. Lastly, in the case of a pollution episode, a surcharge on ordinary charges is applied.
- Waste charge: reductions to discounts for using the rubbish dump, favouring a higher level of recycling.

Therefore, identifying the taxation figures included or modified in each financial year under study which present the greatest impact on GHG emissions, basically the exceptions and discounts linked to reducing emissions.

ÀNNEX 2 Memòries de Programa

Memòria de programa PRESSUPOST PER PROGRAMES

PRESSUPOST 2020

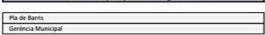


Exercici	2020
Versió	VM2
Programa	F001D1536
Orgánic	O0010100



Es pot analitzar o s'analitza el programa des de la perspectiva de gènere?

No









Objectius de Desem	Objectius de Desenvolupament sosterible (ODS)	
Primer ODS	ODS 11 Ciutats i comunitats sostenibles	
Segon ODS	ODS 10 Reducció de les desigualtats	
Terroer ODS	0	

Descripció del programa

Descripció del programa	
Finalitat	Revertir les designalitats en els Barris més vulnerables de la Cirtat de Barcelona
Població objectiu	Habitants dels Barris objecte del Pla de Barris
Descripció general	El Pía de Barris és un pla de xoc que preten abordar una transformació integral dels barris més vulnerables, el concret ámbit territorial és : El Besòs i el Maresme, La Verneda i la Pau, Bon Pastor, Baró de Viver, Trinitat Vella, Trinitat Nova, Roquetes , Torre Baró, Vallbona, Ciutat Meridiana, Sant Genis dels Agudells, la Teixonera, La Marina del Port, La Marina del Prat Vermell, El Raval Sud i el Gótic 300.

Actuacions estratégiques i productes destacats en el Pressupost 2020

Actuació/Product	ació/Producte		Import estimat 2020
1	Pla de Barris, 10 Plans de Barris		
2	Pla de Barris despeses estructura Foment de Ciutat SA		
3			
- 4			
5	100		
6	in the state of th		(As)
7			

Principals decisions preses en el Pressupost 2020 en relació a l'exercici anterior

Nous serveis / expansió	-	
Reducció de serveis	-	
Reassignació	-	
Altris	-	

Indicadors del programa

dicador	ador		Unitat de mesura		Valor previst 2019	Valor previst 2020
1	Nombre d'actuacions iniciades	MUM	NUM	-	***	***
2	Nombre expedients rehabilitació d'alta complexitat iniciats	FELLER	NUM	-		
3	Nombre visites a página web	161354	NUM	-		
4	Nombre d'entitats participants	MUM	NUM	_		
5	Número d'accions co-produides	Wild	NUM		122	
6	Número d'accions amb treball especific de gènere	NUM	NUM	-	101	-201
7	in the second se			T.		
8				-		(1)

	Capitola de despeso	Import 2020
2	Despeses en béns i serveis corrents	10.910.356,60
4	Transferêncies corrents	2.884.163.1

Resum d'ingressos vinculats al pro	grama
Capitols d'ingrés	Import 2020
Import total	0,0

Qualificació amb criteris GEH

S'assigna un coeficient de **0,02742** per tractar-se d'un programa considerat de la tipologia de Pla de barris (un 13,71% del Pla de Barris es destina a Rehabilitació)

Nombre de dotacions de personal

Resum de despeses per subprogrames				
Codi subprograma	Denominació subprogrames	Import 2020		
F001D15361	Pla de Barris	13.794.519,71		
TOTAL		13.794.519,71		

PRESSUPOST PER PROGRAMES

PRESSUPOST 2020







Es pot analitzar o s'analitza el programa	
des de la perspectiva de gènere?	No

Cooperació i ajuda Ger Àrea Drets Socials, Just Global, Feminis I LGTBI





Objectius de Desenvolupament sostenible (ODS)		Percentatge
Primer ODS	ODS 17 Aliança pels objectius	
Segon ODS	0	
Tercer ODS	0	

Finalitat	
Població objectiu	Col.lectius vulnerables afectats per la manca de justicia económica, justicia ambiental, justicia de genere i contextos de crisi humanitária.
Descripció general	Política pública de cooperació internacional per assolir la justicia global

Actuacions estratègiques i productes destacats en el Pressupost 2020

ctuació/Producte	ació/Producte	
1	Convocatòria cooperació internacional	7.183.009,00
2	Convenis amb institucions sense afany de lucre	2.417.933,37
3	Altres subvencions a institucions sense afany de lucre	133.000,00
4	Despeses corrents de funcionament del programa	765.800,00
5		
6		
7		3

Principals decisions preses en el Pressupost 2020 en relació a l'exercici anterior

Nous serveis / expansió		
Reducció de serveis		
Reassignació		
Altres	Les dades corrects són: Capitol 2: 765.800,00 EUR Capitol 4: 9.733.942,37 EUR Total: 10.499.742,37 EUR	

Indicadors del programa

Indicador	ador		Valor real 2018	Valor previst 2019	Valor previst 2020
1	Nombre de subvencions justificades de la Convocatòria de subvencions		99,00		
2	Avaluacions realitzades		0,00		
3	Compliment dels percentatges marcats en el pla sobre el repartiment per modalitats	()	100,00		
4	Nombre de projectes amb enfocament de gènere incorporat		88,00		
5	Clàusules referenciades a objectius transv. Delpla director en l'elab. De convenis i subv.		100,00		
6	Reducció de termínis de gestió de la Convocatòria de subvencions	()	100,00		
7					
8					

Resum de despeses per capitols		
	Capítols de despesa	Import 2020
2	Despeses en béns i serveis corrents	750.800,00
4	Transferêncies corrents	9.747.932,37
Import total		10.498.732.37

Resum d'ingressos vinculats a	l programa
Capitols d'ingrés	Import 2020
Import total	0,0

criteris GEH

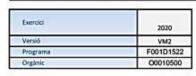
Qualificació amb S'assigna un coeficient de 0,2 per tractar-se d'un programa considerat de la tipologia de Acció cultural pel Clima

Book of Arrows and a control	1
Nombre de dotacions de personal	

Resum de desp	ises per subprogrames	
F001D23291	Denominació subprogrames Cooperació Internacional	Import 2020 10.498.732,37
TOTAL		10.498.732.37

PRESSUPOST PER PROGRAMES







Es pot analitzar o s'analitza el programa		
des de la perspectiva de gènere?		
90 Mi - 540	- 34	

Conservació i rehabilitació de l'edificació
Gerència d'Àrea d'Ecologia Urbana



No





Objectius de Desenvolu	upament sostenible (ODS)	Percentatge
Primer ODS	ODS 11 Ciutats i comunitats sostenibles	100%
Segon ODS	ODS 10 Reducció de les desigualtats	
Tercer ODS	0	

Descripció del programa

Finalitat	Impulsar la rehabilitació a través de models de col.Jaboració público-privada.
Població objectiu	La ciutat de Barcelona
Descripció general	Impulsar i vetllar pel paisatge urbà de la ciutat , mitjantçant diferents actuacions de col·laboració i bones pràctiques i vetllar pel ús sostenible del paisatge.

Actuacions estratégiques i productes destacats en el Pressupost 2020

ctusció/Producte		Import estimat 2020
1	Usos del Paisatge Urbà	7.000.000,00
3	Bones printingues	225 000,00
3	Rutes i publicacions del Paisatge	250.000,00
4	Millorar els protocols d'atenció al public on-line	250.000,00
5	786	
6	n	
7	-	

Principals decisions preses en el Pressupost 2020 en relació a l'exercici anterior

Nous serveis / expansió	(m)	
Reducció de ≥ervela		
Reassignació		
Altres		

Indicadors del programa

dicador		Unit	Unitat de mesura		Valor previst 2019	Valor previst 2020
1	Actuacions vinculades a la millora del Paisatze Urbà	NUM	NUM	35.00	40.00	45.00
2	Remodelació de mitgeres	NUM.	NUM	25,00	24,00	25,00
3	Tractament singular de Façanes	NUM	NUM	85,00	88,00	95,00
4	Millores d'establiments comercials	NUM	NUM	125,00	128,00	130,00
5	<u> </u>	j .				
6						- 12
7	3000	*		-		
8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			-		1.00

Kesum de despeses per capitois		
	Capitols de despesa	Import 2020
4	Transferêncies corrents	7.388.896,92
7	Transferêncies de capital	6.930.000,00
mport total	- 101	14.318.896,92

Resum d'ingressos vinculats al prog	rama
Capitols d'ingrés	Import 2020
Import total	0,00

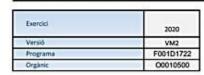
Qualificació amb
criteris GEH

S'assigna un coeficient de **0,22** Extret a partir de les rehabilitacions que l'IMHAB considera que tenen qualificació d'eficiència energètica a la seva memòria.

Resum de despeses per subprogrames				
Codi subprograma	Denominació subprogrames	Import 2020		
F001D15221	Millora del paisatge urbà i la qualitat de vida	14.318.896,92		
TOTAL	01 (41 0)	14 318 896 92		

Ajuntament de Barcelona

PRESSUPOST PER PROGRAMES



4

Es pot analitzar o s'analitza el programa

des de la perspectiva de gènere?

Educació mediambiental Gerència d'Àrea d'Ecologia Urbana









Objectius de Desenvol	lupament sostenible (ODS)	Percentatge
Primer ODS	ODS 4 Educació de qualitat	80%
Segon ODS	ODS 17 Aliança pels objectius	10%
Tercer ODS	ODS 12 Consum i producció responsable	10%

Direcció d'Estratègia i cultura de la sustemblitat

Descripció del programa

Finalitat Promoure l'Educació Ambiental amb criteris de sostenibilitat	
Població objectiu	Barcelona
Descripció general	Impulsar una politica mediambiental résponsable, garantint la qualitat de l'aire i la sostenibilitat dels cicles de l'aigua, de la matèria i l'eficiència energètica

Actuacions estratégiques i productes destacats en el Pressupost 2020

Actuació/Producte		Import estimat 2020
1	Gestió de La fábrica del sol	225.000,00
- 1	Gastió pengrama Com funciona Barcalona?	225 000,00
3	Gestió secretaria Escoles + sostenibles	225.000,00
4	Programes d'Educació ambiental	1.525,000,00
5		
6	The state of the s	
7		

Principals decisions preses en el Pressupost 2020 en relació a l'exercici anterior

Nous serveis / expansió	200-2	
Reducció de serveis		
Reassignació		
Altres		

Indicadors del programa

ndicador		Unita	Unitat de mesura		Valor previst 2019	Valor previst 2020
1	Escoles participants del programa: Barcelona + Sostenible	NUM	NUM	380.00	385.00	400.00
2	Alumnes participants del programa: Com funciona Barcelona?	NUM.	NUM	14.000,00	14.000,00	14,500,00
3	Activitats programades d'Educació Medioambiental	NUM	NUM	1.500,00	1.500,00	1.500,00
4	Persones participants programes d'Educació Medioambiental	:NUM.	NUM	27.000,00	27.000,00	27.500,00
5						
6			· ·			
7	Sec. C	*		-		
8	927			-		173.2

Kesum de c	respeses per capitois	7
	Capitols de despesa	Import 2020
2	Despeses en béns i serveis corrents	591.299,97
4	Transferêncies corrents	1.656.046,84
Import total	_	2.247.346,81

Resum d'ingressos vinculats al prog	rama
Capitols d'ingrés	Import 2020
Import total	0,00

Qualificació amb
criteris GEH

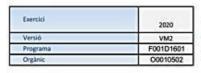
S'assigna un coeficient de 1 per tractarse d'un programa considerat de la tipologia de Educació mediambiental

Nombre de dotacions de personal	

Resum de desp	eses per subprogrames	
Codi subprograma	Denominació subprogrames	Import 2020
F001D17221	Educació mediambiental	2.247.346,81
TOTAL		2.247.346,81

PRESSUPOST PER PROGRAMES







des de la perspectiva de gènere?	No
Sanejament xarxa de clavegueram	
Gerència Medi Ambient i Serveis Urbans	









ament sostenible (ODS)	Percentatge
ODS 6 Aigua neta i sanejament	80%
ODS 9 Indústria, Innovació, Infraestructures	10%

Finalitat Finalitat	Manteniment i millora de la xarxa i infraestructures associades al Cicle de l'Algua de la ciutat
Població objectiu	Ciutadans de Barcelona
Descripció general	Gestionar, planificar i inspeccionar la xanxa de clavegueram, les fonts publiques i ornaments i la xanxa d'aigua freàtica de la ciutat; Manteniment, millores i ampliació de la xanxa de col. lectors i dipósits, di les fonts publiques i ornamentais, de la xanxa d'aigua freàtica, dels sistemes de telegestió i de l'edifici on està ubicat el Cicle de l'Aigua de l'Ajuntament de Barcelona.

Actuacions estratégiques i productes destacats en el Pressupost 2020

ació/Producte		Import estimat 2020
1	Despeses Energia elèctrica funcionament dipòsits i estacions de Bombament associades al clavegueram	5
2	Contracte de Manteniment del clavegueram de la ciutat de Barcelona	
3	Despeses consums algua potable funcionament de dipòsits i estacions de bombament associades al clavegueram	154
4	Barcelona Cicle de l'Algua (objecte social, gestió del cicle de l'algua de la ciutat, el litoral, les platge si el medi ambient)	
5	Xarxa drenatge clavegueram. Rehabilitació i millora.	8.00
6	Seguiment Inversió col·lector Diagonal.	
7	Seguimwent inversió Vilà Vilà	

Principals decisions preses en el Pressupost 2020 en relació a l'exercici anterior

Nous serveis / expansió	***
Reducció de serveis	
Reassignació	
Altres	Presentació Pla Director Integral de Sanejament de Barcelona (PDISBA)

Indicadors del programa

ndicador	fleador		Unitat de mesura		Valor previst 2019	Valor previst 2020
1	Km Clavegueres inspeccionades	NUM	NUM	1.543,00	2.026,00	2.026,00
2	% Acompliment de la planificació de la inspecció del clavegueram	PERCEN	PERCEN	83,71	100,00	100,00
3	ml clavegueres rehabilitades	NUM	NUM	2.652,00	2.571,00	2.571,00
4	% Acompliment de la planificació de rehabilitació/conservació xanxa de clavegueram	PEACENTAT F	PERCENTATGE	103,00	100,00	100,00
5	% fonts públiques funcionament	PERGLATAT	PERCENTATGE	100,00	100,00	100,00
6	% fonts ornamentals funcionament	PERCENTAL	PERCENTATGE	100,00	100,00	100,00
7	Km Clavegueres netejades			1.336,00	1.245,00	1.350,00
- 8	% Acompliment de la planificació de la neteja del clavegueram			97,00	100.00	100,00

Resum de despeses per capítols		
	Capitols de despesa	Import 2020
2	Despeses en béns i serveis corrents	13.935.585,53
4	Transferències corrents	5.547.000,00
import total		19.482.585,52

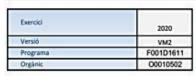
Resum d'ingressos vinculats al prog	rama
Capitols d'ingrés	Import 2020
Import total	0.0

Qualificació amb	S'assigna un coeficient de 0,10 EBCASA és
criteris GEH	aigua/cicle de l'aigua.

Nombre de datacions de percenal	

Resum de desp	eses per subprogrames	
Codi subprograma	Denominació subprogrames	Import 2020
F001D16011	Sanejament xarxa de clavegueram	19.482.585,52
TOTAL		19 482 585 52

PRESSUPOST PER PROGRAMES



Es pot analitzar o s'analitza el programa des de la perspectiva de gènere?

Abastament de les aigües

Gerència Medi Ambient i Serveis Urbans



No







Objectius de Desenvolu	pament sostenible (ODS)	Percentatge
Primer ODS	ODS 6 Aigua neta i sanejament	70%
Segon ODS	ODS 7 Energia neta i assequible	10%
Tercer ODS	ODS 11 Ciutats i comunitats sostenibles	20%

Descripció del programa

Finalitat	Vetllar pel consum racional de l'aigua potable i la qualitat del seu subministrament per les fonts publiques i ornamentals de la ciutat de Barcelona.	
Població objectiu	Ciutadans en general	
Descripció general	Gestió i optimització dels consums elèctrics i d'algua de les fonts publiques i ornamentals de la ciutat de Barcelona pel seu funcionament	

Actuacions estratégiques i productes destacats en el Pressupost 2020

uació/Producte		Import estimat 2020
1	Consums d'Energia elèctrica	
2	Consum d'Algue e les fonts	
3	Gas font plaça Espanya	iii iii
4	Contracte de manteniment de les fonts de la ciutat	
5	Consum recursos hidrics alternatius (RHA)	
- 6	Seguiment programa superilles i elvos vents	<u> </u>
7		

Principals decisions preses en el Pressupost 2020 en relació a l'exercici anterior

Nous serveis / expansió	No.	
REDUCCIO DE SERVEIS		
Reassignació	***	
Altres	Presentació Pla Recursos Hidrics Alternatius de Barcelona (PLARHAB). Reducció plac de manteniment de les fonts. Software de gestió d'actius.	

Indicadors del programa

Indicador		Unita	Unitat de mesura		Valor previst 2019	Valor previst 2020
,	m ³ Aigus potable+ freatics concumits per los fonts ernamentals	NUM	NUM	749.455,00	657,000,00	657,000,00
2	m ^a Aigua potable consumits per les fonts públiques	NUM	NUM	123.588,00	133.000,00	145.000,00
3	m ^a Algua freàtica consumits per les fonts ornamentals	j		296.171,00	299.000,00	320.000,00
4	% Índex de sostenibilitat (Consums RHA/consums potable + RHA)			39,60	46,00	49,00
5	-				***	Limit .
6		3				100
7						22
8						

Resum de c	lespeses per capítols	
	Capítois de despesa	Import 2020
2	Despeses en béns i serveis corrents	7.578.164,87
4	Transferêncies corrents	19.699,00
import total		7.597,863,87

Resum d'ingressos vinculats al prog	rama
Capitols d'ingrés	Import 2020
Import total	0,00

Qualificació amb
criteris GEH

S'assigna un coeficient de **0,1** per tractar-se d'un programa considerat de la tipologia de Aigua

Resum de desp	eses per subprogrames	95
Codi subprograma	Denominació subprogrames	Import 2020
F001D16111	Abastament de les aigües	7.597.863,87
TOTAL	- CANTELOGRAPH CONTRACTOR	7.597.863,87

Nombre de dotacions de personal	



PRESSUPOST PER PROGRAMES





Carlos Vazquez

Es pot analitzar o s'analitza el programa dec de la perspectiva de gènere?

No.

Recollida de residus Gerència Medi Ambient i Serveis Urbans







Objectius de Desenvol	upament sostenible (ODS)	_	Percentatee	
Primer ODS	ODS 11 Ciutats i comunitats sostenibles		80%	
Segon OOS	ODS 12 Consum i producció responsable		20%	

Director Neteja i Gestió de Residus

Descripció del programa

Finalitat	Recollida dels residus de la ciutat de Barcelona generats en l'àmbit domiciliari (ciutadà) i comercial	
Població objectiu	Tots els ciutadans de la Ciutat de Barcelona, incloent la població "fiotant".	
Descripció general	Realització de la recollida convencional de residus de la ciutat de Barcelona incloent les centrals de recollida pneumàtica a excepció de la central de Fórum	

Actuacions estratégiques i productes destacats en el Pressupost 2020

Actuació/Producte	hctuació/Producte		Import estimat 2020
1	1 Recollida de residus sòlids urbans		98.538.647,59
2	31/10/00/00/00/00/00/00/00/00/00/00/00/00	3	
3			
4	ne :		
5			24
6	10.		
7	(Property of the Control of the Con		

Principals decisions preses en el Pressupost 2020 en relació a l'exercici anterior

Nous serveis / expansió	*
Reducció de serveis	***
Reassignació	
Altres	**

Indicadors del programa

ndicador		Unital	Unitat de mesura		Valor previst 2019	Valor previst 2020
1	% de recollida selectiva	PERCEN	PERCEN	37,67	38,73	38,73
2	Quilograms recollits per habitant i dia	NOM	NUM	1,35	1,35	1,35
3	Tonelades recollida selectiva	NUM	NUM	301.195,00	308.296,00	308.296,00
4	Actuacions Pla Prevenció Residus	NUM	NUM	***	in	
3				12		22
6						***
7	(99)				66	**
8	(A)			- 2	100	

Resum de despeses per capítols		
	Capitols de despesa	Import 2020
2	Despeses en béns i serveis corrents	98.538.647,59
Import total		98.538.647,59

Resum d'ingressos vinculats al pro	grama
Capitols d'ingrés	Import 2020
Import total	0,0

Qualificació amb criteris GEH

S'assigna un coeficient de **0,1** per tractar-se d'un programa considerat de la tipologia de RSU

Nombre de dotacions de personal	

Resum de despeses per subprogrames			
Codi subprograma	Denominarió subprogramos	Import 3030	
F001D16211	Recollida de residus	98.538.647,59	
TOTAL		98.538.647,59	

Memòria de programa

PRESSUPOST PER PROGRAMES

PRESSUPOST 2020



Exercici	2020
Versió	VM2
Programa	F001D1622
Orgánic	O0010502

Es pot analitzar o s'analitza el programa des de la perspectiva de gènere?

Gestió de residus sòlids urbans Gerència Medi Ambient i Serveis Urbans



No





Objectius de Desenvolupament sostenible (ODS)		
Primer ODS	ODS 12 Consum i producció responsable	80%
Segon OBS	QDS 11 Ciutata i comunitata acotoniblea	20%
Tercer ODS	0	

Director de Neteja i Gestió de Residus

Descripció del programa

Finalitat:

Gestionar amb criteris d'eficiència i sostenibilitat la xanxa de punts verds de la ciutat, aixi com la inspecció d'activitats econòmiques de la recollida comercial i la gestió de la central de recollida pneumàtica del Fórum.

Població objectiu

Tots els ciutadans de la Ciutat de Barcelona, incicioent la població "flotant".

Descripció general:

Gestió i control de la xanxa de Punts Verds de la Ciutat de Barcelona (punts verds de Zona, de Barri, mòbils i escolar). Control del seguiment i control de la recollida comercial i anàlisi de dades de la fracció orgànica domiciliaria. Transferància a Concerci del Becéc an concepto d'asplotació de la Central Resumàtica de Eórum que cervain parcelalment a Barcelona i a Sant Adrià del Becéc.

Actuacions estratégiques i productes destacats en el Pressupost 2020

thiadó/Producte		Import estimat 2020
1	Gestió i control de la xanxa de Punts Verds de la Ciutat de Barcelona	4.660.487,10
2	Seguiment i control d'activitats econòmiques de la recollida comercial	537.458,60
3	Central Pneumàtica de Forum a la zona de Barcelona afectada	380.000,00
4	- Net	Time Time
5	1 11	
6		
7		

Principals decisions preses en el Pressumost 2020 en relació a l'exercici anterior

Nous serveis / expansió	**
Reducció de serveis	
Reassignació	
Altres	

Indicadors del programa

ndicador		Unitar	Unitat de mesura		Valor previst 2019	Valor previst 2020
1	Número de visites als punts Verds	SHIN	MIN	937.618,00	996.910,00	996.910,00
2	%Recollida Pneumàtica respecte recollida domiciliària	PERCONTAT	PERCENTATGE	3,73	3,78	3,78
3	···			2		100
4				-		
4	in the second se					
6	100				***	in.
7	The Control of the Co			-		
8	. me			-		- 101

Resum de s	Resum de despeses per capitols	
	Capitola de despuas	Impurt 2020
4	Transferències corrents	5,577.945,70
Import total		5,577.945,70

Resum d'ingressos vinculats al	programa
Capitols d'ingrés	Import 2020
Import total	0.0

Qualificació amb criteris GEH

S'assigna un coeficient de 0,1 per tractar-se d'un programa considerat de la tipologia de RSU

Nombre de dotacions de personal

Resum de despeses per subprogrames		
Codi subprograma	Denominació subprogrames	Import 2020
F001D16221	Gestio de residus solids urbans	5.5/7.945,/0
TOTAL		5.577.945,70

Ajuntament de Barcelona

PRESSUPOST PER PROGRAMES





des de la perspectiva de gènere?	4
Espais verds i biodiversitat	

Es pot analitzar o s'analitza el programa



No







Objectius de Desenvolupament sostenible (ODS) Primer ODS ODS 15 Vida terrestre 20% Sejon ODS ODS 13 Acció pel Clima 30% Tercer ODS ODS 11 Ciutats i comunitats sostenibles 50%

Descripció del programa

Finalitat	Sostenibilitat i millora dels Espais verds i la biodiversitat de la ciutat
Població objectiu	La Ciutat de Barcelona
Descripció general Manteniment integral i gestió de qualitat dels espais verós, la conservació de la biodiversitat, atenent a les necessitats i demandes de la ciutat, treballant amb criteris de sostenibilitat.	

Actuacions estratégiques i productes destacats en el Pressupost 2020

Actuació/Producte		Import estimat 2020
1	Conservació de la Biodiversitat	55.341.000,00
2		
3		
4	. 198	
5	Name .	110
- 6		
7		

Principals decisions preses en el Pressupost 2020 en relació a l'exercici anterio

Nous serveis / expansió	in the second se	
Reducció de serveis	2003	
Reassignació		
Altres	5 77)2	

Indicadors del programa

licador		Unita	Unitat de mesura		Valor previst 2019	Valor previst 2020
1	% Acompliment de la Campanya de poda	PERCEN	PERCEN	100,00	100,00	100,00
2	Nota mitjana d'avaluació d'espais verds	NUM	NUM	8,00	8,50	9,00
3	Arbres Viaris podats	NUM	NUM	45,000,00	45,000,00	45,000,00
4	100 m			- H		-
5						
6		. (1		_		
7					***	***
8	44			9		

Resum de d	lespeses per capitols	
	Capítols de despesa	Import 2020
2	Despeses en béns i serveis corrents	71.250,00
4	Transferêncies corrents	65.269.942,09
Import total		55.341.192,09

Qualificació amb
criteris GEH

S'assigna un coeficient de 0,54 per tractar-se d'un programa considerat de la tipologia de Verd

Resum d'ingressos vinculats al prog	rama
Capitols d'ingrés	Import 2020
Import total	0,00

Nombre de dotacions de personal	

Resum de desp	eses per subprogrames	
Codi subprograma	Denominació subprogrames	Import 2020
F001D17111	Construcció i manteniment d'espais verds	55.269.942,09
F001D17112	Biodiversitat	71.250,00
TOTAL		55.341.192.09



PRESSUPOST PER PROGRAMES





Arantxa Millas

des de la perspectiva de gènere?	NO

Cap Departament Qualitat Ambiestal









Responsable

ODS 3 Salut i benestar ODS 11 Ciutots i comun Primer ODS ODS 13 Acció pel Clima

Descripció del programa	
Finalitat	Facilitar que la ciutadania tingui una millor qualitat ambiental (millor aire que respirar, menys contaminació acústica, menys contaminació)
Població objectiu	Els 10 districtes de la ciutat de Barcelona.
Descripció general	Impulsar i implementar mesures i actuacions que previnguin i corregeixin els nivells de contaminació ambiental de la ciutat

Actuacions estratégiques i productes destacats en el Pressupost 2020

Actuació/Producte		Import estimat 2020
1	Xanxa de control del niveli sonors (mesures i sonòmetres)	in the second se
2	Campanya de reducció nivelis sonors a l'estiu	
3	Desenvolupament del Pla d'Accio reduccio Soroll	
4	Seguiment impacte aplicació ZBE : Taules de treball, estudis	-
5	Desenvolupament Pla Desamiantació ciutat	111
6		
7		

Principals decisions preses en el Pressupost 2020 en relació a l'exercici anterior

Desenvolupament del Pla de Desamiantació i seguiment impacte ZBE
780

Indicadors del programa

ndicador	cador		Unitat de mesura		Valor previst 2019	Valor previst 2020
1	Temps mig resolució expedients soroll	NUM.	NUM	8,00	7,00	6,00
2	Nombre d'actes amb Limitadors a la via pública	NUM	NUM	1.200,00	1.220,00	1.250,00
3		NUM	NUM		***	***
4	(m)			- A		-
5				-		- 10
6			9		- 2	
7	***	7			***	***
8		3		- P	- HE	

Resum de d	Resum de despeses per capítols	
	Capítols de despesa	Import 2020
2	Despeses en béns i serveis corrents	1.234.089,30
4	Transferêncies corrents	509.607,50
Import total		1.743.696,80

Resum d'ingressos vinculats al prog	rama
Capitols d'ingrés	Import 2020
Import total	0,0

Qualificació amb
criteris GEH

S'assigna un coeficient de 1 per tractarse d'un programa considerat de la tipologia de Intervenció mediambiental

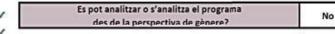
Nombre de dotacions de personal	
---------------------------------	--

Codi subprograma	Denominació subprogrames	Import 2020
F001D17211	Intervenció mediambiental	642.270,90
F001D17212	Intervenció acústica ambiental	1.101.425,90
TOTAL		1.743.696,80





PRESSUPOST PER PROGRAMES



Gestió i promoció dels recursos energètics Gerència Medi Ambient i Serveis Urbans









Responsable

Cristina Castells	Directora Gerent de l'Agência d'Energia de Barcelona
Total Control	

Objectius de Dese	rivolupament sostenible (ODS)	Percentatge
Primer ODS	ODS 7 Energia neta i assequible	100%
Segon ODS	ODS 13 Acció pol Clima	100%
Tercer ODS	ODS 12 Consum i producció responsable	100%

Descripció del programa

Finalitat	Reduir el consum d'energia a la ciutat, reduint la demanda i incrementant la producció energètica local distribuida, mitjançant l'Agència d'Energia de Barcelona.
Població objectiu	Els 10 districtes de la ciutat de Barcelona.
Descripció general	Reduir la demanda energètica dels centres consumidors; maximitzar la producció d'energia mitjançant recursos locals; equilibrant producció i damanda accumint importante nivelle d'autocuficiència energàtica

Actuacions estratègiques i productes destacats en el Pressupost 2020

tuació/Producte		Import estimat 2020	
1	Implementar actuacions per incrementar la generació d'energética local	1722	
2	Consolidar Barcelona Energia		
3	Estalvi i eficiência energètica sector comerç		
4	Estalvi i eficièncai energètica en dependències municipals	···	
5			
6	= 1 m ²		
7			

Principals decisions preses en el Pressupost 2020 en relació a l'exercici anterior

Nous serveis / expansió	Consolidar Barcelona Energia i Estalvi i Eficiência energética sector Comerç	
Reducció de serveis	(10)	
Reassignació	•	
Altres		

Indicadors del programa

ficador		Unit	Unitat de mesura		Valor previst 2019	Valor previst 2020
1	kWh energia elèctrica produïda municipalment	10WATIS	KWATIS	2.500.000,00	2.800.000,00	2.900.000,00
2	kWh energia elèctrica consumida municipalment	RWATIV	KWATIS	5.250.000,00	5.550.000,00	6.000,000,00
3	Clients Barcelona Energia			600,00	6.000,00	10.000,00
4						- 100
4	7000		9		-	1
6	300 Sec. 1			-	- AC	
7	SEC 1			2		
8	The state of the s			_		

Resum de o	despeses per capitols	
	Capitola de despesa	Impurs 2020
4	Transferències corrents	1.093.128,20
mport total		1.093.128,20

Resum d'ingressos vinculats al	programa
Capitols d'ingrés	Import 2020
Import total	0,0

Qualificació amb criteris GEH

Resum de despeses per subprogrames		
Codi subprograma	Denominació subprogrames	Import 2020
F001D17941	Gestio de recursos energetics locais	1,093,128,20
TOTAL		1.093.128,20

PRESSUPOST PER PROGRAMES



Exercici	2020
Versió	VM2
Programa	F001D1522
Orgànic	O0010503

Es pot analitzar o s'analitza el programa des de la perspectiva de gènere? Conservació i rehabilitació de l'edificació

No



6222091 Gerència d'Urbanisme Responsable Laia Grau Balagueró

Gerència d'Urbanisme



Objectius de Desenvolupament sostenible (ODS)		Percentatge
Primer ODS	ODS 11 Ciutats i comunitats sostenibles	90%
Segun ODS	ODS 10 Reducció de les designaltats	10%
Tercer ODS	0	1

Descripció del programa Finalitat	Millorar del paisatge urbà i la qualitat de vida
Població objectiu	La ciutat de Barcelona
Descripció general	Conservació i manteniment dels monuments de la ciutat, el Park Güell, el Monestir de Pedralbes i els edificis municipals catalogats.

Actuacions estratégiques i productes destacats en el Pressupost 2020

tuació/Producte	ació/Producte	
1	Conservació i manteniment dels edificis i instal·lacions artistiques	2.500,000,00
2	Informes Previs i complementaris de patrimoni.	300,000,000
3 4	- 196 - 186	
5		
6		
7	- I	

Nous serveis / expansió	P.V.	
Reducció de serveis	300	
Reassignació	3773	
Altres :	in.	

Indicadors del programa

Indicador	dicador		Unitat de mesura		Valor previst 2019	Valor previst 2020
1	% Execució contractes manteniment	19204	NUM 100,00 100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00
2	Nombre d'actuacions de rehabilitació	INDM	NUM	70,00	75,00	80,00
3	Nombre d'informes previs i complementaris realitzats	NOM	NUM	50,00	55,00	60,00
4		4		-		100
6	***			-	- 44	
7						623
8				_		300

Resum de d	espeses per capítols	
	Capitols de despesa	import zuzu
2	Despeses en béns i serveis corrents	2.884.815.52
Import total		2.884.815,52

Resum d'ingressos vinculats a	l programa
Capitols d'ingrés	Import 2020
Import total	0/

Qualificació amb
criteris GEH

Són obres de millora amb coeficient 0,01. Entenem que el manteniment de molts d'ells no té efecte, doncs hi predominen altres criteris, però alhora informen de rehabilitacions. Per afinar més s'hauria d'anar equipament a equipament

Nombre de dotacions de personal

Resum de despeses per subprogrames				
Codi subprograma	Denominació subprogrames	Import 2020		
F001D15221	Millora del paisatge urbà i la qualitat de vida	2.884.815,52		
TOTAL		2.884.815,52		

Memòria de programa

PRESSUPOST PER PROGRAMES

PRESSUPOST 2020



Exercici	2020
Versió	VM1
Programa	F001D1341
Orgánio	O0010504

✓
✓
Mobilitat
✓
Gerència de Mobilitat i Infrastructures

Responsable Adrià Gomila Director de Serveis de Mobilitat

Eix i linies estratégiques al PAM 2016-2019, vinculats al programa

Eix principal	PAM16_19-E3 - Una Barcelona més humana i en transició ecológica
Linia estratégica 1	PAM16_19-L3.4 - Mobilitat sostenible
Línia estratégica 2	479

Contribució als objectius definits en el PAM 2016-2019

Objectiu			% import programa 2020
PAM16_19-3.4-O1	Guarryar més i millors espais per als vianants i promoure de forma integral l'ús de la bicicleta		100,00%
		1	
		1	
			1

Descripció del program

Finalitat	Millorar la mobilitat urbana amb sostenibilitat i garantint les mateixes oportunitats d'accès a la ciutat. Fomentar un model d'equilibri entre els diferents mitjans de transport públic que doni prioritat a la seguretat i al visnant.
Població objectiu	Conjunt de la cutadania.
Descripció general	Ptanificar i operar un model de mobilitat per tal de millorar els desplaçaments a peu i amb vehicies no motoritzats. Potenciar l'oferta de transport públic col lectiu. Pacificar el trànsit, i potenciar l'ús de vehicles menys contaminants.

Actuacions estratégiques i productes destacats en el Pressupost 2020

ctuació/Produc	tie .	Codi PAM	Import estimat 2020
- 1	Execució actuacione PMU (Pla Mobilitat Urbana)		
2	Milliorar els sistemes de gestió de trànsit Urbà i de Rondes	3	
3	Forment de l'ús de la bicicleta	<u> </u>	
4	Impuls dels transports col·lectius de superficie	<u> </u>	
5	Ordenació del transport col·lectiu de turistes	<u>.</u>	
6	Congelació sistema tarifari del transport públic	<u> </u>	
*		-1	

Principals decisions preses en el Pressupost 2020 en relació a l'exercici anterior

Nous serveis/projectes	
Expansió de serveis	
Reducció de serveis	
Estalvis per eficiência	

Indicadore del programa

deador		Unitat	de mesura	Valor real 2018	Valor previst 2019	Valor previst 2020
1	Implantació de línies de la nova xanxa de bus	NUM	NUM			
2	Nombre de viatgers del sistema de transport públic (en milions)	NUM	NUM			
3	Actuacions en zones de concentració d'accidents	NUM	NUM			
*	hauktirados en semestus	NUM	NUM			
5	Aparcament de motos en calçada	NUM	NUM			
6	Zones 30: km construits	NUM	NUM			
7						
8						

	Capitols de despesa	Import 2020
1	Despesos de personal	712.328,66
2	Despeses en bêns i serveis corrents	13.203.159,41
4	Transferêncies corrents	105,500,00
import total		14.020.988,09

Qualificació amb
criteris GEH

S'assigna un coeficient de **0,5** per tractar-se d'un programa considerat de la tipologia de Transport

Resum d'ingresses vinculats al pro	grama
Capitols d'ingrés	Import 2020
Import total	0.0

Nombre de dotacions de personal #R

Resum de despeses per subprogrames		
Codi subprograma	Denominació subprogrames	Import 2020
F001D13411	Gestió del programa de mobilitat	757.328,68
F001D13412	Planificació i projectes de mobilitat	709.928,43
F001D13413	Operacions i informació del trànsit	10.693.730.98

Memòria de programa

PRESSUPOST PER PROGRAMES

PRESSUPOST 2020



Exercici	2020
Versió	VM2
Programa	F001D4411
Orgànic	00010504

4

Es pot analitzar o s'analitza el programa des de la perspectiva de gènere?

Sí

Transport coi-lectiu urbà de viatgers Gerència de Mobilitat i infraestructures

11 - L



Objectius de Desenvolupament sostenible (ODS)		Percentatge
Primer ODS	ODS 11 Ciutats i comunitats sostenibles	
Segon ODS	0	
Tercer ODS	0	

Gerència d'Ecologia Urbana

Descripció del programa

Descripcio dei programa Finalitat	
(marries	Desenvolupar un model de transport i mobilitat pública sosterible, eficient, de qualitat, atractiu, competitiu i accessible.
Població objectiu	Població de la ciutat de Barcelona
Descripció general	Servei del Bus de barri els caps de setmana

Actuacions estratégiques i productes destacats en el Pressupost 2020

Actuació/Producte		Import estimat 2020
1	Adquisició targetes de transport públic pels joves als barris T-15	
2	Conveni AMB per a la congelació del sistema tarifari del transport públic	
3		
4	-08	
5	140	
6		
7	in the second se	

Principals decisions preses en el Pressupost 2020 en relació a l'exercici anterior

Nous serveis / expansió	T.
Reducció de serveis	
Reassignació	TR.
Altres	-

Indicadors del programa

Indicador		Unitat d	e mesura	Valor real 2018	Valor previst 2019	Valor previst 2020
1	···			-	3#3	***
2				-	-	#
3	*			-	-	346
4				-		
5	977.			-		
6				-	-	***
7.	in .			2	14	5
8	M.				2	120

	Capitols de despesa	Import 2020
4	Transferêncies corrents	164.878.204,44
6	Inversions reals	430,000,00
Import total		165,308,204,44

Qualificació amb
criteris GEH

S'assigna un coeficient de **0,5** per tractar-se d'un programa considerat de la tipologia de Transport

Resum d'ingressos vinculats al pro	grama
Capitols d'ingrés	Import 2020
import total	0.0

Nombre de dotacions de personal	
reambre de datacions de personal	

Resum de despeses per supprogrames					
Codi subprograma	Denominació subprogrames	Import 2020			
F001D44111	Suport al transport públic de viatgers	165.308.204,44			
TOTAL		165.308.204.44			

PRESSUPOST PER PROGRAMES



Exercici	2020
Versió	VM2
Programa	F001D4412
Orgànic	O0010504



Marta Lahata

Es pot analitzar o s'analitza el programa des de la perspectiva de gènere?

Altres transports de viatgers
Gerència de Mobilitat i Infraestructures

Directora General BSM





Objectius de Deser	rvolupament sostenible (ODS)	Percentatge
Primer ODS	ODS 11 Ciutats i comunitats sostenibles	
Segon ODS	0	
Tercer ODS	0	

Descripció del programa

Finalitat	Facilitar una senzilla i pràctica mobilitat urbana, sense mediambientalment resposable i sostenible.
Població objectiu	Majors de 16 anys de la ciutat de Barcelona
Descripció general	El Bicing és un transport urbà basat en l'ús comparbit de la bicicleta. Un servei senzill, pràctic i sostenible per a utilitzar en els trajectes per la ciutat, sense fums ni sorolls.

Actuacions estratégiques i productes destacats en el Pressupost 2020

ctuació/Product	e e	Import estimat 2020
1	Despeses per Gestió Serveis Gestió Bicing Mecànic	
2	Despeses per Gestió Serveis Gestió Bicing Eléctric	
3		1 3
4	Ingrés vinculat a Abonos-Usos d'Usuaris Bicing i Patrocini de Marques	
5		34
6		The state of the s
7	1,200	

Principals decisions preses en el Pressupost 2020 en relació a l'exercici anterio

	incipas decisions preses en el Pressupos: 2020 en relació a i exercici anterior					
Nous serveis / expansió						
Reducció de serveis						
Reassignació						
Altres						

Indicadors del programa

dicador	ador		Unitat de mesura		Valor previst 2019	Valor previst 2020
1	Número abonaments a 31 Desembre Bicing Mecànic	NOM	NUM	1997		(30)
2	% abonaments Bicing Mecànic HOMES	PERCENTALGE	PERCENTATGE	-	***	1440
3	% abonaments Bicing Mecànic DONES	PERCENTATGE	PERCENTATGE	749		
4	Número d'USOS ANY Bicing Mecànic	MOM	NUM			
5	Número abonaments a 31 Desembre Bicing Elèctric	NUM	NUM	(-)		5.00
4	N. shonamente Biring Elèctric WYMEE	нянсьитился	PERCENTATGE		-	1991
7	% abonaments Bicing Electric DONES			-		544.
8	Número d'USOS ANY Bicing Elèctric			是 。		322

Resum de despeses per capitols		
	Capitols de despesa	Import 2020
2	Despeses en béns i serveis corrents	13.424.690,43
Import total		13,424,690,43

Qualificació amb
criteris GEH

S'assigna un coeficient de **0,5** per tractar-se d'un programa considerat de la tipologia de Transport

Resum d'ingressos vinculats al prog	rama
Capítols d'ingrés	Import 2020
Import total	0,00

Resum de despeses per subprogrames			
Codi subprograma	Danominsció subprogramas	Import 3030	
F001D44121	Servei del Bicing	13.424.690,43	
TOTAL		12 424 600 42	



