Management Plan 2015

DG CLIMA

Contents

PART 1. MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA) is to foster the transition towards a low-carbon and climate resilient economy in the EU as a contribution to halting global warming, and to support the protection of the ozone layer.

In terms of activities, the DG leads international negotiations on climate and ozone layer related issues, develops, implements and enforces EU climate legislation, manages the Climate Action sub-programme of the LIFE financial instrument (2014-2020) and monitors the mainstreaming of climate action into other EU policies and programmes.

PART 2. THIS YEAR'S CHALLENGES

Tackling climate change is even more in the spotlight than before, since it triggers a high level of interest among citizens and in the European Parliament and it is also enshrined in the 10 priorities of the new Commission.

2015 will be the first full working year of the new Commission 2014-2019. President Juncker's agenda for 'Jobs, Growth, Fairness and Democratic change' will have to be converted in to concrete deliverables. Our priority project is the "Resilient Energy Union with a forward looking climate policy".

At the European Council of October 2014 a historic agreement was reached on the headline targets and core architecture of our climate and energy policy for the next decade, the so called '**2030 Climate and energy policy framework'** . Building on the consolidated 2020 package, it created a perspective for the near future by adopting the 40 % emission reduction target of greenhouse gases domestically. The European Council has endorsed the policy structure.

As part of the Commission's work programme 2015, a Strategic Framework for the Energy Union will be proposed. As a key contribution, DG CLIMA will table a legislative proposal revising the EU ETS, our DG's flagship policy[1], to incorporate strategic guidance given by leaders in the 2030 framework. The proposal will reform our main instrument to meet the 2030 emission reduction commitment, and the European carbon market for the period after 2020 following the pursued adoption in the course of 2015 of the proposal for **the Market Stability Reserve (MSR)[2]**. The ETS revision proposal will adjust the linear reduction factor, and will address the carbon leakage provisions.

The climate dimension will form an integral part of the new € 315 bn European Fund for Strategic Investments put forward by the Commission. In addition, the fundamentals to set-up two **new dedicated investment funds** based on resources generated by the EU ETS (a 'modernisation' fund facilitating the modernisation of the power sector in lower-income Member States and an innovation fund succeeding to the existing NER 300 fund supporting innovative low carbon technologies in the MS) will be laid down.

As regards legislation on **non-ETS targets ('effort sharing' by the MS),** an impact assessment will be started including for the integration of the land use and forestry sector into the mitigation framework.

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[1] The cornerstone of the EU's climate policy is the EU Emission Trading System, the world's biggest emission trading market that puts a ceiling on overall emissions from high-emitting industrial sectors (12000 power production and industrial facilities) enabling companies to buy and sell allowances. This cap-and-trade system provides companies with the flexibility to cut their emissions in the most - effective way. It covers half of Europe's GHG emissions.

[2], The MSR should enter into force at the beginning of the fourth trading period in 2021. As a result of the Market Stability Reserve (and the measures needed to meet the increased ambition decided in the 2030 framework), the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) will deliver a meaningful price on carbon emissions and stimulate cost-efficient greenhouse gas emission reductions.

Being part and parcel of Presidents' Juncker Commission's Energy Union priority project, a comprehensive view will be taken on technologically-neutral solutions for **de-carbonising road transport** as well as addressing electricity and other renewable energy sources.

The agreement on 2030 and the China-US commitment[3] created a **positive momentum** that will enable us to rally support and make headway in the international negotiations. The EU will continue driving forward an ambitious climate policy, while leading the international negotiations towards **a global binding agreement at the Paris climate conference in 2015**. Building on the outcome of the COP 20 in Lima (Peru) in December 2014, a Communication reflecting the EU position for the climate summit in Paris 2015 hosted by the UNFCCC[4], will be issued in the beginning of 2015.

In parallel to the new initiatives DG CLIMA will further step up its **implementation efforts of the legislative acquis.** The goal is to complete the conformity checking of the transposition by the MS of all Directives in force by the end of the year, as well as start preparing for the implementation of the new climate acquis (including Monitoring Reporting and Verification of the Shipping Regulation). Progress in implementing the 2020 targets at EU and national levels will also be carefully assessed. A streamlined and harmonised reporting on the achievement of energy and climate targets will be developed.

DG CLIMA will pursue the further implementation of the Adaptation Strategy that was adopted in April 2013, by assessing in collaboration with Member States the coverage and quality of national adaptation strategies, to have a baseline for comparison with the assessment foreseen in 2017 on the basis of the adaptation preparedness scoreboard; further work will be done on defining the adaptation knowledge gap strategy, an initiative to coordinate generation and transfer of knowledge on adaptation at EU and Member State levels, and on further developing the Mayors Adapt initiative launched in 2014.

In terms of the whole **Smart Regulation policy**, the DG will adhere to the so-called **REFIT** (Regulatory Fitness and Performance Programme) principles to ensure that climate legislation is 'fit for purpose', efficient and effective, simplified where possible, and reduces the administrative burden on businesses (especially SMEs). Forward-looking impact assessments will gather evidence building on evaluations of the legislation in place. **Evaluations** planned for the near future will cover the Fuel Quality Directive and Car labelling in 2015, the Effort Sharing Decision in 2016 and the mid-term evaluation of the LIFE Regulation in 2017. An assessment of the implementation of Adaptation Strategy is equally planned for 2017.

Budget wise, the further implementation of the climate sub-programme of the new LIFE

[3] The United States intends to achieve an economy-wide target of reducing its emissions by 26%-28% below its 2005 level in 2025 and to make best efforts to reduce its emissions by 28%. China intends to achieve the peaking of CO2 emissions around 2030 and to make best efforts to peak early and intends to increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to around 20% by 2030.

[4] United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

financial instrument (2014-2020)[5] will reach cruising speed in 2015. Following the various calls for proposals published in 2014, the first Grant Agreements will be signed by the Executive agency EASME[6] by mid- 2015. The next call for action grants and- for the first time – a call for integrated projects will be published before the summer of 2015. In parallel the pioneering financial instruments PF4EE[7] and NCFF[8] will be delegated to and further rolled out by the EIB[9].

The monitoring of the engagement to achieve the target of (at least) **20 % climate mainstreaming** in the EU budget 2014-2020 remains a key objective and will require follow-up in view of finalising the programming of climate action in all EU instruments as well as ex-post reporting on integration of climate action in annual activity reports.

In order to appropriately reflect the areas towards which our efforts will be focussed throughout 2015, all DGs are asked to define a handful of key performance indicators that will measure our ability to deliver on the challenges identified. Four of the selected indicators are directly linked to policy objectives and measure our policy achievements, the fifth aims at capturing the overall effectiveness of the control system of the LIFE programme:

- Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (EU 28)
- EU consumption of ozone depleting substances (EU 28) as defined by the Montreal Protocol
- Proportion of climate related spending (mainstreaming) in the EU budget
- Number of climate adaptation plans/strategies adopted (and implemented) by Member States
- Residual error rate (RER) in the sub-programme Climate Action of the LIFE programme 2014-20

In terms of **HR strategy**, we are a small and efficient DG, with fewer than 180 staff (excluding the Shared Resources Directorate), in charge of one of the EU strategic priorities for the coming years. As a result, the absorption of the mandatory staff reduction and redeployment levies combined with a heavy and increasing workload, will pose significant challenges for the DG.

[5] LIFE Regulation n° 1923/2013 of 20 December 2013,JO L 347 of 20/12/2013

[6] EASME: Executive Agency for Small and Medium Enterprises – see workprogramme of EASME

[7] PF4EE: Private Finance for Energy Efficiency Instrument

[8] NCFF: Natural Capital Financial Facility

[9] EIB: European Investment Bank

Until now, the DG has consistently relied on efficiency gains, keeping support functions to a bare minimum, and will continue putting the large majority of its resources into to frontline activities. The DG also places a lot of emphasis on staff engagement and maintaining high levels of commitment, including the retention of knowledge and talent. If these methods proved sufficient until now to counterbalance the perceived lack of staff, the need for additional resources appears more crucial than ever to keep our ability to meet our obligations to implement and develop a climate policy which is among the top ten priorities of the Commission.

In brief, we face a challenging and exciting period but I am confident that we will succeed in achieving our objectives in 2015. I know that I can count on very 'committed' staff as was illustrated by the high level of staff satisfaction measured in the last annual staff satisfaction survey.

Jos DELBEKE
Director General
DG Climate Action
signed

PART 3. GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY

The general objectives of the actions of DG CLIMA are twofold:

1) (Contribute to) Stop global warming by aiming for an ambitious climate action agreement at international level while pursuing the shift towards a low carbon (mitigation) and promoting a climate-resilient (adaptation) economy in the EU in line with the 7 th Environment Action Programme.

The Directorate-General for Climate Action contributes to the achievement of this general objective through leading international climate negotiations, strategic partnerships with third country partners on climate change policies and projects, the implementation of the climate part of the 7th Environment Action Programme and of the new LIFE financial instrument 2014-2020[10], the development, implementation and enforcement of the climate legislative 'acquis', support to better climate governance and promotion of the mainstreaming of mitigation and adaptation into the EU budget and other policies.

2) (Support the) Recovery of the ozone layer to protect human life from harmful UV radiations

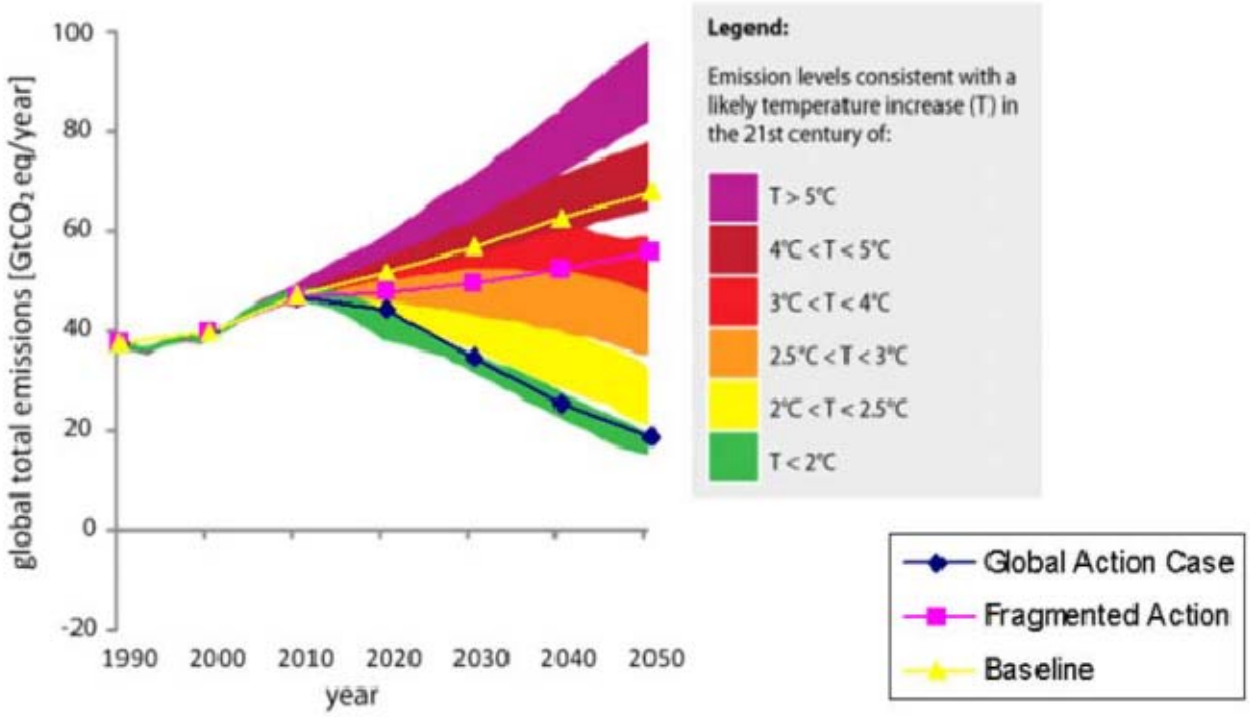
The Directorate-General for Climate Action contributes to the achievement of this general objective through leading international ozone negotiations and the implementation of a number of Regulations (legislation) banning Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) far beyond the requirements of the Montreal Protocol to the Vienna convention on the protection of the ozone layer

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">General objective 1: Stop global warming by aiming for an ambitious climate action agreement at international level while pursuing the shift towards a low carbon (mitigation) and promoting a climate-resilient (adaptation) economy in the EU in line with the 7th Environment Action Programme (see LIFE general objectives 1 and 4)</td><td>☒programme-based (LIFE 2014-2020)
☒ Non programme-based</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Impact indicator 1: Global (land and ocean) average surface temperature increase compared to pre-industrial levels (Source: Fifth Assessment Synthesis Report published by the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) on 2 Nov 2014)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Baseline (1880)</td><td>Milestone</td><td rowspan="2">Target
(2100 – see IPCC report – long-term target)</td></tr>
<tr><td>(2050)</td></tr>
<tr><td>13,73 °C (average)</td><td>Temperature increase slowed down and at least below 2 °C</td><td>Temperature increase stabilised below 2 °C

With no action there is a</td></tr>
</table>

[10] Regulation (EU) No 1293/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the establishment of a Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)

		62% chance that by 2081-2100 the temperature could be more than 4 °C higher
Planned evaluations: None at EU level. At global level, the next IPCC Assessment report. Approximately every six years, the world's leading climate scientists present world governments with a comprehensive report on the state of the climate		



Context of climate change

Climate change represents one of the greatest environmental, social and economic challenges for life on our planet in the 21th century. Human interference, emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) and other anthropogenic drivers have been the dominant cause of observed warming since the mid-20th century. In light of the overwhelming scientific consensus on climate change and its worsening impacts, and the related issue of air pollution from burning fossil fuels, urgent and comprehensive action needs to be taken.

Global average temperature increase should be kept below 2 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels to halt further global warming that would jeopardize the quality of life on earth. The Synthesis report of the 5th IPPC assessment[11] states clearly that there is no alternative to halt global warming below 2° C degrees but to aim for a

[11] IPCC Fifth Assessment report of 2 November 2014

zero/low carbon economy by 2100. Adaptation and mitigation can complement each other and together significantly reduce the climate change risks[12] .

Climate change problems have a trans-boundary and even a global scope, and those can only be addressed effectively through international cooperation. Tackling climate change is one of the major structural societal and ethical challenges (and opportunities) facing the EU and its global partners.

There is a high level of interest among citizens in the EU and in the European Parliament; 'A Resilient Energy Union with a Forward-Looking Climate Change Policy is also one of the top 10 priorities of the new Commission 2014-2019'.

The need for urgent action in the EU is already reflected explicitly in the Europe 2020 Strategy and its 20/20/20 climate and energy headline targets, in particular to cut greenhouse gases (GHG) by 20% (including an increase to 30% if certain conditions are met[13]), compared to 1990, while avoiding adverse effects on other gaseous components.
The two other 20 % targets relating to improvement of energy efficiency and to increase renewables, including the EU's security policy of energy supply, are managed by DG Energy.

Building a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy will enhance Europe's competitiveness, create new, greener jobs, strengthen energy supply and will benefit our health through cleaner air. To achieve the climate and energy targets for 2020 and beyond, sustained effort and investment is required. The new 2030 policy framework for climate and energy will gear up the EU towards the attainment of the new headline target of -40 % of GHG emissions domestically compared to 1990.

Performance story (intervention logic) climate action

We want to keep global average temperatures below the dangerous 2°C increase compared to pre-industrial levels in order to protect planet earth from the likelihood of severe, pervasive and irreversible impact of climate change on people's lives and ecosystems (general objective at global level.

Our whole action is oriented towards the reduction of anthropogenic GHG emissions causing global warming on the one hand, and adaptation to new climatic conditions on the other hand. In this perspective, we take initiatives both within the EU borders (domestic actions in the EU MS) and outside of the EU (negotiations of international agreements (action).

In the EU we have designed a legislative portfolio supported by a financial instrument (LIFE, aiming for a shift towards a low carbon or even decarbonised economy

[12] IPCC Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation (SREX))

[13] provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emissions reductions and that developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities

(mitigation) and promoting a climate-resilient economy to protect us against the severe trans boundary climate impacts while raising awareness and promoting good climate governance (general objective in the EU).

1) In terms of EU policies, we adopted a 2020 package setting out an overall 20% reduction target of GHG emissions by 2020 compared to 1990 levels (objective) that is translated (action) into a mix of policies and legislative measures (output) being implemented by the MS and monitored by the Commission (reach). The legislative acquis of the 2020 package being implemented, based on evaluations and impact assessments, we will carefully design the next set of legislative proposals (actions). For the period beyond 2020 indeed, a 2030 strategy similar to the 2020 one was adopted by the European Council on 24 October 2014 aiming for a reduction of 40% of the domestic GHG emissions by 2030 compared to 1990 levels (objective). The political objectives being set, we now have to figure out how we will proceed in the most efficient and effective way in designing new legalisation (action) to continue cutting back emissions from human activities (e.g. from the burning of fossil fuels, farming and fertilizers, the destruction of natural carbon sinks, use of CFC's) (short-term result). In doing so, we will contribute to limiting (or even avoiding) the multiplication effect and the occurrence of extreme weather events (such as droughts, floods, forest fires, etc.), rising sea levels and the melting of glaciers and icecap (mid-term result).

To increase protection against the latter events, we have adopted in 2013 an EU strategy on adaptation to climate change (output) aiming to make Europe more climate-resilient (objective). MS are invited to adopt comprehensive adaptation strategies/plans and implement them, a process closely monitored by the Commission (action). The EU will provide funding for adaptation capacity building (action). It will also support adaptation in cities through the Mayors Adapt initiative (action). 'Climate-adaptation-proofing' at EU level and mainstreaming in key vulnerable sectors such as agriculture, fisheries and cohesion policy will ensure that Europe's infrastructure becomes more resilient, in parallel disaster risk reduction and management including the use of disaster-risk-insurance against natural and man-made catastrophes will be promoted (action). Finally better informed decision-making by addressing gaps in knowledge and further developing the European climate adaptation platform (Climate-ADAPT) as the 'one-stop shop' for adaptation information in Europa will be pursued (action).

2) Outside the EU, we are making headway towards to a successful outcome of the international negotiations in terms of a globally binding agreement at the UNFCCC summit Paris end 2015 that would become applicable as from 2020 onwards (specific objective). In order to pave the way we will present a communication on the 'Road to Paris' supporting our ambition and setting the example (output).

As all the climate hazards threaten to cause serious damage to our economies and the environment, our mitigation and adaptation policies would contribute to protecting ecosystems and the future lives of human beings and animal and plant species on earth (impact*).* A stable and healthy climate is in everybody's interest*.*

External factors

The global climate change case presented above is not fully within the competence or sphere of influence of DG CLIMA or even the EU and its Member states. Other global players such as the developing countries and the economic situation can support or hamper achieving the climate action general objectives. DG CLIMA has certainly no control over a number of key processes, such as macro-economic trends and economic shocks. Climate change being a global threat makes it difficult to identify the (positive) changes that can be attributed to our European climate action policies.

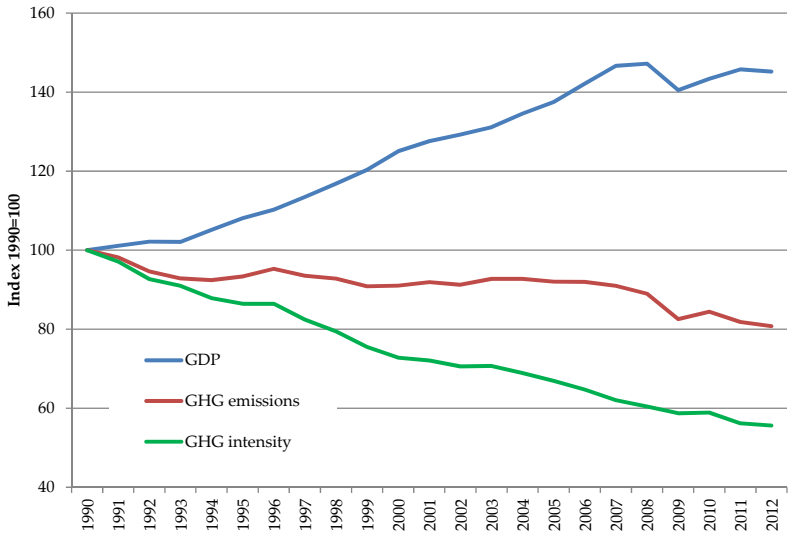
Other elements partly or fully beyond our influence are attitude and behaviour of citizens, the outcome of elections and the political climate and will to act, funding, risk appetite, delocalisation of industry etc.

Furthermore, climate change is a very complex scientific and natural phenomenon where only long-term trends will corroborate whether the situation is improving in a sustainable way or not. The results presented in this document should be read in this context.

=> **Success in decoupling growth from emissions**

As regards the situation in the EU, latest emissions data show that the EU managed to decouple greenhouse gas emissions from the growth of economies and population thanks to its policies to drive emissions down. While the economy in the EU grew by 45 %, estimates project a cut of total EU emissions in 2013 up to 19,2% below 1990 level![14].

Evolution of GDP (in real terms), GHG emissions and emission intensity (i.e. ratio of greenhouse gas emissions to GDP): Index (1990 = 100)



Source: EEA, DG ECFIN (Ameco database), Eurostat

[14] See Commission's Report on progress towards achieving the Kyoto and EU 2020 objectives. Emissions include international aviation and exclude Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)

The European Environmental Agency (EEA) has carried out an analysis of the main drivers behind emission reductions during the period 2005-2012[15]. This analysis provides a quantification of the impact of the decomposition factors affecting CO_2 emissions, namely (i) population; (ii) GDP per capita; (iii) primary energy intensity[16] and (iv) carbon intensity of primary energy use[17].
The assessment, based on a decomposition analysis, covers CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion which account for about 80 % of total GHG emissions.

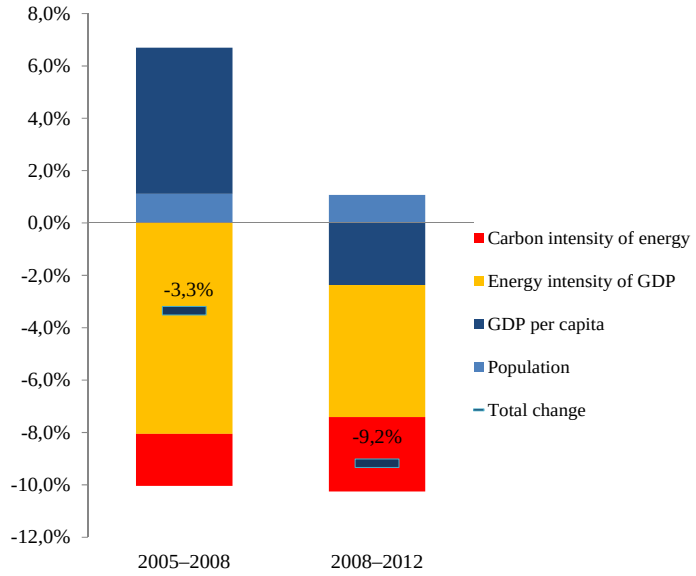
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel decreased by respectively 3.3 % and 9.2 % during the 2005-2008 and 2008-2012 periods. This can be attributed to the three main factors:

(1) the 'primary energy intensity' of the EU economy decreased significantly, including through energy efficiency improvements, thus contributing to a large emission reduction for the two periods concerned;

(2) the carbon intensity of primary energy use decreased due to the development of renewables (nuclear production has been declining since 2005), also contributing to reducing emissions for both periods of time;

(3) the effect of growth was contrasted for the two periods considered. The GDP grew between 2005 and 2008 therefore mitigating the emission reductions driven by other factors. Conversely, the GDP decreased during the period 2008-2012, therefore reinforcing the emission reductions driven by factors other than the economic recession.

Aggregate decomposition of the change in total CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion in the EU for the 2005-2008 and 2008-2012 periods.



[15] EEA report 2014 - *Why did GHG emissions decrease in the EU between 1990 and 2012?* http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/why-are-greenhouse-gases-decreasing

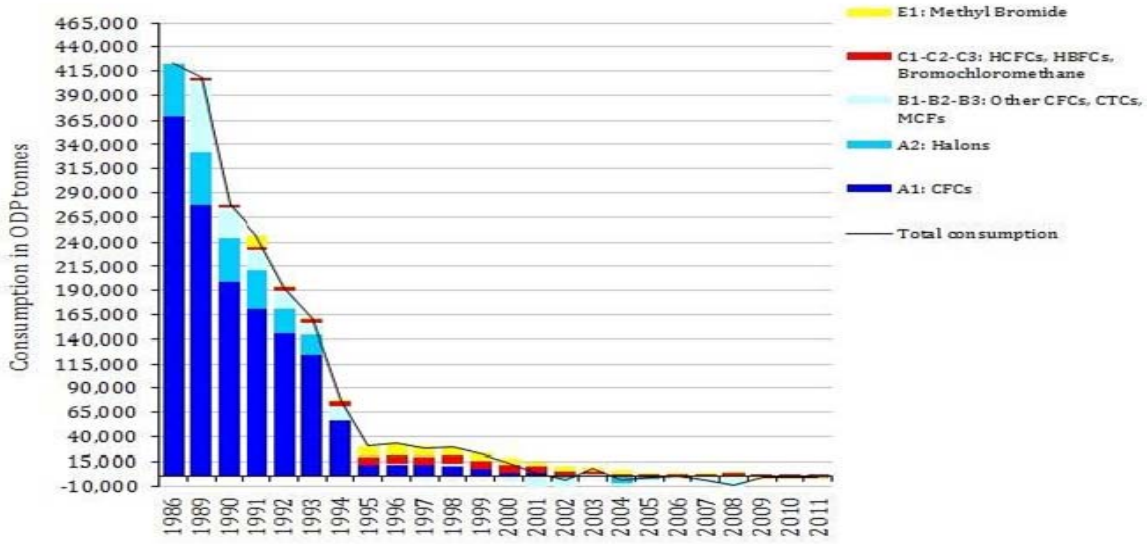
[16] primary energy consumption per unit of GDP

[17] CO_2 per primary energy from fossil fuels

The structural policies implemented in the field of climate and energy have contributed significantly to the EU emission reduction observed since 2005. The economic crisis contributed to less than half of the reduction observed during the 2008-2012 period.

General objective 2: Recovery of the ozone layer to protect human life from harmful UV radiations	☐programme-based (please name the related spending programme) ☒ Non programme-based	
Impact indicator 1: % Reduction in Consumption and Production of ozone depleting substances (ODS) by 'non-art 5.1 parties' (= non-developing countries) using the cap as a baseline[18] Source: UNEP, Ozone secretariat		
Baseline (1989) (Montreal protocol) [19]	Milestone (2015)	Target (2020 – Montreal protocol on substances that delete the ozone layer)
1.661.755 tons consumption 1.756.963 tons production	90 % phased out	100% phased out (2030 for servicing of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment existing on 1 January 2020)
Planned evaluations: None at EU level. At global level, the next assessment of the 2014 situation by the 3 assessment panels (Technology and Economic Assessment Panel (TEAP), the Scientific Assessment Panel (SAP) and the Environmental Effects Assessment Panel (EEAP) is expected to be published in early 2015.		

Consumption of ozone depleting substances in the EU



[18] Formula: Consumption is calculated by the following formula: consumption = production plus imports minus exports. The cap for developed countries is set at 2.8% of that country's 1989 chlorofluorocarbon consumption + 100% of that country's 1989 HCFC consumption. The cap on production is set at the average of a) 1989 HCFC production + 2.8% of 1989 CFC production and b) 1989 HCFC consumption + 2.8% of 1989 CFC consumption

[19] The Montreal Protocol was agreed on 16 September 1987 and entered into force on 1 January 1989.

Source: EEA chart

UNEP defines "Calculated levels of Consumption" as "production plus imports minus exports of controlled substances. However, any export of controlled substances to non-Parties are not be subtracted in calculating the consumption level of the exporting Party (paragraph (c) of Article 3)". This explains the negative figures

Context ozone layer

The European Union has a strong commitment to protect the ozone layer and has put in place legislation that is among the strictest and most advanced in the world. Europe has not only implemented what has been agreed under the Montreal Protocol[20] on protecting the ozone layer but has often phased out dangerous substances faster than required.

The ozone layer in the upper atmosphere protects human beings and other organisms against ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun. In the 1970s scientists discovered that certain man-made chemicals deplete the ozone layer, leading to an increased level of UV radiation reaching the Earth. Overexposure to UV radiation carries a number of serious health risks for humans. It causes not only sunburn but also greater incidences of skin cancer and eye cataracts. Children and light-skinned people are particularly vulnerable. On top there are also serious impacts on biodiversity.

Gases that damage the ozone layer - ozone-depleting substances (ODS) - have been employed in a wide range of industrial and consumer applications such as refrigerators, air conditioners and fire extinguishers, and as aerosol propellants, solvents and blowing agents for insulation foams. The main ODS being phased out under the Montreal Protocol are chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), halons, carbon tetrachloride and methyl bromide.

Most of these man-made ODS are also very potent greenhouse gases. Some of them are up to 14 000 times stronger than carbon dioxide (CO2), the main greenhouse gas. Eliminating these substances therefore also contributes significantly to the fight against climate change. It is estimated that the international phase-out of ODS has so far delayed the impact of climate change by 8-12 years.[21]

To protect the ozone layer the international community established the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer in 1987. The European Union and its Member States are at the forefront of ozone layer protection with a policy that often goes beyond the requirements of the Montreal Protocol[22].
By 2010, the EU had almost phased out its consumption of HCFCs, 10 years ahead of its obligation under the Montreal Protocol. The global consumption of ODS has been reduced by some 98% since countries started taking action under the Montreal Protocol. As a result the atmospheric concentration of the most aggressive types of ODS

[20] The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (a protocol to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer) is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of numerous substances that are responsible for ozone depletion. It was agreed on September 16, 1987, and entered into force on January 1, 1989

[21] Source: DG CLIMA website, http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/ozone/index_en.htm

[22] •16/09/2009 - Regulation (EC) 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer

is falling and the ozone layer is showing the first signs of recovery. Nevertheless, it is not expected to recover fully before the second half of this century.

But much remains to be done, especially in niche sectors (read below):
•Ensuring that the existing restrictions on ODS are properly implemented and worldwide use of ODS continues to be reduced;
•Ensuring that ODS are replaced with climate-friendly alternatives;
•Recovering ODS from existing equipment and buildings;
•Preventing illegal trade in ODS;
•Reducing use of ODS in applications that are not considered as consumption under the Montreal Protocol.

Moreover the chemicals can live up to 130 years and continue to damage the atmosphere, scientists say[23].

Performance story (intervention logic) ozone layer recovery

We want to protect the ozone layer and contribute to its quick recovery as the ozone layer shields people from harmful UV radiations (objective). This is why we fight against the use and production of ozone depleting substances (ODS) (action). In doing so, we also help to tackle climate change as ODS are also very potent greenhouse gases (objective).

The EU has been fast and efficient in implementing the Montreal Protocol which plans the complete phasing out of the major ODS by 2030. We have even gone beyond its requirements and have now developed one of the most stringent and ambitious legislations on ODS worldwide (output).

However, we still need to continue taking actions. One type of gases, the 'F-gases', used as a substitute to ODS are powerful greenhouse gases themselves, with a global warming effect up to 14 000 times greater than carbon dioxide. The EU decided this year that the emissions of those gases in the EU would have to be reduced by two-third by 2030 compared to 2014 levels (output). We now have to implement that. We also need to ensure that existing ODS in old equipment and buildings are disposed of in an environmentally sound manner, that the existing restrictions on ODS are properly implemented; that ODS are replaced with climate-friendly alternatives; we have to prevent illegal trade in ODS and further reduce the use of ODS in applications that are not considered as consumption under the Montreal Protocol (actions).

Scientific evidence indicates that we are on a good track and that as long as the international community continues its fight against the use of ODS, the ozone layer

[23] According to [Mindschwaner, K. et al, 2013, "Stratospheric loss and atmospheric lifetimes of CFC-11 and CFC-12 derived from satellite observations", Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics, No. 13, pp. 4253–4263, p. 4253, available at http://www.atmos-chem-phys.net/13/4253/2013/acp-13-4253-2013.pdf [page consulted on 08/12/2014]], two types of CFCs have to be distinguished according to their lifetime. On the one hand, the CFC-11 have an average lifetime of 47.4 years (varying within a range from 36 to 58 years) whereas the CFC-12 remain in the atmosphere 106.6 years on average (varying within a range from 90 to 130 years).

should have fully recovered by 2050-70 (long-term expected result)[24]. But we cannot relax our efforts since the ODS and F-gases have a very long lifetime in the atmosphere and can continue having an impact on the depletion of the ozone layer and affecting the climate for decades.

As ozone depletion and the resulting overexposure to ultraviolet radiation from the sun might cause skin cancer and reduce the levels of plankton in the oceans, our policies contribute to protecting both, our health and biodiversity (impact).

External factors influencing the ozone layer protection policy.

It is clear that the EU and its Member States can only operate on their territory and that the implementation of legislation that controls production, consumption and trade of ODS is limited to the EU.

Other global players including developing countries have a major effort to do. Art 5.1 parties to the Montreal protocol (the developing) countries have been granted an extra delay of 10 years in implementing the Protocol aiming for a complete phase out by 2030 compared to 2020 for the other parties.

The recovery of (and the closing of the holes[25] in) the ozone layer)is a complex natural process that the parties to the Montreal protocol try to influence via an international agreement to stop using ozone-depleting chemicals based on scientific knowledge and projections. Other natural elements influence the recovery process. For ex. scientists have demonstrated that the variation and recently shrinking of the ozone hole above Antarctica was due to a natural change in wind patterns[26].

Like for climate change, economic factors are crucial. In the case of ODS, the substitution by F-gases being powerful GHGs is far from an ideal solution. The EU is at the forefront of developing and is promoting alternatives for ozone depleting substances via workshops and documentation.

[24] 'UNEP and WMO Assessment for Decision-Makers – Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2014', 10/09/2014, WMO Global Ozone Research and Monitoring Project – Report No. 56, 54p, p.12. And here; it said that the last region where the ozone layer should recover is the Antarctic ozone, and this is expected to happen between 2045 and 2060.

[25] Holes are where there are less than 220 Dobson units of ozone.

[26] Study carried out by the NASA, 'Inside the Ozone Hole', Anne Douglass, Natalya Kramarova and Susan Strahan, Nasa's Goddard Space Flighe Center Greenbelt, Md, See the results available at: http://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/files/Slides_AGUbriefing_FINAL_to_print.pdf

PART 4. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES FOR OPERATIONAL ABB ACTIVITIES

The **Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)**, in its Articles 191 and 192, states that the European Union's policy on the environment and combating climate change shall contribute to pursuit the objective of preserving, protecting and improving the quality of the environment, and promoting measures at international level to deal with regional or worldwide environmental problems, and in particular combating climate change and explicitly foresees the possibility for the European Union to participate in international environmental and climate agreements, together with its Member States. The Treaty further confers to the Commission responsibility for external representation of the Union to allow the EU to speak with one voice in external relations which should enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of EU global action. Hence DG CLIMA leads the EU in the international negotiation rounds on climate related topics towards a binding global agreement to be concluded in Paris by 2015.

EU climate action is a domain of **shared competence** between the EU and its MS. By definition it is a trans-boundary problem that needs to be tackled at European and global level, while observing the principle of subsidiarity. Intense cooperation with neighbouring and global partners is a prerequisite to increase the chances of success to address a global challenge such as climate change.

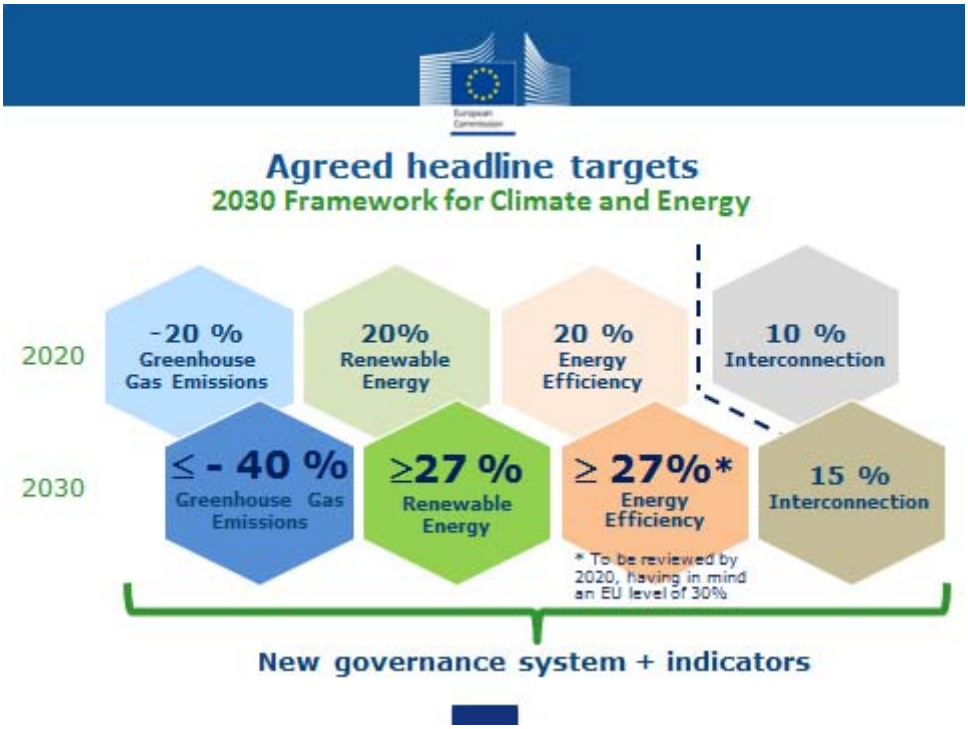
The **Europe 2020 Strategy** for 'smart, sustainable and inclusive growth' adopted in 2010 defines the overall policy framework in which the Commission currently operates. Particularly important for DG Climate Action are the **20/20/20 headline targets** in relation to 20% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990, raising the share of EU energy consumption produced from renewable resources to 20% and a 20% improvement in the EU's energy efficiency. The latter two objectives are managed by DG Energy. The Commission's policy for a shift towards a low-carbon and climate resilient economy is a driver for smart growth and jobs, turning the challenge of a sustainable Europe into our competitive advantage.

The European Council of October 2014 endorsed the **2030 Framework on climate and energy**:

- a binding target at EU level of at least a 40% domestic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, compared to 1990, in both ETS and other sectors, to be delivered in a cost-effective manner and with fair and balanced contributions from all Member States,

- a binding target at the EU level of at least a 27% share for renewable energy in the EU energy mix, based on efforts to be made in each Member States

- an indicative target of a 27% improvement in energy efficiency compared to current projections of future energy consumption to be reviewed by 2020 with the aim of going to 30%.



The **7th Environment Action Programme** 'Living well, within the limits of our planet' adopted in 2012 providing an overarching framework for EU environment and climate policy up to 2020 identifies climate action as a priority objective, aiming "to turn the Union into a green and competitive low-carbon economy" and "to secure investment for environment and climate policy ".

The EU **Adaptation** Strategy adopted in 2013 will contribute effectively to a more climate-resilient Europe by enhancing the preparedness and capacity of Member States to respond to the adverse impacts of climate. All climate sensitive systems of society and the natural environment will need to adapt to cope with the effects of a changing climate (extreme events such as droughts, floods, sea level rise, desertification, heat waves, and forest fires leading to emigration flows). As the vulnerability to climate change and the severity of its impacts will be unevenly distributed, our adaptation efforts need to be based on the principle of solidarity between regions, between Member States and between the EU and vulnerable third countries (e.g. least developed countries and small island developing states). Adaptation in the EU is best addressed at the local, regional and national levels in respect of the subsidiarity principle. However, transnational impacts can benefit from EU action so the strategy covers issues with EU-added value that are best addressed at the EU level.

The EU has committed itself in the multi-annual framework 2014-2020 to increase the share of **climate mainstreaming** to 'at least 20%' of the future EU total budget, with contribution from different policies in particular in the cohesion policy; the common agriculture policy; research, development and innovation funds; energy and transport and external relations. This also requires the proper tracking of climate relate expenditure. The dedicated new Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE) will also contribute to achieving the 20% target. The projected contribution towards climate expenditure in 2015 represents almost 13 % of the EU budget. A significant upward revision is expected as from the 2016 budget, when the Operational

Programmes of the Member States under the European Structural and Investment Funds are adopted and the Common Agricultural Policy's new direct payment scheme, including the greening measures, will be fully implemented.

The **Sub-programme for climate action** of the **LIFE financial instrument 2014-2020** offers a unique and new opportunity to support the implementation of climate policies. Overall, it will help inducing transitional change towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in the EU strategically underpinning the implementation of the 2020 climate and energy package, the EU strategy on adaptation to climate change and preparing the EU for the climate action challenges until 2030. It should also support better climate governance at all levels, including better involvement of civil society, NGOs and local actors.

The overall budgetary envelope for the LIFE programme for the period 2014-2020 amounts to EUR 3 456 655 000, of which 25% are earmarked for the sub-programme Climate Action (EUR 864 163 759). The LIFE regulation also sets the minimum percentage of the total budget to be reserved for projects in the MS (81%,) and the maximum percentage of the budgetary resources allocated to projects supported by way of action grants that may be allocated to integrated projects (30%).
Projects shall be funded by action grants or, where appropriate, by financial instruments. Under the CLIMA strand, 70% of the budget earmarked for project funding (action grants, operating grants, integrated projects, and capacity building projects) will be implemented via a delegation mechanism to the Executive Agency for Small and Medium Enterprises (EASME).

The remaining 30% of funding will be disbursed through the following 2 financial instruments to be delegated to the European Investment Bank (EIB):

- Private Financing for Energy Efficiency instrument (**PF4EE**)[27] – a pilot financial instrument under the sub-programme Climate Action, testing a new approach via guarantees to address the limited access to adequate and affordable commercial financing for energy efficiency investments targeted by national priorities. The Commission has committed €80 million for 2014-17.
- Natural Capital Financing Facility (**NCFF**) – a pioneering financial instrument shared between LIFE Climate action and LIFE Environment sub-programmes in order to test and demonstrate innovative financing approaches for projects promoting the preservation of natural capital in the priority areas Nature and Biodiversity and Climate Change Adaptation. The Commission has committed € 60 million for 2014-17.

The EU added value of the new LIFE Programme is stemming from its increased link to EU policies as well as its capacity to lead to marketable environmental solutions easily measureable on the basis of performance indicators against which this Programme will be subject to a midterm evaluation (2017) and a final evaluation at its end (2020-22). It derives from the specificity of its approach and focus, making its interventions especially adapted to the environmental and climate needs as the only instrument with funds

[27] The financial instrument will help intermediary banks in Member States to develop and offer specific loan programmes for energy efficiency projects. These loan programs will be aligned with the National Energy Efficiency Action Plans. The PF4EE will also provide technical assistance aiming at increasing the technical capacity of the financial intermediaries to develop specific loans for energy efficiency.

dedicated to Environmental Protection and Climate Action. The new LIFE programme aims for more effective central intervention, for better distribution of solidarity and responsibility sharing, for catalyst and leverage effects, increased coherence of the EU interventions and a better link to the EU 2020 Strategy (the 20/20/20 climate and energy targets) providing solutions to environment and climate challenges such as climate mitigation and adaptation. On the mitigation side LIFE should particularly support the implementation of the 2020 climate and energy framework. It will enhance coherence with EU climate policies and incentivize the development of economically viable solutions for upcoming challenges associated with the transition to a low carbon and resilient economy of the EU. The EU climate policy will be firmly linked to local impulse and initiatives and showcase examples of new and better approaches to implement this transition. The implementation of greenhouse gas accounting and climate change mitigation in the land use sector will also be developed. LIFE will finally support the implementation of the EU climate change adaptation strategy so as to contribute to a more climate resilient and risk-prepared European Union.

To fulfil its mission, the **key components** of the EU intervention undertaken by the DG CLIMA are:

- design and implementation of domestic and international climate policies and strategies and to keep global warming below 2 degrees;
- implementation, enforcement, evaluation and review of EU climate legislation (2020 climate acquis) in order for the EU to meet its targets for 2020 and similarly of the climate aspects of the 2030 climate and energy framework such as implementation the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) and the monitoring of the implementation of Member States' emission reduction targets in the sectors outside the EU ETS ('effort sharing'); legislation in the transport sector (CO2 emissions from cars and vans and heavy duty vehicles) and in relation to innovative carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies
- leadership of the EU delegation in international negotiations in the areas of climate change mitigation and adaptation, and the protection of the ozone layer;
- management of the Climate Action sub-programme of LIFE (2014-2020);
- mainstreaming of climate action into other Union policies and programmes to reach the 20 % target of climate-oriented spending in the EU by 2020
- cooperate with ECFIN and EIB in identifying market-based solutions including financial instruments to scale up climate finance which help Member States in meeting the EU's domestic climate objectives (mitigation and adaptation);
- outreach and awareness raising activities and campaigns including on social media

Organisation

DG CLIMA is a relatively small DG, encompassing 3 directorates with limited human resources, about 180 FTE. The implementation of the climate sub-programme of LIFE is a considerable challenge for the DG as it includes the externalisation of the grants to the executive agency for small and medium enterprises (EASME) and the delegation to the EIB of 2 financial instruments.

Management mode(s) envisaged in the spending programme LIFE

- Direct management by the Commission
- Direct management with the delegation of implementation tasks for the management of projects to:
  - executive agency EASME (Executive Agency for Small and Medium Enterprises
- Indirect management with the delegation of implementation tasks for the management of 'financial instruments' to the European Investment Bank
- Indirect (joint) management with international organisations and their agencies (UNFCCC,OECD, UNEP…)

4.1. ABB Activity 34 02 - Climate action at Union and international level

ABB activity: Climate action at Union and international level						
Financial resources (€) in commitment appropriations				**Human resources**		
Operational expenditure	Administrative expenditure (managed by the service)		Total	Establishment plan posts	Estimates of external personnel (in FTEs)	Total
Budget chapter 34 02	**34 01 02**	**34 01 04 01**	**34**			
108,7 million	1,7 million	3,4 million	113.8 million	129	30	159

(1) Heading 5 appropriations managed by the DG (global envelope) XX 01 02
(2) BA lines (XX 01 04) and, when relevant XX 01 05 and XX 01 06.

Short intervention logic of the climate action sub-programme of the LIFE financial programme (2014-2020)

In terms of financial programmes, we have adopted the new LIFE programme 2014-2020 dedicated to the environmental protection and climate action and the commitment to spend' at least 20 %' of the EU budget 2014-20 to climate related projects (action/objective).

New features have been foreseen under the new LIFE Programme such as preparatory actions and Integrated projects tools which brings the LIFE Programme closer to environmental and climate policies as well as helping integrating environment and climate into other EU policies. The governance and information strand has been substantially improved in order to increase the performance of its communication pillar as well as to increase its capacity to support a fully harmonised implementation of the environmental and climate framework in the EU. Finally priority will be given to the 'replicability' potential of the projects under the new Programme and the possibility to use financial instruments which will help bringing these projects to the market.

Under direct management, DG CLIMA has externalised the implementation of the grants part to the Executive Agency EASME and entrusted the management of the two innovative financial instruments to the EIB. The control environment for both processes is harnessed in respectively a Memorandum of Understanding with EASME and in two Delegation Agreements with the EIB.

A call for proposals for action grants (projects) and a call for proposals for operating grants to climate NGO's (work-programmes) are published that after the evaluation phase will lead to the signing of a number of grant agreements with local authorities and associations, SME's, NGO's… (output). Collateral agreements will be signed with financial intermediaries (output). Successful projects will lead to the market uptake, replication and multiplication effect of innovative technologies, adoption and implementation of adaptation plans and strategies by the MS (for ex. in an urban environment), climate action capacity building in the MS or the leverage of private investment monies on top of the public funds (result). As a knock-on effect of these investments, tons of GHG gases will be reduced and green jobs will be created. Eventually, this will contribute to de- carbonising the economy in the EU, decrease the v and exposure to vulnerability of EU citizens against extreme weather events such as floods, forest fires and natural disasters and have a positive effect on their health (**impact**).

External factors hampering the successful implementation of climate policies and of the climate action sub-programme of the LIFE financial programme in the EU

A number of external factors might hamper the adoption and implementation of policies such as policy proposals to be watered down or turning into a compromise text in the inter-institutional context. In terms of implementation, the socio-economic situation/trend in the EU plays a substantial role in facilitating/hindering the achievement of the climate action objectives (both in the areas mitigation, adaptation and governance). Experience with the implementation of legislation in the EU shows that commercial barriers might impede on the market uptake of novelty technologies (such as CCS or 'carbon capture and storage') [28]. A smart and stable legislative framework is a pre-condition for the transition toward a low-carbon economy.

Administrative burdens and the lack of private funding or the lack of risk appetite in the head of private investors are hurdles that would impede on the uptake of low-carbon projects and the replication/multiplication effect aimed for. A too low carbon price does not spur investments in low-carbon projects either. Competitiveness of the European industry has to be safeguarded. Beside scientists, politicians and NGO's showing a pro-climate action attitude, non-believers will (try to) minimise the climate change problem and point to the substantial investment costs and the alleged loss of competitiveness for the European industry. Trade-offs between 'apparent conflicting' policies could potentially disincentive the implementation of low carbon legislation (for ex. 'carton leakage'). Many actors, from the individual citizen up to local, regional en country level of all individual states have to contribute. Partnership, good governance and sound monitoring are pivotal building blocks. Public acceptance and willingness to adapt personal behaviour and pay an additional price for that change, remains a socio-cultural hurdle only to overcome by stepping up awareness raising and outreach activities.

[28] Preliminary findings of the ongoing evaluation of the CCS Directive and the CO2 emissions from 'cars and vans' Regulation

Relevant general objective 1: Stop global warming by aiming for an ambitious climate action agreement at international level while pursuing the shift towards a low carbon (mitigation) and promoting a climate-resilient (adaptation) economy in the EU in line with the 7th Environment Action Programme (general objectives 1 and 4 of the LIFE programme)	
Seven (7) specific objectives contribute to this general objective of which the following five (5) reflect directly the 2 remaining general objectives and the 3 specific objectives (strands) of the LIFE programme	
Specific objective 1: To improve development, implementation and enforcement of the climate acquis and catalyse & promote integration and mainstreaming of climate change mitigation (general objective 2 of LIFE)	☒programme-based (LIFE) ☒ Non programme-based

Result indicator 1: Level of reduction of EU-28 greenhouse gas emissions including international aviation but excluding emissions from Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF compared to 1990 levels

Source of data: (EEA and Commission EU 2020 and Kyoto progress report of 28 October 2014 – CSI 010/011[29])

Baseline (1990)	**Milestone** (N/A)	**Target** (2020) (EU 2020 strategy and the 20/20/20 headline indicators)
5626,26 Mt of CO2 eq emitted	No milestone: estimated at -19,2 % in 2013)	- 20%

Intervention logic: Reduction of GHG emissions from energy plants and industry	
Action:	Put a price on the GHG emissions (=carbon) to be borne by the installations' owners (emitters) like power plants and energy intensive industrial facilities and industry
Instruments:	Legislation: Directive 2009/29/EC amending Directive 2003/87/EC so as to improve and extend the greenhouse gas emission allowance trading scheme of the Community (EU ETS)
Expected results:	Less GHG emissions coming from 'ETS installations' / investments in greener technologies by the installations' owner + funding of climate mitigation / adaptation projects thanks to the revenues arising from allowances' auctioning
Intervention logic: Reduction of GHG emissions arising from aviation activities	
Action:	Put a price on the GHG emissions to be borne by the airlines companies

[29] http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/data-and-maps/data/data-viewers/greenhouse-gases-viewer

Instruments:	Legislation: Regulation (EU) No 421/2014 amending Directive 2003/87/EC establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community, in view of the implementation by 2020 of an international agreement applying a single global market-based measure to international aviation emissions + future international agreement (under ICAO mandate) : to be finalized	
Expected results:	Reduction GHG emissions coming from air traffic in the European Airspace/ investments in greener technologies	
Result indicator 2: Level of reduction of EU-28 greenhouse gas emissions from non-ETS sectors[30] (= effort sharing) based on national emission targets agreed for the years 2013-2020 Source: Eurostat/Commission report[31]		
Baseline year (2005)	Milestone 2015	**Target** (2020) (Effort Sharing Decision)
2.947,990 Mt CO2 eq. emitted	First annual compliance check of 2013 emissions by MS in 2015	- 10 %
Result indicator 3: Average CO2 emissions/km from new cars Source: EEA report		
Baseline year (2009)	**Milestone** 2015	**Target** (2020) (CO2 and Cars Regulation)
145,7 g/km	130 g /km	95 g /km
Intervention logic: Reduction of GHG emissions arising from non-ETS activities including transport		
Action:	- Set up emissions targets for non –ETS sectors - Reduce GHG intensity of fuels, reduction of GHG from buildings, agriculture, waste	
Instruments:	Legislation: Decision No 406/2009/EC of 23 April 2009 on the effort of Member States to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to meet the Community's greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments up to 2020 (Effort Sharing Decision or ESD)	
Expected results:	- Decrease of GHG emissions from non-ETS sectors - Increase of investment in greener technologies	
Result indicator 4: Reduction of production, sales and emissions of fluorinated gases in the EU (mainly Hydro fluorocarbons (HFC's) (substitute for ODS but powerful greenhouse gases in itself) and hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) compared to 2014		

[30] Non-ETS sectors = transport (except aviation and international maritime shipping), buildings, agriculture and waste

[31] http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/headline_indicators

Source of data: EEA report			
Baseline year (2014) (newly adopted F-gases Regulation in 2014 entering into force 1 Jan 2015)	Milestone (2020)	Milestone (2025)	**Target** (2030)
115,095 Mt CO2eq. emitted	- 15 %	- 45%	- 66% (minus 2/3) compared to baseline
Intervention logic: Reduction of the use of Fluorinated GH-gases			
Action:	- Prevention of leaks from equipment containing F-gases - Avoidance and reduced use of using F-gases : restrictions + promotion of alternatives		
Instruments:	Legislation: Regulation (EU) N° 517/2014 of 16 April 2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and repealing Regulation (EC) No 842/2006)		
Expected results:	Decrease of use of fluorinated GHGs emissions, in particular HFCs		
Main policy outputs in 2015:			
Description	Indicator		Target
Proposal for revision of the EU Emissions Trading to incorporate strategic guidance given by leaders in the 2030 framework	Adoption by Commission		Mid-2015 (CWP 2015 action)
Reporting on monitoring of fuel quality in Member States	Adoption/ Publication		1st quarter 2015
Carbon Market Functioning Report 2013/15	Adoption/ Publication		Tbc
2015 Progress Report towards achieving Kyoto and EU 2020 greenhouse gas emissions objectives	Adoption/ Publication		4rd Quarter 2015

[32] Annual report to assess progress towards international (Kyoto) and EU GHG emissions targets (2020 Climate and Energy Package) while reporting on latest developments on EU climate policies

(Communication) [32]		

Planned evaluations:

REFIT Evaluation of Regulations 443/2009 and 510/2011 on the reduction of CO2 emissions from light duty vehicles ('cars and vans') : external evaluation ongoing, final report due 1st Q 2015

REFIT Evaluation in support of the Review of Directive 2009/31/EC on the geological storage of carbon dioxide: ongoing, final report due 1st Q 2015

(partial) REFIT Evaluation of the Fuel Quality Directive 98/70/EC: to be launched in early 2015

Evaluation of the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD) 406/2009/EC preparing the comprehensive review in 2016

Relevant general objective 1 : Stop global warming by aiming for an ambitious climate action agreement at international level while pursuing the shift towards a low carbon (mitigation) and promoting a climate-resilient (adaptation) economy in the EU in line with the 7th Environment Action Programme

Specific objective 2: To secure investment for climate related issues (mitigation strand– specific objective nr 4 of LIFE)

☒programme-based (LIFE)
☐ Non programme-based

Result indicator 1: Leverage and mobilisation of private sector (= additional) investments compared to EU investment via the Financial Instrument 'Private Financing for Energy Efficiency (PF4EE)' of under the LIFE programme defined as the total amount of investments in the area of cutting energy consumption/renewables made by supported beneficiaries divided by financial contribution of the EU
Source of data: implementing report EIB

Baseline (2013)	**Milestone** (2017 - First multi-annual Work-programme 2014-17)	**Target** (2020: end of LIFE programme 2014-2020 – see programme statement)
new tool	3-5 x	8 x

Output indicator 2: Number and coverage of climate change mitigation strategies or action plans developed or implemented through co-financing by the LIFE programme
Source of data: EASME implementation report

Baseline (2013)	**Milestone** (2017)	**Target** (2020: end of LIFE programme 2014-2020 – see programme statement)
In 2012 less than 10% of the climate	at least 1 climate change mitigation strategy or action plan in 13 different	at least 1 climate change mitigation strategy or action

mitigation project proposals submitted	geographical regions	plan per Member State
Result indicator 3: Reduction of tons of greenhouse gases following introduction of new by new technologies, systems, methods or instruments and/or other best practice approaches developed and replicated following pilot projects co-financed by the LIFE programme Source of data: EASME implementation report		
Baseline (2013)	**Milestone** (2017)	**Target** (2020: end LIFE programme 2014-2020 – see programme statement)
(New climate action sub-programme)	Relative reduction in tons of greenhouse gasses of at least 20% compared to project baseline. 80% of the projects funded should promote innovative technologies and/or other best practice solutions for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions	Relative reduction in tons of greenhouse gasses at least 20% compared to project baseline. At least 80% of the projects funded should promote innovative technologies and/or other best practice solutions for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions
Result indicator 4: Number of interventions to improve the knowledge base for Union climate policy and legislation, and for assessing and monitoring factors, pressures and responses having an impact on the climate Source of data: EASME implementation report		
Baseline (2013)	**Milestone** (2017)	**Target** (2020: end of Multi-annual Work programme LIFE 2014-2020 – see programme statement)
Data not available	80% of Integrated Projects (IP) and 30% of the traditional projects funded in climate change mitigation priority area 2014-2017	100% of IPs and 25% of the traditional projects funded in climate change mitigation priority area
Intervention logic: Secure investments for climate related issues (LIFE – MITIGATION)		
Action:	Spending of EU budget : Funding of climate related projects on adaptation within the EU-28 following call for proposals	
Instruments:	Action grants (traditional projects, technical assistance, integrated projects) Financial agreements under the Financial instrument for energy efficiency ' PF4EE'(= loan /guarantee fund)	
Expected results:	- reduction of greenhouse gas emission (mitigation) - increased involvement of private actors and investors	

	- increased no. of Member States/regions applying integrated approaches	
Result indicator 5: Off-budget (NER 300). Process of Implementation of the Commission Decision of July 2014 about the expected leverage of private investment amounting to €0,860 billion raised on top of the € 1 billion of investment monies generated by the 2nd call of the NER 300 Fund[33] and granted to the 19 climate-friendly (renewable and CCS) projects. Source of data: EIB implementation report		
Baseline (July 2014)	**Milestone** (July 2016)	**Target** (July 2018)
Commission decision	Final investment decisions	Enter into operation
Intervention logic: Promotion of low carbon technologies		
Action:	- provide financial incentives for clean energy (bioenergy, concentrated solar power, geothermal power, photovoltaic, wind power, ocean energy, smart grids) carbon capture and storage (CCS) projects - help financing (pilot) projects on innovative low carbon technologies	
Instruments:	Legislation; - Article 10a(8) of ETS Directive 2003/87/EC: Mechanism for financing of CCS and innovative RES projects, with the sales of 300 million allowances from the ETS New Entrants Reserve and Decision 2010/670/EU ("NER 300 Decision"): Rules for the selection and implementation of those projects, monetisation of allowances and management of revenues award/investment decisions NER (New Entrants Reserve) 300 programme and any succeeding investment or modernisation funds	
Expected results:	Increase uptake of alternative ways of producing energy and energy efficiency, pilot projects in environmentally sound + economically viable carbon capture and storage technologies', knowledge sharing, creation of jobs in those industrial sectors Further roll out of CCS facilities in the EU	
Main financial outputs in 2015:		
Description	Indicator	Target
Action grants for integrated projects	(Number of) grant agreements signed	July-August 2016

[33] NER 300: Off Budget Fund from the sales of 300 million (200 + 100) emission allowances from the new entrants' reserve (NER) set up for the third phase of the EU emissions trading system (EU ETS). In total € 2.1 billion was granted to support 39 large-scale demonstration projects for low carbon technologies around Europe

following call for proposals		
Action grants following call for proposals	(Number of) grant agreements signed	March-April 2016
Action grants for technical assistance projects following call for proposals	(Number of) grant agreements signed	October 2015
Financial Instrument (PF4EE or Private Finance for Energy Efficiency instrument)	Implementation (first agreements between EIB and intermediary Banks in Member States)	1st Quarter 2015
Procurement contracts supporting climate mitigation activities	Number and signature of contracts	45 by Mid-November 2015
Planned evaluations of the LIFE programme: 1) 2017 : no later than 30 June 2017, an external and independent mid-term evaluation report of the LIFE Programme (and its sub-programmes) 2) no later than 31 December 2023, an external and independent ex-post evaluation report covering the implementation and results of the LIFE Programme (and its sub-programmes)		

Relevant general objective 1: Stop global warming by aiming for an ambitious climate action agreement at international level while pursuing the shift towards a low carbon (mitigation) and promoting a climate-resilient (adaptation) economy in the EU in line with the 7th Environment Action Programme		
Specific objective 3: To improve development, implementation and enforcement of EU law and catalyse & promote integration and mainstreaming of climate action (adaptation) (general objective n°2 of LIFE)		☒programme-based (LIFE) ☒ Non programme-based
Result indicator 1: Number of Member States (MS) that have adopted an adaptation plan/strategy following LIFE co-funding and/or technical assistance by the Commission(Source of data: Commission & EEA: CLIMA-Adapt database, December 2014)		
Baseline (2013 – Adoption of the EU Adaptation Strategy)	**Milestone** 2015	**Target** (2017: see Communication on Adaptation Strategy)
14 MS	20 MS	All 28 Member States (otherwise a legislative

		proposal could be considered at EU level if level of preparedness to climate change deemed inappropriate
Result indicator 2: Number of cities that have signed up to the Mayors adapt initiative committing to take action on adaptation to climate change in an urban environment (the Covenant of Mayors Initiative on Climate Change Adaptation) Source: Secretariat of the 'Mayors Adapt' initiative/Supporting Consortium (contractor)		
Baseline (2014)	**Milestone** 2015	**Target** (end 2016)
At least 50	At least 100	200
Intervention logic: Promotion of mainstreaming/integration of Climate Change adaptation		
Action:	Promotion of the EU adaptation strategy, coordination + information sharing between MS and/or regions.	
Instruments:	EU adaptation Strategy	
Expected results:	Prevent risk/ increase readiness/ minimise any damage due to the consequences of climate change Increased no. of Member States/regions applying integrated approaches	
Main policy outputs in 2015		
Description	Indicator	Target
Commission/final output …	-	-
Planned evaluations: Review of implementation of the Adaptation Strategy in 2017		

Relevant general objective 1: Stop global warming by aiming for an ambitious climate action agreement at international level while pursuing the shift towards a low carbon (mitigation) and promoting a climate-resilient (adaptation) economy in the EU in line with the 7th Environment Action Programme	
Specific objective 4: To secure investment for climate related issues - adaptation strand of the LIFE programme (specific objective 5 of LIFE)	☒programme-based (LIFE) ☐ Non programme-based
Result indicator 1: Leverage and mobilisation of private sector (= additional) investments compared to EU investment via the Financial Instrument Natural Capital Financing Facility (NCFF) under the LIFE programme defined as the total of investments in the area of climate adaptation made by supported beneficiaries divided by the financial contribution of the Union	

Source of data: implementation report EIB		
Baseline (2013)	**Milestone** (2017 - First multi-annual Workprogramme 2014-17)	**Target** (2020: end of LIFE programme 2014-2020 - ex ante assessment NCFF)
N/A	2,8 x	Up to 4,2 x
Result indicator 2: Attributable resilience and adaptation to climate change in MS, broken down by sector, due to the demonstrated new technologies, systems, instruments and/or other best practice approaches developed and replicated following LIFE pilot projects Source of data: EASME implementation report		
Baseline (2013)	**Milestone** (2017)	**Target** (2020: end of Multi-annual Work programme LIFE 2014-2020 – see programme statement)
Only 15% of climate project proposals submitted were on adaptation (LIFE+ call 2012) .	Increased climate resilience in vulnerable areas as identified in the EU adaptation strategy. 80% of funded projects promoting innovative policy approaches and/or other best practice solutions for more climate resilience	Increase in attributable climate resilience per sector. More than 80% of funded projects promoting innovative policy approaches and/or other best practice solutions for more climate resilience.
Output indicator 3: Number of interventions to improve the knowledge base for Union climate policy and legislation, and for assessing and monitoring factors, pressures and responses having an impact on the climate resilience/adaptation via co-funding of traditional projects and integrated projects of a trans-regional or cross-border nature Source of data: EASME implementation report		
Baseline (2013)	**Milestone** (2017)	**Target** (2020: end LIFE programme 2014-2020 – see programme statement)
No data	80% of Integrated Projects and 25% of the traditional projects funded in climate change adaptation priority area 2014-2017	100% of IPs and 30 % of the traditional projects funded in climate change adaptation priority area
Intervention logic: Secure investments for climate related issues (LIFE –ADAPTATION)		

Action:	Spending of EU budget : Funding of climate related projects on adaptation within the EU-28 following call for proposals
Instruments:	Action grants (traditional projects, technical assistance, integrated projects) Financial agreements under the Financial instrument 'Natural Capital Facility Fund' (NCFF = debt/equity fund)
Expected results:	- increased resilience (readiness for climate change or adaptation) - increased involvement of private actors and investors

Main financial outputs in 2015:

Description	Indicator	Target
Action grants for integrated projects following call for proposals	No. and signature of grant agreements and area coverage and citizens reached under adaptation strategies or action plans No. of trans-regional or cross-border adaptation projects	July-August 2016
Action grants for traditional projects	(Number of) grant agreements signed	March-April 2016
Financial Instrument (NCFF or Natural Capital Financing Facility)	Implementation (after signature of delegation agreement with EIB)	1st Quarter 2015
Procurement contracts supporting climate adaptation and mainstreaming activities	Number and signature of contracts	10 contracts by Mid-November 2015

Planned evaluations of the LIFE programme:

1) no later than 30 June 2017, an external and independent mid-term evaluation report of the LIFE Programme (and its sub-programmes)

2) no later than 31 December 2023, an external and independent ex-post evaluation report covering the implementation and results of the LIFE Programme (and its sub-programmes)

Relevant general objective 1: Stop global warming by aiming for an ambitious climate action agreement at international level while pursuing the shift towards a low carbon (mitigation) and promoting a climate-resilient (adaptation) economy in the EU in line with the 7th Environment Action Programme		
Specific objective 5 : Support better climate governance and information at all levels including better involvement of civil society, NGO's and local actors (LIFE climate governance and information strand) (general objective 3 and specific objective 6 of LIFE) **- Broad stakeholder involvement, in policy consultation and implementation** **- Adequate state of awareness and knowledge sharing on sustainable development** **- Qualitative and timely communication, development and dissemination of best practices and policy approaches**	☒programme-based (LIFE) ☐ Non programme-based	
Result indicator 1: Level of awareness / knowledge of EU citizens about climate issues and the opportunities of moving to a low-carbon economy Source of data: bi-annual Euro-barometer survey		
Baseline (2013-14)	**Milestone** (2017) (fits MAWP 2014-17).	**Target** (2020: end of LIFE programme 2014-20, see Programme Statement)
In 2013, 69 % of the citizens polled considered climate change a 'very serious' problem (up from 64% in 2009 to 68 % in 2011)	status-quo or increase in of the share of citizens considering climate change as a very serious problem	status-quo or increase in of the share of citizens considering climate change as a very serious problem
Output indicator 2: Number of interventions to support awareness raising at local, regional, national or cross-border levels, communication, management and dissemination of information in the field of climate change mitigation and adaptation and to facilitate knowledge sharing (award criterion to be applied during the evaluation of the incoming proposals) Source of data: EASME implementation report		
Baseline (2013)	**Milestone** (2017)	**Target** (2020: end of LIFE programme 2014-20, see Programme Statement)
In 2012, less than 5% of the traditional climate project proposals	10% of climate projects are targeted All LIFE projects under the priority area climate governance and information	To be set in the second Multi-Annual Work Programme 2018-2020 of LIFE).

	achieve knowledge sharing	All LIFE projects under the priority area climate governance and information achieve knowledge sharing
Output indicator 3: Share (%) of projects promoting and contributing to a more effective compliance with and enforcement of Union climate law (award criterion to be applied during the evaluation of the incoming proposals) Source of data: EASME implementation report		
Baseline (2013)	**Milestone** (2017)	**Target** (2020: end of LIFE programme 2014-20, see Programme Statement)
No data	5% of governance and information projects	More than 5% of governance and information projects progress
Output indicator 4: Number of interventions (work programmes) emanating from NGOs with climate related work-programmes co-funded by LIFE with an impact on EU policy Source of data: EASME implementation report		
Baseline (2013)	**Milestone** (2017)	**Target** (2020: end of LIFE programme 2014-20, see Programme Statement)
Under the 2012 call of the LIFE + Regulation, 6 specific climate NGO's (plus a number of environmental NGO's that also have a climate focus) were co-funded	Stable level of operating grants to climate NGO's	Stable level of operating grants to climate
Intervention logic: LIFE governance, information, communication, awareness raising		
Action:	Spending of EU budget (governance and information strand of LIFE) following calls for proposals	
Instruments:	Action grants for traditional projects, operating grants to non-profit organisations,	
Expected results:	Increased outreach awareness, promotion and knowledge sharing of good/best practises	
Indicators (result): (output):	Level of awareness Number of interventions (grant agreements)	

Main financial outputs in 2015:		
Description	Indicator	Target
Operating grants for co-financing of work programmes of non-profit entities (climate NGO's)	Number and signature of grant agreements signed	December 2015/January 2016
Procurement contracts supporting communication activities	Number and signature of contracts	10 contracts by Mid-November 2015
Planned evaluations: 1) no later than 30 June 2017, an external and independent mid-term evaluation report of the LIFE Programme (and its sub-programmes) 2) no later than 31 December 2023, an external and independent ex-post evaluation report covering the implementation and results of the LIFE Programme (and its sub-programmes)		

Relevant general objective 1: Stop global warming by aiming for an ambitious climate action agreement at international level while pursuing the shift towards a low carbon (mitigation) and promoting a climate-resilient (adaptation) economy in the EU	
Specific objective 6: Ambitious and agreed global climate action to stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.	☐programme-based (LIFE) ☒ Non programme-based
Result indicator 1: Comprehensive global legally binding framework (protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome), to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions, with legal force under UNFCCC[34] that is applicable to all Parties, agreed at the Conference of the Parties (COP 21) in Paris in December 2015 Source of data: UNFCCC Secretariat	

[34] UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Baseline Doha 2012 Warschau 2013	Milestone January – June 2015 meetings in Tokyo, Geneva, Hamburg, Bonn	Target Paris –December 2015
Commitment at the Doha summit in December 2012 to prepare a new global climate agreement to be adopted in 2015 and enabling a second period of the Kyoto Protocol to start on 1 January 2013.	Pre-agreement on principles: - emission reductions in intended nationally determined contributions - Differentiation between countries - Longer term Climate finance - Legal form and force of the future Agreement	Agreement by all Parties and comprehensive legally-binding framework applying no later than 2020

Result indicator 2: Global CO2 aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the GHGs (CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O and F-gases) compared to 1990
Source: UNFCCC report[35], IPCC[36] 5 WG III report)

Baseline (1990)[37]	Milestone (to be agreed at UNFCCC summit at Paris in 2015) 2050	Target (2100) IPCC[38] 5 WG III report
12.610,657 Mt CO2 eq. emitted	Lowering by 40-70 %	near-zero (- 100%) reduction of unabated fossil fuel emissions and wider de-carbonisation of the global economy

Result indicator 3: Leadership of the EU in terms of facilitating/assisting the increased up-take of robust market based measures in third countries.
Source of data:

Baseline (2013)	Milestones 2015	Target 2020

[35] http://unfccc.int/ghg_data/kp_data_unfccc/base_year_data/items/4354.php

[36] IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on climate change

[37] Annex I Parties to the Kyoto Protocol

[38] IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on climate change

Cooperation with third countries on the development of domestic carbon markets, and the promotion of the links between EU ETS with other carbon trading systems.	Finalisation of the negotiations on linking with Swiss Confederation and increased international dialogue and technical cooperation on development of domestic carbon market systems both bilaterally with strategic partners (e.g. Republic of Korea, China) and multilaterally through relevant international bodies (e.g. the World Bank Partnership for Market Readiness)	Several domestic market systems set up with comparable standards. Readiness for possible linking arrangements in view of international carbon market.
Intervention logic: Pursue ambitions climate action policies at an international level		
Action:	Actively take part in / take the lead of important negotiations related to Climate Change (cf. COP 21 in Paris, ICAO general assembly in Montreal)	
Instruments:	Presence and leadership at summit organised by UNFCCC + ICAO[39] + IMO[40]	
Expected results:	Global climate action undertaken for a more effective result on Climate Action	
Main policy outputs in 2015:		
Description	Indicator	Target
Communication on the Road to Paris – multilateral response to climate change[41]	Adoption by Commission	1st quarter 2015
2nd EU Biennial report on progress towards GHG emission targets and implementation of climate policies and measures (UNFCCC requirement)	Adoption/submission	4rd quarter 2015
Main financial outputs in 2015:		
Description	Indicator	Target

[39] ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organisation

[40] IMO: International Maritime Organisation

[41] To help articulate the EU vision and expectations in the context of the 2015 Agreement and partner ambition; to offer more detailed explanation of the contents of the EU Intended Nationally Determined Contribution, which was agreed in European Council conclusions of 24 October 2014

Contributions to multilateral and international climate agreements (UNFCCC, Kyoto, ITL Vienna, Montreal)	Payment of the 5 subscription(s)	By mid-2015
Planned evaluations: -		

Relevant general objective 1: Stop global warming by aiming for an ambitious climate action agreement at international level while pursuing the shift towards a low carbon (mitigation) and promoting a climate-resilient (adaptation) economy in the EU		
Specific objective 7: To increase the Union's effectiveness in addressing global climate challenges with neighbourhood and (pre) accession countries		☐Programme-based (please name the related spending programme) ☒ Non programme-based
Result indicator 1: : Status of negotiations on environment and climate chapter (chapter 27) Source of data: Commission country progress reports		
Baseline (2014)	**Milestone** 2015	**Target** 2017
Underway with 1 candidate country (Turkey) Not yet open with 4 candidate countries (Albania, Montenegro, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) N/A for 2 potential candidates (Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kosovo)	Opening of Chapter 27 negotiations with Albania, Montenegro, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Granting candidate status to Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kosovo, and opening of Chapter 27 negotiations	Closing of Chapter 27 negotiations for all negotiating candidate countries
Result indicator 2: Prioritisation of climate action in the bilateral and regional cooperation and development of national strategies addressing climate change in the European Neighbourhood (EN) countries Source of data: Progress reports on the implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy		
Baseline (2014)	**Milestone** 2015	**Target** 2017

At regional level, the Eastern Partnership (EaP) is tackling 'environment and climate change' as a priority area. Under the Union for the Mediterranean, climate action has been introduced as a priority area and an UfMCCEG[42] has been established. Bilaterally, climate action is being increasingly introduced in the new generation of action plans and new association agreements.	Progress on the development and implementation of strategies addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation at national level.	Adopted national strategies addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation at national level.
Main outputs in 2015:		
Description	Indicator	Target
Climate action chapters negotiated in new generation association agreements and action plans. Two meetings of the UfMCCEG resulting in concrete project proposals. Bilateral actions developed and launched, including on national low emission development strategies and appropriate national mitigation actions.		Negotiations of climate action chapter closed with Algeria. At least two NAMAs identified and supported in terms of project development in the region. Bilateral cooperation increased with at least two countries in the ENP-South and two in the ENP-East. National climate change strategies developed in at least two ENP-South and two ENP-East countries.
Planned evaluations: -		

[42] Union for the Mediterranean Climate Change Expert Group

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Relevant general objective 2: Recovery of the ozone layer to protect human life from harmful UV radiations</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Specific objective 1: To successfully implement the EU legislation going beyond the Montreal protocol protecting the ozone layer</td><td>☐programme-based (please name the related spending programme)
☒ Non programme-based</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Result indicator 1: EU consumption of controlled ODS or Ozone Depleting Substances (hydro chlorofluorocarbons or HCFCs + methyl bromide)[43] under the Montreal Protocol
Source of data: EEA report</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Baseline
(2010)</td><td>Milestone</td><td rowspan="2">Target
(2040)
Ozone Depleting Substances Regulation</td></tr>
<tr><td>2020</td></tr>
<tr><td>Zero consumption achieved since 2010

- imports methyl-bromide: 2700 t, exports 2700 t

-imports HCFC’s 2012: 1100t, exports: 6059 t

- HCFC’s production for export: 7900</td><td>ban on all imports and exports of HCFC

ban on all production of HCFC’s</td><td>ban on all critical uses</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Intervention Logic: Reduce production, consumption, imports and exports of ozone depleting substances</td></tr>
<tr><td>Action:</td><td colspan="2">Implementation of an EU legislation going beyond the Montreal protocol (Actively take part in / take the lead of important negotiations related to protection of the ozone layer</td></tr>
<tr><td>Instruments:</td><td colspan="2">Legislation (main Regulation: 16/09/2009 - Regulation (EC) 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Expected impact:</td><td colspan="2">Recovery of the ozone layer</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Main outputs in 2015:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Description</td><td>Indicator</td><td>Target</td></tr>
<tr><td>Commission/output</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Planned evaluations: -</td></tr>
</table>

[43] excludes a range of uses such as critical uses (in the EU only uses of halon for fire-fighting), feedstock uses, process agent uses and essential uses (in the EU only uses in laboratories

PART 5. HORIZONTAL ACTIVITIES

5. 1 Policy strategy and coordination

ABB activity: Policy Strategy and Coordination						
Financial resources (€) in commitment appropriations				**Human resources**		
Operational expenditure	Administrative expenditure (managed by the service)		Total	Establishment plan posts	Estimates of external personnel (in FTEs)	Total
	34 01 02					
	0, 192 mio		0, 192 mio	15	3	18

The **objectives of the Activity 'Policy Strategy and coordination'** are:

• To inform, communicate and raise awareness about climate action policies via a modern external communication strategy

•To duly prepare legislative and other initiatives based on sound evaluations, high quality impact assessments and realistic roadmaps, to deliver cost-effective policy and support implementation and enforcement of legislation in line with the REFIT principles (simplification, reduction of the administrative burden and better/smart regulation principles) and to maximise the use of sound scientific and other quality-assured data and knowledge in policy-making

•To promote the development of a strategic planning and programming culture within DG CLIMA.

•To co-ordinate policy preparation, matching of policy priorities with necessary resources while taking relevant risks into account.

•To maintain an effective relationship with co-legislators, national parliaments and consultative bodies and stakeholders in order to contribute to the successful passage of initiatives through the inter-institutional (co-decision) process. To co-ordinate Commission relations with other EU Institutions; to ensure proper communication of policy messages;

•To ensure two-way internal communication between staff and management, provide information to staff, foster staff engagement and transparency

Specific objective 1: High level of awareness about opportunities and threats of climate change and its impacts as well as of EU climate policies and positions on climate change		
Result indicator: Number of hits on the EU Climate Action web site (source: internal web statistics)		
Baseline (2014)	Milestone (2015)	Target (2015) (internal DG/CAB commitment)
1.768.771 visits and 1.033.140 unique visitors to DG CLIMA website (Nov 2013-Oct 2014)	Keep the current high level of visitors.	Keep the current high level of visitors
Result indicator: Number of followers on the recently created EU Climate Action social media accounts. Source of data: internal statistics		
Baseline (2014)	Milestone (2015)	Target (2015) (internal DG/CAB commitment)
Facebook: 75.088 fans (end Nov 2014) Twitter: 6.661 followers (Nov 2014	Keep the current high level of engagement.	Keep the current high level of engagement
Main policy outputs		
Pro-active communication activities passing on messages to target audiences (stakeholders, policy makers, media, general public) using tools such as websites, press material, social media, audio-visual productions, publications, presence and use of exhibition kits (posters, promotional material etc.) at conferences and events etc. and sometimes in cooperation with other Directorate-Generals.		

Specific objective 2: Compliance with the REFIT programme, evaluation and impact assessment standards and the benchmarks set for the control of the application of EU law
Output indicator 1: Number of complaints still open in CHAP 12 months after their registration (according to the Commission benchmark, a complaint should be treated within 12 months). Complaints lodged by citizens/associations/NGO's are evidence of (un)intended non application of legislation in MS Source of data: CHAP (complaints database), EU Pilot (pre-infringements) and NIF (infringements) databases

Baseline (2013)	**Milestone** (2015)	**Target** (2016 – internal target)
2/3	1/3	<1/3
Output indicator 2: Number of non-communication cases per directive still open in NIF 12 months after their creation (according to the Commission benchmark, a non-communication case should be treated within 12 months). Communication of transposition of a Directive by a MS is the first step in the monitoring of implementation process by the Commission. Source of data: NIF (infringements) database		
Baseline (2013)	**Milestone** (2015)	**Target** (2016 – internal target)
10 %	5%	3%
Output indicator 3: Number of non-conformity cases still open in NIF 3 years after their creation in EU Pilot (according to the Commission benchmark, a non-conformity case should be treated within 3 years). Checking of conform and coherent transposition by MS is the second step in the monitoring of implementation process by the Commission Source of data: EU Pilot (pre-infringement) database and NIF database		
Baseline (2013)	**Milestone** (2015)	**Target** (2016 – internal target)
N/A	N/A	<1/3 of open cases
Output indicator 4: : Number of completed evaluations of legislative instruments complying with the REFIT principles and evaluation standards Source: EIMS database, multi-annual evaluation programme		
Baseline (2013)	**Milestone** (2015)	**Target** (2016 – internal target)
N/A	4	1
Output indicator 5: Number of completed impact assessments supporting material policy proposals complying with the impact assessment standards (including the consultation of stakeholders) Source: Europa website, Impact assessment Board opinion		
Baseline (2013)	**Milestone** (2015)	**Target** (2016)
3	2/3	(tbc)
Intervention Logic: Improvement of the EU legislation + implementation of the acquis via the promotion of the REFIT agenda		

Action:	- Assess systematically the implementation of EU legislation in the EU-28 (directives and regulations) - Draft high quality forward looking impact assessment following consultation of stakeholders - Draft state-of-the-art retrospective evaluations of existing policies
Instruments:	Several databases (CHAP, NIF, EU pilot, EIMS)
Expected results:	More effective, efficient and coherent legislation coming from the EU

Output Indicator 6: Access to Documents' requests handled on average within the benchmark of 15 days (= not extended or overdue)

(GESTDEM database)

Baseline (2013)	Target (internal objective)
95 % of 172 requests	100 % compliance

Main outputs in 2015:

Description	Indicator	Target
Evaluation reports	Validation and publication of final evaluation reports	4 by end 2015
Impact assessments	Qualitative impact assessments submitted to the Board	Commensurate to material policy proposals

Specific objective 3: An effective policy forward planning by matching (Commission) priorities and work-programmes with necessary resources while taking relevant risks into account

Output Indicator: Qualitative and timely contribution to the implementation of the Commissions' Work Programme (WP) and the overarching multi-annual policy objectives of the Commission Source of data: Commission Work Programme 2015 and Agenda Planning IT tool)

Baseline (2013)	Milestone (2015)	Target (2019) (to be agreed with new CAB)
DG CLIMA has excellent track record	To be aligned with the new Commission Multi-annual (2014-19) and annual Work programme (2015) to be adopted	Full respect of the initial timetable in the Work programme of the Commission

Output Indicator: Timely and qualitative submission of Strategic Planning and Programming (SPP) deliverables Annual Management Plan, Annual Activity Report and Draft Budget proposal (source:

SG SPP)		
Baseline (2013)	Milestone (2015)	Target (2019)
DG CLIMA has a good track record in submission of key deliverables	Adaptation to new requirements (= performance framework for financial programmes and non-spending activities)	100 % timely delivery

Specific objective 4: Smooth and efficient passage through the inter-institutional system of all legislative and non-legislative proposals and initiatives; close co-ordination between DG CLIMA and successive presidencies, optimal co-ordination with the EP, National Parliaments , Ombudsman and other Institutions	
Output indicator: Number of days in BASIL between attribution of EP question and finalisation.	
Baseline (2013)	Target 2015 (SG)
97 questions CLIMA CF 157 questions CLIMA ASSOCIATED 254 questions in TOTAL10 QUESTIONS overdue (10%)	Respect the 20 days deadline Obtain less than 5% late EP questions-Target is set automatically by the SG BASIL QP team
Output indicator: Level of attendance to and reporting of EP Committees	
Baseline (2013)	Target 2015 (SG)
100% attendance of all EP committees and 95% on time reporting	Obtain 100% timely reporting and maintain the level of attendance to EP committees- Target agreed with SG (24h delay for reporting)

Specific objective 5: Direct internal two-way communication, consultation and dialogue between staff and management are established to ensure that staff understands and shares vision, mission and objectives of the DG, is informed on a need to know basis and effectively works together	
Result indicator: Staff satisfaction with management communication (source: Annual Staff Satisfaction Survey)	
Baseline (2013)	Target (2015)
-	At least 50 % staff participation expressing at least a 70% good or above judgment about the communication by management

5.2. Resources management of the DG

ABB activity: Resources Management of the DG						
Financial resources (€) in commitment appropriations				**Human resources**		
Operational expenditure	Administrative expenditure (managed by the service)		Total	Establishment plan posts	Estimates of external personnel (in FTEs)	Total
	34 01 02					
	0		0	76	7	83

The **objectives of the Shared Resources Directorate** are:

•To promote and maintain sound and efficient management of human, financial and IT resources within the DG and to ensure that resources are allocated to achieve the policy objectives of the DG

•To implement and maintain an effective internal control, risk management and accounting system so that reasonable assurance can be given that resources assigned to the activities of the DG are used for their intended purpose in accordance with the principles of sound and efficient financial management

•To ensure that the control procedures put in place give the necessary guarantees concerning the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions

COST EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

- In our baseline year (2013) we estimated the cost-effectiveness of controls related to grants and procurement as they represent the essential part of our activity. We broke down the costs and benefits of controls in direct management for procurement and grants by 1) evaluation, selection, monitoring and execution/financial operations (ex-ante) stage; and 2) ex-post controls and recoveries stage, where applicable.

- In our target year (2015) we will be able to provide data for all of the indicators applicable to us. For the specific indicators, we would target the stages as follows: 1) before award decision, 2) before payment, and 3) ex-post (after payment).

- As to the control-efficiency indicators, we will report on the time-to-pay (in days) for all management modes and types of expenditures in the before payment stage. We will also report on the time-to-procure (before award) and time-to-grant efficiency indicators. Moreover, we will report on the supervision of/management fees paid to entrusted entities.

Examples of future efficiency gains in resources management:

- Delegation of the financial instrument 'PF4EE' to the European Investment Bank. We entrust the management of this to the EIB which can ensure efficiencies e.g. no need for calls for proposals, the launching and coordination with Financial Intermediaries managed by the EIB, reduced reporting requirements etc. Efficiency gains will start being generated as from 2015.

- Several specific efforts are planned in the domain of ICT to reduce costs and increase efficiency, i.e. drastically reducing the number of IT equipment moves, progressively phasing out personal printers, roll-out remote monitoring of toner levels for all network printers, equip mobile users with docked laptops, migrate to the corporate LOMAS system for borrowing of IT equipment and reuse existing software components for the development of new information systems. The above effort will increase the overall efficiency of ICT activities and result in cost savings

-

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Specific objective 1: Human resources and document management

To ensure that DG CLIMA/SRD have highly competent, committed and trained staff (through optimised recruitments, learning and development, staff appraisal and promotion and well-being activities).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Output Indicator 1: Rate of vacant posts
Source: HR dashboard</td></tr>
<tr><td>Baseline 2014 (October)

• Average rate is 5.5%</td><td>Target 2015

• Vacancies on average less than 5% on annual basis

• Vacant management functions filled</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Output Indicator 2: Timely completion and delivery of elements of staff appraisal and promotion exercise
Source: HR Unit</td></tr>
</table>

Baseline 2014 • The exercise was completed on time	Target 2015 • To complete the appraisal exercise in the timeline laid down by DG HR
Output Indicator 3: Middle management positions held by women Source: HR dashboard	
Baseline 2014 (October) • 40%	Target 2015 • DG CLIMA has already reached the target set under the new Commission's Equal Opportunities Strategy, target set at 40% by 2019. The aim now will be to maintain this level of achievement.
Result Indicator 4: Level of staff engagement Source: Staff satisfaction survey 2013	
Baseline 2013 74,9% of participants in survey	Target 2015 • Maintain this higher than average score or increase it.

DESCRIPTION OF DG CLIMATE ACTION'S HR STRATEGY

HR challenges:

•DG Climate Action is losing 2 posts per year, and the Shared Resources Directorate two posts per year to the annual tax and redeployment levy, which puts pressure on our ability to meet obligations on implementation and policy development.

•The DG has relatively low overheads and has now reached the minimum level in terms of AST staff due to the annual tax and levy on posts, a situation which will place further pressure on the DG this year.

•Since climate action is among the top priorities of the new Commission, and there is a high-level of public interest in our policies, it is difficult to identify negative priorities. The DG must therefore rely on efficiency gains in order to meet the ongoing staff reductions, a situation which becomes increasingly difficult to achieve each year.

•With the ongoing and future staff reductions, the margin for recruitment and the possibility for mobility diminish. There has been some natural turnover of staff since the creation of the DG in 2010, and this trend is likely to continue. The challenge now will be to maintain high levels of commitment, retention of knowledge and talent, with the combination of staff reductions and increased workload. In this respect, the DG will continue to promote flexible working methods, involvement of staff at all levels in decision making, ensuring staff development and recognition, whilst maintaining short hierarchical chains.

Strategic HR objectives:

• DG CLIMA remains strong in meeting its female management recruitment targets. For middle management, DG CLIMA is above the Commission average and has already reached the new target of 40% set by the new Commission. For senior managers DG CLIMA is slightly below the Commission average at 20%. For non-management female AD staff, the DG is above the Commission average with 48%. We have placed significant emphasis on the need to encourage female officials with management potential through specific development programmes.

•Learning and development activities have a dual focus on making staff more efficient and to promote well-being and preventive actions in relation to health.

•In DG CLIMA sickness rates are below the Commission average; nevertheless we are monitoring closely absence rates and sickness. We take a strong, caring and proactive approach to reintegration of staff from long-term illness. We have also elaborated a well-being programme as part of the preventive measures.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Specific objective 2: Legality and Regularity of Underlying Transactions

To implement and maintain an effective internal control system so that reasonable assurance can be given that resources assigned to the activities are in accordance with the principles of sound financial management and that the control procedures put in place give the necessary guarantees concerning the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Output Indicator 1: Ex-Ante controls
Source of data: AAR</td></tr>
<tr><td>Baseline 2011:

• Around 97% of transactions have been checked at first level ex-ante controls.

Baseline 2013:

• ENVAC* controlled 20 files, amounting to 15% of procurement

Baseline 2013:

• Rate of non-favourable visas was about 5%. Corrections have</td><td>Targets 2015

• 100% of transactions checked by first level ex-ante control.

• ENVAC* will control a variable number of financial files that amount to a total of 20% of procurement. Controls extended to include pilot projects.

• Rate of non-favourable visa and amounts corrected should be less than 5%</td></tr>
</table>

been implemented to all detected errors.	
Output Indicator 2: Exceptions to the Financial Regulation (Internal Control Standard 8- Process and procedures) Source of data: Reporting by operational units, registration list of exceptions	
Baseline 2013 • 3	Target 2015 • Below 3
Result Indicator 3: Residual Error Rate (RER) in financial transactions Source of data: ex-post audits	
Baseline: 2014 • No ex-post audits carried out yet – not known	Target 2015 • Below 2%
Output Indicator 4**:** Budget Execution Rate Source of data: ABAC	
Baseline 2013, Dec 2013 Budget execution rate: Commitment appropriations: 99,55% Payment appropriations: 97,95%*(non-differentiated appropriations)	Targets 2015 • Commitments: > 99% • Payments: > 99%

Number of payments made within legal/targeted payment delays has not been chosen as an indicator for 2015 given the distortion of payment credits.

* The ENVAC Committee examines the procurement procedures of DG Environment and DG Climate Action to ensure compliance with the Financial Regulation

Specific objective 3: Internal control and risk management **An effective and reliable internal control system in place to ensure that reasonable assurance can be given and that resources assigned are used according to the principles of sound financial management.**	
Output Indicator 1: Management ownership of the Internal Control Standards and requirements Source of data: measured by means of an annual survey to managers	
Baseline 2013: • 17/17 = 100%	Target 2015 • 100%
Output Indicator 2: Effective implementation of prioritized internal control standards Source of data: Prioritized Internal Control Standards, Management Plan 2014	
Baseline 2014: • 4 selected	Target 2015: • 100% implementation
Output Indicator 3: Risk register – number of "critical" risks identified in the MP not fully addressed/mitigated within 12 months of target date Source of data: DG CLIMA's risk register	
Baseline 2013: • 2	Target 2015: • 0
Output Indicator 4: Number of "very important" or "critical" audit recommendations by IAS and SIAC not addressed within 12 months after target date Source of data: IAS and SIAC	
Baseline 2013: • 0 outstanding	Target 2015: • 0% outstanding recommendations

Specific objective 4: Anti-fraud strategy **Minimisation of the risk of fraud in DG CLIMA through application of effective anti-fraud measures based on the DG's anti-fraud strategy (AFS), aimed at the prevention and detection of fraud.**
Output Indicator 1: Updated anti-fraud strategy of DG CLIMA, elaborated on the basis of the methodology provided by OLAF

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Source of data: The Commission's Anti-Fraud Strategy, audit recommendations, internal meetings</td></tr>
<tr><td>Baseline 2013

• Launch of implementation Strategy
• Manual of Procedures issued in 2013</td><td>Target 2015

• To be reviewed and updated, if needed, every 2 years</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Output Indicator 2: Regular monitoring of the implementation of the action plan of the Anti-Fraud strategy and reporting on its result to management

Source of data: Anti-Fraud Strategy*, audit report and internal reviews</td></tr>
<tr><td>Baseline 2013

• Monitoring report of the implementation of DG CLIMA's Anti-Fraud Strategy in 2013

• Anti-fraud awareness raising to the internal control officer at DG CLIMA

• Red flags lists for grants and procurements</td><td>Target 2015

• To be reviewed once every year or earlier, if needed.

• 100% of staff members dealing with ETS and all financial correspondents should have participated in tailored ethics/anti-fraud training on Anti-Fraud

• Publication of the red-flags list in the anti-fraud section on intranet.

• Annual review and continuous update of red flags lists</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Output Indicator 3: Financial management – number of fraud-prone grants subject to risk-based ex-post controls

Source of data: Anti-Fraud Strategy* and internal meetings</td></tr>
<tr><td>Baseline (2013)
Not applicable in 2013 as the essential part of CLIMA's budget was implemented through procurement</td><td>Target 2015

• 100% of grants where the risk of irregularities/fraud is likely s high should undergo ex-post controls.</td></tr>
</table>

* COM(2011)37

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Specific objective 5: IT systems

• Provide high quality Information and Communication Technology ('ICT') infrastructure, tools and services supporting policy-making, implementation and administrative processes of both DG's.
• Align the information systems portfolio with the guidelines and recommendations of the IT rationalisation exercise.
• Improve IT governance procedures and practices.
• Better support the externalisation of the LIFE financial instrument to EASME.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Output Indicator 1: Progress in the implementation of the IT rationalisation recommendations</td></tr>
<tr><td>Baseline: The IT rationalisation exercise identified 8 information systems* as potential candidates for absorption or replacement by corporate systems.</td><td>Target: end 2015

• ITBOS, Newsroom, Press and MyAMI phased out in 2015</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Output Indicator 2: New information systems and major new releases to offer a high degree of security and workload compliance</td></tr>
<tr><td>Baseline: Only initial versions of critical and essential systems are subject to security vulnerability and load and stress tests</td><td>Target: end 2015

• All new information systems and major new releases to successfully pass the security vulnerability and the load and stress tests.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Output Indicator 3: Progress in the implementation of SRD3 IT governance audit action plan
Source: IT governance audit report November 2014</td></tr>
<tr><td>Baseline: The SRD.3 IT governance audit action plan addressing the 12 SIAC audit recommendations on IT governance.</td><td>Target end 2015

• at least 75% of actions implemented by the end of 2015</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Output Indicator 4: Progress in the integration of LIFE IT systems with the HERMES document repository</td></tr>
<tr><td>Baseline: None of the LIFE IT systems is integrated with the HERMES document repository</td><td>Target mid 2015

• Complete the integration of LIFE IT systems with the HERMES document repository</td></tr>
</table>

*****(Informa, Newsroom, Press, eAMP, ITBOS, Profile+, MyAMI, Offre)

MEDIUM AND SHORT TERM IT STRATEGY

Climate information is essential to understanding how our planet is changing, the role played by human activities in these changes and how these will influence the daily lives of citizens. The availability of IT systems capable of structuring and processing this data and making it easily searchable and presented is critical if decision makers, businesses and citizens are to take the right climate actions. For policy makers and the institutions, it is essential that climate data is available when they issue new climate legislation or monitor if existing legislation is producing the positive impacts that were expected.

Collecting, storing, processing and presenting climate data depends not only on IT systems but also on organisational structures and governance. Because this area is so vast and complex it cannot be solely addressed by DG CLIMA; instead it relies on a series of partnerships with the European Environment Agency (EEA), the Joint Research Centre (JRC), the European Chemical Agency (ECHA), the Executive Agency for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (EASME), the European Investment bank (EIB), DG ESTAT and other stakeholders.

In line with corporate IT strategies and IT governance initiatives, the SRD.3 IT unit is committed to rationalizing the DG ENV and CLIMA portfolio of information systems, IT services and IT infrastructure. The IT unit relies on the availability of corporate systems and reusable components to streamline the information systems portfolio. Office automation support and logistics services have been transferred to ITIC, with the IT Unit remaining responsible for overall coordination with ITIC. Local office automation infrastructure have been decommissioned or reused for development environments. As a general rule, the IT unit uses corporate logistics services for acquisition and installation of IT equipment and IT services. The production environments of all systems where the IT unit is the system supplier are hosted in the Commission's data centre.

The IT unit prefers to make use of a limited number of officials and a flexible number of intra-muros consultants for the development and maintenance of information systems for which the unit is system supplier, as this model allows for a close and direct cooperation with the project and business managers and increases reactivity and agility. Under certain circumstances, exceptions using extra-muros consultants may nevertheless occur. This is particularly true when systems are developed in cooperation with one or more of our partners. To reduce the IT backlog and to improve the overall quality and security of information systems the IT unit promotes the use of common frameworks, a culture of reusability, applying new working methods to increase reactivity and agility, the use of modern testing methods and techniques to detect security and quality flaws in an early stage.

To better align IT with business needs senior and middle management as well as business managers are involved from the start in new IT initiatives. All IT investments are validated and subject to prior approval of the DG CLIMA IT steering committee composed of senior management and the ISPMB and HLCIT, the corporate IT governance bodies. Project steering committees composed of middle management representatives from the business units and IT unit are responsible for project steering and progress monitoring. Because the European Trading Scheme IT system is critical and key to supporting the reduction of greenhouse gases emissions its project steering

committee is co-chaired by the Director General of CLIMA and the Director General of DIGIT and also involves the Security Directorate of DG HR. The network of IT correspondents, which is made up of representatives from all Units and Directorates, helps to ensure that all IT tools are used efficiently throughout the DG and that the services of the IT Unit are properly aligned with the needs of the users.

ANNEX 3. PRIORITISED INTERNAL CONTROL STANDARDS FOR EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT

Table Summarising Priority ICS

Priority Control Issues			*(4)* *Summarise the relevant requirements and/or effectiveness criteria*	*(5)* *Control issues and planned measures to improve or develop controls*
(1) Prioritised in MP 2014	*(2) Effectively implemented*	*(3) Internal Control Standards*		
Y	Compliance – but partially effective	1. *ICS 5* *Objectives and Indicators*	• The DG's objectives are clearly defined and updated when necessary. • These are formulated in a way that makes it possible to monitor their achievement. • Key performance indicators are established to help management evaluate and report on progress made in relation to their objectives	• Performance framework to be further developed with particular focus on objectives and measurable indicators for the new financial programme LIFE • Focus on the LIFE programme in parallel to policy initiatives. • Demonstrate effectiveness of policies
N	Compliance – but partially effective	2. ICS 8 Processes and Procedures	• The DG's processes and procedures used for the implementation and control of its activities are effective and efficient, adequately documented and compliant with applicable provisions. • They include arrangements to ensure segregation of duties and to	• New Commission -> new working arrangements • Revision of Financial Regulation

			track and give prior approval to control overrides or deviations from policies and procedures.	
Y	Compliance – but partially effective	3. ICS 11 Document Management	• Appropriate processes and procedures are in place to ensure that the DG's document management is secure, efficient and complies with applicable legislation	• Launch of eSignatory end 2015 across Commission. Examine feasibility of moving to paperless workflows with launch of a pilot project (eSignatory) in SRD • Actions and learning aids to explain the basics of document management • Further information initiatives to "promote" to staff the benefits rather than just the burdens of good document management practice.
Y	Compliance – but partially effective	4. ICS 14 Evaluation of Activities	• Evaluations of expenditure programmes, legislation and other non-spending activities are performed to assess the results, impacts and needs that these activities aim to achieve and satisfy in compliance with of the REFIT principles and the 5 key criteria: efficiency, effectiveness, coherence, relevance, EU added value of the action.	• Logical step in view of new requirements in Management Plan and Annual Activity Report • Monitoring, evaluation and reporting arrangements to be defined from the outset to enable regular assessment of progress made. • Multi-annual evaluation planning to be included in the multi-annual management plan exercise in order to meet new requirements. • Further embedding (REFIT) evaluations in the policy making cycle according to the principle: 'evaluate first'.

ANNEX 4. PLANNING OF STUDIES (EVALUATIONS AND OTHER STUDIES)

Annex 4_evaluationsfinal_ D

ANNEX 5. COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

Political priorities

The fight against climate change, essentially by moving to a low-carbon economy, is a priority for the Commission. This will be particularly relevant next year, when the Commission will prepare the negotiations for a global climate agreement at the UN conference in Paris and start the work on the implementation of the 2030 climate and energy framework.

In regular Eurobarometer opinion polls undertaken, public attitudes towards climate change in all EU member states are measured. These surveys consistently show high levels of public concern about climate change and of public support for climate action across the EU. According to the latest survey on climate change (March 2014), nine out of ten Europeans consider climate change a serious problem and four out of five people in the EU recognize that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and employment.[44]

The transition to a low-carbon society is an essential underpinning of Europe 2020 – Europe's growth strategy. The flagship initiative "resource-efficient Europe" continues to have the 2050 Roadmap for moving to a competitive low-carbon economy at its heart and therefore also of the Commission's vision for the EU's economic development.

Climate action is well anchored in several of the priority project teams like Jobs, Growth, Investment and Competitiveness, Energy Union and External relations. It is also well present in the European Commission's Work Programme for 2015, where the importance of fighting climate change is underlined with the on-going international climate negotiations and the 2030 framework for climate and energy. This framework provides the concrete measures needed to deliver ambitious and timely reductions in greenhouse gas emissions whilst ensuring energy supplies are both secure and affordable. Such a framework should also provide more certainty for investment, open up new job opportunities and ensure that the EU post 2020 is on track to meet climate and energy objectives.

The year 2015 will involve contributing pro-actively to the conclusion of an ambitious global climate agreement in Paris in December 2015; building on the 2030 framework and showing how the EU is leading the way in promoting sustainable development and fighting climate change.

Furthermore, at least 20% of the EU budget will be spent on climate-related projects and policies. This innovative element is a major step forward in transforming Europe into a clean and competitive low-carbon economy.

Main communication objective:

[44] http://ec.europa.eu/clima/citizens/support/index_en.htm, http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-201_en.htm The Eurobarometer surveys on climate change are carried out every two years. The next one should take place in 2015.

- Raise awareness, build understanding, acceptance and support for climate action;
- Provide up-to-date regulatory information on the EU emissions trading system (EU ETS)

Communication actions should continue building on the positive momentum and in particular build awareness understanding and support for climate with regard to the 2015 Paris conference; the 2030 climate and energy framework; the reform of the ETS; and for mainstreaming of climate action into all major spending programmes also within the framework of the EC Corporate Communication Pilot, the European Year of Development 2015 and the World Expo 2015. Future initiatives should also build on the positive response to the awareness-raising campaign "A world you like, with a climate you like", and the online community created with the public and stakeholders, including businesses, all over Europe. The development of the online presence (web, audio-visual and social media) should continue. To further increase reach and awareness and to build understanding and support for climate, the translations of the different chapters of the web site will continue in 2015 and the multilingual material produced will be distributed via the DGs channels, other EC channels, events and multipliers. A new Eurobarometer survey on Climate Change will be carried out in 2015.

Current audience

Despite being a relatively young directorate general, DG CLIMA already has a significant and growing audience on the web and social media. According to an online survey in April 2014 and the latest web statistics, the EU Climate Action website has 1.7 million viewers/year (with a significant continuous increase), with visitors from countries all over the world. The biggest proportion of visitors come from the business sector, followed by students, public administration workers and researchers, aged 18-40 years and almost equal numbers of men/women. Among the top 15 visitors are four non-EU countries (USA, China, Canada and India). In a recent EC wide online survey, environment protection and climate change were among the top tasks of users visiting EC web sites. The audience on the EU Climate Action social media channels is increasing and currently amounts to more than 80.000.

Main communication tools

DG CLIMA uses mainly online tools for its communication (web, audio-visual, social media):

- Website of the European Commissioner responsible for Climate Action
- EU Climate Action web site: ec.europa.eu/clima
- EU Climate Action publications: http://ec.europa.eu/clima/publications/index_en.htm and http://ec.europa.eu/clima/citizens/publications/index_en.htm
- EU Climate Action citizens' information: http://ec.europa.eu/clima/citizens/causes/index_en.htm
- EU Climate Action Facebook: facebook.com/EUClimateAction
- EU Climate Action Twitter: twitter.com/EUClimateAction
- EU Climate Action on YouTube: youtube.com/EUClimateAction (ETS and 2030 animations etc)
- EU Climate Action Pintrest:. pinterest.com/euclimateaction..

- Climate Action videos on EUTube: http://www.youtube.com/user/eutube?gl=BE
- Climate Action on the Audiovisual library: http://ec.europa.eu/avservices/video/videoByThematic.cfm?sitelang=en&thid=30

To be further specified in the detailed Communication Plan via the DG COMM planning sharepoint platform "Planning 2015"