



Strategic Plan 2016-2020*

DG CLIMATE ACTION

*The current Commission's term of office runs until 31 October 2019. New political orientations provided by the incoming Commission for the subsequent period will be appropriately reflected in the strategic planning process.

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A. 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 fighting climate change, and to support the protection and recovery of the ozone layer.

The DG leads the international negotiations on climate change and ozone layer conventions on behalf of the EU, develops, implements and enforces EU climate legislation, manages the Climate Action sub-programme of the LIFE financial programme (2014-2020) and monitors the achievement of the objective to devote at least 20% of the EU budget in the period 2014 to 2020 on climate related action.

B. Operating context

External factors

DG CLIMA is the Directorate-General in the EU Commission responsible for Climate Action. DG CLIMA is a policy making DG, which manages a relatively small budget (the Climate sub-programme of the LIFE financial instrument). DG CLIMA prepares a policy proposals for adoption by the College of Commissioners, negotiates in the legislative procedure until adoption by the European Parliament and the European Council (usually through co-decision), supports and controls implementation by the Member States and monitors enforcement of the application of EU climate legislation (the 'climate acquis') in the European Union.

Tackling the *global* climate change challenge is beyond the competence or sphere of influence of DG CLIMA or even the EU and its Member States. The EU is responsible for less than 10 % of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Other global players such as developing countries and the geo-economic situation (growth or recession) can support or hamper the achievement of the EU climate objectives. DG CLIMA has no control over key factors such as, for example, macro-economic trends and/or economic shocks. As climate change is a global phenomenon, the European climate action policies are just partly addressing the challenge.

Other elements that lie partly or fully beyond the direct influence of DG CLIMA include the attitude and behaviour of citizens, the outcome of elections, the political climate, major events, the availability of funding outside the EU budget, risk appetite and the delocalisation of industry.

Finally, climate change due to global warming 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. This planning document should be read in this context.

The **Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)** (articles 191 and 192) states that the European Union's policy on the environment and climate change shall contribute to pursue 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. It explicitly envisages 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 the responsibility for external representation of the Union to allow the EU to speak with one voice in external relations which should enhance the

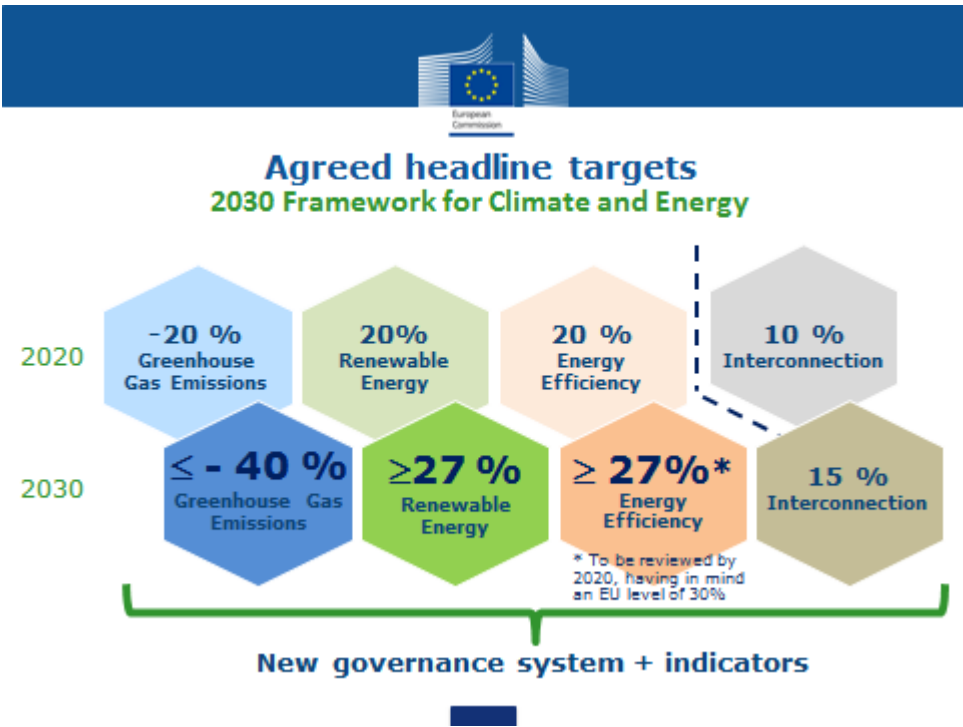
effectiveness and efficiency of EU as global actor. Hence DG CLIMA leads the EU in the international negotiation rounds on climate related topics.

EU climate action is a domain of **shared competence** between the EU and its Member States. By definition climate change it is a trans-boundary problem that needs to be tackled at European (and international level), while observing the principle of subsidiarity. Intense cooperation with neighbouring countries and global partners is a prerequisite for increasing 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 CLIMA are the **20/20/20 headline targets**. These relate to a 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 (or reduced energy consumption), all by 2020. The Commission's roadmap for a shift towards a low-carbon and climate resilient economy by 2050 (published in 2011) is a driver for smart growth and jobs, turning the challenge of a sustainable Europe into a competitive advantage.

The [European Council of October 2014](#) endorsed the **2030 Framework on climate and energy, encompassing** a binding target at EU level of a domestic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of at least 40% by 2030, compared to 1990. This will be achieved through both the EU emission trading system (ETS) and other sectors (through the Effort Sharing decision (ESD)) in order to deliver the reductions in a cost-effective manner and with fair and balanced contributions from all Member States. The 2030 Framework also includes a binding target to increase the share of renewable energy in the EU energy mix at EU level of at least a 27%, based on efforts to be made in each Member State, and an indicative target of a 27% improvement in energy efficiency with the aim of increasing this to 30%.

It is clear that climate and energy policies are closely interrelated and shared competences between DG CLIMA and DG Energy (ENER). While reducing greenhouse gas emissions is clearly the principal competence of DG CLIMA, DG ENER is 'chef de file' for renewables and energy efficiency policies.



The **7th Environment Action Programme** 'Living well, within the limits of our planet' adopted in 2012 provides an overarching framework for EU environment and climate policy up to 2020 and identifies climate action as a priority objective, aiming to "turn the Union into a green and competitive low-carbon economy" and "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 such as droughts, floods, sea level rise, desertification, heat waves, and forest fires, leading to migratory flows. However, impacts are often transnational, so EU action and intervention is often required.

As 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 countries beyond its borders (e.g. least developed countries and small island developing states).

The EU has committed itself in the multi-annual framework 2014-2020 to increase the share of **financial climate mainstreaming** to 'at least 20%' of the total budget, with contributions from different programmes policy areas in particular the cohesion policy, the common agriculture policy; research, development funds; energy and transport and external relations. This also requires the proper tracking of climate related expenditure. The new Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE) will also contribute to achieving the 20% target. The projected contribution of climate expenditure in the 2016 EU budget represents some 20.6 % of the total EU budget.

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 encourage 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 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 budget for the LIFE programme for the period 2014-2020 amounts to EUR 3 456 655 000, of which 25% is earmarked for the Climate Action sub-programme (EUR 864 163 759). The LIFE Regulation also sets the minimum percentage of the total budget to be reserved for projects in Member States (81%,) and the maximum percentage of the budgetary resources allocated to projects supported by way of action grants that may be allocated to complex integrated¹ projects (30%).

Projects will 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 delegated to the European Investment Bank (EIB):

- Private Financing for Energy Efficiency instrument (**PF4EE**)² – a pilot financial instrument, testing a new approach via guarantees to address the limited access to adequate and

¹ Integrated projects deal with implementation of climate mitigation/adaptation plans and strategies, roadmaps. Synergies with other environmental and climate policies and other EU policies, between distinct levels of governance and geographical spread should be pursued.

² 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

affordable commercial financing for energy efficiency investments targeted by national priorities. The Commission has earmarked EUR 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 ring-fenced EUR 60 million for 2014-17.

The EU added value of the new LIFE Programme stems from its increased link to EU policies as well as its capacity to lead to marketable environmental and climate solutions easily measurable on the basis of performance indicators. This Programme will be subject to a mid-term evaluation (2017) and a final evaluation (2020-22).

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 incentivise the development of economically viable solutions for upcoming challenges associated with the transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy. 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 also support the implementation of the EU climate change adaptation strategy by encouraging Member States to draft adaptation strategies and implement these so as to contribute to a more climate-resilient and risk-prepared European Union.

To achieve climate action objectives, the **key components** of EU action undertaken by DG CLIMA are:

- The design and implementation of domestic and international climate policies and strategies and to keep global warming well below 2°C degrees
- The implementation, enforcement, evaluation and review of EU climate legislation 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 to decarbonise the transport sector and in relation to innovative carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies;
- Effective support to Member States in increasing their resilience to climate change through implementation of the Adaptation Strategy
- Leadership of the EU delegation in international negotiations in the areas of climate change mitigation and adaptation, and the protection of the ozone layer;
- Ensuring implementation and ratification by Member States of the global, legally binding climate agreement reached at UN Climate Change summit in Paris ;
- Management of the Climate Action sub-programme of LIFE (2014-2020);
- Mainstreaming of climate action (both mitigation and adaptation) into other Union policies and programmes to reach the 20% target of climate-oriented spending in the EU by 2020;
- Coordination of the management of ETS funds like the NER 300 programme
- Promotion of green investments in the new strategic investment fund (EFSI) and other financial funds in cooperation with the European Investment Bank (EIB) in identifying market-based solutions;
- Outreach and awareness-raising activities and campaigns including active external communication on social media.

Organisation

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.

DG CLIMA is a relatively small DG, encompassing three directorates with limited human resources, about 180 staff (officials + external staff). It was reorganised on 1 January 2016 in line with the policy priorities identified in the Commissions' Work programme. 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 two 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 for Small and Medium Enterprises (EASME)
- UN agencies and the OECD as most of them have undergone the 'pillar assessment'

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, etc)

Key stakeholders

Key stakeholders in the Commission include other DGs (such as DG ENER, MOVE, GROW, ENV, JRC, and horizontal services) etc), the Executive Agency for Small and Medium Enterprises (EASME) managing the grants of LIFE programme grants, other EU institutions such as the European Parliament, the European Council, the Court of Justice, the Court of Auditors, the European Investment Bank (EIB), Member State authorities at national, regional and local level, Civil society (citizens, NGOs, EU business, universities, research institutes etc), the European Environment Agency (EEA), diplomats and politicians, word leaders, climate coalitions such as the 'high ambition coalition' at the Paris COP 21 and associations, international organisations such as the United Nations Framework Conventions on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the United Nations Environment programme (UNEP) and the Organisation for Economic co-operation and Development (OECD).

C. Strategy

Performance story (intervention logic) climate action

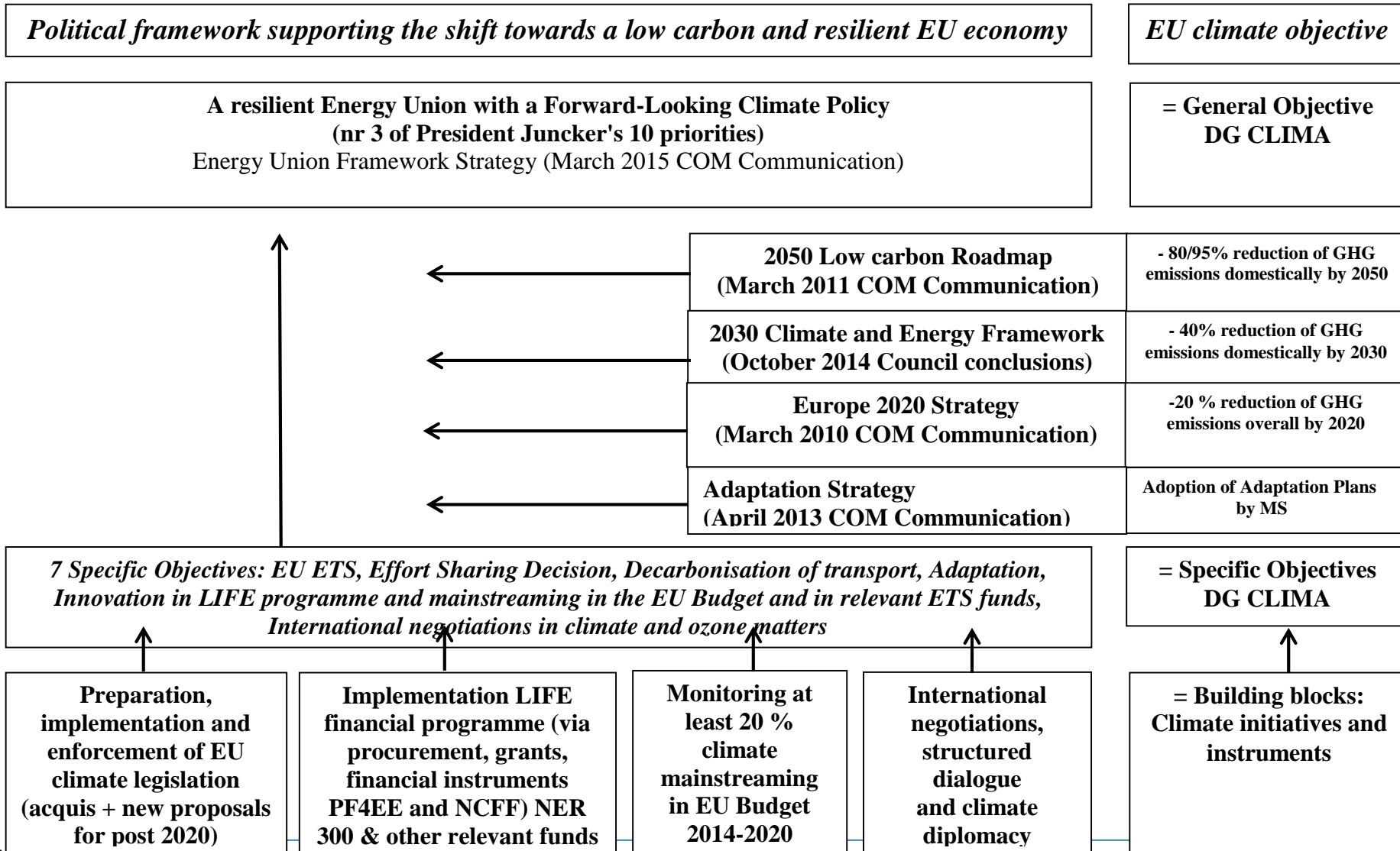
Background

Climate change represents one of the greatest environmental, social and economic challenges for life on our planet in the 21st 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. Warming of the climate system is unequivocal and observed changes are unprecedented on scales of decades to millennia. Human influence on the climate system is clear. Continued emissions of greenhouse gases will cause further warming and changes to the atmosphere, land and oceans in all regions of the globe. In light of the overwhelming scientific evidence on climate change and its impacts on people's lives as well as on ecosystems and the related issue of air pollution from burning fossil fuels, urgent and comprehensive action is required.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's 5th Assessment Report states clearly that to keep global warming below 2° C degrees we will need to aim for near zero emissions globally by 2100.

The universal climate deal reached in Paris in December 2015 aims to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C and pursue efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C

EU Intervention logic DG CLIMA



A resilient energy Union with a forward-looking climate policy, one of the Commission's ten strategic priorities for 2014-19, is the key general objective that DG CLIMA supports. In May 2015, the Commission adopted the Energy Union strategy that encompasses five mutually reinforcing and closely interrelated dimensions designed to bring greater energy security, sustainability and competitiveness. These are: energy security, solidarity and trust; a fully integrated European energy market; energy efficiency contributing to moderation of demand; decarbonising the economy; and research, innovation and competitiveness. An ambitious climate policy is integral to the Energy Union. Actions include a proposal for review of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) post 2020 (July 2015), ambitious but fair national targets for sectors outside the ETS to cut greenhouse gas emissions (Effort Sharing Decision – proposal in 2016)), and an energy policy which makes the EU world leader in renewable energy. The EU played a pivotal role in the adoption of an ambitious and legally binding new global climate change agreement in Paris in December 2015.

Important groundwork has already been laid: 1) The Commission has committed to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 20 % by 2020 (headline indicators in Europe's Agenda 2020 for growth and jobs. 2) The 2030 climate and energy framework adopted by the European Council in October 2014 has enhanced this objective by setting a target of 40 % reduction domestically by 2030. 3) The latter objective fits the trajectory outlined in the low-carbon economy roadmap aiming for a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990 levels.

The shift towards a, low-carbon and less energy consuming economy (mitigation) and a climate-resilient society (adaptation) needs to be done in a cost-efficient manner.

Acting on climate change is not only about preventing potential dangerous climate change; it also contributes to another key EU priority: Creating jobs and boosting growth and investment in Europe. The strategic framework for an Energy Union with a forward-looking climate change policy highlighted how an innovation-driven transition to a low-carbon economy offers great opportunities for new, green growth and jobs. It will enhance Europe's competitiveness as it would enable EU industry to benefit from the first mover advantage, both domestically and internationally. Consequently it is important to keep climate action at the core of the Commission's policy of ensuring sustainable growth in the EU. At the same time climate change will have an impact on economies as some changes in climate are already visible. Investments to prevent and adapt to changes to the climate are also needed. The EU budget can make a tangible improvement to helping EU Member States prepare better for more extreme weather events, such as floods. Finally, climate action will lead to better health through cleaner air.

DG CLIMA also supports another key objective, notably to be a stronger global actor.

Indeed, on the international stage, EU action aims for the ratification and implementation of the ambitious climate action deal agreed at the UN climate conference in Paris in December 2015 (COP 21). In Paris, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C and aiming to limit the increase to 1.5°C.

DG CLIMA also contributes to the recovery of the ozone layer, protecting people from harmful UV radiations via a reduction in the consumption and production of ozone depleting substances (ODS).

Instruments In the EU, DG CLIMA designs, reviews and supports implementation/enforcement of a climate legislative portfolio supported by a financial instrument (LIFE), off-budget ETS-based innovation/modernisation funds as a successor to the ongoing NER 300 programme, the 20% climate mainstreaming objective in the EU budget and the management and implementation of international climate and ozone related agreements.

Detail

The need for urgent action **in the EU** is reflected explicitly in the Agenda 2020 Strategy for growth and jobs and its 20/20/20 climate and energy headline targets, in particular to cut greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 20% (including an increase to 30% if certain conditions are met) compared to 1990, while avoiding adverse effects following substitution by other gaseous components. This objective is translated into a mix of policies and legislative measures being implemented by the Member States and monitored by the Commission. Sustained effort and investment is required. While the 2020 package is still being implemented and the EU is on track to meet its targets, according to monitoring reports, we are carefully designing the next set of legislative proposals to prepare for the implementation of the 2030 climate and energy framework adopted by the European Council on 24 October 2014³. The latter will set up the EU on the path to attaining the new headline target by 2030 of at least -40 % of GHG emissions domestically compared to 1990. With the political objectives set, we are proceeding in the most efficient and effective way in designing new legislation to continue reducing emissions from human activities (e.g. from the burning of fossil fuels, farming and fertilizers, the destruction of natural carbon sinks, use of HFCs). In doing so, we will likely contribute to limiting the global warming effect.

To increase protection against the increasingly threatening events triggered by the heating up of the planet, in 2013 we adopted an EU strategy on adaptation to climate change, which aims to make Europe more climate-resilient. Member States are invited to adopt comprehensive adaptation strategies and concrete implementation plans, a process closely monitored by the Commission. The EU will provide funding for adaptation capacity building through mainstreaming in the EU budget and the LIFE programme (grants, financial instruments). It will also support adaptation action in cities through the 'new integrated Covenant of the Mayors' initiative, a movement involving more than 6000 cities voluntarily committing to take climate 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. Finally, better informed decision-making by addressing gaps in knowledge and further developing the European climate adaptation platform (Climate-ADAPT) hosted by the European Environment Agency as the 'one-stop shop' for adaptation information in Europe will be pursued. As such we hope to reduce the occurrence and impact of extreme weather events (such as droughts, floods, forest fires, etc.), rising sea levels and the melting of glaciers and icecap.

2) **Outside the EU**, we will pursue ratification by the Member States and implementation of the universal, legally binding agreement reached by 195 countries at the UNFCCC summit in Paris at the end of 2015 that is due to enter into force from 2020. Furthermore we will pursue the inclusion of hydrofluorocarbons (HFC's) in the Montreal Protocol protecting the ozone layer, a global monitoring and reporting system of emissions from ships in IMO⁴ and a global market based mechanism for aviation emissions in ICAO⁵

This Paris agreement on climate actions is the first major multilateral deal of the 21st century, sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C and aims to limit the increase to 1.5°C. The Paris climate change agreement is a bridge between today's policies and climate-neutrality before the end of the century. In Paris, governments agreed on an ambitious long-term goal, a 5-yearly review cycle (first facilitative dialogue in 2018) and on transparency and accountability. They also agreed to extend the developed countries' goal to jointly mobilise USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to 2025 and address needs linked to adaptation and loss and damage policy associated with the impacts of climate change. The Paris Agreement sends a clear signal to investors, businesses, and policy-makers that the global transition to clean energy is here to stay and resources have to shift away from polluting fossil fuels towards

³ http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/ec/145397.pdf

⁴ International Maritime Organisation

⁵ International Civil Aviation Organisation

clean energy. This transition requires huge investments in all countries. The bulk will need to be mobilised by the private sector through setting the right policy incentives. At the same time, public budgets, including the EU budget, need to be used to mobilise private investments and speed up the transition.

Keeping global temperature increases well below 2°C requires action by all countries, and a key element for reaching the Paris Agreement was the EU commitment to support developing countries. Developed countries, including the EU, intend to continue their existing collecting goal of the Copenhagen summit to mobilise USD 100 billion to support climate action per year until 2025 when a new goal will be set. Before and during the Paris conference, countries submitted comprehensive national climate action plans. After Paris, we must ensure all countries take meaningful action to mitigate and adapt to climate change, so we need to gear our support towards helping with the implementation of these national pledges of developing countries (in particular in neighboring countries where close economic links exist). At the same time, acting on climate is also linked to tackling the causes of migration, a key EU policy challenge. It is important to address this issue comprehensively and seek multiple benefits, including relieving climate-related stress to societies (e.g. reduced agricultural yields, water scarcity), promoting broader sustainable development and addressing humanitarian situations.

As all climate hazards threaten to cause serious damage to our economies and the environment, our mitigation and adaptation policies should contribute to protecting ecosystems and the future life (human as well as animal and plant species on earth). A stable and healthy climate is in the interest of all.

General objective 1 :A resilient energy union with a forward looking climate policy		
Impact indicator: Level of greenhouse gas emissions (CSI 010/011)		
Source of the data: Annual Climate Action progress report (European Commission + European Environment Agency)		
Baseline (2013)	Target (2020) Europe 2020 target	
80.2	At least 20% reduction (index ≤80)	
Impact indicator: Greenhouse gas emissions intensity of the economy (reduction of Emissions/growth of GDP)		
Source of the data: Annual Climate Action progress report (European commission + EEA) and State of the Energy Union report + SWD		
Baseline (1990)	Interim Milestone	
	2014	Target (2050) - Decarbonisation of the economy is one of the 5 dimensions of the Energy Union Strategy - Roadmap for moving to a competitive low-carbon economy in 2050 aiming for a reduction of GHG gases by 80-95 by 2050 - Paris' global climate deal aiming

		for minus 40-70% by 2050
Index =100	55	As low as possible, further decrease
Planned evaluations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An 'Annual Climate Action Progress Report' • The evaluation of the Regulation (EU) N° 525/2013 on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions (planned in 2019) 		
Specific objective 1: Ensuring further development and ensuring a well-functioning EU carbon market, via the EU ETS, towards further reduction of GHG emissions by energy power and heat generation installations, by energy-intensive industries and by domestic aviation		Related to spending programme(s) LIFE Regulation
Result indicator: Level of greenhouse gas emissions captured in in the EU ETS managed by DG CLIMA Source of data: Annual Climate Action progress report (European Commission + EEA)		
Baseline (2005)	Interim Milestone	Target
	(2020)	(2030) 2030 Climate and Energy package – Council Conclusions October 2014))
Index = 100	81 (-21%)	57 (-43%)
Planned evaluations Not a full-fledged evaluation but an evaluative study and support to preparation and adoption of possible update of EU ETS MRV Regulations		
Specific objective 2: A fair and operational framework for MS towards a further reduction of GHG emissions in the non-ETS sectors in the EU (agriculture, forestry, land use, buildings, transport, waste) (= EU Effort Sharing Decision or ESD, use of Fluorinated-gases and consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances)		Related to spending programme(s) LIFE Regulation
Result indicator: Level of greenhouse gas emissions (non EU ETS sectors) Source of data: Annual Climate Action progress Report (European Commission + EEA)		
Baseline (2005)	Interim Milestone	Target
	(2020)	(2030) 2030 Climate and Energy package – Council Conclusions October 2014 and Decision No 406/2009/EC of 23 April 2009 on the effort of Member States to reduce their GHG emissions up to 2020 (Effort Sharing Decision or ESD)
2.947,990 Mt CO2 eq. emitted Index = 100	90(-10%)	70(-30%)
Result indicator: Montreal protocol: EU consumption of controlled ODS or Ozone Depleting Substances (hydro chlorofluorocarbons or HCFCs + methyl bromide) Source of data: EEA report		
Baseline	Interim Milestone	Target

(2005)		(2040)
	(2020)	
Zero net consumption	ban on all imports and exports of HCFC ban on all production of HCFC's	ban on all critical uses
Result indicator: Level of F-gas emissions (mainly Hydro fluorocarbons or (HFC's))		
Source of data: Annual Climate Action progress Report (European Commission + EEA)		
Baseline (2014)	Interim Milestone	
	(2020)	(2025)
	Target (2030) Regulation (EU) N° 517/2014 of 16 April 2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases	
112.4 MT Mt CO2eq. emitted Index= 100	85(-15%)	55(-45%)
Specific objective 3: Further decarbonisation of the transport sector in the EU through development and implementation of harmonised policies (in cooperation with other DGs like DG MOVE, GROW,...)		Related to spending programme(s) LIFE Regulation
Result indicator: Average CO2 emissions from new cars		
Source of data: Annual Climate Action progress Report (European Commission + EEA)		
Baseline (2009)	Interim Milestone	
	(2015)	
	Target (2020) Cars Regulation 443/2009	
145,7 g/km	130 g/km	95 g/km
Result indicator: Average CO2 emissions from new vans (light commercial vehicles)		
Source of data: Annual Climate Action progress Report (European Commission + EEA)		
Baseline (2012)	Interim Milestone	
	(2017)	
	Target (2020) Vans Regulation 510/2011	
180,2 g/km	175 g/km	147 g/km
Specific objective 4: Increased resilience of EU society against the effects of climate change via effective support to MS respecting the subsidiarity principle (adaptation)		Related to spending programme(s) Life Regulation + EU Budget
Result indicator: Number of national adaptation strategies adopted by MS		
Source of data: Annual Climate Action progress Report ((European Commission + EEA)		
Baseline (2013)	Target (2017)) Communication Adaptation Strategy of 2013	
13	28	
Result indicator: Number of communes signing up to the new integrated Covenant of the Mayors		
Source of data: Covenant of the Mayors website		
Baseline (2015)	Target (2020)	
6.300	Steady increase	
Planned evaluations: Not a full-fledged evaluation but an evaluative study on of the implementation of the Adaptation Strategy COM(2013) 216, supporting study to be carried in 2016		

Specific objective 5: Optimisation and sound and efficient management of financial incentives to support the innovation-based shift towards a low carbon and climate-resilient EU economy (through the EU budget and the (ETS) funds) (in cooperation with all DGs)		Related to spending programme(s) Life Regulation + EU Budget
Result indicator: Attributable climate improvements of the LIFE programme (attributable reduction in greenhouse gas emission and/or an increased climate change resilience) Source of data: see Programme Statement LIFE programme (grants + financial instruments)		
Baseline (2013)	Interim Milestone (2017)	Target (2020) Programme Statement LIFE programme
No data	80% of ongoing/ finalised projects progress towards climate improvements	≥ 80% of ongoing projects progress towards/ of finalised projects achieved r climate improvements
Result indicator: Reduction of tons of GHG emissions attributable to the projects of the LIFE programme Source of data: Programme Statement LIFE		
Baseline (2013)	Interim Milestone (2017)	Target (2020) Programme Statement LIFE programme
No data	Relative reduction in tons of greenhouse gasses per project of at least 20% compared to project baseline.	Relative reduction in tons of greenhouse gasses per project of at least 20% compared to project baseline.
Result indicator: Increased climate resilience attributable to the projects in the LIFE programme Source of data: Programme Statement LIFE		
Baseline (2013)	Interim Milestone (2017)	Target (2020) Programme Statement LIFE programme
No data	Increased climate resilience due to LIFE funded projects in vulnerable areas as identified in the EU adaptation strategy	Increased climate resilience due to LIFE funded projects in vulnerable areas as identified in the EU adaptation strategy
Result indicator: level of climate mainstreaming (=integration of the climate dimension) in the EU budget Source of data: (Draft) budget reports, programme statements and AAR		
Baseline (2013)	Target (2020)) COM Communication MFF 2014-2020	
6-7% indicative	20%	
Result indicator: Residual error rate (RER) in LIFE programme (below 2% of amount spent)(KPI) Source of data: Annual Activity Report DG CLIMA		
Baseline (2014)	Target (2020)	
0,144%	Below 2 %	
Planned evaluations: Mid-term evaluation of the LIFE 2014-2020 Regulation (EC) No 1293/2013, supporting study to be delivered by the end of 2016 Mainstreaming: No real evaluation, annual reporting on planned spending in the (draft) budget process		
Specific objective 6: Implementation of the Energy Union Strategy towards an enhanced climate and energy governance mechanism		Related to spending programme(s)

including streamlined reporting and planning post 2020 (coordination with DG ENER)		
Result indicator: Adoption of national climate and energy plans by MS to contribute to the EU's post 2020 goals		
Source of data: State of the Energy Union progress report		
Baseline (2015)	Interim Milestone	Target (2020) 2030 Climate and Energy package – Council Conclusions October 2014
-	tbd	28
Planned evaluations: DG CLIMA is associated to the 2016 Fitness Check / Evaluations in the area of Energy and Climate Policy in order to assess the consistency and administrative burden of reporting obligations (climate and energy governance).		
Specific objective 7: Ambitious contribution to effective international negotiations (including bilateral cooperation and climate diplomacy) on climate (UNFCCC, Kyoto, Paris, ICAO, IMO) and ozone layer (Montreal) related matters (in cooperation with other DGs and the EEAS		Related to spending programme(s)
Result indicator: Participation in multilateral climate negotiations upon signature		
Source of data: EU report – Council decisions		
Baseline (2010)	Interim Milestone	Target (2020) depending on progress made (see page 11: Montreal, IMO, ICAO tbd)
5 conventions signed	6 (including Paris)	tbc

D. Key performance indicators (KPIs)

In order to appropriately reflect the areas towards which our efforts will be focussed DG CLIMA has identified five key performance indicators that will measure our ability to deliver on the challenges identified. Four indicators are directly linked to policy objectives, the fifth aims at capturing the overall effectiveness of the control system of the climate action sub-programme of the LIFE programme:

- Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (EU 28) captured in the the EU ETS managed by DG CLIMA (specific objective 1)
- Average emissions from CO2 and cars (specific objective 3)
- EU consumption of ozone depleting substances (EU 28) as defined by the Montreal Protocol (specific objectives 2 and 7)
- Proportion of climate related spending (mainstreaming) in the EU budget (specific objective 5)

- Residual error rate (RER) in the sub-programme Climate Action of the LIFE programme 2014-20 (specific objective 5)

Policy Area: Climate Action		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spending programme and <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-spending
Key Performance Indicator	Target (or milestone)	Latest known results
Most relevant KPI 1 Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the EU ETS (specific objective 1)	2020 <i>Minus 30 % by 2020 compared to 2005</i>	2014: minus 24 %
Most relevant KPI 2 Average emissions from CO2 and cars (specific objective 3)	2020 95 grams	2014: 123,4 grams
Most relevant KPI 3 EU consumption of ozone depleting substances (EU 28) as defined by the Montreal Protocol (specific objectives 2 and 7)	2020 <i>ban on all imports and exports of HCFC ban on all production of HCFC's</i>	2014: 'negative' consumption of controlled substances (- 2 547 metric tonnes)
Most relevant KPI 4 Proportion of climate related spending (mainstreaming of both mitigation and adaptation) in the EU budget (specific objective 5)	2020 20%(average)	2015: 16,8 % 2016 draft budget: 20,6 % %(indicative)
Most relevant KPI 5 Residual error rate (RER) in the sub-programme Climate Action of the LIFE programme 2014-20 (specific objective 5)	< 2%	31/12/2015: 0,089 % (source: AAR 2015)

PART 2. Organisational management

A. Human Resource Management

Climate action is a priority for the Commission and there is a high-level public interest in our policies. So negative priority areas are difficult to identify, and the yearly reduction in human resources puts a significant pressure on the DG. Therefore, the DG must rely on efficiency gains. The DG will continue to strive to maintain high-level staff motivation and engagement, as well as for retaining knowledge and talent.

The DG will also continue to promote learning and development (on-the-job and via programmes) to help staff to further develop skills and knowledge that contribute to the success of the DG's work.

Furthermore, the DG will participate in management development programmes for women to be able to increase the female representation in its middle management.

In the field of well-being the DG's activities are aimed at preventing stress and burn-out.

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

Indicator 1 (mandatory – data to be provided by DG HR): Percentage of female representation in middle management

Source of data: Target for female representation in management functions in the European Commission for the years 2015-2019 *adopted by the Commission on 15 July 2015 – SEC(2015)336*

Baseline (please indicate the year) 33% in January 2015	Target <i>Indicate targets for each Directorate-General adopted by the Commission on 15 July 2015 – SEC(2015)336</i> 45% by end-2019 <i>Commission decision</i>
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Indicator 2 (mandatory – data to be provided by DG HR): Percentage of staff who feel that the Commission cares about their well-being⁶

Source of data: Commission staff survey

Baseline (please indicate the year) 45% in 2014	Target Not to fall below baseline (as satisfaction with the Commission covers more than the activities of DG CLIMA)
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Indicator 3 (mandatory – data to be provided by DG HR): Staff engagement index

Source of data: Commission staff survey

Baseline (please indicate the year)	Target To improve participation rate in the staff survey and improve the % of
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⁶ This indicator may be replaced by a fit@work index on which DG HR is currently working.

73% in 2014	satisfaction
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B. Financial Management: Internal control and Risk management

Overarching objective: The Authorising Officer by Delegation should have reasonable assurance that resources have been used 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 including prevention, detection, correction and follow-up of fraud and irregularities.

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

Indicator 1 (mandatory): Estimated residual error rate⁷

Where necessary specific residual error rates would be calculated for each programme managed or for expenditure with a common risk profile.

Source of data: AAR 2014

Baseline	Target
2014: 0,144 %	<i>Below the materiality criteria of 2 % annually</i>

Indicator 2 (mandatory): Estimated overall amount at risk for the year for the entire budget under the DGs responsibility.

Source of data: AAR

Baseline	Target
2014 : €0.049 million	-

Indicator 3 (mandatory): Estimated future corrections

Source of data: AAR

Baseline	Target
2014 : no data	-

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

DGs are requested to reach a conclusion on cost effectiveness of controls. The indicator n°1 below is a mandatory indicator, which needs to be supported by additional reliable indicators. DG's have the choice between either a) comparing costs and benefits or b) calculating the cost of controls over expenditure that could be compared with a reference, (overall cost of control per distinct control system). One of the two methods can be followed.

Indicator 1 (mandatory): conclusion reached on cost effectiveness of controls

Source of data: AAR

Baseline (2015)	Target
Yes	Yes

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

⁷ For the definition, see the first annex to the AAR instructions 2014 "Key definitions for determining amounts at risk" at <https://myintracomm.ec.europa.eu/budgweb/EN/rep/aar/Documents/aar-standing-instructions.pdf>.

Indicator 1 (mandatory – information available in DG's AFS): Updated anti-fraud strategy of DG CLIMA, elaborated on the basis of the methodology provided by OLAF⁸

Source of data:

Baseline	Interim Milestone	Target
March 2016	-	Update every 3 years, as set out in the AFS

C. Better Regulation (only for DGs managing regulatory acquis)

DG CLIMA will adhere fully to the logic, principles and deliverables outlined in the Better Regulation package adopted in May 2015. It will develop and improve further the quality of all components in the policy preparation cycle: from roadmaps and inception impact assessments, stakeholder consultation(s), to evaluations and impact assessments.

As regards implementation and enforcement of the climate legislation, prompt transposition checking and close monitoring of application of EU LAW will have a preventive and deterrent effect. DG CLIMA aims to respect the agreed benchmarks in handling complaints, pre-infringements in the EU pilot system and close cooperation with Member States for infringement procedures.

Objective (mandatory): Prepare new policy initiatives and manage the EU's acquis in line with better regulation practices to ensure that EU policy objectives are achieved effectively and efficiently.

Indicator 1 (mandatory – monitored by the DGs concerned): Percentage of Impact assessments submitted by DG CLIMA to the Regulatory Scrutiny Board that received a favourable opinion on first submission.

***Explanation:** The opinion of the RSB will take into account the better regulation practices followed for new policy initiatives. Gradual improvement of the percentage of positive opinions on first submission is an indicator of progress made by the DG in applying better regulation practices.*

Source of data:

Baseline 2015	Interim Milestone 2016	Target 2020
0% (ETS)	50% (LULUCF/ESD)	75%

Indicator 2 (mandatory – monitored by the DGs concerned): Percentage of the DG's primary regulatory acquis covered by retrospective evaluation findings and Fitness Checks not older than five years.

***Explanation:** Better Regulation principles foresee that regulatory acquis is evaluated at regular intervals. As evaluations help to identify any burdens, implementation problems, and the extent to which objectives have been achieved, the availability of performance feedback is a prerequisite to introduce corrective measures allowing the acquis to stay fit for purpose.*

***Relevance of Indicator 2:** The application of better regulation practices would progressively lead to the stock of legislative acquis covered by regular evaluations to increase.*

Source of data:

⁸The methodology can be found on the FPDNet website: <https://myintracomm.ec.europa.eu/serv/en/fraud-prevention/ToolBox/Documents/Methodology%20and%20guidance%20for%20DGs%20anti-fraud%20strategies.pdf>. In particular paragraph 3 of the methodology is relevant.

Baseline 2015	Interim Milestone 2016	Target 2020
40% (CCS, ETS, CO ₂ and cars, CO ₂ and vans)	70% (ESD, FQD, Cars labelling)	80% of DG CLIMA's acquis at that time

Primary acquis of DG CLIMA:

1. ETS Directive
2. CCS Directive
3. Fuel Quality Directive
4. Cars labelling Directive
5. F-gases Regulation
6. Ozone Regulation
7. Effort Sharing Decision
8. CO₂ and cars Regulation
9. CO₂ and vans Regulation
10. MMR

D. Information management aspects

This activity promotes and maintains sound and efficient management of information within the DG, and ensures that reliable information/knowledge will be easy to find, retrieved and shared.

This activity consists of putting in place and maintaining an effective information management system so that any document/data connected with the DG's official functions can be electronically filed, stored and retrieved at any moment irrespective of its original form and document management system in place.

Objective (mandatory): Information and knowledge in your DG is shared and reusable by other DGs. Important documents are registered, filed and retrievable

Indicator 1 (mandatory – data to be provided by DG DIGIT): Percentage of registered documents that are not filed⁹ (ratio)

Source of data: *Hermes-Ares-Nomcom (HAN)¹⁰ statistics*

Baseline 2014	Target
0.85	Maintain/Improve and not to fall below

Indicator 2 (mandatory - data to be provided by DG DIGIT): Number of HAN files readable/accessible by all units in the DG

Source of data: *HAN statistics*

Baseline	Target
95.26%	Maintain/Improve and not to fall below

Indicator 3 (mandatory data to be provided by DG DIGIT): Number of HAN files shared with other DGs

Source of data: *HAN statistics*

Baseline	Target
0.06%	Maintain/Improve and not to fall below

⁹ Each registered document must be filed in at least one official file of the *Chef de file*, as required by the [e-Domec policy rules](#) (and by ICS 11 requirements). The indicator is to be measured via reporting tools available in Ares.

¹⁰ Suite of tools designed to implement the [e-Domec policy rules](#).

E. External communication activities

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

Indicator 1: Percentage of EU citizens having a positive image of the EU

Definition: The Eurobarometer measures the state of public opinion in the EU Member States. This global indicator is influenced by many factors, including the work of other EU institutions and national governments, as well as political and economic factors, not just the communication actions of the Commission. It is relevant as a proxy for the overall perception of the EU citizens. Positive visibility for the EU is the desirable corporate outcome of Commission communication, even if individual DGs' actions only make a small contribution.

Source of data: Standard Eurobarometer (DG COMM budget) [*monitored by DG COMM [here](#)*].

Baseline: November 2014

Target: 2020

Total "Positive": 39%

Neutral: 37 %

Total "Negative": 22%

Positive image
of the EU \geq 50%

Regular Eurobarometer surveys on climate change show that Europeans are concerned about climate change and support action across the EU (latest survey Nov 2015). Among others results, these surveys show that 91% of Europeans see climate change as a serious problem and 81% of EU citizens – and a substantial majority in every country – recognise that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and create jobs. The survey also shows that 93% of respondents have already taken some action against climate change and have (partly) changed their behaviour and as such are supporting the shift towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient society.

On top of communications activities by DG CLIMA, during and following major events, the DG participates in some major annual communication activities of other DGs such as EU Sustainable Energy Week, Green Week, the European Development Days, and Climate Diplomacy Action Day.