



Management Plan 2017

DG CLIMATE ACTION



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INTRODUCTION

As presented in the Strategic Plan 2016-2020, the mission of DG 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 **overarching general objective** for DG CLIMA is to contribute to achieving '**A resilient Energy Union with a forward-looking climate change policy**', the third of the ten political priorities of the Commission of President Juncker.

Under the Energy Union strategy adopted in 2015, climate and energy policies will further dovetail. This European Energy Union will ensure that Europe has secure, affordable and climate-friendly energy. The transition to a low-carbon economy will be a spur for "new jobs and growth, an investment in Europe's future", which is another key objective. Finally, DG CLIMA also contributes to a 3rd key objective, notably "the EU to be a stronger global actor".

The 7 specific objectives (SOs) identified for DG Climate Action and the 8th organisational objective support the achievement of the (key) general objective(s) by the end of the mandate of this Commission (and beyond).

The climate initiatives (climate legislation, structured dialogue and diplomacy, international negotiations) and instruments (LIFE programme, 20 % climate mainstreaming in the EU budget) and the DG CLIMA organisation chart are reflected in these objectives.

Specific Objective	Description
SO1	Further development of the well-functioning EU carbon market, via the EU ETS, towards a 21 % reduction of GHG emissions by 2020 and 43% by 2030 compared with 2005 in the sectors of power and heat generation, energy-intensive industries and aviation.
SO2	A fair and operational framework for MS at first towards a reduction of 10 % GHG emissions by 2020 and 30% by 2030 compared to 2005 in the non-ETS sectors in the EU (agriculture, forestry, land use, buildings, transport, waste) (= EU Effort Sharing Regulation, LULUCF Regulation, use of Fluorinated-gases and consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances)
SO3	Further decarbonisation of the transport sector in the EU beyond 2020 through development and implementation of harmonised policies (in cooperation with other DGs like DG MOVE, GROW,...)
SO4	Increased resilience of EU society against the effects of climate change by 2020 via effective support to MS respecting the subsidiarity principle (adaptation)
SO5	Optimisation and sound and efficient management of financial incentives 2014-20 to support the innovation-based shift towards a low carbon and climate-resilient EU economy (through the EU budget 2014-2020 and the (ETS) funds, in cooperation with all DGs)
SO6	Implementation of the Energy Union Strategy towards an enhanced climate and energy governance mechanism including streamlined reporting and planning post 2020 (coordination with DG ENER);
SO7	Ambitious contribution to effective international negotiations on climate action (including bilateral cooperation and climate diplomacy, UNFCCC, Kyoto, Paris, ICAO, IMO) and ozone layer (Montreal) related

	matters (in cooperation with other DGs and the EEAS).
SO8	To continuously optimise organisational management

In 2017, the EU will take responsibility for delivering on its promises. Delivering on our objective of an ambitious Energy Union and a forward looking climate change policy, notably through the implementation of the 2030 climate and energy framework, the follow-up to the Paris Agreement and the Clean Energy for all Europeans package. It was the EU that brokered the first-ever legally binding, global climate deal in December 2015 in Paris. The swift ratification of the Paris Agreement on 5 October 2016 has shown the EU's global leadership on climate change.

We now need to deliver on our commitments to make a low-carbon economy a reality whilst ensuring a socially fair transition. It will be a priority to implement international deals such as the Paris Agreement, the international agreement on emissions from aircraft (International Civil Aviation Organisation) and the deal made in Kigali to include hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) into the Montreal protocol. Domestically, critical actions include the further completion and implementation of the 2030 climate and energy package, the Energy Union Strategy and the Energy Union governance in the EU.

PART 1: MAIN OUTPUTS FOR THE YEAR

The Commission's Work Programme for 2017 ('Delivering a Europe that protects, empowers and defends') states that the key climate action initiatives will be the implementation of the Union Strategy on low-emission travel and mobility. <the The "Joint Declaration on the EU's legislative priorities for 2017" of 13 December 2016 commits on delivering on our objective of an ambitious Energy Union and a forward looking climate change policy, notably through the implementation of the 2030 climate and energy framework, the follow-up to the Paris Agreement and the Clean Energy for all Europeans package.

A number of policy making initiatives will be taken in 2017:

a) Proposals to meet the decarbonisation goals set by the **Paris Agreement** and our 2030 **climate and energy package** supporting specific objective 1.3 concerning the decarbonisation of transport

In 2017, we will follow up on our Strategy on low-emission mobility proposed in July 2016 by presenting post-2020 strategies on cars/vans and on lorries, buses and coaches. We will aim to increase the efficiency of (road) transport by responding to the mobility needs of people and goods. It will also promote lower emissions, including a gradual shift to zero emission vehicles, which will also enhance the competitiveness of the industry.

- Post-2020 strategy on cars/vans (legislative, incl. impact assessment to be delivered in 2017). DG CLIMA will present the REFIT revisions of the car and light commercial vehicles Regulations, outlining its strategies for establishing zero- and low-emission standards after 2020. The Strategy on cars/vans will build on the results of the evaluation which found that intermediary targets were met and EU rules had a positive impact on emission reductions for cars and vans as well as on energy security. However, concerns were raised over the increasing discrepancy between real-world and test cycle emissions with adverse effects on the effectiveness and efficiency of the legislation.

- Post-2020 strategy on lorries, buses and coaches (legislative, incl. impact assessment to be delivered in 2017). CO2 emissions from trucks, buses and coaches are currently not subject to EU legislation. As a first step, the Commission intends to put forward legislative proposals: one on the certification of carbon dioxide emissions and fuel consumption of these vehicles and one on the monitoring and reporting of such certified data. These measures will increase transparency and will also facilitate differentiation in road user charging. The EU will also need, at a later stage, to introduce measures to actively curb carbon dioxide emissions from lorries, buses and coaches.
- A policy for the implementation of the international agreement on emissions from aircraft (ICAO) (legislative, incl. impact assessment to be submitted Q1/2017).
- The finalisation and publication of the results of the Evaluation of the Fuel Quality Directive 98/70/EC (Evaluation Staff Working Document).

b) Further actions as set out in the **Energy Union Strategy** contributing to enhancing climate and energy governance and streamlining reporting (specific objective 1.6), to be developed in close coordination with DG Energy.

As already announced, we delivered on our Energy Union Strategy and presented in November 2016, a comprehensive package aimed at managing the modernisation of the economy, placing energy efficiency first and pursuing the ambition to become world number one in renewable energies while providing a fair deal to consumers.

As part of this package, the Commission adopted a legislative proposal from DG Energy and DG Climate Action aimed at reducing unnecessary administrative burden in line with the Better Regulation Agenda. This proposal aligns planning and reporting requirements with the Energy Union Framework Strategy, and sets up a streamlined governance process for the Energy Union.

The package encompasses furthermore legislative action on energy efficiency, renewable energy including bioenergy sustainability, the design of the electricity market, and the governance rules for the Energy Union. An initiative to accelerate clean energy innovation supports technological innovation and its market uptake needed for energy efficiency and renewables in order to meet the decarbonisation goals set by the Paris Agreement and our 2030 targets.

The European Parliament and the Council need to address as a priority all legislative proposals related to the Energy Union that the Commission has presented in 2015 and 2016. These include the aforementioned package, the security of gas supply package, the EU emissions trading system, and related rules on effort-sharing and land-use and forestry (LULUCF).

The second 'state of the Energy Union' report, expected to be published in February 2017, will contribute to the Energy Union's integrated governance and monitoring process.

c) Initiatives on the **international forum** to meet the specific objective 1.7 pertaining to 'further development, ratification and implementation of international conventions and agreements'.

The EU was a leading player in the successful negotiations for a new legally binding global climate agreement at the UN climate conference in Paris in December 2015 (COP21). With the Paris Agreement in force since 4 November, DG Climate Action,

and by extension the European Commission, will work on its implementation over the coming years. Reviews of the NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions) will have to be elaborated.

Likewise, the agreement reached on 15 October 2016 in Kigali, Rwanda, on a global phase-down of climate-warming hydrofluorocarbon gases (HFCs), will have to be rolled out. The inclusion of HFCs in the Montreal Protocol is a major concrete step in delivering the Paris Agreement, as is the implementation of the deal reached in Montreal at the ICAO summit in October 2016 on a global market based measure aimed to reducing the climate impact of international aviation contributing to a further decarbonisation of the transport sector. One of our first jobs this year will be to address the pre-2020 situation before the global market-based mechanism takes effect.

The cooperation with China on carbon markets will be another important and continuing action.

Other initiatives

In 2017, we will start working on the evaluation of the EU Strategy on Adaptation to climate change, to ensure we are prepared to deal with the impacts of climate change across the European Union. We will examine the actual implementation of the Strategy and its performance, with results expected to be published end of 2018.

The Commission will also have to present a decision on the cross-sectoral correction factor (free allocation in the EU ETS) following a 2016 ruling by the Court of Justice.

Furthermore, and depending on the progress of the co-decision process on the review of the EU ETS, DG CLIMA will start preparatory work on the implementation of the EU ETS for the post-2020 period, in particular on financing innovation and modernization.

Financial programme LIFE and mainstreaming of climate action

Concerning the **LIFE Climate Action sub-programme**, the Commission will continue the usual activities related to the launching of the call for proposals for action grants and operating grants in close collaboration with the Executive Agency EASME in the months of May-July 2017. It will define EU policy priorities for reaching EU climate objectives. The calls will be made in the light of the Paris Agreement, the deal made at Kigali on phasing out of HFC's, the one in Montreal on a Global Market Based Mechanism and the EU's climate targets stipulated in the EU's 2030 Climate and Energy Framework.

In 2017 the projects funded on the basis of calls for proposals in 2014 and 2015 will start delivering results that will be carefully monitored. This concerns, for instance, projects on energy intensive industries, land-use and land-use change and forestry. The Commission will continue to monitor the implementation of the two financial instruments, PF4EE and NCFF, delegated to the EIB, and their contribution to the LIFE objectives. The mid-term evaluation of the LIFE programme, submitted to the Regulatory Scrutiny Board end of 2016, will feed into LIFE's 2nd Multi-annual Work Programme 2018-20 and the proposal for a new LIFE programme after 2020.

While the Commission is broadly on track to achieving the 20 % climate **mainstreaming** in the EU budget, at the same time, it recognises that further efforts are needed to meet that 20% target, and plans to use the mid-term reviews

of the individual MFF programmes for this. DG CLIMA will closely follow up and monitor the progress towards the achievement of the climate mainstreaming target, in the annual budget preparatory procedure and in the annual management and performance reporting cycle.

These activities contribute to the specific objective 5: optimisation and sound and efficient management of financial incentives 2014-20 to support the innovation-based shift towards a low carbon and climate-resilient EU economy (through the EU budget 2014-2020 and the (ETS) funds) (in cooperation with all DGs).

Relevant general objective(s): A resilient energy union with a forward looking climate policy		
Specific objective 1: A well-functioning EU carbon market, managed in-house by DG Climate Action 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 1293/2013, EU budget.
Main outputs in 2017:		
All new initiatives and REFIT initiatives from the Commission Work Programme		
Output	Indicator	Target
<i>EU ETS aviation – follow-up to 2016 ICAO Assembly (2015/CLIMA/014)</i>	<i>Publication of the Impact Assessment SWD</i>	<i>Q1 2017</i>
	<i>Adoption of the legislative proposal</i>	<i>Q1 2017</i>
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes		
Output	Indicator	Target
<i>25 procurement contracts</i>	<i>25 contracts signed</i>	<i>31 December 2017</i>

Relevant general objective(s): A resilient energy union with a forward looking climate policy		
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.
Main outputs in 2017:		
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes		
Output	Indicator	Target
<i>5 procurement contracts</i>	<i>5 contracts signed</i>	<i>31 December 2017</i>
Other important outputs		
Output	Indicator	Target
<i>Decision on MS 2014 GHG emissions</i>	<i>Adoption of Commission Implementing Decision</i>	<i>Q2 2017</i>

(2016/CLIMA/020)		
Decision on MS 2015 GHG emissions (2016/CLIMA/021)	Adoption of Commission Implementing Decision	Q4 2017
Amendment of Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 with regard to the critical uses of halons in new equipment (2016/CLIMA/007)	Adoption of Commission Regulation	Q1 2017
Standardisation request support of Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases (PLAN/2016/412)	Adoption of Commission Implementing Decision	Q1 2017

Relevant general objective(s): A resilient energy union with a forward looking climate policy

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.

Main outputs in 2017:

All new initiatives and REFIT initiatives from the Commission Work Programme

Output	Indicator	Target
Post 2020 light vehicle CO2 Regulation(s) (2015/CLIMA/019)	Publication of the Impact Assessment SWD	2017
	Adoption of the legislative proposal	2017
Heavy Duty Vehicles CO2 emissions monitoring system (2015/CLIMA/018)	Publication of the Impact Assessment SWD	Q2 2017
	Adoption of the legislative proposal	Q2 2017

Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes

Output	Indicator	Target
Evaluation of Fuel Quality Directive 98/70/EC (2015/CLIMA/021)	Publication of the Evaluation SWD	Q1 2017
Commission Delegated Directive introducing lifecycle greenhouse gas intensity default values (2016/CLIMA/022)	Adoption of the Commission Delegated act	Q4 2017
10 procurement	10 contracts signed	31 December 2017

<i>contracts</i>		
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Relevant general objective(s): A resilient energy union with a forward looking climate policy		
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.
Main outputs in 2017:		
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes		
Output	Indicator	Target
<i>6 procurement contracts</i>	<i>6 contracts signed</i>	<i>31 December 2017</i>
Other important outputs		
Output	Indicator	Target
<i>Evaluation of the EU Adaptation Strategy (2016/CLIMA/011)</i>	<i>Publication of the Evaluation SWD¹</i>	<i>Q4 2018</i>

Relevant general objective(s): A resilient energy union with a forward looking climate policy		
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 and EU budget, ETS funds outside the EU budget
Main outputs in 2017:		
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes		
Output	Indicator	Target
<i>35 Traditional Action grants supporting mitigation/adaptation plans, promotion of innovation, resilience to climate change, supporting implementation of EU law</i>	<i>35 grant agreements signed</i>	<i>Mid-2017</i>
<i>3 Integrated projects (IP) to improve the climate knowledge</i>	<i>3 IPs signed</i>	<i>Mid-2017</i>

¹ The main output expected to be delivered by the end of 2017 is the draft final report of the evaluation support study.

<i>base</i>		
<i>1 Technical assistance project supporting MS</i>	<i>1 project signed</i>	<i>Mid-2017</i>
<i>30 Operating grants supporting NGO's</i>	<i>30 prep action signed</i>	<i>31 December 2017</i>
<i>7 Financial agreements under the financial instruments</i>	<i>7 operations signed</i>	<i>31 December 2017</i>
<i>5 procurement contracts</i>	<i>5 contracts signed</i>	<i>31 December 2017</i>

Relevant general objective(s): A resilient energy union with a forward looking climate policy		
Specific objective 6: Implementation of the Energy Union Strategy towards an enhanced climate and energy governance mechanism including streamlined reporting and planning post 2020 (coordination with DG ENER)		Related to spending programme(s) LIFE Regulation
Main outputs in 2017:		
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes		
Output	Indicator	Target
<i>2 procurement contracts</i>	<i>2 contracts signed</i>	<i>31 December 2017</i>

Relevant general objective(s): A resilient energy union with a forward looking climate policy		
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) International conventions and agreements
Main outputs in 2017:		
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes		
Output	Indicator	Target
<i>Subscription to 5 international conventions (UNFCCC, ITL, Kyoto, Vienna and Montreal protocols)</i>	<i>5 annual payment of the fee to the secretariat</i>	<i>Q2 2017</i>
<i>3 procurement contracts</i>	<i>3 contracts signed</i>	<i>31 December 2017</i>
Other important outputs		
Output	Indicator	Target
<i>EU Membership in</i>	<i>Adoption of a recommendation for a</i>	<i>Q1 2017</i>

Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) (2016/CLIMA/013)	Council Decision	
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PART 2. MAIN ORGANISATIONAL MANAGEMENT OUTPUTS FOR THE YEAR

The **HR Modernisation project** implemented according to the Communication on Synergies and Efficiencies of April 2016 makes changes to the way that HR services are delivered. HR services will be delivered by an Account Management Centre (AMC) inside DG HR. Each DG will have an HR Business Correspondent, responsible for defining HR strategy and taking HR decisions, in consultation with the management of the DG, as well as ensuring that the DG gets the HR service it needs, in cooperation with the AMC.

DG CLIMA will move to the new way of working in 2017. DG CLIMA will be supported by proximity processing centre in the Beaulieu area (AMC3) which will serve the following group of DGs: CLIMA, CNECT, ENV and REGIO.

Definition of HR strategy and priority actions to make progress towards the Strategic Plan targets are the responsibility of the HR Business Correspondent and will continue to be addressed in the DG Management Plan and Annual Activity Report.

In the field of **learning and development**, efforts will continue to help staff develop skills and knowledge that match the needs of the DG, in line with the "Talent Management Strategy" designed in 2016, with a view to ensuring the best possible match between staff competencies and service needs.

In the field of **equal opportunities**, DG Climate Action will continue efforts to meet the target for recruitment of women to middle management posts – 45% by 2019. The DG currently has four female HoUs (40%) and has already achieved its target of one first time appointment. The DG will continue current training initiatives to prepare women for future management posts, and to prepare younger women for team leader and deputy positions.

During 2017 the DG will continue its **well-being programme**, fit@work initiatives addressing a series of topics ranging from prevention of toxic stress and burn-out, ergonomics, to personal care related topics like nutrition, sleep, meditation, etc.

A. Human resources management

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

Main outputs in 2017:

Output	Indicator	Target
Development programme preparing women for management. 2 trainings are planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Women in 	Programme offered & implemented	By end 2017

<p>Management" for women who are eligible to apply for middle management posts, and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2) "My future could be in Management" for more junior women ADs 		
<p>Programmes to promote wellbeing and preventive actions in relation to health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wellbeing session in collaboration with Medical Service • Office Ergonomics • Office Yoga 	List of programmes offered & implemented	By end 2017
<p>Action Plan in response to the 2016 Staff Survey (exact content to be determined after consultation with staff focus group to be launched in early 2017)</p>	<p>Actions implemented in response to the staff survey 2016</p>	By end 2017

B. Financial Management: Internal control and Risk management

DG Climate Action aims at ensuring a sound and efficient management of its financial resources, and maintaining effective internal control, risk management and accounting systems. The DG is committed to ensuring that the control procedures in place also give the necessary guarantees concerning the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions.

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

Main outputs in 2017:

Output	Indicator	Target
Specific residual error rate is calculated for the payments carried out under the DG's responsibility	Net amount unduly paid, after taking any corrections into account, divided by the auditable population	2017: Below 2%

Estimated overall amount at risk (extrapolation of ex-post audit results) for the year for the entire budget under the DG's responsibility	Maximum amount compared to the voted payment credits	2017: Below 2%
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Objective 2: Effective and reliable internal control system in line with sound financial management.		
Main outputs in 2017:		
Output	Indicator	Target
Calculate the cost and benefits of controls carried out on spending activities, and compare the cost/benefit ratio to a baseline.	The baseline indicator (from the 2015 AAR) is a ratio of 1:3 between the overall cost of control and the benefits of controls	Reach a conclusion on cost effectiveness of controls at least as good as the 2015 figure

Objective 3: Minimisation of the risk of fraud through application of effective anti-fraud measures, integrated in all activities of the DG, based on the DG's anti-fraud strategy (AFS) aimed at the prevention, detection and reparation of fraud.		
Main outputs in 2017:		
Output	Indicator	Target
Implementation of the revised anti-fraud strategy	% of implementation of actions planned in the revised anti-fraud strategy	100%
Fraud awareness is increased for target populations as identified in DG's revised AFS	% of project managers, financial initiators and ex-post auditors in internal training sessions on anti-fraud	100% of target population

C. Better Regulation

The main planned outputs linked to the Better Regulation objective in the Strategic Plan are listed in Part 1 under the relevant specific objective. They are presented in the tables under the headings 'All new initiatives and REFIT initiatives from the Commission Work Programme' and 'Other Important Items'.

D. Information Management Aspects

This activity promotes and maintains the sound and efficient management of information within the DG, and ensures that reliable information/knowledge will be easy to find, retrieved and shared. It guarantees that Units have everything they need at their disposal.

Information/knowledge is made available as widely as possible in the Units of the DG and is preserved in accordance with its informational, administrative, legal or historical value.

In order to achieve the level required, through high quality administrative support, advice, assistance, control, monitoring compliance with Commission rules on registration and filing of documents and by providing in-house and/or specific training to units a culture of knowledge of the document management rules will be developed

A significant amount of work has already been carried out in this domain, notably in terms of simplification and training, and this will remain a priority in 2017 through further simplification and efficiency gains.

Objective: Information and knowledge in your DG is shared and reusable by other DGs. Important documents are registered, filed and retrievable.		
Main outputs in 2017:		
Output	Indicator	Target
In order to ensure a sound and efficient management of information, up-to-date information on document management is widely shared in the DGs, users are well trained	<p>Monthly in-house training to newcomers.</p> <p>Training to units on adaptation to technical development, awareness programme and educational package on information value, availability, use and automated processing.</p>	<p>4 Ares basics trainings for newcomers (mainly for new Administrators)</p> <p>Several Ad-hoc coaching for new Secretaries and Administrators</p> <p>4 AresLook training for all staff</p> <p>4 Ares Search training for all Staff</p> <p>2 Ares technical development to e-DMCs</p> <p>4 General training on Filing and archiving</p> <p>2 Training on information security to all staff</p>
Review of e-filing system in units including visits in units for DG CLIMA	Number of annual visits and annual updates of list of files	<p>3 visits</p> <p>3 updates (closure of files, opening new files and "cleaning" exercise)</p>
Implementation of e-archiving (move away from paper filing towards digitalised documents registered in ARES) for DG CLIMA	Reduced amount of paper files in the units and reduced volume of paper files transferred to the Historical Archives	<p>Reduction of paper files to be transferred by 15%</p> <p>Reduction of paper consumption by 20%</p>

Review of existing ARES files to identify those that can be usefully shared with other DGs for DG CLIMA	Number of ARES files made accessible to other DGs	Increase the number by 15%
Simplification of processes, reduction of paper circulation and improved use of electronic workflows (eSignatories) for a faster and more efficient approval for DG CLIMA	Number of procedures implemented into e-signatory workflows in ARES	increase the number of e-signatories by 20%

E. External Communication Activities

DG CLIMATE ACTION's external communication actions in 2017 will focus on its main political priorities (see Part 1 Main outputs for the year), support the European Commission's corporate communication actions, and build on the positive momentum of the new global climate deal. In particular, actions will focus on increasing awareness, understanding and support for climate action as part of efforts to implement the Energy Union, the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Climate and Energy framework, alongside mainstreaming climate action into all major spending programmes.

Some of the main communication moments will be around the State of the Energy Union Report early 2017, the legislative work on the Energy Union, the Environment and the European Councils, the initiatives on decarbonising transport (strategies on cars and vans and the implementation of the international agreement on emissions from aircraft), as well as on the international climate negotiations within the framework of the UNFCCC negotiations in May and November 2017 and the phase-down of climate warming HFC gases which will be managed within the framework of the Montreal Protocol.

DG Climate Action will continue to develop online communication (web, audio-visual and social media) as the main communication channel.

The DG will continue its cooperation with other DGs on communication actions, especially with ENER, COMM/Representations/EDICs, ENV, MOVE, DEVCO, AGRI, EEAS and its delegations all over the world. It will participate in some main communication activities of other DGs such as Open Day of European Institutions, EU Sustainable Energy Week, Green Week, Internationale Grüne Woche, Salon Internationale de l'Agriculture, European Development Days and Climate Diplomacy Day/Week.

The importance of climate action is also highlighted by public attitudes measured in regular Eurobarometer opinion polls on climate change. 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 (2015), 91% of Europeans consider climate change a serious problem and 81% recognise that fighting climate change and using energy more efficiently can boost the economy and employment (http://ec.europa.eu/clima/citizens/support/index_en.htm). A new survey is envisaged for 2017.

Objective: 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.

Main outputs in 2017:

Output	Indicator	Target
EU Climate Action Web	Number of visits	Keep the current high level: i.e. 2 Mio visits
	Number of unique visitors	1 Mio unique visitors
	Number of page views	4 Mio page views
	(15 Nov 2015-16 Oct 2016)	(15 Nov 2015-16 Oct 2016)
EU Climate Action Facebook	Number of followers	Keep the current high level, i.e. 89.000 followers (Nov 2016)
EU Climate Action Twitter	Number of followers	Keep the current high level, i.e. 20.000 followers (Nov 2016)

Annual communication spending:

Baseline (2016)	Estimated commitments (2017)
925 K	895 K

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

In 2016, SRD has proposed a set of simplification of circuits to the two Director Generals (ENV and CLIMA) for payments of less than 15 000 €. Those proposals were accepted and will imply an increased number of transactions validated by SRD members as AOS. 2017 will be the first complete year of this new arrangement and conclusions could be drawn from this experience including possible extension.