



# Strategic Plan 2020-2024

DG CLIMATE ACTION

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## INTRODUCTION

The **Strategic plan 2020-2024** defines DG CLIMA's overall strategy for the five years of the von der Leyen Commission. It is one of the key building blocks of the Commission's **performance management framework**. It sets directions both in terms of the **policy dimension (cf. Part 1)** and of the **operating dimension (cf. Part 2)**. The strategic plan also contains clear and measurable indicators which will be used to track progress of the actions towards the general objective (the headline ambition) and more specific objectives (reflecting more specifically the contributions of DG CLIMA). The progress will be assessed and reported by DG CLIMA in its annual activity reports.

The EU's strategic agenda for the next five years designates climate action as a flagship policy area. The President of the Commission 2019-2024, Ursula von der Leyen, set out six headline ambitions for Europe over the next five years, the first of which is to deliver a **“European Green Deal”** which includes also ambitious climate action.



**Executive Vice-President Frans Timmermans** is leading the work on the European Green Deal and the climate portfolio. The European Green Deal Communication<sup>1</sup> aims to turn Europe into the world's **first climate-neutral continent** and to tackle environmental-related challenges. To address the climate challenge, the Commission steps up its ambition and intends to propose an increase of the EU's 2030 target for greenhouse gas emission reductions to at least -50% and towards -55% compared to 1990 levels through revising the relevant legislation. In addition, three major climate action initiatives have been proposed. First, the **“European Climate Law”**, to enshrine the 2050 climate neutrality objective into EU law. Second, the **“Climate Pact”**, to engage citizens and all parts of society in climate action. Finally, the Commission will propose a new, more ambitious **EU strategy on climate change adaptation**.

The COVID-19 crisis did not diminish the EU's commitment to the European Green Deal, which is at core of the recovery of Europe's economy and society. The proposed recovery package with Next Generation EU at the center can accelerate the implementation of the European Green Deal and will be key to contribute to achieving our short-, medium- and long- term climate objectives, while also promoting growth and prosperity.

Climate change being a global issue, DG CLIMA will continue to play a leading role in **international negotiations** to increase the level of ambition of other major emitters. In addition, the implementation and enforcement of the legislative instruments on climate will be ensured.

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<sup>1</sup> COM(2019) 640 final

## **PART 1. Delivering on the Commission's priorities**

### **A. Mission statement**

The Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA) leads the European Commission's efforts to **fight climate change at EU and international level**.

Its key mission is to formulate and implement EU climate policies and strategies, so that the EU can turn into the **first climate-neutral and climate resilient continent by 2050**.

DG CLIMA plays a leading role in developing and facilitating the implementation of cost-efficient policies and legislation to deliver **the European Green Deal**. The DG promotes innovative decarbonisation technologies to tackle global warming. It aims at ensuring prosperity and wellbeing, instilling a new climate culture in Europe, changing behaviours across our society. It maintains an ambitious global leadership in climate action, protecting the ozone layer, enhancing the international and domestic carbon market. It contributes to greening finance, ensuring the mainstreaming of climate action into the EU budget, into EU and Member States policies.

### **B. Operating context**

This section describes the internal and external environment in which DG CLIMA operates.

Sustainable development is an overarching objective for the EU, which is committed to a 'high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment'<sup>2</sup>. Article 191 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) spells out that combatting climate change is a clear objective of EU environmental policy. In addition, the Lisbon Treaty establishes that one of the key objectives of EU policy on the environment is to promote measures at international level to deal with regional or worldwide environmental problems, in particular combatting climate change. It gives DG CLIMA a leading role in EU external representation in multilateral climate negotiations.

The competences in the field of climate action are shared between the Union and the Member States. Climate change is a trans-boundary challenge, where coordinated EU action can effectively supplement and reinforce national and local action.

DG CLIMA is mainly a policy-making DG, preparing policy proposals and negotiating in the legislative process their adoption by the European Parliament and the European Council (usually through co-decision). It supports and monitors the application of EU climate legislation, both by the Commission (EU ETS) and in the Member States.

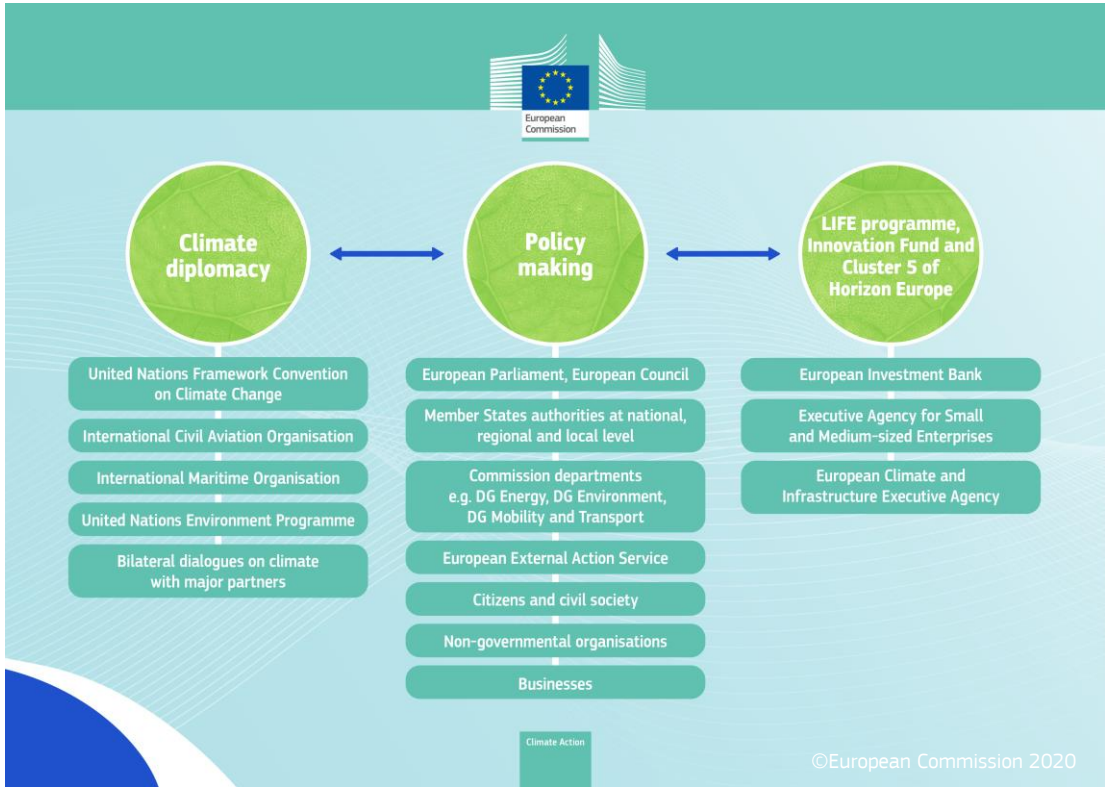
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<sup>2</sup> Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union

It used to manage a relatively small budget, the Climate sub-programme of the LIFE Financial instrument<sup>3</sup>. While DG CLIMA manages directly the procurement activities, the bulk of the LIFE grants is currently under direct management by the Executive Agency for Small and Medium Enterprises (EASME). However, as from 2021, the budget weight in DG CLIMA’s activities will increase. Though the amount for direct climate activities remains rather stable, the LIFE programme is proposed to be transferred to the European Climate and Infrastructure Executive Agency (ECIEA). This executive agency will also implement the new Innovation Fund, successor of NER 300 Fund, based on revenues raised from selling ETS allowances (estimated budget of 10 billion over 10 years) and cluster 5 of Horizon Europe (climate and mobility).

In addition to grants, two financial instruments<sup>4</sup> are being implemented by the European Investment Bank (EIB) under indirect management.

DG CLIMA’s key stakeholders are presented in the diagram below:



<sup>3</sup> In the revised Commission proposal for the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework of 27 May 2020, the climate strand of the LIFE programme amounts to around EUR 1 billion, representing only 0.5% of the EU budget (subject to changes following the co-decision process).

<sup>4</sup> The Natural Capital Financing Facility (NCF) and the Private Finance for Energy Efficiency (PF4EE).

## C. Strategy

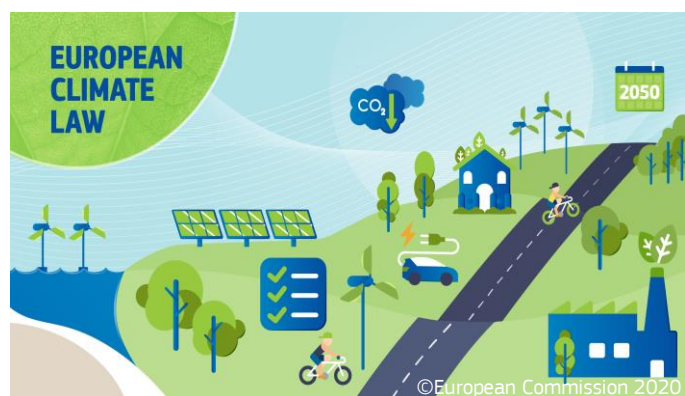
### General objective 1: A European Green Deal

Tackling climate change is an urgent challenge. The atmosphere is warming mainly due to anthropogenic activities and this is affecting citizens already now. According to the most recent Eurobarometer survey<sup>5</sup>, 93% of EU citizens see climate change as a serious problem and a significant majority of the EU population wants to see increased action on climate change. This was reaffirmed in 2019 with the climate strikes mobilising millions of people asking nations to do more.

Climate change is having an increasingly severe impact on our planet's eco-systems and biodiversity, in addition to our health and food systems. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report of 2018<sup>6</sup> confirms that the adverse impacts of climate change correlate to a rise in global temperatures, and indicates that already at 2 °C the world would see dramatic impacts due to climate change. It estimates that in order to be on a pathway to limit temperature increase to 1.5 °C, net-zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at global level needs to be achieved around 2050 and neutrality for all other greenhouse gases somewhat later in the century.

The Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA) contributes to the implementation of the **European Green Deal**, the first headline ambition for Europe over the next five years. It is EU's green growth strategy and aims at transforming the Union into a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy. DG CLIMA is heading the ambitious climate agenda to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050 where economic growth is decoupled from resource use and where no person and no place are left behind. DG CLIMA also supports the implementation of the United Nations **Sustainable Development Goals**, in particular to the goal n°13 to "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts".

The Commission proposed in 2018 a strategy<sup>7</sup> for the EU to **become climate neutral by 2050**, compensating not only any remaining CO<sub>2</sub> but also any remaining other GHG emissions. Both the European Council and the Parliament have endorsed this long-term EU objective which is reaffirmed in the European Green Deal and in the first **European Climate Law Regulation**<sup>8</sup>



<sup>5</sup> Special Eurobarometer 490, Climate Change, April 2019

<sup>6</sup> Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways

<sup>7</sup> A Clean Planet for all: A European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy

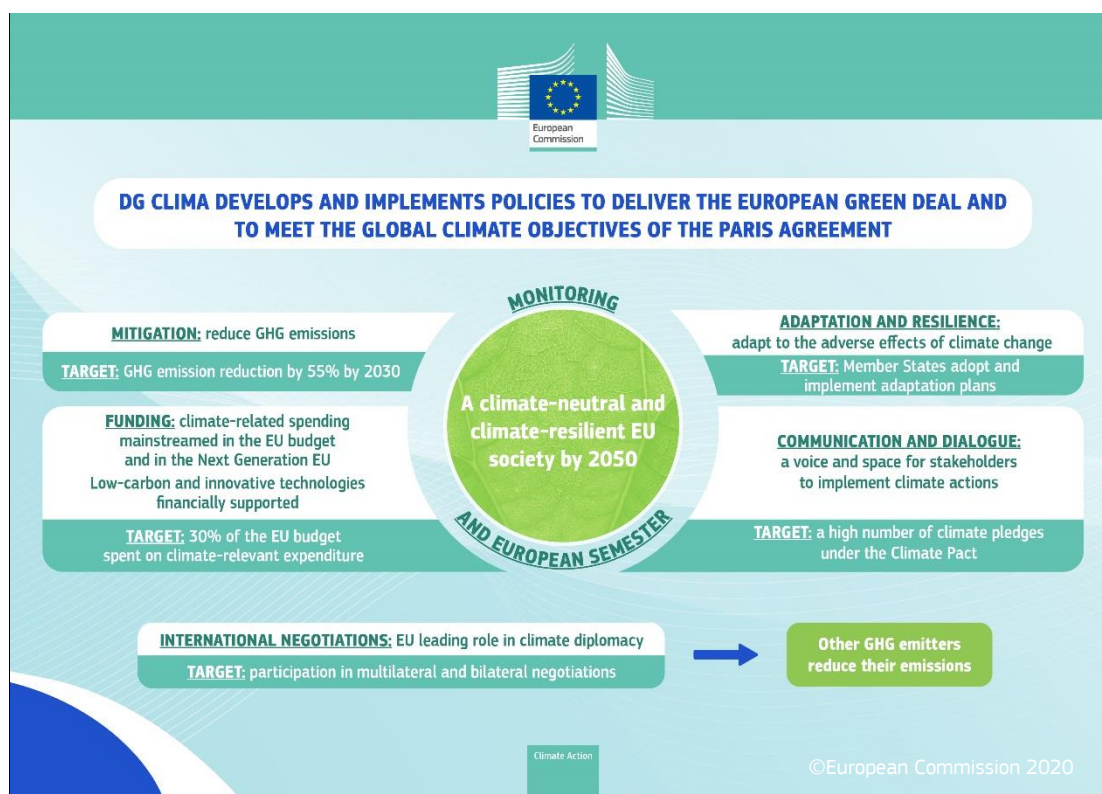
<sup>8</sup> COM(2020) 80 final

proposed by DG CLIMA in March 2020 to enshrine the 2050 climate neutrality objective into EU law.

DG CLIMA's work is structured around the following building blocks:

1. **MITIGATION:** Reduce the level of GHG emissions<sup>9</sup>
2. **MONITORING AND EUROPEAN SEMESTER:** EU climate legislation is monitored through the Energy Union Governance and mainstreamed in the European Semester process.
3. **FUNDING:** Climate-related spending is mainstreamed in the EU budget, including both in the MFF and in the recovery package Next Generation EU. Low-carbon and innovative technologies are financially supported
4. **COMMUNICATION AND DIALOGUE:** A voice and a space is given to stakeholders to design and implement climate actions, share information, launch grassroots activities and showcase solutions that others can follow<sup>10</sup>
5. **ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE:** Adapt to the adverse effects of climate change
6. **INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS:** EU's leading role in climate diplomacy

DG CLIMA's intervention logic is presented in the following diagram:



<sup>9</sup> Through the EU ETS, the Effort Sharing Regulation, LULUCF, the Ozone Regulation, the F-Gas Regulation.

<sup>10</sup> Through the Climate Pact and the EU Covenant of Mayors

DG CLIMA’s concrete contributions to these building blocks are described in the following sections. However, several external factors influence the achievement of DG CLIMA’s objectives. Even though climate change is a global phenomenon, European climate action policies can only directly address the challenge domestically. The action (or inaction) of other GHG emitters and players as well as the geo-economic situation (growth or recession) can support or hamper the achievement of the EU global climate objectives. DG CLIMA has no control over key factors such as, for example, macro-economic trends and economic shocks or pandemics like COVID-19. Other elements that lie partly or fully beyond the direct influence of DG CLIMA include the attitude of citizens, the outcome of elections, the political context, major events, the availability of funding outside the EU budget, risk appetite and the delocalisation of industry. In some policy areas, DG CLIMA provides the legislative framework and sets targets, but its achievements depend on effective actions taken by Member States and private sectors such as industry or car manufacturers.

The following impact indicators will be used in the upcoming five years to measure progress towards reaching DG CLIMA’s overall goal :

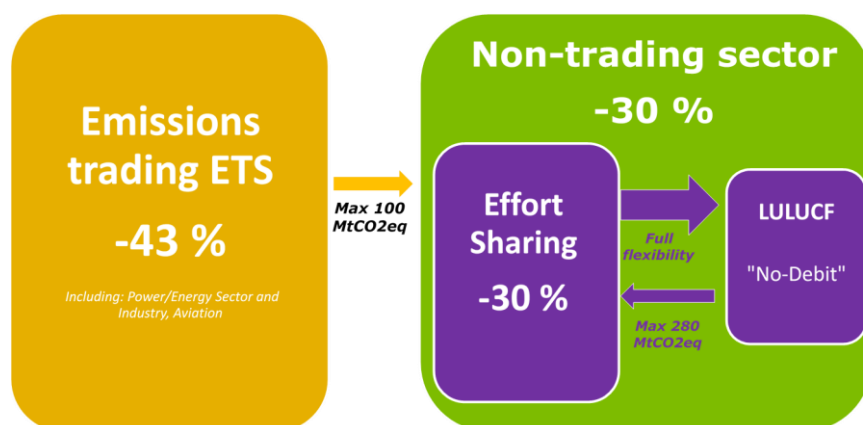
Indicator	Target by 2024
Level of GHG emissions	Progress towards the 2030 target of -55% compared to 1990 levels
GHG emissions intensity of energy consumption	Decreased compared to 2017
Climate-related economic losses	Decreased compared to 2017
Climate mainstreaming in the EU budget	30% of the EU budget



## Specific objective 1 - MITIGATION: Climate neutrality to be achieved by 2050 through a well-functioning EU carbon market and a fair regulatory framework for the EU and its Member States to reduce emissions

The EU has already put in place a legislative framework to reduce GHG emissions by at least 40% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. As illustrated below, climate policy is based on the following three main pillars to achieve this overall target:

- EU emissions trading system (ETS) sectors will have to cut emissions by 43% (compared to 2005);
- non-ETS sectors will need to cut emissions by 30% (compared to 2005) – this has been translated into individual binding targets for Member States;
- GHG from land use, land use change or forestry (LULUCF) are offset by at least an equivalent removal of CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere.



### EU: Three main pillars of climate policy (% compared to 2005)

In the upcoming years, DG CLIMA will ensure an effective implementation of this binding legal framework. The **EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS)** is a cornerstone of the EU's policy to combat climate change and is a key tool for reducing greenhouse gas emissions cost-effectively in over 11,000 large industrial installations in Europe. DG CLIMA will ensure the effective implementation of the EU ETS, which will enter its fourth trading period (2021-2030).



DG CLIMA will also ensure the implementation of the **Effort Sharing Regulation** with binding annual greenhouse gas emission targets for each Member State for the period 2021–2030 and the **land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) Regulation**. In addition,

DG CLIMA will mainstream climate into environment and agricultural policies, such as in the context of the EU Forestry and Farm-to-Fork strategies.

In addition, DG CLIMA will ensure the proper implementation of key legislative acts **promoting low carbon mobility**. In the road sector, this concerns the CO2 emission standards for light and heavy-duty vehicles and the Fuel Quality Directive. In the shipping sector, DG CLIMA will continue to monitor report and verify the total amount of CO2 emissions coming from the maritime transport activities and will work to secure agreement by the co-legislators on the Commission proposal to take account of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) reporting system. In addition, DG CLIMA will mainstream climate into transport policies and infrastructure investments, in particular in the context of the preparation of the Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy.

As announced in the European Green Deal, DG CLIMA will present an impact assessed plan **to increase the EU's greenhouse gas emission reductions target for 2030 to at least 50% and towards 55% compared with 1990 levels in a responsible way**. Increasing climate ambition already in the 2030 timeframe would result in a more gradual annual reduction path and distribution of efforts between now and climate neutrality in 2050. DG CLIMA will assess, through an impact assessment, how to increase the ambition in a manner that best contributes to sustainable and inclusive growth and enhances economic competitiveness through accelerating innovation and modernising Europe's enterprises. At the same time the Commission will propose to amend its proposal for a Climate Law to update it accordingly.

To deliver these additional greenhouse gas emissions reductions, DG CLIMA will, by June 2021, **review and propose to revise where necessary, all relevant climate-related policy instruments**. This will comprise:

- The Emissions Trading System, including: a review of the Market Stability Reserve; carbon leakage measures and possible alternatives; a possible extension of European emissions trading to new sectors such as the maritime sector, road transport and heating and cooling of buildings; the implementation of CORSIA<sup>11</sup>. This will be coordinated with action at global level, including at the International Civil Aviation Organization and International Maritime Organization.
- The ability of Member State to collectively reduce emissions in sectors outside the Emissions Trading System, through the Effort Sharing Regulation or other regulatory measures;
- An analysis of potential increase of LULUCF ambition;
- An update of the CO2 Emissions Performance Standards for cars and vans;

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<sup>11</sup> CORSIA (Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation) is an approach developed by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) to address any annual increase in total CO2 emissions from international civil aviation above the 2020 levels

In 2021, DG CLIMA will evaluate and review the **Fuel Quality Directive** requirement<sup>12</sup> to reduce the greenhouse gas intensity of transport fuels by a minimum of 6% by 2020 over a 2010 baseline<sup>13</sup> in line with the 2030 climate target plan, while ensuring consistency with other fuel-related legislation<sup>14</sup>. DG CLIMA will also review by 2022 the CO2 emissions performance standards for heavy-duty vehicles.

In 2019, DG CLIMA conducted an evaluation of its ozone-depleting substances policy that shows that the **Ozone Regulation** significantly contributes to the timely recovery of the stratospheric ozone layer and to limiting the emission of many highly climate warming gases. Following this evaluation and an upcoming impact assessment, DG CLIMA will propose its revision that will focus on options to safeguard the significant results achieved in a more efficient and coherent manner.

DG CLIMA will continue to implement its regulatory action to control F-gases, a family of man-made gases used in a range of industrial applications, mainly in refrigeration and air conditioning. The **F-Gas Regulation**, limiting the total amount of those gases, will be reviewed in the upcoming years following an ongoing evaluation in order to ensure long-term compliance with the Montreal Protocol, to raise ambition in light of the European Green Deal objectives and technological progress as well as improving implementation and enforcement.

Those revisions will be made in accordance with the Better Regulation principles of an open, transparent and evidence-based policy-making. When relevant, the revisions will look at measures aiming at simplification and efficiency, and to reduce administrative costs.

The delivery of these initiatives will be supported by intense coordination at the planning, legal drafting and adoption stages, as well as inter-institutional outreach post-adoption, most notably with the European Parliament and Council on proposals under the ordinary legislative procedure and with the consultative Committees and other stakeholders across the range of initiatives.

DG CLIMA will also prepare for the consequences of the UK withdrawal from the EU that has a particular impact on the Effort Sharing policy and on the EU ETS.

The following main indicators<sup>15</sup> will be used in the upcoming five years to measure progress towards reaching DG CLIMA’s overall goal:

Indicator	Target by 2024
Level of greenhouse gas emissions captured in the EU Emission Trading System (ETS)	-43% compared to 2005  To be updated once new targets will be defined as foreseen in the European Green Deal

<sup>12</sup> Introduced in Article 7(a)  
<sup>13</sup> Directive 98/70/EC on the quality of petrol and diesel fuels  
<sup>14</sup> Directive 2018/2001/EU  
<sup>15</sup> Cf. performance tables in annex for more detailed information (baseline, methodology, source of data, etc.).

Level of greenhouse gas emissions (non EU ETS sectors]	-30% compared to 2005 To be updated once new targets will be defined as foreseen in the European Green Deal
Level of net GHG removals	EU27 not in debit
Level of average CO2 emissions from new cars, new vans and heavy-duty vehicles	See specific targets related to each legal basis in Annex
Level of F-gas emissions	-67% compared to 2014
Ozone depleting substances	Maintain zero consumption
Proportion of proposed legislative revisions that include burden reduction measures	Positive trend
Percentage of impact assessments submitted by DG CLIMA to the Regulatory Scrutiny Board that received a favourable opinion on first submission	75%

## **Specific objective 2 – MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT: EU climate legislation is monitored through the Energy Union Governance, is properly applied and enforced and is mainstreamed in the European Semester process**

The EU has put in place a unique **governance system**<sup>16</sup> to ensure that the EU and its Member States will collectively deliver on their 2030 targets on energy and climate. In order to ensure effective implementation of the climate and energy targets, DG CLIMA and DG ENER are working closely with Member States to finalise and implement their **National Energy and Climate Plans** (NECPs), including through the European semester process.

Member States presented their final NECPs for 2021-2030 to the Commission at the end of 2019 / in early 2020. DG CLIMA, together with DG ENER, has been assessing the ambition of the plans, looking at their aggregated contribution to meeting the EU Energy Union objectives and in particular the 2030 climate targets to reduce GHG emission by at least 40% for 2030 compared to 1990. The need for additional measures will be identified, if the level of ambition is not sufficient. This will feed into the process of increasing climate ambition for 2030<sup>17</sup>, for which the Commission will review and propose to revise, where necessary, the relevant energy legislation by June 2021. When Member States begin updating their NECPs in 2023, they should reflect the new climate ambition. DG CLIMA will ensure that a continued iterative dialogue between the Commission and Member States supports this common planning exercise. In addition, DG CLIMA, together with DG ENER, will issue a “State of the Energy Union report” by 31 October (same as each year), showing the progress made. DG CLIMA, together with DG ENER, will analyse if the Governance Regulation needs to be revised in view of the 2030 climate target plan.

As part of the Green Deal, the Commission will refocus the **European Semester** process of macroeconomic coordination to address the most urgent challenges brought about by the coronavirus pandemic and to relaunch sustainable growth. In that context, DG CLIMA will mainstream the climate objectives into the European Semester process by strengthening the climate and energy transitions aspects of the Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy, country reports and country-specific recommendations, building on the priorities and investments identified in the NECPs. This work will also be linked to the implementation of the Next Generation EU, notably for the Recovery and Resilience Facility. The National Energy and Climate Plans will have a crucial role for the identification of priorities for the **Recovery and Resilience Facility**. They will be a good basis for the design of National Recovery Plans for a green and digital transition and to increase Europe's resilience.

As announced in the Circular Economy Action Plan<sup>18</sup>, DG CLIMA will explore the development of a regulatory framework **for the certification of carbon removals** in order to incentivise the uptake of carbon removals and increased circularity of carbon dioxide. It will be based on robust and transparent carbon accounting to monitor and verify the authenticity of carbon removals. As announced in the Farm-to-Fork strategy<sup>19</sup>, DG CLIMA will develop a new EU

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<sup>16</sup> Through the Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action

<sup>17</sup> See specific objective 1

<sup>18</sup> COM(2020) 98 final

<sup>19</sup> COM(2020) 381 final

carbon farming initiative to promote farming practices that remove CO2 from the atmosphere and to reward farmers or forester for the removed CO2, either via the common agricultural policy (CAP) or other public or private initiatives (carbon market).

DG CLIMA will continue to ensure that EU **climate legislation is rigorously enforced and effectively implemented by Member States**. To this end, DG CLIMA will monitor Member States application of EU law and will take action to promote and enforce compliance. DG CLIMA will check that EU Member States have taken timely transposition measures and will assess their conformity with EU law. This is particularly relevant for the revised EU Emission Trading System (ETS) Directive<sup>20</sup> for phase 4, where transposition checks are ongoing. In addition, DG CLIMA will handle complaints from citizens, organisations and businesses about alleged infringements of EU law. If appropriate, it may launch informal exchanges with Member States, or propose to the College the launch of formal infringement proceedings.

The following indicators<sup>21</sup> will be used in the upcoming five years to measure progress towards reaching DG CLIMA’s overall goal:

Indicator	Target by 2024
Adoption of updated national energy and climate plans to contribute to updated EU post-2020 goals	Member States’ final updated NECPs reflecting the updated EU post-2020 goals
DG CLIMA checks timely notification of transposition measures and assesses their conformity with EU law	All transposition checks and conformity checks are performed on time

**Specific objective 3 - FINANCE: Climate-related spending mainstreamed in the EU budget and in private funds to finance the green and just transition and invest in particular in low carbon and other climate innovations**

**EU budget 2021-2027: LIFE programme and climate mainstreaming**

The EU will continue to support climate action on the ground across Europe through the **LIFE programme**. In the proposed next long-term EU budget 2021-2027 the European Commission intends to allocate € 5.4 billion to projects supporting the environment and climate action. It will focus on protecting the environment and mitigating climate change, supporting a clean energy transition with increased energy efficiency and a higher share of renewables in the energy mix. The LIFE programme is among the EU funding programmes

<sup>20</sup> Directive (EU) 2018/410 amending ETS Directive 2003/87/EC for the phase 4

<sup>21</sup> Cf. performance tables in annex for more detailed information (baseline, methodology, source of data, etc.).

for which the Commission proposed the largest proportional increase for the period 2021-2027.

In the field of climate action and energy there will be two sub-programmes: 'Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation' and 'Clean Energy Transition'. The size of the Climate Action budget during 2021-2027 is expected to be approximately EUR 1 billion. The activities of the Clean Energy Transition sub-programme are currently funded by Horizon 2020 and will be endowed with a similar budget.

DG CLIMA will continue to work towards integrating climate change mitigation and adaptation into all major EU spending programmes, encouraging lead DGs<sup>22</sup> to speed up climate mainstreaming in their individual programmes, in particular in the Cohesion Policy, the agriculture funds, the European Social Fund, the EU Research and Innovation programme (Horizon 2020) and in the future Just Transition Fund.

The **mainstreaming target** is a key driver for integrating climate action systematically into the EU budget and individual spending programmes. In its conclusions adopted on 21 July 2020, the European Council calls for an **overall climate target of 30%** to apply to the total amount of expenditure from the **multiannual financial framework (2021-2027) and the Recovery effort under the “Next Generation EU”**. Appropriate targets should be reflected in sectoral legislation and should be in line with the objective of EU climate neutrality by 2050 and contribute to achieving the Union's new 2030 climate targets. EU expenditure should also be consistent with Paris Agreement objectives and the "do no harm" principle of the European Green Deal<sup>23</sup>.

DG CLIMA, together with the Directorate-General for Budget, will continue to jointly monitor progress made towards this objective. In addition, DG CLIMA will work towards achieving a 35% climate mainstreaming of the total **Horizon Europe budget**, focusing research and innovation on technologies that will enable the climate transition. DG CLIMA will be closely involved in the co-creation process of Horizon Europe. As the Co-Chair of Cluster 5 on Climate, Energy and Mobility, it will co-ordinate the programming activity in these research areas. Further work will also be performed to ensure effective climate mainstreaming in the other areas of Horizon Europe. To ensure this programme can live up to its role as an enabler for a competitive climate transition, DG CLIMA will need to reinforce its participation and will have to deliver high quality inputs from scientific research.

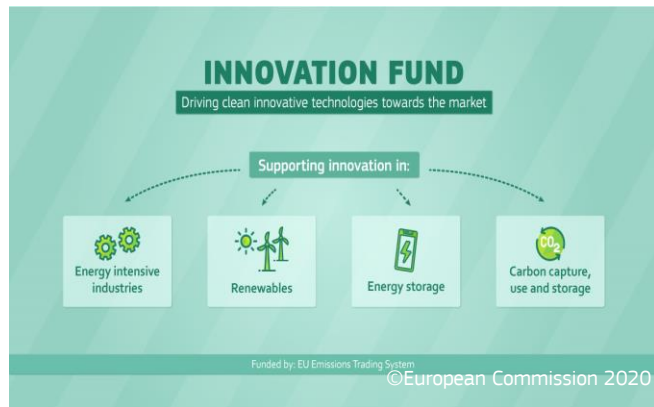
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<sup>22</sup> Mainly the Directorate-General for Research and Innovation (DG Research), the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy (DG REGIO), the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EMPL), the Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development (DG AGRI), the Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE) and the Directorate-General for Environment (DG ENV).

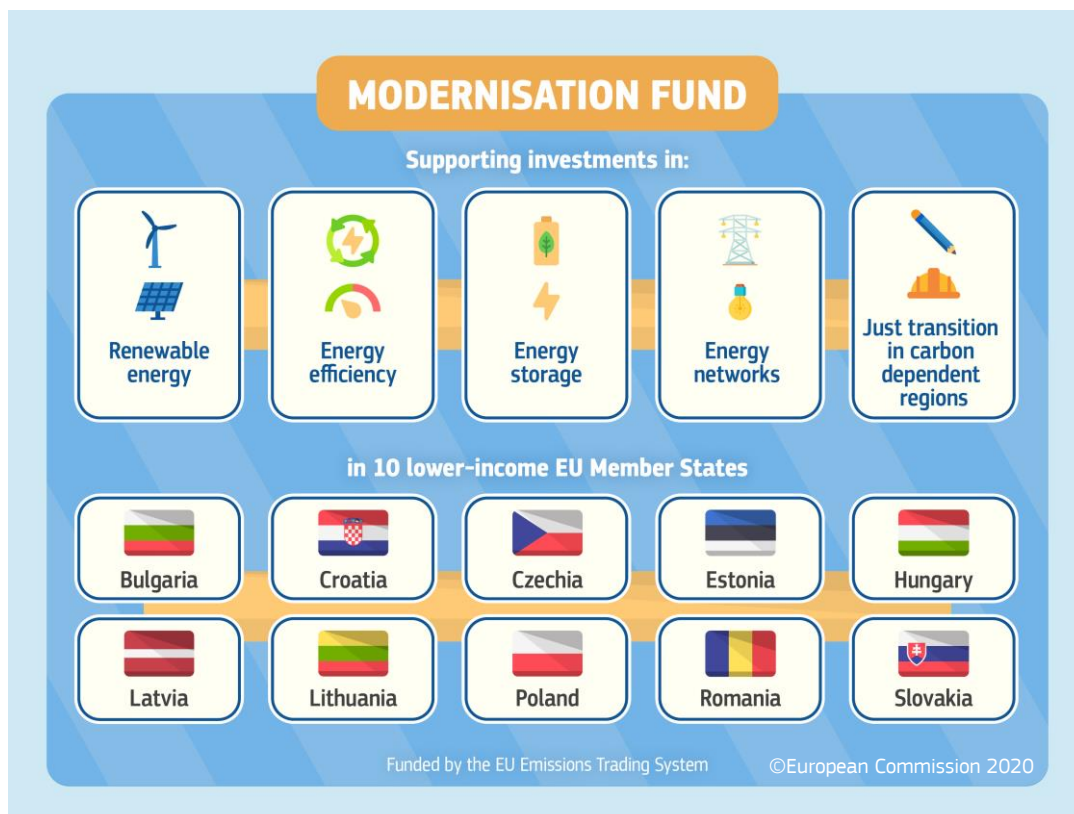
<sup>23</sup> EUCO 10/20

## Low-carbon investments and technologies

The **Innovation Fund**<sup>24</sup> will be a key funding instrument to make our vision for a climate neutral EU a reality. It aims to create the right financial incentives for companies and public authorities to invest now in the next generation of low-carbon innovative technologies. Around EUR 10 billion (depending on the carbon price) will be available from the monetising of 450 million of EU ETS allowances and the remainder of the NER 300 fund to support demonstration of innovative technologies and breakthrough innovation in energy intensive industries. The first call for proposals was launched on 3 of July 2020.



The **Modernisation Fund** will support low-carbon investments in the energy systems of ten low-income EU Member States in shares pre-defined by the ETS Directive. At an estimated carbon price of 20 EUR/tCO<sub>2</sub>, some EUR 14 billion will be generated over the coming decade. The act establishing the fund was adopted in July 2020.



<sup>24</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/856 of 26 February 2019



These funds are financed by the revenue from the auctioning of the EU Emissions Trading System. As part of the revision of the EU Emission Trading System, DG CLIMA will strengthen the role and effectiveness of these funds in deploying innovative and climate-neutral solutions across the EU.

In the upcoming years, DG CLIMA will continue to monitor the further implementation of **two financial instruments**, Private Finance for Energy Efficiency (**PF4EE**) and Natural Capital Financing Facility (**NCFE**), which are delegated to the European Investment Bank.

DG CLIMA will work towards **attracting public and private financing** to transition to a climate neutral economy and to drive sustainable economic growth. It will support the implementation of the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan (SEIP), the investment pillar of the Green Deal, which will mobilise at least €1 trillion in sustainable investments over the next decade. It will work with multilateral development banks to increase climate finance. To facilitate **sustainable investment**, DG CLIMA will contribute to the creation of a unified classification system (“taxonomy”) through the development of a list of activities and technical screening criteria determining under which conditions economic activities can be considered environmentally sustainable.

The following indicators<sup>25</sup> will be used in the upcoming five years to measure progress towards reaching DG CLIMA’s overall goal:

Indicator	Target by 2024
GHG emissions reduction or avoidance triggered by projects financed under the Innovation Fund and the Private Finance for Energy Efficiency (PF4EE)	For the Innovation Fund : N/A before award of financing to first projects  For PF4EE : 247 000 tCO2
Investment mobilised through the Innovation Fund and the Private Finance for Energy Efficiency (PF4EE)	For the Innovation Fund: N/A before award of financing to first projects  For PF4EE : EUR 650 million
Expected reduction of GHG emissions triggered by LIFE projects	To be confirmed <sup>26</sup>
Population in vulnerable areas/cities benefitting from further protection against the adverse effects of climate change	To be confirmed <sup>24</sup>

<sup>25</sup> Cf. performance tables in annex for more detailed information (baseline, methodology, source of data, etc.).

<sup>26</sup> Targets will be defined once the EU’s Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2021-2027 will be adopted

**Specific objective 4 - COMMUNICATION AND DIALOGUE: A voice and a space is given to citizens, cities, regions and all stakeholders to design and implement climate actions, share information, launch grassroots activities and showcase solutions that others can follow through the Climate Pact and the EU/Global Covenant of Mayors.**

**Regional and local authorities, as well as citizens and civil society** have been active in the promotion of an ambitious climate agenda in recent years. Citizens and civil society attach great importance to actions to fight climate change and have a fundamental role to play in the transition to a climate-neutral economy. According to a recent Eurobarometer survey<sup>27</sup>, 60% of respondents have personally taken action to fight climate change<sup>28</sup>. The involvement and commitment of the public, regions, local communities and of all stakeholders is crucial to the success of the European Green Deal.



The **new European Climate Pact** will be launched towards the end of 2020. It will bring together regions, local communities, civil society, industry and schools to design and commit to pledges and ensure that everyone is part of this behavioural change. The new European Climate Pact will be a broad initiative to give everyone a voice and space to design

new climate actions, share information, launch grassroots activities and showcase solutions that others can follow. The Pact's dedicated website will act as its central online hub, providing users with information, inspiration and opportunities to take part in the Pact.

The Climate Pact will build on and amplify existing activities while also promoting new ones. The **EU Covenant of Mayors** will continue to be a central instrument. The Commission will work with it to continue to provide assistance to cities and regions that want to commit to ambitious pledges on climate and energy policies. It will remain an essential platform to share good practices on how to implement change locally. DG CLIMA will continue to contribute also to the work of the Global Covenant of Mayors (GCOM) and to support the Executive Vice-President in his role as co-Chair of the GCOM.

To achieve this, DG CLIMA will focus on the implementation of a **multilevel communications and outreach approach** by providing reliable, factual and scientifically sound information to raise public awareness on (a) climate change, environmental degradation and their impacts, as well as on (b) individual and collective actions and solutions to tackle climate and environmental challenges. The citizen and stakeholder engagement processes undertaken will be supported through communication activities and events, and by using multiple channels and tools. These actions will be implemented in coherence and

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<sup>27</sup> Special Eurobarometer 490

<sup>28</sup> In the past 6 months

synergy with the Commission’s upcoming corporate communication campaign on the European Green Deal led by the Directorate-General for Communication.

The following indicators<sup>29</sup> will be used in the upcoming five years to measure progress towards reaching DG CLIMA’s overall goal:

Indicator	Target by 2024
Results of EU barometer survey : % of respondents that have personally taken action to fight climate change	As high as possible, further increase compared to 2018 (i.e. 60% of respondents)
Population covered by the EU Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy	Steady increase compared to 2019
Number of Climate Pact pledges	Steady increase since its launch

**Specific objective 5 – ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE: EU society (people, nature and welfare) is increasingly climate-resilient, adapted and equipped, protected and insured against the adverse impacts of climate change**

The significant impacts of climate change are already a reality in Europe. Europe is now more than 1.5°C warmer than in pre-industrial times. Even if the Paris Agreement climate goals are reached, it will not prevent a very substantial change to the planet’s climate, which will negatively affect our society, environment and the economy. The total reported economic losses caused by weather and climate-related extremes over the period 1980-2017 amounted to approximately EUR 453 billion<sup>30</sup>. To **make Europe more climate-resilient**, well planned and early adaptation actions are needed to help protect people, assets and nature and to ensure the long-term sustainability of investments and the welfare of EU citizens.

The Paris Agreement calls on Parties to increase the resilience of their societies, decrease vulnerability to climate change and enhance their capacity to adapt. At the EU level, **the EU Strategy on adaptation** <sup>31</sup> aims to enhance the preparedness and capacity of all governance levels to respond to the impacts of climate change. The Strategy focuses on three key objectives:

- **Promoting action by Member States** by encouraging all Member States to adopt comprehensive adaptation strategies and adaptation plans to implement these

<sup>29</sup> Cf. performance tables in annex for more detailed information (baseline, methodology, source of data, etc.).  
<sup>30</sup> European Environmental Agency,  
<sup>31</sup> COM (2013) 216

strategies and providing funding to help them build up their adaptation capacities and take action. It also supports adaptation in cities through the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy initiative.

- **'Climate-proofing' action at EU level** by further promoting adaptation in key vulnerable sectors such as agriculture, fisheries and cohesion policy, ensuring that Europe's infrastructure is made more resilient, that investment are climate-friendly and promoting the use of insurance against natural and man-made disasters.
- **Better informed decision-making** by addressing gaps in knowledge about adaptation and further developing the European climate adaptation platform (Climate-ADAPT).

DG CLIMA conducted an **evaluation** of the adaptation strategy in 2018 showing that the strategy has delivered on its objectives. The EU Adaptation strategy has led to **encouraging results**, such as the fact that all Member States have adopted an adaptation strategy increasing their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, an improved adaptation knowledge and the promotion of adaptation actions through the LIFE programme or the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy. DG CLIMA will continue to implement this strategy in the upcoming years, but needs have grown since its adoption in 2013. **Climate threats have increased** in Europe and the international dimension of adaptation has been underdeveloped.

As announced in the European Green Deal, DG CLIMA will adopt **a new, more ambitious EU strategy on adaptation to climate change** in the beginning of 2021. The different policy options will be assessed through a public consultation and an impact assessment in order to collect evidence and to ensure that citizens and stakeholders are involved in this revision process. Strengthening the efforts on climate-proofing, resilience building, prevention and preparedness will be crucial. Work on climate adaptation should continue to influence public and private investments, including on nature-based solutions. It will be important to ensure that across the EU, investors, insurers, businesses, cities and citizens are able to access data and to develop instruments to integrate climate change into their risk management practices.

The following indicator<sup>32</sup> will be used in the upcoming five years<sup>32</sup> to measure progress towards reaching DG CLIMA's overall goal:

Indicator	Target by 2024
Number of Member States with Adaptation Plans <sup>33</sup>	All EU Member States

<sup>32</sup> Cf. performance tables in annex for more detailed information (baseline, methodology, source of data, etc.).

<sup>33</sup> National Adaptation Plans usually aim to implement National Adaptation Strategies and to organise activities for achieving their objectives.

## **Specific objective 6 - INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS: The level of ambition of other GHG emitters is increased thanks to the EU's leading role in climate diplomacy in line with the Paris Agreement and SDG 13**

The global challenge of climate change requires a global response. The EU Member States are responsible for around 9% of global GHG emissions<sup>34</sup>. Increased efforts by other emitters will be critical to address the global climate challenge in a meaningful way. By setting a credible example of ambitious climate policies, the EU can be a global leader and show the way in the transition towards a net-zero greenhouse gas emissions economy.

The **Paris Agreement** sets out a global framework to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C. It also aims to strengthen countries ability to deal with the impacts of climate change. DG CLIMA will continue to ensure that the Paris Agreement remains the indispensable multilateral framework for tackling climate change. The Paris process will now focus on promoting



implementation and raising ambition. As it currently stands, it is clear that the level of global ambition is insufficient. The EU will **engage more intensely with all partners to increase the collective effort** and help them to revise and implement their nationally determined contributions and devise ambitious long-term strategies. This will build on the EU's own increased ambition as outlined in specific objective 1. Starting in 2023, the "Paris ambition cycle" will review Parties collective progress every five years, in light of the latest science, and provide the basis for each Party to raise its level of ambition in a manner consistent with the Paris goals. The Conference of Parties in Glasgow, initially foreseen for November 2020 but postponed until 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, will be an important milestone before the global stocktake in 2023. It will provide the EU with a unique and global communication opportunity and a way to inspire our partners, using the EU Pavilion as a big window to the EU's political commitment to be climate neutral by 2050, to protect the planet and people.

DG CLIMA will continue to promote, convince and support other countries to implement ambitious climate policies across the world. DG CLIMA will encourage other emitters to commit to taking swift action to reduce their GHG emissions and adopt climate neutral policies and measures. DG CLIMA will continue to lead **international negotiations** to increase the ambition of major emitters. It will also support the deployment of a green recovery narrative with external partners. Together with the High Representative and other Commission services, DG CLIMA will work closely with Member States to mobilise all diplomatic channels, both bilateral and multilateral – including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the G7, G20 and other relevant international fora. DG CLIMA will continue to work closely with OECD countries to advance dialogue and

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<sup>34</sup> "Fossil CO<sub>2</sub> and GHG emissions of all world countries", Joint Research Centre (JRC), 2019 report.

cooperation on climate change. It will contribute to the Strategic Partnerships for the implementation of the Paris Agreement (SPIPA) programme by fostering the implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in G20 countries, through exchange and collaboration among these largest economies. It will support developing countries in their efforts to tackle climate change by engaging with countries in Africa, Asia, Neighbouring countries and Latin America.

DG CLIMA will also continue to ensure a high level of ambition of GHG emission reduction from international shipping and international aviation in the respective fora. In particular, DG CLIMA will advocate for a high level of ambition within the **International Maritime Organisation (IMO)** and will contribute to the **International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)** work for the implementation of CORSIA<sup>35</sup>.

In parallel, DG CLIMA will step up **bilateral engagement** with partner countries and, where necessary, establish innovative forms of engagement. DG CLIMA will continue to engage with the economies of the G20 that are responsible for 80% of global greenhouse gas emissions.

Together with Canada, the EU and China will continue to annually co-convene climate ministers from G20 and other key countries in a **Ministerial Meeting on Climate Action (MoCA)**.

DG CLIMA will also work with global partners to develop **international carbon markets** as a key tool to create economic incentives for climate action. DG CLIMA will contribute to bilateral dialogues and participate in multilateral meetings on international carbon markets. DG CLIMA will continue to support cooperation between carbon markets under the Florence process including the preparation, organisation, delivery and follow-up of the annual meeting. It will implement the agreement to link the EU Emissions Trading System with the Swiss emissions trading system and will further develop its cooperation activities with key partners (e.g. China, New Zealand, California, Mexico, Canada).

The following indicator<sup>36</sup> will be used in the upcoming five years to measure progress towards reaching DG CLIMA's overall goal:

Indicator	Target by 2024
Promoting ambitious climate policies in bilateral and multilateral climate negotiations	Feeding the outcome and results of the 2023 “global stocktake” and latest science into the international discussions  Promoting policies and measures capable of driving the transition to low-carbon and resilient economies in line with the Paris Agreement goals

<sup>35</sup> CORSIA = the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation

<sup>36</sup> Cf. performance tables in annex for mode detailed information (baseline, methodology, source of data, etc.).

#### **D. Key performance indicators**

- 1. Impact indicator 1: Greenhouse gas emissions**
- 2. Impact indicator 2: Climate mainstreaming in the European Union budget**
- 3. Result indicator 3: Number of Climate Pact pledges**
- 4. Result indicator 4: Number of Member States with adaptation plans**
- 5. Result indicator 5: Estimated risk at closure**

## PART 2. Modernising the administration

As stated in the political guidelines of President von der Leyen, the Commission needs to lead by example and will take particular steps to modernise its way of working and ensure that the Institution has the appropriate financial, human and institutional resources to deliver the best results for Europeans.

In this context, DG CLIMA will implement corporate strategies and will develop and implement actions at local level in areas such as gender equality, digitalisation, collaborative working and sustainability, contributing to the general objective of **'A modern, high-performing and sustainable European Commission'**.

Considering the high political priority of climate action policies and the limited resources available in the DG, DG CLIMA will put much effort in implementing and encouraging corporate and local measures leading to a high-performing service or to synergies and efficiency gains.

As a modern public administration, the Commission implements an internal control framework inspired by the highest international standards. The Commission's system covers all the principles of internal control identified in the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission 2013 Internal Control framework, including financial control, risk management, human resource management, communication and the safeguarding and protection of information. DG CLIMA has established an internal control system tailored to its particular characteristics and circumstances and regularly assesses its implementation and overall functioning. This assessment is based on indicators, the most strategic of which are listed in this section of the strategic plan.

### A. Human resource management

**Objective:** DG CLIMA employs a competent and engaged workforce and contributes to gender equality at all levels of management to deliver effectively on the Commission's priorities and core business.

Climate policies and the European Green Deal are at the heart of this Commission. To deliver on its ambitious agenda, DG CLIMA will need to count on its **skilled, motivated and dedicated workforce**.

To retain but also to attract this important and highly qualified staff, DG CLIMA will implement the corporate human resources strategy while developing a local, tailor-made HR strategy, creating the right conditions for our staff to deliver on our priorities.

DG CLIMA will also work towards reaching its new target in terms of **gender equality**<sup>37</sup> for middle management positions, notably by encouraging our competent female colleagues to

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<sup>37</sup> As defined in the Commission decision SEC(2020)146 of 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020



participate in DG HR programmes, to identify, encourage and shoulder the development female talents in management but also by promoting local actions.

Although DG CLIMA scored very well in terms of **staff engagement** in the last staff satisfaction survey (75%), some areas of concerns were identified notably in relation to the high workload and work-life balance. To address this, notwithstanding continued staff shortages for which more structural solutions need to be further pursued, DG CLIMA will develop and propose various actions in relation to stress management, work-life balance and wellbeing, both for its staff and its management in combination with regular workload assessments.

The DG will also continue to promote **learning and development** opportunities to help staff to further develop skills and knowledge (including in terms of digital skills, considering the upcoming full digitalisation of the Commission) notably in line with the various opportunities proposed by the Commission Talent Management Strategy.

DG CLIMA recognises the importance of **internal communication** as a way of building staff engagement, enabling better collaboration between the services, and providing staff with concrete evidence of how their efforts fit into the overall objectives of the DG, and developing a culture of openness, motivation and trust where staff has a strong sense of belonging and purpose. Therefore, the DG will continue to further develop and implement its current internal communication policy to ensure direct communication with the staff of the DG on policy developments, ongoing priorities in the DG, sharing of information in addition to the actions taken at corporate level and enhancing the sense of community in CLIMA. In this context, CLIMA will organise trainings on climate policies for EC staff to help colleagues keep up to date with latest developments and facilitate the work of staff working on climate-related issues to collectively deliver on the work programme under the European Green Deal.



In order to ensure the effective management of human resources and to optimise the capacity to deliver on priorities in this strategic plan, DG CLIMA will develop a **local HR strategy** with a medium to long-term outlook (3–5 years) consistent with the overall corporate HR strategy.

Objective: DG CLIMA employs a competent and engaged workforce and contributes to gender equality at all levels of management to effectively deliver on the Commission's priorities and core business		
<b>Indicator 1: Number and percentage of first female appointments to middle management positions</b>		
<b>Source of data:</b> Sysper report on gender targets		
<b>Baseline (female representation in management)</b> ( 2019 )	<b>Intermediate target</b> (2022)	<b>Target</b> (2024)

33% of female in middle management positions (4 middle managers)	DG CLIMA will need to make 1 female appointment to middle management position by December 2022	Not yet known
<b>Indicator 2: DG CLIMA staff engagement index</b>		
<b>Source of data:</b> Commission staff survey		
<b>Baseline</b> (2018)		<b>Target</b> (2024)
75%		76%-80%

## B. Sound Financial Management

**Objective:** The authorising officer by delegation has reasonable assurance that resources have been used in accordance with the principles of sound financial management, and that cost-effective controls are in place which give the necessary guarantees concerning the legality and regularity of underlying transactions

DG CLIMA will ensure **sound and efficient management of its financial resources**, and will maintain effective internal control under the framework, risk management and accounting systems. The DG is committed to ensure that the **control procedures** in place also give the necessary guarantees concerning the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions. In the upcoming years, DG CLIMA will increase financial control through financial reporting and dashboards, will ensure that controls are adequate following the move to e-tools and the use of Qualified Electronic Signature in contracts and will provide finance training to staff. It will closely supervise the European Climate and Infrastructure Executive Agency (ECIEA, formerly the Innovation and Networks Executive Agency - INEA) to which the grant management has been delegated, and will contribute to the steering of its operational, administrative and financial activities. DG CLIMA will also ensure the safeguarding of assets and information, in particular by enhancing the security of the EU ETS Union Registry.

**Objective:** The authorising officer by delegation has reasonable assurance that resources have been used in accordance with the principles of sound financial management, and that cost-effective controls are in place which give the necessary guarantees concerning the legality and regularity of underlying transactions

**Indicator:** **Estimated risk at closure**

**Source of data:** DG CLIMA Annual Activity Report

<b>Baseline</b> (2019)	<b>Target</b> (2024)
Below 2% of relevant expenditure	< 2% of relevant expenditure

### C. Fraud risk management

**Objective:** The risk of fraud is minimised through the application of effective anti-fraud measures and the implementation of the Commission Anti-Fraud Strategy (CASF) aimed at the prevention, detection and correction of fraud

DG CLIMA will enhance fraud risk management and will update and implement its antifraud strategy. Following the release of the 2019 Commission Anti-Fraud strategy, DG CLIMA is in the process of revising its own Anti-Fraud strategy. The internal fraud risk survey conducted in 2020 will constitute one of its building blocks. The scope of the revised strategy will be broaden. It will update the list of red flags addressing the (residual) financial fraud risks in the areas of procurement, grants and administrative budget managed in-house. More attention will be paid to the fraud risk assessment and management by the newly established European Climate and Infrastructure Executive Agency (ECIEA) to which the grant management has been delegated. It will also address - to the extent possible- potential fraud risk in non-financial matters, such as policy implementation and enforcement (with a focus on the EU ETS and F-gases), lobbying, data leakages and finally electronic signature and exchange of documents, as the latter that have been generalised due to the COVID 19 pandemic.

<b>Objective:</b> The risk of fraud is minimised through the application of effective anti-fraud measures and the implementation of the Commission Anti-Fraud Strategy aimed at the prevention, detection and correction of fraud	
<b>Indicator: Implementation of the actions included in DG CLIMA anti-fraud strategy over the whole strategic plan lifecycle (2020-2024)</b>	
<b>Source of data:</b> DG CLIMA annual activity report, DG CLIMA anti-fraud strategy, OLAF reporting	
<b>Baseline</b> (2018)	<b>Target</b> (2024)
100% of actions points of the 2016 anti-fraud strategy (AFS)	100% of action points (of the revised AFS) implemented in time

## D. Digital Transformation and information management

**Objective:** DG CLIMA is using innovative, trusted digital solutions for better policy-shaping, information management and administrative processes to forge a truly digitally transformed, user-focused and data-driven Commission

For the last five years, the Commission has been putting significant effort into developing a new vision and new initiatives to make services fit and efficient in a fast- changing world. To adapt to the new digital age, a performant organisation has no other option than to evolve towards a digitally transformed, user-focused and data-driven administration as set out in the European Commission **Digital Strategy** adopted at the end of 2018.

In this context of the **digital transformation**, DG CLIMA will continue investing over the next five years into the modern and secure digital solutions that support the implementation of its most important policies. The DG will also pursue its effort to adopt newer, more flexible and more collaborative ways of working. Indeed, the situation of generalised social distancing and large-scale teleworking has shown how such transformation is key not only to ensure business continuity, but also to cope with increasing demand notably when emerging from a crisis.

The efforts by DG CLIMA to build effective and resilient processes and infrastructure have proved to be a key success factor in maintaining high staff engagement and productivity. DG CLIMA will keep investing into the modern and healthy working environment required by staff in all advanced administrations.

DG CLIMA owns a number of IT solutions which are of crucial importance for the good implementation of key climate policies and they must offer top quality services to Member States and citizens. While prioritizing security and respect of privacy, DG CLIMA will continue progressing in the implementation of its solutions in line with the 11 principles of the Digital Strategy.

The 2016 communication on **data, information and knowledge management** recognises also that data, information and knowledge are key corporate assets and sets out a strategy to improve how the Commission manages them. DG CLIMA recognises the crucial importance of good data and will continue to ensure that sufficient data is made available so that legislation can work effectively. Information and knowledge generated from latest data will continue to be summarised annually in Climate Action Progress Reports<sup>38</sup>.

The focus of DG CLIMA's action is on data management and governance in the more narrow sense, i.e. the data which provides the basis for generating information and knowledge. As part of the implementation of the **Data Strategy@EC action plan**, it is envisaged that DG CLIMA's activities focus on three elements: First, systematically reviewing the already-public elements of the key data assets if all relevant elements of data governance are addressed and well-documented. Second, to have another look at the management of non-public data,

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<sup>38</sup> For the latest report see COM(2019)559 and SWD(2019)396.

which often comes from companies, and to clarify access conditions within the Commission for non-confidential data elements, where applicable. Third, adapt as appropriate the scope of key data assets to the evolving scope and priorities of data management at Commission level, in the context of the European Green Deal and coordinating as appropriate with the Environment Knowledge Community.

In parallel, DG CLIMA will continue its efforts to improve information retrieval and delivery within the DG, and to ensure that reliable information and knowledge will be easy to find and retrieve. It will also ensure sharing of information and knowledge across the Institution and will continue to open its files, as widely as possible, to other DGs.

Protection of personal data is a fundamental right guaranteed the Charter of Fundamental Rights and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. Not only is it a legal obligation, it is a strong political commitment for the Commission, which is determined to lead by example. DG CLIMA will undertake the necessary efforts to ensure compliance at its level in the coming years. Under the Commission’s **Data Protection Action Plan**, DG CLIMA has set out a plan to ensure awareness of its staff of the requirements of the new Data Protection Regulation, notably by implementing local awareness campaigns, local dedicated trainings, invitation to participate in centrally organised activities, continual update of the dedicated intranet page and reports to the hierarchy if and when needed.

<b>Objective:</b> DG CLIMA is using innovative, trusted digital solutions for better policy-shaping, information management and administrative processes to forge a truly digitally transformed, user-focused and data-driven Commission		
<b>Indicator 1: Degree of implementation of the digital strategy principles by the EU ETS Union registry</b>		
<b>Source of data:</b> a state-of-play on the implementation of the 11 core principles defined by the EC Digital Strategy for the EU ETS Union registry. It reflects the degree of implementation of each of the 11 principles (“2-well implemented”/ “1-partially implemented”/ “0-not implemented”), and is expressed as a percentage of the implementation (a total score of 22 being 100%).		
<b>Baseline</b> (2018)	<b>Interim milestone</b> (2022)	<b>Target</b> (2024)
23%	50%	73%

**Indicator 2: Percentage of DG CLIMA key data assets for which corporate principles for data governance have been implemented**

**Source of data:** Key data assets as defined in CLIMA’s contribution to the Commission’s data inventory of November 2019, the baseline estimate represents a numerical average of a preliminary assessment by local data correspondent and data stewards of the degree of current application of the four principles to each of the seven identified key data assets under CLIMA responsibility. What is measured is the extent to which corporate principles for data governance are implemented for CLIMA ’s key data assets

<b>Baseline</b> (2019)	<b>Interim milestone</b> (2022)	<b>Target</b> (2024)
50%	66%	80%

**Indicator 3: Percentage of staff attending awareness raising activities on data protection compliance**

**Source of data:** EU-Learn

<b>Baseline</b> (2018)	<b>Interim milestone</b> (2021)	<b>Target</b> (2024)
25%	50%	100% of staff

## E. Sound Environmental Management

**Objective:** DG CLIMA takes full account of its environmental impact in all its actions and actively promotes measures to reduce the related day-to-day impact of the administration and its work

The Commission is keen to **reduce its environmental impact as an institution and as an employer**. As announced in the European Green Deal, an action plan will be presented for **the Commission to become climate-neutral by 2030**. DG CLIMA is fully committed to this objective and has initiated a feasibility and scoping study to analyse the Commission’s current GHG emissions and to elaborate proposals for feasible paths to achieve climate neutrality for the Commission. Without anticipating the exact content of the forthcoming action plan, it is clear that any plan will ask DGs to reduce, greenhouse gas emissions from (but not limited to):

- air travel of DG staff
- meetings organised by DGs

- commuting to and from the office and between office buildings

To the extent that the above can be influenced by staff behaviour. By the first half of 2021, DG CLIMA will develop, in broad consultation with its staff, a DG-specific strategy for reducing the GHG emissions from its operations. As climate and environmental objectives go hand in hand, this strategy will also contain commitments to further reduce DG CLIMA's general environmental impact, e.g. in terms of waste generation including plastics, in spite of the fact that DG CLIMA's generation of waste is already below the Commission average.

In line with the European Green Deal's statements that "Public authorities, including the EU institutions, should lead by example and **ensure that their procurement is green**" and in view of the important role of the Commission's procurement for attaining the Green Deal's objective of climate-neutrality by 2030, DG CLIMA will contribute with its expertise to the Commission services in charge of procurement in view of integrating climate protection aspects into corporate procurement activities.

# ANNEX: Performance tables

General objective 1: An EU Green Deal		
<p><b>Impact indicator 1: Greenhouse gas emissions</b></p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> This indicator measures man-made emissions of the so-called “Kyoto basket” of greenhouse gases, which are integrated into a single indicator expressed in units of CO2 equivalents using each gas’ global warming potential. It shows changes in percent of the emissions compared to 1990 levels.</p> <p><b>Origin of the indicator:</b> Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action; EU Sustainable Development Goal indicator</p> <p><b>Source of the data:</b> European Environmental agency (Eurostat online data code : <a href="#">sdg_13_10</a>)</p>		
Baseline (2018)	Interim milestone (2020)	Target (2030)
-23%	-20%	- 55%
<p><b>Impact indicator 2: Greenhouse gas emissions intensity of energy consumption</b></p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The greenhouse gas emissions intensity of energy consumption is the ratio between energy-related greenhouse gas emissions and gross inland consumption of energy. It expresses how many tonnes of CO2 equivalent of energy-related greenhouse gases are emitted per unit of energy consumed. A decrease signifies either burning relatively less fossil fuels or switching to fossil fuels with lower carbon intensity (e.g. from coal to natural gas). Index: 2000 = 100</p> <p><b>Origin of the indicator:</b> EU Sustainable Development Goal indicator</p> <p><b>Source of the data:</b> Eurostat (Eurostat online data code : <a href="#">sdg_13_20</a>)</p>		
Baseline (2017)	Interim milestone (2022)	Target (2024)
86.9	Decrease	Decrease
<p><b>Impact indicator 3: Climate-related economic losses</b></p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The indicator measures economic losses from weather and climate-related disasters expressed in economic losses per year (in current values) and as a percentage of GDP. Types of disasters considered are hydrological, meteorological and climatological events. Data is presented as smoothed time-series based on 30-year moving averages instead of annual figures.</p> <p><b>Origin of the indicator:</b> EU Sustainable Development Goal Monitoring report</p> <p><b>Source of the data:</b> Eurostat (Eurostat online code: <a href="#">sdg_13_40</a> )</p>		
Baseline (2017)	Interim milestone (2022)	Target (2024)
Total losses: €12 052 million Total losses as a percentage of GDP : TBD	Decrease	Decrease



<p><b>Impact indicator 4: Climate mainstreaming in the European Union budget</b></p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Proportion of climate related spending (mainstreaming) in the EU budget</p> <p><b>Origin of the indicator:</b> Commission proposal for the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework</p> <p><b>Source of the data:</b> European Commission Draft Budget Reports</p>		
Baseline (2019)	Interim milestone (2022)	Target (2024)
21%	30%	30%
<p><b>Specific objective 1.1:</b> Climate neutrality to be achieved by 2050 through a well-functioning EU carbon market and a fair regulatory framework for the EU and its Member States to reduce emissions</p>		<p>Related to spending programme(s): LIFE Regulation</p>
<p><b>Result indicator: Level of greenhouse gas emissions captured in the EU Emission Trading System (ETS)</b></p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Level of greenhouse gas emissions captured by the EU Emission Trading System (ETS) Directive 2003/87/EC.</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> Energy Union Governance and climate progress report (European Commission and European Environment Agency).</p>		
Baseline (2005)	Interim milestone (2020)	Target (2030)
Index = 100	81 (-21%)	57 (-43%) compared to 2005  To be updated once new targets will be defined as foreseen in the European Green Deal
<p><b>Result indicator: Level of greenhouse gas emissions (non EU ETS sectors)</b></p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Level of greenhouse gas emissions captured by the EU Effort Sharing Legislation</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> Energy Union Governance and climate progress report (European Commission and European Environment Agency).</p>		
Baseline (2005)	Interim milestone (2020)	Target (2030)
2.947,990 Mt Index = 100	90 (-10%)	70 (-30%) compared to 2005  To be updated once new targets will be defined as foreseen in the European Green Deal
<p><b>Result indicator: Level of net GHG removals</b></p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The LULUCF Regulation sets a “no debit rule” to ensure that accounted emissions from land use are entirely compensated by an equivalent accounted removal of CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere through action in the sector.</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> Energy Union Governance and climate progress report (European Commission and European Environment Agency).</p>		

<b>Baseline</b> (2005)	<b>Target</b> (2027)	
EU27 not in debit	EU27 not in debit	
<p><b>Result indicator: Level of average CO2 emissions from new cars</b></p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The average specific CO2 emissions of new passenger cars need to decrease below the level set in Regulation (EU) 2019/631. Every year, the Commission confirms the calculation of the average specific emissions and specific emission targets of manufacturers in the previous calendar year, on the basis of the information on new car registrations submitted by Member States.</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> Data published by the European Commission and the European Environment Agency  <a href="https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/co2-cars-emission-16">https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/co2-cars-emission-16</a></p>		
<b>Baseline</b> (2018)	<b>Interim milestone</b> (2020)	<b>Target</b> (2024)
120.4 gCO2/km <sup>39</sup>	95 gCO2/km <sup>40</sup>	95 gCO2/km <sup>41</sup>
<p><b>Result indicator: Level of average CO2 emissions from new vans</b></p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The average specific CO2 emissions of new light commercial vehicles need to decrease below the level set in Regulation (EU) 2019/631. Every year, the Commission confirms the calculation of the average specific emissions and specific emission targets of manufacturers in the previous calendar year, on the basis of the information on new van registrations submitted by Member States.</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> Data published by the European Commission and European Environment Agency.  <a href="https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/vans-12">https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/vans-12</a></p>		
<b>Baseline</b> <sup>9</sup> (2018)	<b>Interim milestone</b> <sup>10</sup> (2020)	<b>Target</b> (2024)
158.1 gr gCO2/km <sup>39</sup>	147 gCO2/km <sup>40</sup>	147 gCO2/km <sup>41</sup>
<p><b>Result indicator: Level of average CO2 emissions from heavy-duty vehicles (HDV)</b></p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The average specific CO2 emissions of new heavy-duty vehicles need to decrease below the level set in Regulation (EU) 2019/1242. Every year, the Commission confirms the calculation of the average specific emissions and specific emission targets of manufacturers for the previous reporting period, on the basis of the information on new vehicle registrations submitted by Member States and manufacturers.</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> Data published by the European Commission and European Environment Agency.</p>		
<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b> (2025)	

<sup>39</sup> For the purpose of this indicator, the baseline is the latest known data on the average CO2 emissions per km for the respective vehicles category from in the EU

<sup>40</sup> For the purpose of this indicator, the interim milestone is the 2020 target set in Regulation (EU) 2019/631.

<sup>41</sup> Yearly specific emission targets are set for each manufacturer according to the average mass of their vehicles, using a limit value curve. For cars, from 2021, phased-in from 2020, the EU fleet-wide average emission target for new cars will be 95 g CO2/km. For vans, from 2020, the EU fleet-wide average emission target will be 147 g CO2/km. From 2025, new EU fleet-wide CO2 emission targets will be introduced

CO2 emissions between 01 July 2019 and 30 June 2020 (not yet available) (Index = 100)	15% lower than baseline (Index = 85)	
<p><b>Result indicator: Life-cycle GHG emissions from fuels</b></p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Member States shall require fuel suppliers to reduce the greenhouse gas emission intensity of fuel supplied by 6% by 31 December 2020 as compared to a 2010 baseline (Article 7a (2) of Directive 98/70, Fuel Quality Directive)</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> Data published by the European Commission and European Environment Agency. <a href="https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/fuel-quality-directive">https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/fuel-quality-directive</a></p>		
<b>Baseline</b> (2010)	<b>Interim milestone</b> (2020)	<b>Target</b> (2024)
94.1 gCO <sub>2eq</sub> /MJ (Index = 100)	6% lower than baseline (Index = 94)	6% lower than baseline (Index = 94) <sup>42</sup>
<p><b>Result indicator: CO2 storage capacity enabled</b></p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> Draft storage permits</p> <p><b>Methodology for calculating the indicator:</b> The storage capacity is indicated in the submitted draft storage permit.</p>		
<b>Baseline</b> (2019)	<b>Interim milestone</b> (2022)	<b>Target</b> (2024)
0 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> /y	2Mt CO <sub>2</sub> /y	3 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> /y
<p><b>Result indicator: Level of F-gas emissions (mainly hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs))</b></p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> F-gases are produced to be used in products and equipment, from which they leak into the atmosphere. The F-gas Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 currently in place seeks to reduce these emissions by 2/3 by 2030, based on a 2014 baseline.</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> EEA greenhouse gas viewer, based on Member States submissions under the EU greenhouse gas monitoring mechanism <a href="https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/data-viewers/greenhouse-gases-viewer">https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/data-viewers/greenhouse-gases-viewer</a></p>		
<b>Baseline</b> (2014)	<b>Interim milestone</b> (2024)	<b>Target</b> (2030)
123.9 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq. emitted Index= 100	86.7 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq. emitted (-30%)	40.9 Mt CO <sub>2</sub> eq. emitted (-67%)

<sup>42</sup> In 2021, DG CLIMA will evaluate and review the [Fuel Quality Directive](#) requirement to reduce GHG intensity of transport fuels by a minimum of 6% by 2020 over a 2010 baseline<sup>42</sup> in line with the 2030 climate target plan.

**Result indicator: Ozone depleting substances: maintain zero consumption**

**Explanation:** Consumption of ozone-depleting substances is an aggregated parameter calculated for data reported under the Montreal Protocol. It is calculated as: production + import – export – destruction. It excludes non-virgin imports and exports and amounts that are produced for feedstock and process agent use.

**Source of data:** Annual report on ozone-depleting substances in the EU submitted to the United Nations Environment Programme, based on data that EU undertakings report to the Commission under the Ozone Regulation (EC) 1005/2009.

<https://ozone.unep.org/taxonomy/term/881>

<b>Baseline</b> (2005)	<b>Target</b> (2024)
Zero consumption	Zero consumption

**Result indicator: Proportion of proposed legislative revisions that include burden reduction measures**

**Explanation:** The indicator measures how the Commission upholds its commitment to ensure that proposals for legislative revisions incorporate burden reduction measures, in the broader context of REFIT programme and One-In, One-Out approach. The indicator shows how many proposed legislative revisions out of the total, for each relevant specific objective, include measures that concretely reduce burden.

**Source of data:** DG CLIMA

<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Interim milestone</b> (2022)	<b>Target</b> (2024)
(N/A)	Positive trend	Positive trend

**Result indicator: 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:** DG CLIMA

<b>Baseline</b> (2018)	<b>Interim milestone</b> (2022)	<b>Target</b> (2024)
50%	50%	75%

<p><b>Specific objective 1.2:</b> EU climate legislation is monitored through the Energy Union Governance, is properly applied and enforced and is mainstreamed in the European Semester process</p>		<p>Related to spending programme(s): LIFE Regulation</p>
<p><b>Result indicator:</b> Level of uptake of (new) post 2020-EU GHG emission reduction target in national energy and climate plans</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The Governance Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2018/1999) requires Member States (MS) to submit to the Commission their integrated national energy and climate plan (NECP) to meet the EU's energy and climate targets for 2030.</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> State of the Energy Union report</p>		
<p><b>Baseline</b> (2019)</p>	<p><b>Interim milestone</b> (2020)</p>	<p><b>Target</b> (2024)</p>
<p>Member States submitted their draft NECPs</p>	<p>Member States' final NECPs reflecting the at least 40% GHG emission reduction target at EU level by 2030.</p>	<p>Member States' final updated NECPs reflecting the updated EU post-2020 goals.</p>
<p><b>Result indicator:</b> Timeliness of transposition and conformity checks conducted by DG CLIMA</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> DG CLIMA monitors the transposition of Directives through transposition checks and conformity checks of national measures</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> DG CLIMA</p>		
<p><b>Baseline</b> (2019)</p>	<p><b>Interim milestone</b> (2020)</p>	<p><b>Target</b> (2024)</p>
<p>All transposition checks and conformity checks are performed on time</p>	<p>Conformity check of national measures transposing Directive 2015/652 (calculation methods and reporting requirements under the Fuel Quality Directive)</p> <p>Completeness check of national measures transposing the revised EU Emission Trading System (EU ETS) Directive for the phase 4</p>	<p>Transposition and conformity checks of revised Directives (to be confirmed, depending on the 2030 increased targets)</p>

<b>Specific objective 1.3</b> Climate-related spending mainstreamed in the EU budget and in private funds to finance the green and just transition and invest in particular in low carbon and other climate innovations		Related to spending programme(s): LIFE Regulation
<b>Result indicator:</b> GHG emissions reduction or avoidance triggered by projects financed under the Innovation Fund and the Private Finance for Energy Efficiency (PF4EE)		
<b>Explanation:</b> The three instruments mentioned above finance concrete low-carbon projects		
<b>Source of data:</b> Annual operational report from the European Investment Bank (for PF4EE), annual reports from the Innovation and Networks Executive Agency (for the Innovation Fund)		
<b>Methodology for calculating the indicator:</b> In general, data reported will correspond to the achieved reduction (or avoidance) of GHG emissions triggered by the projects. However, for the Innovation Fund during the first years of implementation, data reported will correspond to the <u>expected</u> GHG emissions avoided or reduced, until first projects enter into operation. This is due to the time lag between contract signature and entry of projects into operation.		
<b>Baseline</b> (2019)	<b>Interim milestone</b> (2022)	<b>Target</b> (2024)
For the Innovation Fund: Not applicable because it is a new instrument	N/A before award of financing to first projects	N/A before award of financing to first projects
For PF4EE: 57 190 tons of CO <sub>2</sub>	152 000 tCO <sub>2</sub>	247 000 tCO <sub>2</sub>
<b>Result indicator:</b> Investment mobilised through the Innovation Fund, the Private Finance for Energy Efficiency (PF4EE) and NER 300.		
<b>Explanation:</b> The level of investment mobilised corresponds to the volume of clean-tech investments mobilised by the NER 300, PF4EE and the Innovation Fund.		
<b>Source of data:</b> Respective programme annual reports.		
<b>Methodology for calculating the indicator:</b> Total volume of investments triggered by the financing provided by the respective programme.		
<b>The Private Finance for Energy Efficiency (PF4EE)</b>		
EUR 150 million	EUR 400 million	EUR 650 million
<b>Innovation Fund</b>		
N/A because new instrument	N/A before award of financing to first projects	N/A before award of financing to first projects
<b>Result indicator:</b> Expected reduction of GHG emissions triggered by LIFE projects		
<b>Explanation:</b> Results from projects financed by the LIFE programme		
<b>Source of data:</b> Programme Statement LIFE programme, based on the LIFE Key Performance Indicators (KPI) database managed by the Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (EASME)		
<b>Methodology for calculating the indicator:</b> To be confirmed		
In tons of CO <sub>2</sub> /year. Other GHG expressed in tons of GHG CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent/year		

Baseline (2019)	Interim milestone (2022)	Target (2024)
Targets will be defined once the EU's Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2021-2027 will be adopted		
<p><b>Result indicator:</b> Population in vulnerable areas/cities benefitting from further protection against the adverse effects of climate change</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Results from projects financed by the LIFE programme that aim to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> Programme Statement LIFE programme, based on the LIFE Key Performance Indicators (KPI) database managed by the Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (EASME)</p> <p><b>Methodology for calculating the indicator:</b> To be confirmed</p>		
Baseline (2019)	Interim milestone (2022)	Target (2024)
Targets will be defined once the EU's Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2021-2027 will be adopted		

<p><b>Specific objective 1.4:</b> COMMUNICATION AND DIALOGUE: a voice and a space is given to citizens, cities, regions and all stakeholders to design and implement climate actions, share information, launch grassroots activities and showcase solutions that others can follow through the Climate Pact and the EU covenant of Mayors</p>		Related to spending programme(s): LIFE Regulation
<p><b>Result indicator:</b> % of respondents that have personally taken action to fight climate change</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Result of face-to-face interviews carried out in all Member States of the EU with respondents from different social and demographic groups. The following question is asked: "Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months?"</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> EU barometer survey (conducted every two years)</p>		
Baseline (2018)	Interim milestone (2020)	Target (2024)
60%	Further increase	As high as possible, further increase
<p><b>Result indicator:</b> Population covered by the EU Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy</p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Population covered by the EU Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, representing the size of population living in jurisdiction that have voluntarily committed to achieving and exceeding the EU climate and energy targets</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> Sustainable development goals indicators, (Eurostat online data code: <a href="#">sdg_13_60</a>)</p>		
Baseline (2019)	Target (2024)	

171.9 million people	Steady increase
<p><b>Result indicator:</b> <b>Number of Climate Pact pledges</b></p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> The Climate Pact will be launched at the end of 2020 and will give citizens and stakeholders from all parts of society a voice and role in designing new climate and environmental actions, sharing information, launching grassroots activities, showcasing solutions that others can follow and voluntary commitments to take climate action (Climate Pact pledges).</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> Climate Pact online platform</p>	
<b>Baseline</b> (2019)	<b>Target</b> (2024)
0	Steady increase since its launch

<p><b>Specific objective 1.5:</b> ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE: EU society (people, nature and welfare) is increasingly climate-resilient, adapted and equipped, protected and insured against the adverse impacts of climate change</p>		<p>Related to spending programme(s): LIFE Regulation</p>
<p><b>Result indicator:</b> <b>Number of Member States with adaptation plans</b></p> <p><b>Explanation:</b> Number of EU Member States that have communicated the establishment or operationalisation of an integrated plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience. National Adaptation Plans usually aim to implement National Adaptation Strategies and to organise activities for achieving their objectives.</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> Climate-ADAPT, <a href="https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/countries-regions/countries">https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/countries-regions/countries</a></p>		
<b>Baseline</b> (2018)	<b>Interim milestone</b> (2022)	<b>Target</b> (2024)
20	23	all Member States



<p><b>Specific objective 1.6:</b> INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS: The level of ambition of other GHG emitters is increased thanks to the EU's leading role in climate diplomacy in line with the Paris Agreement and SDG 13</p>		<p>Related to spending programme(s): LIFE Regulation</p>
<p><b>Result indicator: Number of interventions/participation in multilateral climate negotiations to promote ambitious climate policies</b></p>		
<p><b>Explanation:</b> DG CLIMA will ensure a high level of ambition of other CO2 emitters to reduce GHG emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change in relevant multilateral climate negotiations, namely negotiations in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Ministerial meeting on Climate Action (MoCA), the Montreal Protocol, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organisation (IMO).</p> <p><b>Source of data:</b> DG CLIMA</p>		
<p><b>Baseline</b> (2019)</p>	<p><b>Interim milestone</b> (2022)</p>	<p><b>Target</b> (2024)</p>
<p>Participation to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 meetings in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)</li> <li>• 2 meetings in the context of the Montreal Protocol</li> <li>• 2 meetings in the context of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) (Assembly and CAEP) + 7 technical meetings</li> <li>• 1 meeting + 2 working groups in the context of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO)</li> </ul> <p>Organisation and participation to the Ministerial meeting on Climate Action (MoCA)</p>	<p>Participation to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 meetings in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)</li> <li>• 2 meetings in the context of the Montreal Protocol</li> <li>• 2 meetings in the context of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) (Assembly and CAEP) + 6 to 8 technical meetings</li> <li>• 2 meetings + 2 working groups in the context of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO)</li> </ul> <p>Organisation and participation to the Ministerial meeting on Climate Action (MoCA)</p>	<p>Participation to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 meetings in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)</li> <li>• 2 meetings in the context of the Montreal Protocol</li> <li>• 1 meeting in the context of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) (Assembly) + 6 to 8 technical meetings</li> <li>• 2 meetings + 2 working groups in the context of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO)</li> </ul> <p>Organisation and participation to the Ministerial meeting on Climate Action (MoCA)</p>