



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
CLIMATE ACTION

2013

MANAGEMENT PLAN

DG CLIMATE ACTION

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1. MISSION STATEMENT OF DG CLIMATE ACTION

Tackling climate change is one of the major societal and ethical challenges facing the EU and its global partners. The need for urgent action is reflected clearly in the Europe 2020 Strategy and its 20/20/20 headline targets, i.e. to cut greenhouse gases by 20% (30% if the conditions are right), to meet 20% of energy needs from renewable sources and to reach 20% reduction in primary energy use compared with projected levels. Building a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy will enhance Europe's competitiveness, create new, greener jobs, strengthen energy supply and will benefit our health through cleaner air. To achieve the climate and energy targets for 2020 and beyond, sustained effort and investment will be required.

The Directorate-General for Climate Action ("DG CLIMA") leads international negotiations on climate related issues, develops and implements EU legislation and contributes to the transition towards a low-carbon, resource efficient and climate resilient economy through adequate mitigation and adaptation measures and the mainstreaming of climate action into other EU policies and programmes.

Combating climate change at global level

Given the scientific necessity to keep global warming below 2 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels, action is necessary at international level to reduce global emissions. DG CLIMA is therefore at the forefront of international efforts to combat climate change. It leads the respective Commission task forces on the international negotiations in the areas of climate change and ozone depleting substances and coordinates bi-lateral and multi-lateral partnerships on climate action with third countries. DG CLIMA collaborates closely with the external relations services of the Commission and the EEAS in view of promoting climate action and dialogue in the context of EU's strategic partnerships and development cooperation.

Combating climate change through EU action

DG CLIMA develops and implements cost effective EU climate policies, strategies and legislation in order for the EU to meet its current 2020 targets. DG CLIMA also prepares future decisions on a possible step up of the EU 2020 ambition level beyond 20 % and on longer term objectives for 2030 and 2050.

A key objective for DG CLIMA is a timely and proper implementation of the Climate and Energy Package adopted in 2009. This includes the EU Emissions Trading System ("EU ETS") (first large-scale carbon market in the world) and the promotion of its external linkage of the domestic system with other carbon trading systems aiming eventually to build a global carbon market. It entails also the implementation by Member States of greenhouse gases emission reduction targets in the sectors outside the EU ETS ("Effort Sharing Decision") including buildings, transport, small industry, agriculture and waste.

Other key EU legislation for combating climate change relates to efficiency standards and CO₂ emissions by the transport sector, fuel quality standards, carbon capture and storage, innovative technologies, reduced release of fluorinated gases and of ozone depleting substances.

Without proper implementation by the Member States, this legislation would not deliver its expected results. Completeness and conformity checking of the transposition of Directives and control of the correct application of all pieces of legislation are therefore priorities for DG CLIMA.

Adaptation and mainstreaming climate action into all aspects of EU policy-making

Finally DG CLIMA pursues a further integration of climate action in all EU policies and the implementation of adaptation policies and measures to reduce the European Union's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.

As stated in its Communication on the next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) 2014-2020 adopted on 29 June 2011, the Commission intends to increase the proportion of climate mainstreaming to at least 20% of the future EU total budget, with contribution from different policies in particular in the cohesion policy; the common agriculture policy; research, development and innovation; energy and transport; external relations. This also requires the proper tracking of climate related expenditure. A dedicated new Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE) will also contribute to the transition to a low carbon economy.

DG CLIMA therefore aims at monitoring the achievement of the objectives laid down by the Commission with regards to climate mainstreaming in the actual implementation of the financial EU programs.

Communicating on climate action

All these efforts would not pay off without an active external communication and awareness raising strategy towards key stakeholders such as governments, industry and citizens. Information and consultation activities, including the new awareness raising campaign 'a world you like with a climate you like' towards the wider public are used as strategic and proactive tools in the political decision making process. As regards international outreach and communication, DG CLIMA has built effective networks with the EEAS, the EU Delegations in third countries, and the Member States that enable targeted and concerted climate diplomacy efforts and campaigning worldwide.

2. CHALLENGES FOR 2013 AND BEYOND

As laid down in the Annual Growth Survey¹ (AGS), the overriding priority in 2013 for the EU remains a sustainable and job-rich economic recovery. The Commission's approach to a low-carbon resource efficient economy² has set out how smart and green growth needs to be well directed, to turn the challenge of a sustainable Europe into our competitive advantage. The challenges DG CLIMA needs to tackle are multiple.

Further implementation of the Europe 2020 Strategy and follow-up through the Annual Growth Survey (AGS)

The 2013 AGS sets out priorities designed to guide Member States through the crisis to renewed growth. It underlines that this process is not only about a return to growth but is also about building the basis for a different quality of growth following the crisis. Structural reforms at national and EU level must strengthen the EU's ability to compete globally, generating growth at home through activities which are sustainable and which equip the EU with the policies and instruments needed to secure a prosperous, inclusive and resource efficient future.

In this context, the AGS highlights the following important aspects: to pursue a shift from labour to environmental taxation, to eliminate environmentally harmful subsidies and to tap the potential of the green economy in terms of growth and job potentials. .

In light of the above, the further implementation of the Europe 2020 Strategy and its climate headline target remain therefore a key priority for DG CLIMA. An internal network of correspondents has been established to develop and monitor the implementation of Country-Specific Recommendations by the Member States. DG CLIMA will make the best use of this process to steer climate policies in the Member States.

Climate action is also an inherent part of the monitoring and reporting of the progress towards the 2020 Strategy headline targets. In this context, the Commission proposal to revise the Monitoring Mechanism legislation to ensure *inter alia* that more recent and accurate greenhouse gas emissions data are provided by Member States to monitor the progress towards the European and national emissions reduction targets, once adopted in the co-decision process, will need to be fully implemented. Furthermore, at least half of the auctioning revenues for the EU ETS should be used for climate related policies and green growth. The Monitoring Mechanism Regulation will have reporting provisions on the use of auctioning revenues as foreseen in the ETS Directive.

¹ COM(2012) 750 final

² COM (2011) 112, 08.03.2011; COM (2011) 571, 20.09.2011

Shaping our strategic policy objectives towards a low carbon economy beyond 2020

In November 2012 the Carbon Market report was adopted by the Commission outlining 6 options to reform the carbon market fundamentally in order to tackle the growing imbalance between supply and demand in the EU ETS. It followed upon a legislative proposal on the so-called back loading to temporarily withhold 900 million allowances from auctioning, in order to tackle the large surplus of allowances on the market. In the Commission's Work Programme 2013 it is emphasised that EU needs a long-term framework for energy and climate policies up to 2030. DG CLIMA will work together with DG ENER, on a Green Paper to launch a broad stakeholder consultation process in the first half of the year, which will be followed by one or more policy papers towards the end of the year.

The Commission adopted a proposal for a new Environment Action Programme, which will provide an overarching framework for EU environment and climate policy up to 2020. It identifies climate action as a priority objective, aiming "to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green and competitive low-carbon economy" and "to secure investment for environment and climate policy and get the prices right".³

Climate mainstreaming into the next Multi-annual Financial Framework 2014-2020

In the Communication laying down its proposals for the next MFF, the Commission proposed that climate related expenditures will represent at least 20% of the overall EU budget and will be tracked according to a specific methodology. This issue is part of the proposed Negotiating Box by President Van Rompuy and of the most recent European Parliament Resolution. This will be further negotiated, as well as the climate mainstreaming in the sectoral proposals (e.g. cohesion, common agricultural policy, Horizon 2020...) in 2013.

The 20% expenditure target applies also to the Commission's external budget heading thereby ensuring the continued increase of climate related cooperation projects and action as part of the Commission's international activities.

Furthermore, the proposal for a dedicated LIFE instrument includes a specific sub-programme on climate action.

The implementation of the externalisation process in view of the preparations for the management of the future LIFE Programme will require further attention of DG CLIMA. A cost-benefit analysis of the outsourcing of the non-procurement part to an existing executive agency will outline the options to be considered.

Pursuing international negotiations on climate change

The Doha UN Climate Change Conference (26 November- 9 December 2012) lays the basis for more ambitious international action against climate change. The summit concluded with the adoption of the "Doha Climate Gateway" opening the way to a

³ 'Living well, within the limits of our planet', Proposal for a decision of European Parliament and Council on a general Union environment action programme, COM(2012) 710 final of 29 November 2012

single negotiation track for a legally binding agreement with post-2020 commitments by all parties – developed and developing – in 2015.

The EU achieved all its main negotiation objectives in Doha, i.e. adoption of a clear work plan for the new post-2020 negotiation round, the adoption of the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, and the finalisation and closure of two old negotiation tracks (Kyoto Protocol and the Bali Action Plan).

The follow-up in 2013 will focus on the following issues: ratification of the second period of the Kyoto Protocol starting on 1 January 2013, tabling of a Green paper on the 2015 agreement, a reorganisation of the negotiation teams and preparation and attendance of the 4 negotiation sessions.

In Doha the EU has demonstrated that it is on track to provide the full €7.2 billion of its pledges in 'fast start' finance for the period 2010-12 and has assured its developing country partners that climate finance will continue. Several EU Member States and other developed countries announced specific finance pledges for 2013 and in some cases up to 2015. These countries are encouraged to keep climate finance in 2013-15 to at least the average level of their 'fast start' finance.

As regards outreach activities, DG CLIMA will intensify its strategic bilateral partnerships with key international partners (in particular with the BRICS countries and the US). The EU also needs to scale up its cooperation with Least Developed countries (e.g. Africa) and Small Island Development States, as well as many medium sized middle income emerging economies, like in South-east Asia and Latin-America and then also the Mediterranean region in a complementary way to the multilateral process in order to facilitate convergence ahead of the 2013 Warsaw Conference of the Parties.

In parallel the DG CLIMA will continue its work with DG DEVCO and other Commission services to initiate further cooperation projects aimed at building market readiness, increasing transparency of monitoring, reporting and verifications regimes, and to support development and piloting of Emissions Trading Schemes. These projects will enhance international partnerships and knowledge sharing on market based policy measures, increase understanding of the regulatory means to tackle climate change, and facilitate transition to low carbon economies.

Implementing the climate and energy package and other climate related legislation

A timely and proper implementation of the climate and energy package adopted in 2009 and other climate related legislation (such as emission standards for vehicles, fluorinated-gases and ozone depleting legislation) remains a key priority for DG CLIMA.

A number of implementing measures have been adopted in 2012 to ensure the readiness for the start of the 3rd trading period in 2013 under the revised EU Emission Trading System. The single Union Registry was released in June 2012 and a transitional common auction platform was procured jointly with MS. A proposal was made to amend the Auctioning Regulation to enable the back loading of 900 million allowances. In 2013 the joint procurement with MS of an auctioning monitor will assist the Commission in ensuring the proper conduct of the auctions for all Member (plus EEA-EFTA) States. The procedure for the joint procurement of a definitive common auction

platform will be launched also in 2013. Further work with the potential aim of linking of the EU ETS with other emission trading systems in e.g. Australia, Switzerland will be pursued. Contacts with South-Korea, China and other countries that are developing their ETS will also continue.

As an implementing measure to the Effort Sharing decision, that sets binding national emission reduction or limitation targets for 2020 from sectors not included in the EU ETS, the Commission adopted a draft decision laying down annual emission allocations for each Member State and year from 2013 to 2020. The sectors covered by the Effort Sharing Decision include transport (except aviation), buildings, agriculture and waste.

Equally, the monitoring of the implementation of the so-called Benchmarking decision, including the introduction of a system to handle applications for additional allocations from the new entrants' reserve, as well as the implementation of two Regulations on Monitoring and Reporting and on Accreditation and Verification will continue in 2013. Work will start to ensure that a new carbon leakage list for the EU ETS will be in place for the allocation period 2015-2019.

In relation to emissions from aviation in the EU ETS, the Commission adopted in November 2012 a proposal to temporarily 'stop the clock' under the EU ETS for flights to and from European airports. The EU considers that a global market-based measure for addressing international aviation emissions is within reach at the upcoming International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) Assembly in 2013 and that the Commissions' proposal demonstrates the EU's strong political commitment to facilitate and drive forwards the successful conclusion of these ICAO processes. In the event of a successful outcome at the 2013 Assembly, the Commission will be prepared to propose a more permanent amendment to its ETS legislation to align its measure with the international agreement.

The co-decision process of the confirmation of the 2020 CO₂ emissions targets laid down in the so-called "cars and vans" legislation and of the proposed revision of the F-gas Regulation aiming to reduce F-gas emissions by two-thirds of today's levels by 2030 will have to be followed actively in order to ensure rapid agreement by the co-legislators of these ambitious Regulations. Equally, once adopted in co-decision, the implementation of the proposal on accounting rules for agriculture and forestry (Land Use, Land Use Change and Forests or LULUCF) will commence in 2013. The Commission also made a proposal to minimise the climate impact of biofuels by amending the current legislation through the Renewable Energy and the Fuel Quality Directives, which requires active involvement to steer it towards approval. The Ozone Regulation requires decisions on the annual allocation of quotas for the import and production of ozone depleting substances. The checking of transposition and implementation of the Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Directive will continue in 2013. The last tranche of 100 million allowances of the NER 300 (New Entrants Reserve) will be monetised and the second call launched in 2013 to co-finance renewable energy and CCS demonstration projects together with Member States.

Preparing further policy developments

In parallel to the implementation of existing legislation, DG CLIMA will develop new measures to help achieving ambitious climate targets. The 2013 Commission's Work Programme foresees the following climate-related key initiatives:

- The EU Adaptation Strategy to contribute effectively to a more climate-resilient Europe. The main objective of the new Strategy will be to assist in creating a more resilient Europe at national, regional and local level, by enhancing the preparedness and capacity to respond to the adverse impacts of climate change, at the lowest possible cost.
- A new climate and energy framework for the period up to 2030. The objectives are threefold: to meet 80-95% GHG emission reduction objective in 2050 compared to 1990, to foster long term competitiveness, security of supply and sustainability and to provide a long-term perspective for low-carbon investments until 2030.

Furthermore, the following initiatives are envisaged to be submitted in 2013:

- a legislative proposal to monitor, report and verify maritime transport emissions accompanied by a Communication on measures to include maritime emissions in the EU GHG reduction commitment,
- a Strategy for reducing CO2 emissions from heavy duty vehicles and
- a Consultative Communication on Light Duty Vehicles and CO2 emissions beyond 2020.

Engaging with stakeholders and the wider public

Timely and extensive consultation of the other European institutions and of key stakeholders such as citizens, business, non-governmental organisations, regions and local majors remains essential to gain wide political support for an ambitious EU climate change policy. DG CLIMA will continue to actively consult relevant stakeholders in its work on policy development and implementation.

Furthermore, DG CLIMA will continue rolling out the major communication campaign "a world you like with a climate you like" launched in 2012 targeting citizens, business and a sample of MS. The objective of this new pan-European communication campaign is to raise awareness about the urgency of climate action in Europe and about the benefits for the EU of moving towards a low-carbon society. The campaign puts best practises and practical solutions at the centre of the climate change debate. It shows how climate action can increase welfare and bring economic benefits.

Jos DELBEKE
Director General
 DG Climate Action
signed

3. THE GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF DG CLIMATE ACTION

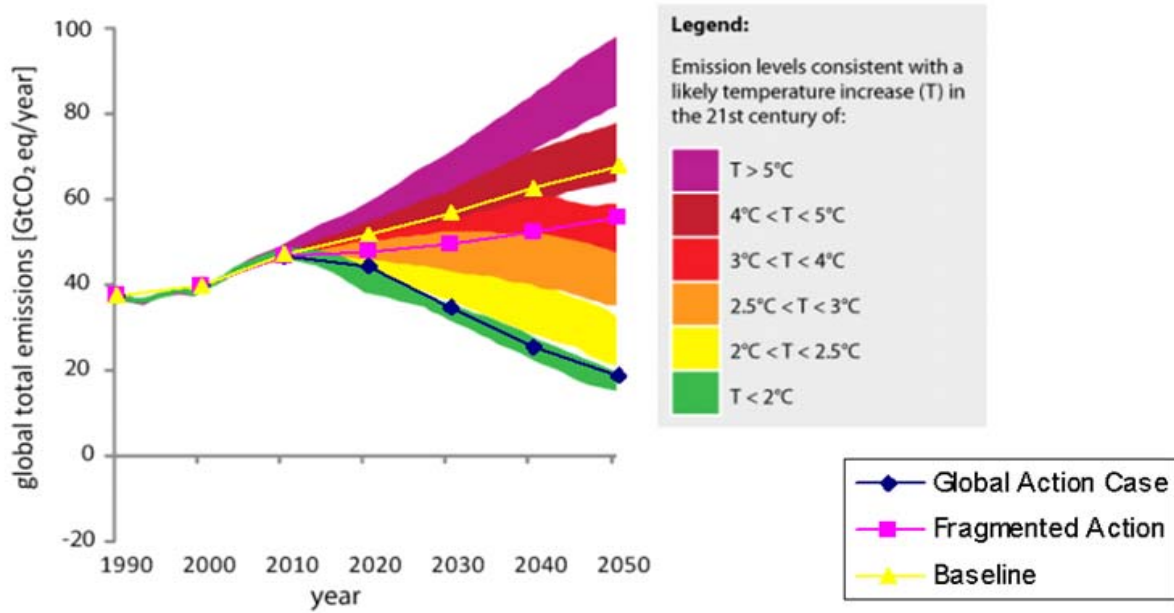
Climate change represents one of the greatest environmental, social and economic threats for the quality of life on our planet this century. Climate action is a fundamental pillar in ensuring sustainable growth in the EU and the shift to a low carbon and resource efficient economy.

The two general objectives of the actions of DG CLIMA are to keep global average temperature increase below 2 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels and to recover the ozone layer. To serve this purpose, the general lines of action of DG CLIMA are the following:

- (1) ***To pursue ambitious climate action at international level.*** The EU should continue taking the leading role in international negotiations towards an ambitious, comprehensive and legally binding global climate change agreement in 2015 with an aim to control climate change and halt the average rise of global temperature on earth below the agreed threshold of 2°C above pre-industrial levels. EU should also provide significant contribution to the global efforts towards the recovery of the ozone layer, whilst maximising synergies with the protection of the climate system. The EU should actively encourage the bottom-up initiatives in third countries, capitalising in full on its experience and technical expertise gained during the development and design of the EU ETS.
- (2) ***To ensure the EU achieves its 2020 climate and energy targets and prepares the transition to a low carbon economy by 2050.*** The EU should become the most climate friendly region in the world. It is taking domestic mitigating actions to achieve substantial emission reductions by implementing the climate and energy package and possible future decisions to increase EU ambition level. The EU should also prepare the transition to a low carbon economy and take the necessary decisions to meet our objective to reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% below 1990 levels by 2050.
- (3) ***To mainstream climate action into relevant policies and programmes and to adapt the EU to inevitable climate change.*** Integrating climate change into other policies is paramount in order to achieve the EU's ambitious mitigation targets and to effectively adapt to climate change. Increasing the resilience to climate change will help protect vulnerable social groups and environmental systems, while contributing to the move to a low carbon, resource efficient and climate resilient economy. This requires harnessing the contribution of many EU policies in the next Multi-annual Financial Framework to ensure that climate related expenditures represent at least 20% of the EU budget (in particular with regard to cohesion, agricultural and rural development, research and innovation, transport and energy programmes, external action, etc.).

GENERAL OBJECTIVES	Impact indicators			
	Indicators	Current situation	Milestones (if any)	Target (long-term)
To keep the global average temperature increase below 2 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels	Increase of global average temperature	2010: +0.74°C The best estimates for projected global warming this century are a further rise in the global average temperature from 1.8 to 4.0°C by 2100 for different scenarios that assume no further/additional action to limit emissions. (source: IPCC Report AR4)		To keep the increase below 2°C
	Global GHG emissions	Global CO2 emissions have increased by 45 % in 2010 compared to 1990 levels and again by 3% in 2011 to a new record of 34 billion tonnes. The growing 'ambition gap' between global emissions and the 2°C warming limit will have to be bridged urgently at UN level (source: JRC report)		By 2050, 50% reduction compared to 1990 levels
	EU GHG emissions	In 2010, total EU-27 GHG emissions were 15,5% lower compared to 1990 levels. EU-15 emissions were 10.7 % below 1990 level Recent emission reduction projections suggest that the EU as a whole would meet its 20% greenhouse gas emission reduction target	The European Council supports an EU objective, to reduce emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990 levels.	EU-27: -20% compared to 1990 by 2020 (-30% if the conditions are right) EU-15: -8 % for the period 2008-2012

	Mainstreaming of climate action in other EU programmes and policies	There is to date little specific earmarking of climate actions in the relevant Community financial programmes.	Negotiations in co-decision of the MFF and the 'sectoral' proposals Preparation of the tracking of climate related expenditures in the EU Budget	Climate related expenditure to represent at least 20% of total EU budget in 2014-2020 . Tracking based on the Rio markers (0%,40%, 100%)
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Recovery of the ozone layer	Level of stratospheric ozone levels	The average total stratospheric ozone levels in 2006 - 2010 remained at the same level for the past decade. Since less and less ODS are emitted, the first signs of recovery of the ozone layer are visible. Nevertheless, because of the long lifetime of ODS, and unless additional measures are taken, the ozone layer is unlikely to recover before the mid of the century.		Recovery at the pre-industrial levels by 2050-75
	Global consumption of ozone depleting substances	In 2010, worldwide consumption stood at 43,000 ODP tonnes, having gone down from 263,200 in 2000, and 49,000 in 2009.		Maximal decrease

4. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

4.1 Global environment and climate action affairs (ABB code 07 02)

EU added-value

Combating climate change and ensuring environment protection are global economic, social and environmental problems which require actions at international level. Europe must promote worldwide sustainable development if we are to enjoy sustained economic growth and show global solidarity with less-developed nations and future generations. In other words there is a clear value for action at EU level.

Most environmental and climate change problems have a trans-boundary or global nature scope, and those can only be addressed effectively through international co-operation. For this reason, the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), in its Article 191, establishes that one of the key objectives of Union's policy on the environment and combating climate change is to promote measures at international level to deal with regional or global environmental problems and explicitly foresees the possibility for the European Union to participate in international environmental agreements, together with its Member States. The Treaty further confers on the Commission responsibility for external representation of the Union to allow the EU to speak with one voice in external relations which should enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of EU global action.

The proposal for a Decision of the European Parliament and of the Council on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020⁴ puts forward the increase of the EU's effectiveness in addressing regional and global environmental and climate challenges as a priority objective. The EU's strategic objectives in the environmental and climate areas can only be achieved if a series of key international environmental agreements are properly implemented, both at the Union level and worldwide.

The EU must promote sustainable development at the global scale if we are to enjoy green economic growth, to protect the world's environment and to show global solidarity with future generations in line with the Europe 2020 Strategy.

The EU is assuming strong international leadership in the field of sustainable development, climate action, international environment protection and governance by working through International Organisations and Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) at regional and multilateral levels. This enables the promotion of the strong EU environmental standards and norms in neighbouring and other partner countries. By becoming a party to MEAs, the EU better ensures that its environmental concerns are reflected in international environmental agreements. As a member of a number of MEAs, the EU also accepts an obligation to pay the contributions required to meet their operating budgets.

The EU has always been at the forefront of international efforts to combat climate change and has played a key role in the development of the two major treaties addressing the issue, the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate

⁴ [COM(2012)710], 'Living well within the limits of our planet'

Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol, agreed in 1997. The EU assumes strong international leadership in the on-going UN negotiations for a global comprehensive legally binding framework to tackle climate change. Similarly, the EU has taken strong leadership with respect to the phasing out of ozone depleting substances under the Montreal Protocol.

The EU is in a position to show that the multilateral approach can deliver results and that industrialised countries are prepared to take decisions at home to reduce their contribution to the world's problems and to give practical and financial support to other countries as they struggle with tackling climate change and with protecting the ozone layer. The EU has also an important role to play to further develop the awareness raising and the involvement of citizens in the fight against climate change. The EU financial contributions have also a multiplying effect in achieving the climate related objectives.

As part of the international action, the DG CLIMA will continue to foster bilateral climate and energy partnerships with key emerging economies and with, Least Developed countries and Small Island Development States, as well as many medium sized middle income developing countries and participate actively in key multi-lateral efforts, e.g. G20 and Major Economies Forum and the Cartagena process.

Expected policy achievements in the field of international environment and climate change policies are to be met mainly through the participation in international agreements, integration of environmental aspects into other policies (external relations, development, trade, etc.) and bilateral or multilateral negotiations, as well as, to a limited extent, through funding.

In budgetary terms this ABB activity covers the Union's basic obligations in the international context with respect to environmental and climate governance. Only if the Union and all other Parties to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) pay their regular subscriptions can effective secretariats be established that are capable of monitoring the implementation of the agreements, proposing further action to Parties to enable the agreed objectives of the MEAs to be achieved and preparing and servicing Conferences of the Parties.

With respect to bilateral and regional environmental relations, important EU priorities concern in particular our key trading partners (both OECD countries and emerging economies) and the least developed countries.

The legal base for this activity consists of the individual Council Decisions on the conclusion of the relevant MEAs. This activity complements the actions described under the Specific Objective 3 of the Thematic Programme for Environment and the sustainable management of Natural Resources, including energy, (ENRTP budget line 21.04.01).

Justification for EU action:

- Article 3 of the Treaty on the European Union (TEU) and Articles 11, 191, 192 and 209 TFEU
- Article 2 of the Proposed 7th EU Environmental Action Programme

GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION AFFAIRS

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE:

To pursue ambitious climate action policies at international level to achieve the long-term objective of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

To contribute to the global efforts towards the recovery of the ozone layer (incl. taking into consideration links between stratospheric ozone and climate change).

Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Successful definition of post-2012 international climate change objectives (comprehensive global legally binding framework) to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions.	The Doha summit December 2012 paved the way for a new global climate agreement to be finalised in 2015 and enables a second period of the Kyoto Protocol to start on 1 January 2013	Put in place post-2012 commitments that move towards the EU's goal of limiting climate change to 2°C above pre-industrial levels. By 2015 agreement within UNFCCC on an ambitious and comprehensive legally-binding framework applying no later than 2020
Global consumption of ozone depleting substances	In 2010, worldwide consumption stood at 43,000ODP tonnes, having gone down from 263,200 in 2000, and 49,000 in 2009. Globally, the implementation of the Montreal Protocol has led to a decrease in the atmospheric burden of ozone-depleting substances (ODSs) in the lower atmosphere and in the stratosphere. Many ODSs are also potent greenhouse gases. The phasing out of ODS under the Montreal Protocol has reduced global greenhouse gas emissions by an amount 5 to 6 times larger than the UNFCCC's Kyoto Protocol target for the first commitment period, 2008-2012.	Maximal decrease of consumption of ozone depleting substances
Global CO ₂ (the most important greenhouse gas) emissions	According to the latest data available, global CO ₂ emissions have increased by 45 % in 2010 compared to 1990 levels. The concentration of CO ₂ , the most important greenhouse gas, reached a level of 386 ppm by 2009, and further increased to 389 ppm in 2010. This is an increase of approximately 110 ppm (around +39%) compared to pre-industrial levels.	Reduce by 50% the global CO ₂ emissions by 2050 compared to 1990 levels

Main policy outputs for 2013

- Further Implementation of the Copenhagen Accord, of the Cancun , the Durban and Doha Agreements
- Preparation and attendance of COP 19 to be organised in Warsaw, Poland
- Intensification of strategic bilateral partnerships with key players focussing on thematic and result oriented priorities
- Continuation of cooperation with third countries (in particular China, South-Korea, Australia, Switzerland) on

the development of domestic carbon markets, and the promotion of the links between EU ETS with other carbon trading systems with the ultimate aim of building an international carbon market

- Cooperation with developing countries for the deployment of advanced technologies, new market mechanism, the Green Climate Fund and the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF)
- Further development of the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) organising Policy support to adaptation and, to a lesser extent, mitigation policies in Least Developed countries (DG DEVCO leading) ;
- Cooperation with developing countries on new Global Technology Initiatives initiated under the Major Economies Forum (MEF)
- Continuation of the international negotiations under the Montreal Protocol with the view in particular to include controls on the production and consumption of HFCs (hydrofluorocarbons).
- Propose and/or negotiate decisions of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on ozone depleting substances that are further contributing or safeguarding the recovery of the ozone layer in the 2050-2075 timeframe and possibly on climate change (HFCs).
- Continue cooperation with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to find global solutions to address the issues of greenhouse gas emissions in the sectors of aviation and maritime emissions.

Main expenditure-related outputs

Payment of mandatory contributions to the Multilateral Environment Agreements in relation to Climate Action (the Framework Convention of Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC, the Vienna Convention on the protection of the ozone layer, the Montreal Protocol on ozone depleting substances and the Contribution to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities in relation to the International Transaction Log ITL) to which the Community is a party

The outputs described above relate to the financial resources requested for operational interventions, which cover only contributions to the mandatory contributions listed above.

The levels of contributions are set periodically (usually biennially or triennially) for all parties by the relevant governing bodies of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements on the basis of knowledge of existing commitments or of expected evolutions. It is expected that obligatory contributions of the EU to these conventions will slightly increase (indexation mechanism). And a provision to cope with exchange rate variances needs to be taken.

4.2 Implementation of EU policy and legislation on climate action (ABB code 07 12)

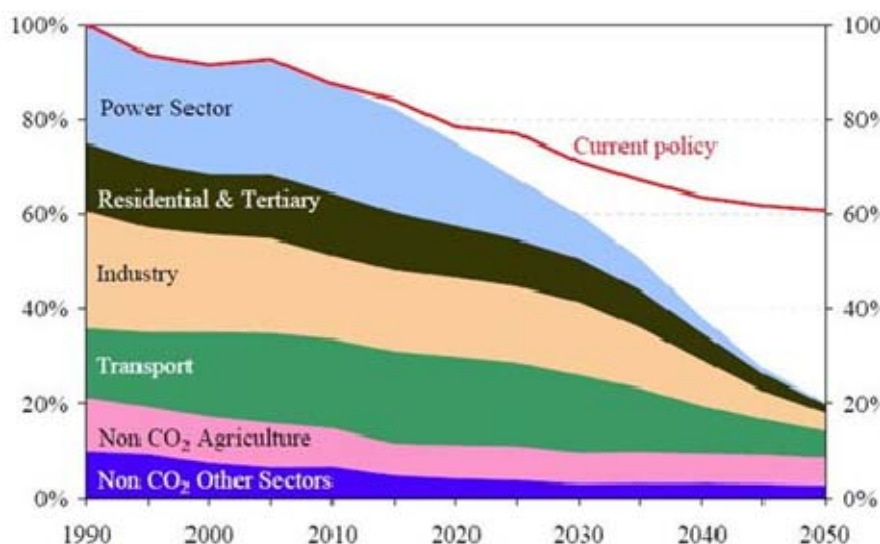
EU added-value

Climate protection is a global good. The fight against climate change is at the centre of the European Union's mission to bring prosperity and security to Europe's citizens within a framework of social solidarity.

One of the main headline targets of the Europe 2020 Strategy is the achievement of the "20/20/20" climate/energy targets (including a possible increase to 30% of emissions reduction 'if the conditions are right'), and effectively supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy.

The adequate and timely implementation of the climate and energy package is of crucial importance to demonstrate EU's commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through domestic and binding actions. The monitoring of the implementation of existing legislation will therefore require full attention in 2013. The 2013 Commission's Work Programme also foresees the following initiatives: the EU Adaptation Strategy to contribute effectively to a more climate-resilient Europe by enhancing the preparedness and capacity of Member States to respond to the adverse impacts of climate change, at the lowest possible cost and a new climate and energy framework for the period up to 2030 to meet 80-95% GHG emission reduction objective in 2050 compared to 1990, to foster long term competitiveness, security of supply and sustainability and to provide a long-term perspective for investments until 2030.

Figure 1: EU GHG emissions towards an 80% domestic reduction (100% =1990)



Justification for EU action:

- Articles 3 and 17(1) TEU and Articles 11, 191, 192 TFEU;
- Article 2 of the Proposed 7th EU Environmental Action Programme

IMPLEMENTATION OF EU POLICY AND LEGISLATION ON CLIMATE ACTION

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE :

Contribute, through climate actions at EU level, to the long-term objective of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Reduction of EU greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions compared to base year (1990)	<p>2010:</p> <p>EU-15</p> <p>GHG emissions decreased by 11% from 1990. Estimates for 2011 indicate a 14% reduction below the base-year level. The projections show that EU-15 will reduce their emissions by 13.4% and will over-achieve their Kyoto Protocol emission reduction commitment</p> <p>EU-27</p> <p>GHG emissions in 2010 were 15% lower than in 1990. Estimates for 2011 indicate a decrease of 18% below 1990 levels. The projections show that the EU-27 will reduce their emissions by 15.7% compared to 1990</p>	<p>EU15: 8% reduction of EU greenhouse gas emissions by 2012,</p> <p>EU27 20% by 2020 30% reduction by 2020, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and that developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.</p>
Compliance with the emission cap under the EU ETS	<p>Allocated allowances in 2011: 2.016 billion tons</p> <p>Verified emissions in 2011: 1,898 billion tonnes of CO₂-equivalent million tons, (minus 2% compared to 2010 level)</p> <p>Compliance rate: 98% of the installations that submitted their verified emission on time were in compliance.</p>	<p>Target for 2020: 21% below 2005 verified emission level</p>
Average emissions of CO ₂ / km of new cars	<p>Average new car emissions in EU27 in 2011: 135,8 g CO₂/km. This is a drop of 4.6g CO₂/km or 3,3% compared to 2010 and confirms that car manufacturers are on track to reach the 2015 target of 130g CO₂/km</p>	<p>130 g/km carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions on average from new cars by 2015.</p> <p>Target of 95 g/km on average set forth for 2020</p>
EU consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (defined as production plus imports minus exports of controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol)	<p>- 1986: 406,320.2 OPD tonnes</p> <p>- 2000: 12,006.0 ODP tonnes</p> <p>- 2007: -5,460.6 ODP tonnes</p> <p>- 2008: -10,274.9 OPD tonnes</p> <p>- 2009: -1,516.4 ODP tonnes</p> <p>- 2010: -1,726.8 OPD tonnes</p>	<p>Further reduction of EU ODS consumption</p>
Emission of Fluorinated Gases	<p>Emissions F-gases, have risen by 60%</p>	<p>Cut F-gas emissions by two-</p>

(Hydrofluorocarbons)	since 1990, (while all other greenhouse gases have been reduced)	thirds of today's levels by 2030		
Implementation of 'NER 300' (New Entrants Reserve: second tranche of 100 million allowances to be sold to support carbon capture and storage and renewable energy projects) in collaboration with European Investment Bank (EIB)	On 18 December 2012, the European Commission adopted the award decisions for successful projects of the 1 st tranche (200 million allowances, €1,3 bn funding 23 renewable energy projects).	Timely, successful and sustainable implementation of the NER 300 reserve bringing about best value for money		
Awareness / knowledge of EU citizens about climate issues and the opportunities of moving to a low-carbon economy	Past Eurobarometer surveys	2009	2011	Increased awareness of EU citizens on climate mitigation and adaptation being a priority issue and an opportunity for creating green jobs
	consider climate change as a very serious problem / the second most serious problem facing the world, after poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water (considered as a single issue	64%	68%	
	consider climate change as the most or one of the most serious problems	47%	51%	
	agree that fighting climate change and improving energy efficiency can boost the EU economy and jobs	63%	78%	
Next Eurobarometer survey scheduled for 2013.				
Main policy outputs 2013				
<p>New policy developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initiative to prepare long-term framework for energy and climate policies up to 2030 ▪ A proposal to monitor, report and verify maritime transport emissions accompanied by a Communication on measures to include maritime emissions in the EU GHG reduction commitment ▪ A Strategy for reducing CO2 emissions from heavy duty vehicles ▪ A Consultative Communication on Light Duty Vehicles and CO2 emissions beyond 2020 <p>Successful conclusion of inter-institutional negotiations on the following legislative proposals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ new LIFE programme 2014-20 ▪ indirect land use change (ILUC) emissions from biofuels ▪ 2020 emission targets for cars / vans ▪ revision of Fluorinated-Gases Regulation, which have a warming effect up to 23,000 times more powerful than carbon dioxide) <p>Further implementation of the climate and energy package</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Start of 3rd trading period starting in 2013 under the revised EU Emission Trading System: joint 				

procurement with MS of a common auctioning monitor to be achieved and procedure for the joint procurement of a definitive common auction platform for 24 MS and the EEA-EFTA States to be launched.

- the implementation of the benchmarking Decision, including a system to handle applications from the new entrants' reserve;
- further implementation of the aviation EU ETS;
- implementations of Regulations related to the monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions
- monitoring of MS' implementation of article 10c derogations
further implementation of the NER300 Decision: Implementation of the 2nd tranche of 100 M allowances of "NER300" programme with the European investment Bank as well as launch of second round of call/awards to provide significant financial support to investment in low carbon demonstration and renewable energy demonstration projects
- proposal for a Regulation on international credit entitlements under the EU ETS
- further implementation of the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD)
- further implementation of the Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Directive
- further implementation of the 'CO2 from cars and vans Regulations'
- further implementation of the reviewed F-gases and Ozone Regulations
- the implementation of the proposal on accounting rules for agriculture and forestry (Land Use, Land Use Change and Forests or LULUCF)

Main expenditure-related outputs

The following actions will be financed from the share of DG CLIMA under the LIFE + Regulation covering measures aiming at supporting the implementation of EU legislation at EU level, preparatory work, IT systems as well as and communication and awareness activities:

07 01 04 05 -LIFE + support line

- Communication actions on Climate mitigation and adaptation (publications and promotion material, support to and hosting of website of the DG and the Commissioner , awareness raising campaigns, Eurobarometer survey) as meeting the EU emission reduction targets requires concrete further actions to be taken by citizens and other stakeholders

- Hosting, quality assurance and security measures of systems supporting our policies (EU ETS single Registry and EU Transaction Log and Ozone depleting substances)

07 12 01 –LIFE+ operational budget

- European Climate Change Programme under LIFE +: Implementation of Climate Legislation adopted: revised ETS, Effort Sharing, Carbon Capture & Storage, inclusion of aviation, CO2 & cars, F-gases regulation, Monitoring Mechanism Decision, preparatory work on maritime transport emissions

- Protection of the ozone layer: implementation of the ozone regulation and further development of actions in support of the Montreal Protocol and the Vienna Convention

- Studies, stakeholder surveys, modelling and scenario building supporting the transition to a carbon free economy, the implementation and development of the greenhouse gases reduction policy

- Joint procurement with MS of auctioning monitor services and of a final common auctioning platform for 24 MS plus EEA-EFTA countries

- Maintenance and further development of the central software for the EU ETS Union Registry and EU Transaction Log and Ozone depleting substances)

P.S. Due to the specific requirements of the LIFE + Regulation, and in particular of article 6 (single call for proposals covering all policy areas and single evaluation and selection process), it is not possible in budgetary terms to programme the amount of appropriations that will be allocated via action grants to projects relating to Climate Change. The appropriations for such projects are therefore included under Budget line 07 03 07 of the Budget and managed by DG Environment under the requirements of a single annual call for proposals. Under its annual call for proposals, the LIFE + programme supports Innovative and demonstration projects at national, regional and local level in support of reduction and of emissions of gases having a greenhouse effect. Based on the results of previous calls for proposals, it is anticipated that 30 to 40 projects (about 15 % of the total number of projects) be financed in 2013 under budget line 07 03 07.

Awareness-raising campaign on climate mitigation and adaptation ('A world you like with a climate you like), exhibitions, citizens dialogue, events and exhibitions, seminars with journalists

EU funding for climate actions integrated in other areas includes:

- NER300 (new entrants reserve): The Commission decided at the end of 2012 to award the grants for innovative low-carbon technologies (CCS and renewable energy) following from the call for proposals of the first tranche of 200 million allowances. The second phase (100 million allowances) will be monetised in 2013.

4.3 Climate mainstreaming and innovation (ABB code 07 13)

EU added-value

Integrating climate change into other policies is vital in order to achieve the EU's ambitious mitigation targets and to effectively adapt to climate change.

The move to a low carbon, resource efficient and climate resilient economy requires harnessing the contribution of many EU policies (in particular cohesion, agricultural and rural development, research and innovation, transport and energy programmes, external action, etc.) to climate action, in particular through the integration of mitigation and adaptation measures.

Public expenditure at EU level can have an important catalytic effect to support the 'decarbonisation' of the economy. The June 2011 Communication on the next Multiannual Financial Framework (2014-2020)(A budget for Europe 2020) emphasized the need to further mainstream climate action in the future EU Budget and the sectoral proposals to ensure that climate related expenditure represents at least 20% of the total budget.

As announced in the 2009 Adaptation White Paper, the 2013 Commission's Work Programme includes the presentation of an EU Adaptation Strategy to contribute effectively to a more climate-resilient Europe by enhancing the preparedness and capacity of Member States to respond to the adverse impacts of climate. All climate-sensitive systems of society and the natural environment will need to adapt to cope with the effects of a changing climate (extreme events such as droughts, floods, sea level rise, desertification, heat waves, forest fires leading to emigration flows etc).

Vulnerability to climate change and the severity of its impacts will be unevenly distributed, so adaptation efforts need to be based on the principle of solidarity between regions, between Member States and between the EU and third countries. Adaptation is best addressed at the local, regional and national levels. However, several issues, including transnational impacts and the functioning of the single market may benefit from EU action. The EU strategy will thus cover issues with EU-added value that are best addressed at the EU level and, where appropriate, identify measures that can support local, regional and national activities.

There are clear benefits to approaching adaptation in an integrated, coordinated manner at EU level. Climate change impacts will not respect administrative or geographical borders and therefore cross-boundary solutions are needed when it comes, for instance, to handling climate-related security issues, managing river basins and protecting ecosystems and wildlife.

An EU-wide approach also makes sense given that many sectors – for example agriculture, water, fisheries and energy networks – are largely integrated through the single market and common policies. EU spending programmes on regional and rural development, research and other areas should also have an adaptation dimension.

Adaptation is largely a question of political coherence, forward planning and consistent and coordinated action. However, a 'one-size-fits-all' approach is not the answer since different areas face different challenges. Where possible, action at local, regional and national level should be coordinated. It is essential that these different administrative levels share their experience from early action and results from research. Adaptation will require solidarity among Member States so that poorer regions and those hit hardest by climate change can respond accordingly.

Justification for EU action:

- Article 3 of the TEU and Articles 11, 191, 192 of the TFEU;
- Article 2 of the proposed 7th EU Environment Action Programme
- Preparatory action within the meaning of Article 49(6) of Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 of 25 June 2002 on the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities (OJ L 248, 16.9.2002, p. 1).

CLIMATE MAINSTREAMING AND INNOVATION

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1:
Develop and implement adaptation strategies to climate change as well as contribute to the decarbonisation of the economy through acceleration of innovation, climate action mainstreaming in all relevant EU policies and financial programmes as well as awareness raising and communication towards an inclusive low carbon economy.

Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Number of Member States which have adopted an adaptation strategy	As of December 2012, 13 Member States have adopted an adaptation strategy; The existing Adaptation Strategies are very different in nature and scope, and in general not taking into account cross-border issues	All Member States have an adaptation strategy(ies) by 2017
List of EU sectoral policies integrating climate change adaptation considerations	Adaptation has been mainstreamed in legislation on marine and inland water issues, forestry, and transport; and in important policy instruments on migration, water and biodiversity	All EU policies potentially affected by climate change have integrated climate change adaptation considerations when under revision
Mainstreaming of climate action in other EU programmes and policies.	There is to date little specific earmarking of climate actions in the relevant Community financial programmes	At least 20% mainstreaming of climate action achieved in the EU budget in the next MFF 2014-2020. Tracking based on the Rio markers (0%,40%, 100%)

Main policy outputs for 2013

- Outcome of the on-going co-decision process on the next Multi Annual Financial Framework (2014-2020) and in particular in relation to the Commission's proposals on climate mainstreaming in the sectoral programmes up to at least 20 %
- Methodology to track integration of climate expenditure in other policies/programmes based on the Rio markers
- Presentation of the EU Adaptation Strategy and ensuing communication activities

Main expenditure-related outputs

Actions financed under the preparatory action covering preparatory work such as studies, modelling, , IT systems and assistance to impact assessment general in the area of adaptation, carbon capture and storage technologies, mainstreaming and climate proofing/tracking method

This preparatory action will pave the way for future legislative proposals to be proposed by the Commission to move to a low carbon economy through the mainstreaming of climate action and adaptation in many other EU policies (in particular cohesion, agricultural, rural development, research and innovation, Transport and Energy programmes, external action, etc.).

The preparatory action should cover studies, service contracts, development and maintenance of policy support systems, assistance to impact assessment and methodological work and other preparatory work such as modelling aimed at :

- integrating climate issues in all major spending categories : in particular CAP and Rural Development, Cohesion Policy, R&D spending, including establishing climate proofing/tracking indicators;

- identify actions, strategies and legal instruments to be undertaken at EU, national and regional levels to mitigate climate change and adapt to its impact and meet the 20/20/20 climate objectives set by the EU ;
- developing innovative support mechanisms to develop low carbon and adaptation policies and strategies, including possible new financial instruments to fully exploit the potential of new technologies, to reduce losses caused by extreme climate events as well as to develop our capacity for disaster risk prevention and response.

5. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES FOR HORIZONTAL ACTIVITIES

5.1 Policy Strategy and coordination

The main objectives as regards policy strategy and coordination activities are the following:

- To promote the development of a strategic planning and programming culture within DG CLIMA by fostering coherence and consistency between policy proposals and initiatives. To co-ordinate policy preparation on the basis of agreed Management Plans matching of policy priorities with necessary resources while taking relevant risks into account.
- To maintain an effective relationship with co-legislators, national parliaments and consultative bodies and stakeholders in order to contribute to the successful passage of initiatives through the inter-institutional process.
- To co-ordinate Commission relations with other EU Institutions; to ensure proper communication of policy messages; to duly prepare legislative and other initiatives based on sound evaluations, high quality impact assessments and realistic roadmaps, to deliver cost-effective policy and support implementation of legislation in line with simplification, reduction of the administrative burden and better/smart regulation principles and to maximise the use of sound scientific and other quality-assured data and knowledge in policy-making.

Justifications for EU action:

Obligation under Commission reforms to establish sound strategic planning to facilitate efficient alignment of resources with policy objectives.

<i>POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION</i>		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1:		
<p>To support the general policy strategy of DG Climate Action and to give the necessary impetus, direction and co-ordination to policy definition, preparation, implementation and evaluation, in accordance with Commission priorities and work programmes , multi-annual strategic objectives and Community law, so the overall mission of the Directorate General is coherently fulfilled as framed and planned. To promote and support effective policy forward planning by matching priorities with necessary resources while taking relevant risks into account.</p>		
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
<p>Level of coherence of DG CLIMA policy priorities</p> <p>Level of DG CLIMA contribution to the implementation of the Commissions' Work Programme (WP) and the overarching policy objectives of the Commission</p>	<p>Weekly update of Agenda Planning tool and regular discussion in Directors Meeting (DM);</p> <p>Close follow-up by managers and support cells of Work Programme deliverables;</p> <p>Policy priorities of the DG are coherent and shared by staff and management.</p>	<p>To ensure coherence and collaboration in the development and implementation of climate actions policy.</p> <p>Delivery of high quality initiatives of the Commission according to initial timetable in the in the Work programme of the Commission</p>
<p>Decision-making at hierarchical level based on policy priorities and other activities</p> <p>Timely delivery and quality of Strategic Planning and Programming (SPP) deliverables</p>	<p>Away day to be organised with management to discuss policy priorities and contribution to the Commissions' Work Programme. Update of implementation and progress at Director's Meetings (DM). Awareness-raising among DG CLIMA managers about integration of Risk Management into the Strategic Planning and Programming cycle via a note and presentation in the DM</p> <p>DG CLIMA has a sound record in submission of key deliverables</p>	<p>To ensure the effective and efficient use of Commission planning tools for the timely development of climate policies</p> <p>Timely delivery of a qualitative and fully-fledged Annual Management Plan, Annual Activity Report and Draft Budget proposal, contribution to the Commission's Work programme</p>
Main policy outputs		
<p>Strategic planning cycle documents (Management Plan, Annual Activity Report, contribution to the Commission Work Programme, Draft Budget);</p> <p>Timely delivery of DG CLIMA proposals in the Commission Work Programme;</p> <p>Contributions to monthly sessions at Commission level dedicated to implementation of legislation and the handling of infringements and to the coherence review every semester</p>		
Main expenditure-related outputs		
n/a		

POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2:

To duly prepare and **evaluate policies and improve policy coherence and effectiveness**, inter alia by, consulting extensively with stakeholders at all stages of the policy cycle; drafting high quality impact assessments, promoting effective and uniform implementation and enforcement of climate action legislation, smart regulation, simplification and good governance.

Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Rate of implementation of the annual evaluation plan. On time delivery of quality evaluation reports respecting the Commission standards Systematic use of impact assessments and roadmaps to prepare future legislation	DG CLIMA's multi-annual evaluation plan established, updated and being monitored. Capacity of evaluation function being further enhanced Good quality of impact assessments acknowledged by Impact Assessment Board	To ensure well-informed decision-making about policy options and financial interventions throughout coordination and continuous advise to management (operational units) and external evaluators Successful passage of all impact assessments in the impact assessment board
Number of infringement and pre-infringement cases managed within the Commission benchmarks	Good results during coherence exercise by SG/LS. Quicker treatment and enhanced monitoring of infringement and pre-infringement cases	To ensure majority of infringement and pre-infringement cases respecting benchmarks
Number of access to documents requests treated within the 15 working days	DG CLIMA receiving many complex requests leading sometimes to exceeding of deadlines and to confirmatory requests	To ensure all access to documents requests to the extent possible handled within the 15 working days
Main policy outputs		
Providing advice and close support to operational units during the evaluation processes		
Main expenditure-related outputs		
n/a		

POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3:

To ensure the smooth and efficient passage through the **institutional system** of all legislative and non-legislative proposals; to ensure close co-ordination between DG CLIMA and successive presidencies, to ensure the co-ordination of timely and high quality replies to enquiries, petitions and complaints issued by the EP, National Parliaments, Ombudsman and other Institutions'.

Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Improved Inter-institutional Relations Number of meetings attended in Council and European Parliament	Coordination function established. Weekly issue of the IWA report (Institutional Week Ahead)	To manage and ensure efficient and smooth processing of DG CLIMA initiatives through the EU institutions and consultative bodies as well as monitoring of other climate-relevant activities of the other institutions (climate mainstreaming)
Improved Inter-institutional Relations in relation to the timely co-ordination of questions and complaints	Coordination function established. Close monitoring ensured.	To manage and ensure the co-ordination of timely and high quality responses to EP and Ombudsman queries and complaints and national parliaments' opinions
Improved Inter-institutional Relations in relation to the co-ordination of Commission adoption of proposals and translation work	Coordination function established. Close monitoring ensured	To ensure efficient dispatching, prioritisation and monitoring of documents for translation and for adoption by the Commission

Main policy outputs

Replies to European Parliament, European Economic and Social Committee and Committee of the Regions requests/opinions to DG CLIMA; Replies within the deadlines to Inter-Service Consultations received from other Directorates General and Services; Replies to European Parliament questions, petitions and Ombudsman enquiries

Main expenditure-related outputs

n/a

POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4:

To elaborate and implement an **external communication strategy** that is effective, coherent and in line with the Commission's key political messages. To actively promote climate policies through various communication tools in order to increase the level of awareness about opportunities and threats of climate change and its impacts and disseminate information regarding EU policies and positions on climate change.

To set up and support a coherent **internal communication policy** by means of informing and motivating staff, promoting knowledge-based policy making and managing the information flow.

Result indicator	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Number of hits on DG CLIMA website and the website of the Commissioner on the Europa server.	Both websites up-to-date, migration of the two websites to Commission web command system ('Documentum') under preparation.	Increasing number of visitors
Importance of Climate issues in the responses to Eurobarometer survey	Eurobarometer of June 2011 shows that more than two Europeans in three see climate change as a very serious problem and almost 80% consider that taking action to combat it can boost the economy and jobs.	Increased awareness raising level in next Eurobarometer survey in 2013
Satisfaction of staff about information tools and flows	Revamp (split) of the Intranet achieved, with newly designed homepages, new look and feel of intranet being developed. Staff relatively satisfied with the internal communication tools available. Cascade communication should be optimised. Action plan following internal audit on communication adopted.	Gradual increase of satisfaction of staff about information flows following implementation of action plan. Evaluation in one year.

Main policy outputs

Pro-active communication activities passing on messages to target audiences (public in general, stakeholders, policy makers, media) using tools like websites, press material, audio-visual material, publications, surveys, presence and use of exhibition kits (posters) at conferences and events, dialogues with citizens, use of social media (blogs, Facebook, Twitter) and audio-visual media etc

Main expenditure-related outputs

see Activity 07 12 01

5.2 Administrative Support for DG Climate Action (ABB code 07 01) Shared resources Directorate (SRD) and Shared Internal Audit Capability (SIAC)

The main objectives as regards administrative support, resources and internal audit activities are the following:

SRD:

- To promote and maintain sound and efficient management of human, financial and IT resources within the DG and to ensure that resources are allocated to achieve the policy objectives of the DG.
- To implement and maintain an effective internal control, risk management and accounting system so that reasonable assurance can be given that resources assigned to the activities of the DG are used for their intended purpose in accordance with the principles of sound and efficient financial management.
- To ensure that the control procedures put in place give the necessary guarantees concerning the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions.

SIAC:

To provide internal audit service in the DG.

Justification for EU action:

Underlying administrative activities, to ensure the smooth running of the DG, in pursuit of Article 3 TEU.

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1:

Human resources and document management

To optimise recruitment, assessment and retention of highly qualified staff and allocation of staff to priorities, ensuring a balanced representation of nationalities, with emphasis on reaching staffing quotas related to EU enlargement and equal opportunities. To implement the (CDR) staff appraisal and promotion system.

To promote and facilitate development and training of staff skills and competences via a Learning and Development programme which addresses identified needs.

To implement a document management system so that documents connected with the DG's official functions can be electronically filed, stored and retrieved. To support compliance with the data protection rules.

To provide logistics services to the DG. To manage the publications programme and the decentralised administrative budget (global envelope) on behalf of DG ENV

Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Rate and duration of vacant posts	Vacancy rate at 13/11/2012: 4,3%	AD vacancies on average less than Commission average. All management functions taken
Timely completion and delivery of elements of the staff appraisal and promotion exercise.	In 2012, the exercise was completed on time	Training, awareness raising and implementation of the new staff appraisal and promotion exercise. To complete appraisal exercise in the timeline laid down by DG HR. To use the exercise and its component parts as a management tool.
Middle management positions held by women	Currently 40 % of middle management posts and 20% of senior management posts occupied by women	Meeting of targets set by the Commission (42,9% according to the Commission action plan)
% of ARES fiches where document is not attached	Availability of non-financial documents (registered and filed) in Ares is improving	Compliance with Commission requirements for registration and filing of documents

Main outputs

Sound and efficient management of human and administrative resources (in a zero growth context) aligned with the identified priorities.

Main expenditure-related outputs -

n/a

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2:

Financial management and administrative support for DG CLIMA: Ensure a sound and efficient management of financial resources through a systematic and documented planning, monitoring and reporting. Provide high-quality services and advice on financial management to operational units.

To implement the action plan on **Anti-fraud Strategy** (SEC(2011)787) in order to further improve **prevention and detection of fraud.**

Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
2.1. Budget execution rate: (a) commitment appropriations and (b) payment appropriations	On 1 December 2012: 77% commitment rate overall 85% payment rate overall	Target: (a) commitment implementation rate 95% by year end, (b) payment implementation rate, after transfer, of 95% by year end.
2.2. Number of payments made within legal/targeted payment delays (%)	92 % of payments were made within targeted delays.	Target: 95% of payments within the legal/targeted delays. <i>(Note: as of 2013, the legal payment delays defined in the Financial Regulation will be aligned with the targeted payment delays defined in SEC 2009/477)</i>
2.3. Anti-fraud: a) Establishment and implementation of a comprehensive framework for ethics and anti-fraud. In DG CLIMA this will particularly concern the ETS (code of conduct, annual declaration of no conflict of interest, process mapping) (b) <u>Financial management</u> : Number of grants subject to risk-based ex-post controls (c) <u>Financial management</u> : Number of (future) LIFE project managers, financial initiators and ex-post auditors participating in anti-fraud training.	Based on consultant's report about risk, ethics and anti-fraud in the ETS, an action plan – embedded in the DG's anti-fraud strategy – is being elaborated and discussed internally in the DG. (b) Not applicable in 2012 as the essential part of CLIMA's budget was implemented through procurement/contracts. Will start in 2013 (c) Currently no call for proposals managed in DG CLIMA. No resources dedicated, no 'baseline scenario'. Grants management Likely to be externalised to executive agency as from 2014.	Target (a): Anti-fraud action plan to be signed by end January 2013, with implementation thereafter e.g.- Code of conduct for ETS, with definition of roles and responsibilities and specific training package, to be completed by end June 2013 - By year end, 100% of staff members dealing with ETS should have participated in tailored ethics/anti-fraud training and have signed the declarations Full implementation of the actions foreseen by the anti-fraud action plan for 2013 Target (b): 100% of grants where the risk of irregularities/fraud is assessed as high should undergo ex-post controls, direct grants will systematically be audited Target (c): By year end, at least 25% of future LIFE project managers, 25% of financial initiators and 25% of ex-post auditors should have participated in anti-fraud training.
Main outputs		

Sound and efficient management of financial resources.
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Main expenditure-related outputs:
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n/a

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3:

Management of information and communication technologies (ICT). To define, plan, set up, maintain and develop high quality Information and Communication Technology ('ICT') infrastructure, tools and services and to provide the users with efficient, stable and secure computing platforms, supporting environment policy-making and implementation, as well as the DG's administrative and other processes, in line with the principles of sound Information Technology governance.

To rationalise the portfolio of information systems in line with the guidelines and recommendations of the IT rationalisation exercise.

Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Level of IT governance	IT investments are validated and subject to approval by the IT steering committee ⁵ , ISPMB ⁶ , HLCIT ⁷ . Each IT project is steered by a project steering committee.	Full alignment of IT activities with business needs and the recommendations of the IT rationalisation exercise. Optimal use of available IT resources in line with policy priorities.
Level of implementation of IT rationalisation recommendations	The INFORMA system has been decommissioned and absorbed by ARES. Phase out of the eAMP electronic tool supporting the annual management plan activities is scheduled for end 2013. Active participation in the SYGMA working group on publication of calls for proposals and submission to rationalise the local IT suite of systems for grant management. Migration of the local helpdesk and support services to ITIC is scheduled.	Full alignment of the information system portfolio with the IT rationalisation recommendations. Complete the migration to ITIC by mid-2013.
Number of projects mentioned in the IT master plan implemented on time	All projects planned for 2012 except the ODS project are on track. The deployment of the first release of the ODS system has, in agreement with the business, been delayed until April 2013	Full implementation of all project as scheduled in the IT master plan.

⁵ The members of the IT steering committee are the Director General and the Directors. IT issues discussed and decided upon during the Directors meeting.

⁶ The Information System Project Management Board is composed of DG representatives and chaired by DIGIT. It evaluates and advises DG's on all project proposals. It informs and advises the HLCIT on all projects with a total cost of ownership above 500.000€ over 5 years.

⁷ The High Level Committee on IT is composed of senior managers from horizontal and other services. It is the driving force behind the IT rationalisation exercise.

Quality of information systems	Information systems are of good quality and are meeting user requirements	Less than 15 bugs per 1000 lines of code are reported within 1 year after deployment of a new release. Available reusable components are used except when duly justified.
Performance, availability and security of information systems, in particular ETS	Information systems are highly available and well performing.	All external systems successfully pass load and stress tests based on exceptional load expectations. All external systems successfully pass security vulnerability tests
User satisfaction (measured by means of a survey including where applicable, the results of user satisfaction service)	Users are satisfied with current IT services	Achieve 60% or more participation of the stakeholders in the survey. Achieve 80% or more of satisfaction.
Main outputs		
Fully operational IT system across the Directorate-General		
Main expenditure-related outputs		
n/a		

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4:

Internal control and risk assessment

Implement and maintain an effective internal control system so that reasonable assurance can be given that resources assigned to the activities are used in accordance with the principles of sound financial management and that the control procedures put in place give the necessary guarantees concerning the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions

Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
4.1. <u>Internal Control Standards</u> : Internal Control Standards effectively implemented by year end (analysis of managements' reports, supporting evidence and in depth reporting on ICS in the AAR)	AAR 2011: the implementation of the four priority standards in 2011 was considered effective, analysis of effectiveness of implementation of priority standards for AAR 2012 is on-going	Target: 100% of the priority standards should be effectively implemented by year-end.
4.2. <u>Audit recommendations</u> : Number of internal audit recommendations (SIAC and IAS) overdue for more than 12 months (i.e. 12 months past initial target date)	In December 2012, there were no SIAC/IAS recommendations overdue for more than 12 months	Target: 0% of audit recommendations overdue for more than 12 months
4.3. <u>Risk register</u> : a) Action plans addressing 'Very Important' and 'Critical risks' timely implemented b) Consolidate work of newly established Risk Advisory Committee (RAC) into DG CLIMA	Existing risks being adequately addressed, but policy and systems evolve so risk management is a moving target Risk Advisory Committee will meet before the end 2012 and run a quality check of critical/very important risks of the DG	All 'very important' and 'critical' risks adequately mitigated by corresponding action plans Risk management embedded in standard supervision duties of managers, added value of advisory body to be assessed in 2years in view of (dis)continuation

Main outputs

Action plans addressing audit recommendations and mitigating risks, effective implementation of internal control standards

Main expenditure-related outputs

n/a

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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 5:

Shared Internal Audit Capability (SIAC):

- To assist the Director General by providing an independent and objective assurance and consulting services designed to add value and improve the operations of the DG.
- To evaluate and make recommendations for improving the effectiveness of management (incl. risk management), control and governance process.
- To promote a culture of efficient and effective management within the DG through audits, consultancy and trainings.
- To contribute to the Director's General Declaration of Assurance by providing an Audit Opinion.

Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Degree of implementation of the SIAC annual work plan.	Close to full implementation of audit programme.	100% and timely implementation of plan.
% of accepted SIAC audit recommendations implemented by auditee (within deadline)	> 90% of recommendations fully implemented	> 95% fully implemented within deadline
Full coverage in the 3 years' work programme of all processes identified as at risk in the 2010 risk mapping exercise.	Almost all processes covered	100% coverage of processes at risk in multi-annual audit plan 2010-12

Main outputs

Audit reports and based on them, provision of a duly substantiated Audit Opinion to the Director General, contributing to the overall Declaration of Assurance in the AAR.

Main expenditure-related outputs

n/a

5.3 Legality and regularity of underlying transactions

LEGALITY AND REGULARITY OF UNDERLYING TRANSACTIONS						
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE:						
Implement and maintain an effective internal control system so that reasonable assurance can be given that resources assigned to the activities are used according with the principles of sound financial management and that the control procedures put in place give the necessary guarantees concerning the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions.						
OUTPUT	Expected stage of completion in 2013	Result indicators		Financial information (expenditure-related inputs)		
		Indicator	Target	Budget line	Output number	EUR million
Ex-post audit reports	Not applicable (no ex-post audits performed in 2012)					
Ex-ante controls	100% transactions checked by first level ex ante control	Number of rejected files by verifying agents-Financial corrections done	Rate of non-favourable visa and amount corrected should be less than 10%			
	100% transactions checked by first level ex ante control	Exceptions registered	Number of exceptions and non-compliance events inferior to 20			
	100% transactions checked by first level ex ante control	Number of complaints received from unsuccessful tenderers	No complaints lodged by tenderers			
	100% implementation of ENVAC control programme	Number of negative opinions	No negative opinions issued			
Related actions				Responsible unit		
				SRD.2		

