



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Management Plan 2014

DG CLIMA

Contents

PART 1. MISSION STATEMENT OF DG CLIMATE ACTION.....	3
PART 2. THIS YEAR'S CHALLENGES.....	3
PART 3. GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY	6
PART 4. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE SINGLE OPERATIONAL ABB ACTIVITY 34 02	10
PART 5. HORIZONTAL ACTIVITIES	26
5.1 Policy Strategy and coordination	26
5.2 Administrative Support for DG Climate Action (ABB code 07 01) Shared Resources Directorate (SRD) and Shared Internal Audit Capability (SIAC) for DG CLIMA/ENV	30
5.3 Legality and regularity of underlying transactions.....	36
ANNEX 5. FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING ON SPENDING PROGRAMMES IN THE MFF 2014-2020.....	38
ANNEX 6. COMMUNICATION STRATEGY – EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	46
ANNEX 8. INTERVENTION LOGIC FOR LIFE – SUB-PROGRAMME CLIMATE ACTION (2014-2020)	47

PART 1. MISSION STATEMENT OF DG CLIMATE ACTION

The Directorate-General for Climate Action ("DG CLIMA") contributes to the transition towards a low-carbon and climate resilient economy in the EU, aims for halting global warming and supports the protection of the ozone layer. In terms of activities, e.g. the DG leads international negotiations on climate and ozone layer related issues, develops, implements and enforces EU legislation, manages the Climate Action sub-programme of LIFE (2014-2020) and monitors the mainstreaming of climate action into other EU policies and programmes.

PART 2. THIS YEAR'S CHALLENGES

The Commission's policy for a shift towards a low-carbon and climate resilient economy¹ is a driver for smart growth and jobs, turning the challenge of a sustainable Europe into our competitive advantage. In a changing world, the EU seeks to develop a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy.

2014 will be a transitional year focusing on a limited number of new initiatives, implementation of the climate acquis and paving the way for the new Commission.

The 2014 Commission's Work Programme (CWP) puts forward the following **key initiatives** in the area of climate change:

- The Commission proposal on the **2030 framework for climate and energy policies** will set the direction of the climate and energy policies beyond 2020 for the period up to 2030 to provide certainty for investments, to achieve a more sustainable, secure and competitive EU energy system and to ensure that the EU is on track to meet its long-term climate and energy objectives. The Communication to be adopted in the 1st quarter of 2014 will outline a new architecture, including targets, as a basis for further progress in the areas of greenhouse gas emissions reduction, renewable energy and energy efficiency whilst ensuring that energy supplies are both secure and affordable.
- Another key objective that the Commission will pursue is to make progress in **international climate negotiations** under the UNFCCC. 2014 will require a major effort to prepare the next climate summit in Lima (Peru) in December 2014 and show how the EU is leading the way towards the 2015 international climate agreement in Paris. The preparations for this global climate deal also include the Summit of World Leaders on climate change hosted by the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in September 2014.
- Another key file currently in co-decision relates to **emissions from aviation in the EU ETS**. Following the agreement at the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) Assembly, the Commission adopted in October 2013 a proposal for a Directive amending the Directive 2003/87/EC establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the EU, in view of

¹ COM (2011) 112, 08.03.2011; COM (2011) 571, 20.09.2011

the implementation by 2020 of an international agreement applying a single global market-based measure to international aviation emissions. A swift agreement with the co-legislators is envisaged by the Commission in first reading.

In parallel to the new initiatives CLIMA will face a number of **implementation challenges**. Effective implementation of the growing climate acquis is a prerequisite for public trust, legal predictability and a level playing field for economic operators in the single market. We will continue to promote good climate governance through effective access to and sharing of information and public participation and consultation of stakeholders.

Budget wise, the main challenge relates to the implementation of the climate part of the new LIFE financial programme (2014-2020). **LIFE-Climate Action**² is supposed to complement and fill the gaps between the other much larger EU funding instruments and policies. As a dedicated climate finance instrument, it will offer the opportunity to test innovative options that can leverage a high climate action impact by finding out how to best mainstream into other EU instruments. As a result, it will generate wider benefits for the EU economy and society in terms of innovation, growth and jobs.

Related to this is also the monitoring of the commitment to achieve (at least) **20 % climate mainstreaming** in the next Multi-annual Financial Framework (MFF) 2014-2020. This innovative decision implies a threefold increase compared to the current indicative share of 6-8%. To meet the 20% objective, climate mitigation and adaptation actions will have to be 'mainstreamed' (integrated) into all the major EU spending programmes and carefully monitored.

Furthermore the 33 renewable energy and carbon capture and storage (CCS) proposals that were submitted under the 2nd call of the **NER 300** (New Entrants Reserve) programme need to be assessed, so that award decisions can be taken by mid-2014.

In terms of the implementation of the **legislative acquis**, the DG will adhere to the so-called REFIT (Regulatory Fitness and Performance Programme) principles in design and implementation of climate related legislation to ensure that legislative acquis is 'fit for purpose', simplified where possible, and reduces the burden on businesses (especially SMEs).

The **EU ETS (Emission Trading System) remains our flagship policy**. A structural reform is being prepared. A new carbon leakage list for the EU ETS for the period 2015-2019 will be adopted. In parallel, CLIMA continues to support development, linking and piloting of emission trading systems in Switzerland, China and South Korea.

The Monitoring Mechanism legislation to ensure inter alia that more recent and accurate greenhouse gas emissions data are provided by Member States is an important instrument for the monitoring and progress reporting on achieving the 2020 Strategy headline targets and for checking Member States compliance with their annual targets under the Effort Sharing Decision.

A number of other policy proposals are still being discussed in the **co-decision process** such as the Commission's proposal to minimise the climate impact of biofuels by amending the current legislation through the Renewable Energy and the Fuel Quality Directives (ILUC or Indirect Land Use Change) and the proposal for Monitoring,

² LIFE Regulation n° 1923/2013 of 20 December 2013, JO L 347 of 20/12/2013

reporting, verification of CO2 emissions from maritime transport. The DG aims at a successful outcome of the negotiations with the co-legislators in 2014.

Finally, the DG has signed up to the new **corporate communication campaign** that will be headed by SG and DG COMM and will start in 2014. The main objective for DG CLIMA exercise will be to inform, explain and promote the 2030 strategy on climate and energy to the numerous stakeholders in the Member States.

The 5 key performance indicators in 2014 to be reported on in DG CLIMA will be:

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

Jos DELBEKE
Director General
DG Climate Action

signed

PART 3. GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY

Climate change represents one of the greatest environmental, social and economic challenges for life on our planet this century. Global average temperature increase should be kept below 2 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels to halt further global warming that would jeopardize the quality of life on earth.

The Europe 2020 Strategy for 'smart, sustainable and inclusive growth' defines the overall policy framework in which the Commission operates. Particularly important for DG Climate Action are the 20/20/20 targets in relation to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. .

This ambition was further developed in the 7th General Union Environment Action Programme (EAP), 'Living well, within the limits of our planet'. The 7th EAP aims "to increase the Union's effectiveness in addressing international climate-related challenges and to turn the Union into a green and competitive low-carbon economy". The LIFE financial programme in turn will "support the implementation of the 7th EAP, secure investments for climate policy and as such "contribute to the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy". Given its relative size and architecture, the LIFE objectives and indicators, set out in the Regulation establishing the programme, are not incorporated as such into the Management Plan (for general and specific objectives see Annex 5 and Annex 8).

However, these are covered by the relevant general and specific objectives of DG CLIMA.

The general objectives of the actions of DG CLIMA are:

1) Contribute to halting global warming by pursuing an ambitious climate action agreement at international level while preparing for the shift towards a low carbon (mitigation) and promoting climate-resilient (adaptation) economy in the EU in line with the 2020 climate and energy targets.

The Directorate-General for Climate Action contributes to the achievement of this general objective through the implementation, together with DG Environment, of the new 7th Environment Action Programme, implementation and enforcement of the climate legislative acquis, support to better climate governance and promotion of the mainstreaming of mitigation and adaptation into the EU budget and other policies.

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

The Directorate-General for Climate Action contributes to the achievement of this general objective through a number of Regulations (legislation) that go far beyond the requirements of the Montreal Protocol on protection of the ozone layer by means of banning of Ozone Depleting Substances.

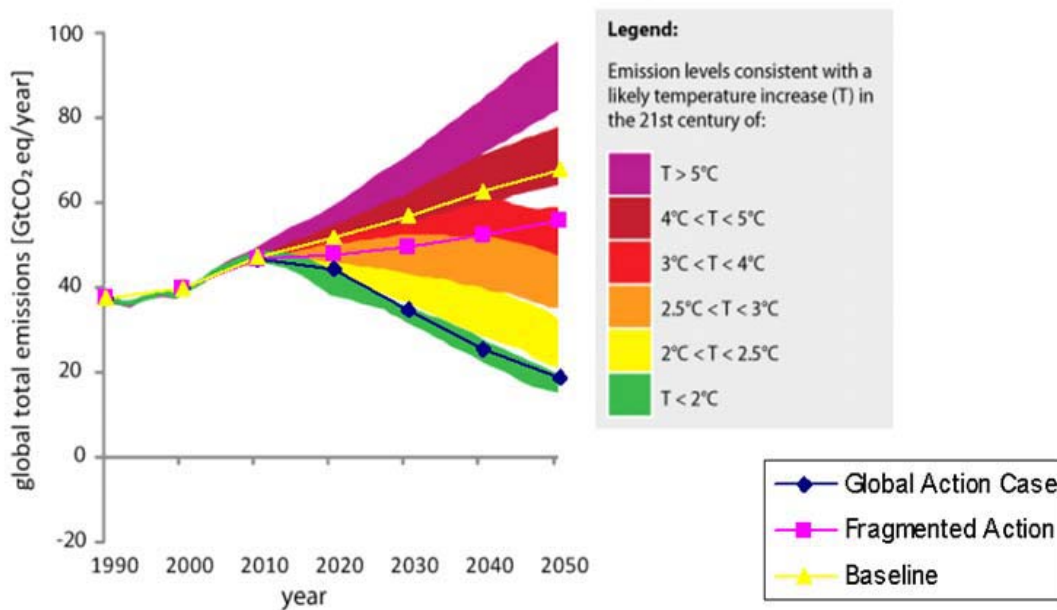
General objective 1: Contribute to halting global warming by pursuing an ambitious climate action agreement at international level while preparing for the shift towards a low carbon (mitigation) and to promote climate-resilient (adaptation) economy in the EU in line with the 2020 climate and energy headline targets and the EU Adaptation Strategy objectives.

- Spending programme
- Non-spending

This general objective encompasses all general objectives of the LIFE programme (see the programme intervention logic in Annex 8)

Impact indicator: Impact indicator (definition): Global (land and ocean) average surface temperature increase compared to pre-industrial levels (Source: IPCC AR 5 Report or Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report 2013)

Baseline (2013)	Milestones	Target 2050-75
	-	
Temperature rise of about 0.8°C since 1880 and accelerating	(Prediction: 0,3 to 0,7 °C rise) Temperature increase slowed down and at least below 2 °C	Temperature increase stabilised below 2 °C With no action there is a 62% chance that by 2081-2100 the temperature could be more than 4 °C higher



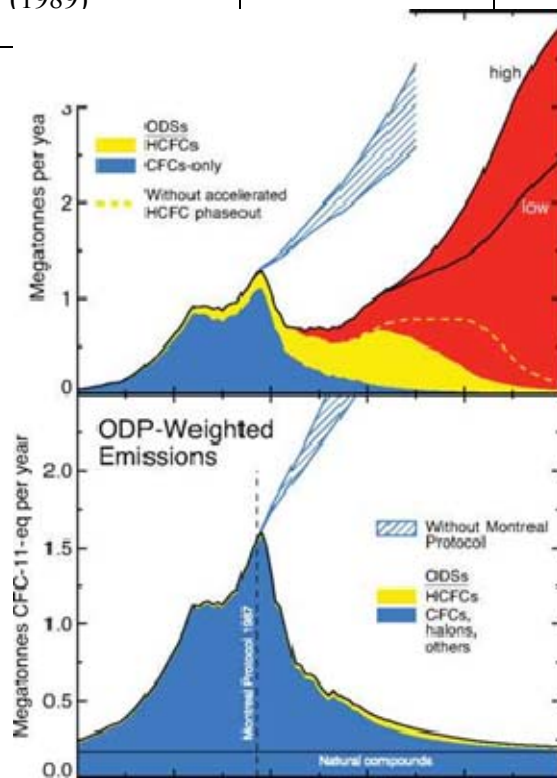
Source: EEA report (CSI 012)

General objective 2: Support the recovery of the ozone layer to protect human life from harmful UV radiations

- Spending programme
- Non-spending

Impact indicator: % Reduction in Consumption and Production of ozone depleting substances (ODS) such as HCFC's or hydrochlorofluorocarbons compared to 1989 (source: Source: UNEP, ozone secretariat, The 2010 Assessment of the Scientific Assessment Panel)

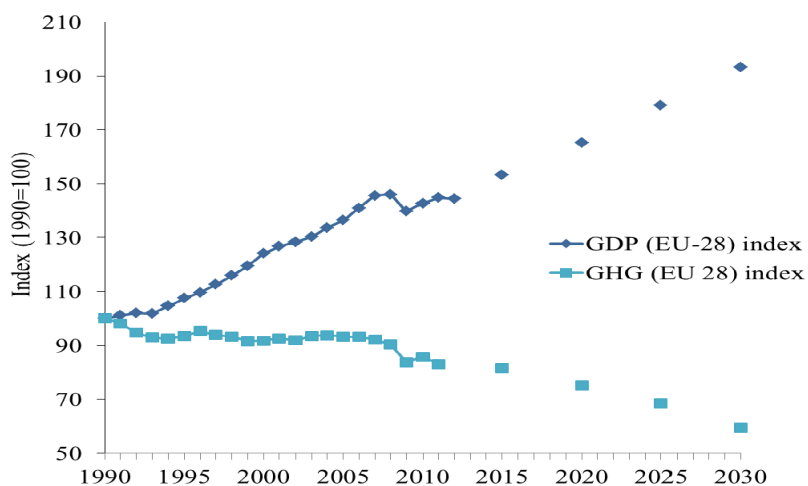
Baseline (2010)	Milestones		Target (2030)
	2015	2020	
Reduction by some compared to baseline (1989)	90 % phasing out (over achieved)	99,5 % phased out	100% phased out



Source: UNEP, ozone secretariat, the 2010 Assessment of the Scientific Assessment Panel

Remark

Changes at global level measured by the indicators presented above are not fully within the competence or sphere of influence of DG CLIMA or the EU and its Member states. Other global players and the economic situation can support or impede on achieving the international climate change objectives. Reduction of CO₂ emissions can for example be caused by an economic recession. However, the EU managed to decouple GDP growth from GHG emission reductions thanks to stringent legislative initiatives (see chart below). But climate change remains is a very complex process where only long-term trends will corroborate whether the situation is improving in a sustainable way or not. The results presented in this document should be read in this context.



Source: European Environment Agency (EEA) report 2013

PART 4. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE SINGLE OPERATIONAL ABB ACTIVITY 34 02

ABB Activity: Climate Action at Union and International level					
Financial resources (€ in commitment appropriations)			Human resources		
Operational expenditure	Administrative expenditure	Total	Establishment plan posts	Estimates of external personnel (in FTEs)	Total
102.400.000	3.435.000	106.635.000	138	31	169

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

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

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

The **7th Environment Action Programme** provides 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 green and competitive low-carbon economy" and "to secure investment for environment and climate policy and get the prices right".

The need for urgent action in the EU is reflected explicitly in the **Europe 2020 Strategy** and its **20/20/20 climate and energy headline targets**, in particular to cut greenhouse gases by 20% (including an increase to 30% if the conditions are right³), 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

³ provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emissions reductions and that developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities

achieve the climate and energy targets for 2020 and beyond, sustained effort and investment is required.

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

The EU has committed itself in the multi-annual framework 2014-2020 to increase the **share of climate mainstreaming** to at least 20% of the future EU total budget, with contribution from different policies in particular in the cohesion policy; the common agriculture policy; research, development and innovation; energy and transport and external relations. This also requires the proper tracking of climate relate expenditure. The dedicated new Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE) will also contribute to achieving the 20% target.

The **Sub-programme for climate action** of the **LIFE financial instrument** offers a unique and new opportunity to support the implementation of climate policies of the EU. Overall, it will help inducing transitional change towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in the EU strategically underpinning the implementation of the 2020 climate and energy package, the EU strategy on adaptation to climate change and preparing the EU for the climate action challenges until 2030. It should also support better climate governance at all levels, including better involvement of civil society, NGOs and local actors. Given its relative size and architecture, its objectives and indicators are not specifically integrated within the Management Plan structure (for general and specific objectives see Annex 5 and Annex 8).

According to Article 4 LIFE Regulation, the overall budgetary envelope for the LIFE programme for the period 2014-2020 is EUR 3 456 655 000, of which 25% are attributed to the sub-programme Climate Action (EUR 864 163 759). The LIFE regulation also fixes the minimum percentage of the total budget to be reserved for projects (81%, Article 17(4) LIFE Regulation) and the maximum percentage of the budgetary resources allocated to projects supported by way of action grants that may be allocated to integrated projects (30%).

Projects shall be funded by action grants or, where appropriate, by financial instruments (Article 17(4) LIFE Regulation). Half of the budget earmarked for project funding (action grants, operating grants, integrated projects, and capacity building projects) would be implemented via a delegation mechanism to the Executive Agency for Small and Medium Enterprises (EASME).

The other 50% of funding will be disbursed through the following 3 financial instruments to be delegated to the European Investment Bank/European Investment Fund (EIB/EIF), within the meaning of Article 17 (4) of the LIFE Regulation, for the purpose of achieving the general objectives set out in Article 3 LIFE Regulation:

- Natural Capital Financing Facility (NCFF) – a new financial instrument to be piloted under LIFE Climate action and LIFE Environment sub-programmes in order to test and demonstrate innovative financing approaches for projects promoting the preservation of natural capital in the priority areas Nature and Biodiversity and Climate Change Adaptation.
- Private Financing for Energy Efficiency instrument (PF4EE) – a pilot financial instrument under the sub-programme Climate Action, testing a new approach to address the limited access to adequate and affordable commercial financing for energy efficiency investments targeted by national priorities.
- Climate Change Window under the sub-programme Climate Action within the Risk Sharing Instrument (CCW-RSI II) foreseen under Horizon 2020 – to support climate friendly innovation within small and medium-sized enterprises

The EU added value of the LIFE Programme derives from the specificity of its approach and focus, which makes its interventions especially adapted to the environmental and climate needs as the only instrument with funds dedicated to Environmental protection and Climate Action. In particular, the LIFE programme aims for more effective central intervention, for creating partnerships and improving the knowledge base, for better distribution of solidarity and responsibility sharing between MS, for catalyst, innovative and leverage effects, for acting as a gap filler supporting activities that otherwise would not be financed, for increased coherence and better distribution of the EU intervention and preparing solutions to upcoming climate challenges of EU interest EU climate policy will be firmly linked to local impulse and initiatives and showcase examples of new and better approaches to implement this transition. The implementation of greenhouse gas accounting and climate change mitigation in the land use sector will also be developed. LIFE will finally support the implementation of the EU climate change adaptation strategy so as to contribute to a more climate resilient Union.

The **key components** of the EU intervention undertaken by the DG CLIMA are:

- a spending programme: the Climate Action Sub-programme of the LIFE programme (2014-2020). Given its relative size and architecture, its objectives and indicators are not specifically integrated within the Management Plan structure (for general and specific objectives see Annex 5 and Annex 8).
- design, review, evaluation, implementation and enforcement of Climate legislation (acquis)
- representation and leadership the EU delegation in international climate negotiations
- mainstreaming of climate action into other EU policies and programmes to reach the 20 % target by 2020
- outreach and awareness raising activities

Organisation

DG CLIMA is a relatively small DG, encompassing 3 directorates with limited human resources, about 175 FTE. The implementation of the climate sub-programme of LIFE is a considerable challenge for the DG as it includes the externalisation of the grants to the executive agency for small and medium enterprises (EASME) and the delegation to the EIB/EIF of 3 financial instruments

Management mode(s) envisaged in the spending programme LIFE

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

The detailed performance framework of the LIFE Regulation is outlined in annexe 5, policy and spending objectives with relevant indicators are presented hereafter. Concordance is made with the intervention logic in annex 8

Relevant general objective(s): to contribute to halting global warming by pursuing an ambitious climate action agreement at international level while preparing for the shift towards a low carbon (mitigation) and climate-resilient (adaptation) economy in the EU in line with the 2020 climate headline targets and the EU Adaptation Strategy objectives . This implies implementing the 7th Environmental and Climate Action Programme, the climate legislative acquis, supporting better climate governance and promoting the mainstreaming of mitigation and adaptation into the EU budget and policies		
Specific objective 1: To improve development, implementation and enforcement of the climate acquis and catalyse & promote integration and mainstreaming of climate change mitigation.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spending programme <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-spending
This specific objective encompasses the following specific objectives of the LIFE programme: A, D,G (see the programme intervention logic in Annex 8)		
Result indicator: Reduction of EU-28 greenhouse gas emissions including aviation compared to 1990 levels (EEA and Commission reports of 24 October 2013 – CSI 010/011)		
Baseline year (2010)	Milestone	Target (2020: EU headline indicator)
	N/A	
Adoption of the Europe 2020 Strategy in 2010 - 16.9% in 2011		-20% (EU 2020 strategy and the 20/20/20 headline indicators)
Result indicator: Compliance rate with the emission cap under the EU ETS (Commission Report)		

Baseline (2013)	Milestone	Target (2020)
	N/A	(EU ETS Regulation)
Review of EU ETS Directive introduces a single EU-wide cap on emission allowances in phase 3 as from 2013. 2011: 98% of the installations that submitted their verified emissions on time were in compliance.		100% compliance to meet the target of - 21% below 2005 verified emission level
Result indicator: Reduction of EU-28 greenhouse gas emissions from <u>non-ETS sectors</u> ⁴ compared to 2005		
Baseline year (2013)	Milestone	Target (2020)
	2015	(Effort Sharing Decision)
National targets agreed for the years 2013-2020	First annual compliance check of 2013 emissions by MS in 2015	- 10 %
Result indicator: Average CO2 emissions from new cars (source: EEA report)		
Baseline year (2012)	Milestone	Target (2020)
	2015	(CO2 and Cars Regulation)
132,2 grams/km	130 g /km	95 g /km
Result indicator: Reduction of emissions of fluorinated gases in the EU (mainly Hydro fluorocarbons or HFC's, up to 23.000 times more powerful greenhouse gases than CO2 (Source: EEA report) compared to 2006		
Baseline year (2010)	Milestone	Target (2030)(draft F-gases Regulation)
F-gas emissions are now to be stabilised at 2010 levels due to legislation from 2006.		Reduce F-gas emissions to a third of 2010 levels. By 2030 emissions (outside agriculture) should be reduced by 72-73% compared to 1990 or 60% compared to 2005

⁴ Non-ETS sectors = transport (except aviation and international maritime shipping), buildings, agriculture and waste

Specific objective 2: To promote the REFIT agenda in preparing/implementing climate legislation - To ensure that climate policy is evaluated according to the Commission standards - To draft high quality impact assessments following extensive consultation of stakeholders , -To promote correct transposition, and aim for effective and uniform implementation and enforcement of climate action legislation (directives and regulations)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spending programme <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-spending
This specific objective encompasses the following specific objectives of the LIFE programme: B (see the programme intervention logic in Annex 8)		
Indicator: Number of complaints still open in CHAP 12 months after their registration (CHAP database)		
Baseline (November 2013)	Milestone (November 2014)	Target (November 2016 – internal objective)
2/3 of open complaints	1/3 of open complaints	<1/3 of open complaints
Indicator: Number of non-communication cases still open in NIF 12 months after their creation (NIF database)		
Baseline (November 2013)	Milestone (November 2014)	Target (November 2016 – internal objective)
2/3 of open cases	1/3 of open cases	<1/3 of open cases
Indicator : Number of non-conformity cases still open in NIF 3 years after their creation in EU Pilot (EU Pilot database)		
Baseline (November 2013)	Milestone (November 2014)	Target (November 2016 – internal objective))
N/A	N/A	<1/3 of open cases
Indicator: Evaluations of legislative instruments to enhance the evidence base for any future policy (EIMS database, evaluation programme)		
Baseline (2013)	Milestone (2014)	Target (2016 – internal objective))
N/A	1 Evaluation completed	5 Evaluations completed
Specific objective 3: To secure investment for climate related issues (mitigation) (LIFE and NER 300)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spending programme

This specific objective encompasses the following specific objectives of the LIFE programme: A,B,C,D (see the programme intervention logic in Annex 8)		
Result indicator: Leverage of climate related private sector investments compared to EU investment through financial instruments of LIFE defined as the total of investments made by supported beneficiaries divided by the Union financial contribution (source: report EIB/EIF)		
Baseline year (2013)	Milestone 2017	Target (2020) (Multi-annual Work programme LIFE 2014-17)
No: new programme	3-5 x	8 x
Result indicator: Leverage of climate related private investments compared to the EU grant for renewable energy and carbon capture/storage projects through the 2 nd call of the of the off-budget Fund NER 300 (New Entrants Reserve), 100 million allowances to be monetised by April 2014 (source: report EIB,)		
Baseline year (2012) first call	Target (mid-2014 - NER 300 Decision)	
200 mio allowances monetised € 1.2 billion to 23 renewable energy projects estimated to have leveraged additional funding of over €2 billion from private sources.	2 x	
Result indicator: Innovation rate as an eligibility requirement for the renewable energy and carbon capture and storage projects under the 2 nd call of the off-budget Fund NER 300 (New Entrants Reserve) (source: report EIB/EIF)		
Baseline year (2012) first call	Target (mid 2014 - NER 300 Decision)	
Over 75%	80%	
Main financial outputs in 2014		
description	indicator	target
Procurement LIFE: Contracts (studies) service contracts)	Number: 5 studies and 23 service contracts	Last contract to be signed by 30 November 2014
Projects (action grants and capacity building)	Call for proposals published and	Implementation 2 nd Q 2015

	being evaluated. Estimate of 13 grants	
Implementation of 2 Financial instruments LIFE - Private Financing for Energy Efficiency instrument (PF4EE) - Climate Change Window in the Risk-Sharing Instrument (CCW – RSI II)	Number of financial agreements signed: 3/4 10	New programme: tbd, end 2014 or early 2015
NER 300 off-budget grants to renewable energy and carbon capture/storage projects	In between 12-15 grants	Mid 2014
Main policy outputs in 2014		
description	indicator	target
EP and Council Decision on EU ETS structural measure creating a market stability reserve	Adoption	January 2014
Strategy for Reducing Heavy Duty Vehicles CO2 emissions	Adoption	1st Q 2014
Consultative Communication on Light Duty Vehicles CO2 emissions beyond 2020	Adoption	1st Q 2014
Implementing measure for Article 7a of the Fuel Quality Directive	Adoption	2 nd Q 2014
2030 Energy and Climate Framework	Adoption	Jan 2014
1st Commission Report on implementation of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)	Adoption	1 st Q 2014

Amendment of Commission Regulation on monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to ETS Directive	Adoption	1st Q 2014
Amendment of Commission Decision 2006/803/EC establishing a questionnaire for reporting on the application on EU Emission Trading System	Adoption	1st Q 2014
Report on the Functioning of the European Carbon Market in 2013	Adoption	1st Q 2014
Commission Implementing Decision amending the Award Decision under the first call for proposals of the NER300 funding programme	Adoption	1st Q 2014
Commission Implementing Decision: Award Decision under the second call for proposals of the NER300 funding programme	Adoption	2 nd Q 2014
Agreement between EU and Switzerland on the linking of their greenhouse gas Emissions Trading Systems	Adoption	2 nd Q 2014
Commission Decision on the new carbon leakage list 2015-2019	Adoption	2 nd Q 2014
Possible review of CO2 cars labelling Directive	Adoption	3 rd Q 2014
Exploration of possible Legal basis for a new innovation fund (NER 300,NER 600)	Adoption	4rd Q 2014
Contribution to a framework for safe and secure unconventional hydrocarbon extraction (DG Environment in the lead).	Adoption	January 2014

Adoption of files in the co-decision process

description	indicator	target
Amendment of EU ETS aviation emissions directive	Agreement co-legislator	2 nd Q 2014

Proposal for ILUC (Indirect Land Use and Land use Change)	Agreement co-legislator	To be defined
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<p>Specific objective 4: To improve development, implementation and enforcement of EU law and catalyse & promote integration and mainstreaming on climate adaptation</p> <p>This specific objective encompasses the following specific objectives of the LIFE programme: A,D,G (see the programme intervention logic in Annex 8)</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spending programme <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-spending
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Result indicator: Number of Member States that have adopted an adaptation strategy (Source: Commission & EEA: CLIMA-Adapt database, January 2013)

Baseline : 2013	Milestone	Target 2017 (see EU Adaptation Strategy - Communication)
	2015	
Adoption of the Adaptation Strategy (14 Member States have so far adopted an adaptation strategy)	20 MS having adopted an adaptation strategy	All 28 Member States should have adopted an adaptation strategy (otherwise a legislative proposal could be considered at EU level if level of preparedness deemed inappropriate)

Specific objective 5: To secure investment for climate related issues - adaptation (LIFE) Spending programme

This specific objective encompasses the following specific objectives of the LIFE programme: A,B,C,D (see the programme intervention logic in Annex 8)

Result indicator: Leverage of climate related investments through financial instruments defined as the total of investments made by supported beneficiaries divided by the Union financial contribution (source: ex ante assessment NCFE)

Baseline year (2013)	Milestone	Target (2020)
	2017	
No: new programme	2 x	Up to 4 x

Result indicator: Degree of mainstreaming of climate change priorities into other Community EU financial instruments (source: Commission assessment via the 'Rio markers')		
Baseline: 2013	Milestone	Target: 2020 (end of legal basis LIFE)
	2014/15	
In the current MFF an indicative 6-7% could be identified as climate-related spending. (Source: Commission assessment June 2011)	14 % or more of climate mainstreaming	At least 20% climate mainstreaming achieved in the EU budget in the next MFF 2014-2020.
Main financial outputs in 2014		
description	indicator	target
Service contracts and studies	Number of outputs: 4 studies and 7 service contracts	To be signed by 30 November 2014
Projects (action grants and capacity building)	Call for proposals published and being evaluated Number: estimate of 16	Implementation 2 nd Q 2015
1 financial instrument: Natural Capital Financing Facility (NCFF)	Delegation agreement with EIB/EIF signed: Number of financial agreements/investments: 3/4	New programme: tbd, end 2014 or early 2015

<p>Specific objective 6: Better climate governance and information at all levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To broaden stakeholder involvement, including civil society, NGO's and local actors, in policy consultation and implementation - To promote awareness raising and knowledge on sustainable development - To support communication, management, and dissemination of information in the field of the environment + knowledge sharing - To promote the development and dissemination of best practices and policy approaches 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spending programme <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-spending
	<p>This specific objective encompasses the following specific objectives of the LIFE programme: E,F,G,H (see the programme intervention logic in Annex 8)</p>
<p>Result indicator: Awareness / knowledge of EU citizens about climate issues and the opportunities of moving to a low-carbon economy (Source: Euro-barometer survey)</p>	

Baseline (2011)	Milestone (2013-14: next Eurobarometer survey)	Target 2020 – end of LIFE programme
<p>In June 2011 , 68% of the citizens polled considered climate change a very serious problem (up from 64% in 2009)</p> <p>Climate change was seen as the second most serious problem facing the world, after poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water (considered as a single issue). 51% (up from 47% in 2009) said it was either the most or one of the most serious problems, compared with 45% who said this about the economic situation. And 78% agreed that fighting climate change and improving energy efficiency can boost the EU economy and jobs - up from 2009 when 63% agreed to this statement</p>	status-quo or increase in of the share of citizens considering climate change as a very serious problem	To be further defined
Main financial outputs in 2014		
description	indicator	target
Operating grants to climate NGO's under the form of multi-annual partnership agreements together with annual agreements fixing the annual work plan	Number of grant agreements signed: estimate of 6	signature January 2015
Service contracts	Number of contracts signed	signature end November 2014

Projects (action grants and capacity building)	Call for proposals published and being evaluated in 2014. Estimated number of 4/ grants	signature grant agreements 2 nd Q 2015
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Specific objective 7: To pursue ambitious climate action policies at international level in order 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spending programme <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-spending
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This specific objective does not encompass a specific objectives of the LIFE programme but derives from general objective nr 4 of the LIFE programme (support implementation of the 7 EAP (see the programme intervention logic in Annex 8) and in line with art 7 of the LIFE regulation on international cooperation and the multilateral agreements to which the EU has adhered to

Result indicator: Comprehensive global legally binding framework to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions (Source: UNFCCC)

Baseline (2012)	Milestone (please introduce as many columns as the number of milestones)		Target (global deal in 2015 in Paris; decision taken at the Doha Summit in Qatar in December 2012)
	(2013) Warsaw (Poland)	(2014) Lima (Peru)	
The Doha summit December 2012 paved the way for a new global climate agreement to be adopted in 2015 and enables a second period of the Kyoto Protocol to start on 1 January 2013. (Source: Commission press release IP/12/1342 of 08 December 2012)	- Implementation of former agreements - Agreement on roadmap towards an ambitious result in 2015 •PRESS MEMO/13/1044	Step forward in the process	By 2015 an agreement within UNFCCC on an ambitious and comprehensive legally-binding framework applying no later than 2020

Result indicator: Global CO2 emissions compared to 1990 (source: JRC report)

Baseline (2011)	Milestone		Target (2050)
	N/A		
Increase of 45 % by 2010 and again by 3% in	-		50% reduction

<p>2011 to a new record of 34 billion tonnes. The concentration of CO₂, 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.</p>			
<p>Result indicator: Increased up-take of robust market based measures in third countries.</p>			
<p>Baseline (2013)</p>	<p>Milestones</p>		<p>Target 2020</p>
	<p>2014</p>	<p>2016</p>	
<p>Cooperation with third countries on the development of domestic carbon markets, and the promotion of the links between EU ETS with other carbon trading systems.</p>	<p>Signature of an agreement between the European Union and the Swiss Confederation on the linking of their greenhouse gas Emissions Trading Systems.</p>	<p>Increased international dialogue and technical cooperation on development of domestic market based schemes with 4-5 active cooperation programmes with strategic partners.</p>	<p>Several domestic market schemes set up with comparable standards. Readiness for possible linking arrangements in view of creating an international carbon market.</p>
<p>Specific objective 8: To increase the Union's effectiveness in addressing global climate challenges with neighbourhood and (pre) accession countries</p>			<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spending programme <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-spending</p>
<p>This specific objective does not encompass a specific objectives of the LIFE programme but derives from general objective nr 4 of the LIFE programme (support implementation of the 7 EAP (see the programme intervention logic in Annex 8) and in line with art 7 of the LIFE regulation on international cooperation and the multilateral agreements to which the EU has adhered to.</p>			
<p>Result Indicator: Status of negotiations on environmental chapter with Candidate Countries (Commission report)</p>			
<p>Baseline (2013)</p>	<p>Milestone</p>		<p>Target</p>
<p>Candidate: - underway: 1 (Turkey)</p>	<p>Potential candidate:</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Alignment with EU environment legislation by</p>

-not yet open: 3 (fYRoM, Montenegro, Serbia)	(Albania, Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina)	candidate and potential candidate countries
Result Indicator: Degree of convergence of European Neighbourhood (EN) countries with EU environment policy and standards		
Baseline (2013)	Target	
At regional level, the Eastern Partnership (EaP) is tackling 'environment and climate change' as a priority area. Under the Union for the Mediterranean a number of capacity building measures are being supported that use the European model as the example to follow.	Progress towards the adoption of EU standards and norms for environmental protection by countries neighbouring the EU and other partner countries.	
Financial outputs 2014		
description	indicator	target
Payment of obligatory and voluntary regular contributions to the Multilateral Climate Agreements to which the EU is a party (UNFCCC, ITL, Kyoto protocol, Vienna convention and Montreal protocol)	Number of financial contributions: 5	1 st Q 2014
Policy outputs 2014		
description	indicator	target
Commission Communication on the follow-up to international negotiations	Adoption	1 st Q 2014
Preparation and agreement at the next UNFCCC summit in Lima (Peru) in December 2014 paving the way for a new global climate agreement 2020 to be finalised in 2015	Substantial progress	4 rd Q 2014
Ratification package of the Doha	Co-decision file	tbd

Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol.		
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Relevant general objective: Support the recovery of the ozone layer to protect human life from harmful UV radiations			
Specific objective : To successfully implement the EU <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spending programme legislation going beyond the Montreal protocol <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-spending protecting the ozone layer			
Result indicator: EU consumption of controlled Ozone Depleting Substances (hydrochlorofluorocarbons or HCFCs + methyl bromide) ⁵ under and beyond the Montreal Protocol (Source: EEA report)			
Baseline (2010)	Milestone		Target (2040)
	end 2014	end 2019	
Zero consumption achieved since 2010 - imports methyl-bromide: 2700 t, exports 2700 t -imports HCFC's 2012: 1100t, exports: 6059 t - HCFC's production for export: 7900	ban on all imports and exports of methyl bromide	ban on all imports and exports of HCFC ban on all production of HCFC's	ban on all critical uses

⁵ excludes a range of uses such as critical uses (in the EU only uses of halon for fire-fighting), feedstock uses, process agent uses and essential uses (in the EU only uses in laboratories)

PART 5. HORIZONTAL ACTIVITIES

ABB activity: Policy strategy and coordination					
Financial resources (€ in commitment appropriations)			Human resources		
Operational expenditure	Administrative expenditure	Total	Establishment plan posts	Estimates of external personnel (in FTEs)	Total
			6	1	7

5.1 Policy Strategy and coordination

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 (co-decision) 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 and enforcement of legislation in line with the REFIT principles (simplification, reduction of the administrative burden and better/smart regulation principles) and to maximise the use of sound scientific and other quality-assured data and knowledge in policy-making.

Justifications for EU action:

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

Specific objective 1: 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.

Indicator: Level of coherence of DG CLIMA policy priorities (source: Agenda Planning and Directors Meeting)		
Baseline (2013)	Milestone (2014)	Target (2019) (to be agreed with new CAB and with DG at Directors meeting)
Policy priorities of the DG are coherent, discussed by management at bilateral/directors meeting and shared by staff	To be reviewed in line with new Commission Multi-annual and annual Work programme (2014-19)	To keep ensuring coherence and collaboration in the development and implementation of climate actions policy.
Indicator: Quality contribution according to plan to the implementation of the Commissions' Work Programme (WP) and the overarching policy objectives of the Commission (CWP Commission and AAR)		
Baseline (2013)	Milestone (2014)	Target (2019) (to be agreed with new CAB)
DG CLIMA generally delivers and has good track record	To be aligned with the new Commission Multi-annual (2014-19) and annual Work programme (2014) to be adopted	Maintain delivery of high quality and timely initiatives as indicated in the initial timetable in the Work programme of the Commission
Indicator: Timely delivery and quality of Strategic Planning and Programming (SPP) deliverables (source: SG SPP network)		
Baseline (2013)	Milestone (2014)	Target (2019)
DG CLIMA has a good record in submission of key deliverables	Adaptation to new requirements (= performance framework for financial programmes)	Timely delivery of a qualitative and fully-fledged Annual Management Plan, Annual Activity Report and Draft Budget proposal
Indicator: Increase of percentage of initial Access to Documents' requests handled within the benchmark of 15 days (= not extended or overdue (GESTDEM database)		
Baseline (2013)	Target (internal objective)	
95 % of 172 requests	100 % compliance	
Main policy outputs		

Output	Indicator	Target
<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, to the annual report on implementation of EU Law, to the REFIT mapping and scoreboard</p>	Submission of qualitative deliverable	In time and in compliance with standing instructions and procedures
<p>Specific objective 2: To contribute to the smooth and efficient passage through the institutional system of all legislative and non-legislative proposals and initiatives (e.g. follow up to Commission communication, white/green papers); to ensure close co-ordination between DG CLIMA and successive presidencies in order to best support and move forward the climate agenda, to ensure the co-ordination of timely and high quality replies to questions, resolutions, enquiries, petitions and complaints issued by the EP, National Parliaments , Ombudsman and other Institutions</p>		
<p>Indicator: Respect the 20 days DG deadline in BASIL between attribution of EP question and finalisation. Ensure the efficient attribution, validation and finalisation of EP questions within the DG</p>		
Baseline (2013)	Target (SG)	
<p>97 questions CLIMA CF 157 questions CLIMA ASSOCIATED 254 questions in TOTAL10 QUESTIONS overdue (10%)</p>	<p>Respect the 20 days deadline</p> <p>Obtain less than 5% late EP questions-Target is set automatically by the SG BASIL QP team</p>	
<p>Indicator: Attendance and reporting of EP Committees</p>		
Baseline (2013)	Target (SG)	
100% attendance of all EP committees and 95% on time reporting	Obtain 100% timely reporting and maintain the level of attendance to EP committees- Target agreed with SG (24h delay for reporting)	

<p>Specific objective 3: To continue elaborating and implementing 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.</p>		
<p>Indicator: Number of hits on DG CLIMA's web site after the migration of DG CLIMA web site to the Commission's web content management system 'Documentum' (source: internal web statistics)</p>		
Baseline (2013)	Milestone (2014)	Target (2015) (internal DG/CAB commitment)
1.652.970 visits and 986.027 unique visitors to DG CLIMA website (Jan-Dec 2013)	Keep the current level of visitors.	Keep the current level of visitors
<p>Indicator: Number of followers on social media following the end of the successful communication campaign on 31/12/2013 and that the full management of the social media accounts created are taken over by DG CLIMA and linked to the DG CLIMA website as from 1 January 2014 (source: internal statistics)</p>		
Baseline (2013)	Milestone (2014)	Target (2015) (internal DG/CAB commitment)
Facebook: 70.637 fans (end Nov 2013) Twitter: 3,157 followers (end Nov 2013)	Keep the current level of engagement.	Keep the current level of engagement
<p>Main policy outputs</p>		
<p>Pro-active communication activities passing on messages to target audiences (public in general, stakeholders, policy makers, media) using tools like websites, press material, social media, audiovisual productions, publications, presence and use of exhibition kits (posters, promotional material etc.) at conferences and events etc. sometimes in cooperation with other Directorate-Generals.</p>		

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

ABB activity: Administrative support					
Financial resources (€ in commitment appropriations)			Human resources		
Operational expenditure	Administrative expenditure	Total	Establishment plan posts	Estimates of external personnel (in FTEs)	Total
			77 (SRD and SIAC)	+ 7 (SRD and SIAC)	84 (SRD+ SIAC)

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 an internal audit service in DG CLIMA

Justification for EU action:

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

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

<i>ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT</i>
<p>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: Human resources and document management</p> <p>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 staff appraisal and promotion system.</p> <p>To promote and facilitate development and training of staff skills and competences via a Learning and Development programme which addresses identified needs.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>To provide logistics services to the DG. To manage the publications programme and the decentralised administrative budget (global envelope) on behalf of DG CLIMA</p>

Baseline indicators	Milestones	Targets (mid-term)
Rate and duration of vacant posts	Average vacancy rate for 2013 was 3.8%, below the Commission average of 6.4%. In December 2013 it was 2.8%.	AD vacancies on average less than 5% on annual basis. Vacant management functions filled.
Timely completion and delivery of elements of the staff appraisal and promotion exercise.	In 2013, the exercise was completed on time	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 (25% female middle managers for 2014 according to Commission action plan)
Main outputs		
Sound and efficient management of human and administrative resources (in a negative 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**.

Baseline indicators	Milestones	Targets (mid-term)
2.1. Budget execution rate: (a) commitment appropriations and (b) payment appropriations	On 31 December 2013: 99.5 % commitment rate overall 92,09 % 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 the delays.	Target: 95% of payments within the legal/targeted delays.
2.3. Anti-fraud: a) Operation 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, and action plan has been embedded in the DG's anti-fraud strategy and is being implemented. b) Not applicable in 2013 as the essential part of CLIMA's budget was implemented through procurement/contracts. Will start in 2014 c) Currently no call for proposals managed in DG CLIMA. Grants management to be externalised to executive agency as from 2014. In 2013, training sessions on the code of conduct, including a strong anti-fraud component (in relation to market abuse, insider trading, etc.) were given to 49 staff.	Target (a): - By year end, 100% of staff members dealing with ETS should have participated in tailored ethics/anti-fraud training and have signed the annual declaration Full implementation of the actions foreseen by the anti-fraud action plan in 2014. 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 70% of future LIFE project managers, 70% of financial initiators and 70% of ex-post auditors should have participated in anti-fraud training.

Main outputs		
Sound and efficient management of financial resources.		
Main expenditure-related outputs:		
n/a		
<i>ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT</i>		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3:		
<p>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.</p> <p>To rationalise the portfolio of information systems in line with the guidelines and recommendations of the IT rationalisation exercise.</p>		
Baseline indicators	Milestones	Targets (mid-term)
Level of IT governance	IT investments are validated and subject to approval by the IT steering committee, ISPMB, HLCIT. 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	<p>The INFORMA system has been decommissioned and absorbed by ARES. The eAMP system supporting the annual management plan activities has been decommissioned in 2013 and replaced by office automation tools. IT helpdesk, support, logistics and office automation server administration tasks have been migrated to ITIC in 2013.</p> <p>Active participation in the SyGMa working group on grant management. Integration of the Unique Registration Facility (URF) and the Participant Data Management (PDM) modules of SyGMa in the local LIFE suite is scheduled for 2014.</p> <p>Active participation in the AGORA working group for the development of a corporate system for the management of expert meetings under the lead of DG EMPL.</p> <p>The migration of DG CLIMA's intranet to the My Intracomm</p>	<p>Full alignment of the information system portfolio with the IT rationalisation recommendations.</p> <p>Complete the integration of the URF and PDM modules of SyGMa by September 2014.</p> <p>Complete the migration of the intranet to the myIntracomm platform by July 2014.</p> <p>Complete the integration of Profile+ with the new ABAC service oriented architecture by July 2014.</p>

	<p>platform is scheduled for 2014.</p> <p>Replacement of the MyAMI and OFFRE systems by the corporate eAccess system is scheduled for 2015.</p> <p>Integration of Profile+ with the new ABAC service-oriented architecture is scheduled for 2014.</p>	
Number of projects mentioned in the IT master plan implemented on time	All projects planned for 2013 are on track	Full implementation of all project as scheduled in the IT master plan.
Quality, performance availability and security of information systems	Information systems are of good quality, 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. 80% of blocking bugs in production systems are corrected within 2-3 days.
Main outputs		
Fully operational IT system across the Directorate-General		
Main expenditure-related outputs		
n/a		
<i>ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT</i>		
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		
Baseline indicators	Milestones	Targets (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 2012: the implementation of the four priority standards in 2012 was considered effective	Target: 100% of the priority standards should be effectively implemented by year-end.
4.2. <u>Audit recommendations</u> : Number of critical or very	In December 2013, there were no SIAC/IAS recommendations	Target: 0% of audit recommendations

important internal audit recommendations (SIAC and IAS) overdue for more than 12 months (i.e. 12 months past initial target date)	overdue for more than 12 months	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 met on 18 December 2013 and ran 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		

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT 0701

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. Due to understaffing problems in 2013, the finalisation of one follow-up audit will take place in early 2014.	100% and timely implementation of plan.
% of accepted SIAC audit recommendations implemented by the auditee (within deadline)	> 90% of recommendations fully implemented	> 95% fully implemented within deadline
Coverage of the	The risks in the DG are being	100% coverage of processes identified as ready

processes identified as at risk as ready for re-assurance.	assessed on a continuous basis and work plans are adjusted to a changing situation.	for "re-assurance" in multi-annual audit plan 2013-15.
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

<i>LEGALITY AND REGULARITY OF UNDERLYING TRANSACTIONS</i>		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE: To implement and maintain an effective internal control system so that reasonable assurance can be given that resources assigned to the activities are in accordance with the principles of sound financial management and that the control procedures put in place give the necessary guarantees concerning the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions		
Baseline indicators	Milestones	Targets (mid-term)
Ex-post audit reports		
Recommended recovery orders compared to audited payments for CLIMA files	No ex-post audit have been yet performed for CLIMA files	Recommended recovery orders less than 2% of audited payments. 0% of audit recommendations overdue for more than 12 months.
Ex-ante controls		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial checks and verification is performed for all transactions and corrections done where errors detected Number of rejected files by the verifying agents 100% implementation of the ENVAC control programme 	100% of transactions checked by first level ex ante controls Rate of non-favourable visa was about 6%. Corrections have been implemented to all detected dossiers with errors Corrections have been implemented to all CLIMA files for which ENVAC indicated changes.	100% of transactions checked by first level ex ante control Rate of non-favourable visa and amount corrected should be less than 10%. No negative ENVAC opinions issued – Corrections to be fully implemented according to ENVAC requests
Ex-post controls		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration of exceptions when errors in procedures are detected, mitigation actions are identified Number of complaints 	3 exception notes have been issued for DG CLIMA and 1 for SRD. Mitigation measures have been identified and included in the financial circuits.	Reduce exception notes vis-a-vis the previous year. Keep exception notes to a minimum. No complaints lodged by

received from unsuccessful tenderers	No complaints lodged by tenderers for 2013 DG CLIMA procurement dossiers	tenderers.
Main outputs		
Assurance of sound and efficient management of financial resources in the AAR. Efficient controls of both procurement dossiers (validity and legality of commitments, following appropriate procedures, establishment of financial circuits that comply with the 4-eyes principle) and payments (validity of invoice, checks of bank accounts, control of certified correct, etc).		
Main expenditure - related outputs:		
n/a		

Specific objective: To ensure sound and efficient and fraud-proof management of the LIFE 2014-20 sub-programme Climate Action		
Key Indicator: Residual error rate (source: AAR and DAS report Court of Auditors)		
Baseline (2013)	Milestone (2017 –first ex post audit reports issued)	Target (2020)
No baseline – new programme	not applicable	To stay below the materiality threshold of 2% of identified error rate for the ABB Activity (in compliance with guidance DG BUDG)

ANNEX 5. FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING ON SPENDING PROGRAMMES IN THE MFF 2014-2020

Table 5.1 (mandatory)

Title spending programme:	LIFE 2014-2020 (Sub-programme Climate Action)		
Summary, general description of the logic and sequence of the overall progress and performance reporting framework	<p>See attachment 8 (intervention logic)</p> <p>The 2 overarching objectives of the (domestic) LIFE programme are the contribution to the shift towards a low carbon (mitigation) and climate-resilient (adaptation) economy in the EU and to support the implementation of the 7th Environment and Climate Action Programme. of which prime climate change objectives mutually reinforce the objectives of the LIFE programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to turn the Union into a green and competitive low-carbon economy; - to secure investment for climate policy; - to increase the Union's effectiveness in addressing international climate-related challenges. <p>The part of the new LIFE programme, dedicated to the climate action, assists Member States that face climate related problems of EU relevance. LIFE facilitates knowledge-sharing and acts as a catalyst and leverage to actions crucial for implementing EU climate policy and for addressing climate mitigation, adaptation, information and governance problems. The new LIFE programme enables better alignment with policy priorities in a more strategic, cost-effective way. It also promotes the mainstreaming of climate action in different policy areas and different funding mechanisms in order to achieve 20 % of climate spending by 2020 across the EU budget. . The new concept of Integrated Projects will make a clear link between the actions funded through LIFE and those funded through other spending instruments. The tracking of climate-related expenditure will use the so called 'Rio markers' (0%, 40 % or 100% climate expenditure)</p> <p>The responsibility for the implementation of the LIFE programme is partly delegated to an executive agency (EASME) and partly to the European Investment Bank/European Investment Fund.</p> <p>Each subsidised project will be subject to regular monitoring (inception report at the beginning, mid-term report and final report). Beneficiaries will have to indicate in their reports the contribution of their projects to one or more indicators. Immediate results of these reports will be analysed technically and financially to steer the Programme implementation. The EIB /EIF will submit annual reports on the implementation of the financial instruments.</p> <p>The implementation of the climate sub-programme will start only in 2015, thus significant performance results can be expected, at the earliest only, around 2017, when the Interim Evaluation will be produced. The architecture of the climate sub- programme, comprising 4 general objectives and 12 specific objectives (see intervention logic in annex 8), will not facilitate the performance reporting. Data availability will also limit the reporting, especially in the start-up phase.</p> <p>A logical sequence in terms of performance reporting will be built up: first info will be available on budget execution, then implementation/output, later on results and impacts. As regards indicators, this MP 2014 is based on the final draft Multi-annual workprgramme of the LIFE Instrument for the period 2014-17.</p>		
General and specific objectives, indicators, milestones and targets			
GENERAL OBJECTIVE 1 (Life, art 3.1)	Contribute to the shift towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy		
Impact indicator:	Baseline (2010)	Milestone 2017	Long term target 2020

Attributable climate improvement (Life, art 3.3)⁶ Contribution to the 2020 headline target of reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in EU 28 compared to 1990	EU 2020 Strategy adopted in 2010 Minus 16, 8 % in 2011)		Minus 20% in 2020 (including an increase to 30 % if conditions are right ⁷) EU 2020 headline indicators				
Priority area "Climate Mitigation" (Life, art 14)							
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1	To contribute to the implementation and development of EU policy and legislation on climate mitigation including mainstreaming across policy areas by developing, testing and demonstrating policy or management approaches, best practises, solutions for the climate mitigation priority area						
Indicator:	Number and geographical coverage of climate change mitigation strategies or action plans developed or implemented through LIFE						
Baseline	Milestones					Target 2020	
2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
In 2012 less than 10% of the climate mitigation project proposals submitted in LIFE+ concerned development of mitigation strategies and action plans.				at least one climate change mitigation strategy or action plan in 13 different geographical regions			at least one climate change mitigation strategy or action plan per Member State
Indicator: Leverage effect of funds disbursed through 2 financial instruments: Risk sharing SI-CCW and the Deep Green Risk Efficiency initiative							
Baseline	Milestones					Target 2020	
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
No data, financial instruments will only start implementation in 2014/15		Estimated leverage: 3x		Estimated leverage: 5x			Estimated leverage: 8x
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2	To improve the knowledge base (development, assessment, monitoring, evaluation) of effective climate mitigation and enhance its capacity to apply in practise (climate mitigation priority area)						
Indicator:	See indicators under General Objective 2						
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3	To facilitate development and implementation of integrated approaches for climate mitigation strategies and action plans at local, regional or national level (climate mitigation priority area)						
Indicator:	Number of MS applying integrated approaches for mitigation , with support from an IP or replicating the results of an IP						
Baseline	Milestones					Target 2020	
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
No data				7			To be defined

⁶ The climate action sub-programme of LIFE is too small to achieve EU 2020 targets for climate action but it contributes. The LIFE contribution to achieving those objectives and targets are defined in the milestones and targets for each of the Specific Objectives.

⁷ "Provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and that developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities"

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4	To contribute to the development and demonstration of innovative technologies systems, methods and instruments for being replicated, transferred or mainstreamed for climate mitigation						
Indicator:	% of funded projects promoting innovative technologies, systems and instruments and other best practise solutions for greenhouse gas reductions						
Baseline	Milestones						Target 2020
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
No data				80%			To be defined
Priority area " Climate adaptation" (Life, art 15)							
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 5	To contribute to the implementation and development of EU policy and legislation on climate adaptation including mainstreaming across policy areas by developing, testing and demonstrating policy or management approaches, best practises, solutions for the climate adaptation priority area						
Indicator:	Number and coverage of climate change adaptation strategies or action plans and vulnerability assessments developed or implemented through LIFE						
Baseline	Milestones						Target 2020
2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
In 2012 only 15 % of the climate project proposals submitted in LIFE+ concerned development of adaptation strategies and action plans leading very unbalanced geographical spread . End 2012, 13 MS had adopted an adaptation plan/strategy		20 MS		All MS have at least one adaptation project funded through LIFE 28 MS			All MS have at least two adaptation projects funded through LIFE
Indicator: Leverage effect of funds disbursed through the financial instrument NCFE							
Baseline	Milestones						Target 2020
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
No data, financial instruments will only start implementation in 2014/15		Estimated leverage: 3x		Estimated leverage: 5x			Estimated leverage: 8x
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 6	To improve the knowledge base (development, assessment, monitoring, evaluation) of effective climate adaptation and enhance its capacity to apply in practise (climate adaptation priority area)						
Indicator:	See indicators under General Objective 2						
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 7	To facilitate development and implementation of integrated approaches such as for both climate mitigation and adaptation strategies and action plans at local, regional or national level (adaptation)						
Indicator:	Number of MS applying integrated approaches for adaptation , with support from an IP or replicating the results of an IP						
Baseline	Milestones						Target 2020
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
No data				7			To be defined
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 8	To contribute to the development and demonstration of innovative technologies systems, methods and instruments for being replicated, transferred or mainstreamed for climate adaptation						
Indicator:	% of funded projects promoting innovative technologies , systems and instruments and other best practise solutions increasing climate resilience						
Baseline	Milestones						Target 2020

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
No data			7				To be defined
GENERAL OBJECTIVE 2 (subordinate to general objectives 1 and 4) (Life, art 3.1)	To improve the development, implementation and enforcement of Union climate policy and legislation and to catalyse and promote integration and mainstreaming of environmental and climate objectives into other Union policies and public and private sector practice, including by increasing their capacity						
Impact/Result indicator(Life,art.3.3)	Baseline	Milestone 2020				Long term target 2025	
The number of interventions suitable for being replicated or transferred, as regards the objectives linked to development and implementation	10% of projects replicated or transferred	By 2020, 25% of projects/measures and approaches are replicated or transferred				By 2025, effective integration of climate concerns into the practice of the public and private sectors: at least 50% of the measures replicated and transferred are systematically used, applied or improved; or rolled out, up-scaled and diffused.	
Impact/Result indicator:	Baseline	Milestone 2020				Long term target 2025	
The number of interventions achieving synergies with or mainstreamed into other Union funding programmes, or integrated into public or private sector practice,	25% projects achieve synergies (type of mobilisation not determined) 4% projects successfully mobilise other funds to a large extent (amounts mobilised not determined)	By 2020, 25% of the approaches are incorporated into national/regional programmes By 2020, 25% of projects mobilised additional funds for climate				By 2025 climate concerns are effectively integrated and mainstreamed in Member States: at least 50% of the approaches tested in LIFE have led to consolidated multi-sectoral cooperation and coordination networks for funding and managing climate	
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES 1-2	To <ul style="list-style-type: none"> contribute to the implementation and development of EU policy and legislation on climate mitigation/adaptation including mainstreaming across policy areas improve the knowledge base and enhance the capacity 						
Indicator:	Number of climate policy proposals based on evaluations funded by LIFE						
Baseline	Milestones						Target 2020
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Pilot evaluation started in 2013	1	1	2	2	2	3	All significant policy proposals
Indicator:	Number of transposition checks of Directives completed based on external conformity studies funded by LIFE						
Baseline	Milestones						Target 2020
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
3 conformity assessments started in 2013	3	2					
GENERAL OBJECTIVE 3 (subordinate to general objectives 1 and 4) (Life, art 3.1)	To support better climate governance at all levels including better involvement of civil society, NGOs and local actors						
Priority area 'governance and information' (Life, art 16)							
Result indicator: (Life, art 3.3)	Baseline	Milestone 2017				Long term target 2020	
Number of interventions to ensure better governance,	• 3 climate NGOs funded	5 climate NGOs funded, 3 effective and targeted information campaigns and projects funded,				8 climate NGOs funded, 7 effective and targeted information campaigns and	

dissemination of information and awareness on environmental climate aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 Information and Communication projects funded • 0 overarching Information campaigns implemented • 0 Projects specifically aiming to improve climate governance 	and 7 governance-related projects funded.	projects funded, and 16 governance-related projects funded.				
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1	To promote awareness raising and knowledge on sustainable development						
Indicator:	Increase in participation of stakeholders and citizens in awareness raising activities at all levels						
Baseline	Milestones						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
In 2012 less than 5% of the traditional climate project proposals submitted related to climate awareness raising activities at local, regional, national or cross-border levels. No data on participation available				25% increase			To be defined
Indicator:	Increased awareness regarding human-caused climate change and solutions, as measured by Eurobarometer surveys						
Baseline	Milestones						Target 2020
2011	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
In June 2011 , 68% of the citizens polled considered climate change a very serious problem (up from 64% in 2009)				Status-quo to 10% increase			To be defined
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2	To support communication, management, and dissemination of information in the field of the environment + knowledge sharing						
Indicator:	Level of LIFE projects targeting climate governance have resulted in improved climate governance						
Baseline	Milestones						Target 2020
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
No data				80%			To be defined
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3	To promote the development and dissemination of best practices and policy approaches						
Indicator:	Level of incorporation of best practise projects or approaches incorporated into national/regional programmes or action plans						
Baseline	Milestones						Target 2020
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	

No data				25% increase			To be defined
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4	To broaden stakeholder involvement, including NGOs, in consultation on and implementation of policy						
Indicator:	Number of interventions of NGOs funded by LIFE with an impact on EU policy						
Baseline	Milestones						Target 2020
2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Under the 2012 call of the LIFE + Regulation, the work programme of only 6 specific climate NGO's proposals plus a number of environmental NGO's that also have a climate focus were co-funded				10% increase			25 % increase
Indicator:	Participation of citizens/NGO's in the decision-making process						
Baseline	Milestones						Target 2020
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
No data				10% increase			25 % increase
GENERAL OBJECTIVE 4 (Life, art 3.1)	To support the implementation of the 7th Environment and Climate Action Programme (7 EAP) The prime climate change objectives of the 7 EAP coincide with the LIFE objectives : - to turn the Union into a green and competitive low-carbon economy - to secure investment for climate policy - to increase the Union's effectiveness in addressing international climate-related challenges No specific indicators in legal base LIFE (See General Objective 1 of for indicators)						
OBJECTIVE 1 of the 7 EAP	To turn the Union into a green and competitive low-carbon economy						
Indicator:	See indicators under General Objective 1						
OBJECTIVE 2 of the 7 EAP	To secure investment for climate policy						
Indicator:	See indicators under General Objective 1						
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3 of the 7 EAP	To increase the Union's effectiveness in addressing international climate-related challenges						
Indicator:	Comprehensive global legally binding framework to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions						
Baseline	Milestones						Target 2020
2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Progress made at UNFCC COP 19 summit in Warsaw (Poland)		Binding global agreement at COP 21 in Paris					Implementation of global agreement
Monitoring and reporting arrangements							
Describe how progress on achieving milestones and targets of each objective is tracked	Financial instruments: annual reports from EIB/EIF on the implementation of financial instruments, Projects and integrated projects level. On the basis of regular thematic reports, an analysis will be made on the extent to which environmental solutions provided by the LIFE Programme are taken into account in the state of implementation of relevant legislation. Equivalent tools for integrated projects will be developed in the light of the level and quality of their implementation						

	<p>Programme level: reports on the result of calls for proposals, annual report on implementation of the multi-annual work programme, annual work programme (financing decision), report of the annual meeting of the LIFE committee, mid-term evaluation</p> <p>Mainstreaming. Tracking of climate-related expenditure will be performed according to three categories, based on an established OECD methodology ("Rio markers, further tracking via annual report on EU emissions and progress towards Kyoto targets. regular budget implementation reports, report on mainstreaming with assistance of DG BUDG,</p>						
Actors involved in monitoring (e.g. Member States, stakeholders)	Executive Agency EASME, EIB, EIF, European Environment agency, DG ESTAT, DG JRC Member states, LIFE contact points in regular meetings of the LIFE Committee						
Issues covered in subsequent monitoring reports (e.g. implementation aspects, immediate results)	<p>1) Execution rate of the budget,</p> <p>2) implementation:</p> <p>Grants: number of grant agreements signed, success rate of the calls, geographical spread of projects,</p> <p>Financial instruments: number of financial agreements signed with beneficiaries</p> <p>Each project will be subject to regular monitoring (inception report at the beginning, mid-term report, and final report). This is reported in an IT data base. Immediate results of these reports are analysed technically and financially to steer the Programme implementation. Platform meetings will be organised in order to ensure a careful monitoring of the implementation of the Programme.</p> <p>3) result and impact: success stories of the projects, leverage effect of the financial instruments, spill-over and marketing of projects, replication of innovative processes and approaches. mid-term and ex post evaluation of the programme will assess EU added value, effectiveness, efficiency, economy, relevance</p>						
Planned use of information (e.g. AARs, spending programme adjustments)	<p>Information will be used in the AAR of DG CLIMA, the annual report based on art 318 of the FR, in the annual report on monitoring the application of EU Law, thematic reports, reports form the CLIMATE-Adapt database hosted by the EEA,</p> <p>Information will be used for adapting the Programme to environmental policies as well as to assess the role of this Programme in the implementation of climate requirements in other policies. It will be used as input to the mid)-term and ex-post evaluation</p>						
Frequency of reporting (e.g. annual, or every 2 years) AAR annually Technical reports to be issued at the end of the first MWP (2017 and at the end of the Programme (2020 -21)	2014	2015	2016	2017 Mid-term report on the implementation of the LIFE Programme	2018	2019	2020 Final report on the implementation of the LIFE Programme
Evaluations of the spending programme Per evaluation indicate: 1. Deadline (e.g. 2017) 2. Type (e.g. mid-term or ex-post, incl. ex-post evaluations of previous MFF period!) 3. Main issues addressed (e.g. effectiveness, efficiency, EU added value) and coverage (e.g. spending programme, priorities, themes) 4. Planned use of evaluation results (e.g. remedial action, preparation of a successor) 5. Actors involved	<p>1) no later than 30 June 2017,</p> <p>2 an external and independent mid-term evaluation report of the LIFE Programme (and its sub-programmes),</p> <p>3) will include qualitative and quantitative aspects of its implementation, the amount of climate-related expenditure, the extent to which synergies between the objectives have been reached, and its complementarity with other relevant Union programmes, the achievement of the objectives of all the measures (at the level of results and impacts, when possible), the efficiency of the use of resources and the Union added value of the Programme, with a view to taking a decision on the renewal, modification or suspension of the measures.</p>						

	<p>The evaluation shall additionally address the scope for simplification, its internal and external coherence, the continued relevance of all objectives, as well as the contribution of the measures under the LIFE Programme to the Europe 2020 Strategy objectives and targets and to sustainable development. It shall take into account evaluation results on the long-term impact of LIFE□.</p> <p>The mid-term evaluation report shall be accompanied by remarks by the Commission including the manner in which the findings of the mid-term evaluation shall be taken into account when implementing the LIFE Programme, and, in particular, the extent to which the thematic priorities set out in Annex III need to be modified.</p> <p>4) It will be conducted with a view to taking a decision on the renewal, modification or suspension of the measures.</p> <p>The mid-term evaluation report shall contain or be accompanied by a thorough assessment of the extent and quality of the demand for, planning of and implementation of integrated projects.</p> <p>5) DG CLIMA, DG ENV, EASME, EIB/EIF, beneficiaries, intermediate bodies, EEA, MS</p> <p>1) no later than 31 December 2023, 2) an external and independent ex-post evaluation report 3) covering the implementation and results of the LIFE Programme (and its sub-programmes), including the amount of climate-related expenditure, the extent to which the LIFE Programme as a whole, and each of its sub-programmes, has achieved its objectives, the extent to which synergies between the various objectives have been realised, and the contribution of the LIFE Programme to achieving the Europe 2020 Strategy objectives and targets. The ex-post evaluation report shall also examine the extent to which integration of environment and climate objectives into other Union policies has been achieved and, to the extent possible, the economic benefit achieved through the LIFE Programme as well as the impact and added value for the communities involved 4) Will be used to adjust the successor of the LIFE programme, if appropriate 5) DG CLIMA, DG ENV, EASME, EIB/EIF, beneficiaries, intermediate bodies, EEA, MS</p> <p>A special study/evaluation will be considered on the implementation of the 3 financial instruments by EIB/EIF</p>
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*The part on objectives, milestones follows the structure of the Programme Statements

ANNEX 6. COMMUNICATION STRATEGY – EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Political priorities

Climate change is one of the major global challenges. According to the 2011 Eurobarometer study, 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.

The fight against climate change, essentially by moving to a low-carbon economy, is a priority for the Commission. This will be particularly relevant next year, when the Commission will adopt the 2030 climate and energy framework, and also in view of the Summit of World Leaders on climate change hosted by the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's on 23 September 2014.

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

Climate action is well anchored in the European Commission's Work Programme for 2014, where the importance of fighting climate change is underlined with the on-going international climate negotiations and the 2030 framework for climate and energy foreseen as key priority for 2014. This proposal will provide the framework for the concrete measures needed to deliver ambitious and timely reductions in greenhouse gas emissions whilst ensuring energy supplies are both secure and affordable. Such a framework should also provide more certainty for investment, open up new job opportunities and ensure that the EU post 2020 is on track to meet climate and energy objectives.

The year 2014 will involve building the 2030 framework and showing how the EU is leading the way in promoting sustainable development and fighting climate change, contributing pro-actively to the conclusion of an ambitious global climate agreement in 2015.

Furthermore, with the decision on the European Budget for the period 2014-2020, it has been decided that at least 20% will be spent on climate-related projects and policies. This innovative element is a major step forward in transforming Europe into a clean and competitive low-carbon economy.

Main communication objective:

- To raise awareness, build understanding, acceptance and support for the 2030 proposal, the 2015 agreement, ETS reform and specific actions and inform about the 20% climate action mainstreaming of the European budget. These are DG CLIMA's main contributions to the European Commission's

Corporate Communication Campaign pilot to be launched in 2014. A special Task Force for the communication actions around the 2030 framework, including the concerned DGs, has been created and will be steered by Spokesperson Service and DG Communication.

- To build on the positive response and the community created with the general public and stakeholders, including businesses, all over Europe to the awareness-raising campaign (A world you like, with a climate you like) on the move to a low carbon society, which ends on 31 December 2013. This will include further development of our online presence (web, audio-visual and social media).

To be further specified in the detailed Communication Plan via the DG COMM planning sharepoint platform "Planning 2014"

ANNEX 8. INTERVENTION LOGIC FOR LIFE – SUB-PROGRAMME CLIMATE ACTION (2014-2020)

The Sub-Programme for Climate Action, comprises 4 General Objectives and 12 Specific Objectives

3 priority areas are defined that are reflected in 3 distinct articles in the budget nomenclature under chapter 34 02:

- 34 02 01 Reduction of Union Green House Gas emissions (Climate Mitigation)
- 34 02 02 Increasing resilience of the Union to Climate change (Climate Adaptation)
- 34 02 03 Better Climate governance and information at all levels (Governance)

The 4 specific objectives for the priority areas Climate mitigation and adaptation are identical; hence they are presented in a combined way in the intervention logic (first 4 objectives A to D in the chart)

The 4 specific objectives for the climate governance and information complete the list (last 4 objectives E to H)

Intervention Logic for LIFE 2014-2020 – Sub-programme Climate Action (Annex 8)

Underlying pressures:

- Risk of global warming beyond 2°C that would substantially change life
- Increasing incidence of trans-boundary climate related impacts such as more frequent and intense extreme weather events (floods, droughts, tropical storms, forest fires) , accelerated sea rise level, ...
- Growing awareness of the need to take action to protect life

Issues being addressed:

- Insufficient mainstreaming of climate issues by the existing set of EU financial instruments
- Inadequate implementation (compliance and enforcement) of EU climate action policies and legislation across the Member States
- Need for innovative products and processes and demonstration projects to be developed, tested, replicated and commercialised
- Lack of dissemination of best practices, strategies and management plans, underdeveloped knowledge –sharing base
- Need to improve climate governance, to simulate public participation in the decision-making process, raise awareness and educate

