



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
CLIMATE ACTION

2012

MANAGEMENT PLAN

DG CLIMATE ACTION

Table of Contents

PUBLIC PART

1. MISSION STATEMENT OF DG CLIMATE ACTION.....	3
2. CHALLENGES FOR 2012 AND BEYOND.....	4
3. THE GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF DG CLIMATE ACTION.....	9
4. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES	12
4.1 GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION AFFAIRS (ABB CODE 07 11)	12
4.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF EU POLICY AND LEGISLATION ON CLIMATE ACTION (ABB CODE 07 12)	17
4.3 CLIMATE MAINSTREAMING AND INNOVATION (ABB CODE 07 13)	20
5. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES FOR HORIZONTAL ACTIVITIES (INCLUDING THE OBJECTIVE ON LEGALITY AND REGULARITY OF THE UNDERLYING TRANSACTIONS).....	24
5.1 POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION	24
5.2 ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT FOR DG CLIMATE ACTION (ABB CODE 07 01) SHARED RESOURCES DIRECTORATE (SRD) AND SHARED INTERNAL AUDIT CAPABILITY (SIAC)	29
5.3 LEGALITY AND REGULARITY OF UNDERLYING TRANSACTIONS	35

1. MISSION STATEMENT OF DG CLIMATE ACTION

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

The Directorate-General for Climate Action ("DG CLIMA"), established in February 2010, leads international negotiations on climate related issues, develops and implements EU legislation and contributes to the transition towards a low-carbon, resource efficient and climate resilient economy through adequate mitigation and adaptation measures and the mainstreaming of climate action into other EU policies.

Combating climate change at international level

Given the necessity to keep global warming below 2 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels, action is necessary at international level to reduce global emissions. DG CLIMA is therefore at the forefront of international efforts to combat climate change. It leads the respective Commission task forces on the international negotiations in the areas of climate change and ozone depleting substances and coordinates bi-lateral and multi-lateral partnerships on climate action with third countries.

Combating climate change through EU action

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

A key objective for DG CLIMA is a timely and proper implementation of the Climate and Energy Package. This includes the EU Emissions Trading System ("EU ETS") (first large-scale carbon market in the world) and the promotion of its links with other carbon trading systems with the ultimate aim of building an international carbon market. It concerns also the implementation of Member States' greenhouse gases emission reduction targets in the sectors outside the EU ETS ("Effort Sharing Decision") including buildings, transport, small industry, agriculture and waste.

Other key EU legislation for combating climate change relates to efficiency standards for vehicles, fuel quality standards, carbon capture and storage, fluorinated gases and ozone depleting substances.

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

Finally DG CLIMA strives to ensure that climate action is appropriately present in all Community policies and that adaptation measures will reduce the European Union's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.

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

A key objective for DG CLIMA is therefore to aim at delivering the objectives laid down by the Commission with regards to climate mainstreaming as part of the on-going co-decision process and in the actual implementation of the financial EU programmes.

Communicating on climate action

All these efforts would not pay off without an active external communication strategy towards key stakeholders such as governments, industry and citizens. Information and consultation activities, including awareness raising towards the wider public are used as strategic and proactive tools in the political decision making process.

2. CHALLENGES FOR 2012 AND BEYOND

As laid down in the 2012 Annual Growth Survey, the overriding priority in 2012 for the EU is to foster a sustainable and job-rich economic recovery. The Commission's approach to a low-carbon resource efficient economy¹ has set out how smart growth needs to be well directed, to turn the challenge of a sustainable Europe into our competitive advantage. In this context, DG CLIMA is facing a number of challenges for 2012 and beyond.

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

The 2012 Annual Growth Survey (AGS) underlines that the Europe 2020 Strategy is a more than ever relevant comprehensive response to the challenges that Europe is facing with the economic crisis.

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and building a low-carbon economy will enhance Europe's competitiveness, create new jobs and strengthen our energy security, while driving EU innovation and leadership forward towards a low carbon economy.

¹ COM (2001) 112, 08.03.2011; COM (2001) 571, 20.09.2011

In this context, the 2012 AGS stresses that additional efforts are needed to improve energy efficiency. Some Member States also need to step up their emission reduction policies to meet their greenhouse gas emission reduction targets. This would have significant benefits to foster economic growth. The AGS also stresses the importance of the greening of taxes and the phasing out of environmentally harmful subsidies.

The 2012 AGS also points out that new sources of national resources including the auctioning of EU ETS emission allowances will start to become available in 2012 and should be used to support expenditure in growth-friendly areas including for a substantiated share to support climate action.

In light of the above, the further implementation of Europe 2020 Strategy and its climate headline target remain therefore a key priority for DG CLIMA. DG CLIMA will make the best use of this process to steer climate policies in the Member States.

Climate action is also an integral part of the monitoring and reporting of the progress towards the 2020 Strategy headline targets. In this context, the Commission has adopted a proposal in November 2011 to revise the Monitoring Mechanism legislation to ensure *inter alia* that more recent and accurate greenhouse gas emissions data are provided by Member States to monitor the progress towards the European and national emissions reduction targets.

Shaping our strategic policy objectives towards a low carbon economy

Following the adoption in March 2011 of the 2050 Low Carbon economy Roadmap, inconclusive discussions have taken place in the context of the Council and the European Parliament. During 2012, the debate should be completed for the other institutions to provide their views on the strategic way forward to prepare the transition to a low carbon economy.

New developments need also to be taken into account as part of this debate and will require the full attention of DG CLIMA. It relates firstly to the macro-economic circumstances and the implications on the carbon market and, secondly, to new relevant policy developments, in particular the on-going negotiations on the Energy Efficiency Directive, the MFF proposals by the Commission, as well as the upcoming 2050 Energy Roadmap and the analysis of the impacts of moving beyond 20% at the level of Member States.

Climate mainstreaming into the next Multi-annual Financial Framework (MFF)

In June 2011, the Commission adopted Communication a Communication laying down its proposals for the next Multi-annual Financial Framework (MFF). Furthermore, a number of legal proposals for sectoral instruments have been adopted by the Commission. The various proposals emphasize the mainstreaming of climate action into the next budget. The Commission has committed that climate related expenditures will represent at least 20% of the overall EU budget and will be tracked according to a specific methodology.

The sectoral proposals reflect well the overall mainstreaming objective, in particular in the field of cohesion policy, agriculture, energy and transport infrastructures, research, innovation and competitiveness, external policies. Furthermore, the proposal

for a dedicated LIFE instrument includes a specific sub-programme on climate action benefiting from substantial budget increase.

The challenge in 2012 will be to ensure that the proposals of the Commission on mainstreaming of climate action are supported through the on-going co-decision process. This relates in particular to the 20% overall mainstreaming objectives, the tracking of climate related expenditures as well as the specific objectives and provisions foreseen in the sectoral proposals. This will require careful follow-up in the Council and the European Parliament as well as close cooperation with the lead DGs negotiating the various proposals.

Furthermore, the externalisation process of the management of the future LIFE Programme will require attention of the DG CLIMA.

Pursuing international negotiations on climate change

The Durban Climate Change Conference at the end of 2011 managed to balance the demands from developing countries for the continuation of the Kyoto Protocol for a second commitment period with the EU's demand for a new global framework covering all countries.

The result was a new "Durban Platform" for negotiating a global comprehensive agreement by 2015 applicable to all Parties to the Convention. This means commitments by all major emitters by 2020 in one legal framework. The second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol will start 1 January 2013. Its length and its precise targets will be decided in 2012.

Furthermore, the Green Climate Fund was made operational as well as key Cancun Agreements, including the adoption of detailed rules for monitoring, reporting and verification and setting up of the Adaptation Committee and Climate Technology Center Network.

There are a number of challenges ahead for the year 2012 and before the COP18/CMP8 in Doha (Qatar) end 2012. Negotiations on the second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol will finish by the end of 2012 on some key remaining issues. Information on targets for the second period will have to be submitted by 1 May 2012. A Work Plan under the "Durban Platform" will be prepared for adoption in Doha. To increase the ambition level of global emission reductions up to 2020 and keep the goal of holding global warming below 2°C within reach, efforts will also be pursued on the work plan for closing the "ambition gap".

As regards outreach activities, the DG will continue strengthening its strategic bilateral partnerships with key international partners (in particular China, US, India, South Africa, Brazil). The EU also needs to scale up its cooperation with Least Developed countries and Small Island Development States, as well as many medium sized middle income developing countries, in a complementary way to the multilateral process in order to facilitate convergence ahead of the 2012 Doha Conference of the Parties.

Implementing the climate and energy package and other climate related legislation

A timely and proper implementation of the climate and energy package and other climate related legislation (such as emission standards for vehicles, fluorinated-gases

and ozone depleting legislation) remains a key propriety for DG CLIMA. This is essential to ensure that the EU legislation on climate action delivers concrete results.

A number of implementing measures have already been adopted but important challenges remain in view of the start of the 3rd trading period starting in 2013 under the revised EU Emission Trading System. This relates in particular to on-going work in the following fields: the migration of all national EU ETS registries into a single Union Registry; the preparation of the auctioning of emission allowances including the joint procurements of common auctioning platforms; the implementation of the benchmarking Decision; the implementation of the aviation EU ETS.

The application of the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD) also requires further implementing rules. The adoption through comitology of two Regulations related to the monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions is also foreseen in 2012.

The further implementation of the "NER300" programme will provide significant financial support to investment in low carbon and renewable energy demonstration projects. The technical and financial assessment of projects by the European Investment Bank (EIB) is due to be completed early February 2012 and the monetisation of 200 million allowances in October 2012. The further process will also involve Member States in view of the award decisions to be taken by the Commission.

The implementation of the 'CO2 from cars and from vans' Regulations requires further measures to be adopted through comitology. The Ozone Regulation requires decisions on annual allocation of quotas for the import and production of ozone depleting substances. The checking of transposition and implementation of the Carbon Capture and Storage Directive will continue in 2012, as well as the preparation of a Report on implementation of this legislation.

Preparing further policy developments

In parallel to the implementation of existing legislation, DG CLIMA will develop new measures to help achieving ambitious climate targets.

The 2012 Commission's Work Programme foresees the following initiatives: the review of the 2020 CO2 emissions targets laid down in the car & vans legislation; the revision of the Fluorinated gases Regulation following the implementation report adopted in September 2011; a proposal to include maritime transport emissions in the EU greenhouse gas emission reduction if no international agreement is reached. The adoption of a proposal on Land Use, Land Use Change and Forests (LULUCF) is foreseen in 2012.

Furthermore, preparatory work will be carried out in 2012 to prepare the following initiatives foreseen for 2013 in the Work Programme: the EU Adaptation Strategy and a Strategy for reducing CO2 emissions from heavy duty vehicle.

Engaging with stakeholders and the wider public

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

Furthermore, DG CLIMA will launch in 2012 a major communication campaign targeting citizens. In 2011, a Eurobarometer survey has shown the increased public concern about climate change and the awareness of the economic benefits of climate action.

The objective of this new communication campaign is to raise awareness about the urgency of climate action in Europe and about the benefits for the EU of moving towards a low-carbon society. It will include a complementary, broader communication campaign targeting five Member States.

Jos DELBEKE
Director General
DG Climate Action
signed

3. THE GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF DG CLIMATE ACTION

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

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

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

GENERAL OBJECTIVES	Impact indicators			
	Indicators	Target (long-term)	Milestones (if any)	Current situation
To keep the global average temperature increase below 2 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels	Increase of global average temperature compared to pre-industrial levels (CSI 012 ²)	To keep the increase below 2°C .		The global (land and ocean) average temperature increase up to 2010 was 0.74°C compared to pre-industrial levels (1850-99). The best estimates for projected global warming this century are a further rise in the global average temperature from 1.8 to 4.0°C for different scenarios that assume no further/additional action to limit emissions.
	Reduction of global GHG emissions compared to 1990 levels	Reduce by 50% the global GHG emissions by 2050		According to the latest data available, global emissions from fossil fuel combustion have increased by 38,3 % in 2009 compared to 1990 levels
	Reduction of EU GHG emissions compared to 1990 levels	The European Council supports an EU objective, in the context of necessary reductions according to the IPCC by developed countries as a group, to reduce emissions by 80-95% by 2050 compared to 1990 levels.	EU has adopted intermediary emission reduction targets of -20% compared to 1990 by 2020 (climate and energy package), and the EU-15 of -8 % for the period 2008-2012.	In 2009, total EU-27 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions without emissions and removals from LULUCF were 17.4% lower compared to 1990 levels. Recent emission reduction projections suggest that the EU as a whole would meet its 20% greenhouse gas emission reduction target, while for a number of Member States, additional policies will be necessary to achieve their binding national targets
	Degree of mainstreaming of climate change into other Community policy areas	Climate related expenditure to represent at least 20% of total EU budget in 2014-2020 - Tracking to place take in according to the methodology laid down in the June 2011 MFF Communication	Negotiations in co-decision of the MFF and the sectoral proposals Preparation of the tracking of climate related expenditures in the EU Budget	There is to date little specific earmarking of climate actions in the relevant Community financial programmes.

² The EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT AGENCY has developed a **Core Set of Indicators (CSIs)** in co-operation with DG Environment. The CSIs, based on over 100 data sources, provide robust, credible, quality-assured data on trends and changes in 37 specific areas of the environment, linking with the pursuit of EU environment policy objectives. In view of their high credibility and direct link with environment, CSIs are the preferred indicator throughout this document.

Recovery of the ozone layer	Increase of stratospheric ozone levels	Stratospheric ozone levels to recover at the pre-industrial levels		<p>The average total stratospheric ozone levels in 2006 - 2010 remained at the same level for the past decade.</p> <p>This remains however 3,5% below the 1964-1980 averages but is projected to recover in the coming decades</p>
	Decrease in global consumption of ozone depleting substances	Decrease to the minimum possible the consumption of ozone depleting substances	Accelerated HCFC phase-out by 2030	<p>In 2010, worldwide consumption stood at 43,000 ODP tonnes, having gone down from 263,200 in 2000, and 49,000 in 2009.</p>

4. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

4.1 Global climate action affairs (ABB code 07 11)

EU added-value

Climate change is a global economic, social and environmental problem which requires actions at international level. Europe must promote worldwide sustainable development if we are to enjoy sustained economic growth and show global solidarity with less-developed nations and future generations. If the EU is to be heard in international fora, it must be united, speak with one voice and set the example. In other words there is a clear value for action at EU level.

With the new Treaty of Lisbon, combating climate change on an international level becomes a specific objective of EU policy. In doing so, the Treaty clearly recognises that the EU has a leading role to play on the world stage in this area.

The EU has always been at the forefront of international efforts to combat climate change and has played a key role in the development of the two major treaties addressing the issue, the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol, agreed in 1997. The EU assumes strong international leadership in the on-going UN negotiations for a global comprehensive legally binding framework to tackle climate change.

The Cancun Agreements launched concrete new initiatives on adaptation, technology, reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The Durban summit conclusions elaborated further and operationalised these agreements. The Green Climate Fund was approved with a view to promoting low-emission and climate-resilient development for developing countries. Detailed rules for monitoring, reporting and verification were adopted. The Adaptation Committee and Climate Technology Center Network will be established.

The Durban Climate Change Conference at the end of 2011 managed to balance the demands from developing countries for the continuation of the Kyoto Protocol for a second commitment period with the EU's demand for a new global framework covering all countries.

The Durban package also consists of the following two other major elements:

- the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action was created that will negotiate a roadmap for a new comprehensive legal instrument to be agreed by 2015 which will be implemented as of 2020, and could become the successor of the Kyoto Protocol.
- Progress was made on the 2nd commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. Decisions were taken in particular as regards the start of the 2nd commitment period, new accounting rules on land-use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF). However, it was not possible to end with a full set of ratifiable amendments. Precise emission targets, the length of the 2nd commitment period and the management of the carry-over of massive unused emission rights (AAUs) remains to be decided in 2012.

The Durban package can be regarded as a success for EU diplomacy and a milestone in international climate change policy reinvigorating the global fight against climate change.

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

Similarly, the EU has taken strong leadership with respect to the phasing out of ozone depleting substances under the Montreal Protocol. The EU will also duly prepare for the Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 20-22 June 2012).

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

Justification for EU action:

- Article 3 of the EU Treaty and Articles 11, 191, 192 and 209 of the Treaty on the FUE
- Articles 2(6) and 9 of the Sixth EC Environment Action Programme.

GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION AFFAIRS

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE:

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

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

Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Successful definition of post-2012 international climate change objectives (comprehensive global legally binding framework) to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions.	<p>Outcome Durban summit December 2011: Roadmap: Agreement to negotiate a roadmap for a new comprehensive legal instrument by 2015 which will be implemented as of 2020, and could become the successor of the Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>Kyoto Protocol 2nd commitment period. Decisions were taken as regards the start of the 2nd commitment period, new accounting rules on land-use, land use change and forestry agreed, open issues, new market mechanisms, scope of gases. However, it was not possible to end with a full set of ratifiable amendments. Precise emission targets, the length of the 2nd commitment period and the management of the massive carry-over of unused emission rights remain to be decided in 2012</p>	<p>Put in place post-2012 commitments that move towards the EU's goal of limiting climate change to 2°C above pre-industrial levels.</p> <p>By 2015 agreement within UNFCCC on an ambitious and comprehensive legally-binding framework applying no later than 2020</p>
<p>Number of developing countries having climate and energy legislation in place and good quality greenhouse gas emissions data reporting systems</p> <p>Number of countries that have worked out a low-emission development strategy</p>	<p>The Copenhagen Accord of December 2009 foresees that developing countries will implement mitigation actions in the context of sustainable development. Least Developed Countries and small island developing states may undertake actions voluntarily on the basis of support Mitigation actions, including national inventory reports, to be communicated. It is too early to provide any details on the latest results.</p>	<p>At least 5 (more advanced) developing countries have a good quality greenhouse gas emissions data reporting system by 2015</p> <p>At least 5 (more advanced) developing countries have worked out a low-emission development strategy by 2015.</p>
Global consumption of ozone depleting substances	<p>In 2010, worldwide consumption stood at 43,000ODP tonnes, having gone down from 263,200 in 2000, and 49,000 in 2009.</p>	<p>Maximal decrease of consumption of ozone depleting substances</p>
Commission's and EU fast start climate finance contribution in support of action by developing countries as a share of the pledge made in Copenhagen.	<p>In 2011, the EU mobilized €2.34 billion, despite the difficult economic situation and tight budgetary constraints. Together with the €2.34 billion provided in 2010, this brings the EU fast start contribution to date to €4.68 billion or 65% of the overall pledge for the period 2010-2012. The Commission has earmarked €150 million for the period 2010-12.</p>	<p>Developed countries have committed to provide \$30 billion public climate fast start finance in developing countries for the period of 2010-12. The EU and its Member States have committed to provide €7.2 billion for this purpose.</p>

The Copenhagen Accord commits developed countries to jointly mobilize \$100 billion (public and private climate finance) a year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries.

Main policy outputs for 2012

- Further Implementation of the Copenhagen Accord, of the Cancun Agreements including proper and timely delivery of the "fast-start" financing (2010-12)
- Follow-up to the outcome of the Durban Conference
- Preparation and attendance of COP 18 to be organised Doha, Qatar
- Intensification of strategic bilateral partnerships with key players focussing on thematic and result oriented priorities
- Continuation of cooperation with third countries (in particular China, South-Korea, Australia, Switzerland) on the development of domestic carbon markets, and the promotion of the links between EU ETS with other carbon trading systems with the ultimate aim of building an international carbon market
- Cooperation with developing countries for the deployment of advanced technologies, new market mechanism, the Green Climate Fund and the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF)
- Further development of the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) organising Policy support to adaptation and, to a lesser extent, mitigation policies in Least Developed countries (DG DEVCO leading) ;
- Cooperation with developing countries on new Global Technology Initiatives initiated under the Major Economies Forum
- Continuation of the international negotiations under the Montreal Protocol with the view in particular to include controls on the production and consumption of HFCs (hydrofluorocarbons).
- Propose and/or negotiate decisions of the Parties to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on ozone depleting substances that are further contributing or safeguarding the recovery of the ozone layer in the 2050-2075 timeframe and possibly on CC (HFCs).
- Continue cooperation with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to find global solutions to address the issues of greenhouse gas emissions in these sectors

Main expenditure-related outputs

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

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

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

Although not entered under Title 07 of the 2012 Budget, the resources available and programmed through other financial instruments financed under the EU budget are significant and will play a major role in the continued EU

international leadership in the international negotiations.

In particular, a result of the Copenhagen Accord, the Commission has committed to contribute to the "fast-start" funding pursuant to the Copenhagen Accord with € 50 million per year from the EU budget (from the "Environmental and Natural Resources Thematic Programme" (ENRTP – budget line 21 04 01) during the period 2010-2012. The commitment from developed countries under the Copenhagen Accord is to provide new and additional resources, including for forestry, and investments through international institutions, approaching USD 30 billion for the period 2010-2012 with balanced allocation between adaptation and mitigation.

The December 2009 European Council pledged that the EU and its Member States were ready to contribute €2.4 billion a year for 2010 – 2012 to a fast-start programme to support climate action in developing countries to implement the Copenhagen Climate Accord. In the period 2010-12 the EU has provided an estimated €2,34 in aid to developing countries despite the economic and financial crisis, mitigation projects had attracted the largest share of money This included a contribution of €150 million in additional funds from the Commission of which €50 million was included in the 2010 Budget. Of the 2012 funding of €50 million, half will be focused on supporting climate action in most vulnerable and poorest developing countries (in particular adaptation to climate change impacts but also access to the carbon market, disaster risk reduction and fight against deforestation), and half on mitigation (e.g. Low Emissions Development Strategies; Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of greenhouse gases emissions; Capacity building to participate in carbon market-based mechanisms; Technology cooperation; Capacity building to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation – REDD).

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

EU added-value

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

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

The adequate and timely implementation of the climate and energy package is of crucial importance to demonstrate EU's commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through domestic and binding actions. This comprehensive set of legislation requires putting in place a series of implementation measures, like the rules related to the 3rd phase of the EU Emission Trading System, the provisions of the Carbon Capture and Storage Directive and the Effort Sharing Decision.

A revision of the Monitoring Mechanism legislation has been proposed in November 2011 by the Commission and will undergo a co-decision process in 2012.

The existing legislation related to transport (the Regulations on CO₂ from cars and vans, the Fuel Quality Directive) also requires the adoption of implementing measures, the review of certain elements and the carefully monitoring of its proper and timely implementation by Member States. A review of the Regulations on 'CO₂ from cars and vans' is planned for 2012. Work is also needed to assess the state of implementation of the car labelling Directive and to prepare a strategy on the emissions from heavy duty vehicles.

The 2012 Commission's Work Programme also foresees the following initiatives: the revision of the Fluorinated gases Regulation following the implementation report adopted in September 2011; a proposal to include maritime transport emissions in the EU greenhouse gas emission reduction if no international agreement is reached. The adoption of a proposal on Land Use, Land Use Change and Forests (LULUCF) is foreseen in 2012.

Justification for EU action:

- Articles 3 and 17(1) of the EU Treaty and Articles 11, 191, 192 of the Treaty on FUE;
- Article 3 (2) of the Sixth EC Environment Action Programme.

<i>IMPLEMENTATION OF EU POLICY AND LEGISLATION ON CLIMATE ACTION</i>		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE :		
Contribute, through climate actions at EU level, to the long-term objective of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.		
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Reduction of EU greenhouse gas emissions compared to base year by	In 2009, total EU-27 greenhouse gas	EU15: 8% reduction of EU greenhouse gas emissions by

8% for the period 2008-12 under the Kyoto Protocol	(GHG) emissions without emissions and removals from LULUCF were 17.4% lower compared to 1990 levels.	2012, EU27 20% by 2020 30% reduction by 2020, provided that other developed countries commit themselves to comparable emission reductions and that developing countries contribute adequately according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities.
Compliance with the emission cap under the EU ETS	<p>Allocated allowances in 2009: 1.967 million tons (+ 0,5% compared to 2008 level)</p> <p>Verified emissions in 2009: 1.873 million tons, (-11,6% compared to 2008 level) (state: 30.4.2010)</p> <p>Compliance rate: 98% of the installations that submitted their verified emission on time are in compliance.</p>	<p>Target for 2008-2012: the annual average emission target is set 6.5 % below 2005 verified emissions</p> <p>Target for 2020: 21% below 2005 verified emission level</p>
Progress in non ETS sectors	<p>According to provisional projections still much effort will be needed by individual Member States to deliver on their 2020 targets set for the non-ETS sectors. Only 11 Members States are expected to reach these commitments with existing policies and measures. Further 7 MS would meet their targets with planned additional policies and measures. 9 Member States are unlikely to be able to deliver on their commitments even with the additional measures foreseen for now. However, as regards EU-27, the estimates show that the overall non-ETS target would be delivered. This analysis does not yet take into account the use of credits fromJI and CDM projects</p> <p>1st compliance exercise to be carried out in 2015 to assess compliance with 2013 emissions target</p>	Targets for 2020: 10% below 2005 emission level
Proportion of renewable energies in EU energy consumption	<p>The legally binding renewable energy target of 20% should be met if Member States fully implement their renewables' action plans. At EU level, the share rose from 10.34% in 2008 to 11.6% in 2009.</p> <p>Rising overall energy consumption in absolute terms has counteracted some of the environmental benefits from the higher use of renewables. The strongest increase came from wind and solar energy. In</p>	Binding target of 20% of final energy consumption in the EU produced by renewable energy sources by 2020.

	absolute terms, about 80 % of the increase was accounted for by biomass.	
Average emissions of CO2 per km of new cars	Average new car emissions in EU27 in 2010: 140 g CO2/km	130 g/km carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions on average from new cars by 2012. Target of 95 g/km in average set forth for 2020
The consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (defined as production plus imports minus exports of controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol) in EU member countries ³	- 1986: 406,320,2 OPD tonnes - 2000: 12,006.0 ODP tonnes - 2007: -5,460.6 ODP tonnes - 2008: -10,274.9 OPD tonnes - 2009: -1,516.4 ODP tonnes - 2010: -1,726.8 OPD tonnes	Further reduction of EU ODS consumption, and emissions from ODS banks and exempted uses
Main policy outputs 2012		
<p>New policy developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Follow-up discussions on the 2050 Low Carbon Roadmap in Council and the European Parliament ▪ Co-decision process on the proposal to revised the Monitoring Mechanism legislation ▪ Proposal for a review of the Regulations on CO2 emissions from cars and vans (Commission Work Programme initiative) ▪ Proposal for the revision of the Fluorinated gases Regulation following the implementation report (Commission Work Programme initiative) ▪ Measures to include maritime transport emissions in the EU's greenhouse gas reduction commitment if no international rules agreed (Commission Work Programme initiative) ▪ Legal proposal on Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) ▪ Preparatory work for a strategy of emissions from heavy duty vehicles <p>Further implementation of the climate and energy package</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation of the 3rd trading period starting in 2013 under the revised EU Emission Trading System in particular through the following: the migration of all national EU ETS registries into a single Union Registry; the preparation of the auctioning of emission allowances including the joint procurements of common auctioning platforms; the implementation of the benchmarking Decision; preparation of the implementation of the aviation EU ETS; adoption of Regulations related to the monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions ▪ implementation of the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD) ▪ implementation of the "NER300" programme to provide significant financial support to investment in low carbon and renewable energy demonstration projects ▪ implementation of the CCS Directive (including a Report on implementation to be adopted in 2012) <p>Further implementation of the 'CO2 from cars and from vans' Regulations, the Ozone Regulation</p>		

3 UNEP defines "Calculated levels of Consumption" as "production plus imports minus exports of controlled substances. However, any export of controlled substances to non-Parties are not be subtracted in calculating the consumption level of the exporting Party (paragraph (c) of Article 3)". This explains the negative figures;The above-data refer to the 27 Member States, even for the years before the last two enlargements.

Main expenditure-related outputs

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

07 01 04 05 -LIFE + support line

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

- Hosting, quality assurance and drafting of security plans of systems supporting our policies (EU ETS Single Registry and Single Transaction Log and Ozone depleting systems)

07 12 01- European Climate Change Programme under LIFE +: Implementation of the Climate Package adopted: revised ETS, effort sharing, Carbon Capture & Storage, inclusion of aviation, CO2 & cars, F-gases regulation, Monitoring Mechanism Decision, preparatory work on maritime transport emissions

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

- Studies, surveys, modelling and scenario building supporting the transition to a carbon free economy, the implementation and development of the greenhouse gases reduction policy and preparations for EU adaptation framework

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

P.S. Due to the specific requirements of the LIFE + Regulation, and in particular of article 6 (single call for proposals covering all policy areas and single evaluation and selection process), it is not possible in budgetary terms to programme the amount of appropriations that will be allocated via action grants to projects relating to Climate Change. The appropriations for such projects are therefore included under Budget line 07 03 07 of the Budget and managed by DG Environment under the requirements of a single annual call for proposals. Under its annual call for proposals, the LIFE + programme supports Innovative and demonstration projects at national, regional and local level in support of reduction and of emissions of gases having a greenhouse effect. Based on the results of previous calls for proposals, it is anticipated that 30 to 40 projects (about 15 % of the total number of projects) be financed in 2012 under budget line 07 03 07.

Awareness-raising campaign on Climate mitigation and adaptation, exhibitions, citizens dialogue, events and exhibitions, seminars with journalist

4.3 Climate mainstreaming and innovation (ABB code 07 13)

EU added-value

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

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

Public expenditure at EU level can have an important catalytic effect to support the decarbonisation of the economy. The current financial perspectives (2007-2013) have seen some increase in climate-related spending in the various expenditure headings, however, it does not reflect the size of the environmental challenges faced.

The June 2011 Communication on the next Multiannual Financial Framework (2014-2020) emphasized the need to further mainstream climate action in the future EU Budget and the sectoral proposal to ensure that climate related expenditure represents at least 20% of the total budget. A dedicated Framework Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE) will also contribute to the transition to a low carbon economy. The level of ambition foreseen in the Commission's proposals should be maintained in the co-decision process.

Furthermore, as announced in the 2009 Adaptation White Paper, an EU Adaptation Strategy is being prepared (for adoption in 2013) to increase Europe's resilience and reduce its vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. All climate-sensitive systems of society and the natural environment, including agriculture, forestry, water resources, human health, coastal settlements and natural ecosystems, will need to adapt to cope with the effects of a changing climate (extreme events such as droughts, floods, sea level rise, desertification, heat waves, forest fires).

Justification for EU action:

- Article 3 of the EU Treaty and Articles 11, 191, 192 of the Treaty on FUE;
- Articles 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Sixth Environment Action Programme
- Preparatory action within the meaning of Article 49(6) of Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 of 25 June 2002 on the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities (OJ L 248, 16.9.2002, p. 1).

<i>CLIMATE MAINSTREAMING AND INNOVATION</i>		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1: Develop and implement adaptation strategies to climate change as well as contribute to the decarbonisation of the economy through acceleration of innovation, climate action mainstreaming in all relevant EU policies and financial programmes as well as awareness raising and communication towards an inclusive low carbon economy.		
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Adaptation strategies and action plans adopted at : - national level ; - regional or departmental level	In 2011, 10 Member states have adopted a National Adaptation Strategy and 7 are being prepared. On the regional level 31 regional strategies targeting climate change impacts were identified in six EU countries.	All EU Member States to have national and sub-national action plans by 2015
Degree of mainstreaming of climate change priorities into other Community policy areas achieving positive results. Amount invested in	There is to date little specific earmarking/tracking of climate actions in the relevant Community financial programmes. The Commission in the June 2011 Communication intends to increase the proportion to at least 20%, with contribution from different policies.	Implementation of the tracking of climate related expenditure in the EU Budget Outcome of the on-going co-decision process on

climate mitigation and adaptation projects in major spending programmes	Indicators on tracking, monitoring and reporting of climate related expenditure in major programmes are being developed for the next Multi-annual Financial Framework with DGs in charge.	the MFF and the sectoral programmes to reflect the Commission's proposals on climate mainstreaming
Awareness / knowledge of EU citizens about climate issues and the opportunities of moving to a low-carbon economy	<p>According to a special Eurobarometer survey carried out in June 2011 , 68% of those polled considered climate change a very serious problem (up from 64% in 2009) % 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.</p> <p>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>	Increased awareness of EU citizens on climate mitigation and adaptation being a priority issue and an opportunity for creating green jobs

Main policy outputs for 2012

- Outcome of the on-going co-decision process on the MFF and the sectoral programmes to reflect the Commission's proposals on climate mainstreaming
- Ensure smooth co-decision process on the new LIFE programme
- Launch of the EU Clearinghouse on adaptation
- Implementation of the "NER 300" programme in collaboration with the EIB in view of award Decisions to be made by the Commission
- Preparation of the 2013 Adaptation Strategy

Main expenditure-related outputs

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

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

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

- integrating climate issues in all major spending categories : in particular CAP and Rural Development, Cohesion Policy, R&D spending, including establishing climate proofing/tracking indicators;
- identify actions, strategies and legal instruments to be undertaken at EU, national and regional levels to mitigate climate change and adapt to its impact and meet the 20/20/20 climate objectives set by the EU ;
- developing innovative support mechanisms to develop low carbon and adaptation policies and strategies, including possible new financial instruments to fully exploit the potential of new technologies, to reduce losses caused by extreme climate events as well as to develop our capacity for disaster risk prevention and response.

The European Clearinghouse on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation (announced in the 2009 White Paper on Adaptation) that DG CLIMA is developing in cooperation with the JRC and EEA providing access to European climate change data and scenarios with information on actions, good practice and economic impacts will be released in the first half of in 2012

EU funding for climate actions integrated in other areas includes:

- *NER300 (new entrants reserve) The first call for proposals published on 9 November 2010 will provide substantial financial support (estimated at € 4,5 billion) using revenues from selling 300 million allowances reserved in the EU ETS for at least eight projects involving carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies and at least 34 projects involving innovative renewable energy technologies. The European Investment Bank (EIB) is collaborating with the Commission in the implementation of the programme, the due diligence check procedure will culminate in a first list of eligible proposals (200 million allowances) to be assessed and negotiated further by the Commission in 2012 that will as well mark the preparations of the second phase (100 million allowances)*

5. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES FOR HORIZONTAL ACTIVITIES (INCLUDING THE OBJECTIVE ON LEGALITY AND REGULARITY OF THE UNDERLYING TRANSACTIONS)

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 process.

To co-ordinate Commission relations with other EU Institutions; to ensure proper communication of policy messages; to duly prepare legislative and other initiatives based on sound evaluations, high quality impact assessments and realistic roadmaps, to deliver cost-effective policy and support implementation of legislation in line with simplification, reduction of the administrative burden and better/smart regulation principles and to maximise the use of sound scientific and other quality-assured data and knowledge in policy-making.

Justifications for EU action:

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

<i>POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION</i>		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1:		
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.		
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Level of coherence of DG CLIMA policy priorities Level of DG CLIMA contribution to the implementation of the Commissions' Work Programme (WP) and the overarching policy objectives of the Commission	Weekly update of Agenda Planning tool and regular discussion in Directors/Management Meeting; Close follow-up by managers and support cells of Work Programme deliverables; Policy priorities of the DG are coherent and shared by staff and management.	To ensure coherence and collaboration in the development and implementation of climate actions policy. Delivery of high quality initiatives of the Commission according to initial timetable in the in the Work programme of the Commission
Decision-making at hierarchical level based	Political priorities of the DG for 2012 have been widely discussed in the DG	To ensure the effective and efficient use of

on policy priorities and other activities	in June –July and in the bilateral meetings with each directorate in the autumn Awareness-raising among DG CLIMA managers about integration of Risk Management into the Strategic Planning and Programming cycle.	Commission planning tools for the timely development of climate policies
Timely delivery and quality of Strategic Planning and Programming (SPP) deliverables	DG CLIMA has a good record in submission of key deliverables	Timely delivery of a qualitative and fully-fledged Annual Management Plan, Annual Activity Report and Draft Budget proposal
Main policy outputs		
Strategic planning cycle documents (Management Plan, Annual Activity Report, contribution to the Commission Work Programme, Draft Budget);		
Timely delivery of DG CLIMA proposals in the Commission Work Programme.		
Contributions to monthly sessions at Commission level dedicated to implementation of legislation and the handling of infringements and to the coherence review every semester		
Main expenditure-related outputs		
n/a		

<i>POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION</i>		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2:		
To duly prepare and evaluate policies and improve policy coherence and effectiveness , inter alia by, consulting extensively with stakeholders at all stages of the policy cycle; drafting high quality impact assessments, promoting effective and uniform implementation and enforcement of climate action legislation, smart regulation, simplification and good governance.		
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Rate of implementation of the annual evaluation plan. On time delivery of quality evaluation reports.	DG CLIMA's multi-annual evaluation plan established, up-to date and being monitored.	To ensure well-informed decision-making about policy options and financial interventions throughout coordination and continuous advise to management (operational units) and external evaluators.
Systematic use of impact assessments and roadmaps to prepare future legislation.	Good quality of impact assessments acknowledged by central services	Successful passage of all impact assessments in the impact assessment board
Number of infringements managed	Verification of national implementation measures by MS done within the deadlines.	Number of infringements under control. Internal network being established. Action plan in

	Reduction of number of infringement cases.	relation to pre-contentious files and infringements being implemented.
Number of open access to documents requests	DG CLIMA receiving many complex requests leading sometimes to exceeding of deadlines and to confirmatory requests	All access to documents requests to the extent possible handled with the 15 working days. Very limited number of confirmatory requests.
Main policy outputs		
Providing advice and close support to operational units during the evaluation processes		
Main expenditure-related outputs		
n/a		

<i>POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION</i>		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3:		
To ensure the smooth and efficient passage through the institutional system of all legislative and non-legislative proposals; to ensure close co-ordination between DG CLIMA and successive presidencies, to ensure the co-ordination of timely and high quality replies to enquiries, petitions and complaints issued by the EP, National Parliaments , Ombudsman and other Institutions' .		
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Improved Inter-institutional Relations Number of meetings attended in Council and European Parliament	Coordination function established.. Weekly issue of the IWA report (Institutional Week Ahead)	To manage and ensure efficient and smooth processing of DG CLIMA initiatives through the EU institutions and consultative bodies
Improved Inter-institutional Relations in relation to the timely co-ordination of questions and complaints	Coordination function established. Close monitoring ensured.	To manage and ensure the co-ordination of timely and high quality responses to EP and Ombudsman queries and complaints and national parliaments' opinions
Improved Inter-institutional Relations in relation to the co-ordination of Commission adoption of proposals and translation work	Coordination function established. Close monitoring ensured	To ensure efficient dispatching, prioritisation and monitoring of documents for translation and for adoption by the Commission

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

POLICY STRATEGY AND COORDINATION

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 4:

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

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

Result indicator	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Number of hits on DG CLIMA website and the website of the Commissioner on the Europa server.	Both websites up-to-date, migration of the two websites to Commission web command system ('Documentum') under preparation.	Increasing number of visitors
Importance of Climate issues in the responses to Eurobarometer survey	Eurobarometer of June 2011 shows that more than two Europeans in three see climate change as a very serious problem and almost 80% consider that taking action to combat it can boost the economy and jobs. Major communication campaign on climate action and move to a low carbon society will start up early in 2012	Increased awareness raising level in next Eurobarometer survey
Satisfaction of staff about information tools and flows	Revamp of the Intranet ongoing with newly designed homepages, new look and feel of intranet being developed. Results of the survey to staff and management on internal communication are being analysed	Increased satisfaction of staff about information flows

Main policy outputs

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

Main expenditure-related outputs

see Activity 07 12 01

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

SRD:

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

SIAC:

- To provide internal audit service in the DG

Justification for EU action:

- Underlying administrative activities, to ensure the smooth running of the DG, in pursuit of Article 3 of the EU

<i>ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT</i>		
<p>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1:</p> <p>Human resources and document management To optimise recruitment, assessment and retention of highly qualified staff and allocation of staff to priorities, ensuring a balanced representation of nationalities, with emphasis on reaching staffing quotas related to EU enlargement and equal opportunities. To implement the (CDR) staff appraisal and promotion system. To promote and facilitate development and training of staff skills and competences via a Learning and Development programme which addresses identified needs. To implement a document management system so that documents connected with the DG's official functions can be electronically filed, stored and retrieved. To support compliance with the data protection rules. To provide logistics services to the DG. To manage the publications programme and the decentralised administrative budget (global envelope) on behalf of DG ENV</p>		
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Rate and duration of vacant posts	Vacancy rate as of 1 st of January 2012 December in line with Commission average	AD vacancies on average less than Commission average. All management functions taken

Timely completion and delivery of elements of the staff appraisal and promotion exercise.	In 2011, the exercise was completed on time	Training, awareness raising and implementation of the new staff appraisal and promotion exercise. To complete appraisal exercise in the timeline laid down by DG HR. To use the exercise and its component parts as a management tool.
Middle management positions held by women	Currently 40 % of middle management posts and 25% of senior management posts occupied by women	Meeting of targets set by the Commission (42,9% according to the Commission action plan).
% of ARES fiches where document is not attached	Availability of non-financial documents (registered and filed) in Ares is improving.	Compliance with Commission requirements for registration and filing of documents
Main outputs		
Sound and efficient management of human and administrative resources (in a zero growth context) aligned with the identified priorities.		
Main expenditure-related outputs -		
n/a		

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2:

To ensure **sound and efficient management of financial resources** in support of DG CLIMA policies via advanced planning, continuous monitoring and reporting on the spending of financial resources; to ensure that DG CLIMA's projects and programmes, contribute towards better development, revision and implementation of EU climate action policy. To provide advice and guidance to operational Units seeking to realise financial transactions, carrying out the initiation and verification role in the financial workflow. To implement the action plan on **Anti-fraud Strategy** (SEC(2011)787) in order to further improve **prevention** and **detection** of **fraud**.

Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Respect of the legal/contractual deadlines and of the reduced payment targets set in 2009 (SEC (2009)477 in making payments	In 2011 91% of payments within the legal delays and 88% within the target delays of the Communication of the Commission SEC(2009) 477 on streamlining financial rules and accelerating budget	95% of the payments within the legal delay and 905% within the target delays.

	implementation to help economic recovery.	
% of budget implementation (commitments and payments with respect of the budget appropriations)	76,65% % committed and 70,11 % paid on 1 December 2011	Commitment implementation of 95% and payment implementation of 85 % by end of the year.
Number of staff trained on fraud prevention and detection	Anti-fraud strategy to be established	Training of 40 staff members on fraud prevention and detection (financial initiators, verifiers and ex-post auditors). Definition of an anti-fraud strategy for DG CLIMA
% of actions listed in the anti-fraud action plan (SEC(2011)787 implemented	Plan DG CLIMA in preparation	100% implementation by 2014
Number of contracts/grant agreements subject to close monitoring or additional controls due to assessed high risk of fraud	Assessment ongoing	All files with high risk of alleged fraud is high, are being closely monitored.
% of reports submitted to OLAF on the financial and administrative follow-up given by DG CLIMA to OLAF investigations	None currently	100% of OLAF investigations are covered by appropriate follow-up
Main outputs		
Sound and efficient management of financial resources.		
Main expenditure-related outputs:		
n/a		

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3:

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

To rationalise the portfolio of information systems in line with the guidelines and

recommendations of the IT rationalisation exercise.		
To ensure the hosting of critical systems by DG DIGIT.		
To look for synergies with other system suppliers (JRC, EEA,...)		
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Degree of achievement of the annual IT master plan for information system development and maintenance.	All development and maintenance projects are decided by the IT steering committee on basis of the annual IT 'master plan'. The projects planned for 2011 are on track.	Optimized information system portfolio well aligned with the policy priorities of the DG and the recommendations from the IT rationalisation exercise
Performance, security and availability of the IT services and information systems.	IT services and information systems (in particular the critical system for emissions trading) highly available and well performing.	<p>IT services and information systems comply with legal requirements (security, business continuity and protection of persona</p> <p>Continue to deliver highly available and well performing IT services and information systems.</p> <p>Successfully complete the migration to the new desktop office automation platform.</p> <p>Increase the security of critical and essential information systems in line with Commission standards.</p>
Satisfaction of system owners and users.	The DIGIT 2009 survey indicates high user satisfaction levels (IT equipment: 91 %, software: 91 %, helpdesk: 93 %, IT training 85 % overall satisfied: 85 %).	<p>To conduct a user satisfaction survey</p> <p>To achieve user satisfaction while delivering services in a cost-efficient and cost-effective way.</p>
Number of users that followed IT training.	The IT unit offers a catalogue of about 50 hands-on and 30 hands-off training courses which are organised according to demand. They cover the main Commission's information systems (Legiswrite, Greffe 2000, Ares) as well as the standard office applications (Word, Excel etc.). Specific modules for newcomers and refresher courses are organised regularly. Coaching for managers is available.	Improve the users' efficiency in the use of IT tools by providing state-of-the-art training facilities. Provide specific training on Windows 7 and Office 2010 to ensure a smooth transition to the new desktop platform.

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		
<p>To implement, maintain and report on an effective and reliable control system so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reasonable assurance can be provided that resources assigned are used according to the principles of sound financial management - risk of errors in operations are minimised - control procedures put in place give necessary guarantees concerning legality/regularity of underlying transactions 		
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Ownership by management of internal control standards	Full compliance with baseline requirements	Effective implementation of internal control standards starting with prioritised standards
% of internal audit recommendations that are considered implemented by the IAS and SIAC	Outstanding recommendations relate to the modifications of IT tools and the creation of the assistants to directors network	Timely implementation of all audit recommendations issued by the IAS and SIAC
Degree of implementation of mitigating measures for (critical) risks. Number of outstanding critical risks	Implementation action plans on track .Additional security measures for the Single Registry/Transaction Log to be implemented in 1 st semester 2012	Exposure of DG to critical risks under control, no reservations in the AAR
Degree of implementation of discharge recommendations	No specific recommendations issued against DG CLIMA yet	Timely and adequate implementation of recommendations issued by the Discharge Authority
Main outputs		
Action plans addressing audit recommendations and mitigating risks, effective implementation of internal control standards		

Main expenditure-related outputs -
n/a

<i>ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT 0701</i>		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 5:		
Shared Internal Audit Capability (SIAC):		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To assist the Director General by providing an independent and objective assurance and consulting services designed to add value and improve the operations of the DG. - To evaluate and make recommendations for improving the effectiveness of management (incl. risk management), control and governance process. - To promote a culture of efficient and effective management within the DG through audits, consultancy and trainings. - To contribute to the Director's General Declaration of Assurance by providing an Audit Opinion. 		
Result indicators	Latest known result	Target (mid-term)
Degree of implementation of the SIAC annual work plan.	Close to full implementation of audit programme.	100% and timely implementation of plan.
% of accepted SIAC audit recommendations implemented by auditee (within deadline)	> 90% of recommendations fully implemented	> 95% fully implemented within deadline
Full coverage in the 3 years work programme of all processes identified as at risk in the 2010 risk mapping exercise.	Almost all processes covered	100% coverage of processes at risk in multi-annual audit plan 2010-12
Main outputs		
Audit reports and based on them, provision of a duly substantiated Audit Opinion to the Director General, contributing to the overall Declaration of Assurance in the AAR.		
Main expenditure-related outputs		
n/a		

5.3 Legality and regularity of underlying transactions

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