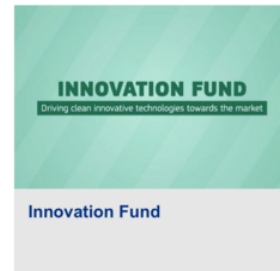


Highlights



Commissioner & Director General



COMMISSIONER



DIRECTOR GENERAL

IMAGE USE:

o What are the images used for: propaganda, advertising, clickbait, aesthetics? Do they align with website's key message?

The images are used for aesthetics, the message of the web is to inform about climate change and EU views on battling it.

o Can you find evidence of images used with intent, which enhances information comprehension, retention and appeal?

The images enhance the reading experience and divide text, so it is easier to read.

o What kinds of images are used? Raster, vectors, a combination?

Combination of both.

News

NEWS | 13 NOVEMBER 2019

EU invests €240 million for nature, environment and climate action

This autumn more than 120 new projects will be funded under the LIFE programme for the Environment and Climate Action, helping Europe shift to a more sustainable and low-carbon future. Approximately €240 million will go to projects in the fields of nature and biodiversity, environment and resource efficiency, and climate action, mobilising additional investments in these areas.



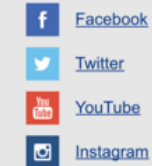
NEWS | 08 NOVEMBER 2019

Auctioning Regulation amendment for phase 4 of the EU ETS published and to enter into force

Today, the delegated regulation amending the ETS Auctioning Regulation to ensure continued successful auctions in phase 4 of the EU ETS (2021-2030) was published in the Official Journal of the European Union.



Follow the latest progress and get involved.



ETS Regulatory Updates >

o Is it clear what actions that can be performed?

Yes, everything is visible, all the links are distinguished clearly.

o Are the effects of an action perceivable?

Yes, there are arrows that represent drop-down menus.

o Are possible actions well signposted?

The menu on the left has submenus that are only visible when they are clicked on. It would be helpful if it would be revealed by hovering the mouse over them.

o Does the website follow the principles of contrast, repetition, alignment, and proximity to support meaning, unity, and groups?

In general yes, however, it is a little bit overcrowded with information.

Climate Action

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European Climate Change Programme >

Restoring large forests or peatlands, preventing the escape into the atmosphere of the carbon stored in peat land, felling of forest or ploughing up grassland generates emissions, actions such as afforestation or conversion of arable land into grassland can protect carbon stocks or result in carbon sequestration. EU forests, for example, absorb the equivalent of nearly 10% of total EU greenhouse gas emissions each year. Land use and forestry – which include our use of soils, trees, plants, biomass and timber – can thus contribute to a robust climate policy.

Removal, emission and storage

In relation to climate change, forestry and agriculture are about removals, emissions and storage. Removals result from the capacity of plants and soils to absorb and retain greenhouse gases from the atmosphere through the process of photosynthesis. Removals take place when trees grow or organic material builds up in soils. Emissions take place for instance when plants die and decay or when soils are disturbed so that their capacity to store is decreased. This would be the case when trees or crops are harvested, if wetlands are drained or if grasslands are ploughed.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) differs from the other major greenhouse gases relevant to the sector in that the carbon can be stored in large quantities in the various carbon pools in vegetation, soils and living organisms. As an illustration, it is estimated that the release of just 0.1% of the carbon currently stored in European soils would equal the annual emissions from as much as 100 million cars.