



Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)

Call for proposals

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation
Standard Action Projects (SAP)
LIFE-2025-SAP-CLIMA

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EUROPEAN CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENT EXECUTIVE AGENCY (CINEA)
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1.0	24.04.2025	Initial version.	

Key updates as compared to LIFE-2024-SAP-CLIMA call

Under the current LIFE-2025-SAP-CLIMA call, substantial changes have been made under **all call Topics (CCM, CCA and GOV)**. **These changes reflect on the new '2025-2027 Multiannual Work Programme.'**

Please review the Call Document carefully in order to note all relevant changes.

CALL FOR PROPOSALS

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O. Introduction

This is a call for proposals for EU action grants in the field of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation under the Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE).

The regulatory framework for this EU Funding Programme is set out in:

- Regulation 2024/2509 ([EU Financial Regulation](#))¹
- the basic act (LIFE Regulation [2021/783](#))².

The call is launched in accordance with the 2025-2027 Multiannual Work Programme³ and will be managed by the European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA) ('Agency').

The call covers the following topics:

- LIFE-2025-SAP-CLIMA-CCM - Climate Change Mitigation
- LIFE-2025-SAP-CLIMA-CCA - Climate Change Adaptation
- LIFE-2025-SAP-CLIMA-GOV - Climate Governance and Information

Each project application under the call must address only one of these topics. Applicants wishing to apply for more than one topic, must submit a separate proposal under each topic.

We invite you to read the call documentation carefully, and in particular this Call Document, the Model Grant Agreement, the [EU Funding & Tenders Portal Online Manual](#) and the [EU Grants AGA – Annotated Grant Agreement](#).

These documents provide clarifications and answers to questions you may have when preparing your application:

- the [Call Document](#) outlines the:
 - background, objectives, scope, activities that can be funded and the expected results (sections 1 and 2)
 - timetable and available budget (sections 3 and 4)
 - admissibility and eligibility conditions (including mandatory documents; sections 5 and 6)
 - criteria for financial and operational capacity and exclusion (section 7)
 - evaluation and award procedure (section 8)
 - award criteria (section 9)
 - legal and financial set-up of the Grant Agreements (section 10)

¹ Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2024/2509 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 September 2024 **on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (recast) ('EU Financial Regulation')** (OJ L, 2024/2509, 26.9.2024).

² Regulation (EU) 2021/783 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2021 establishing a Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE) (OJ L 172, 17.5.2021, p. 53).

³ Commission Implementing Decision C(2025)955 of 15 April 2025 on the financing of the LIFE Programme and the adoption of the work programme for the years 2025 to 2027.

- how to submit an application (section 11)
- the [Online Manual](#) outlines the:
 - procedures to register and submit proposals online via the EU Funding & Tenders Portal (**'Portal'**)
 - recommendations for the preparation of the application
- the [AGA — Annotated Grant Agreement](#) contains:
 - detailed annotations on all the provisions in the Grant Agreement you will have to sign in order to obtain the grant (*including cost eligibility, payment schedule, accessory obligations, etc.*).

You are also encouraged to visit the [LIFE database](#) to consult the list of projects funded previously. For the Clean Energy Transition sub-programme, projects funded previously (under the Horizon 2020 programme) can be found on the [CORDIS website](#).

1. Background

What is the LIFE Programme?

The LIFE Programme is the EU Programme for Environment and Climate Action.

As such, it is one of the key contributors to the European Green Deal⁴ which aims to:

- transform the EU into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use and
- protect, conserve and enhance the EU's natural capital, and protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment and climate related risks and impacts.

The LIFE Programme will contribute to these priorities through its four sub-programmes in particular by:

- **boosting and integrating the implementation of the EU's policy objectives for halting and reversing loss of wildlife habitats and species across all sectors**
- supporting the transition to a circular economy and protecting and improving the **quality of EU's natural resources, including air, soil and water among others**
- supporting implementation of the 2030 energy and climate policy framework, the **EU's climate neutrality objective by 2050, and the new EU strategy on adaptation to climate change and**
- building capacity, stimulating investments and supporting implementation of policies focused on energy efficiency and small-scale renewables.

The LIFE Programme is structured in two fields and four sub-programmes (described in more detail below):

Environment:

- sub-programme Nature and Biodiversity

⁴ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: The European Green Deal, COM (2019)640 final.

- sub-programme Circular Economy and Quality of Life

Climate Action:

- sub-programme Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation
- sub-programme Clean Energy Transition.

Nature and Biodiversity

In line with the specific objectives of the LIFE Programme as set out in Article 3(2) of the LIFE Regulation, the sub-programme “Nature and Biodiversity” aims:

- to develop, demonstrate, promote and stimulate the scale up of innovative techniques, methods and approaches (including nature-based solutions and ecosystem approaches) for reaching the objectives set out under the Union legislation and policy on or related to nature and biodiversity, and to contribute to the knowledge base and to the application of best practices, including through the support of the Natura 2000 network;
- to support the development, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of the relevant Union legislation and policy on or related to nature and biodiversity, including by improving governance at all levels, in particular through enhancing the capacities of public and private actors and the involvement of civil society, also taking into due consideration the possible contributions provided by citizen science⁵;
- to catalyse the large-scale deployment of successful solutions/approaches for implementing relevant Union legislation and policy on nature and biodiversity, by replicating results, integrating related objectives into other policies and into public and private sector practices, mobilising investment and improving access to finance.

LIFE has been a key tool supporting the implementation of the EU Birds⁶ and Habitats⁷ Directives since 1992 and has been instrumental and, in some cases crucial, to ensure the establishment of the Natura 2000 network.

The Nature Directives' fitness check⁸, the Action plan for nature, people, and the economy⁹ as well as the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030¹⁰ underline the need to increase funding for nature and biodiversity.

The sub-programme covers two priority areas:

- 1) EU Nature and Biodiversity,
- 2) Awareness raising, compliance assurance and access to justice related to nature and biodiversity legislation.

⁵ Scientific work undertaken by members of the general public, often in collaboration with or under the direction of professional scientists and scientific institutions.

⁶ Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 20, 26.1.2010, p. 7)

⁷ Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7).

⁸ **Commission Staff Working Document SWD(2016) 472 final of 16 December 2016 'Fitness-check of the EU Nature Legislation (Birds and Habitats Directives) Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds and Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora' (hereinafter referred to as 'the Fitness-check of the Birds and Habitats Directives')**.

⁹ Communication COM(2017) 198 final of 27 April 2017 from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions 'An Action Plan for nature, people and the economy'.

¹⁰ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions 'The European Green Deal' (COM/2019/640 final).

Circular Economy and Quality of Life

The specific objectives of the sub-programme “Circular Economy and Quality of Life” are:

- to develop, demonstrate and promote innovative techniques, methods and approaches for reaching the objectives of Union legislation and policy on environment, and to contribute to the knowledge base and, where relevant, to the application of best practices;
- to support the development, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of relevant Union legislation and policy on environment, including by improving governance at all levels, in particular through enhancing capacities of public and private actors and the involvement of civil society;
- to catalyse the large-scale deployment of successful technical and policy-related solutions for implementing relevant Union legislation and policy on environment, by replicating results, integrating related objectives into other policies and into public and private sector practices, mobilising investment and improving access to finance.

This sub-programme covers three priority areas:

- 1) Circular economy and waste,
- 2) Zero pollution and sustainable management of natural resources,
- 3) Environmental governance.

This sub-programme aims at facilitating the transition toward a sustainable, circular, energy-efficient and climate-resilient economy, a toxic-free environment and at protecting, restoring and improving the quality of the environment in line with the European Green Deal and recent policy developments.

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

The specific objectives of the sub-programme “Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation” are:

- to develop, demonstrate and promote innovative techniques, methods and approaches for reaching the objectives of Union legislation and policy on climate action and to contribute to the knowledge base and to the application of best practices;
- to support the development, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of relevant Union legislation and policy on climate action, including by improving governance at all levels, in particular through enhancing capacities of public and private actors and the involvement of civil society;
- to catalyse the large-scale deployment of successful technical and policy-related solutions for implementing relevant Union legislation and policy on climate action by replicating results, integrating related objectives into other policies and into public and private sector practices, mobilising investment and improving access to finance.

The sub-programme “Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation” will support the implementation of the European Green Deal by contributing to the objectives and targets set out in the European Climate Law¹¹: **the goal for Europe’s economy and society to become climate-neutral by 2050; the intermediate Union climate target to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% compared to 1990 levels by 2030; the 2040 Union climate target that the Commission should propose within six months of the first global stock take carried out under the Paris Agreement¹²; and the obligation for the**

¹¹ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 (‘European Climate Law’), OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1–17.

¹² On 6 February 2024, the Commission recommended reducing the EU’s net greenhouse gas emissions by 90% by 2040 relative to 1990 in the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council,

relevant Union institutions and the Member States to ensure continuous progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, in line with the new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change¹³.

The sub-programme has three priority areas:

1. Climate Change Mitigation,
2. Climate Change Adaptation,
3. Climate Change Governance and Information.

Clean Energy Transition

The specific objectives of the sub-programme “Clean Energy Transition” are the following:

- to develop, demonstrate and promote innovative regulatory, governance and market-oriented techniques, methods and approaches for reaching the objectives of Union legislation and policy on the clean, sustainable and just energy transition by upscaling renewable energy solutions and increasing energy efficiency, and contributing to the knowledge base and to the application of best practices;
- to support the development, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of relevant Union legislation and policy on the clean, sustainable, and just energy transition upscaling renewable energy solutions and increasing energy efficiency, including by improving governance at all levels, by enhancing capacities of public and private actors, by assisting and engaging citizens and the involvement of civil society, and by structuring the market to enable and foster the uptake of energy transition technologies;
- to catalyse the large-scale deployment of successful technical and policy-related solutions supporting cross-European actions integrating market and regulatory approaches able to favour the implementation of relevant Union legislation and objectives on the clean, sustainable, and just energy transition upscaling renewable energy solutions and increasing energy efficiency, by replicating results and successful best practices, by mobilising investment, upscaling the use of financial instruments and improving access to finance, and by fostering cross-sectoral business cooperations, public-private partnerships and activities of EU cross-border market actors.

The sub-programme Clean Energy Transition aims at facilitating the transition toward an energy-efficient, renewable energy-based, climate-neutral and -resilient economy by funding mainly Coordination and Support Actions (CSA). These actions aim at capacity building, at dissemination of information and of knowledge, and at awareness-raising to support the transition to renewable energy and increased energy efficiency. They support breaking market barriers that hamper the socio-economic transition to sustainable energy, typically engaging multiple small and medium-size stakeholders, including but not limited to local and regional public authorities, non-profit organisations, energy services companies and utilities, project developers, net-zero technologies manufacturers, financial institutions, professional organisations, consumers associations and citizens initiatives.

The sub-programme Clean Energy Transition covers the following priority areas of intervention:

1. Building a national, regional and local policy framework supporting the clean energy transition

the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions ‘Securing our future - Europe’s 2040 climate target and path to climate neutrality by 2050 building a sustainable, just and prosperous society’, COM/2024/63 final.

¹³ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions ‘Forging a climate-resilient Europe - the new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change’, COM/2021/82 final.

2. Accelerating technology roll-out, digitalisation, new services and business models and enhancement of the related professional skills on the market for the clean energy transition
3. Attracting private finance for sustainable energy
4. Supporting the development of local and regional investment projects
5. Involving and empowering citizens in the clean energy transition

2. Type of action — Objectives — Themes and priorities — Activities that can be funded — Expected impact

Type of action

The topics under this call for proposals concern LIFE Standard Action Projects (SAPs).

SAPs represent the 'traditional LIFE projects' aimed to:

- develop, demonstrate and promote innovative techniques, methods and approaches

'Innovative techniques, methods and approaches' means solutions which are new when compared to the state of the art at Member State and sector level and which are implemented at an operational scale and under conditions that allow the achievement of the impacts set out in the award criterion 'Impact' first paragraph (see below).

- contribute to the knowledge base and to the application of best practice

'Best practice' means solutions, techniques, methods and approaches which are appropriate, cost-effective and state of the art (at Member State and sector level), and which are implemented at an operational scale and under conditions that allow the achievement of the impacts set out in the award criterion 'Impact' first paragraph (see below).

- support the development, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of the EU legislation and policy, including by improving governance at all levels, in particular through enhancing capacities of public and private actors and the involvement of civil society
- catalyse the large-scale deployment of successful technical and policy related solutions for implementing the EU legislation and policy by replicating results, integrating related objectives into other policies and into public and private sector practices, mobilising investment and improving access to finance.

SAPs are a flexible tool available to entities from all sectors (public, non-governmental and private).

They can be close-to-market (i.e. aim not only at delivering improved environmental solutions, but also at making sure such solutions are widely taken up by society in general and, more particularly, by the economy through an explicit market-oriented approach). In this case, applicants will be required to highlight specific market-related information in their Application Forms (e.g. *planned production capacity, reference market, economic feasibility etc.*).

Applications for SAPs are typically expected under the sub-programme 'Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation', 'Circular Economy and Quality of Life' and 'Clean Energy Transition'.

LIFE-2025-SAP-CLIMA-CCM - Climate Change Mitigation

Objectives

Projects under the Climate Change Mitigation Priority Area will support the implementation of the European Green Deal by contributing to the objectives and targets set out in the EU Climate Law and to the intermediate Union climate target to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% compared to 1990 levels by 2030.

The EU climate legislation and policy action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions includes:

- **reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in line with the EU's climate neutrality target in the EU Climate Law**
- EU Emissions Trading System
- development of policies to reduce GHG emissions from the Effort Sharing Directive (ESR) sectors
- promotion of zero and near-zero emission mobility and sustainable transportation fuels
- reduction of GHG emissions from land use, agriculture and forestry
- promotion of sustainable and coastal management practices, including the increase of carbon sequestration in ecosystems
- promotion of renewable energy and improvement of energy efficiency solutions
- phasing out fluorinated greenhouse gases and ozone depleting substances
- promotion of solutions for carbon capture and use, carbon capture and storage, and carbon removals

Areas of intervention

1. Recovery, recycling and reclamation of ozone-depleting substances in foams and suitability of alternatives to fluorinated greenhouse gases and their recovery, reclamation and recycling

Ozone depleting substances (ODS), such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), harm the ozone layer and are also powerful greenhouse gases. **The EU's Ozone (Regulation (EU) 2024/590)¹⁴ world's strictest, implementing and exceeding the Montreal Protocol's requirements by phasing-out ODS ahead of schedule.** Projects should support EU ozone policy by minimizing ODS use, exploring alternatives, and recovering these chemicals for recycling or reclamation.

Fluorinated greenhouse gases (F-gases) were introduced to replace ODS, but are also powerful climate gases. The updated F-gas Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2024/573)¹⁵ strengthens restrictions on the use of F-gases in new equipment and for installing, servicing and decommissioning equipment incl. the use of sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) in switchgear, including phasing out hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) by 2050, going beyond the Kigali Amendment of the Montreal Protocol. Projects should help the implementation of the Kigali Amendment and the EU F-gas Regulation by facilitating a reduction in the use and emissions of F-gases covered by the EU Regulation, including phasing-out HFCs.

Heat pumps, which often use HFCs as refrigerants are crucial for decarbonising heating **and play a key role in the EU's climate and energy policy. Their rapid deployment in the building sector is essential to reach the 2030 climate target and climate neutrality by 2050,**

¹⁴ Regulation (EU) 2024/590 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 February 2024 on substances that deplete the ozone layer, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 (OJ L, 2024/590, 20.02.2024).

¹⁵ Regulation (EU) 2024/573 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 February 2024 on fluorinated greenhouse gases, amending Directive (EU) 2019/1937 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 (OJ L, 2024/573, 20.2.2024), ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/573/oj>.

with the [REPowerEU Plan](#)¹⁶ aiming to accelerate their rollout in the response to the natural gas crisis due to recent geopolitical events.

LIFE call 2025 encourages, in particular, projects which address:

- Recovery, recycling and reclamation of ozone depleting substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases in foams. A major source of ODS and F-gas emissions are insulation foams. Emissions occur when buildings using such foams are renovated or demolished and the foams are crushed or shredded (releasing the ODS and F-gases from the foam). In addition, significant emissions occur if relatively intact foams from construction and demolition waste are landfilled without treatment. Demonstration or best practice projects supporting and ensuring an efficient recovery and recycling/reclamation of ODS and F-gases from insulation foams are sought.
- Recovery, reclamation and recycling of fluorinated greenhouse gases. At the end of the life of equipment/products using fluorinated greenhouse gases it is important that these gases are efficiently recovered and preferably recycled or reclaimed for re-use if allowed.
- Availability of suitable alternatives to fluorinated gases. In most HFC- using sectors alternatives are available today. However, in a few application areas, there is an urgent need to innovate further and/or demonstrate the suitability (safety, costs, energy efficiency, fit-for-purpose) of climate-friendly alternatives. In addition, sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆), nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃), and perfluorocarbons (PFC), have particularly high climate-warming potentials (up to 25 000 times more than CO₂); therefore, it is a high priority to find suitable alternatives for their uses.

Demonstration, pilot or best practice projects showing the use of low or no GWP alternatives to fluorinated gases:

- Types and applications of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment, ORCs (Organic Rankine Cycles) or heat pumps that still rely on F-gases; in particular, in the framework of REPowerEU: demonstration projects for medium-sized heat pumps with a capacity higher than 12kW using refrigerants with a GWP below 150.
 - Niche applications of products and equipment where alternatives to F- gases are not readily available.
 - Improving system design to address flammability/pressure issues to encourage use of natural refrigerants (e.g., hydrocarbons, CO₂) for any kind of F-gas using equipment.
 - Types and applications of electrical switchgear that still rely on SF₆ or other substances with a high global warming potential.
 - Fluorinated greenhouse gases (in particular SF₆, NF₃ and PFCs) used in manufacturing processes such as in the electronics industry (semiconductors, photovoltaics) and other industrial processes where alternatives to the use of F-gases are not readily available.
- Removal of barriers posed by standards. Another important barrier to the use of climate-friendly alternatives to fluorinated gases are standards in the area of refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pumps. A major gap is the continued limited availability of relevant information on risk management and minimisation

¹⁶ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final.

approaches for flammable refrigerants, in particular hydrocarbons to the relevant standard-setting bodies.

Demonstration, pilot or best practice projects should demonstrate how risks of flammable refrigerants, in particular hydrocarbons, are minimised in design, use, servicing and disposal of equipment to maximise refrigerant charge sizes without compromising safety. The minimisation of risks should be guided by objective data. The development of additional technical specifications for the installation and operation of flammable alternatives, in particular hydrocarbons, in relevant standards for refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump technologies, in support of the on-going standard setting process, are particularly requested. This could involve bringing relevant existing information together with new complementary laboratory and field studies in support of standard setting processes and the work of existing standard committees.

2. Actions to support the shift to zero-emission mobility in road transport

The LIFE call 2025 encourages in particular projects which address zero-emission mobility¹⁷ and contribute to the implementation of [Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans](#) and specific actions foreseen by the [EU Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy](#)¹⁸ leading to a substantial decrease (within the scope of the project) of fossil fuels dependency, thus complementing the of ETS2.

All policy levers must be pulled:

1. measures to significantly reduce the current dependence on fossil fuels, including through the integration of zero-emission vehicles and renewable energy systems;
2. decisive action to shift more activity towards more sustainable transport modes and mobility patterns for people and goods;
3. deliver energy and resource savings that can be shared in a socially fair way in the target community, paving the way for mainstreaming successful actions in the social climate plans and Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans;
4. deliver energy and resource;
5. internalisation of external costs.

For road transport, although it is growing rapidly, the proportion of zero-emission and zero-pollution vehicles in the vehicle fleet is far too low today. Standards on CO₂, air pollutant emissions, ETS2 and public procurement rules will be key policy drivers in transition towards zero-emission mobility in road transport and through the increased supply of zero-emission vehicles, will make sustainable mobility more affordable for all.

Zero-emission fleets and services shall be fostered, improving the business case for users, contributing to scale-economies, to their integration with the energy – notably electric power and RES generation – grid system, as well as to the creation of an ecosystem, also through the development/reconversion of the component sector.

Preferred projects may address the following non-exhaustive list of topics and include an innovative character:

- Dedicated infrastructure for zero-emission vehicles and mobility, including Fast and superfast recharging points both for light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles with

¹⁷ See definition of 'zero-emission heavy-duty vehicle' and 'low-emission heavy-duty vehicle' in [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1242](#) and definition of 'zero- and low-emission vehicle' in [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/631](#). In particular, purely electric and hydrogen-powered vehicles are considered zero-emission vehicles.

¹⁸ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy – putting European transport on track for the future, COM/2020/789 final

or without energy storage; please note that the large roll-out of alternative fuel supply infrastructure is already covered by the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Facility under the Connecting Europe Facility – Transport programme¹⁹.

- 700 bar hydrogen refuelling facilities, including green hydrogen production.
- Removal of technical barriers endangering the EU single market, as requirements of specific technical national conditions.
- Smart recharging solutions, i.e. introducing smart and bidirectional recharging leading to significant reduced investments in energy grids and contributing to energy system integration.
- Proposals reducing significantly the energy intensity of transport and mobility patterns via the provision of new zero-emission mobility and logistics services, overcoming models based on private cars ownership.
- Integration with energy communities in a way to mitigate transport poverty providing access to cheap renewable electricity, thus decreasing electricity bill and easing the transition out of fossil fuels towards e-powered mobility.
- Actions exploiting digitalisation capabilities to maximise the overall efficiency of the energy system and the intake of locally-generated RES.
- Initiatives creating clear synergies with the energy network and especially the Trans-European Networks of Energy (TEN-E).

3. Decarbonising other transport modes, fostering intermodality and modal shift

Consistently with the EU regulatory framework, all transport modes need to contribute to reducing their greenhouse gas emissions. Long-distance transport modes, including aviation, rail and maritime transport, face the challenge to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and energy sources, along with the continued need to improve efficiency and enhance the reliability of services provided while increasing the flexibility in transport choice.

Existing policy measures address the transition of all transport modes towards climate neutrality by tackling both supply and demand. Projects in the non-road transport modes and intermodal are encouraged to be flywheels for such policy measures by contributing within their own specific field of intervention to substantially lower dependence on fossil fuels.

Proposals are invited to look at deploying solutions, which represent an improvement with respect to any of the following or their combination: technological innovation, operational aspects; skills and re-skilling needs; organisational structures and business models; information flows.

Technological options reducing the energy needed to perform any given transport service. Examples might include: reducing weight, improving efficiency of propulsion systems, aerodynamic and hydrodynamic characteristics, development and sustained recycling rates of energy infrastructure and energy storage facilities.

Operational aspects at hubs (ports and airports). Examples might include: solutions aimed at optimising capacity, based on monitoring and forecasting tools, modular charging systems based on environmental impacts and emissions profiles, incentivising more sustainable, efficient and diversified loading and offloading of passengers, freight and staff.

Intermodal solutions deploying synchromodality concepts at scale to optimise modes and routes through for example mode-free service booking, integrated data sharing, and flexible switching between modes, developing schemes such as Mobility as a service,

¹⁹ https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/programmes/connecting-europe-facility/transport-infrastructure_en

notably in the framework of Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans. Projects devoted to interoperable solutions contributing to addressing technical barriers that act as hurdles to the EU single market are of specific interest, as well as projects establishing synergies with the TEN-T and TEN-E networks.

The deployment of low and zero-carbon transport solutions at scale needs to be accompanied by adequate skilling and re-skilling of the workforce, which should be integral to the proposed projects.

4. Increase the generation and use of renewable energy and improvement of energy efficiency

The Climate Change Mitigation topic encourages activities related to energy efficiency and renewable energy, which do not address the specific requirements of the calls defined under the LIFE Clean Energy Transition sub-programme.

The LIFE call 2025 encourages, in particular, projects which address the objectives of the [REPowerEU Plan](#)²⁰, the [Clean Industrial Deal](#)²¹ and the [Net Zero Industry Act](#)²² which **support the resilience of the EU's economy while delivering on the climate neutrality objective**²³.

REPowerEU - Production of biogas and biomethane from waste and residue streams.

Projects contributing to the development of the circular business case and the demonstration of innovative sustainable biogas and biomethane production that deploy waste and residue streams (i.e., Annex IX of Directive (EU) 2018/2001²⁴ on feedstocks) to produce biogas and digestate or biochar for markets. This can cover projects based on anaerobic digestion, as long as those projects dominantly use waste and residue streams in co-digestion, as well as on gasification of biomass, which comply with the requirements regarding sustainability and greenhouse gas saving criteria of Directive [\(EU\) 2018/2001](#) and revised by Directive (EU) 2023/2413²⁵. Projects will cover the biomass supply chain from the source till biogas production and supply. Where possible, projects are strongly encouraged to prioritise the upgrade to biomethane and injection into the gas grid, over using biogas in a cogeneration plant. In addition to biogas generation, anaerobic digestion and gasification produce digestate and biochar, respectively, which are additional tools to contribute to climate change mitigation and improve the business model of biogas production. Projects are encouraged to include monetary valorisation of digestate or biochar as well as to integrate the biogas and biomethane production into fully circular and decarbonised energy solutions.

²⁰ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final.

²¹ https://commission.europa.eu/topics/eu-competitiveness/clean-industrial-deal_en

²² Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on establishing a framework of **measures for strengthening Europe's net-zero technology products manufacturing ecosystem** (Net Zero Industry Act).

²³ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: REPowerEU Plan, COM/2022/230 final.

²⁴ Directive [\(EU\) 2018/2001](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (OJ L 328 21.12.2018, p. 82).

²⁵ Directive [\(EU\) 2023/2413](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 October 2023 amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and Directive 98/70/EC as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652 (OJ L, 2023/2413, 31.10.2023).

5. Actions which reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions in industrial production and waste management

In order to reach the targets set out in the [European Climate Law](#) significant investments in industrial innovation and demonstration plants are necessary. In this context, LIFE programme supports the development and implementation of advanced manufacturing and processing of clean technologies and solutions, as well as the reduction of the use of primary raw materials. These are essential in the transition of the EU economy towards climate neutrality and for EU industries²⁶.

Proposals shall focus and target EU industries and waste management with a special focus on energy-intensive industries (EIIs) and their supply chain and in particular those industries which may be exposed to a significant risk of carbon leakage.

Priority will be given to projects focusing on the development and demonstration of innovative and cost-effective technologies and processes, with the objective of reducing the greenhouse gases (GHG) emission intensity of manufacturing and processing industries as well as waste management. Applicants for this type of projects are invited to consider the following key features:

- Proposals should focus on the design, development and implementation of innovative solutions mainly via demonstration programmes with a long-term impact, including in real industrial environments. Projects should deliver economically viable solutions, processes and technologies, new raw materials or products that allow a significant reduction in specific GHG emission intensity. Proposals are encouraged to trigger the evolution of Best Available Techniques²⁷. Investments should be a step towards climate-neutral operations.
- Activities are intended to start at not lower than Technology Readiness Level 5 and target at most Technology Readiness 8-9. Applicants can propose preparatory work, such as development of strategies and pre-feasibility studies on innovative solutions provided that these are used for the development of concrete activities implemented during the project. The activities are expected to be led by industries with support from partners and technology providers.
- Solutions that enhance the recovery, recycling and reuse of waste materials, so as to reduce the use and CO₂-intensive processing of primary raw materials. Projects that combine work on improved collection and separation with recovery, recycling and reuse of waste materials would be eligible, however projects solely focusing on collection and/or separation of waste streams should apply in the LIFE Circular Economy sub-programme.
- The proposals may address a variety of technological solutions and processes with potential widespread applications or combine different technologies and processes across the sectors. Cooperation between industrial sectors is encouraged, and applicants should, whenever possible, seek synergies, including possibilities for funding from relevant national/regional research, innovation or climate programmes and/or cumulative funding.
- Projects should boost Europe's industrial leadership in advanced manufacturing and processing, and waste management. They foster employment particularly in small and medium-sized enterprises and open new market opportunities in this field.

²⁶ Ratio between direct GHG emissions and output units of an activity.

²⁷ The best available techniques are defined in the relevant Best Available Techniques Reference Documents and are in line with the benchmarks set in the Benchmarking Decision.
<https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/reference>

6. Development and implementation of land and coastal management practices which have an impact on emissions and carbon removals, including the conservation and enhancement of natural carbon sinks in soils and forests and the storage of carbon in long-lasting products

The land sector has an important role to play towards achieving the EU's ambitious climate mitigation goals. It can contribute by: increasing its capacity to store and sequester carbon, decreasing its emissions, and providing other sectors with renewable and circular bio-based materials that are less GHG-intensive than fossil-based ones and have the capacity to store carbon for the long-term. These mitigation objectives must be pursued in synergy with other important land-related objectives, such as climate change adaptation and biodiversity protection.

To reach climate neutrality by 2050, which is required under the [European Climate Law](#), the EU established ambitious 2030 national targets under climate legislation that is relevant for the land sector, namely under the Effort Sharing Regulation²⁸ (which covers emissions from agriculture) and the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) Regulation²⁹. The [Carbon Removals and Carbon Farming \(CRCF\) Regulation](#) ⁽³⁰⁾ was published in the Official Journal of the EU in December 2024, creating the first EU-wide voluntary framework for certifying carbon removals, carbon farming and carbon storage in products across Europe. By establishing EU quality criteria and laying down monitoring and reporting processes, the CRCF Regulation will facilitate investment in innovative carbon removal technologies, as well as sustainable carbon farming solutions, while addressing greenwashing.⁽³¹⁾ The European Commission [Communication "A Vision for Agriculture and Food"](#) ⁽³²⁾ of February 2025 highlights that farmers need to be actively supported to reap the benefits of innovation and new business models, including from carbon and nature credits, as complementary sources of income. The vision emphasises that Europe's agricultural sector plays an important role in the transition to a low-carbon economy and that farmers should be rewarded for adopting nature-friendly practices. Against this policy background, Standard Action Projects under this area of intervention **should be in line with both the EU's higher mitigation ambition and the** objective to provide individual actors with financial incentives for land-based carbon sequestration and storage.

The LIFE call 2025 encourages, in particular, projects which address:

- Practices that enhance carbon removals in soils and biomass (e.g. improved forest management, afforestation, agroforestry, catch crops).
- Practices that protect existing carbon stocks in soils and biomass (e.g. peatland restoration).
- Use of harvested biomass in long-lasting products to ensure long-term carbon storage (e.g. production and promotion of bio-based construction materials).
- Circular use of biobased products (reuse/ recycle) and utilisation of bio-based **products other than wood (hemp, agricultural residues, ...)**.
- Practices that decrease non-CO₂ emissions from agricultural activities (e.g. bio-based and circular fertilisers, sustainable livestock and manure management).

To promote a carbon farming approach and contribute to the objectives of the

²⁸ Regulation (EU) [2018/842](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on binding annual greenhouse gas emission reductions by Member States from 2021 to 2030 contributing to climate action to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013.

²⁹ Regulation (EU) [2018/841](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU.

³⁰ [Regulation \(EU\) 2024/3012](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2024 establishing a Union certification framework for permanent carbon removals, carbon farming and carbon storage in products.

³¹ https://climate.ec.europa.eu/eu-action/carbon-removals-and-carbon-farming_en#eu-carbon-removals-and-carbon-farming-certification-crcf-regulation

³² [Vision for Agriculture Food - European Commission](#)

framework for the certification of carbon removals and carbon farming, projects are strongly encouraged to include one or more of the following elements:

- Development and uptake of monitoring, reporting and verification methodologies at the land parcel level to enable robust certification of climate impacts and biodiversity co-benefits.
- Development and uptake of carbon farming schemes based on collective approaches carried out by group of operators for increased climate and biodiversity effects.
- Involvement of public authorities to facilitate the use of existing data and to integrate the information gathered through parcel-level monitoring into spatially-explicit databases, policy-making and policy implementation at the regional or national level (e.g. GHG inventories, national CAP Strategic Plans, forest plans, etc.).
- Development of business models to remunerate individual actors based on results of climate-friendly land management practices (e.g. sales of carbon removal certificates to local stakeholders or along the value chain), with additional rewards for relevant climate adaptation or biodiversity co-benefits.

To promote carbon storage in buildings approach and contribute to the objectives of the framework for the certification of long-term biogenic carbon storage in buildings, projects are strongly encouraged to include one or more of the following elements:

- Development and update of carbon storage in building certification schemes, taking inspirations from the developments of the CRCF long-term biogenic carbon storage in buildings methodology to enable robust certification that integrates seamlessly in building certification processes.
- Involvement of public authorities to develop an integrated approach, potentially at city level, eventually contributing to the carbon storage indicator in the National Building Renovation Plans.
- Development of business models to acknowledge the climate benefit of implementing climate-friendly building practices (e.g., sales of carbon removal certificates to local stakeholders or along the value chain, favourable mortgage conditions, green public procurement), with additional rewards for relevant climate adaptation or biodiversity co-benefits.

Projects are encouraged to develop synergies with projects financed under the Horizon Europe programme and the Horizon Europe Mission “A Soil Deal for Europe”.

7. Industrial solutions for carbon removal, carbon capture and use and/or storage

The EU is committed to achieving climate neutrality by 2050 and has set the target to reduce emissions by at least 55% by 2030. Beyond 2030, the Commission Communication on the 2040 target recommended a net reduction of up to 90% by 2040, including by removing around 75 million tonnes of CO₂ per year by 2040 via industrial solutions (and around 114 million tonnes from industrial removals per year by 2050). To achieve these targets, significant investments in scaling up industrial solutions to capture and remove CO₂ will be necessary.

Against this policy background, projects under this area of intervention should be in line **with the EU’s ambitions and support the development of** all parts of the value chain for

carbon capture and use and/or storage³³.

The LIFE call 2025 encourages projects to remove CO₂ from the atmosphere or biogenic sources in order to store it safely and durably, in particular:

- enhanced rock weathering,
- biochar carbon removal,
- small and/or modular bioCCS installations,
- ocean alkalinity enhancement,
- direct ocean capture.

Projects are encouraged to focus on one or all of:

- testing of innovative and resource- and cost-effective technologies and processes,
- increasing capacities for measuring, monitoring, reporting and verifying carbon fluxes,
- developing business models to enhance the uptake of carbon removal solutions.

Scope — Activities that can be funded

The present Call topic targets Standard Action Projects (SAP) aimed at achieving the objectives of the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation sub-programme. SAP are defined in section 2 (Type of Action) while the general objectives of the sub-programme **in section 1 ('Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation')**.

Third countries associated to the LIFE Programme: The assessment of each proposal will be done in line with the provisions of the relevant association agreement.

Expected impact

Applicants are expected to define, calculate, explain and achieve the expected impacts as described in the Award criterion '**Impacts**' (see section 9).

All LIFE proposals will have to report on their expected outputs and impacts taking into account the LIFE project indicators (LPI). These LPIs will contribute to evaluating the impact of the LIFE proposals on an environmental but also socio-economic level (e.g. via actions impacting the local economy and population).

Applicants should review relevant indicators in Part C of the eGrant application and complete them with the estimated impact of the project. Part C data should be coherent with the description of impacts of section 2 of Part B of the Application Form.

More detailed LIFE Project Indicators database information will be requested during the project implementation time.

Funding rate

Standard Action Projects (SAPs) — Maximum 60% funding rate.

In case you have a co-financier contribution, kindly upload the related signed declaration among the optional annexes.

³³ The construction of large-scale carbon capture and storage infrastructure and large-scale projects are considered beyond the scope of the LIFE programme and are supported via other EU Programmes (for example Connecting Europe Facility for CO₂ transport pipelines or Innovation Fund).

LIFE-2025-SAP-CLIMA-CCA - Climate Change Adaptation

Objectives

Climate change is having far-reaching effects ranging from unprecedented forest fires, heatwaves, droughts, floods, or other extreme events to slow-onset processes like desertification, biodiversity loss, ocean acidification or sea level rise.

Projects under this priority area should help to:

- Ensure continuous progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, as required by Article 5 of the [European Climate Law](#)
- Achieve the long-term vision of the [EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change](#)³⁴ that, in 2050, the EU will be a climate-resilient society which is fully adapted to the unavoidable impacts of climate change
- Reduce the vulnerability to the risks described in the European Climate Risk Assessment³⁵
- **Address principles mentioned in the Commission's Communication on managing climate risks**³⁶

More specifically, projects under this call should:

- make adaptation smarter and notably provide tools to empower risk owners (robust data and risk assessment tools that are available to all; tools that allow to assess adaptation options and facilitate decision making and other recent climate risks and vulnerability assessments carried out at national, regional and local level to encourage applicants to actually make use of available data and studies to justify their intervention logic and site selection);
- make adaptation more systemic and improve governance (incorporating climate resilience considerations in all relevant policy fields, improve spatial planning, embed climate risks in planning and maintaining critical infrastructure);
- make adaptation faster (developing and rolling out adaptation solutions that allow us to adapt more quickly and comprehensively).

Furthermore, projects should take care to avoid maladaptation, i.e. adaptation actions or practices aimed at a group of people and that actually make them more vulnerable to climate change.

In order to contribute to these objectives, projects should demonstrate a clear and convincing intervention logic which details:

- the specific climate risks and vulnerabilities to be addressed, in line with the recently published European Climate Risk Assessment;
- the suitability of the proposed adaptation options and methods to minimise the identified risks and vulnerabilities;
- the implementation of these options and methods during the duration of the project, and
- the approach for monitoring and evaluating the results, including after the duration of the project.

³⁴ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Forging a climate-resilient Europe - the new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change, COM/2021/82 final.

³⁵ European Climate Risk Assessment. EEA report 1/2024. ISBN: 978-92-9480-627-7

³⁶ COM(2024) 91 final: Managing climate risks - protecting people and prosperity. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions.

For more guidance on these four steps, applicants are strongly encouraged to consult the Adaptation Support Tool provided on the Climate-ADAPT web portal³⁷.

Finally, LIFE call 2025 also encourages projects which:

- establish working relationships and synergies with the EU Missions³⁸, '**Adaptation to Climate Change**' and, if relevant, also with '**Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities**';
- establish synergies with Cluster 1 Health³⁹, Cluster 3 Civil security for society⁴⁰, Cluster 5 Climate, Energy and Mobility⁴¹ and Cluster 6 Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment⁴² of Horizon Europe;
- establish synergies with the 2030 climate and energy framework⁴³, the EU Covenant of Mayors⁴⁴, the European Climate Pact⁴⁵, the Biodiversity strategy for 2030⁴⁶, the EU Forest Strategy for 2030⁴⁷, the EU Soil Strategy for 2030⁴⁸, European Disaster Risk Management⁴⁹, the European Health Union⁵⁰, and other relevant policies and initiatives under the European Green Deal⁵¹;
- work in partnership with the private sector, cities, city-networks, unions, civil society organisations, educational institutions, and research and innovation organisations;
- mobilise additional adaptation finance and resilience investments.

Areas of intervention

1. Support the development of climate adaptation policies and the revision of national, regional or local climate adaptation strategies and plans

Projects addressing this area should help national, regional and local authorities (including city councils) to further develop and improve effective and science-based adaptation policies and strategies. Across policy levels and sectors, LIFE 2025 call encourages projects which:

- support cooperation across borders through the EU macro-regional strategies cooperation frameworks⁵² and sea-basin and other maritime strategies⁵³, Interreg funding programmes, and cooperation and networking opportunities under the Common Agricultural Policy;
- support to the implementation of the national adaptation policies and the

³⁷ <https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/knowledge/tools/adaptation-support-tool>

³⁸ https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe/eu-missions-horizon-europe/adaptation-climate-change_en

³⁹ https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe/cluster-1-health_en

⁴⁰ https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe/cluster-3-civil-security-society_en

⁴¹ https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe/cluster-5-climate-energy-and-mobility_en

⁴² https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe/cluster-6-food-bioeconomy-natural-resources-agriculture-and-environment_en

⁴³ https://climate.ec.europa.eu/eu-action/climate-strategies-targets/2030-climate-targets_en

⁴⁴ <https://eu-mayors.ec.europa.eu/en/home>

⁴⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/eu-climate-action/pact_en

⁴⁶ https://environment.ec.europa.eu/strategy/biodiversity-strategy-2030_en

⁴⁷ https://environment.ec.europa.eu/strategy/forest-strategy_en

⁴⁸ https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/soil-and-land/soil-strategy_en

⁴⁹ https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/what/civil-protection/european-disaster-risk-management_en

⁵⁰ https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/promoting-our-european-way-of-life/european-health-union_en

⁵¹ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: The European Green Deal (COM (2019)640 final).

⁵² https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/policy/cooperation/macro-regional-strategies_en

⁵³ https://oceans-and-fisheries.ec.europa.eu/ocean/sea-basins/eu-sea-basins_en

- revision of national, regional or local adaptation strategies and plans, including at sectoral level;
- strengthen the application of key principles of climate-risk management to ensure policy coherence (climate risks are reflected in regulation and funding; existing risks are reduced by building resilience, prevention and preparedness; manage residual risk)⁵⁴;
- empower risk owners and foster the exchange and implementation of best practices and solutions to common adaptation challenges among the outermost regions and with their neighbours.

2. Implementing⁵⁵ state-of-the art tools for climate risk assessment or selection of cost-effective adaptation measures for dealing with climate threats and solutions for adaptation

The lack of access to actionable solutions and to decision support tools that allow for options analysis are among the main barriers to adaptation. Climate resilience decision support systems and rapid response solutions for decision-makers and adaptation practitioners must become more accessible and rapid to foster their take-up. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation are essential to setting a robust baseline against which to measure progress on adaptation.

The LIFE call 2025, therefore, supports projects that improve the knowledge-based approach to adaptation by developing, improving, implementing and upscaling:

- the integration of state-of-the-art tools and solutions for adaptation modelling, risk assessment, management and decision support⁵⁶ into easy to use decision tools;
- adaptation monitoring, reporting and evaluation;
- ex-ante project assessment tools to better identify co-benefits and positive impacts on the economy of adaptation and prevention projects⁵⁷.

Developed tools should be used in demonstrative pilots by end users during the project timeframe.

3. Development and implementation of nature-based solutions for different types of areas (rural, urban and coastal)

Implementing nature-based solutions on a large scale would increase climate resilience and contribute to multiple Green Deal objectives.

Blue-green infrastructures are multipurpose ‘no regret’ solutions, which simultaneously provide environmental, social, and economic benefits and help build climate resilience. They include the protection and restoration of wetlands, peatlands, coastal and marine ecosystems; the development of urban blue-green infrastructure; or the sustainable management of forests and farmland.

⁵⁴ You can refer to the climate risk concept, data and knowledge sources of the European Climate Risk Assessment ([EUCRA](#)).

⁵⁵ Existing state of the art tools might need to be further developed and adapted to fit specific local or regional situations.

⁵⁶ For the State-of-the art and solutions applicants are encouraged to consult the EU research results database CORDIS, e.g. [Results Packs | CORDIS | European Commission \(europa.eu\)](#) and the related call topics, e.g. [Towards asset level modelling of climate risks and adaptation](#), [Developing end-user products and services for all stakeholders and citizens supporting climate adaptation and mitigation](#), [Modelling for local resilience - Developments in support of local adaptation assessments and plans](#)

⁵⁷ [E.g., synergies could be explored with projects funded under the call topic “Better understanding of the interactions between climate change impacts and risks, mitigation and adaptation options”.](#)

The LIFE call 2025 encourages projects which roll out viable nature-based solutions for adaptation in the management and protection of critical infrastructures and land, coastal and marine areas, including for preserving or improving nature areas and biodiversity.

This would include projects that:

- develop and implement the necessary assessments, guidance, capacity building, and suitable financial approaches and products; quantify the benefits of implemented nature-based solutions and better communicate them to decision-makers and practitioners at all levels to ensure uptake⁵⁸;
- leverage more investments in nature-based solutions to generate gains for adaptation, mitigation, disaster risk reduction, biodiversity, and health;
- work in synergy with approaches supporting land-based carbon removals.

4. Climate-proofing and resilience of infrastructure and buildings

The built environment like transport and energy networks, or security, telecommunications, health, water and waste management infrastructures, or buildings is characterised by a long life span and high investment and maintenance costs. This sector needs to withstand the current and future climate extremes and global warming effects. The EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change therefore includes specific actions to continue updating the extensive EU climate proofing guidance for new major infrastructure projects^{59,60}, to advance relevant EU-level standardisation work, and to keep preparing **Europe's** built environment for the impacts of climate change⁶¹. Within this context, projects addressing this intervention area should pilot, roll out and promote solutions to climate-proofing and enhancing the resilience of buildings and infrastructures, including by using blue-green infrastructure and nature-based solutions.

The LIFE call 2025 encourages projects responding to this objective, and those projects that seek:

- synergies with broader work on disaster risk prevention and reduction;
- integration of climate resilience considerations into the criteria applicable to construction and renovation of buildings and infrastructure, including cooperation with standardisation organisations to climate-proof standards (such as national and regional building codes and national annexes to the Eurocodes series) and identification and overcoming of related barriers;
- integration of climate risks into the assessment of the climate resilience, under the current and future climate conditions, of the existing built environment, i.e. infrastructure and buildings, etc. – including as regards the integration of climate change in relevant national processes for environmental assessments⁶².

⁵⁸ "Evaluating the impact of nature-based solutions: a handbook for practitioners", European Commission, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, Publications Office of the European Union, 2021, <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2777/244577>.

⁵⁹ Commission Notice "Technical guidance on the climate proofing of infrastructure in the period 2021- 2027", published in the EU Official Journal, OJ C373, 16.9.21, <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/23a24b21-16d0-11ec-b4fe-01aa75ed71a1/language-en>

⁶⁰ European Commission, Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Overview of natural and man-made disaster risks the European Union may face: 2020 edition, Publications Office, 2021, <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2795/1521>

⁶¹ e.g. [European Commission DG CLIMA: Guidance on climate adaptation of buildings | Eurocodes: Building the future](#)

⁶² The Commission Notice "Technical guidance on the climate proofing of infrastructure in the period 2021- 2027", (OJ C, C/373, 16.09.2021, p. 1, CELEX: [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52021XC0916\(03\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52021XC0916(03))) provides guidance on how to realise synergies, complementarity, integration and coordination between climate proofing on the one hand, and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) on the other hand.

5. Adaptation solutions for agriculture and forestry

Climate change will have far-reaching consequences and will increase the risks for agriculture, forest management, and Natura 2000 and other land management, both through the growing frequency and severity of extreme weather events, but also through slow-onset processes like desertification, biodiversity loss, ocean acidification or sea level rise.

Projects addressing this intervention area could support the transition to more sustainable forms of agriculture and help to speed up the roll-out of adaptation solutions, which help farmers, forest managers, Natura 2000 managers and other land managers to tackle climate risks and to identify and implement suitable adaptation approaches.

LIFE call 2025 encourages, in particular, projects which:

- incentivise and assist the rollout of nature-based solutions through implementation of assessments, guidance, and capacity building;
- encourage and implement adaptive, resilience-enhancing and climate risk-reducing afforestation, reforestation, forest restoration and forest management systems, including closer-to-nature forestry approaches;
- encourage the better use of genetic diversity and non-harmful, more climate resilient plant genetic resources, including by broadening the supply of suitable high-quality plant reproductive material, and by encouraging collaborative, transnational production and transfer of seeds and planting material through active policies and actions;
- speed up and improve the delivery, accessibility and uptake of climate resilience decision support systems and technical advice;
- encourage solutions in enhancing water retention capacity of the landscape, in particular through participatory landscape planning and management;
- promote the transition to water-saving technologies and sustainable practices in agriculture through knowledge-based approaches, agro-forestry, high-tech (e.g. precision farming) and nature-based solutions;
- pilot new business models and financial incentives for climate adaptation/resilience which provide carbon removal co-benefits.

6. Water management

Europe is increasingly facing situations of either too much or not enough water, and climate change exacerbates the challenge of sharing water resources. Ensuring that freshwater is available in a sustainable manner is fundamental for climate resilience. It requires transformational changes in all sectors, and the wider use of nature-based solutions. We also need to reduce water use sharply and to maintain water quality.

Within this context, and in support of the Common Implementation Strategy of the Water Framework and Floods Directives, this intervention area encourages approaches and solutions, which ensure a stable and secure supply of high quality freshwater, prevent droughts, reduce water use, protect and restore wetlands, and prevent floods.

LIFE call 2025 encourages, in particular, projects which:

- ensure climate-resilient, sustainable use and management of water across sectors and borders by improving coordination of thematic plans and other mechanisms, such as water resource allocation and water-permits;
- reduce water use by raising the water-saving performance of products, encouraging water efficiency and savings, and by promoting the wider use of drought management plans as well as sustainable soil management and land-use;

- guarantee a stable and secure supply of drinking water, by encouraging the incorporation of the risks of climate change in risk analyses of water management.

7. Climate adaptation and health

Climate change is already adversely affecting public health, and risks will increase over time, affecting in particular vulnerable groups. They include illness and death from heat stress; climate-sensitive food-, vector- and water-borne diseases; negative impacts on mental health; combined effects of air pollution, heatwaves, forest fires and floods; and health troubles caused by an increase in pollen and other allergens. The actual and projected effects of climate change are also putting additional pressure on – often already strained – health care systems, health service workers and health budgets.

Against this background, this intervention area aims to prevent, and prepare for, climate change related health impacts and risks, to promote climate-resilient health services, and therefore to reduce climate-related morbidity and mortality, particularly in the most vulnerable communities and areas.

The LIFE call 2025 encourages particularly projects which:

- help develop and implement policies and actions that maximise the health gains from adaptation actions, and that promote a comprehensive response to address **the impacts of climate change on health (like, for instance, 'Health National Adaptation Plans' or Heat Health Action Plans)**;
- facilitate collaboration on human, animal, environment and climate health challenges;
- implement adaptation actions across sectors that deliver positive health outcomes, including food and agriculture, water and sanitation, housing, urban planning, health care, transport and energy;
- improve the climate resilience of health systems and their ability to anticipate, and implement adaptation interventions against, climate related health risks, including by bolstering climate-informed health information services, surveillance, early warning and response systems, and a climate-literate health workforce;
- encourage the scaling up of investments in climate and health; strengthen synergies between climate and health related finance portfolios; and improve the related monitoring, transparency and evaluation efforts.

8. Preparedness for compound risks and cascading risks

Whilst the importance of adaptation is increasingly recognised, multiple reports⁶³ highlight the lack of preparedness and related challenges. Extreme weather events and their impacts have an almost constant presence in the media, and their increased intensity and frequency due to climate change is a particular concern for the EU outermost regions⁶⁴, which are exposed e.g. to hurricanes. Yet, many European cities must also step up their preparedness e.g. for heatwaves and other climate-related health threats, or for growing damages to buildings and infrastructures.

⁶³ E.g., IPCC, 2022: [Summary for Policymakers](#) [H.-O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, M. Tignor, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Lösschke, V. Möller, A. Okem (eds.)]. In: Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [H.O. Pörtner, D.C. Roberts, M. Tignor, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, A. Alegría, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Lösschke, V. Möller, A. Okem, B. Rama (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, NY, USA, pp. 3–33, doi: 10.1017/9781009325844.001.

E.g., the results of EU-funded research: [Lessons in managing the risk of floods and droughts](#) and [Droughts and heat waves happening together](#).

⁶⁴ Canary Islands, La Réunion, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Madeira, French Guiana, Azores, Mayotte, and Saint Martin.

The LIFE call 2025 encourages projects which support preparedness for extreme weather events and their multiple risks and cascading effects, notably at a local level and in the outermost regions, and which **foster 'no regret' adaptation solutions with multiple co-benefits**, like nature-based solutions and disaster risk prevention measures.

9. Financial instruments, innovative solutions and public private collaboration on insurance and loss data

The share of non-insured economic losses caused by climate-related disasters appears to be widening because of slow adaptation action and more frequent extreme weather events. It is therefore important to examine and promote natural disaster insurance penetration in Member States and to promote national disaster insurance schemes that encourage users to invest in adaptation.

Projects in this area should therefore work to promote financial instruments and innovative solutions to deal with climate-induced risks, and public-private collaboration to reduce the share of uninsured climate-related economic losses (including by improving collection and access to climate-related economic loss data). Synergies with related EU-initiatives and EU-funded projects are encouraged⁶⁵.

LIFE call 2025 encourages, in particular, projects which:

- identify and implement best practices in financial instruments for risk management;
- promote and increase natural disaster insurance penetration, thereby addressing the climate insurance protection gap;
- strengthen dialogue between insurers, policymakers, local and regional authorities and other stakeholders;
- develop and promote innovative solutions to improve natural disaster insurance accessibility;
- develop and implement solutions to improve data collection in terms of completeness and granularity.

Scope – Activities that can be funded

The present Call topic targets Standard Action Projects (SAP) aimed at achieving the objectives of the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation sub-programme. SAP are defined in section 2 (Type of Action) while the general objectives of the sub-programme **in section 1 ('Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation')**.

Third countries associated to the LIFE Programme: The assessment of each proposal will be done in line with the provisions of the relevant association agreement.

Expected impact

Applicants are expected to define, calculate, explain and achieve the expected impacts as **described in the Award criterion 'Impacts' (see section 9)**.

All LIFE proposals will have to report on their expected outputs and impacts taking into account the LIFE project indicators (LPI). These LPIs will contribute to evaluating the impact of the LIFE proposals on an environmental but also socio-economic level (e.g. via actions impacting the local economy and population).

⁶⁵ E.g., [EIOPA - Dashboard on insurance protection gap for natural catastrophes](#), and [Best practices on and piloting insurance solutions for climate adaptation in EU regions and communities](#).

Applicants should review relevant indicators in Part C of the eGrant application and complete them with the estimated impact of the project. Part C data should be coherent with the description of impacts of section 2 of Part B of the Application Form.

More detailed LIFE Project Indicators database information will be requested during the project implementation time.

Funding rate

Standard Action Projects (SAPs) — Maximum 60% funding rate.

In case you have a co-financier contribution, kindly upload the related signed declaration among the optional annexes.

LIFE-2025-SAP-CLIMA-GOV - Climate Governance and Information

Objectives

LIFE Climate Change Governance and Information supports the development, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of the Union legislation and policy on climate change, contributing to climate change mitigation and/or adaptation. This includes improving governance through enhancing the capacities of public and private actors and the involvement of civil society.

Activities for the sole purpose of raising the awareness of certain groups are deemed insufficient to achieve these objectives, and therefore should be complemented with concrete measures that facilitate a change in behaviour or practices. Projects which aim to develop tools or studies must include specific and concrete action to implement these tools and studies during the duration of the project.

Areas of intervention

1. Raising awareness, incentivising behavioural change and supporting the activities of the European Climate Pact

The European Climate Pact is a key initiative under the European Green Deal that aims to foster awareness, engagement, and action on climate issues. It provides a platform for citizens and organisations to share information, develop solutions, and take concrete steps toward climate action.

Projects in this area should focus on:

- Identifying climate or environmental issues that are not sufficiently communicated in the context of climate action or adaptation.
- Increasing climate awareness and fostering public engagement to counter opposition, misinformation, and disinformation.
- Encouraging behavioural change and supporting climate action.

The LIFE call 2025 encourages in particular projects focusing on:

- organising awareness raising and engagement activities on the role of carbon removals and carbon farming to reach climate neutrality in 2050 in the EU and increase public awareness and engage communities on the benefits and risks that carbon capture and storage projects have for the economy, society and environment, including the enabling instruments set up by the EU to facilitate their upscaling;

- organising awareness raising and engagement activities on the functioning of the EU Emissions Trading System for buildings, road transport and additional sectors, e.g., maritime transport, to build knowledge and understanding among citizens on the new system introduced by the proposal to revise the Directive 2003/87/EC⁶⁶;
- organising awareness raising and engagement activities on measures in support of the most vulnerable citizens affected by energy and transport poverty, including preparing for the implementation of the Social Climate Fund ⁶⁷ and the Emission Trading System for buildings, road transport and additional sectors (EU ETS 2)⁶⁸.

Under this area, the LIFE call 2025 also encourages proposals that contribute to the objectives of the European Climate Pact⁶⁹: a movement of individuals and organisations united around a common cause, each taking steps in their own worlds to build a more sustainable Europe. Launched by the European Commission, the Pact is part of the European Green Deal and is helping the EU to meet its goal to become climate-neutral by 2050. The **Pact's** activities focus on raising awareness, encouraging individual and collective action, and fostering exchange and cooperation among citizens and organisations across the EU.

Examples of projects could include:

- working with youth, local communities, professional communities and networks, media etc. to advance climate awareness and build understanding and support for climate mitigation and adaptation action (e.g. dialogues and roundtables, co-creation initiatives, systemic societal transformation labs, awareness campaigns);
- giving local or regional communities a voice and space to design new climate actions, identifying, boosting and building on existing actions or triggering and catalysing new ones, in particular bottom-up initiatives by citizens and civil society at regional and local level;
- awareness raising, engagement and capacity building to prevent and fight climate-related dis- and misinformation;
- supporting societal transformations through bridging environmental, social and economic divides, using innovative ways of working between different stakeholders;
- supporting societal transformations through bridging environmental, social and economic divides, using innovative ways of working between different stakeholders;
- implementing nature-based solutions and improving climate resilience in urban and rural areas, including green spaces, water retention measures, and climate-proofing buildings and infrastructure;
- promoting sustainable mobility and transport solutions to reduce emissions and enhance climate-friendly urban planning;
- engaging diverse social groups, including less active segments of society, through innovative climate communication, education, and digital tools such as gamification and citizen science;
- exploring new economic models, financing mechanisms, and democratic approaches to accelerate the transition to climate neutrality.

Applicants are invited to explore the use of the possibility of capacity building and/or financial support to third parties to support bottom-up and local action and connect relevant initiatives to others, in line with the objectives of the European Climate Pact.

⁶⁶ Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2003/87/EC establishing a system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union, Decision (EU) 2015/1814 concerning the establishment and operation of a market stability reserve for the Union greenhouse gas emission trading scheme and Regulation (EU) 2015/757.

⁶⁷ https://climate.ec.europa.eu/eu-action/eu-emissions-trading-system-eu-ets/social-climate-fund_en

⁶⁸ https://climate.ec.europa.eu/eu-action/eu-emissions-trading-system-eu-ets/ets-2-buildings-road-transport-and-additional-sectors_en

⁶⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/eu-climate-action/pact_en

2. Green skills & capacity building to implement climate mitigation and adaptation policies

To implement the agreed 2030 climate legislation, national climate and energy plans and long-term strategies and the EU strategy on adaptation to climate change, and make progress towards a climate-neutral and climate-resilient EU by 2050, there is a need to improve governance at all levels and capacities of public and private actors and the civil society to develop, implement, monitor and enforce EU legislation and policies linked to climate change mitigation and adaptation actions.

The increasing complexity of issues calls for wider use of evidence and public participation, innovative policy making and better collaboration across levels and between actors. This will also help promote a whole-of-economy approach and ensure the green transition is fair and leaves no one behind.

LIFE call 2025 encourages, in particular, projects which:

- develop and make use of specific curricula and/or short, quality assured and recognised courses/trainings, such as microcredentials, to boost skills linked to innovative and more evidence informed policy design and implementation;
- develop and implement certification schemes for climate and environment professionals, such as for installers and designers of all forms of renewable heating and cooling systems in buildings, industry and agriculture and for installers of solar photovoltaic systems;
- support innovative governance models, notably at local, regional and national levels, for instance by actively involving people, especially from underrepresented groups, civil society, social partners and other stakeholders in the design, implementation and monitoring of pilot projects and policies promoting behavioural change to reduce emissions and improve resource and energy efficiency;
- help administrations, including local and regional authorities and public services lead the transition to climate neutrality, notably through their use of financial incentives, educational measures and campaigns for consumers, as well as regulatory, budgetary, energy efficiency measures or public procurement⁷⁰;
- help administrations, including local and regional authorities and geological services to develop, in cooperation with businesses and citizens, regional or national carbon capture and storage plans based on the relevant geological capacities, in view of establishing the needs for and supporting the ability of creating CO₂ storage sites in accordance with Directive [2009/31/EC](#)⁷¹;
- in relation to Article 10 of the [European Climate Law](#), develop sector-specific climate dialogues and partnerships among key stakeholders to draw up indicative **voluntary sectoral roadmaps to assist their transition towards achieving the Union's climate-neutrality objective by 2050**, planning the necessary investments and strengthening sectoral engagement in the pursuit of climate-neutral solutions. Such roadmaps could also complement existing initiatives, including the European Battery Alliance, the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance and European Solar PV Industry Alliance.

⁷⁰ Sustainable public procurement and budgeting (i.e. the inclusion of sustainability criteria in procurement and budgeting or ex-ante and ex-post evaluations of environmental - including climate - impacts of budgetary decisions), greening the tax system by shifting the emphasis from labour and income to environmental and climate considerations, the elimination of subsidies to fossil fuels, the adoption of carbon pricing, and using green criteria for digitalisation and digital tools to formulate coherent and sustainable policy options.

⁷¹ Directive 2009/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the geological storage of carbon dioxide and amending Council Directive 85/337/EEC, European Parliament and Council Directives 2000/60/EC, 2001/80/EC, 2004/35/EC, 2006/12/EC, 2008/1/EC and Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006, (OJ L 140 5.6.2009, p. 114).

3. Building capacity, raising awareness among end-users and the equipment distribution chain of fluorinated greenhouse gases

In relation to Regulation (EU) [2024/573](#) on fluorinated greenhouse gases⁷², activities increasing the uptake of training of personnel to service equipment using climate-friendly alternatives (e.g. ammonia, CO₂, hydrocarbons, water) are important. It is especially important to address the existing geographic imbalances in the availability of **training and to address the existing shortcomings in the provision of practical “hands-on”** training to technicians as regards the installation and servicing of equipment using climate-friendly alternatives. A wider and longer impact could be achieved by train-the-trainer programmes.

Under the LIFE call 2025, projects could also address building capacities, raising awareness among end-users and the equipment distribution chain.

Awareness campaigns among end-users and the equipment distribution chain (e.g. wholesalers, supermarkets, large building operators) could promote the training need and facilitate an exchange of best practices.

4. Support to the development, update and implementation of national, regional or local climate and energy strategies and plans

The EU and its Member States have climate and energy strategies and plans (e.g. integrated national energy and climate plans) with 2030 and longer-term climate and energy targets. They need to be kept under constant review, including in particular to ensure climate neutrality by 2050.

In this regard, there is a need

- to develop activities to implement the national climate and energy strategies and long-term strategies developed under the regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action⁷³, including with a particular emphasis to promote climate-neutrality by 2050;
- to develop activities to facilitate the upgrading and implementation of existing national strategies and plans, including with a particular emphasis to promote climate-neutrality by 2050;
- to develop and/or implement solutions to enhance co-operation between stakeholders, such as regional and local authorities, civil society organisations, businesses, think tanks and other actors, to implement and develop ambitious, sound, feasible, effective and cost-efficient policies and measures;
- support the reporting on progress on adaptation and the development of quantifiable resilience goals.

5. Activities linked to the development and implementation of Sustainable Finance actions

Driving the integration of climate mitigation and adaptation considerations into the EU financial system. An orderly transition to a climate neutral, resilient economy requires a rapid shift in the capital allocation in the EU. The Commission action plan on financing

⁷² Regulation (EU) 2024/573 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 February 2024 on fluorinated greenhouse gases, amending Directive (EU) 2019/1937 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 (OJ L, 2024/573, 20.02.2024).

⁷³ Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action.

sustainable growth⁷⁴. Strategy for Financing the Transition to a Sustainable Economy⁷⁵, the Recommendation on facilitating⁷⁶ and the communication on the Clean Industrial Deal⁷⁷. These take place in the context of broader actions announced in the European Green Deal and the⁷⁸. The 2025 call takes place after the Commission put forward proposals to amend the Sustainable Finance Framework⁷⁹.

LIFE call 2025 encourages, in particular, projects which:

- further develop metrics and benchmarks, including for economic areas that are not defined in the sustainable finance taxonomy acts⁸⁰, but also for assessing the progress on implementing the EU sustainable finance strategy and the impacts of the actions;
- improve transparency, accessibility and comparability of data;
- improve transparency, accessibility and comparability of forward-looking analysis, plans and targets, including on scenario analysis on risks and exposures, and corporate investment plans;
- develop and implement measures to increase the use of the new information;
- develop or promote innovative financial solutions that support a just transition; incentivise sustainable consumption and production as well as nature-based climate adaptation solutions.

6. Greenhouse gas emission monitoring and reporting

The EU and its Member States have committed to greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets. There are legislative and administrative requirements and arrangements in place to monitor and report on progress towards these targets. For this to succeed, seamless cooperation and coordination between national, regional and local authorities, agencies and other actors is essential and can take place through a multitude of different ways in but also across Member States. Furthermore, monitoring and reporting are iterative processes, within which continues improvements are expected.

A specific concern in the area of HFCs is the illegal trade activities that may hamper reaching reduction targets for greenhouse gas emissions.

In this regard, there is a need

- to develop and/or implement activities to strengthen national, regional and local capacities to monitor and report on greenhouse gas emissions and control trade, including through developing and mobilising state-of-the art technological, technical and other solutions;
- to develop and/or implement solutions to enhance co-operation and coordination between authorities, involved agencies and other actors on greenhouse gas emissions monitoring and reporting and for HFCs also on illegal trade.

⁷⁴ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Action Plan: Financing Sustainable Growth, [COM/2018/097 final](#).

⁷⁵ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Strategy for Financing the Transition to a Sustainable Economy, [COM/2021/390 final](#).

⁷⁶ Commission Recommendation (EU) [2023/1425](#) of 27 June 2023 on facilitating finance for a transition to a sustainable economy.

⁷⁷ [9db1c5c8-9e82-467b-ab6a-905feeb4b6b0_en](#)

⁷⁸ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Forging a climate-resilient Europe - the new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change, [COM/2021/82 final](#).

⁷⁹ [Omnibus I - European Commission](#)

⁸⁰ https://finance.ec.europa.eu/sustainable-finance/tools-and-standards/eu-taxonomy-sustainable-activities_en

7. Development of geographically-explicit inventories for the LULUCF sector, creation of carbon removal registries and certification schemes and organisation of capacity building activities and advisory services

A key challenge for the land use sector is the collection or estimation of robust emission and removal data from biomass and soils in order to enable transparent and sound monitoring and reporting. In this context, projects are encouraged to test and implement solutions building or strengthening the capacity to:

- use spatially-explicit geographical data, exploiting existing EU and national data collection systems (such as LUCAS, LPIS/IACS and Copernicus), as well as space data applications and services, for the identification and tracking of land use and land use change;
- monitor and estimate carbon fluxes in soils and biomass at local, regional and cross-regional level.

The regulatory framework for the certification of carbon removals and carbon farming (CRCF)⁸¹ includes provisions for the quantification and monitoring of carbon removals from carbon farming and of carbon storage in bio-based products (e.g. wood-based construction products). In this context, projects under the LIFE call 2025 are encouraged to:

- design Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) methodologies for quantifying nature-based carbon removals or carbon-storage in products through various and complementary techniques (direct measurement, modelling approaches, and/or remote sensing or Lidar);
- set up and test tools and advisory systems to support the uptake of carbon removals certification methodologies;
- involve public or private certification schemes to organise a transparent and credible process for the certification of carbon removals;
- set up publicly accessible registries to record carbon removal certificates in a transparent way and to avoid double counting;
- establish operational linkages between the climate-relevant information collected under the certification schemes and the national greenhouse gas inventories.

8. Knowledge-sharing and capacity building on the functioning of the EU ETS

Enhanced implementation and development of climate policies also requires transparency and accountability. A solid system for tracking progress through enhanced monitoring and reporting is therefore important, as well as a robust evaluation of the effects of climate policies considering the international dimension of carbon markets. An essential element is the knowledge-sharing and capacity building on the functioning of the EU ETS within EU and internationally, taking into account the inclusion of the maritime transport sector and the introduction of the EU ETS for buildings, road transport and additional sectors⁸², their impacts and interaction with energy and other policy instruments and the related development of easily accessible information and data with a view to further develop robust carbon pricing policies and disseminate European experience in this regard.

Under the LIFE 2025 call, proposals focusing on the work area of building broader and stronger international networks of experts and ensure wider dissemination of knowledge on building political support for carbon markets and further technical aspects, such as emissions inventories, projections, monitoring and reporting as well as evaluation of policies and measures, are particularly needed.

⁸¹ https://climate.ec.europa.eu/eu-action/carbon-removals-and-carbon-farming_en#eu-carbon-removals-and-carbon-farming-certification-crcf-regulation

⁸² Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC.

9. Climate policy monitoring, assessment and ex-post evaluation

The EU and its Member States have climate policies and measures to reach the 2030 and longer-term climate targets. Some policies have proved to be more successful than others in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting adaptation to climate change. It is key to monitor how these policies are developed, implemented and reviewed at national, regional and local levels, including through their assessment and ex-post evaluation. Lessons need to be learnt and disseminated on successful policies and their underlying characteristics and implementation modalities. Projects are encouraged to develop synergies with the EU Missions, in particular the EU Mission on Adaptation to Climate Change⁸³ and the EU Mission on Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities⁸⁴.

In this regard, there is a need

- to develop and/or implement activities promoting robust monitoring, assessment and ex-post evaluation of climate policies and measures at national, regional and local levels;
- to develop and/or implement activities promoting comparative assessment of different policies and measures at national, regional and local levels in terms of their effectiveness and efficiency in contributing to climate action goals and the identification of best practices for divulgation and possible replication in different sectors or different territories;
- to develop and/or implement activities to enhance co-operation between stakeholders (such as regional and local authorities, civil society organisations, businesses, think tanks and other actors) to promote robust monitoring, assessment and ex-post evaluation of climate policies and measures at national, regional and local levels.

Scope – Activities that can be funded

The present Call topic targets Standard Action Projects (SAP) aimed at achieving the objectives of the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation sub-programme. SAP are defined in section 2 (Type of Action) while the general objectives of the sub-programme **in section 1 ('Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation')**.

Third countries associated to the LIFE Programme: The assessment of each proposal will be done in line with the provisions of the relevant association agreement.

Expected impact

Applicants are expected to define, calculate, explain and achieve the expected impacts as **described in the Award criterion 'Impacts' (see section 9)**.

All LIFE proposals will have to report on their expected outputs and impacts taking into account the LIFE project indicators (LPI). These LPIs will contribute to evaluating the impact of the LIFE proposals on an environmental but also socio-economic level (e.g. via actions impacting the local economy and population).

Applicants should review relevant indicators in Part C of the eGrant application and complete them with the estimated impact of the project. Part C data should be coherent with the description of impacts of section 2 of Part B of the Application Form.

More detailed LIFE Project Indicators database information will be requested during the

⁸³https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe/eu-missions-horizon-europe/adaptation-climate-change_en

⁸⁴https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe/eu-missions-horizon-europe/climate-neutral-and-smart-cities_en

project implementation time.

Funding rate

Standard Action Projects (SAPs) — Maximum 60% funding rate.

In case you have a co-financier contribution, kindly upload the related signed declaration among the optional annexes.

3. Available budget

The indicative available call budget is EUR 61,500,000.

Indicative budget information per topic can be found in the table below.

Topic	Topic budget	Indicative range of project budgets	Estimated number of projects to be funded
LIFE-2025-SAP-CLIMA-CCM Climate Change Mitigation	EUR 28,000,00	EUR 1-5 MIn	12 projects
LIFE-2025-SAP-CLIMA-CCA Climate Change Adaptation	EUR 28,000,000	EUR 1-5 MIn	12 projects
LIFE-2025-SAP-CLIMA-GOV Climate Governance and Information	EUR 5,500,000	EUR 0.7-2 MIn	4 projects

We reserve the right not to award all available funds or to redistribute them between the call priorities, depending on the proposals received and the results of the evaluation.

4. Timetable and deadlines

Timetable and deadlines(indicative)	
Call opening:	24 April 2025
<u>Deadline for submission:</u>	<u>23 September 2025 – 17:00:00 CET (Brussels)</u>
Information on evaluation results:	March 2026
GA signature:	May/June 2026

5. Admissibility and documents

Proposals must be submitted before the call deadline (*see timetable section 4*).

Proposals must be submitted electronically via the Funding & Tenders Portal Electronic Submission System (accessible via the Topic page in the [Calls for proposals](#) section. Paper submissions are NOT possible.

Proposals (including annexes and supporting documents) must be submitted using the forms provided *inside* the Submission System (⚠️ NOT the documents available on the Topic page — they are only for information).

⚠️ Please note that not using the correct template or not complying with the instructions therein (*e.g font size limit, deletion of instructions, etc*) may lead to the inadmissibility of your proposal. Furthermore, to ensure a proper evaluation of your project the appropriate sections of the template must be filled in depending on whether the call has one or two submission stages.

Project acronym — Your project acronym must include the word LIFE.

Proposals must be complete and contain all the requested information and all required annexes and supporting documents:

- Application Form Part A — contains administrative information about the participants (future coordinator, beneficiaries and affiliated entities) and the summarised budget for the project (*to be filled in directly online*)

⚠️ **In order to ensure a proper evaluation of your project, please click on the “?” sign** appearing in each screen and carefully check the instructions to correctly fill the different sections.

- Application Form Part B — contains the technical description of the project (*to be downloaded from the Portal Submission System, completed and then assembled and re-uploaded*)
- Part C (*to be filled in directly online*) containing additional project data and the **project’s contribution to EU programme key performance indicators**
- mandatory annexes and supporting documents (*templates available to be downloaded from the Portal Submission System, completed, assembled and re-uploaded*):
 - detailed budget table
 - participant information
- optional annexes:
 - Letters of support
 - Cofinancing declarations
 - Maps
 - Description of sites
 - Description of species and habitats (N/A)
 - Activity Annual report (N/A)
 - Other annexes (for example: Lifecycle analysis, Business plans etc.)


Please note that the amounts entered into the summarised budget table (filled in directly online) must correspond to the amounts calculated in the detailed budget table. In case of discrepancies, the amounts in the online summarised budget table will prevail.


At proposal submission, you will have to confirm that you have the mandate to act for all applicants. Moreover you will have to confirm that the information in the application is correct and complete and that the participants comply with the conditions for receiving EU funding (especially eligibility, financial and operational capacity, exclusion, etc). Before signing the grant, each beneficiary and affiliated entity will have to confirm this again by signing a declaration of honour (DoH). Proposals without full support will be rejected.

Your application must be readable, accessible and printable.

Proposals are limited to maximum 120 pages (Part B). Evaluators will not consider any additional pages.

You may be asked at a later stage for further documents (*for legal entity validation, financial capacity check, bank account validation, etc*).

 Please be aware that some proposal information may be shared with the LIFE programme committee established under Regulation No [182/2011](#)⁸⁵, i.e. name and country of all applicants (coordinating organisation and partners), project title, total eligible costs, LIFE funding requested, result of the assessment of the admissibility and eligibility of the proposal, and scores by criterion for eligible proposals.

 For more information about the submission process (including IT aspects), consult the [Online Manual](#).

6. Eligibility

Eligible participants (eligible countries)

In order to be eligible, the applicants (beneficiaries and affiliated entities) must:

- be legal entities (public or private bodies)
- be established in one of the eligible countries, i.e.:
 - EU Member States (including overseas countries and territories (OCTs))
 - non-EU countries:
 - listed EEA countries and countries associated to the LIFE Programme ([list of participating countries](#))⁸⁶
- the coordinator must be established in an eligible country

Beneficiaries and affiliated entities must register in the [Participant Register](#) — before submitting the proposal — and will have to be validated by the Central Validation Service (REA Validation). For the validation, they will be requested to upload documents showing legal status and origin.

Other entities may participate in other consortium roles, such as associated partners, subcontractors, third parties giving in-kind contributions, etc (*see section 13*).

Specific cases and definitions

Exceptional funding — Entities from other countries (not listed above) are exceptionally eligible, if the granting authority considers their participation essential for the implementation of the action (*see work programme*).

⁸⁵ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (*OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13*).

⁸⁶ Applicants from countries which have requested to be associated to the LIFE Programme may participate in this call for proposals. However, no grant agreement will be signed if the association agreement is not entered into force by the end of the selection procedure.

Natural persons — Natural persons are NOT eligible (with the exception of self-employed persons, i.e. sole traders, where the company does not have legal personality separate from that of the natural person).

International organisations — International organisations are eligible. The rules on eligible countries do not apply to them.

Entities without legal personality — Entities which do not have legal personality under their national law may exceptionally participate, provided that their representatives have the capacity to undertake legal obligations on their behalf, and offer guarantees for the protection of the EU financial interests equivalent to that offered by legal persons⁸⁷.

EU bodies — EU bodies (with the exception of the European Commission Joint Research Centre) can NOT be part of the consortium.

Associations and interest groupings — Entities composed of members may participate as **'sole beneficiaries' or 'beneficiaries without legal personality'**⁸⁸. Please note that if the action will be implemented by the members, they should also participate (either as beneficiaries or as affiliated entities, otherwise their costs will NOT be eligible).

Countries currently negotiating association agreements — Beneficiaries from countries with ongoing negotiations for participating in the programme (*see list of participating countries above*) may participate in the call and can sign grants if the negotiations are concluded before grant signature and if the association covers the call (i.e. is retroactive and covers both the part of the programme and the year when the call was launched).

EU restrictive measures — Special rules apply for entities subject to [EU restrictive measures](#) under Article 29 of the Treaty on the European Union (TEU) and Article 215 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU)⁸⁹. Such entities are not eligible to participate in any capacity, including as beneficiaries, affiliated entities, associated partners, subcontractors or recipients of financial support to third parties (if any).

EU conditionality measures — Special rules apply for entities subject to measures adopted on the basis of EU Regulation 2020/2092⁹⁰. Such entities are not eligible to participate in any funded role (beneficiaries, affiliated entities, subcontractors, recipients of financial support to third parties, etc). Currently such measures are in place for Hungarian public interest trusts established under the Hungarian Act IX of 2021 or any entity they maintain (see [Council Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2022/2506](#), as of 16 December 2022).



For more information, see [Rules for Legal Entity Validation, LEAR Appointment and Financial Capacity Assessment](#).

Consortium composition

– n/a

Eligible activities

Applications will only be considered eligible if their content corresponds wholly (or at least in part) to the topic description for which they are submitted.

⁸⁷ See Article 200(2)(c) EU Financial Regulation [2024/2509](#).

⁸⁸ For the definitions, see Articles 190(2) and 200(2)(c) EU Financial Regulation [2024/2509](#).

⁸⁹ Please note that the EU Official Journal contains the official list and, in case of conflict, its content prevails over that of the [EU Sanctions Map](#).

⁹⁰ Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2092 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on a general regime of conditionality for the protection of the Union budget (OJ L 325, 20.12.2022, p. 94).

Eligible activities are the ones set out in section 2 above.

Projects must comply with EU policy interests and priorities (*such as environment, social, security, industrial and trade policy, etc.*). Projects must also respect EU values and European Commission policy regarding reputational matters (*e.g. activities involving capacity building, policy support, awareness raising, communication, dissemination, etc.*)⁹¹.

Financial support to third parties is allowed in LIFE-2025-SAP-CLIMA-CCM - Climate Change Mitigation, LIFE-2025-SAP-CLIMA-CCA - Climate Change Adaptation and LIFE-2025-SAP-CLIMA-GOV - Climate Governance and Information for grants and prizes under the following conditions:

- the calls must be open, published widely and conform to EU standards concerning transparency, equal treatment, conflict of interest and confidentiality

Financial support to third parties will be accepted in projects which aim to assist entities outside the project partnership (*e.g. non-profit organisations, local authorities or citizens groups*) in the implementation or development of local initiatives that will contribute to the **project's objectives**.

Your project application must clearly specify why financial support to third parties is needed, how it will be managed and provide a list of the different types of activities for which a third party may receive financial support. The proposal must also clearly describe the results to be obtained.

Geographic location (target countries)

Proposals must relate to activities taking place in the eligible countries (*see above*). Activities outside the eligible countries must be necessary to achieve the EU environmental and climate objectives and ensure the effectiveness of interventions carried within the eligible countries (*e.g. actions aimed at the conservation of migratory birds in wintering areas, actions implemented on a trans boundary river, or projects aimed to address environmental problems that cannot be solved successfully or efficiently unless actions are carried out also in non-eligible countries*).

7. Financial and operational capacity and exclusion

Financial capacity

Applicants must have stable and sufficient resources to successfully implement the projects and contribute their share. Organisations participating in several projects must have sufficient capacity to implement all these projects.

The financial capacity check will be carried out on the basis of the documents you will be requested to upload in the [Participant Register](#) during grant preparation (*e.g. profit and loss account and balance sheet, business plan, audit report produced by an approved external auditor, certifying the accounts for the last closed financial year, etc.*). The analysis will be based on neutral financial indicators, but will also take into account other aspects, such as dependency on EU funding and deficit and revenue in previous years.

The check will normally be done for all coordinators except:

- public bodies (entities established as public body under national law, including local, regional or national authorities) or international organisations

⁹¹ See, for instance, [Guidance on funding for activities related to the development, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of Union legislation and policy](#).

- if the project requested grant amount is not more than EUR 60 000.
- If needed, it may also be done for affiliated entities.

If we consider that your financial capacity is not satisfactory, we may require:

- further information
 - an enhanced financial responsibility regime, i.e. joint and several responsibility for all beneficiaries or joint and several liability of affiliated entities (*see below, section 10*)
 - prefinancing paid in instalments
 - (one or more) prefinancing guarantees (*see below, section 10*)
- or
- propose no prefinancing
 - request that you are replaced or, if needed, reject the entire proposal.



For more information, see [Rules for Legal Entity Validation, LEAR Appointment and Financial Capacity Assessment](#).

Operational capacity

Applicants must have the know-how, qualifications and resources to successfully implement the projects and contribute their share (including sufficient experience in projects of comparable size and nature).

This capacity will be assessed together with the 'Resources' award criterion, on the basis of the competence and experience of the applicants and their project teams, including operational resources (human, technical and other) or, exceptionally, the measures proposed to obtain it by the time the task implementation starts.

If the evaluation of the award criterion is positive, the applicants are considered to have sufficient operational capacity.

Applicants will have to show their capacity via the following:

- general profiles (qualifications and experiences) of the staff responsible for managing and implementing the project
- description of the consortium participants (and previous projects, if any)

Additional supporting documents may be requested, if needed to confirm the operational capacity of any applicant.

Exclusion

Applicants which are subject to an EU exclusion decision or in one of the following exclusion situations that bar them from receiving EU funding can NOT participate⁹²:

- bankruptcy, winding up, affairs administered by the courts, arrangement with creditors, suspended business activities or other similar procedures (including **procedures for persons with unlimited liability for the applicant's debts**)
- in breach of social security or tax obligations (including if done by persons with **unlimited liability for the applicant's debts**)
- guilty of grave professional misconduct⁹³ (including if done by persons having powers of representation, decision-making or control, beneficial owners or persons who are essential for the award/implementation of the grant)

⁹² See Articles 136 and 141 of EU Financial Regulation [2018/1046](#).

⁹³ Professional misconduct includes: violation of ethical standards of the profession, wrongful conduct with impact on professional credibility, false declarations/misrepresentation of information, participation in a cartel

- committed fraud, corruption, links to a criminal organisation, money laundering, terrorism-related crimes (including terrorism financing), child labour or human trafficking (including if done by persons having powers of representation, decision-making or control, beneficial owners or persons who are essential for the award/implementation of the grant)
- shown significant deficiencies in complying with main obligations under an EU procurement contract, grant agreement, prize, expert contract, or similar (including if done by persons having powers of representation, decision-making or control, beneficial owners or persons who are essential for the award/implementation of the grant)
- guilty of irregularities within the meaning of Article 1(2) of EU Regulation [2988/95](#) (including if done by persons having powers of representation, decision-making or control, beneficial owners or persons who are essential for the award/implementation of the grant)
- created under a different jurisdiction with the intent to circumvent fiscal, social or other legal obligations in the country of origin or created another entity with this purpose (including if done by persons having powers of representation, decision-making or control, beneficial owners or persons who are essential for the award/implementation of the grant).
- intentionally and without proper justification resisted⁹⁴ an investigation, check or audit carried out by an EU authorising officer (or their representative or auditor), OLAF, the EPPO, or the European Court of Auditors.

Applicants will also be rejected if it turns out that⁹⁵:

- during the award procedure they misrepresented information required as a condition for participating or failed to supply that information
- they were previously involved in the preparation of the call and this entails a distortion of competition that cannot be remedied otherwise (conflict of interest).

8. Evaluation and award procedure

The proposals will have to follow the standard submission and evaluation procedure (one-stage submission + one-step evaluation)

An evaluation committee (assisted by independent outside experts) will assess all applications. Proposals will first be checked for formal requirements (admissibility, and eligibility, *see sections 5 and 6*). Proposals found admissible and eligible will be evaluated (for each topic) against the operational capacity and award criteria (*see sections 7 and 9*) and then ranked according to their scores. For proposals with the same score (within a topic or budget envelope) a priority order will be determined according to the following approach:

Successively for every group of *ex aequo* proposals, starting with the highest scored group, and continuing in descending order, the *ex aequo* proposals will be prioritised according **to the scores they have been awarded for the award criterion 'Impact'**. **If these scores are**


or other agreement distorting competition, violation of IPR, attempting to influence decision-making processes or obtain confidential information from public authorities to gain advantage.

⁹⁴ 'Resisting an investigation, check or audit' means carrying out actions with the goal or effect of preventing, hindering or delaying the conduct of any of the activities needed to perform the investigation, check or audit, such as refusing to grant the necessary access to its premises or any other areas used for business purposes, concealing or refusing to disclose information or providing false information.

⁹⁵ See Article 141 EU Financial Regulation [2018/1046](#).

equal, priority will be based on their scores for the criterion 'Relevance', then 'Quality', then 'Resources'.

All proposals will be informed about the evaluation result (evaluation result letter). Successful proposals will be invited for grant preparation; the other ones will be put on the reserve list or rejected. Proposals that are below the budget threshold (i.e. passed, but not ranked high enough to receive funding) will be awarded a [Seal of Excellence](#).

 No commitment for funding — Invitation to grant preparation does NOT constitute a formal commitment for funding. We will still need to make various legal checks before grant award: *legal entity validation, financial capacity, exclusion check, etc.*

Grant preparation will involve a dialogue in order to fine-tune technical or financial aspects of the project and may require extra information from your side. It may also include adjustments to the proposal to address recommendations of the evaluation committee or other concerns. Full compliance will be a pre-condition for signing the grant.

If you believe that the evaluation procedure was flawed, you can submit a complaint (following the deadlines and procedures set out in the evaluation result letter). Please note that notifications which have not been opened within 10 days after sending will be considered to have been accessed and that deadlines will be counted from opening/access (see also [Funding & Tenders Portal Terms and Conditions](#)). Please also be aware that for complaints submitted electronically, there may be character limitations.

9. Award criteria

The award criteria for this call are as follows:

1. Relevance (0-20 points)

- Relevance to the objectives of the targeted LIFE sub-programme and to the specific priorities of the call for proposals and, when relevant, topic description
- Concept and methodology: soundness of the overall intervention logic
- Extent to which the proposal offers co-benefits and promotes synergies with other policy areas relevant for achieving environment and climate policy objectives

2. Impact (0-20 points)

- Ambition and credibility of impacts expected during and/or after the project due to the activities, including ensuring that no substantial harm is done to the other specific objectives of the LIFE Programme
- Sustainability of the project results after the end of the project and quality of the measures for the exploitation of project results
- Potential for the project results to be replicated in the same or other sectors or places, or to be up-scaled by public or private actors or through mobilising larger investments or financial resources (catalytic potential)

3. Quality (0-20 points)

- Clarity, relevance and feasibility of the work plan; appropriate geographic focus of the activities
- Identification and mobilisation of the relevant stakeholders
- Quality of the plan to monitor and report impacts
- Appropriateness and quality of the measures to communicate and disseminate the project and its results to different target groups

4. Resources (0-20 points)

- Composition of the project team - in terms of expertise, skills and responsibilities and appropriateness of the management structure
- Appropriateness of the budget and resources and their consistency with the work plan
- Transparency of the budget, i.e. the cost items should be sufficiently described
- Extent to which the project environmental impact is considered and mitigated, including through the use of green procurement. The use of recognised methods for the calculation of the project environmental footprint (*e.g.* Project Environmental Footprint (PEF) or Organizational Environmental Footprint (OEF) methods or similar ones⁹⁶) or environmental management systems (*e.g.* Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)) would be an asset
- Value for money of the proposal

Bonus points:

- **Bonus 1:** The proposal offers exceptional synergies and promotes significant co-benefits between LIFE sub-programmes. (2 points).
- **Bonus 2:** The proposal is primarily implemented in the Outermost Regions. Where specific regional features are relevant to the needs addressed in the call for proposals, *e.g. islands for waste, coal-intensive regions for clean energy, etc.*, the bonus could be extended to other geographical areas with specific needs and vulnerabilities (2 points).
- **Bonus 3:** The proposal substantially builds on or up-scales the results of other EU funded projects. (2 points).
- **Bonus 4:** The proposal offers an exceptional catalytic potential. (2 points).
- **Bonus 5:** The proposal envisages a transnational cooperation among eligible countries essential to guarantee the achievement of the project objectives. (2 points).

Award criteria	Minimum pass score	Maximum score	Weighting
Relevance	10	20	1
Impact	10	20	1.5
Quality	10	20	1
Resources	10	20	1
Overall weighted (pass) scores (without bonus)	55	90	N/A
Bonus 1	n/a	2	1
Bonus 2	n/a	2	1
Bonus 3	n/a	2	1
Bonus 4	n/a	2	1
Bonus 5	n/a	2	1
Overall weighted (pass) scores (with bonus)	55	100	N/A

⁹⁶ See list on https://ec.europa.eu/environment/eussd/smgp/PEFCR_OEFSCR_en.htm.

Maximum points: 100 points.

Individual thresholds per criterion: 10/20, 10/20, 10/20 and 10/20 points (before weighting).

Overall threshold: 55 points (after weighting).

Proposals that pass the individual thresholds AND the overall threshold will be considered for funding — within the limits of the available call budget. Other proposals will be rejected.

10. Legal and financial set-up of the Grant Agreements

If you pass evaluation, your project will be invited for grant preparation, where you will be asked to prepare the Grant Agreement together with the EU Project Officer.

This Grant Agreement will set the framework for your grant and its terms and conditions, in particular concerning deliverables, reporting and payments.

The Model Grant Agreement that will be used (and all other relevant templates and guidance documents) can be found on [Portal Reference Documents](#).

Starting date and project duration

The project starting date and duration will be fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet, point 1*). Normally the starting date will be after grant signature. A retroactive starting date can be granted exceptionally for duly justified reasons — but never earlier than the proposal submission date.

Project duration: between 24 and 120 months indicatively (extensions are possible, if duly justified and through an amendment).

Milestones and deliverables

The milestones and deliverables for each project will be managed through the Portal Grant Management System and will be reflected in Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement.

Form of grant, funding rate and maximum grant amount

The grant parameters (*maximum grant amount, funding rate, total eligible costs, etc*) will be fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet, point 3 and art 5*).

Project budget (maximum grant amount): *see section 3 above*.

The grant awarded may be lower than the amount requested.

The grant will be a budget-based mixed actual cost grant (actual costs, with unit cost and flat-rate elements). This means that it will reimburse ONLY certain types of costs (eligible costs) and costs that were *actually* incurred for your project (NOT the *budgeted* costs). For unit costs and flat-rates, you can charge the amounts calculated as explained in the Grant Agreement (*see art 6 and Annex 2 and 2a*).

The costs will be reimbursed at the funding rate fixed in the Grant Agreement (60%).


Grants may NOT produce a profit (i.e. surplus of revenues + EU grant over costs). For-profit organisations must declare their revenues and, if there is a profit, we will deduct it from the final grant amount (*see art 22.3*).

Please note that the maximum grant amount for each beneficiary will be fixed in the Grant Agreement. The beneficiaries can however decide to distribute the grant money differently in accordance with what they have agreed in the consortium agreement (*see also section 13*).

Moreover, please be aware that the final grant amount may be reduced in case of non-compliance with the Grant Agreement (*e.g. improper implementation, breach of obligations, etc*).

Budget categories and cost eligibility rules

The budget categories and cost eligibility rules are fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet, point 3, art 6 and Annex 2*).

 When filling in the summarised budget table (directly online in Application Form Part A), **please click on the "?" sign appearing in each screen and carefully check the instructions to correctly fill the different sections.**

Budget categories for this call:

- A. Personnel costs
 - A.1 Employees, A.2 Natural persons under direct contract, A.3 Seconded persons
 - A.4 SME owners and natural person beneficiaries
 - A.5 Volunteers
- B. Subcontracting costs
- C. Purchase costs
 - C.1 Travel and subsistence
 - C.2 Equipment
 - C.3 Other goods, works and services
- D. Other cost categories
 - D.1 Financial support to third parties
 - D.2 Land purchase
- E. Indirect costs

Specific cost eligibility conditions for this call:


- personnel costs:
 - SME owner/natural person unit cost⁹⁷: Yes
 - volunteers unit cost⁹⁸: Yes (without indirect costs)
- travel and subsistence unit cost⁹⁹: No (only actual costs)

⁹⁷ Commission [Decision](#) of 20 October 2020 authorising the use of unit costs for the personnel costs of the owners of small and medium-sized enterprises and beneficiaries that are natural persons not receiving a salary for the work carried out by themselves under an action or work programme (C(2020)7115).

⁹⁸ Commission [Decision](#) of 10 April 2019 authorising the use of unit costs for declaring personnel costs for the work carried out by volunteers under an action or a work programme (C(2019)2646).

⁹⁹ Commission [Decision](#) of 12 January 2021 authorising the use of unit costs for travel, accommodation and subsistence costs under an action or work programme under the 2021-2027 multi-annual financial framework (C(2021)35).

- equipment costs: full cost + depreciation for listed equipment (*— under the special conditions set out in the Grant Agreement (art 6.2.C.2) and linked to special durability clause (use and maintain for 5 years after end of action; annex 5)*)
- other cost categories:
 - costs for financial support to third parties: allowed for grants and prizes; maximum total amount for financial support to third parties EUR 100.000; maximum amount per third party EUR 20.000.
 - land purchase costs: subject to the conditions specified in Art. 6.2 - D.2 Eligible and ineligible costs and contributions of the LIFE General Model Grant Agreement. The applicant must address each of these conditions in his proposal, explaining how each one is met or will be met during the project. Such conditions refer, for example, to the contribution to the integrity of the Natura 2000 network, to the guarantee that in the long term the land will be used consistently with the specific objectives of the LIFE Programme, to the fact that land purchase is the only or most cost-effective way of achieving the desired conservation outcome etc.
- indirect cost flat-rate: 7% of the eligible direct costs (categories A-D, except volunteers costs and exempted specific cost categories (land purchase), if any)
- VAT: non-deductible VAT is eligible (but please note that since 2013 VAT paid by beneficiaries that are public bodies acting as public authority is NOT eligible)
- other:
 - in-kind contributions for free are allowed, but cost-neutral, i.e. they cannot be declared as cost
 - welcome meeting: in case of a physical meeting, costs for meeting organised by the granting authority are eligible (travel costs for maximum 2 persons, return ticket to Brussels and accommodation for one night) only if the meeting takes place after the project starting date set out in the Grant Agreement; the starting date can be changed through an amendment, if needed
 - project websites: communication costs for presenting the project on the **participants' websites or social media accounts** are eligible; costs for *separate* project websites are not eligible
 - common information and dissemination activities: foresee resources to increase synergies between, and the visibility of LIFE and EU supported actions
 - other ineligible costs: No

 **Volunteers costs** — Volunteers costs are not a classic cost category. There are no costs because volunteers work for free, but they may nonetheless be added to the budget in the form of a prefixed unit cost (per volunteer) and thus allow you to benefit from the **volunteers' work** for the grant (by increasing the amount of reimbursement up to 100% of the normal costs, i.e. cost categories other than volunteers). More information is available in the [AGA — Annotated Grant Agreement, art 6.2.A.5](#).

Reporting and payment arrangements

The reporting and payment arrangements are fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet, point 4 and art 21 and 22*).


After grant signature, you will normally receive a prefinancing to start working on the project (float of normally 30% of the maximum grant amount; exceptionally less or no prefinancing). The prefinancing will be paid 30 days from entry into force/financial guarantee (if required) — whichever is the latest.

There will be one or more additional prefinancing payments linked to a prefinancing report.

In addition, for longer or more complex projects, you may be expected to submit one or more progress reports not linked to payments.

Payment of the balance: At the end of the project, we will calculate your final grant amount. If the total of earlier payments is higher than the final grant amount, we will ask you (your coordinator) to pay back the difference (recovery).

All payments will be made to the coordinator.

 Please be aware that payments will be automatically lowered if one of your consortium members has outstanding debts towards the EU (granting authority or other EU bodies). Such debts will be offset by us — in line with the conditions set out in the Grant Agreement (*see art 22*).

Please also note that you are responsible for keeping records on all the work done and the costs declared.

Prefinancing guarantees

If a prefinancing guarantee is required, it will be fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet, point 4*). The amount will be set during grant preparation and it will normally be equal or lower than the prefinancing for your grant.

The guarantee should be in euro and issued by an approved bank/financial institution established in an EU Member State. If you are established in a non-EU country and would like to provide a guarantee from a bank/financial institution in your country, please contact us (this may be exceptionally accepted, if it offers equivalent security).

Amounts blocked in bank accounts will NOT be accepted as financial guarantees.

Prefinancing guarantees are normally requested from the coordinator, for the consortium. They must be provided during grant preparation, in time to make the prefinancing (scanned copy via Portal AND original by post).

If agreed with us, the bank guarantee may be replaced by a guarantee from a third party.

The guarantee will be released at the end of the grant, in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Grant Agreement (*art 23*).

Certificates

Depending on the type of action, size of grant amount and type of beneficiaries, you may be requested to submit different certificates. The types, schedules and thresholds for each certificate are fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet, point 4 and art 24*).

Liability regime for recoveries

The liability regime for recoveries will be fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet point 4.4 and art 22*).

For beneficiaries, it is one of the following:

- limited joint and several liability with individual ceilings — *each beneficiary up to their maximum grant amount*
- unconditional joint and several liability — *each beneficiary up to the maximum grant amount for the action*

or

- individual financial responsibility — *each beneficiary only for their own debts.*

In addition, the granting authority may require joint and several liability of affiliated entities (with their beneficiary).

Provisions concerning the project implementation

IPR rules: *see Model Grant Agreement (art 16 and Annex 5):*

- rights of use on results: Yes

Communication, dissemination and visibility of funding: *see Model Grant Agreement (art 17 and Annex 5):*

- communication and dissemination plan: Yes
- additional communication and dissemination activities: Yes
- special logos: Yes

Specific rules for carrying out the action: *see Model Grant Agreement (art 18 and Annex 5):*

- durability: Yes
- specific rules for blending operations: No

Other specificities

Consortium agreement: Yes

Non-compliance and breach of contract

The Grant Agreement (chapter 5) provides for the measures we may take in case of breach of contract (and other non-compliance issues).

 For more information, see [AGA — Annotated Grant Agreement](#).

11. How to submit an application

All proposals must be submitted directly online via the Funding & Tenders Portal Electronic Submission System. Paper applications are NOT accepted.

Submission is a 2-step process:

- a) create a user account and register your organisation

To use the Submission System (the only way to apply), all participants need to [create an EU Login user account](#).

Once you have an EULogin account, you can [register your organisation](#) in the Participant Register. When your registration is finalised, you will receive a 9-digit participant identification code (PIC).

- b) submit the proposal

Access the Electronic Submission System via the Topic page in the [Calls for proposals](#) section (or, for calls sent by invitation to submit a proposal, through the link provided in the invitation letter).

Submit your proposal in 4 parts, as follows:

- Part A includes administrative information about the applicant organisations (future coordinator, beneficiaries, affiliated entities and associated partners) and the summarised budget for the proposal. Fill it in directly online
- Part B (description of the action) covers the technical content of the proposal. Download the mandatory word template from the Submission System, fill it in and upload it as a PDF file
- Part C containing additional project data. To be filled in directly online.
- Annexes (*see section 5*). Upload them as PDF file (single or multiple depending on the slots). Excel upload is sometimes possible, depending on the file type.

The proposal must keep to the page limits (*see section 5*); excess pages will be disregarded.

Documents must be uploaded to the right category in the Submission System otherwise the proposal might be considered incomplete and thus inadmissible.

The proposal must be submitted before the call deadline (*see section 4*). After this deadline, the system is closed and proposals can no longer be submitted.

Once the proposal is submitted, you will receive a confirmation e-mail (with date and time of your application). If you do not receive this confirmation e-mail, it means your proposal has NOT been submitted. If you believe this is due to a fault in the Submission System, you should immediately file a complaint via the [IT Helpdesk webform](#), explaining the circumstances and attaching a copy of the proposal (and, if possible, screenshots to show what happened).

Details on processes and procedures are described in the [Online Manual](#). The Online Manual also contains the links to FAQs and detailed instructions regarding the Portal Electronic Exchange System.

12. Help

As far as possible, *please try to find the answers you need yourself*, in this and the other documentation (we have limited resources for handling direct enquiries):


- [Online Manual](#)
- [Portal FAQ](#) (for general questions).
- [LIFE website FAQs](#)
- [LIFE Info Days](#)

Please also consult the Topic page regularly, since we will use it to publish call updates. (For invitations, we will contact you directly in case of a call update).

Contact

Only in case you did not find an answer in the above links, you may contact:

- for individual questions on the Portal Submission System: [IT Helpdesk](#)
- for non-IT related questions: CINEA-LIFE-ENQUIRIES@ec.europa.eu

 Please send your questions at the latest 7 days before the submission deadline (*see section 4*) AND indicate clearly the reference of the call and topic to which your question relates (*see cover page*).

13. Important



IMPORTANT

- **Don't wait** until the end — Complete your application sufficiently in advance of the deadline to avoid any last minute technical problems. Problems due to last minute submissions (*e.g. congestion, etc.*) will be entirely at your risk. Call deadlines can NOT be extended.
- Consult the Portal Topic page regularly. We will use it to publish updates and additional information on the call (call and topic updates).
- Funding & Tenders Portal Electronic Exchange System — By submitting the application, all participants accept to use the electronic exchange system in accordance with the [Portal Terms & Conditions](#).
- Registration — Before submitting the application, all beneficiaries, affiliated entities and associated partners must be registered in the [Participant Register](#). The participant identification code (PIC) (one per participant) is mandatory for the Application Form.
- Consortium roles — When setting up your consortium, you should think of organisations that help you reach objectives and solve problems.

The roles should be attributed according to the level of participation in the project. Main participants should participate as beneficiaries or affiliated entities; other entities can participate as associated partners, subcontractors, third parties giving in-kind contributions. Associated partners and third parties giving in-kind contributions should bear their own costs (they will not become formal recipients of EU funding). Subcontracting should normally constitute a limited part and must be performed by third parties (not by one of the beneficiaries/affiliated entities). Subcontracting going beyond 30% of the total eligible costs must be justified in the application.

- Coordinator — In multi-beneficiary grants, the beneficiaries participate as consortium (group of beneficiaries). They will have to choose a coordinator, who will take care of the project management and coordination and will represent the consortium towards the granting authority. In mono-beneficiary grants, the single beneficiary will automatically be coordinator.
- Affiliated entities — Applicants may participate with affiliated entities (i.e. entities linked to a beneficiary which participate in the action with similar rights and obligations as the beneficiaries, but do not sign the grant and therefore do not become beneficiaries themselves). They will get a part of the grant money and must therefore comply with all the call conditions and be validated (just like beneficiaries); but they do not count towards the minimum eligibility criteria for consortium composition (if any). If affiliated entities participate in your project, please do not forget to provide documents demonstrating their affiliation link to your organisation as part of your application.
- Associated partners — Applicants may participate with associated partners (i.e. partner organisations which participate in the action but without the right to get grant money). They participate without funding and therefore do not need to be validated.
- Consortium agreement — For practical and legal reasons it is recommended to set up internal arrangements that allow you to deal with exceptional or unforeseen circumstances (in all cases, even if not mandatory under the Grant Agreement). The consortium agreement also gives you the possibility to redistribute the grant money according to your own consortium-internal principles and parameters (for instance, one beneficiary can reattribute its grant money to another beneficiary). The consortium agreement thus allows you to customise the EU grant to the needs inside your consortium and can also help to protect you in case of disputes.

- **Balanced project budget** — Grant applications must ensure a balanced project budget and sufficient other resources to implement the project successfully (*e.g. own contributions, income generated by the action, financial contributions from third parties, etc*). You may be requested to lower your estimated costs, if they are ineligible (including excessive).
- **Completed/ongoing projects** — Proposals for projects that have already been completed will be rejected; proposals for projects that have already started will be assessed on a case-by-case basis (in this case, no costs can be reimbursed for activities that took place before the project starting date/proposal submission).
- **No-profit rule** — Grants may NOT give a profit (i.e. surplus of revenues + EU grant over costs). This will be checked by us at the end of the project.
- **No cumulation of funding/no double funding** — It is strictly prohibited to cumulate **funding from the EU budget (except under 'EU Synergies actions')**. Outside such Synergies actions, any given action may receive only ONE grant from the EU budget and cost items may under NO circumstances be declared under two EU grants; projects must be designed as different actions, clearly delineated and separated for each grant (without overlaps).
- **Combination with EU operating grants** — Combination with EU operating grants is possible, if the project remains outside the operating grant work programme and you make sure that cost items are clearly separated in your accounting and NOT declared twice (see [AGA — Annotated Grant Agreement, art 6.2.E](#)).
- **Multiple proposals** — Applicants may submit more than one proposal for *different* projects under the same call (and be awarded funding for them).
Organisations may participate in several proposals.
BUT: if there are several proposals for *very similar* projects, only one application will be accepted and evaluated; the applicants will be asked to withdraw the others (or they will be rejected).
- **Resubmission** — Proposals may be changed and re-submitted until the deadline for submission.
- **Rejection** — By submitting the application, all applicants accept the call conditions set out in this this Call document (and the documents it refers to). Proposals that do not comply with all the call conditions will be rejected. This applies also to applicants: All applicants need **to fulfil the criteria; if any one of them doesn't, they must be replaced** or the entire proposal will be rejected.
- **Cancellation** — There may be circumstances which may require the cancellation of the call. In this case, you will be informed via a call or topic update. Please note that cancellations are without entitlement to compensation.
- **Language** — You can submit your proposal in any official EU language (project abstract/summary should however always be in English). For reasons of efficiency, we strongly advise you to use English for the entire application.

- Transparency — In accordance with Article 38 of the [EU Financial Regulation](#), information about EU grants awarded is published each year on the [Europa website](#).

This includes:

- beneficiary names
- beneficiary addresses
- the purpose for which the grant was awarded
- the maximum amount awarded.

The publication can exceptionally be waived (on reasoned and duly substantiated request), if there is a risk that the disclosure could jeopardise your rights and freedoms under the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights or harm your commercial interests.

- Data protection — The submission of a proposal under this call involves the collection, use and processing of personal data. This data will be processed in accordance with the applicable legal framework. It will be processed solely for the purpose of evaluating your proposal, subsequent management of your grant and, if needed, programme monitoring, evaluation and communication. Details are explained in the [Funding & Tenders Portal Privacy Statement](#).