



# ANNUAL REPORT

CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK EUROPE

## 2014

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# Climate Action Network Europe **Annual Report 2014**



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# 2014: A new climate framework for Europe

## LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

2014 was a remarkable year for CAN Europe. We were extremely active and successful in our advocacy work in Brussels as well as in Member States. We succeeded in improving climate policy at EU level, within the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in EU Member States and within some of the EU's neighbouring countries. We were able to achieve these successes, because we are the largest network of organisations working on climate issues in Europe.

We worked intensively with many of our members, as well as with trade unions, businesses and other progressive voices, to get as much ambition as possible into the new EU post-2020 climate and energy policy framework, which was adopted by European Heads of State and Government in October. While the final result was far from what is needed to avoid dangerous climate change, we helped vastly improve the 2030 targets, which became a crucial EU contribution to the international climate negotiations.

In 2014, a lot of our attention was also given to the implementation and improvement of existing policies, such as the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED), the Renewable Energy Directive and the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS). Strong application of these policies is important to help avoid further development of coal power plants in Europe, an urgent issue with which we are increasingly engaged. Last year CAN Europe coordinated NGO work on existing as well as new coal power plants in Europe, including staff members focusing specifically on coal development in critical regions like the Balkans and Ukraine. This work is an example of how we are increasingly working also outside the European Union, including through our newly established Europe-China exchange programme.

We continued to excel in CAN's more traditional working areas, including the international climate negotiations, where a new climate agreement should be signed at the end of 2015 in Paris, and the discussions on a new set of Sustainable Development Goals to be adopted in New York in September 2015. Our efforts on both of these agreements were strongly interconnected by our work on increasing the provision of climate finance for developing countries.

In 2014 we also engaged our membership in a discussion on how to increase our network's impact on climate policy. We received an encouraging review of our current performance and will take on board suggestions to improve in the coming years. Our work is unfortunately urgently needed, as the threat of climate change continues to grow much faster than the pace of the transition to an efficient and climate-friendly economy.



**Wendel Trio**  
**Director of Climate Action Network Europe**

# Message from the network

I find it quite remarkable that what impressed me about CAN Europe over a decade ago at my first CAN Europe General Assembly still holds true today. CAN Europe's members bring to the network overlapping objectives, but diverse viewpoints. The Secretariat staff injects expertise, and has to strike the tricky balance between maintaining the consensus among organisations while showing us all the way to fight climate change in the most effective manner.

Everybody who is part of the CAN Europe family, whether they are striving to improve investment conditions for renewables in Romania, fight the coal industry in Northern Europe or increase EU emission cuts, has one common characteristic: a wish to stop climate change globally. Of course it is important for national NGOs to make their country or region more climate-friendly. But they are part of CAN because they have a global mindset, because they know that only by close cooperation may we start reversing centuries of climate damage and its devastating impacts on the world's most vulnerable people and ecosystems.



**Mahi Sideridou**

**Former CAN Europe board member,  
Former Greenpeace European Unit managing director**

## **Climate Action Network (CAN)**

**Europe** is Europe's largest coalition working on climate and energy issues. We have over 120 member organisations in more than 30 European countries, representing over 44 million citizens.

In 2014, four new organisations joined our network, including NGOs from Lithuania and Latvia. Having an engaged, committed membership base that is informed, involved and well represented is at the core of CAN Europe's ability to succeed.



# Our achievements in 2014

CAN Europe is the only organization in Europe working on all aspects of climate policy.

Last year we successfully advocated for more ambitious EU action on climate change both within the borders of the bloc and at a global scale. We also fought for sound climate and energy policies in neighbouring countries, such as the Western Balkans and Ukraine.

The following sections outline our efforts and achievements in these areas.



# Setting a course for more European climate action by 2030

The main campaigning achievement for our network last year was the adoption of the 2030 climate and energy policy framework with an “at least 40%” domestic emissions reduction target. Our advocacy work contributed to setting 2030 climate and energy targets half a year before the deadline. Furthermore, we were able to get the original proposal from the Commission substantially improved.

The overall outcome of the 2030 package is considerably better than expected given the many challenges EU climate policy is facing, including countries going backwards on climate policies, an economic crisis that lingers over Europe and rising euro-scepticism. Without the work of CAN Europe and progressive Member States, we could have ended up with considerably weaker 2030 targets than what we have now.

Our work is far from over. These targets are very far from what is urgently needed to prevent catastrophic climate change. They will fall short of fulfilling the vast potential of emission reductions in the EU and will deliver only a fraction of the employment and health co-benefits associated with climate action.

## Dubious international offsets scrapped

Given the much more challenging reality in which the discussions on 2030 targets took place, one could have expected them to be substantially worse than the 2020 package. But the greenhouse gas target of “at least 40% domestic emission reductions” is way better than the existing 20% target for 2020, with a large inflow of international carbon offsets.

Until 2020 EU Member States can purchase part of their overall reduction obligations through carbon credits

from offsetting projects in developing countries. These offset credits, which can amount to over 2.5 billion, have undermined domestic mitigation action. Moreover, with the sustainability and quality of numerous offset projects in question, they might have actually contributed to an increase in emissions.



Fortunately, offsetting will no longer be possible after 2020. The decision of EU Heads of State and Government in October to exclude their use by defining the 40% emission reduction target as “domestic” was a significant victory for CAN Europe and its members, who have long recounted the many shortcomings of international offsets.

Although the “at least 40%” target falls short of the “at least 55%” target for which CAN Europe called, the final decision of the EU Member States in October 2014 was stronger than the original European Commission proposal published in January. All Member States agreed to “at least” 40%, something the Commission was not willing to promote. In fact, the European Commission had considered even lower targets because of Polish government lobbying, but the idea was dropped under NGO pressure.





Media stunt "SOS! EU Climate Action Lost at Sea"

In January, we organised a media stunt with our members around the launch of the European Commission's proposal for the 2030 climate and energy policy framework. The impact of this collective activity was huge – it set the tone for not only the media commentary, but also for many government responses. We sounded the alarm in front of the European Commission headquarters in Brussels, sending out a Climate SOS to European leaders to put the EU's climate policy back on course. We called on Heads of State and Government to re-inject the proposal with the ambition needed to avoid catastrophic climate change. The media attention this stunt garnered helped ensure that the political discussions around the framework did not include international offsets.

## The Emissions Trading Scheme in the spotlight

As with discussions on the last EU climate package, the differing potential of countries to cut emissions and their ability to pay for those cuts quickly became a critical issue. We provided policy makers with recommendations for improving current tools for effort sharing and investment support aimed at lower income EU Member States. A report "Stronger Together: Investment support and solidarity mechanisms under the EU's 2030 climate and energy framework", which we published together with our members in September, found that these existing mechanisms are not contributing to decarbonisation or power system diversification. As a result of our work, in October Member States did not endorse duplicating current mechanisms in the post-2020 framework.



Moreover, after the adoption of the "backloading" mechanism (a measure to delay the auctioning of some allowances) in early 2014, CAN Europe was able to put the spotlight again on the need for full reform of the EU ETS. Due to the continued dismal market price for a tonne of carbon in the EU, the call for full reform of the ETS grew significantly during 2014.



## A binding renewable energy target for the EU

In October 2014 EU Member States agreed on a binding European target of "at least 27%" renewables by 2030. This target represents a major CAN Europe achievement, since some Member States were pushing for only a binding greenhouse gas target, right up until the 11<sup>th</sup> hour.

CAN Europe fought hard to prevent this from happening through briefings and meetings with representatives from the European Commission and EU Member States. We also worked closely with the cabinet of the outgoing President of the European Council, Herman Van Rompuy, who had an influential role in this debate.

We also mobilised a network of development NGOs called Concord, trade unions, and renewable energy and energy efficiency industries to advocate for "an ambitious and socially just framework that provides the necessary EU response to climate change", based on a "three target approach" (Spring Alliance letter to President Barroso and EU Commissioners, January 2014). As a result, the Green Growth Group of ministers representing 13 Member States expressed their support for a EU-wide renewables target.

The level of the EU-wide target is far too low, representing barely more than business-as-usual and CAN Europe will continue to work toward raising its ambition. Moreover, a binding EU-wide renewable energy target is only a first step towards a strong set of policies which will ensure that all countries contribute to EU decarbonisation. Europe's success with renewables so far was driven by binding national renewable energy targets. Since they may disappear after 2020, it is crucial that an enforceable framework will continue to boost the growth of renewable energy in the EU.

This will provide long-term certainty to industry and investors to invest in generation capacity, as well as transmission and distribution infrastructure. At the same time, it will also give long-term stability to energy regulators and system operators to invest in national and pan-European infrastructure and define adequate market rules for the internal energy market.

## OUR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2014



## Energy savings on the rise

CAN Europe, together with its partners from the Coalition for Energy Savings, worked to increase the weak 25% energy savings target for 2030 first proposed by the European Commission. Achieving this watery target would not require any new policies or measures. Largely because of this work, in July the Commission proposed a higher target of 27%. Moreover, the target is up for review in 2020, with a view to increasing it to 30%.

The stronger energy efficiency policies, the greater the benefits in term of savings, GDP growth, new jobs, pollution control and reduced energy imports.

*"In order to keep its international climate pledges, the EU must adopt three ambitious, binding targets for greenhouse gas reductions, renewable energy and energy savings. Sadly, such ambition is lacking," said Wendel Trio of CAN Europe.*

**Associated Press,** European Union relaxes renewables target, 22 January 2014

*Energy efficiency has been identified as one of the key solutions for mitigating climate change, as the cleanest energy is that which we don't actually use.*

*Higher ambition of energy savings combined with a higher drive for renewable energy would lead to significant reductions of greenhouse gas emissions, above the current weak target of 40 per cent reductions that the commission has tabled for member states to consider later this year.*

### **The Parliament Magazine,**

Commission 'downplays' benefit of 'more ambitious' energy efficiency target, written by Dora Petroula, Energy Savings Policy Coordinator at CAN Europe, 30 July 2014

# Member States under pressure to save energy

The Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) entered into force in December 2012, as a key piece of legislation to ensure that the EU meets its energy savings goals. Full implementation of the EED would increase EU GDP by €34 billion in 2020 and create 40,000 additional jobs, in addition to the climate benefits of saving energy.

In April, CAN Europe and its partners in the Coalition for Energy Savings published a report on the national plans for the implementation of Article 7 of the EED, which should deliver around three quarters of the over-

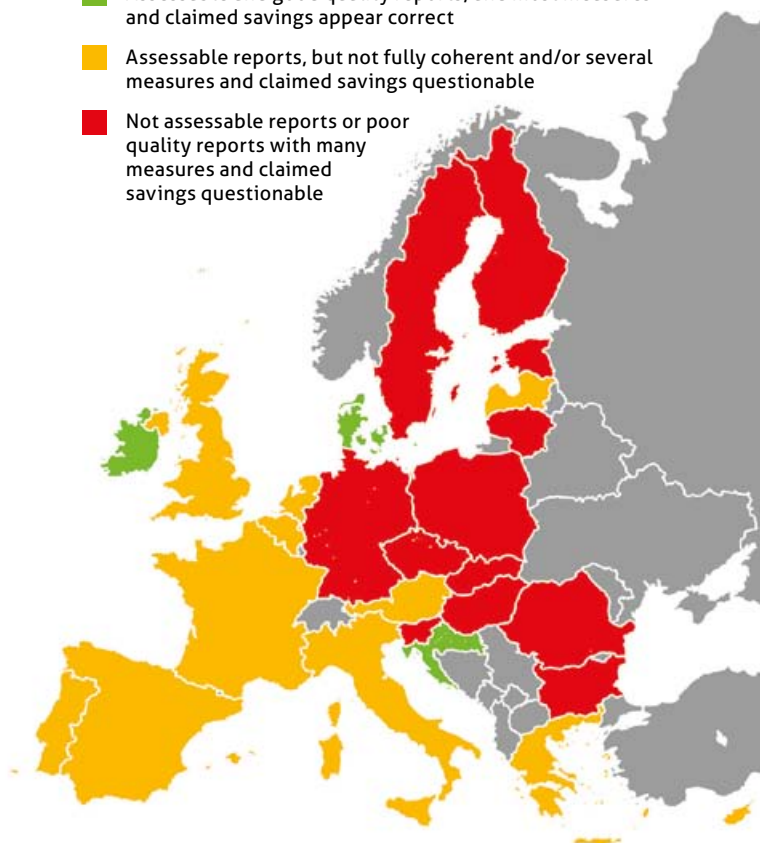
all savings in the directive. The report showed that while national plans were not credible enough, binding targets DO work. They provide direction and set in motion the implementation of energy savings measures. Moreover, the number of energy efficiency obligation schemes has increased. This mechanism can provide a source of funding that is separate from government budgets and help shift the current energy model to one in which energy suppliers also provide energy efficiency services.

CAN Europe and the Coalition for Energy Savings identified national champions and laggards in implementation of energy efficiency policy. Member States responded to our scrutiny, feeling the pressure to deliver on what they had promised.

Our report was used as a reference in the European Environmental Agency's report "Trends and projections in Europe 2014" and received a lot of media coverage all over the EU, showing the widespread interest on individual countries' performance with regard to EU legislation.

## Overall assessment of national plans to achieve savings

- Assessable and good quality reports, and most measures and claimed savings appear correct
- Assessable reports, but not fully coherent and/or several measures and claimed savings questionable
- Not assessable reports or poor quality reports with many measures and claimed savings questionable



*Energy efficiency action plans sent to Brussels by EU member states are so lacking in credibility that infringement proceedings should be taken out against 13 of them, according to the first major analysis of*

*compliance efforts with a new European Union law.*

**EurActiv**, First analysis – EU states energy saving plans 'not credible', 23 April 2014



# The tide is **turning** against coal in the EU

2014 was an important year for national debates on the need to go beyond coal in the power sector in the EU. Danish and Finnish high level government officials have publicly stated that their countries intend to quit using coal by 2025. Germany, the UK and Italy have seen lively debates about their continued use of coal for electricity production, which was, until recently, a non-issue in the national public discourse in these countries.

The discourse in Germany culminated in the landmark decision in December, in which the German government agreed to a 'Climate Action Plan' that requires power sector participation. This decision means that the German government must, for the first time, put in place measures to reduce coal use.

Thanks to growth in renewables, a change in energy market economics and civil society resistance within the EU, the fight against new coal has been won in most places. In those places where new coal-fired power plants are still being planned, the outlook for investors is not good – there is no economic case that can be made to build them.



Human Chain against new coal mines on the German-Polish border

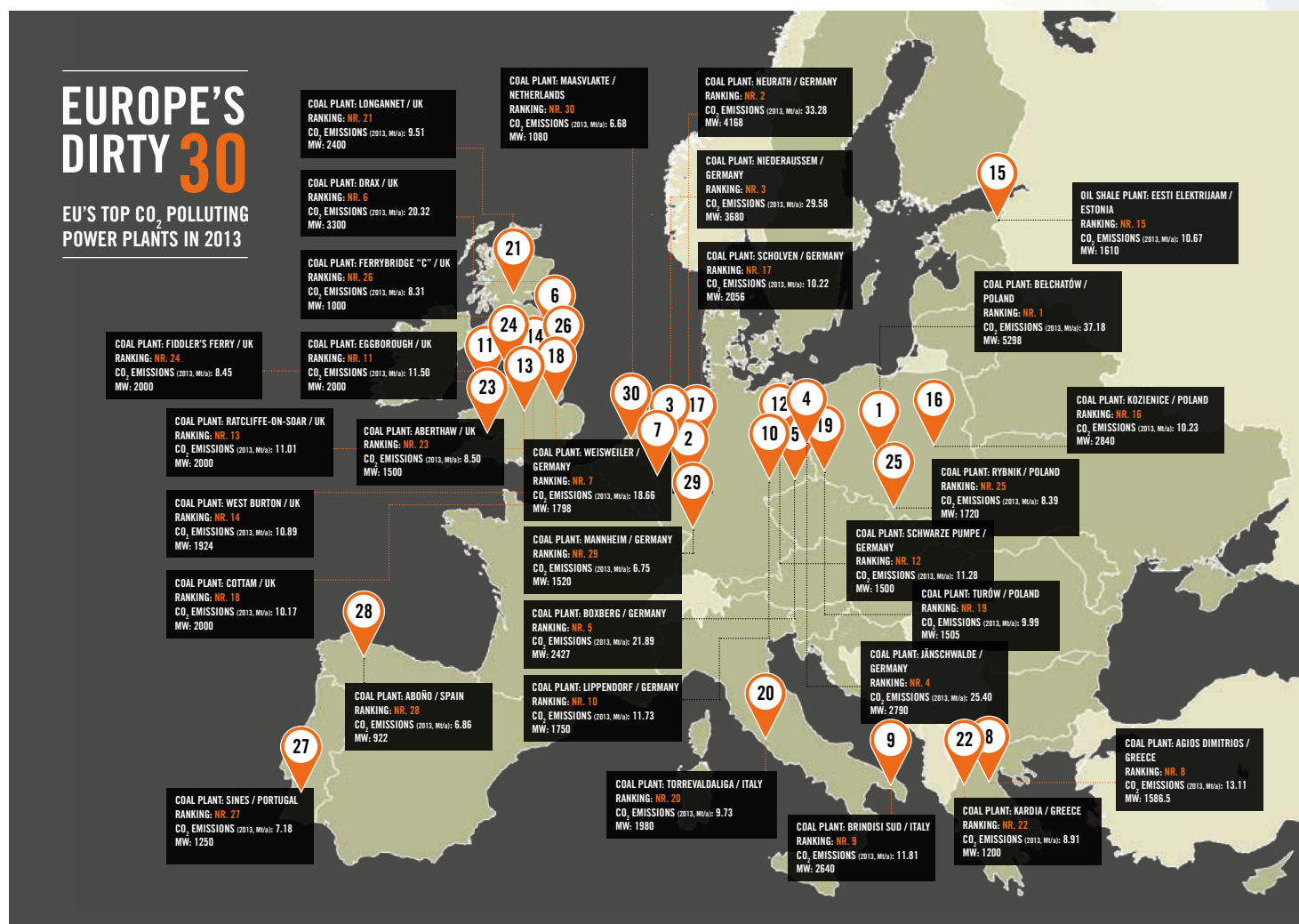
*Germany has invested significant time and money to secure its leadership on climate change. However, due to its increased use of coal, the country is walking a fine line between missing its 2020 climate target and staying on track to achieve it. Its struggle shows that only a complete phase out of coal,*

*and the huge subsidies that support coal and other fossil fuels, can go in line with climate ambitions of the EU and its member states.*

**EurActiv**, Government coal subsidies must be stopped, written by Wendel Trio, 12 December 2014







Unfortunately, 22 out of 28 EU countries still burn coal to produce electricity and heat. Germany produces one third of all coal based-electricity in the EU, which is consumed as well as exported. Poland, the UK, Italy, Spain and the Czech Republic are other top coal-using countries in the EU. Civil society has focused on the negative health and climate impacts from burning and mining coal, launching coal into the public debate in some EU countries – a major milestone in the fight against coal. In collaboration with CAN members and partner NGOs, we published the 'Dirty 30' report, which exposes the EU's 30 most CO<sub>2</sub>-intense coal power stations. The report put the spotlight on Europe's supposed "climate champions" Germany and the UK, both of which have 9 coal power plants in this list, far more than any other EU country.

CAN Europe provides expertise to our network on the state of play of coal in Europe. We organized a meeting in the coal-mining region of Lusatia in Germany. It took place in conjunction with the successful 'Human Chain' mass action organized by a German-Polish civil society platform in August 2014, where more than 7,000 protestors formed a Human Chain from Poland to Germany as a statement against coal mining.

*"Germany and the UK are the self-declared climate champions of the EU," says the new report. "However, Germany uses more coal to generate electricity than any other EU country, while the UK comes third in absolute coal consumption for power after Poland." The report argues current EU policy on*

*climate, energy and air pollution in the power sector is not strong enough to achieve the switch from coal to renewable energy and energy efficiency.*

**The Guardian**, Germany, UK and Poland top 'dirty 30' list of EU coal-fired power stations, 22 July 2014

# First victories in our coal work in the Balkans and Ukraine

In 2014, CAN Europe was among the first NGOs in Brussels to give support to the energy transition in the Western Balkans and Ukraine. We quickly established good cooperation with local NGOs and devoted most of our work to the reform of the Energy Community Treaty (ECT).

The ECT aims to facilitate the creation of an integrated energy market between the EU and its neighbours, based on a legally binding framework. However, over the past ten years, the Treaty has not been very effective. It did not provide for the same environmental standards in the region as in the EU, which made a fair integrated energy market unattainable. However, as a result of our work on the ECT, the reform proposals called for a stringent enforcement mechanism and increased environmental legislation.

Countries in the Western Balkans plan to construct many new coal power plants, while at the same time aspiring to join the EU. Numerous health, environmental and social risks would result from new coal, in a region where costs of pre-mature deaths from air pollution already equate to about a third of the national GDP. EU citizens could also be exposed to the pollution from these new plants. Moreover, they would negatively impact EU climate targets once these countries become EU Member States. ECT reform is one of the key tools to help market integration happen on fair terms while contributing to the global goal of limiting average temperature rise to 2 degrees.



Kolubara A Thermal Power Plant, Serbia

CAN Europe influenced the process by meeting the expert team that worked on the reform proposals, as well as key contacts in the European Commission, the Council and the Parliament. We intensified our advocacy work and had fruitful discussions with the Energy Community Secretariat. We also helped involve NGOs from Energy Community countries in the reform process. In addition, we were able to raise awareness about these issues in Energy Community countries and European media.

*A group of leading NGOs active in the Balkan region are calling for urgent reform of the Energy Community Treaty, as its Ministerial Council prepares to meet in Kiev on September 23rd. The groups are calling for both the expansion of the environmental and climate component of*

*the Treaty and measures to ensure that existing obligations are better enforced.*

**EnergyPost**, NGO's call for reform of Energy Community, Energy Community calls for reform by its members, 22 September 2014

# Pushing the envelope at the international climate negotiations



2014 set an exciting scene for the UN climate summit in Paris at the end of 2015, where a global agreement on climate change is to be signed. It was a critical year for the development of the EU's contribution to the agreement. The EU presented a climate target of "at least" 40% domestic emission reductions by 2030, toward which CAN Europe worked tirelessly before its adoption by EU Heads of State and Government in October.

The Conference of Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC in Lima in December helped define the parameters of the 2015 global agreement. We presented CAN Europe's position in the report, "Lima: raising the curtain on Paris".

In 2014 more and more businesses and cities committed to achieving phasing out carbon emissions completely by 2050, which is within our lifetime. This phase out, which was also endorsed by the European Parliament, is something for which CAN Europe strongly advocated. Now the negotiation text for the Paris agreement also includes an option for global decarbonisation by 2050.

We passed messages from EU Citizens to European leaders who attended the historic Climate Summit in New York in September, which was organized by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, and accompanied by a march of over 400,000 people (photos above).



One of our demands is that the Paris agreement must be a legally binding protocol and a strong rules-based regime, which would provide greater certainty that countries will deliver on their commitments. Due to our advocacy work, this ask was also central to the EU's positions at the UNFCCC.

CAN Europe has also been advocating for using cumulative carbon budgets, or the tonnes of

carbon emitted into the atmosphere, as a metric to assess the adequacy of climate action, in addition to the 1.5 or 2°C target. We worked intensively to increase awareness among policy makers on the importance of cumulative carbon budgets, which the European Parliament acknowledged in its COP20 resolution.

## European Parliament resolution

of 26 November 2014 on the 2014 UN Climate Change Conference – COP 20 in Lima, Peru (1-12 December 2014)

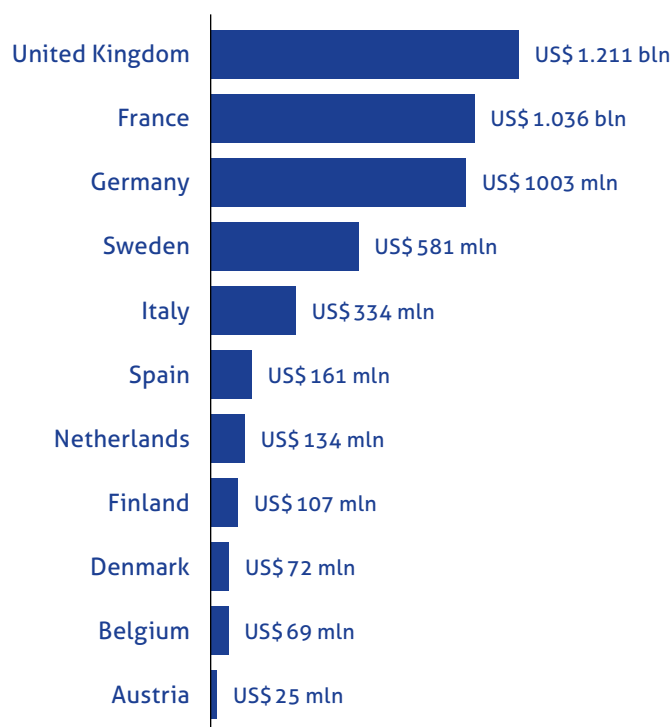
"Whereas according to IPCC 5<sup>th</sup> Assessment Report (AR5) findings the global carbon budget available after 2011 for a likely chance of keeping the rise in global average temperature below 2°C is 1010 Gton of CO<sub>2</sub>, whereas the level of current annual global emissions is approximately 36 Gton of CO<sub>2</sub>, and consequently the global 2°C compatible carbon budget would be exhausted in 28 years if emissions remain at current level;"

"Stresses that the 2015 agreement needs to meet the goal of reducing global emissions to a 2°C carbon budget compatible pathway, and should aim at phasing out global carbon emissions by 2050;"



# First contributions to the Green Climate Fund

EU Member States pledged money to help fill the Green Climate Fund (GCF), a mechanism established within the framework of the UNFCCC to assist developing countries in adaptation and mitigation practices to tackle climate change. At the end of 2014, the EU Member State contributors included:



Since the establishment of the GCF, CAN Europe members have worked diligently to push both finance and environment ministries of EU countries to contribute to the fund.

The pledges and contributions made in 2014 to the GCF represent the beginning of EU efforts to reach the international goal of US\$100 billion of climate finance by 2020, pledged by developed countries in Copenhagen in 2009. Developing countries need these critical funds both to tackle the impacts of climate change, such as floods,



droughts and super-storms, as well as to pursue low carbon development. These efforts will require substantial and consistent support from developed countries.

In 2014 we published a report, "Missing pieces: steps to phasing out dirty fossil fuel subsidies in Europe", which we presented at the UNFCCC Conference of Parties in Peru in December. We calculated that the ten most affluent EU Member States have poured at least €78 billion in public funds into fossil fuel production since 1999. The report calls on the EU and other developed countries to phase out the use of fossil fuels by 2050. In order to achieve this goal, subsidies to the fossil fuel industry must be phased out immediately.



The report also recommends that governments redirect the money saved by halting fossil fuel subsidies towards addressing the impacts of climate change, as well as increasing renewable energy and energy efficiency in developing countries.

# Sustainable Development Goals will include climate change



Flooding in Bangladesh, 2012

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), a set of global development targets that are under the auspices of the UN, will be replaced by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015. In recent years, the MDGs have helped lift over 1 billion people out of poverty, increased access to food and nutrition and allowed access to improved drinking water for over 2 billion people.

Yet climate change could undermine, and even reverse, many of those gains over the coming decades. Impacts of climate change, such as floods, cyclones, sea-level rise and drought, are battering communities that are already the most in need. Without addressing climate change, the global development agenda will not succeed.

CAN Europe worked with members and partners in the development community to push EU Member States for a universal sustainable development agenda that includes climate change. Our outreach to EU officials and national ministries grew support for clear integration of climate change objectives into the SDGs, an idea that was formally endorsed by EU Foreign and European Affairs Ministers at the General Affairs Council in December.

# Forging climate bonds between Europe and China

In 2014 we significantly expanded the geographical range of our work, by organizing the first edition of our Europe-China NGO twinning programme. The programme has a long-term goal of strengthening links and sharing expertise between European and Chinese NGOs working on climate change and low-carbon development.

In 2014 we had eight participants, four from Europe and four from China, all representing different environment and development NGOs. Participants spent up to eight weeks abroad, learning and exchanging experience on a variety of topics, including the EU ETS and the role of NGOs in shaping climate policy. European participants said they gained a more nuanced, in-depth knowledge of Chinese environmental policy, specifically by understanding the driving forces behind decision making in China and a different form of public communication.

It is hard to overestimate the importance of China when it comes to climate action, since China accounts for well over one fifth of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. The Chinese government has recently shown its commitment to tackling climate change, pushing forward policies that improve air pollution, solve energy security challenges and reduce exposure to climate impacts. In 2014, coal use dropped in China by almost 3% and the country has banned new coal-fired power plants in certain regions. China was also the world leader in renewable power capacity.



A strong climate action partnership between Europe and China would help build international momentum in the run up to the Paris climate summit at the end of this year. Moreover, more climate action in China could impact the public debate in less progressive EU Member States, which claim the EU is "doing it alone" and therefore risks losing competitiveness against China. Our programme of building closer cooperation between European and Chinese NGOs strengthened these positive effects in 2014.





# Keeping an eye on Parliament

In May, European citizens went to the polls to elect a new European Parliament. In order to help the most climate progressive candidates get elected, we published our European scorecards in April. The scorecards highlighted the voting records of Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) and the national parties they represented specifically on climate change issues. Our scorecards became an important reference document for many journalists and commentators and helped shape the climate debate in the elections.

*MEPs in the Green/EFA and S&D groups have been the biggest supporters of climate action during the now ending 2009-14 European Parliament term, according to a ranking released by environmental group CAN Europe on Tuesday.*

*David Cameron says his party is a climate leader. But the Conservatives have among the worst voting records in the European Parliament on climate issues, according to an analysis.*

**ENDSEurope**, Greens, S&D ranked EP's biggest climate advocates, 8 April 2014

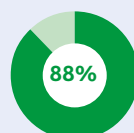
**European Voice**, The greenest government ever?, 11 April 2014

CAN Europe then approached newly elected or re-elected MEPs to sign our Climate Pledge, which indicated their readiness to take on a leadership role on climate in the European Parliament. In May we were able to announce that 70 newly elected MEPs from 25 EU countries had become "climate ambassadors" by signing our pledge.

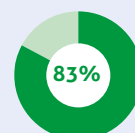
As elected officials, MEPs must listen to their constituencies, the majority of whom resoundingly call for increased climate action in Europe. CAN Europe will continue to work closely with MEPs during the current term to ensure that Parliament's more progressive stance on climate change is maintained.

## Ranking of European Political Groups based on 2009-2014 voting records on climate and energy policies

### VERY GOOD

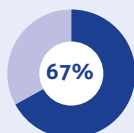


Greens/European Free Alliance (Greens/EFA) 58

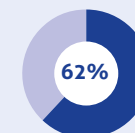


Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats (S&D) 194

### GOOD

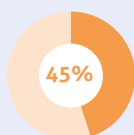


European United Left - Nordic Green Left (GUE/NGL) 35

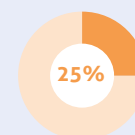


Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE) 85

### BAD

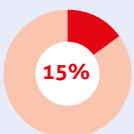


European People's Party (EPP) 275



European Conservatives and Reformists (ECR) 56

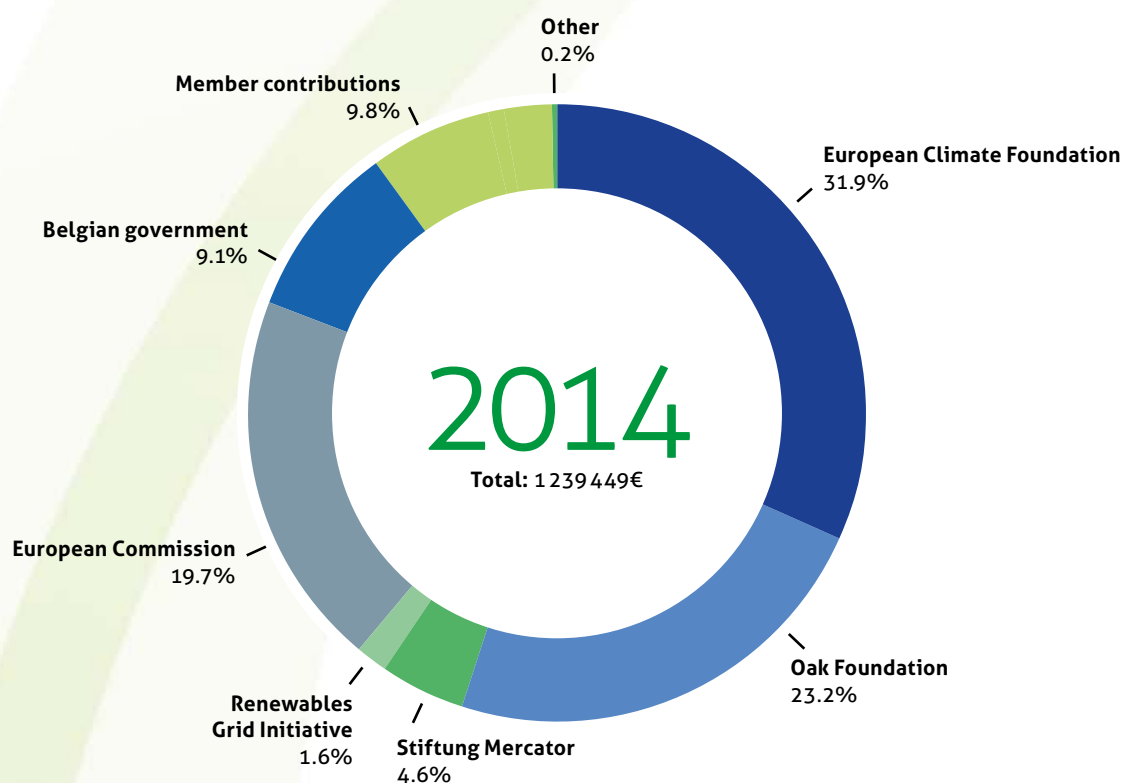
### VERY BAD



Europe of Freedom and Democracy (EFD) 32

# Finance

This page outlines in detail CAN Europe's sources of financing in 2014



## Income (€)

European Climate Foundation	395 095
Oak Foundation	287 341
Stiftung Mercator	57 017
Renewables Grid Initiative	20 000
European Commission	243 657
Belgian government	112 441
Member contributions	121 857
Other	2 041
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 239 449</b>

# Team

JULY 2015

**Wendel Trio** has been the **Director** of CAN Europe since September 2011. His main tasks include CAN Europe network, fundraising, strategic guidance and high-level political representation. He also coordinates and manages the secretariat. Wendel has over 30 years of experience working for NGOs, including working as a political director for Oxfam in Belgium, as a campaign director for Greenpeace Belgium and as a Director of the Policy and Business Unit of Greenpeace International. In that capacity he managed Greenpeace International's climate policy work and led Greenpeace delegations at the UNFCCC COPs from 2007 to 2010. Wendel holds a Masters in Social Sciences.

**Ania Drązkiewicz** is the **Communications Coordinator** of CAN Europe. She joined the team in December 2014. She is responsible for external communications, including media relations, web presence, preparation of publications and acting as a spokesperson. She coordinates communications work at EU level, with our members, and at international level with CAN International. Previously, she had been working in communications within the environmental movement in Poland for more than four years. Ania holds a Masters in Political Science from University of Warsaw.



**Joop Hazenberg** is our second **Communications Coordinator**. Joop mainly focuses on coal issues and supports CAN Europe's general communication work. Prior to joining CAN Europe, he worked at the Dutch Parliament and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For the last seven years he has been a freelance writer and journalist, writing about European integration, globalisation and sustainability. Joop holds a Masters degree in History and Journalism from University of Groningen.

**Eddy De Neef** is the **Network Outreach Coordinator** of CAN Europe. He has worked for the organisation since April 2012. His main responsibility is to strengthen the network as a whole. In that capacity, he is the main contact point for mailing lists, membership fees and General Assemblies. He has almost 30 years of experience, working for development or environmental NGOs like 11.11.11 and Greenpeace Belgium. He also worked on internal communication for the Flemish Green party. Eddy holds a diploma in Social Science from HIMCW College, Brussels.

**Ulriikka Aarnio** is an **International Climate Policy Coordinator** at CAN Europe. She focuses on the international climate negotiations, and has worked for the organization since May 2009. She manages the CAN Europe representation at the UNFCCC sessions and coordinates our work in-between the negotiating sessions, focusing on putting pressure on the EU positions. Within the international negotiations her focus is on mitigation, including issues the CAN Europe office is not focusing on, such as, forests and f-gases, and on the legal infrastructure. Previously she worked for several green MEPs in the European Parliament. Ulriikka holds a BA in Business Administration from University of Tampere, Finland.



**Elif Gündüzyeli** joined CAN Europe in March 2015. She is our **Turkey Climate and Energy Policy Coordinator**. Her main tasks involve coordinating CAN Europe's work related to coal in Turkey. She has both professional and voluntary experience in working for Turkish and Belgian NGOs, including at the Greenpeace Mediterranean Office, Vredesactie vzw and Action pour la paix asbl. She holds a Masters in Environmental Social Sciences.

**Jean-François Fauconnier** joined CAN Europe in September 2014 as a **Renewables Policy Coordinator** focusing on renewable energy and energy infrastructure. He has over 20 years of experience in the environmental/energy fields. Before joining CAN Europe, he worked as a campaigner for Greenpeace Belgium and Greenpeace International, and served as an adviser for the Belgian (Walloon) Environment and Energy ministers. Since 2009, he has been member of the Board of the Belgian Federal Agency for Nuclear Control (FANC). Jean-François holds both, a Masters in Business Administration, and a Masters in Environmental Science.



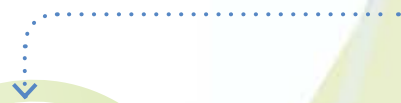
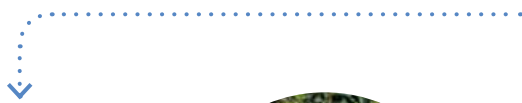
**Kathrin Gutmann** is the **Coal Policy Coordinator** at CAN Europe. She works with civil society organizations in Europe to create political opportunities to achieve a full phase-out of coal at national as well as the EU levels. Prior to CAN Europe, Kathrin Gutmann was the Head of Climate Policy and Advocacy of the WWF International's global climate program as well as a Project Manager with Climate Analytics and the European Climate Foundation. She has worked as a consultant on international and European renewable energy, climate and energy policy for the German Environment Ministry, the Green Party in the German Bundestag and Greenpeace International. She has served on the Board of the Climate Action Network International as well as that of the Youth Organization of Friends of the Earth Germany, the BUNDjugend. It is the many years as a volunteer with the BUNDjugend, which had brought her to the climate issue in 1996. Kathrin Gutmann is a dual national from Germany and the United States and holds a Masters degree in Political Science from the Freie Universität Berlin.

**Anja Kollmuss** is the **ETS Policy Coordinator** for CAN Europe. In that capacity she coordinates climate policy and advocacy work of the network members on EU-ETS reform and the 2030 EU climate and energy package. Anja is an independent climate policy analyst and a research associate of the Stockholm Environment Institute. She supports several NGOs with carbon market related policy analysis at the UN and EU levels. She supports governments on developing their policy strategies related to carbon markets under the UNFCCC. Anja was a contributing author to the IPCC's Third Assessment Report, for which she researched the climate impacts of waste management. She has worked on researching and implementing low-carbon strategies for over 15 years and has extensive experience in energy-efficiency strategies for residential buildings. Anja is Swiss and holds a BA from Harvard and an MA in Urban and Environmental Planning from Tufts University.

**Maeve McLynn** joined the team in February 2012 and is our **Climate and Development Policy Coordinator**. Her main tasks in the secretariat are coordination of CAN Europe's work and input on the issue of climate finance and the sustainable development goals, and the management of a Europe-China NGO exchange program on climate change and low carbon development. Prior to joining CAN Europe Maeve was working as a campaign assistant at the European Coalition for Corporate Justice (ECCJ). Maeve began working on climate change issues as a student through a voluntary campaigns program with Irish development organization Trócaire. She has also been involved in voluntary work on education and environmental research in the Palestinian territory. Maeve has a Masters in International Studies and Development.

**Dragana Mileusnić** joined CAN Europe Secretariat in January 2014, as the **Energy Policy Coordinator for South East Europe**. In her daily work, Dragana is supporting campaigns against new coal in the Western Balkans and Ukraine by working on the Energy Community Treaty and the EU accession processes. Prior to joining CAN Europe, she worked for South East Europe office of the Heinrich Boell Foundation in Serbia as well as the Institute for Entrepreneurship and Economic Development in Montenegro. She holds a Masters in Environmental Change and Management from University of Oxford.

**Theodora (Dora) Petroula** joined Climate Action Network Europe (CAN Europe) in February 2013 as an **Energy Savings Policy Coordinator** focusing on energy efficiency and energy savings. Before joining CAN Europe, she worked for the WWF European Policy Office, where she followed the Energy Efficiency Directive negotiations. She has also worked as a policy researcher for the WWF Greece climate change campaign and for the European Topic Centre on Air and Climate Change (ETC/ACC) in the Netherlands. She holds a Masters degree in Energy Production and Management and a BSc in Environmental Engineering.



**Mathias Claeys Bouuaert** is a **Policy Assistant** at CAN Europe. He joined the office team in July 2014. His main task is to support the climate policy coordinators. Prior joining CAN Mathias worked as a volunteer for two Belgian NGOs – Youth movement for Nature and Environment' and Bond Beter Leefmilieu – for over 10 years. Mathias holds a Masters in International Politics.

**Noelani Dubeta** joined the team in April 2015 and is our **Climate Policy Assistant**. Her main tasks in the secretariat are supporting CAN Europe's Policy Coordinators that work on ETS/ESD & non-ETS, fossil fuel subsidies, LULUCF & agriculture and coal power plants. Prior to joining CAN Europe, Noelani worked as a research assistant on a project comparing climate change policy networks in Canada at the University of British Columbia. She served on the board with the River-shed Society of British Columbia. Noelani has facilitated symposiums on climate change and human well-being through Be The Change in the UK and Thailand, a public awareness organisation. She has also been involved in research and initiatives on human well-being and the environment for a number of think tanks, research groups, NGOs and UN initiatives. Noelani has a Masters in Well-being and Human Development.

**Cinda Ayachi** joined CAN Europe in 2009 as our first dedicated **Office and Human Resources Manager**. She supports the creation of an effective team and work environment for all staff, ensures that the general operations are carried out in accordance with relevant laws and regulations and supports team members in making timely travel arrangements. She is also dealing with the logistics of our bi-annual General Assemblies. Cinda arrived at CAN after working for two years as Office Manager at Friends of the Earth Europe, one of our member organizations. Cinda has a bachelor's degree in Political Science, a Master's in External Communication and a Masters degree in Human Resources.

**Reinhilde Stinders** is the **Finance Coordinator** of CAN Europe. She coordinates the financial management of the organisation, and is the point person for any questions of a financial nature e.g. expense claims or reimbursements. Before joining CAN, she worked for 10 years with other environmental NGO's as office and HR manager. She also worked for various small companies and big multinationals (yes, even Exxon!).

**Joanna Flisowska** is the **Coal Policy Coordinator** and started working for CAN Europe in July 2015. Before joining CAN, she worked on climate and energy policies with special focus on coal phase out at CEE Bankwatch Network and Polish Green Network. Moreover, for many years she has been involved in the work of Greenpeace. Joanna has a legal background.



**Elena Bixel** is the **Junior Coal Policy Officer** and started working for CAN Europe in July 2015. Before joining CAN, she worked for Klima-Allianz Germany. Both in her previous workplace and at CAN, she has been responsible for supporting network coordination in its efforts to achieve a full phase-out of coal at national as well as the EU levels.

**Delphine Caisso** is the **HR & Office Coordinator** since May 2015, replacing Cinda Ayachi on her maternity leave. She is responsible for supporting the CAN Europe team administratively and developing the organisation's HR and Office processes. Prior to joining the team, Delphine has worked in various fields from working as a journalist to being a project manager in a digital technology start-up in Brussels, from assisting a film producer to supporting the legal team of New Zealand's Financial Markets Authority. Delphine holds a Masters degree in Journalism from the University of Brussels.

We also gratefully thank the following staff members and interns that helped us implement our work in 2014 but have left us since: Daniel Fraile Montoro, Julia Michalak, Karim Harris, Martin O'Brien, Matthew Keys, Meera Ghani, Sam Hamels, and Vanessa Bulkacz.



# Membership APRIL 2015

## ARMENIA

- Energetikayi ev shrdghaka mighavairi khohrdatvakan hasarakakan kazmakerputyun/ Ecoteam

## AUSTRIA

- Global 2000 (Friends of the Earth Austria)

## BELGIUM

- 11.11.11 (11.11.11)
- BBL – Bond Beter Leefmilieu (Union for a Better Environment)
- CNCD-11.11.11 Centre National de Cooperation au Developpement (National Centre for Cooperation and Development)
- IEW – Inter-Environnement Wallonie
- WWF Belgium

## BULGARIA

- Za Zemiata

## CROATIA

- Zelena Akcija/FoE Croatia

## CZECH REPUBLIC

- CDE – Centrum pro dopravu a energetiku/Center for Transport and Energy
- Glopolis (Prague Global Policy Institute)

## DENMARK

- 92 – Gruppen (92 Group)
- CARE Denmark
- DCA – Folkekirkens Nødhjælp (DanChurch Aid)
- Det Økologiske Råd (Danish Ecological Council)
- OVE – Vedvarende Energie (The Danish Organization for Renewable Energy)
- Verdens Skove (Forests of the World – ex Nepenthes)
- WWF Denmark

## EUROPE/INTERNATIONAL

- ACT Alliance EU
- CIDSE – Cooperation for Developpement and Solidarity
- Climate Analytics
- Friends of the Earth Europe
- Greenpeace CEE
- Greenpeace European Unit
- Helio International
- Nature Code
- Oxfam International
- Seas at Risk
- Transparency International
- World Council of Churches
- WECF – Women in Europe for a Common Future
- The World Society for the Protection of Animals
- WWF Europe Policy Office

## FINLAND

- FANC – Suomen Luonnonsuojeluliitto (Finnish Association for Nature Conservation)
- KEPA – The Service Center for Development Cooperation
- Luonto-Liitto r.y./The Finnish Nature League
- Maan ystävät (Friends of the Earth Finland)
- WWF Finland

## FRANCE

- RAC France – Réseau Action Climat France (Climat Action Network France)
- WWF France

## GERMANY

- Brot für die Welt (Bread for the World)
- BUND – Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland (Friends of the Earth Germany)
- DNR – Deutscher Naturschutzring (German League for Nature and Environment)
- Ecologic Institute
- Germanwatch

- Klima Allianz Deutschland (Climate Alliance Germany)
- Klima Bündnis – Climate Alliance of European Cities with Indigenous Rainforest Peoples
- LIFE e.V. (Women develop Eco-Techniques)
- Misereor
- NABU (Birdlife) – Naturschutzbund (German Union for Nature Conservation)
- Oeko-Institut e.V. – Institute for Applied Ecology
- Oro Verde – Tropical Forest Foundation
- WEED – World Economy, Ecology and Development
- Welthungerhilfe
- WFC – World Future Council
- Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy
- WWF Germany

## GREECE

- Greenpeace Greece
- MEDSOS – MEDITERRANEAN SOS Network

## HUNGARY

- Levego Munkacsoport – The Clean Air Action Group

## ICELAND

- INCA – Iceland Nature Conservation Association

## IRELAND

- Earthwatch (Friends of the Earth Ireland)
- GRIAN – Greenhouse Ireland Action Network
- Trocaire

## ITALY

- Legambiente
- WWF Italy

## LATVIA

- Zaļā Brīvība (Green Liberty)

## **LITHUANIA**

- DVI – Darnaus Vystymo Iniciatyvos (Sustainable Development Initiatives)

## **LUXEMBOURG**

- ASTM – Action Solidarité Tiers Monde (Third World Solidarity)
- Greenpeace Luxembourg
- MECO – Mouvement Ecologique Luxembourg (Friends of the Earth Luxembourg)

## **MALTA**

- Nature Trust Malta

## **NETHERLANDS**

- Both ENDS
- Concerned Citizens against Climate Change
- HIVOS – Humanist Institute for Development Cooperation
- Natuur en Milieu
- Stichting ETC
- WWF Netherlands

## **NORWAY**

- DCG – Drylands Coordination
- DF – Utviklingsfondet (The Development Fund)
- ForUM – Forum for utvikling og miljø (ForUM for development and environment)
- Framtiden i våre hender (Future in our Hands)
- Natur og Ungdom (Young Friends of the Earth Norway)
- NCA – Norwegian Church Aid
- Norges Naturvernforbund – Norwegian Society for the Conservation of Nature (Friends of the Earth Norway)
- Redd Barna (Save The Children Norway)
- Regnskogfondet (Rainforest Foundation Norway)

## **POLAND**

- WWF Poland

## **PORTUGAL**

- QUERCUS – National Association for Nature Conservation

## **ROMANIA**

- RACRO – Reteaua de Actiune pentru Clima (CAN Romania)

## **SERBIA**

- One Degree Serbia

## **SLOVENIA**

- Fokus drustvo za sonaraven razvoj (Focus Association for Sustainable Development)

## **SPAIN**

- Amigos de la Tierra Espana (Friends of the Earth Spain)
- Eco Union
- Fundación Renovables
- Greenpeace Spain
- SEO – Sociedad Española de Ornitología (Spanish Ornithological Society)

## **SWEDEN**

- AirClim – Air pollution and Climate Secretariat
- SSNC – Svenska Naturskyddsföreningen (Swedish Society for Nature Conservation)
- Svenska Kyrkan (Church of Sweden – Christian Aid)
- WWF Sweden

## **SWITZERLAND**

- Alliance Sud (Swiss Alliance of Development Organisations)
- NOE21 – New Orientation for the Economy in the 21<sup>st</sup> century
- Pro Natura (Friends of the Earth Switzerland)
- WWF Switzerland

## **TURKEY**

- DKM – Doğa Koruma Merkezi
- TEMA – Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion
- WWF Turkey

## **UNITED KINGDOM**

- CAFOD
- Campaign against Climate Change UK
- Christian Aid UK
- CIWF – Compassion in World Farming
- Client Earth
- E3G – Third Generation Environmentalism
- EIA – Environmental Investigation Agency
- Friends of the Earth – England, Wales and Northern Ireland
- Greenpeace-UK
- IEEP – Institute for Environmental Policy, London
- OCP – Oxford Climate Policy
- Practical Action
- RSPB – Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
- Sandbag
- Save The Children UK
- Sinkswatch
- Stamp out Poverty
- Tearfund
- Track 0
- UK Youth Climate Coalition
- VERTIC
- WWF UK

# Board of Directors

CAN Europe has a Board of Directors, which is appointed by its General Assembly.

As of April 2015, the Board was comprised of:

**Jason Anderson**

Head of European Climate and Energy Policy – WWF European Policy Office, Belgium

**Celine Charveriat**

Director of Advocacy and Campaigns at Oxfam International

**Nikos Charalambides**

Director of Greenpeace Greece

**Jürgen Maier**

Director – German NGO Forum on Environment and Development

**Raphaelle Gauthier**

Administrative Board Member – RAC France

**Petr Hlobil**

International Affairs Coordinator, CEE Bankwatch Network, Czech Republic

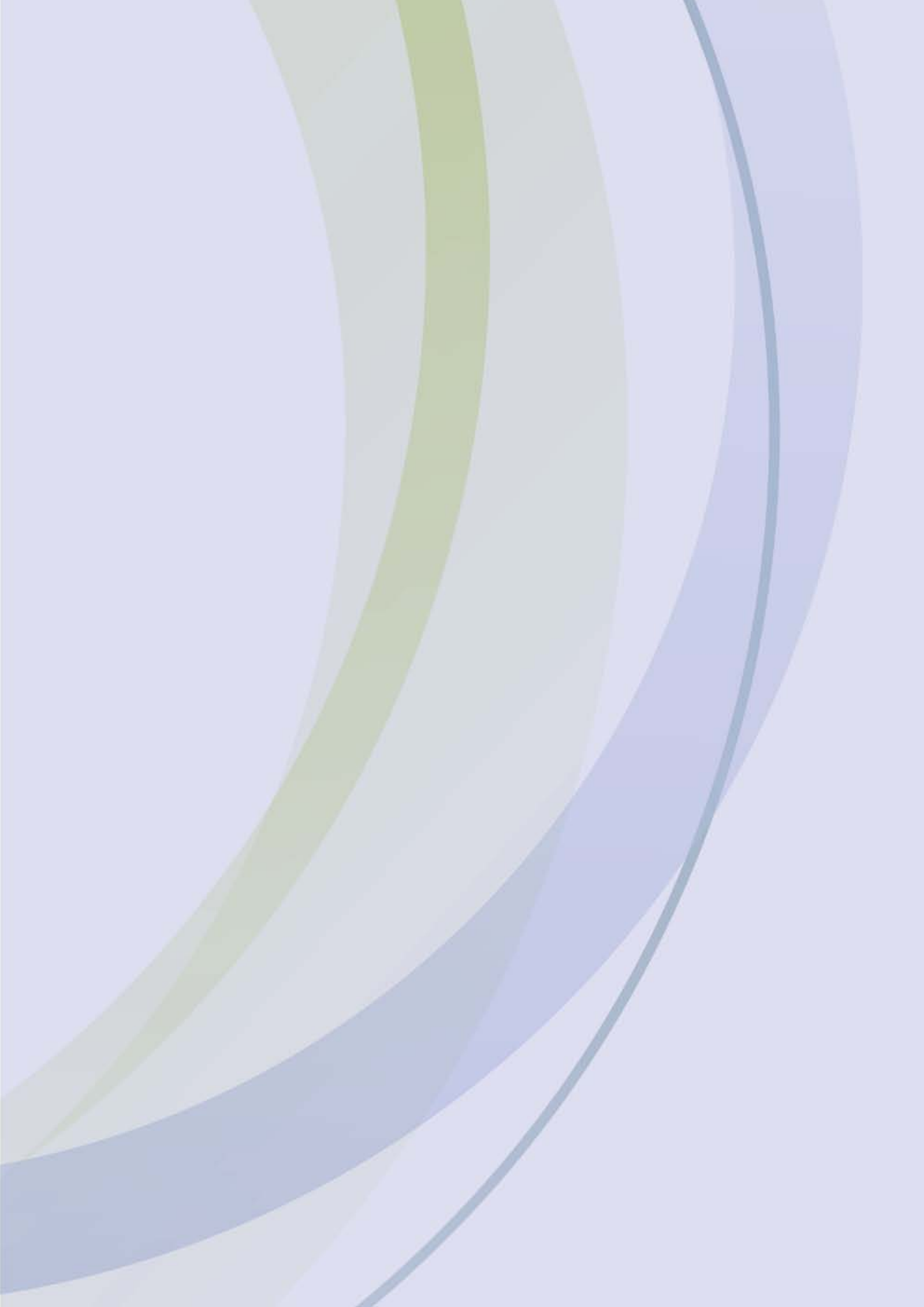
**Reinhold Pape**

Policy Officer, Air Pollution and Climate Secretariat (AirClim), Sweden

**Karla Schoeters**

Policy advisor at Vlaamse Instelling voor Technologisch Onderzoek, Belgium







**Climate Action Network Europe** is Europe's largest coalition working on climate and energy issues. With over 120 member organisations in more than 30 European countries – representing over 44 million citizens – CAN Europe works to prevent dangerous climate change and promote sustainable climate and energy policy in Europe.

CAN Europe is a regional node of Climate Action Network, a worldwide network of over 900 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in more than 100 countries working to promote government, private sector and individual action to limit human-induced climate change to ecologically sustainable levels. CAN is based on trust, openness and democracy.

The vision of CAN is a world striving actively towards and achieving the protection of the global climate in a manner that promotes equity and social justice between peoples, sustainable development of all communities, and protection of the global environment. CAN unites to work towards this vision.

CAN's mission is to support and empower civil society organisations to influence the design and development of an effective global strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure its implementation at international, national and local levels in the promotion of equity and sustainable development.

Climate Action Network Europe  
Mundo-B, Rue d'Edimbourg 26  
Brussels 1050, Belgium

[www.caneurope.org](http://www.caneurope.org)