



CAN

CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK
Europe

annual REPORT 2016

Climate Action Network Europe

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LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Last year was all about drafting a new package of European climate and energy legislation. The European Commission – the EU executive – published a range of proposals that aim to implement the October 2014 conclusions reached by EU heads of state and government on the 2030 climate and energy targets. Unfortunately, the Commission neglected the Paris Agreement, adopted a year since then, which commits the world to hastening the transition away from fossil fuels. This new commitment made the EU targets outdated and too low, but the Commission refused to revise them.

The EU's inability to grasp the new post-Paris reality became very clear when it turned out that the Agreement might enter into force without the EU due to its sluggish ratification process. Only because of pressure from NGOs and public opinion, the EU finally managed to accelerate ratification of the Agreement through an extraordinary procedure, leading to its entry into force in November. Still, a number of EU countries have not ratified the Agreement yet. This failure is especially worrying since all EU Member States agreed in Paris that more action is needed to avert dangerous climate change and limit temperature rise to 1.5°C.

In 2016 the EU faced many urgent challenges (such as the refugee crisis and the outcome of the Brexit referendum) that put the climate crisis on the back-burner. EU leaders failed to acknowledge that full decarbonisation of our society, as quickly as possible, would help solve multiple problems. It would help avoid dangerous climate impacts, including increasing global unrest and the growing number of refugees. It would restore trust in multilateralism, revitalize the European project and offer a more prosperous future for everyone in Europe.

In direct response to the inability of EU decision-makers to see the benefits of the zero-carbon transformation, we established the Coalition for Higher Ambition. Our Coalition includes representatives from businesses, trade unions and local authorities, all calling upon the EU to align its climate action with the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement.

The Coalition was one of the avenues that enabled us, despite challenging circumstances, to achieve some important successes in 2016. The positive outcomes of our work include a substantial improvement of the proposal to revise the Emission Trading Scheme Directive. The Commission also proposed a binding 30% energy savings target, beyond the 27% agreed by Heads of State and Government in 2014. Furthermore, we brought the issue of fossil fuel subsidies front and centre in many political discussions and highlighted the urgent need for phasing out coal power generation across Europe.



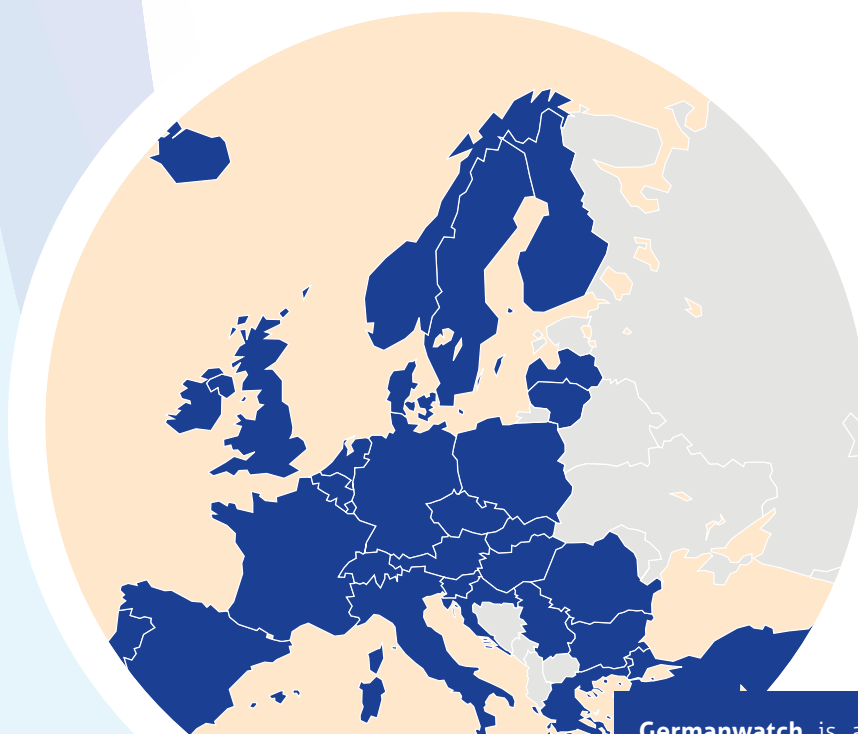
Wendel Trio

MESSAGES FROM THE NETWORK

Climate Action Network (CAN) Europe is Europe's largest coalition working on climate and energy issues. We have over 130 member organisations in more than 30 European countries, representing over 44 million citizens.

In 2016, seven new organizations joined our network, including NGOs from Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Portugal, Turkey and the UK. Having an engaged, committed membership base that is informed, involved and well represented is at the core of CAN Europe's ability to succeed.

We were able to give more attention to the network, thanks to increased capacity in our network team. We focused on explaining EU policy to our members. For example, we organised webinars on the Effort Sharing Regulation and the '*Clean Energy for All Europeans*' package published by the European Commission. We also strengthened our work around fossil fuel subsidies, which meant building new partnerships with NGOs interested in engaging in "shifting the trillions".



Focus Association for Sustainable Development is a Slovenian environmental Non-Governmental Organisation active in the fields of climate change, energy, mobility, global responsibility, consumption and de-growth. As Slovenian climate and energy policies are to a large degree being shaped at the EU level, CAN Europe membership makes it possible for us to get involved in this process. CAN Europe provides its members timely information on processes and content of EU-level debates, as well as expert analysis. Thanks to CAN's efforts, we can be involved in advocacy work. Membership in CAN Europe also provides a useful exchange of ideas and experience among members, which is helpful for our activities and campaigns.

Živa Kavka Gobbo

CHAIR, FOCUS ASSOCIATION FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Germanwatch is an independent development and environment expert organisation. As the EU's policies are essential for reaching the global climate targets and better living conditions for people worldwide, Germanwatch engages in EU policy-making both in Berlin and Brussels. Being an active member of CAN Europe is a huge advantage for us in this endeavour. Let's not forget the joint publication of our Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI), which is released each year during the UN Climate Summit. Thanks to CAN Europe, the CCPI reaches a wide European audience.

Oldag Caspar

TEAM LEADER, GERMAN AND EU LOW-CARBON
POLICY, GERMANWATCH

OUR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2016

THE PARIS AGREEMENT IS NOW LAW OF THE LAND

After the historic conclusion of the Paris Agreement, the major challenges for 2016 included safeguarding its quick entry into force and translating it into reality through increased emission cuts. The CAN Europe secretariat played a key role in ensuring that European NGOs collectively analysed implementation of the Agreement to create common strategies.

For an international agreement to become law it needs to be ratified by governments. Usually this process is complicated and can take years. The Paris Agreement was off to a good start in April when a record number of 174 countries participated in its signature ceremony. The threshold needed for entry into force was crossed in October. The Paris Agreement became law in November.

PRESS

"It is regrettable that the next U.S. president has not yet understood that the world is on track to phase out fossil fuels," said Ulriikka Aarnio, international climate policy coordinator at the NGO Climate Action Network Europe. "There is, however, no fear that the world's ongoing energy shift would be troubled by this election."

Politico, 9/11/2016

The EU had originally argued that due to lengthy national processes in Member States, it would not be able to ratify it in 2016. However, due to enormous pressure from various stakeholders, including our network, it fast-tracked the process and was among the countries enabling the Agreement's entry into force.

The 2016 UN Climate Summit taking place in Marrakech reaffirmed the international commitment to implement the Paris Agreement. Countries reiterated the urgency to tackle the climate crisis, despite the US elections raising concerns over the future of international climate action. CAN Europe helped steer the public debate by stressing that the world's ongoing energy shift is unstoppable.



UNLOCKING ACCESS TO CLIMATE ACTION FUNDS

Together with our members and international colleagues, CAN Europe heightened awareness of the growing challenges and needs of developing countries as a result of climate change. We maintained pressure on donor countries to deliver adequate and predictable climate finance.

The letters and policy recommendations we sent ahead of the high-level discussions on climate finance at the G7 and G20 summits played an important role in making donor governments more accountable. A number of developed countries, including EU Member States, published the 'Climate Finance Roadmap' in November. It indicates good progress towards providing information on when to expect further climate fi-

nance support, and shows the willingness of donor countries to improve the transparency of financial flows.

In addition, we urged EU finance ministers to move forward with a key source of climate and international development finance: the Financial Transaction Tax (FTT). In October, ten countries that had previously agreed to implement a FTT made further steps towards its realisation.

PRESS

CAN Europe hailed the roadmap as a "step in the right direction" but said the document remains "blurred" in some of its provisions.

ENDS Europe, 18/10/2016

BUILDING MOMENTUM FOR A HIGHER CLIMATE TARGET

In 2016 we established that the EU's "at least 40%" climate target is not consistent with the EU's Paris Agreement obligations to stay "well below 2°C and pursue efforts to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C." CAN Europe promoted the idea that the 2018 UN Climate Summit provides a major opportunity to recalibrate the EU's climate ambition.

The major challenge for our work last year was the EU's disregard for the Paris Agreement they helped construct. In particular, the EU failed to acknowledge that the Paris Agreement requires an immediate overhaul of all EU climate and energy targets.

CAN Europe worked tirelessly to get the need to increase the weak 2030 climate target onto the EU agenda. We highlighted how the current target does not reflect emissions reductions achieved so far, potential benefits of renewable energy and energy efficiency, the ongoing global energy revolution and, finally, the costs of inaction.

Our main achievement was the establishment of the Coalition for Higher Ambition, an unprecedented gathering of representatives of businesses, trade unions, local authorities and NGOs. It represents major stakeholders from across the European economy and demonstrates the breadth of support for EU climate leadership.

The Coalition published two letters to the European Commission, EU Environment Ministers and Heads of State and Government. These statements were well received by EU decision-makers, helping us build support for our demands. A number of Environment Ministers, including from Germany, France and the UK, acknowledged that the EU must ramp up its climate targets in line with the Paris Agreement.

The European Parliament's Resolution on the Marrakech Climate Summit reflected most of CAN Europe's asks, calling upon the EU to revise its climate pledge before 2018. This need to increase climate action was also the main message in the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI), which we published with Germanwatch in Marrakech in November.

CAN Europe continued facilitating discussions about the importance of a 1.5°C temperature limit. Fora included NGO workshops and a photo opportunity at European Development Days in Brussels.

PRESS

Many from both business and civil society see the 40% 2030 goal as too low to achieve the long-term Paris goal. On Wednesday 72 businesses, NGOs, trade associations and unions sent a joint letter to the Commission, urging it to align the EU's 2030 goal with Paris.

The signatories, who included E.on, Unilever and Philips, called for increased 2030 ambition in light of Paris and what they believe is technologically possible.

ENDS Europe, 2/3/2016

Brussels, 15-16 June 2016



"1.5DEGREES: ZERO POVERTY AND ZERO EMISSIONS" ACTION AT THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT DAYS

CAN EUROPE – ANNUAL REPORT 2016



"NO MORE PRESENTS FOR POLLUTERS!" MEDIA STUNT

MAKING POLLUTERS PAY!

Reform of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) started off on the wrong foot. The European Commission's original proposal did nothing to eliminate the large surplus of pollution permits clogging up the system. In 2016, the effort to reform the ETS reached a critical stage as both the European Parliament and EU countries prepared their negotiating positions on the proposal.

Amidst intense industry lobbying, we made sure the voices calling for increased ambition were heard loud and clear. We mobilized our members to work alongside governments and MEPs from 21 countries to help fix the ETS. Our sustained outreach campaign, including a petition signed by almost 100,000 EU citizens, resulted in both Parliament and Member States advocating for reforms that go well beyond the original Commission proposal.

In December, the European Parliament's Environment Committee adopted a position to increase annual emission cuts and to strengthen the Market Stability Reserve (MSR), a type of bank that temporarily stores surplus emission permits. It was a small step, but signaled a growing understanding of the new post-Paris reality and a victory for our efforts.

Though this position was watered down by Parliament in the final vote, we soon helped turn the tide again. A coalition of progressive Member States, led by France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Sweden, successfully introduced an amendment for an annual permit cancellation mechanism in the MSR.

In addition, we worked to ensure that revenues generated from the ETS are used for renewables and energy efficiency and not for coal. Our position was supported by both Parliament and Member States. Parliament also proposed a Just Transition Fund, which would re-train workers affected by the transition away from fossil fuels and help them find new job opportunities.

Though heated negotiations delivered some positive outcomes, the results still fall dramatically short of fixing the world's largest carbon market and aligning it with the Paris Agreement. Therefore, the final compromise negotiated by the Council and the Parliament in 2017 must include the most ambitious elements from both.



NGOs were underwhelmed by the result, saying it was "far too little to repair the broken scheme" or to align emission cuts with the goal of the Paris climate deal of keeping global temperature rises to well below 2 degrees. "The adopted position repeats the mistakes of the past by setting a carbon budget that fails to provide a serious constraint for emissions," said Wendel Trio from CAN Europe.

Politico, 15/12/2016

TOWARDS CLIMATE-FRIENDLY TRANSPORT, BUILDINGS AND FARMING



The Effort Sharing Regulation covers those carbon pollution-generating sectors not included in the EU ETS, namely ground transportation, agriculture, waste and buildings. Through our meetings with the Commission, analysis and communications work, we helped strengthen the reform proposal to include a more ambitious starting point for the reductions in these sectors, which are responsible for 60% of the EU's emissions. To fully include the total amount of carbon these sectors will be allowed to emit after 2020, the starting point is as important as the end target. To ensure that reductions are in line with the Paris Agreement, cuts must start at the lowest level in 2021.

An ambition gap still remains if we are to avoid dangerous climate change and create livable cities and jobs of the future. We will continue pushing for further improvement of the proposal by Parliament and Member States in 2017. CAN Europe is asking for a higher overall target, a ratchet-up mechanism to increase it every five years, a more stringent starting point and elimination of all loopholes.

PRESS

The European Commission this week missed an opportunity to scale up EU climate action by failing to introduce a mechanism to increase emissions targets over time, a European coalition of environmental NGOs said in a statement. "The EU needs to increase its targets soon," Anja Kollmuss, Europe climate policy coordinator at the Climate Action Network, told the Thomson Reuters Foundation. "If we stick to current targets, it will be too little and too late."

Reuters, 21/7/2016

BEHIND THE SMOKE AND MIRRORS OF THE CLEAN ENERGY PACKAGE

In November, the European Commission released its 'Clean Energy for All Europeans' package. It was a 1,000-page, long-awaited piece of the Energy Union strategy. It included eight legislative proposals to shape EU energy policies beyond 2020. We communicated how the proposed level of ambition in the package would fail to accelerate the transition to a fully renewable and efficient energy system, not meeting the EU's obligations under the Paris Agreement.

Our continuous efforts to advocate for higher ambition in line with the Paris Agreement paid off. The most positive element of the package was the proposal to increase the EU's 2030 en-

ergy savings target from 27 percent to 30 percent while making the target binding. Moving from 27% to 30% was a step to the right direction, but still only a half-hearted move. Only a binding EU target of 40%, as repeatedly demanded by European Parliament, will maximize the vast social and economic benefits of saving energy, such as reducing imports of fossil fuels and improving air quality.

The energy efficiency community, which CAN Europe is part of, had yet another positive outcome of its advocacy work in 2016. The Commission proposed extending Article 7 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) beyond 2020. It requires EU



OSTHOLSTEIN, SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, GERMANY

countries to save 1.5% in energy every year. The extension of this requirement will provide certainty to investors and stakeholders. Unfortunately, at the same time, none of the loopholes were closed, so actual savings will continue to be lower by about half after 2020.

Our efforts helped improve the package with regard to subsidies for back-up power. In stark contradiction to the objectives of the Paris Agreement, the EU was planning to keep the gate open for Member States to subsidise unprofitable and polluting coal-fired power stations, under the guise of so-called "capacity mechanisms". NGO criticism forced inclusion of a limit of 550 grams of carbon dioxide per kilowatt-hour for new plants to benefit from such mechanisms. Even though the figure is far too high and would only apply to new plants, it was a welcome step.

PRESS

Jean-François Fauconnier, renewables policy coordinator at Climate Action Network Europe, said: "The Commission deserves severe criticism for proposing to undermine market access for renewable energy. The proposals do not reflect the increasing economic benefits of renewable energy and citizens' desire to participate in the market. The Commission chose to propose a very weak set of rules to appease backward looking member states, and harmful and outdated fossil fuel industries."

Energy Post, 6/12/2016

CAN Europe highlighted the mismatch between EU rhetoric and its commitments under the Paris Agreement. Current proposals still include an EU renewable energy target of "at least 27%" – far below what is needed to move towards 100% renewable energy by 2050. The package also lacks a way of compensating for the lack of binding national targets after 2020 and fails to provide Member States with guidance to implement renewable energy support schemes. It also undermines market access for renewable energy. Based on these shortcomings, the EU received the Fossil of the Day Award at UN Climate Summit in Marrakech.

Before the publication of the package, we held a press briefing, which was attended by more than 30 journalists from all the major EU news outlets, setting the benchmark for media discussions on the package.

This proposal is only the beginning. The positive but incremental step to increase the energy efficiency target from 27 to 30 percent must pave the way for a complete overhaul of EU climate and energy policies. It will be now up to Parliament and Member States to raise the low targets and improve the lenient rules.

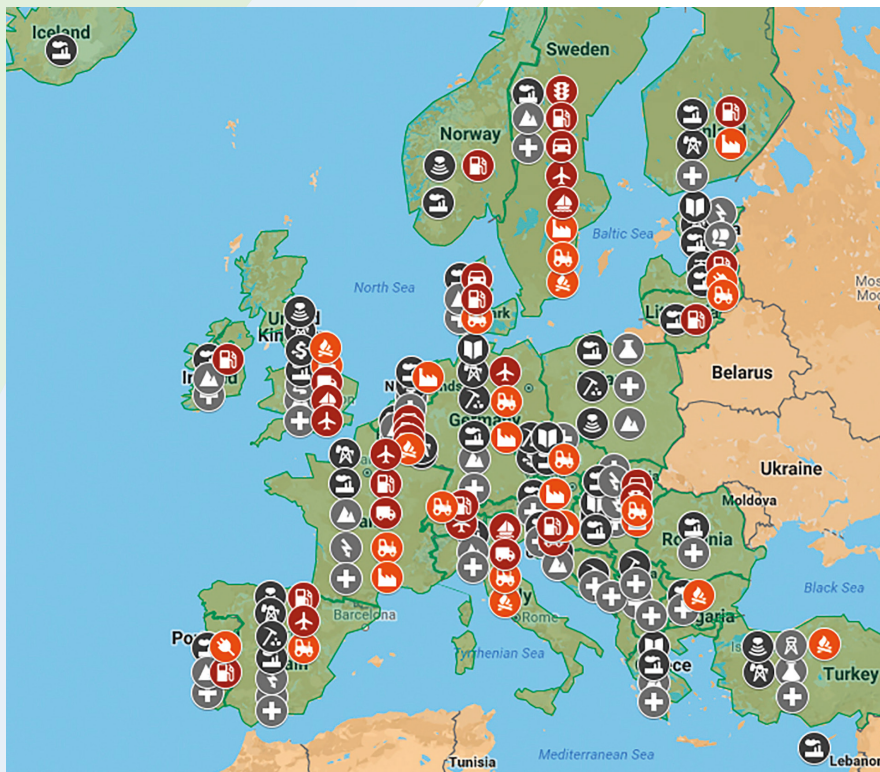
PRESS

Dora Petroula, energy savings policy coordinator at Climate Action Network Europe, described the increase from 27% to 30% in the leaked proposal as a "step in the right direction, but still a half-hearted effort". Petroula urged the Commission to raise the bar to 40% when it presents its proposal to put the EU "within reach" of Paris goals.

ENDS Europe, 12/9/2016

At the European level, the European Commission published its 'Clean Energy for All Europeans' package, which included a number of documents on financing and innovation for the energy transition. Within the package, there were numerous references to the removal of subsidies to help unlock greater ambition in renewable energy and energy efficiency. For example, several passages read: "The time is ripe for change. Current low oil and gas prices provide a window of opportunity for phasing out fossil fuel subsidies without adverse effects on social welfare"; "Fossil-fuels subsidies are particularly problematic, as they disadvantage clean energy and hamper the transition to a low-carbon economy." These references illustrate how CAN Europe helped create heightened awareness of the problems posed by such harmful funding.

8



MAPPING OF SOME OF THE MAIN NATIONAL FOSSIL FUEL SUBSIDIES IN EUROPE, AVAILABLE ON CAN EUROPE'S WEBSITE.

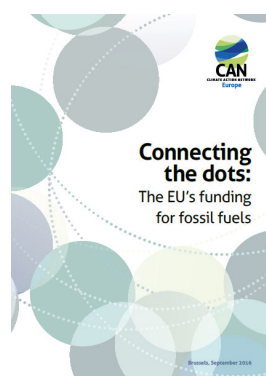


COAL POWER PLANT IN DATTELN, GERMANY

The EU also proposed to extend the European Fund for Strategic Investments (commonly known as the Juncker Investment Plan), after its first year of operation, until 2020. The inadequate climate action provisions in the proposal were strengthened after CAN Europe and partner NGOs released a report titled *'The best laid plans – why the Investment Plan for Europe does not drive the sustainable energy transition.'*

The EU budget for 2014-2020 also went through its mid-term evaluation this year. The EU budget contains some important features such as "climate mainstreaming", including the political target of spending 20% of the EU budget on climate action. However, the EU admitted that it is currently not on track to reach this target, especially since considerable EU funds still go into gas infrastructure. This public admission echoed CAN Europe's call for improving the EU budget's climate performance.

In order to raise awareness of the EU's funding for fossil fuels and the action needed to achieve Europe's clean energy transition, CAN Europe published the briefing *'Connecting the Dots.'* It summarizes the different EU instruments and policies that contribute to the on-going support for fossil fuels across EU Member States.



CAN Europe also organized a national workshop in Prague and a pan-European one in Brussels. The workshops focused on building an effective narrative to tackle fossil fuel subsidies and convince the public, national governments and EU institutions that we must shift financial flows away from fossil fuels.

We succeeded in communicating this complex topic in a clear and understandable way. While highlighting why subsidies for fossil fuels are bad, we also presented the co-benefits that would be experienced by phasing them out.

The attention to these topics created by our advocacy and communications work will help frame the right narrative for the upcoming proposal for the EU budget after 2020. This proposal presents a big opportunity for the EU to increase its target of spending 20% of the EU budget on climate action, phase out fossil fuel subsidies and ensure the budget becomes 100% climate proof.



Wendel Trio, director of the Climate Action Network (CAN) Europe, said that with the G20 presidency moving to Europe next year, the European Union should show leadership and "urgently reform its policies and tools that both directly and indirectly allow for financial support to the fossil fuel industry."

Reuters, 6/9/2016

IN MAY, MORE THAN 3,500 ACTIVISTS FROM ALL OVER EUROPE SHUT DOWN THE OPENCAST COAL MINE WELZOW-SÜD IN THE LUSATIA COAL FIELDS IN GERMANY AND CUT THE POWER PLANT SCHWARZE PUMPE.

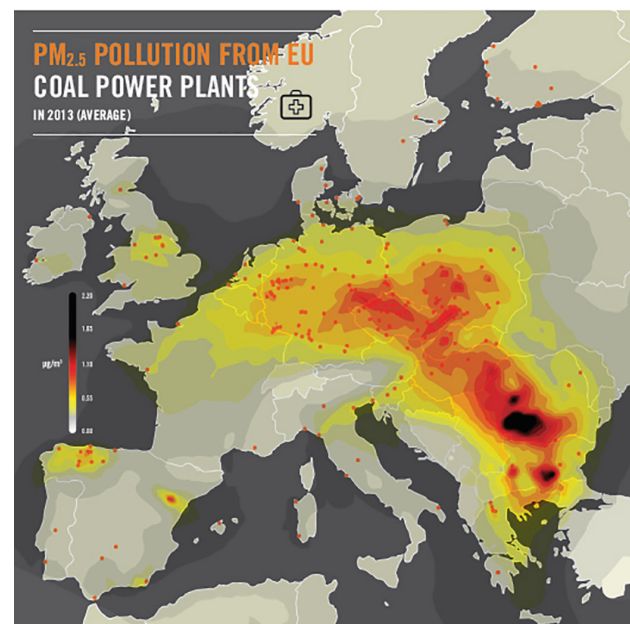
QUICKLY PHASING OUT COAL IN THE EU

In 2016, CAN Europe's work to phase out coal in Europe enjoyed major victories. In the beginning of 2016, Belgium became the seventh coal-free EU country. 2016 was also a great year for coal phase-out announcements: following the UK in late 2015, last year five governments and operators pledged to become coal-free: France, Finland, Portugal, the city of Berlin and Austria's biggest utility provider, Verbund.

We saw net retirement of 8.5 GW of coal capacity in the EU last year. Hardly any new capacity went online. We celebrated several blows against proposed coal plants in Poland and Croatia. In the UK, three coal-fired power plants shut their doors in one month alone. CAN Europe had ranked two of them in the top 30 polluters and climate offenders in the report, *'Europe's Dark Cloud'*, which we published with partners in June 2016.

Through this report we were able to reach a wide audience across Europe, proving that coal is a common issue regardless of borders. It causes almost 23,000 premature deaths each year and over 60 billion euros in health costs. A second CAN Europe report, *'Lifting Europe's Dark Cloud'*, showed how adoption of stricter air pollution limits for power stations would positively impact the health of European citizens.

2016 was also the year of unprecedented mass mobilization against coal. In the Break Free actions in May, tens of thousands of people all over the world took to the streets and occupied coal infrastructure. These actions put coal high on public agendas.



In May, one of the highlights of CAN Europe's coal work took place. In the lignite mining region of Lusatia, close to a place where around 3,500 people were taking part in a German Break Free Action, 80 representatives of NGOs working on coal from all over Europe came together to tighten collaboration around the various strands of work. The enthusiasm experienced at the meeting sparked formation of the European Beyond Coal campaign, which is preparing to launch in 2017.

Two-hundred and sixty coal plants in the EU need to close for us to achieve coal-free electricity production. Each and every one of them needs a closure date and together we will work to make this happen.



Wendel Trio, director of Climate Action Network Europe, used the 'Europe's Dark Cloud' report to call for EU countries to ramp up efforts to move to 100 percent renewable energy.

Euronews, 5/7/2016

SOUTHEAST EUROPE: MORE POLICY, MORE EUROPEAN MONEY

The policy landscape of Southeast Europe kept changing in 2016. The Energy Community – the intra-governmental body bringing EU energy legislation to the region – embedded or updated four environmental directives in its framework. A particular breakthrough was made on the climate policy front. In the aftermath of the Paris Agreement, the European Commission expressed readiness to move forward with climate legislation in the Energy Community. NGO pressure was crucial to adopting a Recommendation on the implementation of the Monitoring Mechanism Regulation, a first step towards structured climate policy in the Energy Community. There is ongoing work to turn this recommendation into a binding piece of legislation.

Progress on policy was matched with progress on finance. In early July, at the Western Balkans 6 Summit in Paris, the EU committed 50 million euros to energy efficiency measures in the region. Civil society engagement was also crucial in this case, as numerous letters from CAN Europe and partner NGOs ensured that the money was not channeled towards fossil fuel infrastructure.

This summit was a great opportunity to raise attention to the coal problem in the Balkans in the media. The French newspaper 'Le Monde' published a story on the day of the Summit, reporting on the media trip we organised few months earlier where a journalist spent a full week in the coal heartlands of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro. Upon publication, the 'Le Monde' article was picked up by other media in the region, adding international pressure to the national debates.

Finally, progress in public participation was made in Serbia, where we have been working with the NGO Coalition 27 for the past three years. A coordinated effort by environmental groups resulted in NGOs being invited to become part of the working group on the National Climate Change Strategy and permanent members of the National Climate Change Council. In a country where civil society is still largely marginalised, this was a major win and hopefully a stepping stone for many more victories in 2017.



Dragana Mileusnić from organization Climate Action Network (CAN Europe) says that unless Serbia acts in accordance with standards, it will either have to pay enormous fines or close down the thermal power plant.

CINS, 22/7/2016



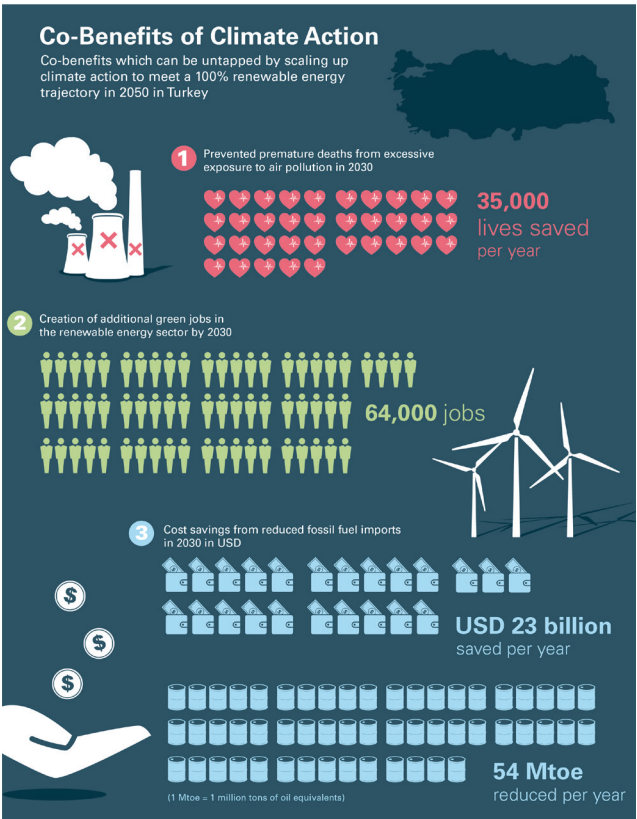
SHOWING THE BENEFITS TURKEY CAN REAP FROM ZERO-CARBON ENERGY

Turkey signed the Paris Agreement but has not ratified it yet. Moreover, the country's Paris pledge is still woefully insufficient. In order to improve it, CAN Europe, in collaboration with New Climate Institute and the Turkey Climate Network, published 'Co-benefits of Climate Action for Turkey.' The report highlights the benefits of shifting to 100% renewable energy by 2050 and avoiding a coal infrastructure lock-in.

We presented the outcomes of the report to Turkish and European policy makers at a launch event during EU-Turkey Climate Action Week as well as a side event we co-organized at the UN Climate Summit in Marrakech. The report launch was largely covered by Turkish finance, political economy, and energy media outlets, which we had strived to influence.

2016 marked a year with major legislative events that could negatively affect the energy landscape. The parliament approved a bill that proposes a subsidy for local coal and postpones some environmental regulations. Moreover, a legislative proposal known as Article 80 on project-based investment subsidies was presented, allowing the Council of Ministers to give subsidies, land and building allocations, tax exemptions and exceptions from impact assessment processes to all projects that are classified as "strategic".

Against this backdrop, we elevated the issue at EU level by preparing a detailed briefing on recent changes in Turkish energy market law prior to the G20 summit in China. We alerted international media and mobilised European and international civil society networks, as well as members of the European Parliament, on the issue. Although the legislative amendments are still in force, they are now nationally and internationally recognised as major fossil fuel subsidies.



VISUAL SAMPLE FROM THE SMOKY FUTURE PHOTO-STORY PROJECT USED AT THE BREAK FREE FROM FOSSIL FUELS ESCALATIONS IN TURKEY IN MAY 2016.

CAN EUROPE – ANNUAL REPORT 2016

With our local, national, international members and partners, we supported the Break Free from Fossil Fuels civil disobedience actions in Turkey. We used visual testimonies collected with photographer Kerem Yücel in communities near coal power plants in Turkey to draw international attention to the Break Free Turkey campaign. We also took the Smoky Future exhibition on tour. It opened in the Chamber of Architects Association building, in İzmir a week before the Break Free mobilization. The inauguration allowed members of the Chamber to raise their concerns about the new coal threat. In 2016, following the Break Free actions two very significant newly proposed coal power plants were shelved.

With our Smoky Future photo-story project, the photographer Kerem Yücel was awarded third place for best photo-journalism by the Photo Journalist Association of Turkey in April 2016.

PRESS

Elif Gündüzyeli, a spokeswoman for Climate Action Network in Istanbul said: "We fear that if Article 80 enters into force, there will be no legal instrument to prevent massive subsidies for large, dirty and harmful coal projects in Turkey, and there will be no means to demand environmental and social impact assessments of planned projects."

The Guardian, 16/9/2016

FORGING BONDS BETWEEN EUROPE AND CHINA



EU-CHINA NGO TWINNING PROGRAMME WORKSHOP IN BERLIN, NOVEMBER 2016

For the third consecutive year, CAN Europe ran a Europe-China work exchange, or "twinning" programme. The programme is an important part of CAN Europe's international work, as it allows for an exchange of ideas and experience across borders. By bringing European and Chinese NGOs together we build more understanding of how people tackle climate change and boost low-carbon development in these two very different parts of the world.

As both China and the EU play critical roles in combating climate change, it is very important that the two nations build a united front and advance their cooperation. Momentum for enhanced cooperation is growing, as China sees the diplomatic, economic, and environmental opportunities presented by climate action, pledges climate leadership and welcomes collaboration with other countries.

The programme gives five European and five Chinese NGO employees the opportunity to work on joint projects. Last year the topics ranged from climate change education to energy efficiency, long-term climate plans and sustainable transport. The exchange lasts for 4 to 8 weeks and includes travelling to Europe and China respectively.

All participants also took part in two workshops where they came together to network and discuss their experiences. The workshops were used to provide input from external experts on related issues such as the political climates, urban development and transition away from coal.

The highlight of the 2015 exchange programme was the attendance of several of our Chinese participants at the UN Climate Summit in Marrakesh, where they were able to work alongside newly established contacts.

PARTNERS

CAN Europe is the European node of **Climate Action Network International**, a global network of over 1,100 NGOs that work together to further international climate and energy policies. CAN Europe is the biggest regional node in CAN and as such provides support to both the international network and other regional and national nodes whenever possible.

Last year, CAN Europe and its members engaged in the development of CAN International's new long-term strategy. The priorities identified by the international NGO community include: a transition to 100% renewables, long-term decarbonisation strategies, shifting financial flows, the 2018 facilitative dialogue within the UNFCCC, the G20 summits, support for increasing resilience and adaptation as well as compensation for loss and damage.

CAN Europe is also a member of the **Green10**, a coalition of 10 leading European environmental NGOs. CAN Europe is the Green10's focal point on climate change. We represent the NGO

voice on climate and energy issues at meetings of the Green10 with leading figures in the European Parliament (e.g. President Schulz), Commissioners (e.g. Vice-President Timmermans, climate and energy Commissioner Arias Canete, environment Commissioner Vella) and with Member States (e.g. at the biannual reception of the Green10 with the EU presidency on the eve of the Brussels Environment Council).

CAN Europe also remained one of the driving forces behind the **Coalition for Energy Savings**, a business-NGO coalition that helped create the momentum for the more ambitious binding 30% energy savings target included in the 'Clean Energy for All Europeans' package.

CAN Europe also continues to engage in other forms of cooperation with the business sector, including through the **Coalition for Higher Ambition** and informal meetings with representatives of the renewables and energy efficiency industries.

"As renewables are the most cost competitive, sustainable, and secure energy option for society, it is time for Europe to move away from a business-as-usual scenario and to be ambitious."



Philippe Dumas
SECRETARY GENERAL,
EUROPEAN GEOTHERMAL
ENERGY COUNCIL

"Higher ambition to tackle climate change is not a burden for the EU and its Member States. It is a major opportunity of renewed economic activity and employment, notably as far as energy efficiency is concerned."



Monica Frassoni
PRESIDENT, EUROPEAN
ALLIANCE TO SAVE
ENERGY

"Cities need ambitious and enabling EU and national policy frameworks to realise their climate strategies. The right framework reinforced with wide multi-level and multi-actor collaboration is a key to a successful implementation of the Paris Agreement."



Pirita Lindholm
DIRECTOR, CLIMATE
ALLIANCE BRUSSELS
OFFICE

"In order to fulfil the Paris mandate, the EU must act stronger, faster and in a way which pays greater attention to workers' rights and concerns."



Benjamin Denis
POLICY ADVISOR,
EUROPEAN TRADE UNION
CONFEDERATION

TEAM / APRIL 2017

Wendel Trio

DIRECTOR

has been the Director of CAN Europe since September 2011. His main tasks include strategy development, high-level political representation, developing the network and fundraising. He also coordinates and manages the secretariat. Wendel has over 30 years of experience working for NGOs, including working as political director for Oxfam in Belgium, as campaign director for Greenpeace Belgium and as 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 from Catholic University of Leuven.



Caroline Westblom

EU CLIMATE AND ENERGY POLICY COORDINATOR

coordinates our policy work on non-ETS emissions (the so called Effort Sharing Regulation) and the Energy Union Governance. Before joining the EU Climate and Energy policy teams she managed external communications of our work on fossil fuel subsidies and international climate policy. Before joining CAN Europe she was an active campaigner for 350.org. Caroline holds a Masters in Environmental Management and Policy from Lund University.



Theodora Petroula

ENERGY SAVINGS POLICY COORDINATOR

works 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 in Energy Production and Management from Technical University of Athens.



Ulriikka Aarnio

INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE POLICY COORDINATOR

focuses on the international climate negotiations, manages CAN Europe's representation at the UNFCCC sessions and coordinates our international work between negotiating sessions, focusing on putting pressure on EU positions. Within the international negotiations her focus is on mitigation, including climate science and impacts, and issues such as forests and f-gases. Previously she worked for several green MEPs in the European Parliament. Ulriikka holds a BA in Business Administration from University of Tampere, Finland.



Jean-François Fauconnier

RENEWABLES POLICY COORDINATOR

works on renewable energy, energy governance and infrastructure. He has nearly 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. Jean-François holds a Masters in Business Administration from HEC Liège in Belgium and a Masters in Environmental Science from University of Liège.



Klaus Röhrig

EU CLIMATE AND ENERGY POLICY COORDINATOR

works on the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and on fostering ambition in EU climate and energy policy. Prior to joining CAN Europe, Klaus was research and policy officer at Green Budget Europe promoting environmental fiscal reform through the European Semester and advocating a more sustainable-oriented EU budget. He has worked with Greenpeace Germany and the Policy Department for Budgetary Affairs in the European Parliament. He holds a Masters in European Studies and has studied in Maastricht, Grenoble and Konstanz.



Zanna Vanrenterghem

EU CLIMATE AND ENERGY POLICY OFFICER

works on the revision of the Emissions Trading Scheme and on new legislative developments in the field of renewable energy and energy efficiency. Before joining CAN Europe, Zanna was a project management intern with the Environment Department of the UN Industrial Development Organization in Vienna and Nairobi. Zanna holds a Masters in Environmental and European Law from the University of Ghent and has taken courses in Environmental Management at the Université Libre de Bruxelles.



Markus Trilling

FINANCE AND SUBSIDIES POLICY COORDINATOR

the main objective of his advocacy, research, monitoring and coordination efforts is to shift EU public financing away from fossil fuels and towards catalyzing the transition to 100% renewable and energy efficient economies. In his previous occupation Markus was leading on the campaign to green EU funds for CEE Bankwatch Network. Markus holds a diploma in Economics from the University of Augsburg (Germany) and a Master in European Studies from the Technical University Aachen (Germany), Universidad de Santiago de Compostela (Spain) and Université de Liège (Belgium).



Joanna Flisowska

COAL POLICY COORDINATOR

works on cooperation with NGOs from across Europe to create strategies for the coal phase-out. Before joining CAN, she worked on climate and energy policies with special focus on the coal phase-out at CEE Bankwatch Network and the Polish Green Network. Moreover, she has been involved in the work of Greenpeace for many years. Joanna holds a Masters degree in Law from University of Silesia.



Dragana Mileusnić

ENERGY POLICY COORDINATOR
FOR SOUTHEAST EUROPE

works on preventing new coal in the Western Balkans and Ukraine by focusing on the Energy Community Treaty and the EU accession processes. Prior to joining CAN Europe, she worked for the South East Europe office of the Heinrich Boell Foundation in Serbia as well as for the Institute for Entrepreneurship and Economic Development in Montenegro. She holds a Master's in Environmental Change and Management from the University of Oxford.



Maeve McLynn

FINANCE AND SUBSIDIES POLICY COORDINATOR

coordinates CAN Europe's work on fossil fuel subsidies in Europe and the G-20 and on climate finance and sustainable development. Previously, Maeve worked as a campaigns assistant at the European Coalition for Corporate Justice (ECCJ). She has also been involved in voluntary campaigns with Irish development organization Trócaire and voluntary work on education and environmental research in the Palestinian territory. Maeve holds a Masters in International Studies and Development from the University of Limerick.



Elif Gündüzyeli

TURKEY CLIMATE AND ENERGY POLICY COORDINATOR

coordinates work related to coal in Turkey, and works closely with CAN Europe's Turkish members and partners on climate policies within the framework of EU-Turkey relations and international processes. 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 from the University of Kent.



Kathrin Gutmann

COAL POLICY COORDINATOR

works on creating political opportunities to achieve a full phase-out of coal at national and EU level. Prior to CAN Europe, she 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 for the German Environment Ministry, the Green Party in the German Bundestag and Greenpeace International. She has served on the Board of CAN International. Kathrin holds a Masters in Political Science from Freie Universität Berlin.



Elena Bixel

COAL POLICY OFFICER

before joining CAN, she worked for Climate Alliance 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 level. She holds a Master's degree in Political Science from Freie Universität Berlin.



Reinhilde Stinders

FINANCE COORDINATOR

coordinates the financial management of the organization. She is the 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 NGOs as office and HR manager. She has also worked for various small companies and big multinationals (yes, even Exxon!).

**Nicolas Derobert**

COMMUNICATIONS COORDINATOR

is responsible for managing external communications of CAN Europe's work on fossil fuel subsidies, climate finance at EU and international level, and coal. Previously, he was working as communications officer and campaigner within the social sector in France and in Brussels for more than ten years. Nicolas holds a Masters in international relations and non-governmental organizations from the Institute of political science of Grenoble, France.

**Cinda Ayachi**

HR AND OFFICE COORDINATOR

is responsible for provision of essential services and infrastructure necessary for the organisation's operations, specifically human resources and office management. She also deals with the logistics of our bi-annual General Assemblies. Cinda previously worked for two years as office manager at Friends of the Earth Europe. She holds a Masters in External Communication from the University of Louvain and a Masters in Human Resources from Ichec Brussels Management School.

**Eddy de Neef**

NETWORK OUTREACH COORDINATOR

works on strengthening the CAN Europe network. In that capacity, he is the main contact point for General Assemblies and for Members in Central and Eastern European Countries. 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.

**Tom Boyle**

FUNDRAISING AND NETWORK OUTREACH COORDINATOR

is working between the Admin and Network teams to identify and secure avenues for organisational development, new funding, and network building. He has worked for a number of NGOs in the UK and Belgium and holds a research Masters in International Political Economy from the University of Manchester.

**Mathias Claeys Bouuaert**

NETWORK OUTREACH OFFICER

organizes the EU-China twinning programme and supports the network on EU climate and energy policy. Prior to joining CAN Europe, Mathias was a volunteer for the Belgian 'Youth movement for Nature and Environment' for over 10 years and a member of the Board of Administration of 'Bond Beter Leefmilieu' a Flemish umbrella organisation and a CAN Europe member. Mathias holds a Masters in International Politics from Ghent University.

**Ania Drażkiewicz**

COMMUNICATIONS COORDINATOR

is responsible for managing external communications of our work on EU climate and energy policies, especially the EU Emission Trading Scheme and policies related to energy efficiency and renewable energy. Previously, she was working in communications within the environmental movement in Poland for more than four years. She also worked as a researcher within an international scholarship programme of the German Federal Environmental Foundation. Ania holds a Masters in Political Science from University of Warsaw.

**Martin O'Brien**

NETWORK OUTREACH OFFICER

works mainly on strengthening the network in its efforts to phase out fossil fuel subsidies. He previously worked for CAN Europe from 2013 to 2014 as administrative and network assistant and policy assistant. He holds a Masters in Environmental Sciences and Management from the Université Libre de Bruxelles.



We also gratefully thank the following staff members that helped us implement our work in 2016, but have left us since: Delphine Caisso, Mak Dukan, Katrin Heeren, Anja Kollmuss and Damien Morris.

MEMBERSHIP / APRIL 2017

ARMENIA

- Energetikayi ev shrdghaka mighavairi khohrdatvakan hasarakakan kazmakerputyun/Ecoteam

AUSTRIA

- Global 2000 (Friends of the Earth Austria)

BELGIUM

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

BULGARIA

- Za Zemjata

CROATIA

- Zelena Akcija (Friends of the Earth 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)
- **DFPA – Danish Family Planning Association – Sex & Samfund** NEW
- Inforse Europe
- Verdens Skove (Forests of the World – ex Nepenthes)
- WWF Denmark

EUROPE/INTERNATIONAL

- ACT Alliance EU
- Change Partnership
- CIDSE – Cooperation for Developpement and Solidarity
- ClientEarth Europe
- Climate Analytics
- CMW – Carbon Market Watch
- Friends of the Earth Europe
- Greenpeace CEE
- Greenpeace European Unit
- Oxfam International
- Seas at Risk
- Transparency International
- World Council of Churches
- WECF – Women in Europe for a Common Future
- WFC – World Future Council
- World Animal Protection
- WWF Europe Policy Office

FINLAND

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

FRANCE

- ACF – Action Contre La Faim France
- RAC France – Réseau Action Climat France (Climat Action Network 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
- Forum Umwelt und Entwicklung (German NGO Forum on Environment and Development)

- Germanwatch
- **IRD – Islamic Relief Deutschland (Islamic Relief Germany)** NEW
- Klima Allianz Deutschland (Climate Alliance Germany)
- 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
- Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy
- WWF Germany

GREECE

- Greenpeace Greece
- MEDSOS – MEDITERRANEAN SOS Network

HUNGARY

- Levego Munkacsoport (The Clean Air Action Group)
- **MTVSz – Magyar Természetvédők Szövetsége (Friends of the Earth Hungary)** NEW

ICELAND

- INCA – Iceland Nature Conservation Association

IRELAND

- Earthwatch (Friends of the Earth Ireland)
- Trocaire

ITALY

- Italian Climate Network
- 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
- WWF Netherlands

NORWAY

- 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

- ISD – Fundacja Instytut na rzecz Ekorozwoju (Institute for Sustainable Development)
- RTON – Fundacja "Rozwój Tak – Odkrywki Nie" (Foundation Development Yes Open-Pit Mines No)
- WWF Poland

PORTUGAL

- QUERCUS – National Association for Nature Conservation
- **ZERO – Association for the Sustainability of the Planetary System** NEW

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 21st century
- Pro Natura (Friends of the Earth Switzerland)
- WWF Switzerland

TURKEY

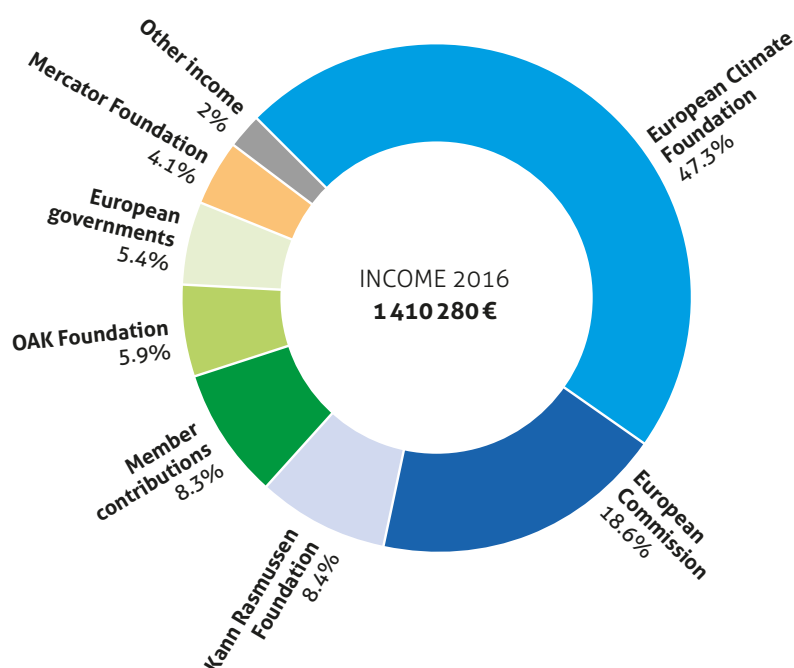
- DKM – Doğa Koruma Merkezi
- **KADOS – Kadıköyü Bilim Kültür ve Sanat Dostları Derneği (Kadıköyü Friends of Science Culture and Art Association)** NEW
- TEMA – Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion
- WWF Turkey

UNITED KINGDOM

- CAFOD
- Campaign against Climate Change UK
- Christian Aid UK
- CIWF – Compassion in World Farming
- 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
- MADE – Muslim Action for Development and Action
- OCP – Oxford Climate Policy
- Practical Action
- **RESULTS UK** NEW
- RSPB – Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
- Sandbag
- Save The Children UK
- Tearfund
- Track 0
- UK Youth Climate Coalition
- VERTIC
- WWF UK

FUNDING

The chart and the table below present CAN Europe's funding by source in 2016.



	INCOME (€)
European Climate Foundation	667 718
European Commission	262 762
Kann Rasmussen Foundation	118 329
Member contributions	116 633
OAK Foundation	82 542
European governments	76 091
Mercator Foundation	57 987
Other income	28 218
TOTAL INCOME	1 410 280

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CAN Europe has a Board of Directors, which is appointed by its General Assembly. As of March 2017, the Board is comprised of:

Céline Charveriat /chair	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY
Sven Harmeling /treasurer	CLIMATE CHANGE ADVOCACY COORDINATOR, CARE INTERNATIONAL
Christiane Averbek	DIRECTOR, KLIMA-ALLIANZ GERMANY
Nikos Charalambides	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, GREENPEACE GREECE
Petr Hlobil	CAMPAIGNS DIRECTOR, CEE BANKWATCH NETWORK
Imke Lübbecke	HEAD OF CLIMATE AND ENERGY POLICY UNIT, WWF EUROPEAN POLICY OFFICE
Bernd Nilles	SECRETARY GENERAL, CIDSE
Reinhold Pape	POLICY OFFICER, AIRCLIM SWEDEN



CAN EUROPE SECRETARIAT AT A STAFF RETREAT, JANUARY 2017



Climate Action Network Europe is Europe's largest coalition working on climate and energy issues. With over 130 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 1,100 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in more than 120 countries, working to promote government and individual action to limit human-induced climate change to ecologically sustainable levels.

CAN members work to achieve this goal through information exchange and the coordinated development of NGO strategy on international, regional, and national climate issues.

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

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