



Annual Report 2008



**Climate Action Network-Europe  
Annual Report 2008**

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**CAN-Europe**  
Annual Report 2008

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# Introduction

BY MATTHIAS DUWE, DIRECTOR, CAN-EUROPE

Few people would have predicted that 2008 was going to be a memorable year for climate change issues, at least not internationally. Sandwiched as it was between the worldwide fervour surrounding the 2007 Bali summit and the fevered speculation about the outcome of Copenhagen in 2009, the year promised to be a mere interlude between higher-profile activities. How different it turned out to be!

In the European Union, 2008 turned out to be the year when the future of EU climate policy was decided. At break-neck speed a host of legislative proposals and new targets were furiously debated and ultimately agreed by national heads of government.

The EU climate and energy package and related legislation has launched a new era for renewable energy support and it has finally regulated transport emissions and made fundamental improvements to the Emissions Trading System. Sadly, loopholes and overly-low emissions targets have meant that the overall outcome still falls short of the EU's self-imposed 2°C objective, which we regard as the maximum allowable average warming level for avoiding climate catastrophe.

For CAN-Europe, the 'package' process was the focus of our efforts, and saw considerable success. Energetic coordination with our members, especially the larger networks, meant we could agree a joint political platform and campaign on a previously unheard of scale in EU NGO climate work. Our collaboration steadily intensified, allowing our modest resources to produce a disproportionate impact. In September we launched a public European campaign, "Time to Lead!", whose initial event reminded EU leaders literally to "answer the call" being made by Europe's citizens, and provided a temperature tool to measure progress.

"Time To Lead" brought CAN-Europe unprecedented external visibility, especially in the European Parliament and with other Brussels-based stakeholders. It was also a high water mark in our dealings with colleagues from around Europe, with continuous briefings and exchanges, culminating at the Poznan climate conference at the year's end.

Our success in 2008 was bolstered by fresh support which allowed us to expand the scope of our activities. For that, we are particularly grateful to our members and philanthropic funders, not forgetting our more regular sources of funding which have granted us much-needed resources.

The 2008 EU package decisions, combined with a renewed sense of stalemate at international talks, leave much to be done in 2009, as all eyes are turning to Copenhagen in the hope of a new global agreement to halt dangerous climate change. CAN-Europe will do its utmost to raise awareness of the task ahead and spell out the expectations of Europe's citizens among decision-makers.

We can't change the science so let's change the politics.

**Matthias Duwe**  
*Director of CAN-Europe*





# CAN-Europe Members

## ARMENIA

### ECOTEAM

[www.ecoteam.iatp.irex.am](http://www.ecoteam.iatp.irex.am); [www.users.freenet.am/~ecoteam](http://www.users.freenet.am/~ecoteam)

## AUSTRIA

### Global 2000

[www.global2000.at](http://www.global2000.at)

## BELGIUM

### Association for the Promotion of Renewable Energies

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

### Bond Beter Leefmilieu (BBL)

### Flemish Umbrella Organisation for the Environment

[www.bondbeterleefmilieu.be](http://www.bondbeterleefmilieu.be)

### Flemish Platform for Sustainable Development (VODO)

[www.vodo.be](http://www.vodo.be)

### Inter-Environment Wallonie (IEW)

[www.iewonline.be](http://www.iewonline.be)

## CZECH REPUBLIC

### Centre for Transport and Energy

[www.cde.ecn.cz](http://www.cde.ecn.cz)

## DENMARK

### Danish Ecological Council

[www.ecocouncil.dk](http://www.ecocouncil.dk)

### The Danish Organization for Renewable Energy (OVE)

[www.orgve.dk](http://www.orgve.dk)

### Danish Society for the Conservation of Nature

[www.dn.dk](http://www.dn.dk)

### DCA DanChurchAid

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

### Nepenthes

[www.nepenthes.dk](http://www.nepenthes.dk)

### WWF Denmark

[www.wwf.dk](http://www.wwf.dk)

## FINLAND

### Finnish Association for Nature Conservation

[www.sll.fi](http://www.sll.fi)

### Maan ystävät ry (MY - Friends of the Earth Finland)

[www.maanystavat.fi](http://www.maanystavat.fi)

### Nature League of Finland

[www.luontoliito.fi](http://www.luontoliito.fi)

### WWF Finland

[www.wwf.fi](http://www.wwf.fi)

## FRANCE

### Agir pour l'Environnement

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

### Amis de la Terre (FoE France)

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

### Association 4D

[www.association4d.org](http://www.association4d.org)

### Comité de Liaison Energies Renouvelables (CLER)

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

### Energies et territoires

[www.etd-energies.fr](http://www.etd-energies.fr)

### Fédération Nationale des Associations d'Usagers des Transports (FNAUT)

[www.fnaut.asso.fr](http://www.fnaut.asso.fr)

### France Nature Environnement (FNE)

[www.fne.asso.fr](http://www.fne.asso.fr)

### Greenpeace France

[www.greenpeace.org/france\\_fr](http://www.greenpeace.org/france_fr)

### Helio International

[www.helio-international.org/fr](http://www.helio-international.org/fr)

### HESPUL

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

### Réseau Action Climat France (RAC)

[www.rac-f.org](http://www.rac-f.org)

### Réseau 'sortir du Nucléaire'

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

### WWF France

[www.wwf.fr](http://www.wwf.fr)

## GERMANY

### Bread for the World

[www.brot-fuer-die-welt.de](http://www.brot-fuer-die-welt.de)

### BUND - Friends of the Earth Germany

[www.bund.net](http://www.bund.net)

### Church Development Service

[www.eed.de](http://www.eed.de)

### Climate Alliance of European Cities with Indigenous Rainforest Peoples (Klima)

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

### German League for Nature and Environment (DNR)

[www.dnr.de](http://www.dnr.de)

### German NGO Forum on Environment and Development

[www.forum.de](http://www.forum.de)

### Germanwatch

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

### Ecologic

[www.ecologic.de](http://www.ecologic.de)

### NABU (Birdlife)

[www.nabu.de](http://www.nabu.de)

### Öko Institut

[www.oeko.de](http://www.oeko.de)

### Third Generation Environmentalism (E3G)

[www.e3g.org](http://www.e3g.org)

### Women Develop Eco-techniques (LIFE)

[www.life-online.de](http://www.life-online.de)

### Women in Europe for a Common Future

[www.wecf.de](http://www.wecf.de)

### World Economy, Ecology and Development (WEED)

[www.weed-online.org](http://www.weed-online.org)

### Wuppertal Institut für Klima, Umwelt, Energie GmbH

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

### WWF Germany

[www.wwf.de](http://www.wwf.de)

## GREECE

### Greenpeace Greece

[www.greenpeace.gr](http://www.greenpeace.gr)

### Mediterranean SOS Network

[www.medsos.gr](http://www.medsos.gr)

## HUNGARY

### Clean Air Action Group

[www.levego.hu](http://www.levego.hu)

### Energy Club Environmental Association

[www.energiaklub.hu](http://www.energiaklub.hu)

## ICELAND

### Iceland Nature Conservation Association (INCA)

[www.inca.is](http://www.inca.is)

## IRELAND

### Earthwatch (Friends of the Earth Ireland)

[www.foe.ie](http://www.foe.ie)

### GRIAN Greenhouse Ireland Action Network

[www.homepage.eircom.net/~grian](http://www.homepage.eircom.net/~grian)

### Trócaire

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

## ITALY

### Centre for Environmental Law and Sustainable Development (EURONATURA)

[www.euronatura.pt](http://www.euronatura.pt)

### Energy Group University of Coimbra (ISR)

[www.zadig.it/ambiente](http://www.zadig.it/ambiente)

### Friends of the Earth Italy

[www.amicidellaterra.it](http://www.amicidellaterra.it)

### Legambiente (League for the Environment)

[www.legambiente.it](http://www.legambiente.it)

### WWF Italy

[www.wwf.it](http://www.wwf.it)

## LITHUANIA

### Centre for Environmental Policy

[www.aapc.lt](http://www.aapc.lt)

## LUXEMBOURG

### Friends of the Earth Luxembourg (MECO)

[www.oekozenner.lu](http://www.oekozenner.lu)

## MALTA

### Friends of the Earth Malta

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

Nature Trust Malta  
[www.naturetrustmalta.org](http://www.naturetrustmalta.org)

#### **NETHERLANDS**

Both ENDS  
[www.bothends.org](http://www.bothends.org)

Centre for Energy Conservation and Environmental Technology (CE)  
[www.cedelft.nl](http://www.cedelft.nl)

Concerned Citizens against Climate Change  
[www.stopwarming.eu](http://www.stopwarming.eu)

Humanist Organisation for Development Cooperation (HIVOS)  
[www.hivos.nl](http://www.hivos.nl)

Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation  
[www.icco.nl](http://www.icco.nl)

The Netherlands Society for Nature and Environment (SNM)  
[www.natuurenmilieu.nl](http://www.natuurenmilieu.nl)

Stichting ETC  
[www.wnf.nl](http://www.wnf.nl)

Vereniging Milieudefensie (VMD - Friends of the Earth NL)  
[www.foenl.org](http://www.foenl.org)

WWF Netherlands  
[www.wwf.nl](http://www.wwf.nl)

#### **NORWAY**

Development Fund  
[www.utviklingsfondet.no](http://www.utviklingsfondet.no)

Friends of the Earth Norway  
[www.naturvern.no](http://www.naturvern.no)

Friends of the Earth Youth Norway  
[www.nu.no](http://www.nu.no)

Future in our Hands  
[www.framtiden.no](http://www.framtiden.no)

The Norwegian Forum for Development and Environment (ForUM)  
[www.forum.no](http://www.forum.no)

Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)  
[www.nca.no](http://www.nca.no)

Rainforest Foundation Norway  
[www.rainforest.no](http://www.rainforest.no)

#### **PORTUGAL**

National Association for Nature Conservation (QUERCUS)  
[www.quercus.pt](http://www.quercus.pt)

Study Group of Environment and Land Use Management (GEOTA)  
[www.geota.pt](http://www.geota.pt)

#### **SLOVENIA**

Focus Association for Sustainable Development  
[www.focus.si](http://www.focus.si)

#### **SPAIN**

Friends of the Earth Spain  
[www.tierra.org](http://www.tierra.org)

Ecological Association for Nature Defence  
[www.ecologistasenaccion.org](http://www.ecologistasenaccion.org)

#### **SWEDEN**

Swedish Air Pollution and Climate Secretariat  
[www.airclim.se](http://www.airclim.se)

Swedish Society for Nature Conservation  
[www.snf.se](http://www.snf.se)

#### **SWITZERLAND**

International Society of Doctors for the Environment  
[www.isde.org](http://www.isde.org)

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

New Orientation for the Economy in the 21st Century (NOE21)  
[www.noe21.org](http://www.noe21.org)

World Council of Churches  
[www.wcc-coe.org](http://www.wcc-coe.org)

WWF Switzerland  
[www.wwf.ch](http://www.wwf.ch)

#### **TURKEY**

TEMA  
[www.tema.org.tr](http://www.tema.org.tr)

#### **UNITED KINGDOM**

ActionAid  
[www.actionaid.org.uk](http://www.actionaid.org.uk)

CAFOD  
[www.cafod.org.uk](http://www.cafod.org.uk)

Campaign Against Climate Change UK  
[www.campaigncc.org](http://www.campaigncc.org)

Campaign for Better Transport  
[www.bettertransport.org](http://www.bettertransport.org)

Christian Aid  
[www.christian-aid.org](http://www.christian-aid.org)

Council for the Protection of Rural England (CPRE)  
[www.cpre.org.uk](http://www.cpre.org.uk)

Foundation for International Environmental Law (FIELD)  
[www.field.org.uk](http://www.field.org.uk)

Friends of the Earth, England, Wales and Northern Ireland  
[www.foe.uk](http://www.foe.uk)

Green Alliance  
[www.green-alliance.org.uk](http://www.green-alliance.org.uk)

Greenpeace - UK  
[www.greenpeace.org.uk](http://www.greenpeace.org.uk)

International Institute for Energy Conservation - Europe (IIEC-Europe)  
[www.iiec.org](http://www.iiec.org)

Institute for European Environmental Policy, London (IEEP)  
[www.ieep.org.uk](http://www.ieep.org.uk)

National Trust for England, Wales and Northern Ireland  
[www.nationaltrust.org.uk](http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk)

Operation Noah  
[www.operationnoah.org](http://www.operationnoah.org)

Oxford Climate Policy (OCP)  
[www.oxfordclimatepolicy.org](http://www.oxfordclimatepolicy.org)

Practical Action  
[www.practicalaction.org.uk](http://www.practicalaction.org.uk)

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds  
[www.rspb.org.uk](http://www.rspb.org.uk)

Sandbag  
[www.sandbag.org.uk](http://www.sandbag.org.uk)

Sinkswatch  
[www.sinkswatch.org](http://www.sinkswatch.org)

Stamp Out Poverty  
[www.stampoutpoverty.org](http://www.stampoutpoverty.org)

Tearfund  
[www.tearfund.org](http://www.tearfund.org)

VERTIC  
[www.vertic.org](http://www.vertic.org)

Wildlife Trust  
[www.wildlifetrusts.org](http://www.wildlifetrusts.org)

World Development Movement  
[www.wdm.org.uk](http://www.wdm.org.uk)

World Wide Fund for Nature UK (WWF UK)  
[www.wwf-uk.org](http://www.wwf-uk.org)

#### **EUROPEAN POLICY OFFICES**

CIDSE  
[www.cidse.org](http://www.cidse.org)

Friends of the Earth Europe  
[www.foeeurope.org](http://www.foeeurope.org)

Greenpeace European Unit  
[www.eu.greenpeace.org](http://www.eu.greenpeace.org)

Oxfam International  
[www.oxfam.org](http://www.oxfam.org)

Seas at Risk  
[www.seas-at-risk.org](http://www.seas-at-risk.org)

WWF European Policy Office  
[www.panda.org](http://www.panda.org)

### **CAN-Europe's Board of Directors**

The Board is appointed by our General Assembly.

**BRAM CLAEYS** – Policy Officer – energy, Bond Beter Leefmilieu, Belgium

**MAHI SIDERIDOU** – Deputy Director/head of climate and energy team, Greenpeace European Unit

**JUERGEN MAIER** – Director – environment and development, German NGO Forum

**RAPHAELLE GAUTHIER** – Individual Member Representative, RAC France

**DONALD POLS** – Team Leader – climate and energy, Vereniging Milieudefensie (FoE NL)

**REINHOLD PAPE** – Coordinator – climate and energy, Secretariat on Acid Rain, Sweden

**MARIANGIOLA FABBRI** – Policy Officer, WWF European Policy Office

**BARBARA KVACS** – Policy Officer, Fokus Slovenia



# Highlights of 2008

## TAKING A LEAD IN EUROPE

In 2008, CAN-Europe ran an unprecedented publicity campaign, entitled 'Time to Lead!', a flagship initiative based on high quality communications and policy coordination. This initiative meant collaborating with our major Brussels-based members, and it contributed to historic successes lobbying the European Parliament on the Climate and Energy Package.

The Time to Lead! campaign was supported by over 50 CAN-Europe members, translated into seven languages, and seen by over 70,000 people. Under its banner, two further public actions were launched targeting the European Parliament and involving 15 key MEPs, and the EU's Environment Council, and six joint NGO press releases. The campaign further strengthened the high quality of policy coordination and joint messaging with fellow NGOs. This powerful coherence with NGO demands brought notable success in the European Parliament's Environment Committee vote on the two key directives covering reduction of Europe's greenhouse gas emissions: the first time a legislative body anywhere in the world voted for laws which were consistent with the EU's and NGOs' <2°C climate policy objective.

This strong coherence of the NGOs' message was also evident in the response to the outcome of the Package. While many progressive wins in Parliament have been reversed by the European Council, citing the global financial crisis, the single-mindedness of NGO communications ensured maximum pressure was exerted on the European Commission before it published its Copenhagen Communication in January 2009, which was developed within what the Commission informally dubbed the NGOs' 2°C straightjacket!

### IMPLEMENTING CLIMATE CHANGE ASPECTS OF EU DEVELOPMENT POLICY

CAN-Europe monitored the establishment and development of the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) in the light of its link to the 2004 EU Action Plan on climate change regarding development cooperation. We also sought to monitor environmental standards in implementing EU development cooperation policy, including the inclusivity of Country Strategy Papers (CSPs). But in view of the importance of the EU energy and climate package, and development concerns' role in it, we decided to give this objective less attention.

> For further details, see: [www.timetolead.eu](http://www.timetolead.eu)





## CONTRIBUTING DYNAMICALLY TO UN CLIMATE MEASURES

CAN-Europe made a record number of formal submissions to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and EU processes, coordinated between our European and international members. These NGO positions are an important alternative source of advice to that coming from national governments. Our submission on potential mitigation was also turned into a separate publication and disseminated to 1,000 stakeholders at the UN Conference on Climate Change in the Polish city of Poznan in December.

## A TASK FORCE FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In 2008, we reached out to international development NGOs, by helping to set up a climate change task force for Concord, the leading EU-level coordinating body of European development NGOs. This was the outcome of our extensive efforts (building on many years' work) to engage the international development NGO community in EU and international climate change policy. The task force represents a much deeper engagement by development NGOs on climate change issues, which will be a major resource in involving developing countries and ultimately tackling the worst impacts of climate change.

## PREPARING AN ADEQUATE POST-2012 STRATEGY FOR THE EU

The year saw the emergence of a strong and coordinated NGO voice on the importance of our legislative proposals, especially ahead of Council meetings and Parliamentary votes. This was despite fierce opposition from industry. On post-2012 issues, discussions within our network helped advance CAN-Europe's position on several key policy areas. We can take credit for increased awareness among EU and national policy-makers of the issues relating to development of EU climate policy and CAN's position. The EU is the first major economic player to embrace post-2012 reduction targets of -20% and potentially -30%: undoubtedly a positive development.

We pressed the EU to adopt policies to meet its 20% increased energy efficiency goal by 2020 and other ambitious measures to agree on a scale and timeframe which will deliver real climate benefits. The 20% target was adopted, but is not binding. The European Commission launched its energy efficiency package in November, and the agreement and implementation of key provisions will be an important step towards the efficiency target. CAN-Europe and like-minded NGOs coordinated our input to EU processes, paying specific attention to the link between climate change, energy and transport policies.

CAN-Europe also sought an EU emissions reduction goal of at least 30% domestic cuts from 1990 levels. This was partially achieved. While it still endorses a 30% reduction target by 2020, the current target in EU legislation represents a 20% reduction of which a large chunk can be achieved through off-sets. However, the legislation offers the opportunity of getting a more ambitious target into the framework of an international agreement. We partially achieved our goal of establishing a strong EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) beyond 2012 which gives a clear carbon price signal to the whole production chain. The limit under the post-2012 EU ETS is more ambitious and auctioning will be introduced for half of all emissions (eg the power sector) under the energy and climate package. Unfortunately, in the manufacturing sector, allowances will still be handed out for free. This means that the true cost of the carbon price to the entire production chain will be less clear than it should be.

We successfully campaigned for an ambitious directive on measures to achieve renewables targets which aim to meet or exceed the 2020 20% renewable target with the introduction of renewable sectoral targets for electricity and heating and cooling. While the legislation was adopted, it was only a partial victory since the 120g/km fuel efficiency target was not accepted and was watered down by Council.

## POST-2012: THE EU'S ROLE IN THE INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

CAN-Europe sought a single, coherent post-2012 agreement by 2009 under the UNFCCC's auspices, with emissions reduction commitments in line with the goal of keeping global average temperature increases as far below 2°C as possible. Progress was made throughout the UN negotiations in 2008 under the 2007 Bali Action Plan, which launched a process which was due to conclude in 2009. Although negotiators discussed a shared vision for the process, no decisions were taken and sadly, progress was very slow. Developing countries made proposals, and some developed countries raised specific issues, but the EU focused on its climate and energy package and could not fully engage in negotiations without a wider mandate. Negotiations were further slowed by America's inability to pre-empt its incoming administration. Australia, Canada, Japan and Russia gave little productive input.

We developed our European and international members' participation in EU and international work on the UNFCCC and other international processes. CAN-Europe also supported our members' work with their national governments through developing network positions and information sharing. We coordinated a response to the European Commission's consultation on the post-2012 process, and presented its key messages at the stakeholder conference in October 2008. CAN-Europe also monitored government negotiating positions and shared information from European and international members to give them greater capacity to engage successfully in national-level advocacy.

We also successfully communicated specific proposals to EU and international audiences, both directly and through the network. CAN-Europe staff also took part in meetings and multi-stakeholder fora. One of our key roles was to act as the NGO liaison with EU delegations at conferences. The UNFCCC negotiations in Poznan were the most important.

CAN-Europe delivered results in several key areas. We developed CAN positions on issues linked to international negotiations, and ensured strong, coordinated and vocal NGO engagement in the post-2012 international negotiations and on the EU's role in those

discussions. CAN-Europe was a focal point for CAN-International and the Polish Climate Coalition (our local partner in Poznan). Our political coordination work and support for CAN-International were essential to CAN's effectiveness in Poznan. By enhancing cooperation within our network we increased NGO engagement on key issues, ensuring greater understanding of the big picture in negotiations.

## FUTURE OF THE EU EMISSIONS TRADING SCHEME AS A TOOL FOR POST-2012 EMISSIONS CUTS

We secured a review of the EU ETS after 2012 which addresses the current system's shortcomings and brings changes which ensure ever-decreasing emissions. We also achieved political agreement for ambitious improvements to the ETS which would allow adoption of the amendment before the 2009 Parliamentary elections.

CAN-Europe coordinated NGO strategy during Council and Parliament negotiations on amendments to the (aviation) EU ETS, and lobbied legislative stakeholders in the EU (Environment Council, European Parliament, and Commission) to improve the ETS post-2012. Twice we briefed EU environment ministers, and we ran two European Parliament lobbying weeks for CAN members and policy advocacy briefing on the ETS review. CAN-Europe took part in events in Ljubljana and Warsaw on the future of the ETS and the effort-sharing proposal. We held two public events in the European Parliament for all involved stakeholders, to open up debate on the effort-sharing proposal and ETS. The first of these was an innovative event involving 15 MEPs, and many members of the public, which focused media attention on the ETS review. We also supported other stakeholders who advocate environmentally effective improvements of the (aviation) ETS (eg DG Environment, EU governments, and the European Parliament), by exchanging information.

We made major progress towards our overall goal (not solely based on CAN-Europe activities) of getting proposals included to amend the ETS directive and enhance its climate protection benefits in the legislative document discussed by the Environment Council and

European Parliament. The final political agreement on the ETS post-2012 significantly improved it. The result is a fully harmonised ETS with a strong cap and over half of the allowances to be auctioned. CAN-Europe ensured that good amendments were supported by the European Parliament and some Member States, and our advocacy work ensured that amendments and proposals which would harm the environmental integrity of the ETS were not accepted. We also increased awareness among key Brussels stakeholders about the importance of environmentally effective ETS improvements.

### MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE CHANGE WITH EU DEVELOPMENT POLICY

CAN-Europe wanted to identify suitable ways for rapidly developing countries to commit themselves to reducing greenhouse gas emissions as part of a global agreement and for them to gain support for their efforts to adapt. We have begun to make progress in realising this longer-term objective. Another objective which we partially achieved was to ensure the integration of climate change concerns in EU development policy. We were instrumental in ensuring NGO

participation in the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) process. This is an initiative involving national and global organisations to mobilise civil society to support rapid action to save the earth from dangerous levels of climate change. Since no official public consultation was held in 2008, our input was informal. Our main aim in 2008 was to use the climate and energy package to earmark revenues to the developing world. The focus was the EU-Africa strategy, one of the most prominent EU bilateral partnerships with a climate change dimension. CAN-Europe was named civil society

organisation (CSO) interim representative for the partnership on climate change and energy.

CAN-Europe tracked EU policy processes with other NGOs to ensure environmental standards and protections were prioritised. Regarding the EU-Africa strategy, the bulk of work in 2008 focused on setting up the CSO interim steering group. The expansion of CAN-Europe's work on post-2012 mechanisms and other elements of the future regime, including fostering political agreement on process, also contributed to the long-term objective of finding new ways to integrate developing countries. We held an NGO capacity-building, big picture workshop on development's role in the climate debate, followed by a results/proceedings publication. We wrote an NGO position paper on the EU-Africa Partnership and the GCCA as it relates to climate change and sustainable development. Another initiative was to expand interaction with development NGOs which are not part of CAN, by holding a joint capacity-building workshop.

We met our objective of enhancing the integration of climate change concerns into EU development cooperation policy. Our achievement of joint positions has enhanced our work with various submissions to the UNFCCC process and amendments to the EU's climate and energy package. The growing engagement and expertise of DG Development in the climate policy arena can also be linked to NGO lobbying by CAN-Europe, ensuring that EU external relations policy is coherent is central to our work with the institutions. As a direct result of our efforts, the number of development NGOs in our network has grown, which has enhanced integration of the two policy fields. The CAN-Europe network for a long time mainly focused on climate change mitigation. But for several years we have been trying to make adaptation to climate change an equal and parallel activity. In 2008 this brought greater cohesion, with development working groups contributing to ours. As a result, the network is able to embrace a wider policy and lobbying area and benefit from deeper cooperation. Our collaboration with development NGOs continues to grow and ties are strengthened through joint projects.





# Coordination activities on EU policy formulation

## REACHING OUR STAKEHOLDERS

### UNITING OVER 100 GROUPS FROM AROUND EUROPE AS CAN-EUROPE

Ever conscious of the need for unity of purpose, CAN-Europe has successfully rolled out a strategy for well-coordinated NGO advocacy work producing stronger and swifter action on climate change in Europe. The result has been a more committed and growing membership which feels involved and informed. As part of this plan, CAN-Europe held two general assemblies in Brussels for members, with over 40 participants each. We know we must represent the network to the EU and other international bodies, including national governments. CAN-Europe took part in many meetings over the year, including 50 with Members of the European Parliament and their staff, several with the Environment Commissioner and many with his staff, and meetings with national officials, including several environment ministers.

Within our network, CAN-Europe began offering additional, interactive information services to our members to enhance participation and ease their access to information. Our website's members-only area progressed, and in late 2008 an IT contractor helped expand its use by adding new features. This should improve its efficiency and help share information in the network. We also collaborated with national groups from the EU presidency countries, Slovenia and France, to ensure coherence across the network and pass on presidency experience. As a result, NGOs were able to transmit more united positions to political decision-makers and other stakeholders. The number of joint

communications using the platform created by CAN for EU climate and energy package work has exceeded previous years.

### BROADENING POLITICAL SUPPORT

CAN-Europe constantly strives to engage with all the relevant stakeholders in its policy areas, including corporate players. We welcomed five new members, including some focusing on development, to expand our reach in that sector, and sought to enhance our relationships with trade unions and EU-level regional representations.

### ENHANCING EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL COMMUNICATION FOR GREATER IMPACT

We enhanced our policy advocacy by improving the flow of information around the network, and with other networks. A related objective was to improve NGO activity in all areas of policy work by simplifying access to information. CAN-Europe also raised the profile of our brand and work.

*“CAN-Europe’s strategy for well-coordinated advocacy work will produce stronger and swifter action on climate change”.*

# NETWORKING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

## INSTITUTIONAL/CAPACITY BUILDING: CAN-EUROPE'S ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Our organisational development at the end of the year had improved over the start of 2008. CAN-Europe has been continuously improving our operations to enhance staff performance and help us attain individual and common goals. This is an ongoing objective so progress is measured against the annual work programme. We carried out an operational strategy based on professional principles. We ran high-level staff training, ensured that strategic plans in all work areas were properly implemented, made sure all staff made accurate and timely fund-raising applications and reports, and assessed our current operations to see how we might improve.

CAN-Europe prepared an annual strategic plan for all work areas, updated and carried it out. We continued our strategic planning, and held regular meetings with staff and the Board of Directors to report on the financial situation and progress on work. The Board of Directors met twice. We are refining a new progress evaluation system. Although we began considering a future reporting system, our ideas could not be fully implemented in 2008 owing to insufficient administrative capacity. In 2008, we began upgrading our IT system to improve our effectiveness. We have begun moving our website to a new host, and a re-launch is planned for autumn 2009.

CAN-Europe began to realise our plans for a structured training policy with media training ahead of UN climate negotiations in November 2008 and we began seeking new offices with up-to-date facilities, and room to expand the team. We commissioned an external audit of our internal operations and their impact on our external presence. CAN-Europe enhanced coordination through better information flow

within the network and across networks and groups, and extra staff allowed us to give our members more regular updates.

## GREEN10: NETWORKS JOINING FORCES IN BRUSSELS



Half the Green 10 directors meet EU President, José Manuel Barroso. From left to right, John Hontelez (EEB), Matthias Duwe (CAN-E), President Barroso, Jos Dings (TtE), Jorgo Riss (Greenpeace), and Tony Long (WWF)

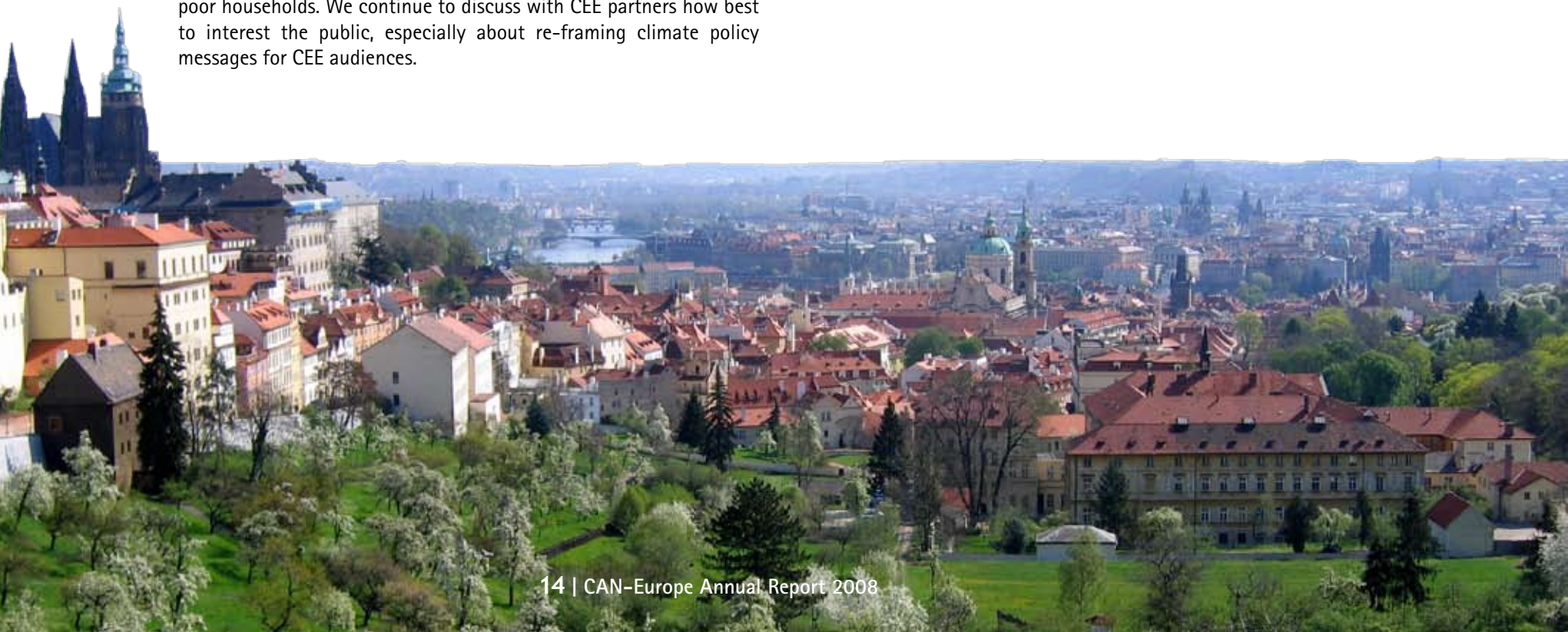
As a member of the Green10 (G10), a coalition of Brussels-based environmental NGOs, CAN-Europe advocates well-coordinated joint NGO campaigning on EU environmental policies. Among our joint activities with G10 partners, we have taken part in meetings of G10 directors, communications staff and office managers. CAN-Europe also undertook joint activities, including meetings with EU environmental ministers ahead of their March and October Councils, and led joint advocacy work, making a major contribution on climate and energy, communications advice and logistics. We also played a key role in joint activities, such as the G10 manifesto for the European Parliamentary elections and meetings with EU environment ministers. On cross-cutting issues affecting other G10 organisations which do not otherwise work on climate change policy, we acted as facilitator, especially on biofuels policy, for which a special meeting was held in February. CAN-Europe also contributed to European Environmental Bureau (EEB) publications with a climate and energy

content, including EEB letters ahead of the Environment Council and the environmental tests for incoming presidencies and assessments of outgoing ones. Regular exchanges and coordination meant the G10 could present a united NGO view on key environmental issues.

### **SUPPORTING NGOS FROM CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE**

CAN-Europe is strengthening collaboration with our NGO colleagues in Central and Eastern Europe, and helping them expand their capacity. We also seek to raise public awareness of climate change policy in the region. The key is encouraging governments and other stakeholders to develop more climate-friendly and climate-conscious behaviour in EU negotiations and in implementing EU climate change policy instruments (such as the ETS and renewables). This goal is broad, and we had to take account of the financial and economic crisis in 2008, which sharpened CEE governments' concern about the impact of ambitious climate legislation, particularly on rising fuel prices for poor households. We continue to discuss with CEE partners how best to interest the public, especially about re-framing climate policy messages for CEE audiences.

We communicated with regional NGO representatives on political issues, including post-2012 targets, and tried to involve colleagues from CEE countries in sharing intelligence and analysis on the EU climate and energy package and developments at UN negotiations, focusing on colleagues from the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovenia. CAN-Europe took part in an ETS event in Ljubljana held by Slovenian colleagues, and we supported their participation in the UNFCCC processes, maximising their value to the CAN-Europe network. In the Czech Republic, we began engaging with our local colleagues in 2008 to prepare for the Czech presidency in early 2009, for which joint activities were planned. We invited regional members to CAN-Europe events in Brussels, held meetings between them and their national political representatives in Brussels. Our CEE members thus had exposure to their government representatives at EU negotiations, when meeting heads of delegations, and general assemblies. We also supported our CEE members in their national advocacy work.





# Media and publications

In 2008 CAN-Europe's activities received widespread coverage in the international media.

We are aware of over 100 articles referring to our operations, in the following publications, websites and news wires:

All Headline News (USA)  
Bond Beter Leefmilieu  
(Belgium)  
Bpost (Bulgaria)  
CBC (Canada)  
Daily Telegraph (UK)  
DD Magazine (France)  
Diario del Web (Italy)  
Digitaz-Artikel (Germany)  
Dnevik (Slovenia)  
Dvenik (Bulgaria)  
El Correo Digital (Spain)  
El Espectador (Colombia)  
El Periódico (Spain)  
El Telegrafo (Puerto Rico)  
ENDS Europe (UK)  
Energie Portal (Netherlands)  
EPO (Germany)  
EU-Koordination (Germany)  
EurActiv (France, Germany,  
Romania, Slovakia)  
Finanzen.net (Germany)  
Focus (Slovenia)  
Glocalist (Austria)  
Greenfo (Hungary)  
GreenGate (Estonia)

Green Report (Romania)  
The Guardian (UK)  
HLN (Belgium)  
Iltalehti (Finland)  
The Irish Times  
Jai Bihar (India)  
Jurnalul (Romania)  
Kathimerini (Greece)  
Kitekinto (Hungary)  
Kleinezeitung (Austria)  
MDR (Germany)  
Médiaterre (International)  
Medinet (Belgium)  
Medsos (Greece)  
Miami Herald (USA)  
NU (Netherlands)  
People and Planet (UK)  
Peterhorn (Denmark)  
Pressdisplay (International)  
Press-line (Russia)  
Rebelión (International)  
Rianovosti (Russia)  
Romandie (Switzerland)  
The Scotsman (UK)  
Seattle Times (USA)  
Siol Net (Slovenia)

Slovenian Press Agency  
Sofia Echo (Bulgaria)  
Sydsvenskan (Sweden)  
Tehran Times (Iran)  
Today Online (Singapore)  
TT.Com (Austria)  
Unonotizie (Italy)  
USA Today  
V Globale (Italy)  
Volksrant (Netherlands)  
Webvita (Italy)  
Wir Klimaretter (Germany)  
WWF (Belgium)  
Xinhua (China)  
YLE (Finland)  
7sur7 (Belgium)

## OUR PUBLICATIONS IN 2008 WERE

### **The Co-benefits to health of a strong EU climate change policy**

*By CAN-E, HEAL and WWF, September 2008  
[www.climnet.org/Co-benefits%20to%20health%20report%20-september%202008.pdf](http://www.climnet.org/Co-benefits%20to%20health%20report%20-september%202008.pdf)*

### **Global Leadership Means domestic action – an NGO briefing on the EU ETS scheme**

*By CAN Europe, Greenpeace, WWF and Friends of the Earth Europe, October 2008  
[www.climnet.org/EUenergy/ET/270208NGOETS\\_briefing.pdf](http://www.climnet.org/EUenergy/ET/270208NGOETS_briefing.pdf)*

### **Switching to Efficient lighting: The policy proposal at EU level**

*By CAN-E, EEB, WWF, Greenpeace, Inforce-Europe, Zero Mercury working Group and ECOS, November 2008  
[www.climnet.org/EUenergy/Briefing%20Lighting%20in%20EuP%2014-11-08.pdf](http://www.climnet.org/EUenergy/Briefing%20Lighting%20in%20EuP%2014-11-08.pdf)*

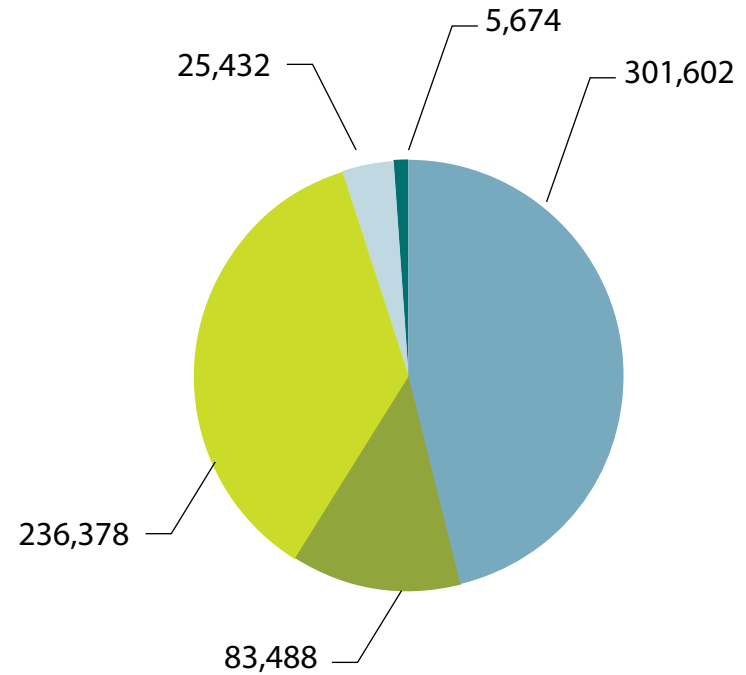
### **The Climate Change Performance Index: Results 2009**

*By CAN-Europe and Germanwatch  
[www.germanwatch.org/klima/cop109.pdf](http://www.germanwatch.org/klima/cop109.pdf)*

# Sources of funding

## CAN- EUROPE INCOME 2008

European Commission	€ 301,602
European Governments	€ 83,488
Foundations	€ 236,378
Membership Fees	€ 25,432
Other	€ 5,674







# CAN-Europe's Staff 2009



## > MATTHIAS DUWE

Matthias is Director of CAN-Europe. He began work here in 2001 as a Policy Adviser and became Director in 2005. He is responsible for leading the policy team in Brussels, coordinating the network's activities at EU level and liaising with international partners on input to international climate change negotiations. Matthias has been involved in several European policy processes as an NGO observer (ECCP, ETS) and has followed the UN negotiations on climate change since 1999. He specialises in EU climate policy, the EU Emissions Trading System, Kyoto Protocol Project Mechanisms, and links between climate change and development cooperation. Matthias studied as a political scientist in Germany and the UK, focusing on environmental policy and international relations. He has an MSc in development studies from the University of London's School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS).



## > ULRIIKKA AARNIO

Ulriikka is a Senior Policy Officer responsible for international climate negotiations. Before joining CAN-Europe in May 2009, Ulriikka spent several years at the European Parliament as a policy adviser on climate and energy legislation. As adviser to the Rapporteur of Effort Sharing Decision she was also involved in the process of the EU Climate and Energy Package. Ulriikka has a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from Finland's Tampere Polytechnic University, and is a substitute member of the Finnish parliament.



## > VANESSA BULKACZ

Vanessa is Communications Manager at CAN-Europe, having joined in July 2009. Vanessa has 12 years' journalistic experience, including print, online and radio journalism and over three years experience specifically working in communications within an environmental NGO environment. Vanessa has two master's degrees in environmental planning from the University of California at Berkeley. She was previously Press and Publications Officer at the European Environmental Bureau (EEB), one of CAN's sister organisations, and another Brussels-based 'Green 10' NGO, so she is well acquainted with environmental NGOs' work.



## > KARIM HARRIS

Karim is Deputy Director and is responsible for development cooperation at CAN-Europe. She has worked at CAN since 2005, serving also as Communications Manager and Policy Advisor, and has been forging links between climate change and development policy for the network since 2007. Karim has been involved in many European climate policy processes and has followed UN climate change negotiations since 2004. Karim studied law and politics, specialising in EU law in the UK and Belgium focusing on European policy, development cooperation and international relations.



> **ERICA HOPE**

Erica joined CAN-Europe in August 2009 as a Senior Policy Officer, focusing on energy efficiency. She worked for nearly five years at the European Parliament as researcher and adviser to Caroline Lucas MEP, leader of the Green Party of England and Wales. Erica concentrated on climate change, energy and forestry. Erica has broad experience of the EU energy policy framework and legislative process. She worked in depth on the inclusion of aviation in the EU Emissions Trading System, coordinating input from Parliament's Greens/EFA grouping for the ETS review during climate package negotiations in autumn 2008. Previously Erica worked on sustainability at the Institute for Public Policy Research, a think tank in London. She holds a first class degree in Human Sciences from the University of Oxford.



> **REINHILDE STINDERS**

Reinhilde is our Office and Finance Manager, and has worked for CAN-Europe since 2003. In July 2009 she began focusing exclusively on finance and set up an in-house book-keeping system which will operate from early 2010. Before joining CAN, Reinhilde worked for over ten years with other environmental NGOs, acquiring expertise in general management, administration and human resources also working as production manager and general manager. She previously worked for various small companies and multinationals.



> **MECHTHILD VON KNOBELSDORFF**


Mechthild is a research assistant at CAN-Europe. She mainly concentrates on the post 2012 campaign and cooperation with our members. Mechthild began working for CAN in May 2009, after completing her MPhil in environmental policy at the University of Cambridge. During her studies, she participated in the campaign for a stronger UK climate bill and ran a conference on climate change as a member of the Zero Carbon Society. She is currently involved with the Common Future Think Tank and the European Youth Climate Movement.



> **TOMAS WYNS**

Tomas is a Senior Policy Officer specialising in EU climate policy. Since 2007, Tomas has been CAN-Europe's EU Emissions Trading System policy adviser. In 2008 he coordinated work on the EU ETS and effort sharing under the Climate and Energy Package. Tomas holds a master's degree in physics and a diploma in international relations from the University of Leuven. From 2001 to 2006, Tomas was a climate change policy adviser for the Flemish Ministry of the Environment, specialising in the ETS, particularly the Flemish Allocation Plan. Tomas has been the Flemish negotiator at the ENV Council Working Group and represented the Flemish Government in EU Working Group III in the Climate Change Committee.

We would like to acknowledge the valuable contribution made in 2008 by former CAN-Europe staff members including Tim Gore, Katherine Watts, Louise Gulmann and Sebastian Schnatz.



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# About Us

## **Climate Action Network Europe (CAN-E)**

is recognised as Europe's leading network working on climate and energy issues. With 127 members in 25 European countries, CAN-E unites to work to prevent dangerous climate change and promote sustainable energy and environment policy in Europe.

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

is a worldwide network of over 365 non-governmental organisations (NGOs) 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.

## **CAN's vision**

is of a world striving actively to achieving the protection of the global climate in a way which promotes equity and social justice between peoples, sustainable development of all communities, and protects 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 level in promoting equity and sustainable development.

### **Climate Action Network-Europe**

Rue d'Edimbourg 26, 1050 Brussels, Belgium

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