



ANNUAL REPORT 2015

Climate Action Network Europe



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Letter from the Director

2015 marked a turning point in global climate politics. Finally, after seven years of often frustrating negotiations, the world's governments found agreement on an international climate treaty. All countries pledged to contribute to fighting dangerous climate change. The Paris Agreement offers satisfaction, as the objectives reflect the clear demands of our network. It also offers hope. Despite all its flaws, it represents an instrument that we can and will use to further climate action in Europe.

The entire CAN Europe network can be proud of our achievements in 2015. We made an enormous contribution to making the Paris Agreement happen. All over Europe, our members engaged in activities aimed at raising public awareness of climate change and its devastating impacts. We provided European citizens with avenues to express their support for our cause. We formed alliances with other stakeholders that share our values, such as businesses, trade unions, local governments and health experts to build critical mass to bring about change. We created powerful narratives and influenced public debate in the media. We tirelessly advocated for more ambition among European decision makers. All the individual efforts made over the years is what, little by little, did the trick for getting a global agreement on climate action in place.

Many of our activities and efforts last year were focused on the Paris Agreement, but there were also other important climate decisions that we influenced. To name a few, the leaders at the G7 meeting in Germany in June recognized the need for a full phase-out of fossil fuels. The UN's Sustainable Development Goals adopted in September included a goal on climate change. The first State of the Energy Union report published in November advanced the concept of the full decarbonisation of Europe. Finally, in 2015 we were pleased to witness the further decline of coal in Europe. We saw countries set coal phase-out dates, pension funds divesting from coal, utilities trying to get rid of their coal portfolios and coal power plants being closed in many places. All these developments contributed to the great momentum for Paris.

Our aim for 2016 is to build on that momentum in Europe to ensure we see a rapid increase in climate action, both through the development of more ambitious future climate and energy policies, as well as through decisive actions that reduce emissions immediately.

Wendel Trio,

Director of Climate Action Network Europe



Messages from the network

CAN Europe empowers its member organizations to work on national climate and energy policies in their own countries. The network enables us to closely follow decision-making processes at EU-level and gives us access to information and intelligence, which translates into more influence at national level. It also raises our profile and increases public recognition, which opens up access to national leaders. It further provides support and helps build capacity in both advocacy and communications. Quercus has been a part of CAN Europe for 13 years and our national work has been hugely enhanced by this alliance.

Last year, membership in CAN Europe gave Quercus a unique opportunity to effectively participate in the Paris Climate Summit. We were able to exert influence over our government's positions and explain the importance of international climate change negotiations to Portuguese citizens. We would not have been able to fully engage in this high level process without the solid platform that CAN Europe provides.

João Branco,
Quercus – Associação Nacional de
Conservação da Natureza

Working with CAN means that we feel stronger because we are not alone. For us, as an international organization working to limit the damage caused by climate change in developing countries, CAN Europe provides excellent opportunities to follow the latest developments in EU climate policy, to build shared narratives and to strategize together across different perspectives. We have benefited hugely from working with others in the network on a joint advocacy agenda towards the EU, ensuring we have a place at the table, as well as keeping abreast of the multifarious topics in the climate debate. It is a truly unique network which has been key in harnessing the strength of the climate justice community across Europe by being both passionate and science-driven, both mobilising and strategic.

It was very valuable that in 2015, CAN Europe brought member organizations together to help us plan both in the short and long term – i.e., in the run up to the Paris climate summit, but also beyond. This meant that, unlike after Copenhagen, the NGO community was quick to react to the Paris Agreement and hold the EU accountable to the commitments it made.

Lies Craeynest,
Oxfam EU Advocacy Office

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 2015, nine new organisations joined our network, including NGOs from Croatia, Italy, Poland, Spain, Serbia, the UK and working at EU level. Having an engaged, committed membership base that is informed, involved and well represented is at the core of CAN Europe's ability to succeed.

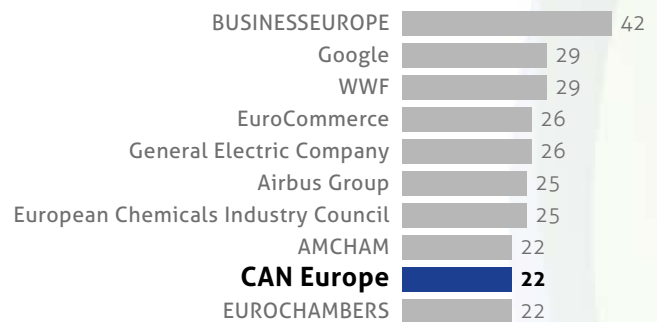
Our achievements in 2015

CAN Europe is the only network in Europe working on almost all aspects of EU climate policy. We are one of the most active lobby organizations in Brussels. In the first half of 2015, CAN Europe was ranked nine out of more than 8,000 lobby organizations present in Brussels in a ranking compiled by Transparency International (TI), based on the amount of face-time with the European Commission's top public servants. Only considering NGOs, we were ranked number two.

Last year we successfully advocated for more ambitious EU positions in the international climate negotiations that led to the adoption of the Paris Agreement. We pushed for more climate action within the borders of the EU, as well as fought for sound climate and energy policies in neighbouring countries such as the Western Balkans and Turkey.

The following sections outline our advocacy efforts and achievements in 2015.

WHO'S GOT ACCESS? THE TOP OF POPS OF LOBBYISTS WHO HAVE MET MOST WITH THE COMMISSION (NUMBER OF MEETINGS REGISTERED)



Data: EU Integrity Watch, Transparency International

THE WORLD ADOPTS A GLOBAL CLIMATE AGREEMENT

Historic. End of the fossil fuels era. Powerful signal. Change to save the world. These were some of the newspaper headlines following the adoption of the Paris Agreement in December last year.

2015 finally delivered the international climate agreement that governments had been negotiating for many years. For the first time in history all countries agreed to take action to protect the planet from climate change, to jointly pursue efforts to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C, and to reduce emissions to net zero in

the second half of the century. Despite its weaknesses, the Paris Agreement's objectives are stronger than we expected, a clear achievement the international NGO network can be proud of. If governments respect the Agreement's goals, we will see rapid decarbonization of our economies within the next two to three decades. Unfortunately, countries have not yet taken the level of action that is commensurate with it. For the EU, coherence with the Paris commitments would mean a complete overhaul of its current climate and energy policies.

MEDIA STUNT "100% RENEWABLES: PEOPLE POWER, CLIMATE SOLUTIONS"

The recognition by all governments in the Paris Agreement that current action is not in line with the ambition to keep temperature rise below 1.5°C represents an important achievement for the whole CAN International. The acceptance of a regular review process every five years is our best option for improving global climate action.

On the pathway to Paris, the key role for CAN Europe was to ensure that our members shared common strategies and advocacy positions. We held a two-day strategy workshop in February and regular follow-up meetings throughout the year. CAN Europe participated and coordinated the network at all five sessions of the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2015. We developed a common narrative for the communications work of the network and ensured it was reflected in the public debate on the negotiations. We lead the advocacy work, wrote letters and distributed briefings to representatives of European governments, officials and Members of the European Parliament.

There is still a lot of work ahead of us, but the overall objective, the level of transparency, and the revision mechanism of the Paris Agreement provides our network with a multitude of strong, new tools to continue the fight to bring global emissions to zero.



EU GETTING FOSSIL OF THE DAY
AWARD AT COP21

One of the successes of CAN Europe's advocacy work in 2015 was the European Parliament's own initiative report published in October, which set out the Parliament's priorities for the Paris climate summit. It called for phasing out global carbon emissions by 2050 or shortly thereafter. It recommended a revision of the post-2020 climate pledges, known as Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) before 2020, in order to bring them in line with a safe 2°C-compatible global carbon budget.

In the run up to the Paris summit, we joined forces with businesses for an ambitious climate agreement. In [a joint statement with EU-ROCHAMBRES](#), an association of European chambers of commerce and industry representing 20 million businesses, we called on the EU to put every effort into the Paris negotiations to ensure the adoption of a comprehensive, inclusive and ambitious climate agreement. We also listed steps we expect from the EU and its Member States to maintain the EU's role as a pace-setter in international climate action. The statement illustrated the broad consensus within European civil society and the business community that reducing our carbon footprint is a remarkable opportunity for green growth.



"The call for a phase-out of emissions from all the EU Member States is an important signal that the EU still wants to reach a meaningful Paris agreement," Wendel Trio, director of Climate Action Network Europe, said in a statement. But he expressed regret that "EU ministers failed to provide details on how they will scale up climate action, so that the transition to the fossil fuel-free economy happens at a scale and pace needed to avoid the worst consequences of climate change."

[EUobserver, EU agrees common position for climate summit, 18 September 2015](#)



CLIMATE IMPACTS – DAMAGED CROPS

NEW CLIMATE FINANCE PLEDGES

The EU's commitment to delivering its fair share of the \$100 billion in climate finance annually promised by international community by 2020 was an important factor in reaching the Paris climate agreement. Therefore, it was crucial that in 2015 we saw a number of new European pledges of climate finance, notably from France, Spain, Sweden, Luxembourg and the UK. Moreover, on the opening day of COP21 in Paris, these countries committed to further supporting the Least Developed Countries Fund, alongside pledges from Finland, Germany, Italy, Ireland, Denmark, Norway and Switzerland.

CAN Europe provided regular input and recommendations to EU negotiators and decision-makers regarding financial support for climate action, putting them under constant pressure to deliver much needed funds for developing countries in a transparent and reliable way. Together with our members, we heightened awareness of the growing challenges and needs of developing countries as a result of climate change. We published editorials on how climate finance relates to financing for development. We developed [infographics and briefings](#) illustrating the contrast in government support for climate finance and support for fossil fuels.

Our advocacy and information campaigns at EU level supported developing countries facing serious climate change impacts. Without civil society pressure, donor governments would have set a very low bar for provision of public financial support, as well as how they define and report levels of financial contribution.

In order to cover the growing need for climate finance in developing countries, while not diverting money from overstretched development aid budgets, donor countries need to mobilise innovative sources of public finance. CAN Europe and its members provided concrete solutions for governments. As a result, the European Parliament called for automatic allocation of a portion of ETS auctioning revenues to support international climate finance. Moreover, France and Belgium adopted our demand for a fixed amount of revenue from their national Financial Transaction Taxes to go to international development and climate action.

"The chances of a successful Paris climate deal depends on developed countries keeping their past commitments," said Climate Action Network Europe's Wendel Trio.

[EurActiv, COP21 deal at risk over development aid 'greenwashing', 6 November 2015](#)

THE PARIS AGREEMENT CALLS FOR 'SHIFTING THE TRILLIONS'

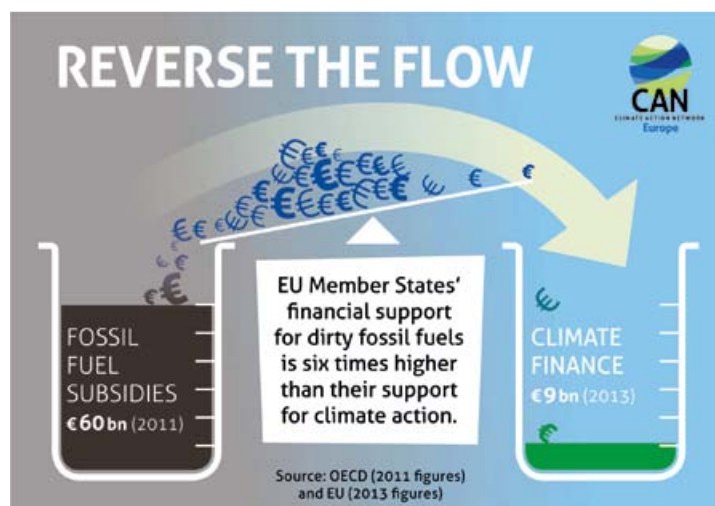
Developed countries are spending billions on fossil fuel subsidies. Across the whole EU, the scale of fossil fuel subsidies at €60 billion in 2011, was six times the level of EU public climate finance in 2013. The objectives of the Paris Agreement call for financial flows that work for climate action and not against it, shifting investment patterns away from dirty energy towards renewable energy, energy efficiency and climate change adaptation, while ensuring countries and communities can develop. CAN Europe and its partners worked tirelessly to ensure that shifting fossil fuel subsidies was included in the Paris Agreement, which will be a compass for future policies around the world.



Throughout 2015 we advocated for the same shift here in Europe, calling for the EU to stop public financing for dirty energy projects at home and abroad. As a result of our work, the EU Economic and Financial Affairs Council (ECOFIN) conclusions adopted in November highlight the need to increase 'climate-resilient and low-GHG emission sustainable investments including by phasing down high carbon investments.'

CAN Europe strengthened our collaboration with campaigning organisations focused on stopping international support for fossil fuels. We challenged the narrative of the fossil fuel industry that it is necessary to financially support their operations at the cost to European tax-payers. We succeeded in

communicating this complex topic in a clear and understandable way, mainly through [a series of infographics](#). Our two side events at COP21 on the broad issues and challenges associated with fossil fuel subsidies attracted a lot of attendees.



Our joint efforts resulted in greater public awareness of fossil fuel subsidies and the negative impacts they have on economies across the EU, as well as in other G20 countries. We fostered a dialogue in Europe on the broader topic of public financial support to polluting industries. We exposed the fact that financial decisions being made at home by EU leaders and governments contradict the declaration for stronger climate action across the international community.

We also pushed the G20 to implement the commitment they made in 2009 to phasing out fossil fuel subsidies. Although G20 leaders meeting in Turkey just before the Paris Summit missed the opportunity to take decisive action, civil society pressure is pushing the G20 closer to setting a deadline for phasing out these subsidies.

"Climate Action Network Europe hopes the European Commission will recognise the need to tackle fossil fuel subsidies and start making this a priority. For the benefit of the climate and Europe's credibility in Paris, as well as for the benefit of Europe's economy and its citizens."

[EurActiv, Fossil Fuel Subsidies must go](#), written by Wendel Trio, 17 June 2015

THE BEGINNING OF THE END FOR COAL IN THE EU

In 2015, important governments and market players finally realized that coal has no future. The UK government pledged to phase out coal by 2025. The German government struck its first deal with its utilities to retire a few coal plants in an attempt to meet its national 2020 climate targets. The Dutch parliament called upon the government to close all its coal plants in order to meet its 2020 climate targets, including three recently commissioned ones. Sweden announced it would be among the first fossil fuel-free developed countries.

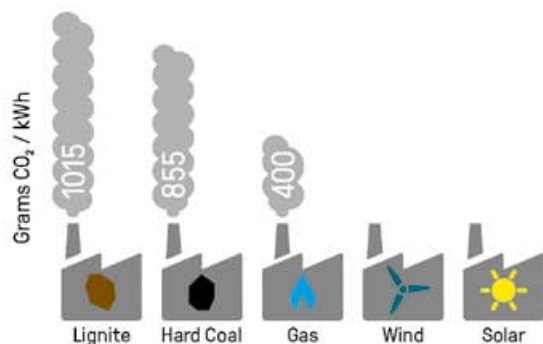
The weakening business case for coal prompted many companies to also eliminate their coal assets. Operators in Austria announced they would shut down remaining coal plants by 2025. Hungary saw the closure of all but one coal power plant. The Norwegian sovereign wealth fund and the German insurance company Allianz announced they would divest from coal. French utility giants EDF and Engie abandoned plans to build new coal power plants in Turkey and Poland.



LOCAL RESISTANCE TO COAL PLANTS
AND MINES IN GERMANY

Why coal is bad for the climate

CO₂ emissions from coal are significantly higher compared to other energy sources



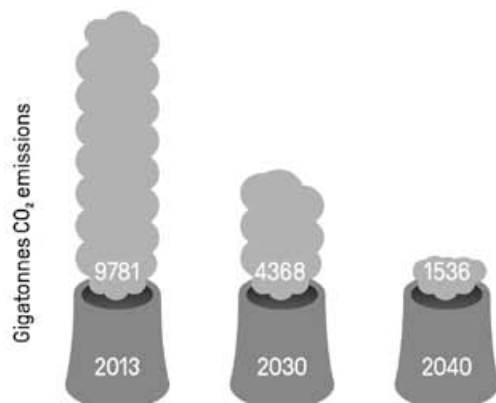
Source: IEA (2014): CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion. Edition 2014, p.60.

88% of global coal reserves need to stay in the ground



Source: See McGlade, C & Ekins, P. (2015): The geographical distribution of fossil fuels unused when limiting global warming to 2°C. Nature.

Drastic emissions reductions by global coal are needed in order to stay below 2°C



Source: See OECD/IEA (2014): World Energy Outlook 2015.

In 2015, CAN Europe and Greenpeace published the report "[End of an Era: Why Every European Country Needs a Coal Phase Out Plan](#)". The report makes it clear that Europe will need to accelerate its energy transition away from coal quickly to keep global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees Celsius.

Throughout the year, CAN Europe worked to advance the European narrative for the shift beyond coal, as evidenced by our flagship "Coal map of Europe" ([Coalmap.eu](#)). For the first time, based on extensive research we coordinated, there is a comprehensive overview of the existing and planned coal power plants linked to the climate and health impacts associated with them. To help illustrate, we collected local stories on the fight against coal from nine countries in Europe.

"The British government has not caught up with reality," Kathrin Gutmann, CAN Europe's coal policy coordinator told the Guardian. "It urgently needs a proactive strategy to manage a coal phase out. Energy utilities are already starting to spend billions of euros to shed some of their coal plants but governments like the UK are just hiding behind this power sector transformation."

[The Guardian, Coal burning costs UK between £2.5bn and £7bn from premature deaths, 10 September 2015](#) (prior to the UK government coal phase out announcement)

SOUTHEAST EUROPE EMBRACES CLIMATE ACTION

2015 was an extremely important year for the low-carbon transformation in Southeast Europe (SEE). In preparation for the Paris Climate Summit, the EU launched a "climate diplomacy offensive" that included its neighbours as well. As a result, SEE countries adopted their first ever greenhouse gas emission reduction targets in 2015. The targets provide a basis upon which these countries can further build climate policy and increase ambition.

Moreover, Maroš Šefčovič, the European Commission's Vice-President for the Energy Union, voiced the need for the Southeast Europe countries to rise to the environmental standards of the EU during a High-level event marking the 10-year anniversary of the Energy Community Treaty. His commitment is crucial in light of the plans to create an integrated energy market between the EU and these countries.

In addition, the Energy Community adopted both a Roadmap for Reform and the EU Energy Efficiency Directive (EED). The Roadmap has paved the way for further environmental improvements in Southeast Europe, while the EED has set energy efficiency targets for the region.

Throughout the year, we worked with partner NGOs to bring regional issues of the SEE countries into the spotlight in Brussels. We also helped amplify the voices of progressive actors such as individual Members of the European Parliament (MEPs). As a result, a group of MEPs wrote to the European Commission asking to prevent the SEE

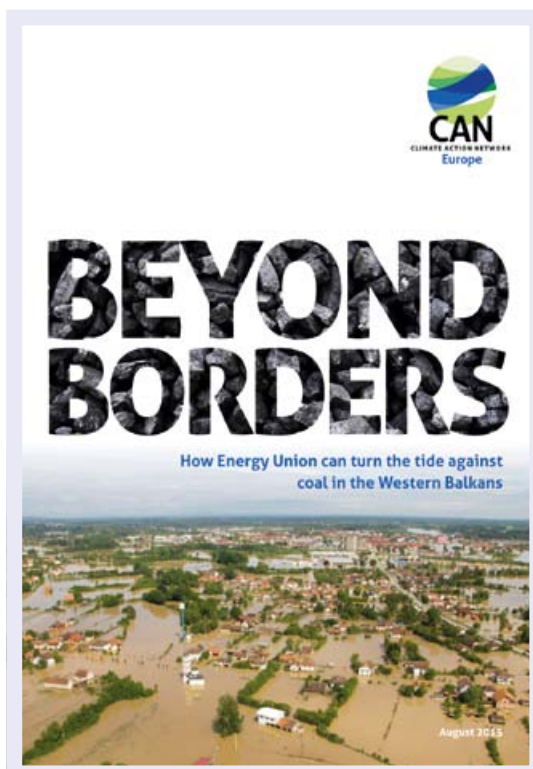
region from becoming a dumping ground for dirty energy projects. They specifically asked Commissioners to tackle climate change in this region that is highly vulnerable to climate impacts. They have also called for limiting pollution coming from coal power plants.

Further, our media strategy was particularly fruitful and went hand in hand with our advocacy efforts. We also published a report, "[Beyond borders: How Energy Union can turn the tide against coal in the Western Balkans](#)", which attracted media

attention and provided a set of recommendations for the EU's action in the region.

"Recent lack of tangible progress in the accession talks results in the western Balkan countries losing appetite for much needed energy system reforms," said Dragana Mileusnić of Climate Action Network.

[Politico, Coal fouls Balkans' EU ambitions](#), 8 August 2015





SMOKY FUTURE PHOTO EXHIBITION

FIRST VICTORIES AGAINST COAL IN TURKEY

Turkey's government-funded exploratory coal program has increased accessible coal reserves by over 50 percent since 2005, opening up 5.8 billion tons of new coal to mining. Moreover, there are around 80 new coal power plants that Turkey plans to build by 2023.

In 2015, while Turkey was President of the G20 and an EU accession country, we called the country out as a climate bomb ticking just beyond the EU's borders. We helped explain the importance of Turkey's energy choices for the global efforts against climate change to the EU public. We collaborated with Turkish and French members in a campaign aimed at stopping the French public utility Engie from investing in the Ada Yumurtalık coal power plant. This joint campaign was a success: Engie announced it would refrain from pursuing any new coal power plant – starting with Ada Yumurtalık.

"Environmental lobby groups on Wednesday urged French President Francois Hollande to force state-owned utility Engie to stop investing in coal projects in Turkey. 'We strongly urge you to act to cancel Engie's investment plans in the Ada coal power plant project in Iskenderun Bay, and to push Engie commit to end all its coal investments and activities,' they said in a letter to the French president. Reuters, 'France urged to end coal projects in Turkey',

[Reuters, France urged to end coal projects in Turkey, 7 October 2015](#)

Moreover, we collected photos and stories from local communities in Turkey that have been dramatically affected by coal projects and are fighting against them. This action drew attention to how the country's coal infrastructure is causing major health problems, air pollution and water and soil contamination. Some of these stories are shared in our "Coal map of Europe" (Coalmap.eu). The rest were used in a photo exhibition called [Smoky Future](#), which opened in Istanbul two days before the G20 summit held in Turkey.

We also raised Turkish public awareness that coal is becoming a stranded asset, which cannot provide the means for sustainable development without public subsidies in an emerging economy. We worked intensely to convince the Turkish Presidency and other G20 leaders to start implementing their commitment to phase out fossil fuel subsidies, also to coal and shift trillions from fossil fuels like coal to climate finance. Despite its social and human costs, international public finance for coal totalled \$73 billion between 2007 and 2014, with much of it coming from G20 governments.

SETTING THE COURSE FOR FIXING THE EU'S AILING CARBON MARKET

In spring 2015, EU leaders and Parliament reached a compromise on the Market Stability Reserve (MSR), which will temporarily remove some of the gigantic surplus of pollution permits in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS). Thanks to the intense advocacy work of CAN Europe and its members, the MSR was considerably improved from what the Commission had originally proposed.

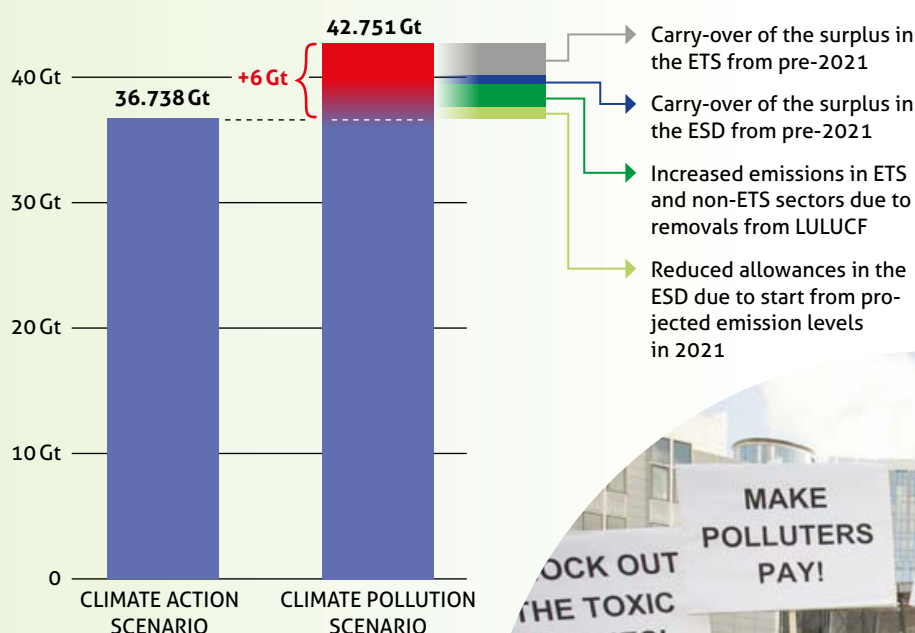
The MSR will start in 2019, two years earlier than originally proposed. In addition, around 2 billion unused pollution permits will be put into the MSR and thereby removed from the market. Both improvements were won after battling to convince enough

Parliamentarians to push for these changes and to lobby Member States to ensure that Eastern European countries opposed to greater ambition did not block progress.

A strong MSR will be a first step towards curing the ailing ETS and setting an adequate price on pollution. However, to turn the ETS from a paper tiger into a tool that helps Europe cut its addiction to fossil fuels, it needs much more substantial reforms, including permanent removal of billions of excess pollution permits and redirecting industry hand-outs to climate protection in Europe and developing nations. CAN Europe will continue to work intensively on these issues in the coming two years.

EU CARBON BUDGETS FOR 2021-2030 UNDER DIFFERENT SCENARIOS

The 2015 CAN Europe report "[Gigatonne gap in the EU pledge for Paris climate agreement](#)" will form the backbone of discussions on ETS reform and the rules for other sectors that will take place in 2016 and 2017. Our research found a 6 billion tonne range for greenhouse gases that the EU could produce from 2021 – 2030 for the EU to reach its Paris climate target to cut emissions by at least 40% by 2030. This staggering 6 billion tonne difference results from important policy decisions being postponed until after the Paris climate summit. The report highlights all the possible loopholes and calls out the lack of EU transparency.



"Green group CAN Europe called on ministers to clarify how and when the EU will upgrade its emissions pledge. A paper by the NGO calculated on Tuesday that the current target would still allow the EU to emit 37-43 billion tonnes of greenhouse gases in the next decade. The difference of 6 billion tonnes between the upper and lower estimates is due to member states delaying important policy decisions until after the Paris summit, said CAN."

ENDS Europe, [EU countries clash over climate target review](#), 15 September 2015



MEDIA STUNT "KNOCK OUT THE TOXIC TONNES"

ENERGY EFFICIENCY FIRST

"[...] the Energy Union puts energy efficiency first. We have to fundamentally rethink energy efficiency and treat it as an energy source in its own right", Maroš Šefčovič, Vice-President for Energy Union said in his speech "Driving the EU forward" in February 2015. His words reflect well the fact that moderation of energy demand was established as one of the distinct dimensions of the Energy Union. The European Commission has pledged to ensure that energy savings can compete on equal terms with generation capacity, which is broadly referred to as the "energy efficiency first" principle.

CAN Europe and its partners in the Coalition for Energy Savings successfully joined forces last year to advocate for adoption of the energy efficiency first principle. Prioritising energy

efficiency and reducing energy demand are crucial if Europe is to move to a 100% renewable energy system by 2050.

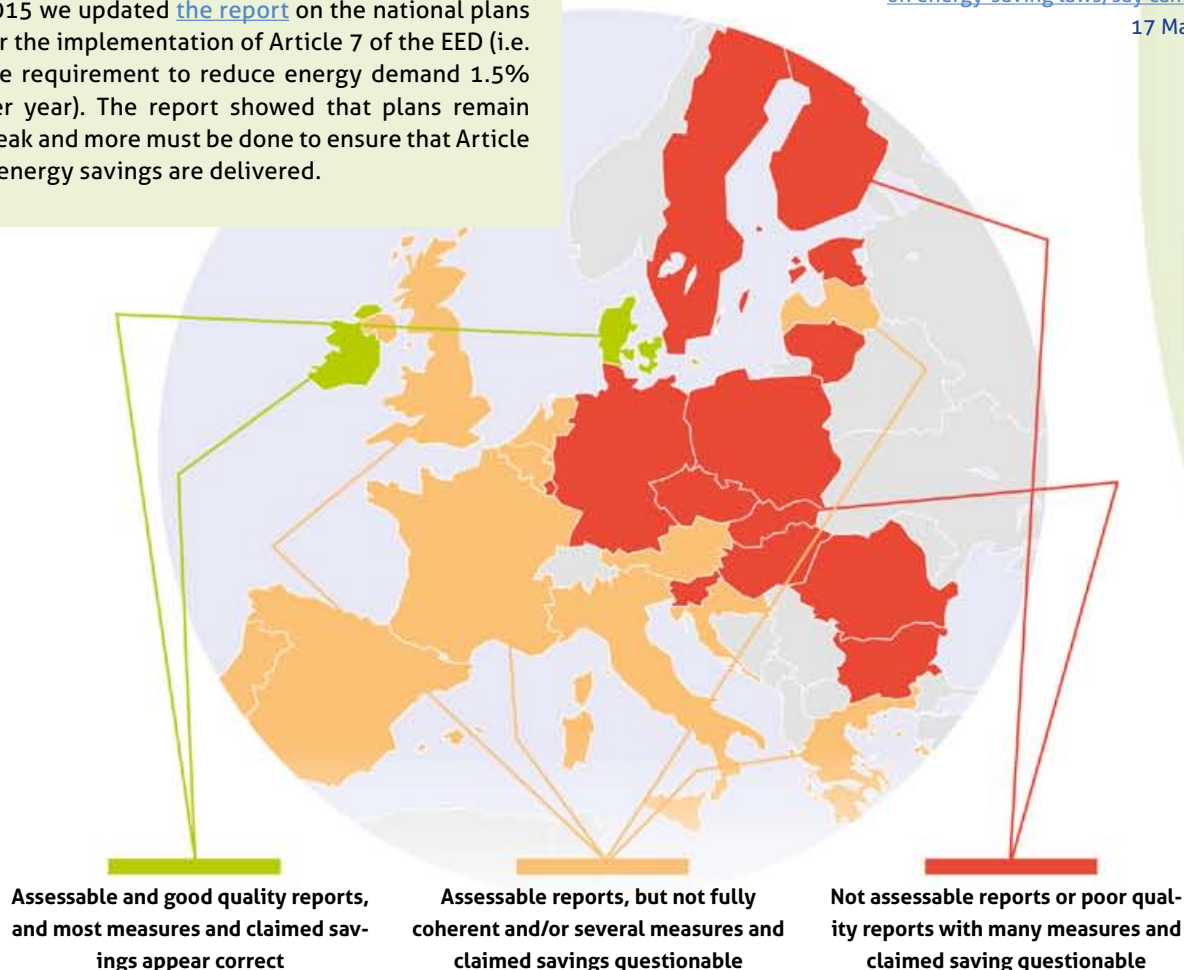
In 2015 we also successfully conveyed the need to change the weak, indicative target of saving at least 27% energy by 2030. The European Parliament once again confirmed its call for a 40% energy savings target by 2030 in a resolution called "Towards a European Energy Union" in December. The European Commission is looking into increased levels of energy savings of 30 – 40% for 2030 within the context of the review of the Energy Efficiency Directive in 2016.

CAN Europe and the Coalition for Energy Savings continue to systematically monitor Member States' progress on the implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED). We provide regular overviews of shortcomings and best practices, to keep the topic high on the political agenda. In 2015 we updated [the report](#) on the national plans for the implementation of Article 7 of the EED (i.e. the requirement to reduce energy demand 1.5% per year). The report showed that plans remain weak and more must be done to ensure that Article 7 energy savings are delivered.

"The UK is trying to outsmart the system by reporting measures which may not go beyond European minimum standards," said Dora Petroula, an officer at Climate Action Network Europe. "But tackling wasteful energy use will not happen by manoeuvring around the directive's requirements. With the Paris [UN] climate deal on the horizon, it is high time to get serious about energy efficiency measures."

The Guardian, [EU should start legal case over UK failure on energy-saving laws, say campaigners](#),

17 March 2015





ACTION "DON'T CAP RENEWABLES"

GIVING TEETH TO THE EU 2030 RENEWABLE ENERGY TARGET

Throughout 2015, CAN Europe reminded European policy makers about the inadequate nature and ambition level of the proposed EU-level renewable energy target of 'at least 27%' by 2030. We reminded decision makers that national binding targets – in addition to an EU-wide target – have been key to the successful development of renewable energy in the EU so far.

Without national renewables targets and an accompanying strong governance framework, the stability and predictability needed by investors to deliver the energy transition will not be provided. The EU will not be able to reach Commission President Juncker's goal of becoming the world number one in renewable energy. It will therefore miss the economic and social benefits of such standing.

To start a public discussion on how an EU-wide renewables target could be met in the possible absence of the national binding targets, CAN Europe – together with members Greenpeace and

WWF – published [policy recommendations](#) on the effective governance for the EU target. The publication, based on original research by Ecofys, concluded that it will be crucial that an enforceable framework will continue to boost the growth of renewable energy in the EU. The report was distributed to decision makers in Brussels and also used by CAN Europe's national members to lobby their energy ministers.

CAN Europe and its members and allies organized an action at the launch of European Sustainable Energy Week with the message "Don't cap renewables – energy efficiency first". We highlighted how renewables have the potential

to deliver almost half of Europe's energy by 2030 and that the inadequate 2030 target could in practice become an artificial cap.

"Planning and reporting alone will not ensure that the EU meets and exceeds its 2030 energy and climate goals. With this proposal governments will not be held accountable for failing to invest in renewables and energy efficiency", said CAN Europe campaigner Jean-Francois Fauconnier.

[EUobserver](#), [EU envisages soft touch Energy Union](#), 8 July 2015



MULAN WIND FARM

FORGING BONDS BETWEEN EUROPE AND CHINA

For the second year in a row, CAN Europe ran a Europe-China work exchange, or “twinning”, programme. The programme is an important part of CAN Europe’s international work. It allows for exchange of ideas and experience across geographical and political borders. By bringing European and Chinese NGOs together we improve understanding of how people perceive climate change and low-carbon development in these highly different parts of the world. For 4-8 weeks the organisations that take part in the programme work on a joint project which includes travelling to Europe and China respectively.

In 2015 the programme had 10 participants (5 European and 5 Chinese) who worked on climate change and low-carbon development projects. The topics ranged from carbon markets to low-carbon urban development and youth climate change awareness. Apart from the individual projects, all the participants also took part in two workshops arranged by CAN Europe

(one in China and one in Europe) where they came together to network and discuss their experiences. The workshops were used to provide input from local experts on related issues such as the European and Chinese political systems, increasing the participants’ understanding of how different governmental institutions work on climate change.

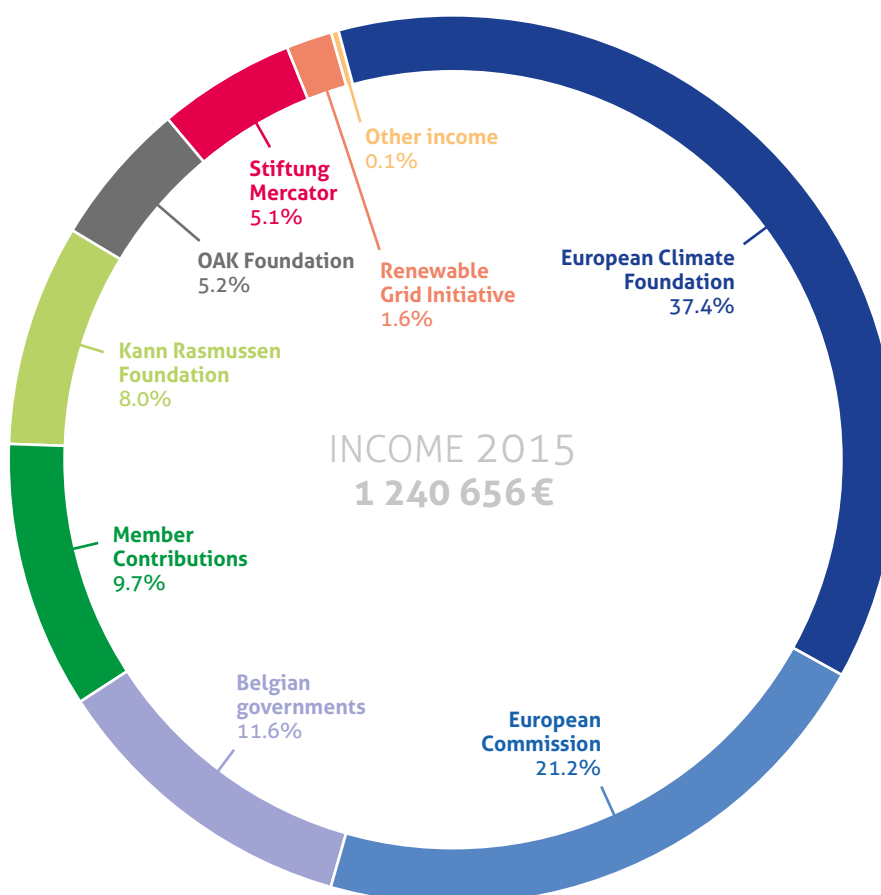
These workshops were organised with an exchange programme on environmental and social justice from our partner organisation Stiftung Asienhaus. This partnership gave the participants the opportunity to meet people from other fields of NGO work and learn from their experiences, which was highly valued.

The highlight of the 2015 exchange programme was the attendance of several of our participants at the UN Climate Summit in Paris, where they actively engaged in the policy making process and were able to utilize newly established contacts.

EU-China
NGO Twinning Exchange
中欧民间组织互换项目

Finance

This page outlines in detail CAN Europe's sources of financing in 2015.



INCOME (EUR)

European Climate Foundation	464 518
European Commission	262 762
Belgian governments	144 185
Member contributions	120 109
Kann Rasmussen Foundation	99 864
OAK Foundation	64 928
Stiftung Mercator	62 822
Renewable Grid Initiative	20 000
Other income	1 467
TOTAL INCOME	1 240 656

Team (APRIL 2016)

Wendel Trio

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.



Eddy De Neef

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



Ania Drązkiewicz

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



Ulriikka Aarnio

is the **International Climate Policy Coordinator** at CAN Europe since May 2009. She 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.



Elif Gündüzyeli

joined CAN Europe in March 2015. She is our **Turkey Climate and Energy Policy Coordinator**. Her main tasks involve coordinating CAN Europe's work related to coal in Turkey, and working closely with CAN Europe's members and partners in Turkey on Turkish 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 University of Kent.



Kathrin Gutmann

is the **Coal Policy Coordinator** at CAN Europe. She focuses 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.



Jean-François Fauconnier

joined CAN Europe in September 2014 as a **Renewables Policy Coordinator** focusing 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.



Anja Kollmuss

is the **Climate Change Policy Coordinator** for CAN Europe. She coordinates climate policy and advocacy work of the members on Emissions Trading Scheme and Effort Sharing Decision reforms. Anja is an independent climate policy analyst and a research associate of the Stockholm Environment Institute. She supports NGOs with carbon market related policy analysis at the UN and EU levels and governments on developing their policy strategies related to carbon markets under the UNFCCC. Anja has worked on researching and implementing low-carbon strategies for over 15 and holds a Masters in Urban and Environmental Planning from Tufts University.



Maeve McLynn

joined the team in February 2012 and her role is **Climate and Development Policy Coordinator**. She coordinates CAN Europe's work and input on the issues of climate finance and the sustainable development goals. She also leads CAN Europe's outreach and advocacy on fossil fuel subsidies in Europe. 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.



Mathias Claeys Bouuaert

is a **Policy Assistant** at CAN Europe. He joined the office team in July 2014. He organizes the EU-China twinning programme and supports the climate and energy policy coordinators. Prior to joining CAN Europe, Mathias was a volunteer for the Belgian 'Youth movement for Nature and Environment' for over 10 year and a member of the Board of Administration of 'Bond Beter Leefmilieu' a Flemish umbrella organisation and CAN Europe member. Mathias holds a Masters in International Politics from Ghent University.



Dragana Mileusnić

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



Theodora (Dora) Petroula

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



Cinda Ayachi

joined CAN Europe in 2009 as our first dedicated **Office and Human Resources Manager**. She 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.



Reinhilde Stinders



is the **Finance Coordinator** of CAN Europe. She joined CAN Europe in February 2003 as an office manager, and since 2010 she coordinates the financial management of the organization. She is the point person for any questions of a financial nature e.g. expense claims or reimbursements. Before joining CAN, she worked for 10 years with other environmental NGOs as office and HR manager. She also worked for various small companies and big multinationals (yes, even Exxon!).

Elena Bixel



is the **Junior Coal Policy Officer** and started working for CAN Europe in July 2015. 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.

Joanna Flisowska



is the **Coal Policy Coordinator** and started working for CAN Europe in July 2015. In her work she focuses 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.



Delphine Caisso

joined the team in May 2015 and has been the **Fundraising Coordinator** since January 2016. She is responsible for writing and coordinating project applications and ensuring timely application for funding. Prior to joining the team, Delphine worked in various fields from journalist to project manager in a digital technology start-up in Brussels, from assisting a film producer to supporting the legal team of New Zealand's Financial Markets Authority. Delphine holds a Masters degree in Journalism from the University of Brussels.

Caroline Westblom



joined the team in March 2016 as the **Communications Assistant**. She assists the Communications Coordinator in managing external communications, including contributing to the development and delivery of effective outreach strategies, media relations and social media work. Before joining CAN Europe she was an active campaigner for 350.org working on starting up the Divestment Campaign in Sweden. She is also one of the co-founders of a Swedish youth NGO called PUSH Sweden. Caroline holds a Masters in Environmental Management and Policy from Lund University.

Martin O'Brien



is an **Administrative and Network Assistant** at CAN Europe. He joined the team in March 2016. He mainly works on preparations for the General Assembly and setting up the new website. 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 and interns that helped us implement our work in 2015, but have left us since: **Joop Hazenberg, Noelani Dubeta, Noemi Rodrigo Sabio** and **Mariano Iossa**.

Members

ARMENIA

- Energetikayi ev shrdghaka mighavairi khohrdatvakan hasarakakan kazmakerputyun/Ecoteam

AUSTRIA

- Global 2000 (Friends of the Earth Austria)

BELGIUM

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

BULGARIA

- Za Zemiata

CROATIA

- Zelena Akcija/FoE Croatia

NEW

CZECH REPUBLIC

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

DENMARK

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

EUROPE/INTERNATIONAL

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

NEW

FINLAND

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

FRANCE

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

GERMANY

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

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

GREECE

- Greenpeace Greece
- MEDSOS – MEDITERRANEAN SOS Network

HUNGARY

- Levego Munkacsoport – The Clean Air Action Group

ICELAND

- INCA – Iceland Nature Conservation Association

IRELAND

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

ITALY

- **Italian Climate Network**
- Legambiente
- WWF Italy

NEW

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

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

POLAND

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

PORTUGAL

- QUERCUS – National Association for Nature Conservation

ROMANIA

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

SERBIA

- **One Degree Serbia** NEW

SLOVENIA

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

SPAIN

- Amigos de la Tierra Espana (Friends of the Earth Spain)
- **Fundación Renovables** NEW
- 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
- TEMA – Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion
- WWF Turkey

UNITED KINGDOM

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

Board of Directors

CAN Europe has a Board of Directors, which is appointed by its General Assembly. As of January 2016, the Board was comprised of:

- **Celine Charveriat** (interim chair)
Advocacy and Campaigns Director, Oxfam International
- **Karla Schoeters** (interim treasurer)
Independent
- **Sven Harmeling**
Climate Change Advocacy Coordinator, CARE International
- **Christiane Averbeck**
Director, Klima-Allianz, Germany
- **Bernd Nilles**
Secretary General, CIDSE International
- **Nikos Charalambides**
Executive Director, Greenpeace Greece
- **Jürgen Maier***
Director, Forum for Environment and Development, Germany
- **Raphaelle Gauthier***
Board Member, RAC France
- **Petr Hlobil**
Operational Director, CEE Bankwatch Network, Czech Republic
- **Reinhold Pape**
Policy Officer, Air Pollution and Climate Secretariat (AirClim), Sweden

(*) these Board members' mandates come to an end in April 2016



CAN EUROPE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, OCTOBER 2015



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 900 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in more than 100 countries working to promote government, private sector and individual action to limit human-induced climate change to ecologically sustainable levels. CAN is based on trust, openness and democracy.

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

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

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

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