



WWF

ANNUAL
REVIEW

EU

2017



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WWF is one of the world's largest and most experienced independent conservation organisations, with over 30 million followers and a global network active in nearly 100 countries.

WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature, by conserving the world's biological diversity, ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable and promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.

The European Policy Office contributes to the achievement of WWF's global mission by leading the WWF network to shape EU policies impacting on the European and global environment.

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FOREWORD

A sustainable Europe must be built on the blueprint provided by the Sustainable Development Goals.



© Lode Saldaña / WWF

Andrea Kohl
Acting Director
WWF European Policy
Office

Two years ago, the international community, including all European Union Member States, committed to ‘transforming our world’ by putting it well on track to genuine sustainable development – both in industrialised countries and in the developing world. WWF believes that the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development provides an excellent blueprint for achieving this objective.

Indeed, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) cover all of WWF’s priorities, and more. They are based on a fundamental understanding of how our planet – and the wellbeing of all people – is dependent upon a healthy and biodiverse natural environment. The 2030 Agenda clearly highlights that our actions in one area will have an impact, positive or negative, on another, and the SDGs present us with a unique opportunity to align political agendas on social inclusion, economy and the environment.

Both globally and in Europe, WWF is fully committed to continuing its work to help reach the SDGs by 2030. However, this cannot happen without the right policy frameworks and financial incentives in place, and most importantly the political will of the EU and national governments to live up to their international promises to achieve the required transformational change. WWF has been calling on the EU to put into place an overarching strategy for delivering the 2030 Agenda – a plan that delivers for people and the environment, in Europe and globally. Two years on, we are still waiting for such a strategy!

In fact, despite the EU’s commitment to both the Sustainable Development Agenda and the Paris Agreement on Climate, meaningful action has been largely absent in 2017. Instead, the focus of the Juncker Commission and European governments continues to lie on economic competitiveness and security, lacking recognition that neither of these can be achieved without a much longer-term vision for a sustainable Europe – and for a sustainable

world. Achieving this requires systemic change, and our efforts need to be focussed accordingly.

At the European Policy Office (EPO), and together with the WWF network across Europe, WWF will continue to push for this transformational change. Now more than ever, we believe that civil society has a key role to play in holding our leaders to account, and we are determined to continue to do just that.

On a personal note, I am honoured to be leading the EPO during the critical time following the departure of our former Director Geneviève Pons in 2017, and until a new Director is hired. I also want to take this opportunity to thank you all, the readers of this Annual Review, our partners, national and regional WWF offices and everyone who helps WWF's work, for your ongoing support. We could not achieve what we do without your help!

Andrea Orle

THE GLOBAL GOALS for Sustainable Development



FOREWORD

In the last part of the 20th century, from the emergence of environmental consciousness in the 1960s and 70s through the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992 until the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997, the protection of the environment slowly but surely gained prominence on the political agenda.



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Antoine Lebrun
CEO, WWF-Belgium
Chair, WWF European
CEO Forum

During this period, the European Union has been at the origin of flagship legislations in terms of environmental protection, like the Birds and Habitats Directives or the Water Framework Directive. These legislative initiatives were at the time a model for the rest of the world, and they still are today. Some spectacular comebacks like the return of large carnivores and otters to Europe are directly attributable to these directives.

Of course, there is still important progress to be made – in agricultural and climate and energy policies among other things – but the European Union has shown that clear political will followed by well-designed legislation allow to combine economic development and environmental protection.

The beginning of the 21st century was marked by a trend reversal. The turning point for environmental policies came in 2001, when the newly elected US President George W. Bush decided not to ratify the Kyoto Protocol, and the following years were marked by unprecedented numbers of terrorist attacks, regional wars followed by migration waves, a global economic crisis, etc. It is now clear that environmental policies are being undermined by this political and economic context. At the European Union level, each revision of a directive is now seen by some as an opportunity to degrade the legislation, to remove perceived constraints on the economic world, to favour short-term gains over long-term sustainability.

In this context, the role of WWF's European Policy Office is essential. The EPO is the representation of the WWF global network to the European Union, and also a hub that unites and



The 'Blue Forest' – Belgium's Hallerbos (Natura 2000)

connects more than 20 European WWF offices with a combined 3.2 million supporters. With 80% of national laws based on EU legislation, fighting for the highest possible environmental standards in Brussels is key to building a truly sustainable Europe.

Despite its diminishing economic and political clout, the European Union is still a key player on the global stage, and a leader on environmental matters. At the same time, it has a huge environmental impact beyond its borders. Challenging the EU to maintain a high level of environmental ambition and to reaffirm its global leadership on climate change, biodiversity and sustainable development is key to help protecting our Planet, our unique and common home. And to ensure that humans can live in harmony with nature, for generations to come.

Antoine Lebrun

NATURAL RESOURCES





Citizen engagement record: #LivingLand brings about the largest ever EU public consultation on agriculture.



EU stands up for nature: Poland is taken to court for failing to protect Białowieża Forest.



Still a way to go: Less than half of Europe's rivers, lakes and wetlands are currently considered healthy.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Our ‘Natural Resources’ unit covers all aspects of terrestrial nature conservation, including biodiversity, agriculture, freshwater and forests. In 2017, we focussed on following up on past campaigns, and started new initiatives.

BIODIVERSITY



“Without the EU nature laws, the Polish government would have had no obligation to stop the destructive, illegal logging in Białowieża Forest. This demonstrates that WWF’s EU policy engagement work really does pay off, and also supports our work at national, regional and local level.”

Andreas Baumüller,
Head of Natural
Resources

WWF has continued to work tirelessly to save threatened species and habitats by ensuring that the laws safeguarding Europe’s unique wildlife and biodiversity are fully implemented. Many natural areas in Europe are threatened due to illegal industrial activities and governments’ failure to properly apply and enforce national and European law. This is why, in February 2017, WWF launched a new report, *Preventing Paper Parks: How to make the EU nature laws work*. The report showcases EU protected areas currently at risk due to lack of proper implementation of EU laws, series of wrongdoings by Member States, and legal actions started by the European Commission. It also highlights some of Europe’s success stories, showing that when well implemented, the EU Nature Directives really can benefit wildlife and people.

Nowhere is the infringement of the EU Nature Directives, the cornerstones of EU nature protection policy, clearer than in the case of Białowieża Forest. A UNESCO World Heritage Site, Białowieża Forest is one of the best preserved forest ecosystems in Europe and home to the region’s largest bison population. Despite this, in March 2016 the Polish Environment Minister took the decision to allow for logging in this area to treble, which could significantly disturb important natural ecological processes. Nevertheless, thanks to considerable pressure from WWF and other NGOs, in July 2017 the EU Commission took Poland to court for failing to protect the forest. The European Court of Justice subsequently ordered Poland to halt the logging in Białowieża Forest, a ban which will be in force until the final settlement of this case. It also decided to impose a daily penalty of € 100,000 on Poland as the government went on to defy the ban. The court’s



Agriculture is a major pressure on our planet's natural resources

decision sends a powerful message to national governments who are currently threatening many other natural areas and species by failing to comply with the EU Nature Directives.

The public and political pressure exerted through the highly successful #NatureAlert campaign, continued to reap its rewards in 2017: the European Commission's took the important decision to adopt the "EU Action Plan for Nature, People and the Economy", which includes a series of essential actions to ensure Europe's natural heritage is better managed and protected. Another lobbying landmark for 2017 was the launch the EU initiative to tackle the rapid decline of pollinators in Europe, something WWF had spent many years advocating for.

AGRICULTURE



2017 was a landmark year for citizen engagement in agricultural policy: 258,708 EU citizens were mobilised through the Living Land campaign to make a stand for a fairer policy and a more environmentally sustainable agriculture.

The Living Land campaign, a joint initiative of WWF, BirdLife Europe & Central Asia and the European Environmental Bureau, was rolled out between February and May 2017 to simplify the European Commission's public consultation process on the future of the EU Common Agricultural Policy. This allowed people from all across society to have a say in a policy that affects each and every one of us.



DID YOU KNOW?

80%
OF EU SUBSIDIES
GO TO 20%
OF EUROPE'S
BIGGEST FARMS

A total of 322,912 online contributions from all EU Member States were received, approximately 80% of which came from citizens who were reached through the Living Land campaign. The message was clear: EU citizens want a modernised, environmentally-conscious agricultural policy, one that ultimately facilitates the transition to a truly sustainable food and farming system in Europe.

Over the course of 2017, WWF continued to raise awareness on the impact of agriculture on our planet's natural resources and to lobby for the next Common Agricultural Policy to be fully aligned with EU environmental policies, such as the Water Framework Directive. On 28 September 2017, WWF co-hosted an event with the European Policy Centre on water and agriculture, focusing on how EU policies could be improved to preserve our planet's resources. The keynote speech was given by the European Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development, Phil Hogan, who affirmed that the next Common Agricultural Policy would indeed be more ambitious in terms of its environmental and climate objectives. This is one of a number of instances in which the European Commission has expressed views in line with WWF's position on and recommendations for the future of the Common Agricultural Policy, as outlined in our 2017 position paper "Towards a Common Agricultural Policy that works for people and nature".

In November 2017, the European Commission presented its Communication on the future of the EU Common Agricultural Policy beyond 2020, which called for a much needed transition towards more sustainable farming. However, WWF criticised that it still lacked clear and mandatory EU targets to reduce the impact of our agriculture on nature and climate.

FRESHWATER

Every single being on the planet needs water to survive. Freshwater is essential for human life and a fundamental resource for nature and economies alike. However, not even half of Europe's freshwater bodies are currently considered healthy due to pollution, habitat destruction and excessive use of water, chiefly driven by agriculture, hydropower, flood defence and navigation.

In 2017, WWF continued to strengthen its work on freshwater protection in Europe, joining forces with four environmental and fisheries organisations to form 'Living Rivers Europe'. The coalition



A biodiversity-rich wetland in Askö-Tidö, Sweden



DID YOU KNOW?

1 IN 3
EUROPEAN
FRESHWATER
FISH SPECIES ARE
THREATENED

was officially launched on World Water Day 2017 and includes the European Anglers Alliance, the European Environmental Bureau, the European Rivers Network, Wetlands International and WWF. Together, the coalition represents a movement of over 40 million European citizens committed to the protection of Europe's rivers, lakes and wetlands, as well as to defending the high environmental standards of the EU Water Framework Directive, the legal framework that ensure sustainable water management in Europe.

WWF considers the EU Water Framework Directive to be one of the most progressive pieces of EU environmental legislation to date. We are therefore working on improving the implementation of the legislation at national level and ensuring that exemptions to the Directive are not misused by Member States. We also support national WWF offices, particularly in terms of infringement cases against EU Member States which have violated the directive's environmental standards.

WWF is convinced that proper implementation of the Directive is essential to ensuring that Europe's rivers, lakes and wetlands return to their natural state and are protected for generations to come. With 2018 signaling the start of the European Commission's review of the Directive, WWF will be launching a powerful advocacy campaign across the region to ensure that both the EU and its Member States do not change and instead fully adhere to the laws protecting Europe's precious water resources.



National Park Pirin – Forest

FORESTS



DID YOU KNOW?

IF EUROPEANS
GAVE UP
ANIMAL PRODUCTS
1 DAY PER WEEK,
IT WOULD FREE UP
5 MILLION
HECTARES OF LAND

What do musical instruments, books and furniture all have in common? Aside from all being made from wood, they may also originate from illegal timber. This illegal trade has disastrous consequences for our forests, putting wildlife and their habitats at risk, increasing emissions and, of course, depleting a crucial natural resource.

The EU Timber Regulation is the EU's main tool for fighting against this trade, but it is neither fully implemented in many EU countries, nor used to its full potential. Indeed, many items such as musical instruments, books or newspapers, which could have illegal timber sources, are not currently covered by this legislation. However, thanks to pressure from WWF, the EU is now looking at widening the scope of the legislation.

In January 2017, the European Commission published an inception impact assessment on the review of the Timber Regulation's product scope. This included the option of covering all wood products, both reflecting WWF's position and going so far as to

reference WWF's analysis of the product scope gaps as one of the scientific bases for their assessment. On that basis, WWF hosted a roundtable discussion on the EU Timber Regulation in spring 2017 to discuss both the product scope and the implementation of the legislation. The meeting was attended by representatives from EU governments, businesses, the European Commission and other NGOs, allowing for frank and comprehensive discussions about the current challenges around the implementation of the legislation and to discuss approaches on how to widen the product scope.

WWF also continued to work on the issue of deforestation, particularly with regards to the unsustainable production of commodities imported by the EU, such as palm oil, soy and beef. 2017 was an important year, seeing the European Parliament adopt its own initiative report on palm oil and deforestation, which outlines the need for an EU Action Plan on deforestation, forest degradation, and for legislation that ensures palm oil imported to the EU was produced sustainably. Given the evidence and the role that the EU plays in deforestation and ecosystem destruction globally, WWF expects the EU to take further reaching measures to address its own footprint. WWF is looking forward to the European Commission coming forward with an EU Action Plan on deforestation and forest degradation, one that includes legislation to ensure that commodities placed on the EU market are free from deforestation.

Relevant SDGs





2015, 2016 and 2017 were the three warmest years ever recorded.



China is now investing twice as much as Europe in renewables.



10% more renewable energy capacity was installed globally in 2016 than in 2015, costing 23% less.

CLIMATE AND ENERGY



CLIMATE AND ENERGY

The EU continued to falter in its progress on climate and energy in 2017. WWF engaged chiefly on the ‘clean energy package’, the EU Emissions Trading System, and national long-term climate strategies. We also co-launched a campaign to phase out coal.



“In 2017 the EU ducked opportunities to bring its policy in line with the Paris Agreement on climate change. 2018 is a crucial chance for countries to ramp up ambition. We will work with our national offices, partners and bolder voices in the European Parliament to ensure this happens, so Europe can seize the benefits for people and business.”

Imke Lübbecke,
Head of Climate
and Energy

REMOVING THE DIRT FROM THE ‘CLEAN ENERGY’ PACKAGE

In November 2016, a package of proposals was published by the European Commission, under the title ‘Clean Energy for all Europeans’. Legislative proposals covered renewable energy, energy efficiency, Energy Union governance and power market design. In 2017, WWF worked to influence the European Parliament and Council as they discussed and reached their positions on the various files.

Renewable energy & bioenergy

Negotiations on the revised EU Renewable Energy Directive continued throughout the year in the Council and the Parliament. The Council reached a very disappointing position in December, not improving the Commission’s 27% target level, despite the costs of renewable energy falling dramatically in recent years. WWF is calling for a target of at least 45% with binding national targets.

Member States also scrapped Commission plans to phase out food-based biofuels. They failed to impose any meaningful restrictions on the types of forest biomass that could be burned using public subsidies, meaning whole trees will continue to be burned in the name of the climate.

Things were not much better in the Parliament. MEPs did vote (in January 2018) for a 35% renewable energy target for 2030. However, they also ignored calls from nearly 800 scientists, 20,000 citizens and 30 green NGOs to exclude tree trunks and stumps from bioenergy incentives. The result is likely to be a Directive that poses a serious threat to the global climate and forests, rather than a crucial boost to wind and solar power.



Energy efficiency

Two directives can be grouped under ‘energy efficiency’: the Energy Efficiency Directive which is currently undergoing a review, and the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive.

In June, the Member States weakened the Commission’s proposal on the Energy Efficiency Directive by supporting a 30% energy savings targets for 2030 – far less than the 40% target supported by WWF – and undermining the rules on annual energy savings. Fortunately, the European Parliament reached a far more progressive position, with a 35% target, in early 2018. The EU institutions will now hammer out their final text in trilogue meetings in early 2018.

The first legislative text of the package to be finalised was adopted in December 2017: the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. This was considerably strengthened compared to the Commission’s original proposal thanks in part to WWF’s work. For example, the final text strengthens the requirement on Member States to produce long-term strategies for renovating their building stock by 2050.



Energy Union governance

Progress in the Council on the ‘Energy Union Governance’ regulation – which brings together rules on energy and climate change planning and reporting- was once again very limited, with most Member States seeming to be concerned mainly with watering down the rules that they would have to follow.

However the European Parliament’s position in January 2018 significantly strengthened the Commission’s rather lacklustre proposal, by backing calls for the EU to be carbon neutral by 2050 at the latest, and introducing crucial changes to the rules on long-term strategies (insisting that they be produced in parallel to the national energy and climate plans and consistent with the Paris Agreement).

What is the Paris Agreement, and what does it mean?

The Paris Agreement on climate change was signed by nearly 200 countries in 2015, and came into force in 2016. In the Agreement, countries pledge to keep global temperature rise well under 2°C and to “pursue efforts” to keep it to 1.5°C. For the EU, this means saving more energy, reducing emissions further, phasing out coal and replacing it with renewables. The EU’s current 2030 targets – at least 40% emissions reductions, 27% renewables and 30% energy efficiency – are too low.

To achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, WWF believes that EU carbon emissions must be cut by 55% by 2030 and (by at least 95% by 2050), and we are advocating for a 40% binding energy savings target and a binding renewable energy target of at least 45% by 2030.



Pandas in Marrakech at COP22
© WWF

Power market design

The European Commission’s original and fairly good proposals for an electricity regulation and directive were weakened by the European Council in December 2017 – for example, it agreed that even the dirtiest coal plants could stay switched on using public money. WWF calls for coal power, and subsidies for coal power, to be urgently phased out.

The Parliament will give its view in early 2018.

REDUCING INDUSTRIAL EMISSIONS - FIXING THE EU CARBON MARKET

The EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) was set up to reduce carbon emissions by making emitters buy and sell emissions allowances. However, the carbon price has never reached a high enough level to force polluters to emit less CO₂. The EU tried to reform the ETS, a process which concluded in 2017 after 2.5 years of negotiations with a mixed result.

On the positive side, EU lawmakers agreed to permanently remove surplus carbon allowances from the market. This means about 3 gigatonnes of CO₂ would be removed from the EU carbon budget by 2030, which will allow the EU to surpass its current emission reduction targets. However, even if we exceed our 2030 target of



The 2017 **'Cleaner Smarter Cheaper'** report – published by WWF and partners – found that Europe can aim for more emission reductions and electricity from renewables at reduced cost. The EU must phase out coal and allow more flexibility on the power grid.

40% emissions reductions, we will still not have done enough to be in line with the Paris Agreement.

On the downside, the EU institutions decided to give away more than € 160 billion in free pollution allowances to Europe's largest polluters: the equivalent of about 6.5 billion tonnes of CO₂.

For WWF, the shortcomings of the ETS reform mean getting other EU climate and energy policies right – for example, under the Clean Energy Package – is even more crucial if the EU is to achieve its commitments under the Paris Agreement.

THE MAXIMISER PROJECT ON LONG-TERM CLIMATE STRATEGIES

Funded by EU LIFE and the MAVA Foundation, the MaxiMiseR project looks at ways to help countries make strong and effective long-term climate strategies.

In 2017, MaxiMiseR published an evaluation of EU climate strategies. It found that only thirteen Member States actually have

EU 2050 CLIMATE PLANS: THE SCOREBOARD

Rank	Member State	MaxiMiseR's score	2050 emissions reduction target	Actionable (strategy says what, how and when)	Ambition (includes ambitious energy & climate goals)	Analytical base (key data used as a basis for the strategy?)	Integration (economic, borders, governance levels etc)	Monitoring (following progress)	Political commitment (strategy/target/process enshrined in law)	Process transparency (strategy is developed in transparent way)	Public transparency (strategy available to public)	Review (review process required)	Scope (what the strategy covers)
1	France	70%	75%	✓	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	✓	✓	✓
2	United Kingdom	71%	80%	✓	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	✓	✓	✓
3	Finland	68%	80-95%	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	○	✓	✓	✗	✓
4	Lithuania	58%	80%	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	○	✗
5	Netherlands	54%	80%	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	○	✓	✗	✗
6	Portugal	49%	50%	✗	○	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	○	✗	✗
7	Denmark	43%	80-95%	✗	○	○	○	○	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
8	Ireland	41%	80%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	○	✗	○	✓	○
9	Germany	38%	80-95%	✗	○	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
10	Greece	32%	60-70% (energy sector)	✗	✗	○	✗	✗	✗	✗	○	✗	✗
11	Cyprus	25%	80%	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	○	○	✗	✗

Want more info? See www.maximiser.eu ✓ = Scored well on ○ = Needs to work on ✗ = Needs to work lots more on

MaxiMiseR WWF EU MAVA

produced documents that qualify as 2050 strategies according to our definition, and those thirteen are highly variable in quality.

To help Member States build their strategies, we published guidance for them, with top ten tips for a strong climate plan.

Last but by no means least, WWF strengthened its calls for EU rules to help support strong national climate strategies by launching a joint statement with over 30 businesses, civil society, investors, public authorities and trade unions in October, ahead of a European Parliament vote on the matter. The Parliament supported many of our asks through its position on the Energy Union governance regulation.

The MaxiMiser project runs until June 2018.

More: www.maximiser.eu



Over 30 groups including business, civil society, investors and trade unions launched a joint statement in support of strong 2050 climate strategies.



GETTING EUROPE BEYOND COAL

Several welcome steps on the path to a coal-free future were taken in 2017.

In November, just ahead of the COP23 climate conference, health, environment and climate groups joined together to launch the ‘Europe Beyond Coal’ campaign (www.beyond-coal.eu). WWF is a key partner in the campaign. The groups called on the European Union to hasten the move away from coal and other fossil fuels and towards renewable energy.



Progress on a coal phase-out was made by several countries. During COP23, ‘The Global Alliance to Power Past Coal’ was launched by the UK and Canada. It brought together over 20 countries – including ten European ones – in a commitment to end coal power.

In December, an EU Platform for Coal Regions in Transition was launched by European Commission Vice-President Šefčovič. The Platform aims to support Member States and regions as they shift away from coal towards renewable energy, in order to “leave no region behind”. The launch was welcomed by WWF.



Relevant SDGs





OCEANS



A win for our oceans: In 2017, global leaders made 437 commitments to ensure safe, secure, clean and healthy oceans.



The EU continues to lead the global fight against illegal fishing but more border control for illegal seafood products is needed.



Still a way to go: 2/3 of Europe's assessed fish stocks are heavily overfished.



OCEANS

In recent years, many European policies and legislations have been designed to manage the use of the seas and the protection of marine wildlife and habitats. Many of these policies however remain to be fully implemented.



“Europe’s seas remain in a critical state with unsustainable resource extraction, pollution, habitat destruction and climate change impacting ocean biodiversity and the communities which depend on it. Time is running out for the 2020 legislative objectives of ensuring good environmental status of European seas and all fisheries managed sustainably.”

Samantha Burgess*,
Senior Advisor
European Marine Policy
*Ocean Terra Consulting

IMPROVING OCEAN CONSERVATION - “OUR OCEANS” CONFERENCE

2017 was a landmark year for ocean conservation, with the European Union hosting the international “Our Oceans” conference in October in Malta. At the conference, global leaders committed to halting the steep deterioration of ocean ecosystems and made major commitments, including the increase of marine protected areas, fisheries reforms, carbon reduction and pollution controls.

WWF showed leadership by continuing to fight illegal fishing and developing the Sustainable Blue Economy agenda. At WWF’s successful side event at this conference, EU Commissioner Karmenu Vella addressed over 150 delegates from governments, industry and other interested group, and called for more concerted action on illegal fishing. Now, our role has become more important than ever as it’s time to ensure the commitments bear fruit and improve ocean governance and conservation.

SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

The European Common Fishery Policy (CFP) aims to ensure that fishing activities are environmentally sustainable in the long term. In 2017, WWF strongly advocated to ensure effective implementation of the CFP.

Every year, thousands of turtles, seabirds, young fish and marine mammals get fatally entangled in fishing nets and gears. To address this issue, WWF engaged with the European institutions and asked to reduce the environmental impacts of fishing activities. Despite this, the EU decided to adopt legislation that will neither improve fishing sustainability nor reduce the negative impacts of fishing activities on the marine environment.

DID YOU KNOW?

EVERY YEAR OVER
200,000
SEABIRDS AND
44,000
TURTLES ARE
ACCIDENTALLY
CAUGHT AND KILLED
IN EU FISHING NETS



© Frédéric Bassemyousse / WWF-Mediterranean

North Sea

WWF continues to work on different issues in the North Sea, for example by advocating for the adoption of robust regional fisheries management plans that ensure the sustainable governance of fisheries and other marine resources.

Mediterranean

The fish crisis in the Mediterranean led the region's governments to sign the MedFish4Ever Declaration in March 2017, setting out a strategy for the region for the next ten years to strengthen collaboration between Mediterranean countries and bring fish stocks to sustainable levels. WWF played a critical role both by influencing the fisheries governance in the region and as well as the drafting of the declaration prepared by the European Commission.

FIGHTING ILLEGAL FISHING

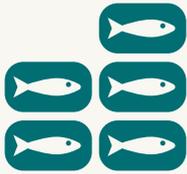
In 2017, WWF, as part of an NGO coalition, maintained steady pressure on the EU to uphold its global leadership in the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

A coalition report published in March 2017 demonstrated inconsistent application of seafood import controls by EU countries. This unbalanced application of the rules seriously undermines the effectiveness of the EU in preventing the sale of illegally caught fish products in its highly profitable markets. Other key stakeholders, including the EU fishing and seafood industry represented in the Market and Long Distance Advisory Councils, joined the coalition's call on the European Commission and key EU



DID YOU KNOW?

THE EU IS THE **4th**
LARGEST PRODUCER
OF FISH AND
AQUACULTURE
PRODUCTS IN THE
WORLD



DID YOU KNOW?

**THE EU IS
THE WORLD'S
LARGEST MARKET
FOR FISHERIES
PRODUCTS, WITH
IMPORTS WORTH
AN ESTIMATED
€ 22.3
BILLION**

Member States to ensure a consistent, harmonised approach to the control of seafood imports into the EU, including the establishment of an IT system that would facilitate making this happen.

Between January and June 2017, the coalition engaged intensely with Members of the European Parliament and EU Member States to ensure support for a proposal by the European Commission to shed more transparency on the EU's fishing activities in non-EU waters. In June 2017, this proposal was adopted with very few changes, introducing mandatory requirements for EU Member States to disclose where their fleet is fishing outside of European waters, thus leading to more transparent, accountable and sustainable fishing globally.

CONTROLLING FISHING ACTIVITIES

In September 2017, the European Commission announced its intention to reform the EU's fisheries control rules to make them more effective and efficient. While WWF welcomed this move, we also called on the Commission not to fast-track the process, but instead take the time to engage with all citizens in an online and broad public consultation, so as to gather sufficient views on what the EU fisheries control system should look like. In 2018, WWF will work to include the voice of all interested citizens reflected in the Commission proposal, to strengthen monitoring and control rules and to ensure compliance of the EU's fishing fleet.

Relevant SDGs





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT





In 2015, 1 in 4 Europeans were at risk of poverty or social exclusion.



Climate related economic losses in 2015 equalled € 11.6 billion.



The EU has now been 828 days without an SDG implementation strategy.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The EU signed the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015. Since then, WWF has been repeatedly calling on the EU to produce an implementation strategy.



“It’s been over two years since the EU signed the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The EU needs to roll up its sleeves and get to work to come up with a vision for fairness, sustainability and protecting people and planet at home as well as in developing countries.”

Sally Nicholson,
Head of Development
Policy and Finance

In 2017, no such strategy was published, but progress was made in some other areas. In May for example, the Commission set up a multi-stakeholder platform on the implementation of the SDGs in the EU, as proposed by WWF. WWF is a member of the platform and will contribute to the outcomes, which include a report on the forthcoming EU budget proposal and a reflection paper on the implementation of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement on climate change to 2030.

In June, after several months of engagement from WWF and other NGOs, the EU Member States published a response to the Sustainable Development Agenda and the SDGs. This included many of WWF’s asks, such as tasking the European Commission with developing a strategy for implementing the 2030 Agenda across all EU policies. The Member States also said the Commission should identify, by mid-2018, gaps where it needs to do more by 2030.

In July, the European Parliament adopted its own report on EU action for sustainability. Just as the Member States had done a month previously, it too called for an EU implementation strategy for the SDGs and for a re-orientation of the EU’s budget towards sustainable development.

In November, the Estonian Presidency of the European Council established a new permanent Council Working Group on the SDGs which will meet regularly from early 2018. WWF will work closely with this group.

Also in June, there was important news on EU policy towards developing countries, when the European Commission, Council and Parliament adopted a new ‘European Consensus on Development’,

A WWF video marked the second anniversary of the Sustainable Development Agenda



to which WWF gave a lot of input. This ‘Consensus’ sets out the broad principles and approaches for EU external action and international development cooperation for the next decade. WWF welcomed the Consensus, which is shaped around the UN Sustainable Development Agenda, focusing on people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships. This new Consensus will guide the direction of EU funding of some € 75 billion euros a year through international cooperation.

September marked the second anniversary of the signing of the SDGs. WWF published a short, humorous video (above) asking why still so little had been done to implement them in the EU.

In November, Eurostat issued its first report on progress towards the SDGs in the EU. This painted an over-rosy picture particularly in terms of clean energy, consumption and production, life on land and life below water. WWF reacted to the report on social media with comments and visuals.

In November, at the EU-Africa Summit, Africa and the EU took the opportunity to reinforce their commitment to work together to achieve the SDGs. Sadly, civil society was refused the opportunity to address the Summit, a decision which, despite pressure from civil society including WWF, undermined a key element of sustainable development – allowing civil society to be part of it.

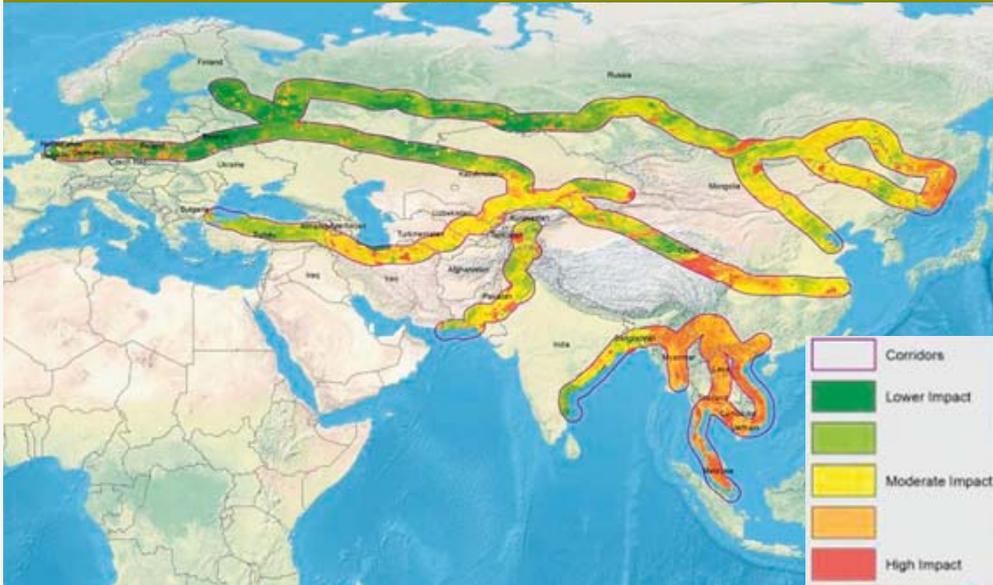


WWF Briefing Paper
“The Belt and Road Initiative – WWF Recommendations and Spatial Analysis”,
May 2017

CHINA’S BELT AND ROAD

Despite its name, WWF European Policy Office does not just work on EU policy. One of our aims is to ensure China’s major infrastructure project – the ‘Belt and Road Initiative’ – is carried out as sustainably as possible. In May, in the run up to a major

OVERALL IMPACT OF CHINA'S BELT AND ROAD PROJECT



summit on the initiative, we published a new report with our recommendations for a Greener Belt and Road. For example, making sure the Initiative is planned and implemented in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals

WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

In March Europol presented its regular assessment of the crime and security priorities for the EU for the next four years. WWF criticised Europol for failing to include environmental crime in its priority threats, even though environmental crime is estimated to be the fourth largest global criminal enterprise, involving highly organised criminal networks.

Following advocacy from WWF, however, the EU Council added environmental crime as a priority in May, with a particular focus on wildlife trafficking. This means that now Europol and EU Member States should allocate the adequate human and financial resources to fight wildlife trafficking at EU level, a backbone to the implementation of the EU Action Plan against wildlife trafficking.

EU PROJECT FUNDING



2017 has been another successful year for the WWF network in fundraising from the EU.

Under the EU Switch Africa Green and Switch Asia programmes, which aim at promoting sustainable consumption and production practices across African and Asian countries respectively, WWF and its partners have been awarded four projects for an equivalent of € 5.3 million in grants.

- WWF-Germany and WWF-Myanmar have started implementing a project promoting sustainable water and energy management in the food and beverage industries in the Ayeyarwady river basin.
- WWF-Indonesia is collaborating with Dutch development organisation Hivos on a project aiming at promoting sustainable and equitable consumption and local food systems.
- WWF-Kenya will soon be starting the implementation of a project promoting sustainable horticulture production and consumption around Lake Naivahsa.
- WWF-South Africa is collaborating with the local Fetola Foundation on a project that aims to make African aviation greener.

WWF-Austria has also secured € 6.9 million of EU funding for a new phase of a European project which strives to make a shift towards sustainable seafood consumption. It will work with 16 partners, including WWF European Policy Office.

Relevant SDGs



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIES





The Juncker Investment Plan has so far benefited fossil fuels (€ 1.8 billion) almost as much as renewables (€ 2 billion).



European asset owners still invest too much in coal power compared to what the Paris Agreement requires, and too little in renewables.



\$6.3 trillion is needed annually to keep temperature rise to under 2°C, but we are nowhere near.



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIES

2017 was a significant year for sustainable finance, which saw the establishment of the first ever EU ‘high-level expert group’ on the topic to make recommendations to the EU on achieving a sustainable financial system.



“What is a sustainable economy? It’s one that focuses on durability rather than growth. One where money goes to sectors which protect the planet rather than damage it. From public financial institutions to political leaders to private investors, we all have a part to play.”

Sebastien Godinot,
Economist

One of the group members was WWF-France’s CEO Pascal Canfin. The expert group published a first interim report in July, and based on this, the European Commission proposed making sustainability issues part of the mandate of all European financial supervisory authorities.

In June, the European Commission added ‘sustainable finance’ as a new priority in its key initiative on private finance, the Capital Markets Union.

The same month, the G20’s Task-Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure published a framework to help companies to disclose their climate-related risks and opportunities, notably based on input from WWF. This should encourage better reporting globally, from both businesses and financial institutions.

In July, WWF published a report, funded by the KR Foundation, analysing whether 29 European investors’ public equity portfolios are aligned with the Paris Agreement’s 2°C temperature rise limit.

It showed that while investors have pulled their money out of coal mining, they have not yet shifted enough away from coal power and towards renewable energy. The report had a considerable impact in EU circles, with European Commission Vice-Presidents Katainen (jobs and investment) and Dombrovskis (financial services) both referring to the report in subsequent speeches or letters. In the autumn, we also published a guide for asset owners to explain how they can properly take climate change into account when they invest.

In December, the European Parliament approved the Commission’s proposed second version of the ‘Juncker Investment Plan’. This was a mixed bag, with a 40% climate spending target and a ban on motorway funding in rich EU countries added, which was great, but no ban on fossil fuel support, which was very disappointing.

Relevant SDGs

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Also in December, French president Emmanuel Macron hosted a climate finance summit, at which the European Commission committed to set up standards for EU green bonds – supporting exclusively green or environmental projects in 2018.

ASSESSMENT BY ASSET OWNER OF IEA 2°C ALIGNMENT FOR 2020 FOR COAL MINING, COAL POWER AND RENEWABLE POWER (PUBLIC EQUITY PORTFOLIOS)

INVESTOR NAME	COUNTRY	COAL MINING	COAL POWER	RENEWABLE POWER
ABP	Netherlands	Alignment	Misalignment	Alignment
Alecta	Sweden	Alignment	Alignment	Alignment
AMF	Sweden	Alignment	Alignment	Alignment
AP1	Sweden	Alignment	Alignment	Alignment
AP2	Sweden	Alignment	Alignment	Misalignment
AP3	Sweden	Alignment	Alignment	Alignment
AP4	Sweden	Alignment	Alignment	Alignment
AP7	Sweden	Alignment	Misalignment	Misalignment
ATP	Denmark	Alignment	Alignment	Alignment
DanicaPension	Denmark	Alignment	Misalignment	Misalignment
Elo	Finland	Alignment	Alignment	Alignment
Folksam	Sweden	Alignment	Alignment	Misalignment
GPFG	Norway	Alignment	Alignment	Alignment
GPFN	Norway	Alignment	Alignment	Alignment
Ilmarinen	Finland	Alignment	Alignment	Alignment
Industriens	Denmark	Alignment	Misalignment	Misalignment
Keva	Finland	Alignment	Alignment	Alignment
KLP	Norway	Alignment	Alignment	Alignment
Nordea Liv & Pension	Sweden	Alignment	Misalignment	Misalignment
Pensam	Denmark	Alignment	Misalignment	Misalignment
PensionDanmark	Denmark	Alignment	Misalignment	Misalignment
PFA	Denmark	Alignment	Alignment	Alignment
PFZW	Netherlands	Alignment	Misalignment	Misalignment
PKA	Denmark	Misalignment	Misalignment	Misalignment
Sampension	Denmark	Alignment	Misalignment	Misalignment
SkandiaLiv	Sweden	Alignment	Alignment	Misalignment
StatePension	Finland	Alignment	Alignment	Alignment
Storebrand	Norway	Alignment	Alignment	Alignment
Varma	Finland	Alignment	Alignment	Alignment

LEGEND █ ALIGNMENT WITH THE IEA 2°C BENCHMARK █ MISALIGNMENT

European asset owners: 2°C alignment and misalignment of public equity portfolios (WWF, July 2017)

GREENING THE OFFICE

At the European Policy Office, we think it's important to 'walk the talk'. In 2017, we not only moved to new and greener premises, but we have also dramatically improved the overall sustainability of our office.

© Karmen Špijak / WWF



In March, we installed grid-connected solar photovoltaic panels on the roof of our building in the heart of the EU quarter, which are now providing clean power to our offices.

Later in the year, during the WWF Sustainable Energy Week, EPO staff had a chance to learn about energy consumption and pool ideas on how to improve our energy efficiency. Thanks to the joint efforts of the whole office, we managed to reduce our energy consumption by an impressive 22%.

Being able to monitor our energy consumption in real time thanks to the application Smappee allows the office to better measure the impact of different energy saving measures. The lessons learned have helped us identify additional actions to further increase our energy efficiency.

Other WWF offices around the world are undertaking similar steps, as part of the WWF project UP Front. You can find out more on wwf.eu/solar.

To expand the sustainability efforts to different areas, WWF European Policy Office is in the process of acquiring a WWF Green Office label, started by WWF-Finland.

After an initial assessment, EPO's "Green Team" provided suggestions on how to improve the office energy use, make travel more sustainable, reduce waste, minimise water use, optimise recycling practices and make sure that sustainable practices are integrated into everyone's day-to-day life. In 2018 the Green Team will share regular tips on sustainable living and actions that can help reduce the EPO's environmental footprint.



Installation of solar photovoltaic panels on the EPO offices' roof.

Celebrating 28 years of EU policy work

On 27 June 2017, WWF European Policy Office celebrated over 28 years of work for the protection of nature in Europe, in its new headquarters in the heart of Brussels' EU quarter. Guests included the EU Commissioner for Agriculture, Phil Hogan, the EU Commissioner for the Environment, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Karmenu Vella, the MEP Mark Demesmaeker, and former Director-General of the World Trade Organisation, Pascal Lamy.

WWF also had the immense pleasure of welcoming as its guest speaker the soundscape ecologist and musician, Dr Bernie Krause, whose early work featured on the albums of George Harrison, Mick Jagger, Van Morrison, Peter Gabriel, and the Doors.

Nowadays, Dr Krause is better known as the founder of "Soundscape Ecology" – a new field of study focusing on marine and terrestrial soundscapes of remaining wild habitats. His *Wild Sanctuary* is a vast and important collection of over 4,500 hours of marine and terrestrial soundscapes representing the voices of more than 15,000 living organisms from larvae to large mammals and the numerous tropical, temperate and Arctic biomes from which they come. Half of the natural soundscapes in this rare set are from habitats that either no longer exist, are radically altered because of human endeavour, or have gone altogether silent.



LOOKING AHEAD TO 2018

During the last year of the mandate of the Juncker Commission and the current European Parliament, critical decisions will be taken on several legislative initiatives, and future directions will be determined for the post-2020 period. WWF will work to ensure that biodiversity, environment and climate take centre stage during these debates.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



WWF will continue to push for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 goals to be put at the core of all EU policy-making, to reflect its truly transformative potential. The European Commission has announced the publication of a reflection paper ‘Towards a sustainable Europe by 2030’ in the autumn of 2018, WWF will call for concrete steps to take make the SDGs a reality. WWF EPO will also continue to work as an active member of the EU Multi-stakeholder platform on SDGs.

MULTI-ANNUAL FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK



In 2018, discussions will start on EU’s next multi-annual financial framework (MFF), i.e. its budget. WWF calls for a clear commitment to integrating long-term sustainability across all budget lines, and 50% of the budget to be dedicated to environment, biodiversity and climate. Above all, the EU budget should be brought in line with the EU’s commitments for the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the Paris Agreement. Any spending that undermines these commitments – such as fossil fuel subsidies or support for unsustainable farming practices – must be ended.

CLIMATE AND ENERGY



2018 will be critical for translating the Paris Agreement into action, and if Europe is to re-establish its role as a global climate leader, ambition needs to be stepped up urgently – this is what WWF will be working towards. At EU level, the final clean energy laws will be hammered out. Internationally, the Talanoa dialogue and COP24 in November are opportunities to increase the ambition of national climate plans and to agree on rules for the Paris Agreement implementation. A report from the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on how to keep temperature rise to 1.5°C will form the basis for mid-century strategies both at EU and national levels.

FRESHWATER



2018 is the year of the fitness check of the EU Water Framework Directive on protection and sustainable management of water. Rather than revising and potentially weakening this visionary piece of legislation, WWF thinks that the focus should be on implementing it properly, ensuring that our rivers, lakes and wetlands return to their natural state and are protected. WWF will be there during this crucial review period, to save the Water Framework Directive, and revive Member States' ambition and political will to implement it on the ground.

AGRICULTURE



Debates around the future of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) post-2020 will intensify in 2018 across all EU institutions. While the European Commission wants to grant greater flexibility to Member States and, in return, asks them to deliver results, most agricultural stakeholders favour the status quo. During the crucial debates ahead of the Commission's legislative proposal (June 2018), WWF will work to ensure that the new system can work effectively for the environment and remain a common farming policy with EU value added – spending taxpayers money on public goods.

FORESTS



In 2018, WWF will continue to advocate for an EU Action Plan on deforestation and degradation, which should help to set up a legal baseline to ensure that wooden products and commodities like soy and palm-oil imported to the EU are produced sustainably.

BIODIVERSITY



WWF will continue to advocate for a full implementation and enforcement of the EU Nature Directives and to closely monitor the EU Action Plan for Nature, People and the Economy, to ensure that iconic places like Białowieża, Pirin and Doñana are protected effectively. WWF will also advocate for a strong EU pollinators initiative that addresses the real drivers behind pollinator decline. We will also begin advocacy work for a post-2020 Biodiversity Strategy to ensure an ambitious EU commitment to halt biodiversity loss globally and in Europe.

OCEANS



WWF will continue to focus on sustainable fisheries governance to ensure implementation of the EU Common Fisheries Policy and preventing illegal fish from entering the EU market. WWF is also working with the European Commission, European Investment Bank and other partners to develop a set of principles for public and private banks and other investors to use their money to support a sustainable blue economy and the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14, to improve ocean conservation and the sustainable management of our ocean.

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIES



In March 2018, the European Commission is expected to publish its Sustainable Finance Action Plan – a key opportunity for the EU to set a new standard on sustainable finance. WWF will be pushing hard for this plan to integrate the key recommendations of the final report of the High Level Expert Group on Sustainable Finance (January 2018). The Action Plan should include a whole range of regulatory measures from mandatory climate disclosure to making sustainability central to the way investors, banks and financial supervisors act. It should also act as a blueprint for other regions of the world, to help ensure that global financial flows increasingly support a sustainable planet.

THE SOCIAL PANDA



PANDA

ACTIVE AS EVER.

@WWFEU

The Guardian

“ Ski resort will devastate Unesco world heritage site in Bulgaria, says WWF. ”



Andrea Kohl
@andrea_kohl

Follow

Thanks Phil Hogan for joining us today. Do continue linking the silos & make the #FutureofCap coherent with #WFD & environmental legislation



Phil Hogan @PhilHoganEU
Great panel at today's @epc_eu event on #water sustainability in #agrifood sector. @EU_Commission is fully committed to strong action.

09:26 - 28. Sep. 2017

Jan Vanborenstein

Why your pension fund may be causing climate change [worldbank.org/gendere/2017/12](#) - Via @weef



10:26 - 26 Nov 2017

Sam Burgess

HSH Prince Albert of @Caroline_Andour discussing WWF's Blue Economy work #OurOcean



BBC

“ It should have been a no-brainer to support strong energy efficiency measures given the economic, climate and social benefits of doing so, and the ambition required by the Paris Agreement. ”

Imke Lübbecke



Phil Hogan
@PhilHoganEU

Follow

Glad to attend the opening of new @WWFEU office this evening alongside my colleague @KarmenuVella



EURACTIV

“ Any investor will tell you that when you get good results, that's where you go. The LIFE programme has not only produced great results – it has potential to do far more. The current funds are not enough to tackle the major challenges that lie ahead for the environment. ”

Andreas Baumüller

Anja Schabert

Our consumption hurts wildlife: New study shows how international trade threatens vulnerable species



Steps to Reduce Trade-Related Consumption-Related Impacts

An international trade finance authority report and related resources, see [http://www.wto.org/eng/trade/](#)

Johannes Reul

Use of pesticides increases, while studies show it can be reduced, says @EuropePAN at #Eustap2020. Way more complex than #WithorWithout



10:26 - 2 Nov 2017

The Guardian

EU says no extra emission cuts to fill gap left by US after Paris withdrawal

“ The fate of millions of people hinges on the Paris agreement and 2030 agenda being urgently translated from words into deeds. This is the only way we can be sure to improve the wellbeing and prosperity of everyone, everywhere. ”

Sally Nicholson



Sarah Azau @SarahAzau Follow

Today's news on #coal costs is shocking & yet another reason to move #beyondcoal ASAP. But what an awesome name for a report - who came up with 'Lignite of the Living Dead', @CarbonBubble ?!

04:47 - 8 Dec 2017

Rainer Mille @RainerMille Follow

"Management of the commons needs transparency and traceability" Alfred Schurrm at Legal & Sustainable Seafood Panel. #fishforward.eu

10:00 - 27 Oct 2017

Catherine Branson @CatherineBranson Follow

Yesterday I hosted a cross-party meeting about the state of wildlife and forests in Eastern Europe. We had many fantastic speakers. Thank you @WWFEU @UNEP@Europe theguardian.com /environment/20...

14:00 - 28 Nov 2017

NEWEUROPE

WWF urges EU to get tough on national climate plans

“ The Juncker plan should be used for climate action, not for climate destruction. With today’s vote, the European Parliament has proved useless on climate change: they rejected a target for energy efficiency projects while maintaining support for fossil fuel projects incompatible with the Paris climate agreement they loudly supported. ”

Sébastien Godinot

parifolia.com@gmail.com @parifolia Follow

Great 🇪🇺 @Europarl_EN vote for more action on nature protection 🇪🇺 esp. #FutureCAP and EU Budget FamIT17. Will @Phil Hogan EU do his part? 🇪🇺 #2025MIT17 #NatureAlert #LivingLand

14:00 - 06 Dec 2017

Adam White @adamwhite Follow

Great #blog from @kathringoodman on the failure of @EU2017EE presidency of the @EUCouncil to work with other Member States and move the #EU #beyondcoal. It is time to ensure that the #CleanEnergyEU package keeps public #money out of polluter's hands.

14:00 - 06 Dec 2017

EURACTIV

A new EU agricultural policy for people and nature

“ WWF and its partner NGOs are determined to bring about a better and modern CAP for the future. And to achieve this by 2020, we have launched the Living Land platform, gathering support from a wide range of organisations and people: over 380 organisations and 142,000 citizens have already called for a strong reform. ”

Jabier Ruiz

Tylio Vandecasteele @tyliovandecasteele Follow

@EurosPOLITICO 2/3 of EU citizens want more EU action on environmental protection. How will #President bring this issue up on EU agenda?

12:00 - 12 Jan 2017

Ignacio Franco @ignaciofranco Follow

Today we've used all the natural resources for 2017. It's time to change our production and consumption patterns! #EarthOvershoot

10:00 - 14 Jul 2017

Andreas Kohler @andreas_kohler Follow

- @andreas_kohler: Relying on voluntary measures isn't enough. Our policies need to shift towards sustainability. #FutureCAP #LivingLand

12:00 - 28 Nov 2017 from Brussels Region

Andreas Brander @andreasbrander Follow

Pollinators and insects have been ignored for far too long! Great step of @EU_Commission to present a roadmap for an EU Pollinators Initiative. @FarmersVets be ambitious! See: bit.ly/2nq3t44 #LivingLand #NatureAlert @wefe

10:00 - 8 Dec 2017

WWF EU @WWFEU Follow

Great news! Today @Europarl_EN banned the use of pesticides in Ecological Focus Areas. ow.ly/tEgo30cA4sR #LivingLand 🐝🦋

04:20 - 14 June 2017

OUR DONORS, PARTNERS & ALLIES

The success of WWF's policy work at EU level depends on funding for our critical programmes, a coordinated and supportive network and key stakeholder alliances.

WWF NETWORK

Throughout the year, many WWF offices provided WWF EPO with their expertise and advocacy support. Sixteen offices contributed financially to our office. This support makes it possible to operate, make a real impact in Brussels and to help address issues raised by millions of WWF supporters around Europe and the world.

FOUNDATIONS

WWF EPO is supported both financially and in terms of policy development by major foundations. We are grateful for the continued support from the European Climate Foundation, the KR Foundation, the MAVA Foundation, Oceans 5 and the Paul M. Angell Family Foundation.

BUSINESS ALLIANCES

Our effectiveness is enhanced by our cooperation with leading business groups willing to join us in building common advocacy positions.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND DEVELOPMENT AID AGENCIES

We continued to receive an operational grant from the European Commission through the LIFE Programme. We also received project funding via LIFE, Horizon 2020, and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad).

CIVIL SOCIETY

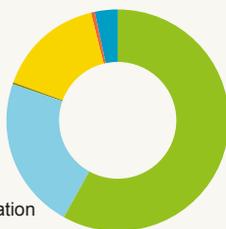
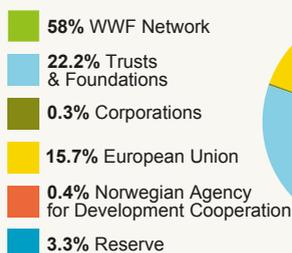
WWF EPO works with other organisations in various alliances: In the Green 10 coalition of the ten biggest European environmental NGOs in Brussels; as the only green NGO of CONCORD, the European confederation of development NGOs; as a member of the Climate Action Network (CAN) Europe, working on climate and energy issues; as part of the sustainable Europe coalition, and as a member of the European Habitats Forum (EHF), bringing together nature conservation organisations on EU biodiversity policy.

We also contribute to the following organisations: ECOS, Fédération des Associations Européennes (FAIB), InternsGoPro, Market Advisory Council, North Sea Advisory Council, the Coalition for Energy Savings, and the European Policy Centre.

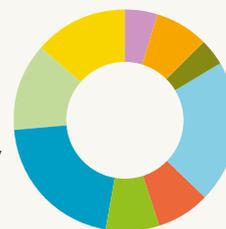
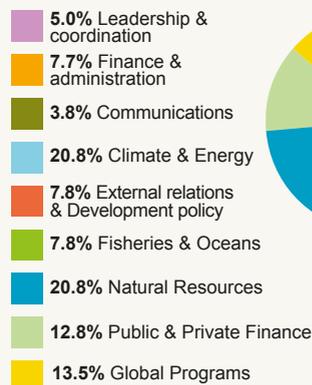
OUR BUDGET

WWF Network	€ 3,007,204	58.0%
Trusts and Foundations	€ 1,153,253	22.2%
Corporations	€ 15,000	0.3%
European Union	€ 816,770	15.7%
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)	€ 23,344	0.4%
Reserve	€ 173,520	3.3%
Total Income	€ 5,189,090	100%
Leadership and coordination	€ 258,180	5.0%
Finance and administration	€ 398,110	7.7%
Communications	€ 197,810	3.8%
Climate and Energy	€ 1,081,814	20.8%
External relations and Development policy	€ 405,370	7.8%
Fisheries and Oceans	€ 404,590	7.8%
Natural Resources and Land Use	€ 1,081,064	20.8%
Public and Private Finance	€ 663,830	12.8%
Global Programs	€ 698,320	13.5%
Total expenditures	€ 5,189,090	100%

INCOME



EXPENDITURE



THE WWF EUROPEAN POLICY OFFICE TEAM

(as of 1 March 2018)

OPERATIONS



DALE CHADWICK
Operations
Director



FLORENCE MOUNÉ
Office & HR
Manager



LAURENCE JACQUES
Finance Officer



DENIS PORTAELS
IT Manager



DIANA RUBINI
Project & Office
Assistant

COMMUNICATION



ANGELIKA PULLEN
Communications
Director



SARAH AZAU
Senior Communications
& Media Officer
Climate & Energy



KARMEN ŠPILJAK
Senior Web & Social Media
Officer



SOPHIE BAUER
Communications Officer
Freshwater



LIESBETH VAN DEN BOSSCHE
EU Campaigner

CLIMATE & ENERGY



IMKE LÜBBECKE
Head of Unit
Climate & Energy



ALEXANDER MASON
Senior Policy Officer
Renewable Energy



DAREK URBANIAK
Senior Energy Policy
Officer



SAM VAN DEN PLAS
Senior Policy Officer
Climate & Energy



ARIANNA VITALI
Senior Policy Officer for
Energy Conservation

NATURAL RESOURCES



ANDREAS BAUMÜLLER
Head of Unit
Natural Resources



ANKE SCHULMEISTER
Senior Forest Policy Officer &
Coordinator EU Budget



MARTINA MLINARIC
Senior Policy Officer
Water



SABIEN LEEMANS
Senior Biodiversity
Policy Officer



JABIER RUIZ
Senior Policy Officer
Agriculture and Sustainable
Food Systems

DEVELOPMENT & FINANCING



SALLY NICHOLSON
Head of Unit, Development
Policy & Finance



EMILIE VAN DER HENST
Senior EU Development
& Funding Officer



MARGHERITA SOLCA
Senior EU Development Policy
& Funding Officer



GUIDO BROEKHOVEN
Regional Manager,
China - Africa Trade
Initiative

LEADERSHIP



ANDREA KOHL
Director (acting)



LISE DEVAUX
Project
Assistant



EVELYNE PARCA
Office
Assistant



JEAN SHEARN
Director's
Personal Assistant



FLORIAN BECKER
Communications Officer
MaxiMiseR



FLORENCE DANTHINE
Communications
Assistant



TYCHO VANDERMAESEN
Head of Public Affairs



REBECCA HUMPHRIES
Public Affairs
Officer

PUBLIC AFFAIRS



ADAM WHITE
Senior Research Coordinator
Climate & Energy



LEIA ACHAMPONG
Policy Officer MaxiMiseR
Climate & Energy



SAMANTHA BURGESS*
Senior Advisor
European Marine Policy
*Ocean Terra Consulting



ESZTER HIDAS
Senior Policy Officer,
Illegal Fishing



ANNE-CECILE DRAGON
Fisheries Policy
Officer



JANICA BORG
MPA & MSP Policy
Coordinator



IGNACIO FRESCO VANZINI
Public Affairs Officer
Marine Policy

MARINE & FISHERIES



SÉBASTIEN GODINOT
Economist



JAN VANDERMOSTEN
Policy Officer
Sustainable Finance



JULIA LINARES
Sustainable Investment
Officer

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIES

WWF OFFICES IN EUROPE

Country	Office	Website	Social Media
AUSTRIA	WWF-Austria	wwf.at	facebook.com/WWFOesterreich @wwfaustria
	WWF Danube-Carpathian Programme Office	panda.org/dcpo	facebook.com/WWFCEE @WWFCEE
BELGIUM	WWF-Belgium	wwf.be	facebook.com/WWF.be @WWF_Belgique @WWF_Belgie
	WWF European Policy Office	wwf.eu	@WWFEU
BULGARIA	WWF-Bulgaria	wwf.bg	facebook.com/WWFBulgaria @wwf_bulgaria
CROATIA	WWF-Adria	adria.panda.org	facebook.com/wwfadria
DENMARK	WWF-Denmark	wwf.dk	facebook.com/WWFdk @WWFdk
FINLAND	WWF-Finland	wwf.fi	facebook.com/wwfsuomi @WWFSuomi
FRANCE	WWF-France	wwf.fr	facebook.com/WWFFrance @WWFFrance
GEORGIA	WWF-Caucasus	panda.org/caucasus	
GERMANY	WWF-Germany	wwf.de	facebook.com/wwfde @wwf_deutschland
GREECE	WWF-Greece	wwf.gr	facebook.com/WWFGreece @WWFGreece
HUNGARY	WWF-Hungary	wwf.hu	facebook.com/wwfhungary
ITALY	WWF-Italy	wwf.it	facebook.com/wwfitalia @WWFitalia
	WWF-Mediterranean	mediterranean.panda.org	@WWFMed
LATVIA	Pasaules Dabas Fonds	pdf.lv	facebook.com/PasaulesDabasFonds @DabasFonds
NETHERLANDS	WWF-Netherlands	wfn.nl	facebook.com/wereldnatuurfonds @wfnederland
NORWAY	WWF-Norway	wwf.no	facebook.com/WWFNorge @WWFNorge
POLAND	WWF-Poland	wwf.pl	facebook.com/WWFpl @WWF_Polska

Country	Office	Website	Social Media
PORTUGAL	WWF-Portugal	wwf.pt	facebook.com/portugalWWF @WWF_Portugal
ROMANIA	WWF-Romania	wwf.ro	facebook.com/WWFRomania @wwf_romania
RUSSIA	WWF-Russia	wwf.ru	facebook.com/wwfRU @wwfRu
SERBIA	WWF-Serbia	wwf.rs	facebook.com/WWFSerbia @WWFSerbia
SLOVAKIA	WWF-Slovakia	slovakia.panda.org	facebook.com/wwfslovakia @wwfslovakia
SPAIN	WWF-Spain	wwf.es	facebook.com/WWFEspana @WWFEspana
SWEDEN	WWF-Sweden	wwf.se	facebook.com/VarldsnaturfondenWWF @WWFSverige
	WWF Baltic Ecoregion Programme	panda.org/baltic	
SWITZERLAND	WWF-Switzerland	wwf.ch	facebook.com/WWFSchweiz @WWF_Schweiz
	WWF International	panda.org	facebook.com/WWFSuisse @WWF_Suisse facebook.com/WWFSvizzera @WWF_Svizzera facebook.com/WWF @wwf
TURKEY	WWF-Turkey	wwf.org.tr	facebook.com/wwfturkiye @wwf_turkiye
UKRAINE	WWF-Ukraine	panda.org/uk	facebook.com/wwfukraine @WWF_Ukraine
UK	WWF-UK	wwf.org.uk	facebook.com/WWFUnitedKingdom @wwf_uk
	WWF-Scotland	wwf.org.uk/scotland	facebook.com/WWFScotland @WWFScotland
	WWF-Wales	wwf.org.uk/wales	facebook.com/WWFCymruWales @WWFCymru

WWF IN EUROPE



27 countries

WWF is present in 27 countries

80%

Up to 80% of national environmental legislation is decided by the EU



+6M

WWF has over 6 million followers on social media

3.2+ Million

WWF has over 3.2 million supporters

	<p>Why we are here To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.</p> <p>wwf.eu</p>
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