



POSITION
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WWF priority demands to the Polish Presidency 1 July – 31 December 2011

The start of the Polish presidency sets a series of decisive reforms for the EU into play: from the preparation of the EU Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for 2014-2020 to the reform of the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) Cohesion Policy and the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), to the Resource Efficiency Roadmap. The next 18 months will reveal if the EU-27 is finally making the necessary reforms needed to allow the EU to move towards a sustainable, smart, resource efficient and low-carbon economy, whilst respecting the ecological limits of the world.

The latest results from a Eurobarometer¹ survey show that 77% of Europeans agree that the protection of the environment can boost economic growth in the EU and 89% agree that EU funding should be allocated more to support environmentally friendly activities and developments. The preparation of the new EU financial perspectives provide a unique opportunity for all European Governments to radically shift the EU budget and effectively contribute to priority EU 2020 targets on climate protection, renewable energy and savings and natural ecosystems. WWF calls for radical cuts in environmentally harmful subsidies and an increase in allocations for EU investments in sectors that stimulate a green economy, create jobs, change current unsustainable consumption patterns and lead markets of the future.

The EU climate protection target needs to be increased from 20 to 30 percent domestic emission reductions by 2020. The step up is necessary to boost investments in green and resource-efficient infrastructure, services and products, and to deliver substantial cost savings from reduced oil and gas imports, spur creation of hundreds of thousands of new jobs and also to strengthen Europe's energy security. WWF urges the Presidency to promote the objective of strengthening EU energy security through the promotion of renewable energy and energy savings.

The Trio Presidency will also have the opportunity to build support to ensure that the EU biodiversity strategy for 2020 has concrete targets and actions mainstreamed in CAP, Structural Funds, CFP, and International EU Development Policies with corresponding financial resources from these policies. In addition, allocations under the fund for the environment (LIFE) need to be increased from 0,2% to at least 1% of the EU post-2013 budget. Stronger safeguards must also be set to avoid and minimise pressures on biodiversity resulting from potentially harmful EU sectoral policies, in particular transport and water management.

Lastly, one of the greatest challenges for the Polish Presidency is the development of an ambitious EU position for the 17th Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention on Combating Climate Change. WWF calls on Poland to ensure the EU keeps sight of three main goals: firstly, to solidify the basic elements of the international regime including a Global climate fund, and adaptation framework and rules on halting deforestation; secondly, to recognise the key role of the Kyoto Protocol for global confidence in an international legal regime that responds to the latest scientific information; and thirdly, to face up to the inadequacy of current reduction pledges and the massive use of accounting loopholes. Our proposal will be a path forward which will close the yawning gap between what is being pledged, and the commitment to avoid dangerous global warming.

WWF is looking forward to working with the Polish Presidency and the EU institutions to ensure these priorities are achieved.

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb_special/379_360_en.htm#365

1. UNLOCKING THE POTENTIAL OF THE EU BUDGET

The preparation of the new EU financial perspectives (2014-2020) provide a unique opportunity for all European Governments to support an ambitious approach to radically shift the EU budget and effectively contribute to priority EU targets for 2020:

- improving energy efficiency by 20% (which should be made binding);
- sourcing 20% of energy needs from renewables;
- reducing greenhouse gas emissions domestically by 20% (to be increased to 30%);
- stopping biodiversity loss.

These priorities also underpin the objectives of the EU 2020 Strategy of delivering a European economy which is smarter (through eco-innovation and green technologies), more resilient and sustainable (through the emphasis on climate, biodiversity and resources), and more inclusive (through the creation of millions of green jobs).

Making the EU budget work for EU citizens is also critical to give a new impetus and legitimacy to the European Union. Public money must be invested for public goods, focussing on new European and global challenges and increasing delivery through a more result-oriented budget.

The consultation done by the Commission on the EU budget in 2007-08 revealed that the fight against climate change was a top priority for a vast majority of contributions². Currently, only 8% of the EU budget is devoted to all issues of climate change mitigation and adaptation and biodiversity. This includes climate change (5%), energy efficiency (1,3%), renewable energies (1,3%), nature conservation (0,2%) and green innovation (0,2%).

WWF calls for **mainstreaming** of EU environmental priorities in the EU budget **and**

environmental proofing of the EU funds in order to ensure that no EU funded project undermines the achievement of environmental priorities.

Mainstreaming and environmental proofing can be achieved with a set of selected complementary tools such as improved strategic planning, reforming categories of expenditures, applying eco-conditionality, improving Strategic Environmental Assessments, supporting capacity building in Member States, improving monitoring and reporting systems, enhancing Green Public Procurement, implementing multi-annual financing plans for Natura 2000, etc.

WWF calls for an **increase in allocations for EU investments in areas and sectors that stimulate a green economy, create jobs and will be the lead markets of the future**. This concerns in particular investments for energy savings (with a priority for the housing sector), renewable energies, intelligent railway and urban public transport, eco-innovation and green technologies (notably through SME support), organic farming, ecosystem-based risk prevention and adaptation to climate change (flood prevention, floodplain restoration), nature conservation and restoration, promotion of sustainable rural tourism.

EU budget support to these priority objectives can make a great difference and **maximise the European added value compared to national approaches**. Allocating substantial EU funds to these priorities would allow for a strong leverage with national and private finance. In addition, they have the potential to create a massive number of green jobs all over Europe³ with a positive social and cohesion impact, contributing in particular to reducing energy bills of consumers and energy poverty through energy efficiency programmes.

In time of austerity, it is important to note that these proposals imply in particular phasing out subsidies which are undermining EU policies and 2020 targets by increasing energy consumption, CO2 emissions or biodiversity loss. This will free significant amounts of money that can be better reallocated for urgent investments in sustainable job-creating sectors.

² COM, Consultation report - Reforming the Budget, Changing Europe: Short Summary of Contributions, SEC2008(2739), 3.11.2008

³ Cf WWF report : Low carbon jobs for Europe: current opportunities and future prospects.
http://wwf.panda.org/wwf_news/?167022/Going-green-is-where-the-jobs-are-new-study

Recommendations on specific EU funds include:

- a more balanced CAP with half of financial support for rural development, a radical shift to support sustainable agriculture with targeted measures for farming systems delivering public goods (e.g. organic farming, High Nature Value farming), and a mandatory greening component at farm level representing half of direct payments;
- mandatory thematic priorities (notably for energy savings and green infrastructures and biodiversity protection) and a reform in funding categories of Cohesion Policy to boost direct and indirect support for the environment up to 50% of Cohesion Policy (against 30% today);
- improvements and increase of external support to the poorest countries to respect EU commitments, in particular for climate (UNFCCC) and biodiversity finance (CBD);
- a better support to Natura 2000 through national Natura 2000 financing plans committing €4,5 billion a year from EU funds;
- an increase of LIFE+ budget to reach 1% of the EU budget and half of it devoted to biodiversity;
- 50% of the European Fisheries Fund directly or indirectly supporting the environment;

In addition, WWF insists on three general conditions to ensure accountability and transparency of the EU budget:

target payments to the delivery of clear outcomes improved implementation and monitoring (with clear indicators) ensure full transparency, accountability and public participation.

WWF calls on the Polish and Danish Presidencies to support this vision and priorities for an effective transition to a modern and sustainable low carbon economy for the EU.

2. CLIMATE AND ENERGY POLICIES

WWF expects the Polish presidency to build on the recent analysis by governments and stakeholders about the benefits of more action in Europe and internationally to combat climate change. The Presidency can be a driving force in creating economic opportunity through attention to sustainable modernisation:

2020 climate and energy objectives

- WWF calls on the Polish Presidency to lead the Council to call for a 30% domestic GHG target for 2020 as part of an overall 40% obligation. Such an outcome builds on the work of the European Commission as reviewed by the Council under the Hungarian Presidency which shows that Europe's current 2020 targets will be business-as-usual, undermining the EU ETS, limiting investment in a green economy, and leaving us off-target for our 2050 goals.
- Polish and Danish Presidencies have a crucial role taking forward the Directive on energy savings and Coupled Heat and Power, expected in June 2011. The legislation must create the conditions to finally eliminate the barriers to achieve a truly functioning market for energy services, helping achieve the 20% energy savings target the EU is currently on pace to miss badly.
- The European Commission will present a report and appropriate legislative actions proposing actions to tackle Indirect Land Use Change (ILUC). This issue needs a quick political response as biofuels are supposed to create huge indirect emissions and do questions the greenhouse saving potential of the 10 renewables target in the transport sector. Full accounting via the introduction of ILUC factors and specific mitigation options for companies to produce low ILUC risk biofuels are crucial.
- The European Commission will prepare a report and appropriate legislative actions for the end of 2011 that will look, whether sustainability criteria for solid and gaseous

biomass used in electricity, heating and cooling are necessary. This gives the opportunity to regulate the sustainability of biomass used for electricity, heating and cooling and to tackle the most important impacts of the biomass use. WWF urges the Polish and Danish Presidencies to take a leading role in supporting the establishment of a sustainable level playing field for the use of biomass through mandatory criteria in Europe. A reference in the Emissions Trading System to the biofuels sustainability criteria and for biomass used in the ETS sectors should be introduced in order to avoid big loopholes for green house gas emissions and other sustainability aspects.

- WWF calls on the Polish Presidency to take a leadership role to address the problems related to the current accounting of Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) in the EU emission reduction commitments, namely the quality of available data, the accounting methods for forest management. This includes as well the problems related to the future integration of LULUCF in the EU emission reduction targets, such as natural variability, accounting gaps and the role of bioenergy.
- **Energy infrastructure:** Europe needs a better strategy than the Commission has provided. Electricity networks must be given priority over large new gas pipelines, which risk lock-in to long-lived high-emitting investments. The Presidency should seek clarity on the specific legislative instrument(s) to advance green infrastructure.

Getting on the right road to 2050

- The European Commission's 2050 vision for EU Energy is expected late in 2011. WWF calls on the Council to demand that this vision include:
 - Integration of strong energy savings targets beyond 2020, limiting the amount of supply necessary and reducing costs for consumers, and infrastructure development.
 - Recognition that the power sector will need to decarbonise ahead of

other sectors – in the timeframe of 2030-2040, the current ETS reduction pathway only leads to 70% cuts by 2050.

- Firmly establishing the role of renewable energy beyond 2020, and insisting on grid infrastructure planning capable of handling up to 100% renewable energy by 2050.
- Recognising the advantages of electrification in both transport and heat, requiring cross-sectoral analysis.

Create the conditions needed for a successful international climate agreement at COP17 of the UNFCCC in December 2011.

- Negotiations for a post-2012 global climate agreement need to build on results of the Cancun meeting (COP16), with the expectation that COP17 in December 2011 will produce a binding international agreement.
- Key to this outcome is the EU providing promised fast start finance for developing countries to tackle mitigation and adaptation and establishing mechanisms to provide longer term public finance for climate actions. The EU should :
 - Continue to provide full and transparent reports on fast start finance commitments which include sources, disbursement channels and project details and identify additionality to Official Development Assistance.
 - Support a process under the UNFCCC to consider sources of public finance for the operationalisation of the Green Fund as well as a review of the scale of finance required from 2013 to 2020 and beyond.
 - Agree to develop innovative sources of finance, for example a financial transaction tax, to support global public goods including long term climate mitigation and adaptation in developing countries.

3. NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY

Natural systems based on healthy biodiversity provide vital services and benefits to our societies. These include protection from floods and soil erosion, storing carbon, cooling and filtering the air, providing food, fibres, fuel, clean water, medicines and healthy soil. In addition, there is now increasing evidence that healthy ecosystems can significantly mitigate the effects of climate change and help human societies to adapt.

In 2010, ahead of the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, EU Head of States and governments renewed commitment to stop the loss and restore EU biodiversity by 2020 and to increase the efforts towards global biodiversity conservation. No government can afford the failures of the last decade. In Europe, land-based nature destruction alone is predicted to cost around € 1.1 trillion per year in 2050, or nearly 4 % of EU's GDP if no action is taken to reverse current trends and drivers.

The effective implementation of the new EU Biodiversity strategy 2011-2020 requires political leadership and effective resources across all policy concerned and not only from the environmental sector.

WWF calls on the Polish and Danish presidencies to:

- Lead all relevant Councils to take the necessary measures for an effective implementation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy;
- Support mainstreaming of biodiversity financing in all future EU funding lines for the new EU Financial Perspective 2014 – 2020
- Support an increase of the budget for LIFE so that direct funding for biodiversity protection is made easier.
- Take leadership for the full and timely implementation of newly adopted EU timber regulation with the development of clear, strict and thorough implementing measures in the framework of the comitology procedure.

WWF calls for real ambition in the implementation of the 2020 EU Biodiversity Strategy with:

1. Full and timely implementation of environmental EU legislation and the adoption of legislative tools for soil protection and invasive alien species. A 'Green Infrastructure' strategy needs to be developed in order to increase the ecological coherence of the wider countryside, ensure the ecosystem functionality and the delivery of the necessary ecosystem services.

2. **Effective implementation of international commitments**, in particularly the three main outcomes of the CBD COP 10: the Strategic Plan (2011-2020) with its five strategic goals and targets addressing conservation, drivers, and footprint; the resource mobilisation strategy with the agreement to set targets for financing by 2012; and the Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing Protocol.

WWF calls for real integration of the EU Biodiversity Strategy in sectoral policy reforms:

The be effective the EU Biodiversity Strategy must be reflected in the upcoming major EU reforms in order to ensure cross-sectoral integration, drawing in areas such as regional development, agriculture, fisheries and climate and energy policies which are crucial for delivering the 2020 EU biodiversity target.

1. **Mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in the EU Common Fisheries Policy Reform** (CFP Reform). The 2012 reform of the EU Common Fisheries Policy is a milestone to achieve the maritime component of the future EU biodiversity strategy; only by adopting the right reforms will the EU be able to attain the "Good Environmental Status" required under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive⁴.

2. **Mainstream biodiversity in the EU Common Agriculture Policy Reform** (CAP Reform). The CAP must shift from a policy focused on agricultural productivity to a broader based environment and rural development policy which supports sustainable land management and biodiversity⁵.

⁴ „Now is the time to secure a future for European Fisheries“, WWF Manifesto, May 2010
http://wwf.panda.org/what_we_do/how_we_work/policy/wwf_europe_environment/initiatives/fisheries/publications/?194169/Now-is-the-time-to-secure-a-future-for-European-fisheries

⁵ Reforming the CAP – WWF vision for Rural Europe after 2013“, WWF Discussion paper, April 2009.

3. Mainstream biodiversity in the EU external dimension policy. The EU is the largest provider of global Development Assistance. There is the need to increase support for biodiversity in developing countries and to integrate environmental considerations throughout all the external policies and financial instruments⁶.

WWF calls for *real* financing for biodiversity

Today only 0.2 % of the EU budget is directly allocated to the environment. This does not even cover the core costs resulting from the implementation of the EU nature directives. The ambitious 2010 commitment of the Heads of states and Government towards biodiversity needs to be reflected in the future EU Financial Framework 2014 – 2020. This shall include in particular:

1. Improving the existing integrated approach to co-finance the management of the Natura 2000 network. Funding for the Natura 2000 network from the different sectoral funds allows for financing of a diversity of measures required for the management and conservation of the sites in various contexts. However, a higher uptake of the financing opportunities must be secured for the next EU Financial perspectives and a strategic framework should be put in place for Member States to have a comprehensive and strategic approach for effective and adequate financing of Natura 2000.

2. The establishment of Natura 2000 national financing programmes – called 'Prioritized Action Framework' for the future EU Financial Framework. These would improve the national uptake of financing Natura 2000, support the intersectoral discussions at all levels, as well as improve the transparency and monitoring by clarifying the actions that should be financed under EU or national funding lines for Natura 2000.

3. Strengthening the dedicated fund for the environment/LIFE. The LIFE fund is the only dedicated EU fund for the environment: € 0.3 billion a year only (about 0.2 % of the total EU budget). Part of it is dedicated to nature and biodiversity. Financing of conservation projects via LIFE plays an important strategic role in achieving EU environmental policies objectives and more

specifically in the management of the Natura 2000 network. However, the LIFE budget only allows to finance best practice and innovative projects.

WWF is calling for LIFE in the Financial Perspective 2014 - 2020 to be used for financing the whole Natura 2000 network and not only some sites of best practice.

4. REFORM OF THE EU COMMON FISHERIES POLICY

The EU Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) is being reformed at present. At a time when between 54-72% of EU fish stocks, for which there are assessments, are overfished and between 40-59% are at high risk of depletion, it is crucial this reform changes the way fisheries resources are exploited and we move towards sustainable fishing practices.

Therefore, WWF calls on the Polish and Danish Presidency, working with other Member States to ensure that the new Common Fisheries Policy will deliver:

- secure stock recovery (following scientific advice), and the precautionary principle;
- the protection of the marine ecosystem as a whole in management decisions;
- the effective implementation of the IUU and Control regulations, ending illegal fishing and ensuring penalties are equal and significant in all Member States;
- progress on the commitment to implement an ecosystems-based approach to fisheries management.

WWF is calling on the Polish and Danish Presidency to support proposals to ensure the new CFP delivers a framework under which fisheries can now be exploited sustainably:

- Ecological sustainability must be given top priority in the objectives of the reformed CFP, as a pre-requisite for healthy marine ecosystems and a viable fishing sector.

⁶ "Integrating Biodiversity in EU Development Cooperation – People need nature to thrive. How will the EU bring biodiversity and ecosystems into development?", BirdLife, Conservation International, WWF, June 2010.
http://wwf.panda.org/what_we_do/how_we_work/policy/wwf_europe_environment/initiatives/biodiversity2/biodiversity_publications/?195054/Integrating-Biodiversity-in-EU-Development-Cooperation

- Mandatory Long Term Management Plans (LTMPs) that must meet clear targets and follow scientific recommendations must be established for all European commercial fisheries.
- Commitment to the precautionary principle must be reaffirmed, and a clear acknowledgement to meet Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) commitments.
- A new policy that will minimize discards should be adopted: catch limits should include all sources of fishing mortality. To this end, TACs and quotas should include all fish that are caught – not just landed catch (i.e. discards should count against quota and be included in scientific assessment).
- Substantial and permanent reduction of fishing capacity is urgently required in many fisheries to lessen impacts on fish stocks and the overall status of the environment. Legally binding fleet reduction targets must be agreed by Member States, under the LTMPs, with heavy penalties for failure to comply.
- Harmful fisheries subsidies should be ended, with any support to the fishing sector instead going to helping fisheries transition to more sustainable options, the EFF should be a tool to ensure conservation goals are achieved under the CFP, the MSFD and associated directives.
- A model of more decentralised governance should be established. High level objectives should be set in Brussels, but these should be complemented with appropriate means at regional and local level, that is driven by strong stakeholder co-management.
- **The consistency between fishing management in the EU and its foreign fishing policy must be ensured**, both in international waters and in third countries. The EU should strengthen its international leadership role to facilitate the adoption of policies for the protection and sustainable use of high seas resources.

We call on the Polish and Danish Presidency to ensure environmental objectives are at the core of

the reformed CFP, as described above, and in particular to:

- Promote environmental sustainability, call for a radical cut in fleet capacity and ensure that the operational fleet structure is compatible with sustainable fishing.
- Promote a mandatory requirement for all European fisheries to have functional LTMPs agreed within a specific timeframe, and that these comply with a basic set of requirements set out in the CFP Basic Regulation.
- Ensure CFP principles apply to all fisheries in all EU waters and where EU vessels fish outside EU waters.

Finally, we call on the Member States to transpose the Marine Strategy Framework Directive into national law, and use the opportunity to provide fora for exchange of best practice and expertise amongst Member States while involving all relevant sectors.

5. MAKING SURE EU WATER POLICY DELIVERS LONG TERM SOLUTIONS TO EU'S AND GLOBAL WATER CHALLENGES

Both Polish and Danish Presidencies will be at a helm of EU Council during major debate on EU long term plans to secure water resources, with European Commission planning to adopt the Blueprint to Safeguard EU's Waters in autumn 2012 setting a 2050 water vision and policy options of how to achieve it.

WWF welcomes the increased political attention to our most precious natural resource which is so vital to people's health and happiness, to the environment and wildlife and our economy.

The water challenges in the EU and globally are many including pollution, mismanagement and

over use and rapid degradation of freshwater ecosystems. At a time when Europe is becoming increasingly aware of its water challenges, exacerbated by anthropogenic climate change, WWF believes the EU must take **resolute steps to bring water use into a much better balance with economic development, consumer needs and the requirements of nature and make water the central plank of efforts to tackle lasting food security, public health, and climate challenges.** The consequences of inaction can be significant in the form of diminishing water supplies, ever more expensive treatment, ever-increasing impacts on the economy and greater exposure to catastrophic events.

WWF calls on the Polish and Danish Presidencies to:

- Lead the Council negotiations for **an ambitious review of EU Priority Substances Directive** in order to control and phase out hazardous chemicals from aquatic environment including establishing strong links with REACH legislation and preventing dilution of existing obligations under the Water Framework Directive.
- Lead the Council negotiations to **extend the proposed limitations of phosphates in laundry detergents to include dishwashing detergents** due to their contribution to the eutrophication in the Baltic Sea for example, cost-effectiveness of this measure, and existence of alternatives.
- Promote **river basin management plans** under the Water Framework Directive, **as regional planning instruments** for energy, transport, and other developments and investment decisions. We urge in particular to widen and improve the assessment of “environmentally friendly alternatives”, and to make the plans a central part of strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change and reverse the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- Promote an **integrated approach for the implementation of the Floods and Water Framework Directives** in order to maximise the synergies, implement multi-benefit “green infrastructure” measures to tackle flood

risks and prevent mal-adaptation.

- Promote **better use of market based instruments such as water pricing and adequate cost recovery** to boost implementation of the water protection legislation even in the age of austerity.
- **Boost the debate on EU’s long term water vision and plan for action**, so it is based on the firmest foundation, that of ecosystem integrity. EU needs to step up the efforts towards a **water-saving economy and society**. This can be achieved by setting ambitious water-saving objectives for different water uses, defining effective measures to control and reduce water consumption, and designing effective water allocation policies.
- Ensure that sustainable water management and ecosystem based adaptation approaches are at the heart of the emerging EU policy to adapt to the impacts of climate change.
- Strengthen EU’s global leadership on transboundary cooperation by ratifying and promoting the **1997 UN Convention on the Law of Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses**. The Convention counts 22 contracting states, only 11 short of the number required for entry into force. Entry into force of the Convention will enable the countries across the globe to strengthen policy and institutional capacity and will level the playing field among the states globally and, where necessary, strengthening the ability of weaker countries and vulnerable stakeholders within the basin to voice their interests and concerns.

6. EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY

As the largest provider of global development assistance, the EU has a particular responsibility towards the achievement of the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)** by 2015 and sustainable development in developing countries. Degradation of the natural environment and the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services have a

critical impact on agricultural activities, forests, fisheries and freshwater resources, on which the majority of the world's poor depend. The MDGs recognise environmental sustainability (Goal 7) as a crucial condition for human wellbeing.

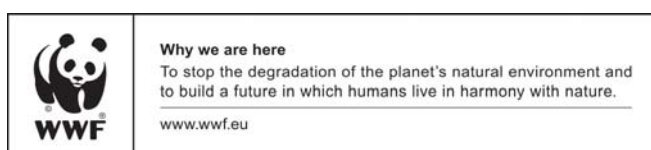
Through its development cooperation programmes the EU has shown commitment to the global environment: it has financed and implemented multilateral environmental agreements and developed programmes which support the sustainable management of natural resources.

The period during which the Polish/Danish Presidency takes place, provides a decisive opportunity for the EU to demonstrate coherence and environmental leadership in its future development cooperation policies.

WWF calls on the Polish and Danish Presidencies to:

- Ensure that the new priorities and objectives of the European Development Cooperation Strategy include the necessary steps to tackle the loss of ecosystem services and environmental degradation for long-term poverty reduction, human development and wellbeing. (Communication in September 2011)
- Advocate a doubling of the EU's current investment in environment, biodiversity and the protection of ecosystem services through its development cooperation

- programmes in the future EU budget. Such a commitment would also substantiate the EU's pledge in Nagoya COP10 to step up contributions to avert global biodiversity loss and develop a resource mobilisation strategy to this effect.
- Put in place the resources and relevant buildings blocks for the completion of the Revised Strategy on Environmental Integration in Development Cooperation, which has been requested by the Council for the end of 2011. This strategy should further mainstream environment and climate change as critical cross-cutting issues in the EU's development programmes and policies. (now expected for September 2011).



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