

**UNITE EUROPE, SAVE THE EARTH:
our common challenge!**



European Civil Society Meet-Up
4-5 October 2019, Vilnius (Lithuania)

FOLLOW-UP

Vilnius, Lithuania
European Civil Society Meet-Up

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INTRODUCTION

Fighting global warming and climate change is a key challenge for the European Union. As recent citizens' initiatives all over Europe revealed, an increasing number of Europeans are deeply concerned about the impacts of climate change and the lack of political consensus to take action. These initiatives can be perceived as a wake-up call to traditional perception of climate challenges. The expectations on the European Union to act are very high and climate change features at the top of the program of the new European Commission. Nevertheless, the competences, powers and resources of the European Union to act and make a radical change in Europe and in the world in this field are limited. Building a united, democratic and sovereign Europe and saving the planet are more and more two faces of the same coin, a common challenge and a common mission.

A given context, the conference, organized by the Union of European Federalists Lithuania and its European organisation, in cooperation with other organisations aims to deal with following questions:

- What is the status quo of climate change and main actions to contrast it at European and global level?
- What is the European Union doing and what can it do more?
- How to find a compromise between different political visions and European states towards a joint climate action plan?
- What policies and resources would the European Union need to make a radical change in this field
- How to address the costs of changing our economies and our societies and make our environmental ambitions affordable?
- Saving Earth not only in parliaments: What can each of us do for a more eco-friendly society?

The European Meet-Up is a participatory policy-oriented event conceived to provide civil society with a space to share main concerns of the current state of Europe, forge a common view on the main challenges facing civil society in Europe and build long-term solid partnerships with like-minded stakeholders.

In this week-end seminar in Vilnius we discussed from various angles the deep connection between advancing European integration and fighting climate change at European and global level.

The event is organised by Union of European Federalists ([UEF](#)) and Europos federalistai Lietuvoje with support of Konrad Adenauer Stiftung and Renew Europe Lithuania.

IMPLEMENTED PROGRAMME



IMPLEMENTED PROGRAMME

Friday 4 October

Venue: Martynas Mazvydas National Library of Lithuania, Gedimino str. 51, LT-01109, Vilnius

15:30 – 16:00

REGISTRATION

16:00 – 17:30

OPENING REMARKS

*Klaudijus MANIOKAS, President of the Union of European Federalists Lithuania, Chairman of the Board of the consultancy European Social, Legal, and Economic Projects (ESTEP),
Elisabeth BAUER, Head of the KAS office for the Baltic States and Nordic countries*

PANEL DEBATE

BUILD A UNITED EUROPE, SAVE THE EARTH – A COMMON CHALLENGE?

Speakers:

*Petras AUŠTREVČIUS, Member of the European Parliament
Domènec RUIZ DEVESA, Member of the European Parliament
Andrius KUBILIUS, Member of the European Parliament, Former Prime Minister of Lithuania
Christian KREMER, Deputy Secretary General of the European People's Party*

Moderator: *Klaudijus MANIOKAS*

Followed by discussion with the audience

17:30 – 18:00

Coffee Break

18:00 – 19:30

PANEL DEBATE

MELTING AUTOBAHNS AND JAGUARS IN SWIMMING POOLS: HOW SERIOUS IS CLIMATE CHANGE?

What is the status quo situation? What is the EU plan of action? What can and should be achieved?

Speakers:

*Egidijus RIMKUS, Department of Hydrology and Climatology of Vilnius University
Gintarė KRUŠNIENĖ, Advisor to the Minister at Ministry of Energy, Lithuania
Jarl KRAUSING, International Director of think tank CONCITO (Denmark)*

Moderator: *Milda NOREIKAITĖ, Journalist*

Followed by a discussion with the audience

19:30 – 20:30

RECEPTION & INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS

Saturday 5 October

Venue: Vilnius University Institute of International Relations and Political Science, Vokiečių g. 10, LT-01130, Vilnius

09:00 – 09:30	REGISTRATIONS & WELCOME COFFEE
09:30 – 10:00	INTRODUCTION TO THE TOPICS OF THE DAY & PARTICIPANTS
10:00 – 11:30	<u>SESSION 1</u> THE COST OF CLIMATE POLICIES IN EUROPE AND BEYOND: HOW TO MAKE AMBITIONS AFFORDABLE? Discussion on economic aspects of climate policies Speakers: <i>Martynas NAGEVIČIUS, President of Lithuanian Renewable Energy Confederation</i> <i>Karima OUSTADI, Economist at DG for Sustainable Development, Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea, Sogesid s.p.a (Italy)</i> <i>Presentation of proposals of the the Finance-Climate Pact</i> Discussion with participants
11:30 – 11:45	<i>Coffee break</i>
11:45 – 13:15	<u>SESSION 2</u> WHAT IS THE EUROPEAN UNION DOING ON CLIMATE CHANGE, WHAT CAN IT DO MORE? Speakers: <i>Marius VAŠČEGA, Deputy Head of the European Commission Representation in Lithuania</i> <i>Eva LICHTENBERGER, Austrian Green Party, former Member of the European Parliament</i> <i>Domènec RUIZ DEVESA, Member of the European Parliament</i>
13:15 – 14:00	<i>Lunch</i>
14:00 – 15:30	<u>SESSION 3</u> HOW CAN EUROPE LEAD THE WORLD AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE? Speakers: <i>Wolfgang G. WETTACH, Board of the Union of European Federalists</i> <i>Jarl KRAUSING, International Director of CONCITO – Denmark Green Think Tank</i>
15:30 – 16:00	<i>Coffee break</i>
16:00 – 17:30	<u>SESSION 4</u> THE ROLE OF EUROPEAN CIVIL SOCIETY IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE Speakers: <i>Representative of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation</i> <i>Pauline GESSANT, Vice President of Union of European Federalists</i> <i>Lina PAŠKEVIČIŪTĖ, Environmental Coalition</i> <i>Oliver GOTTSCHLING, KAS scholarship holder (Germany)</i> <i>Edmunds CEPURĪTIS, project manager at Foundation for Environmental Education Latvia</i> Discussion with participants Sum-up of the discussions and ideas
19:00 – 21:00	Dinner discussion (by invitation) at the restaurant “BeerHouse & Craft Kitchen”, Vokiečių str. 24, Vilnius Keynote: Petras AUŠTREVICIUS, Member of the European Parliament

Sunday 6 October

Venue: Comfort Hotel LT – Rock ‘N’ Roll Vilnius, Kauno st. 14, Vilnius 03210

09:00 – 11:30

INTERNAL MEETING OF THE UNION OF EUROPEAN FEDERALISTS

- Taking stock of the ideas discussed at the seminar
- Developing Policies and a Strategy Action for the European Federalists

11:30 – 13:00

Guided tour of the centre of Vilnius

BACKGROUND NOTE TO THE TOPICS OF THE SEMINAR

Climate Change in a nutshell

- Over the course of millions of years, the global climate has experienced fluctuations. Since the beginning of industrialisation, however, the composition of the atmosphere has changed as a result of greenhouse gas emissions. This global warming intensifies the natural greenhouse effect and is leading to major disruptions to the climate, having a significant effect on people and nature. Measurements show that the average temperature at the Earth's surface has risen by about 1°C since the pre-industrial period. The impact of these transformations and their consequences for human life have fuelled the debate within the public opinion.
- Climate change science seeks to understand the physical, chemical, biological and geological processes, and the interactions among these processes, that produce climate. The realisation that Earth's climate might be sensitive to the atmospheric concentrations of gases that create a greenhouse effect is more than a century old. However, until the 1950s, many scientists thought the oceans would absorb most of the excess CO₂ released by human activities. Several authors have proven this thesis wrong and since then, science has contributed to the observance of changes in the climate system.
- For example, scientists investigate climate change through samples of ice taken from deep below Antarctica, containing bubbles of air from 650,000 years ago that allow us to measure concentrations of CO₂ and methane in the past. Also, The Mauna Loa Observatory in Hawaii, has served as a good source of indicators of global CO₂ levels, due to its remote location, where the air is undisturbed. Furthermore, Satellite images can be used to show changes in Arctic sea ice cover over a period of time. Using knowledge of past climates to qualify the nature of ongoing changes has become a concern of growing importance during the last decades.
- Every 6 or 7 years, an important scientific body called the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which gathers a group of 1,300 independent scientific experts from countries all over the world under the auspices of the United Nations, releases a report on scientific evidence on climate change. In its Fifth Assessment Report, the IPCC concluded there's a more than 95 percent probability that human activities over the past 50 years have warmed our planet. The impacts of climate change can already be seen and will become more severe and widespread as global temperatures rise. How great the impacts will become depends upon our success in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- In recent decades, changes in climate have caused impacts on natural and human systems on all continents and across the oceans. Impacts are due to observed climate change, irrespective of its cause, indicating the sensitivity of natural and human systems to changing climate. The consequences and impact of these processes to the human life, make of is one of the most serious challenges facing our world today. The first logical question one needs to ask is then: what is the world doing to revert this situation?

International action on climate change

- The first global approach results from the creation in 1988 of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which brought together thousands of scientists to assess scientific evidence on climate change and its impacts. By 1992, almost all countries in the world join the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the main international treaty for fighting climate change. The UNFCCC adopted the Kyoto Protocol, the world's first greenhouse gas emissions treaty.
- In 2009 A UN climate change conference in Copenhagen ends without an overall agreement on binding emissions cuts. Later on, in 2014, 100 world leaders meet for a UN climate summit in New York; while the IPCC's 5th Assessment Report on climate change declares that the below 2°C objective is still within reach.

- In 2016, 174 countries formally signed the Paris Agreement in New York, the first ever binding compromise committing to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, to limit the increase in global temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels.
- Last developments within the international committed has shown a rather worrying scenario with a lack of commitment and great difficulties in accomplishing the implementation of the Paris agreement. The unsatisfactory outcome of the last international summit proves the need for further engagement and an opportunity for EU global leadership.

What is the EU doing for climate change?

- In 2005 the EU launched its Emissions Trading System. Two years later the EU adopted its 2020 climate and energy package, with three key targets: reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by 20% compared to 1990; increase the share of renewables to 20% of EU energy use; and improve energy efficiency by 20%. The EU adopted its 2030 climate and energy package, including a target to reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% compared to 1990. Today's Commission aims to cut its emissions substantially by 2050 – by 80-95% compared to 1990 levels as part of the efforts required by developed countries as a group. The European Commission has also adopted an EU Adaptation Strategy seeking all its Member States to adopt national plans to cope with the inevitable impacts of climate change by 2017. A number of Member States have already developed adaptation strategies. However, the commitment of EU Member States is yet far from satisfactory and the leadership exercise on the global stage rather limited.
- After the election of President Van der Leyen, her priorities for the new Commission term opened the hopes for a new momentum with her commitment to a European green new deal and a focus on sustainable economy.
- The limited size of the European budget, the limited competences of the European Union on taxation (which is essential to change our economic and societal models) as we all European decision-making structures that allow member states with diverging short-term interests and different energy and industrial footprint to slow down or prevent European action, constitute a great limit to EU action. A transformation of the European Union into a sovereign entity, with more powers and resources, is essential to its success also in climate change.
- The European public opinion will be essential to ensure that her promises turn into action and also ensure the EU capitalise its leverage within the international community.

From the Green New deal to Greta Thunberg

- In the last few years climate change has produced an awakening of the public opinion, pressuring decision makers to take action. From the Friday for future initiatives in Europe and the various demonstrations all over the Union, to the apparent commitment of member States, there is an increasing perception that we need to take action.
- What to do is already well understood. Adaptation, including sea defences, desalination plants, drought-resistant crops, costs a lot of money. This is a particular problem for poor countries, which risk a vicious cycle where the impacts of climate change continuously rob them of the hope for development. International agreements stress the need to support the poorest countries in their efforts to adapt to climate change and to grow wealthy enough to need less help.
- Some of the political proposal require a change in our economic model. This has been a pressing issue for political debate as such transformation would inevitably affect a very sensitive issue in industrialised countries: job security and costs of living.
- Finally, with the lack of commitment of some governments inside and outside the EU's borders, as well as the negative global political trends, and the lack of clear implementations plan, even among the apparently most committed countries, a call for a society that engage with its future is essential.

READING LIST

United Nations Analysis and Reports on Climate Change

- Synthesis Report based on the reports of the Working Groups of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): [Climate Change 2014 Synthesis Report Summary for Policymakers](#)
- IPCC special report on Climate Change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems 2019: [Climate change and Land Summary for Policymakers](#)
- IPCC SRCCL, Chapter 6: [Interlinkages between Desertification, land degradation, food security and GHG fluxes: synergies, trade-offs and integrated response options](#)
- IPCC SRCCL, Chapter 7: Risk management and decision making in relation to sustainable development
- IPCC Special Report: [Global warming of 1.5°C / Summary for Policymakers](#)
- IPCC [2019 Refinement of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories](#)

European Commission Reports and the way forward

- [For a Union that Strives for more](#). European Commission President-elect Ursula von der Leyen's plans to make Europe the world's first climate-neutral continent and calls on the new European Parliament and Commission to step up actions and to make climate protection a top priority for Europe in this crucial period.
- European Parliament [Fact Sheets on the European Union: Combating Climate Change](#)
- European Commission President-elect Ursula von der Leyen's [Mission Letter to the Executive Vice-President-designated for the European Green Deal](#) Frans Timmermans

Civil Society Organisation and Expert Analysis and initiatives

- [The Green New Deal for Europe](#) campaign for a swift, just, and democratic transition to a sustainable Europe
- The Economist / [Global warming 101 "The past, present and future of climate change"](#)
- European Environmental Bureau (EEB) report on citizen participation and environmental policies: [Implement for Live "Power for the People"](#)

Federalist Papers

- Young European Federalist statement on COP21 ["A united European approach is essential to COP21": JEF Europe calls for Europe to take the lead in Climate Negotiations](#)
- Union of European Federalists Federal Committee resolution ["Towards a strong common policy on Sustainable Europe"](#)
- ["For a Federal Europe: Sovereign, Democratic and Social" Manifesto for the 2019 European Parliament elections](#) (chapter Fight Against Climate Change).
- [Federalism and Climate Change](#): Towards a European and Global Green Deal by Domènec Ruiz Devesa

PRESENTATIONS & DISCUSSIONS

SESSION 1: THE COST OF CLIMATE POLICIES IN EUROPE AND BEYOND: HOW TO MAKE AMBITIONS AFFORDABLE?

Discussion on economic aspects of climate policies

Speakers:

Martynas NAGEVIČIUS, President of Lithuanian Renewable Energy Confederation

Karima OUSTADI, Economist at DG for Sustainable Development, Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea, Sogesid s.p.a.

Presentation of proposals of the the Finance-Climate Pact

Karima OUSTADI, Economist at DG for Sustainable Development, Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea, Sogesid s.p.a.

- discussion about consumption and reduction of incentives as tool for environmental action. Financing the transition comprises a wide spectrum of tax measures. The process imply deep analysis process of taxation systems.
- She elaborates concretely on the value of carbon pricing, Carbon taxes and carbon markets (ETS). Another tool, one of the most important ones, in financing environmental transition is the re-orienting finance flows as a way of financing sustainable growth (art.2.1(3) Paris Agreement).
- Lastly, she elaborates on the role of the international climate finance system, which in the last 20 years has seen a shift and re-oriented increasing the interest in monitoring the spending of countries in climate related finance.
- Find [here the presentation The costs of Climate Policies](#): where are we now, European policies, financing the transition and costs of the Climate Policies.

Martynas NAGEVIČIUS, President of Lithuanian Renewable Energy Confederation

- Exchange of views on difference of the cost of producing energy in developing countries. Namely the costs of renewable sources of Energy such as the construction of solar panels.
- He analyses the case of Mali in comparison to Lithuania and other EU countries. Mali represents an example of early cases of climate refugees. Population cannot afford the living costs of the capital, to which they immigrate due to the expansion of the Sahara desert and other factors.
- This fact also show that there is not only an internal interest to fund climate action and energy efficiency, but also an external dimension of migrant flux control that should incentive the EU to assist developing countries in accessing to climate transition.
- Find [here the visual](#) used during the intervention of Martynas Nagevičius.

Climate-Finance Pact, The Agreement that could change everything, presented by Pauline Gessant, Vice-President of the Union of European Federalists

- How to finance the fight against climate change in Europe and in Africa?
- The Climate-finance pact, initiated in France and currently has presence all over the European territory and beyond.
- The Climate-Finance Pact has implemented tools favouring the fight against Climate Change such as the European Bank for Climate and Biodiversity and the European Fund for Climate and Biodiversity.
- Find [here the presentation of the Climate-Finance Pact](#)

SESSION 2: WHAT IS THE EUROPEAN UNION DOING ON CLIMATE CHANGE, WHAT CAN IT DO MORE?

Speakers:

Marius VAŠČEĀA, Deputy Head of the European Commission Representation in Lithuania

Eva LICHTENBERGER, Austrian Green Party, former Member of the European Parliament

Domènec RUIZ DEVESA, Member of the European Parliament

Eva LICHTENBERGER, Austrian Green Party, former Member of the European Parliament

- European Commissions' proposals regarding prevention of dangerous climate change.
- Climate measures implementation in the transportation examples. Transportation Industry is still growing and counter-effects of the electric cars - climate neutrality is to be questioned. Road transport system has the problem that in many Member States there is no toll system.
- Freedom of movement vs road pricing in order to reduce high emission rates by reducing use of cars.
- Baltic railway was subject of discussions in 2004 which ended up to be a Baltic corridor (mix of trains and roads). As a result mainly roads were constructed instead of railways.
- Find [here the presentation "What is the EU doing on Climate Change, what can it do more"](#) by Eva Lichtenberger

Directorate-General for Climate Change, European Union Climate Action

- In the Paris Agreement, the world agreed in 2015 to limit global temperature increase to well below 2°C and to pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C.
- Under European Green Deal Commission President elect Ursula von der Leyen proposes to increase the EU's target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions for 2030 towards 55%.
- Achieving climate neutrality in a just and social manner in only three decades from now will be very challenging. But it is also a great opportunity. And it could prove to be a project that can unite citizens again behind the European idea.
- Find [here the presentation of the Directorate-General for Climate Action](#).

SESSION 3: HOW CAN EUROPE LEAD THE WORLD AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE?

Speakers:

Wolfgang G. WETTACH, Board of the Union of European Federalists

Jarl KRAUSING, International Director of CONCITO – Denmark Green Think Tank

Wolfgang G. WETTACH, Board of the Union of European Federalists

- European Union, Climate and Security – Europe's role in the world presents several claims of the speaker in terms of European climate and security policies.
- Readiness and vulnerability on personal, country and international levels.
- Find [here presentation "EU, Climate and Security – Europe's role in the world"](#) by Wolfgang Wettach.

Jarl KRAUSING, International Director of CONCITO – Denmark Green Think Tank

- Introduction of the CONCITO Denmark's Green think tank founded in 2008 with aim to help mitigate and adapt to the climate change.
- Knowledge based climate solutions to politicians, businesses and citizens and partnerships among different actors.
- The real challenge – global primary energy consumption
- Find [here the presentation of CONCITO](#) on Europe's lead of the World against Climate Change.

SESSION 4: THE ROLE OF EUROPEAN CIVIL SOCIETY IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

Speakers:

Pauline GESSANT, Vice President of Union of European Federalists

Lina PAŠKEVIČIŪTĒ, Environmental Coalition

Oliver GOTTSCHLING, KAS scholarship holder (Germany)

Edmunds CEPURĪTIS, project manager at Foundation for Environmental Education Latvia

Pauline GESSANT, Vice President of Union of European Federalists

- Fight against climate change is one of the European citizens' priorities.
- Civil society actions to demonstrate the emergency of the need to take concrete actions – Youth for Climate and other citizen marches in 2019 in Germany, London, Portugal as well as in New York in 2014.
- Available mechanisms at European level permitting citizens act and have an impact on climate policies – Consultations, European Citizens Initiative, mass actions and demonstrations.
- Find [here the presentation on European citizens' role in the fight against climate change](#) by Pauline Gessant.

Oliver GOTTSCHLING, KAS scholarship holder (Germany)

- The role of the civil society in the fight against climate change in Germany.
- Find [here the presentation from KAS](#) on civil society engagement in the fight against climate change.

PHOTOS

- You can [find here some photos of the event](#) "Unite Europe, Save the Earth: our common challenge".
- [Here](#) you can see again the Instagram stories of the event.

INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANT LIST

N°	First name	Last name	Country of Residence	Your organisation
1	Francisco	ALDECOA	Spain	UEF Spain / Spanish European Movement
2	Zlatimira	COLOVA	Belgium	Volt, UEF
3	Alejandro	CORDERO	Belgium	UEF Secretariat
4	Laura	FIDES OLTRA	Spain	JEF Spain
5	Giorgia	FORTE	Italy	Giovani federalisti europei
6	Pauline	GESSANT	France	UEF Europe / UEF France
7	Daphne	GOGOU	Belgium	Union of European Federalists
8	Angele	KEDAITIENE	Belgium	Lulea university UEF France / JEF France / Europe Ensemble
9	Quentin	LEGOUY	France	Ensemble
10	Francesca	MASTRANTUONO	Italy	giovani federalisti europei
11	Eszter	NAGY	Hungary	UEF Hungary
12	Alejandro	PEINADO GARCÍA	Belgium	UEF Spain JEF & UEF Spain / Spanish European Movement
13	Jan	POMES	Spain	Movement
14	Benas	PUTRIMAS	Lithuania	
15	Kristine	ROKE	Belgium	UEF Secretariat
16	Domènec	RUIZ DEVESA	Belgium	UEF Spain, European Parliament
17	Veselin	SHAROV	Bulgaria	UEF Bulgaria
18	Nikolas	SPANOUKAKIS	Sweden	Europafederalisterna
19	Karolis	STASIUKĖNAS	Lithuania	UEF Lithuania
20	Mariam	TLASHADZE	Estonia	University of Tartu

SPEAKERS

Petras AUŠTREVČIUS

Petras Auštrevičius is a Lithuanian liberal politician, diplomat, civil society activist, former member of Seimas, and since 2014, a member of the European Parliament. Petras Auštrevičius is also activist and former president of the Union of European Federalists in Lithuania.

From 1991 to 1992, Auštrevičius worked as a Senior Specialist and was the First Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania. From 2000 to 2003, he held the position of Director General at European Committee under the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, later serving as a lecturer at the Institute of International Relations and Political Science at Vilnius University from 2003 to 2004. In 2004, Auštrevičius became a Deputy Chancellor of the Government for European Union Affairs.



Elisabeth BAUER

Head of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS) offices for the Baltic states and Nordic countries ELISABETH BAUER have been Head of the KAS regional office for Westphalia based in Dortmund/Germany and in Saint Petersburg/Russia. Main topics of her work in the Nordic/Baltic region are foreign and security policy as well as the establishment and further improvement of networks between Germany and the remaining countries around the Baltic Sea.



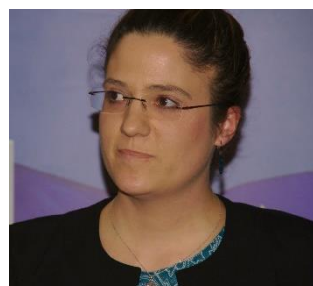
Edmunds CEPURITIS

Edmunds Cepuritis is an environmental activist, a founder and board member of Zero Waste Latvia. He has worked with environmental education and youth engagement projects in Eco-Schools programme involving more than 200 schools since 2014. He has written several articles in national media, organized several events and other outreach activities on the topic of climate change. He holds a Master's degree in Environmental science. Since 2017 Edmunds Cepuritis has been an active member of political party *Progressives* and in September has been elected as a co-chair of the party.



Pauline GESSANT

Pauline Gessant is a federalist activist since 2003 and took various responsibilities in JEF, European Movement and UEF. She was in particular President of JEF-Europe between 2011 and 2015. She is currently member of the Union of European Federalists - France, President of "Friends of JEF" (JEF alumni network) and member of European Movement - France Board. Currently she is European Vice President of the Union of European Federalists. She studied political sciences and hold a Master's degree in European projects at local level.



Jarl KRAUSING

Experienced International Director, formerly with several UN agencies (UNHCR, UNEP/OCHA) and the World Bank in areas of environment, sustainability and climate change / climate finance. Coordinated for 7 years the World Bank engagement at the UNFCCC climate negotiations, and represented the World Bank at various green growth fora, including the Green Climate Fund. Served as a Special Advisor to Danish Ministers for climate and environment. He has negotiated the SDGs on behalf of the Danish Ministry for Environment before assuming current position as COO and International Director at CONCITO - Denmark's Green Think Tank. Master's degree focused in Political Science from University of Copenhagen.



Christian KREMER

Christian Kremer is Deputy Secretary General of the European People's Party (EPP) and Member of the EPP's German member party, CDU. He is Head of the Policy and Strategy Department and in charge of the overall coordination of the EPP Ministerial. He administers the EPP Working Groups on European Policy, Economic and Social Policy, Membership and the ad hoc Working Group on Climate Change. Before his current post he served as an adviser for the EPP and in the German Parliament. He studied at the University of Duisburg-Essen, where he graduated in 1998 holding a Master's Degree in Political Science.



Andrius KUBILIUS

Andrius Kubilius (born 8 December 1956) is a Lithuanian politician and a Member of the European Parliament (MEP) since 2019. He served as Prime Minister of Lithuania from 1999 to 2000 and again from 2008 to 2012. He was leader of the conservative political party Homeland Union – Lithuanian Christian Democrats.



Eva LICHTENBERGER

Eva Lichtenberger is an Austrian politician from the Green Party who was member of the national parliament (YEARS) and then the European Parliament (2004-2014). She has been involved in European politics since 1985. As a member of the national parliament she was delegated to the European Convention and since that time she dealt with topics as constitution, treaties, reform of the European Institutions. During her 10 years in the European Parliament she also was part of a high-level working group of CEPS on Institutional Reforms. Currently she is working for the EUREGIO Tirol-Südtirol-Trentino, she is holding seminars for teachers on Europe and she is v



ice-president of the Union of European Federalists in Austria and member of the European Bureau.

Klaudijus MANIOKAS

Klaudijus Maniokas is the President of the Union of European Federalists Lithuania and Chairman of the Board of the consultancy European Social, Legal, and Economic Projects (ESTEP).

Martynas NAGEVIČIUS

Martynas Nagevičius is President of the Lithuanian Renewable Energy Confederation since 2012. Main activity of the Confederation is lobbying of renewable energy development in Lithuania, working on improvement of renewable energy acceptance in society. Between 2013 and 2015 Martynas fulfilled the role of Advisor of Mayor of Vilnius municipality for energy related issues. He has also provided lectures for Master students on renewable energy technologies and policies at Vilnius Gediminas Technical University.



Karima OUSTADI

Karima Oustadi serves as environmental economist at the Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea (Rome) as consultant for the Directorate General for Sustainable Development. She is directly involved in climate finance negotiations (as delegate for Italy at UNFCCC COPs on finance issues since 2016 and part of the EU Team of negotiators) and technical aspects of the UNFCCC process (as expert reviewer for National Communications and Biennial Reports to the UNFCCC of Annex I and non-Annex I countries). She's lead author of the 7th National Communication of Italy to the UNFCCC. At home, she's part of the Secretariat of the Italian Observatory on Sustainable Finance, and contributed to the Italian Inventory on environmentally harmful and friendly subsidies (on international subsidies). She follows several working groups on climate finance and development co-operation at the OECD as Italian representative. She has a Master's degree in Economics at the University of Trento, where she specialized in aid effectiveness and development finance.



Domènec RUIZ DEVESA

Domènec Ruiz Devesa is a Spanish politician and a Member of the European Parliament. He has since been serving on the Committee on Culture and Education and the Committee on Constitutional Affairs. Since 2013 he joined the Union of European Federalists (UEF), convinced that it is essential to complete the European construction in a federal key His participation in the foundation of UEF Madrid has also led him to participate in the Spanish Federal Council of the European Movement.

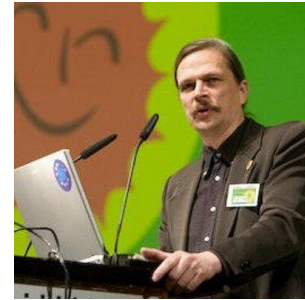


Marius VAŠČEGA

Marius Vaščega is Deputy Head of the European Commission Representation in Lithuania.

Worfgang WETTACH

Wolfgang Wettach is a German politician from the Green party and a long standing federalist activist.. He is founding member of the German Green Party and of the first Green Youth (Grüne Jugend). He Vice-Chairperson of Europa-Union Baden-Württemberg in southwest of Germany and member of the European Bureau of the Union of European Federalists. In his work life he is a Business consultant for tech Start-Up companies in the south of Germany since 1998. European democracy and European unity.



ACTIVITY VENUE

Friday 4th of October, 15:00 – 19:30

The event took place at Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania, Gedimino str. 51, Vilnius 01109.

Saturday 5th of October, 09:00 – 17:30

On Saturday 5th of October the event took place at the Vilnius University Institute of International Relations and Political Science, Vokiečių g. 10, Vilnius 01130, Lithuania.

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