



EEB Work Programme 2017

EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL BUREAU

EUROPE'S LARGEST FEDERATION OF
ENVIRONMENTAL CITIZENS' ORGANISATIONS

The EEB provides an environmental voice for European citizens, standing for environmental justice, sustainable development and participatory democracy. Our aim is to promote a healthy environment and rich biodiversity throughout the EU and beyond.



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AN INTERNATIONAL NON-PROFIT ASSOCIATION

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Our vision

The European Environmental Bureau's vision is of a world in which:

- All people of present and future generations are able to enjoy a rich, clean and healthy environment, where prosperity and peace are secured for all;
- Responsible societies respect the carrying capacity of the planet and preserve it for future generations, including its rich biodiversity;
- Effective environmental policies and sustainable development have priority over short-term objectives that only serve the current generation or certain sections of society.



INTRODUCTION

There are all the signs that 2017 will be a tough year for all who believe in the need for robust environmental and sustainable development policies in Europe. The aftermath of the Brexit vote has seen an intense debate opening up on the future direction of the European Union, with some political leaders interpreting the growing levels of Euroscepticism as an indiscriminate call for 'less Europe' and seeking to give up on supposedly 'peripheral' issues like the environment in order to secure what they consider as the 'core', namely the EU's single market. While it is important that politicians respond to public concern, solving the environmental crisis is the biggest challenge of our time. It should also be acknowledged that the body of EU environmental laws and policies built up over several decades is one of the EU's success stories, and that there is majority public support for more, not less, EU action on the environment.

The EU's role in promoting strong environmental policies will become if anything even more important in the global context if as feared the US takes a big step backwards on its environmental policies under a Trump Presidency. There are positive elements to build on in 2017, notably the obligation on the EU to make serious progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris climate agreement, but the prevalence of deregulatory thinking at the top levels of the Commission and in some Member States is likely to present a challenge.

In this context, the role of the European Environmental Bureau (EEB), articulating the views and concerns of a wide and diverse group of environmental organisations, will be as important as ever. We aim to promote environmental justice, sustainable development and participatory democracy throughout the European Union and beyond. As the largest environmental citizens' association in Europe, we bring together more than 150 environmental organisations from over 30 countries, with a combined membership of some 15 million environmentally concerned citizens.

The EEB is the only umbrella organisation that covers such a large number of policy issues and is at the same time open to membership for all NGOs active in the field of the environment in Europe. This makes the EEB a unique and unifying actor for the European environmental movement and gives it a strong voice in EU and international policy processes.

The EEB's key strengths are its broad and diverse membership base, its in-depth expertise on a wide

array of environmental and sustainability issues and its committed and qualified staff. Over four decades, these strengths have enabled the EEB to be an effective force in influencing EU environmental policies and politics.

The EEB has set itself the overarching goal of becoming a more inclusive and effective organisation and identified five areas that need to be addressed in order to achieve this goal. In 2017, the EEB will address the following areas, elaborated further in this work programme, to become an even more effective force in the years to come:

- **A strong well-mobilised EEB membership network**

The EEB will seek to expand its network to European countries with no members, countries with potential additional members, and to pan-European networks, to become a more comprehensive umbrella organisation for Europe's environmental and sustainability NGOs.

- **Sharp political advocacy**

The EEB will remain at the centre of the political debate on environmental issues in the EU and will actively engage where feasible in other fora at global and regional level where environmental policies are being shaped.

- **Solid alliances**

The EEB will continue to build cohesion and coordination among environmental organisations working on EU environmental policy through coalitions and networking and to collaborate and

seek common ground with non-environmental stakeholders to further promote environmental objectives within the sustainable development agenda.

- **A clear and powerful voice**

Following the expected completion of the current rebranding exercise in early 2017, the EEB will continue to work to improve the quality of its communications tools and outputs, which will, in turn, improve the EEB's outreach.

- **A robust organisational base**

The EEB will increase its efforts to establish a stronger, more diverse and sustainable financial base, maintain a high quality and highly motivated staff and expand staff training and capacity building opportunities.



OVERARCHING POLICY FRAMEWORK

Achieving a timely transition to a sustainable economic model in Europe will require not only increased ambition in relation to specific policy initiatives addressing detailed topics but also a high-level policy framework which is supportive of such a transition. The EU's current high-level policy framework is unduly based on short-term economic considerations and has failed to put sustainable development at the heart of the EU's mission or look beyond GDP as the primary indicator of success. There is plenty of evidence (e.g. from OECD) and formal recognition (e.g. 7EAP) that stricter environmental policy makes economic sense even in the short run, for example by boosting employment and stimulating innovation. The New Climate Economy project for example pointed out that air pollution in the 15 countries being the largest emitters of greenhouse gases in the world cause health damage costs amounting to some 4 percent of GDP annually, about 400 times higher than the expected gains from a TTIP agreement in the best of scenarios so far presented. Further examples of environment-economy win-win strategies would be to phase out costly public subsidies to fossil fuels and to carry out environmental tax reforms that put a price on emissions and to lower taxes on employment.

EU political strategies

The European Commission in 2017 will need to take concrete steps demonstrating how it intends to honour the international political commitments made in 2015 with the adoption of a 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Climate Agreement. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by world leaders in September 2015, provides a unique opportunity for Europe to set out a comprehensive new political strategy in the form of a new EU Sustainable Development Strategy with a 2030 time horizon that provides the context for the review of the Europe 2020 Strategy and the evolution of President Juncker's political priorities. The Commission published in November 2016 its Communication on SDG implementation which, basing itself on a disturbingly superficial gap analysis, concluded that the EU was already doing well on implementation. It however also left the door open to further debate on the way forward which now needs to be picked up by the European Parliament and Council in 2017, in particular on the question as to how this agenda links to the debate on the future of the EU without the UK will stay in Europe.

Activities:

- ➔ Engage in high-level advocacy work in support of a new Sustainable Development Strategy to become the EU's single comprehensive political strategy, with a particular focus on Europe 2020 and the Juncker political priorities as regards the short to medium term;
- ➔ Closely monitor the unfolding implications of the Brexit vote and the debate on the future direction of the European Union, and take appropriate measures (e.g. workshops, conferences, publications etc, subject to funding) to counter and/or highlight any negative consequences both at a horizontal level and within specific policy areas.

SDG implementation and review mechanisms

In 2017, the EEB will continue to advocate for sustainable development as the overarching objective of Europe's economic, social and sectoral policies, at the same time seeking coherence between the various policies and the strategies that implement them. The EEB is closely following up the implementation of the SDGs at the EU level and Member State level.

Activities:

- Monitor and provide input to the SDG implementation actions and ensure that SDG targets are fully integrated into all EU policies and that policy coherence for sustainable development is secured;
- Continue its leading role in the EU civil society alliance SDG-Watch, in order to monitor and push for the SDG implementation and review mechanisms, carry out awareness raising on the SDGs, and stimulate and contribute to a debate on a genuine EU sustainable development strategy reflecting its regional obligations for the implementation of the SDGs, considering all goals;
- Track implementation of Commission Vice President Timmermans' mandate on sustainable development (governance, civil society participation and coherence) and Commissioner Thyssen's mandate in relation to the development of the EU indicators;
- Stimulate and facilitate EEB membership engagement in EU and national level implementation of the SDGs, including through providing an online 'toolkit'.

7EAP

The 7th Environmental Action Programme (7EAP) continues to be central for the EEB's efforts to ensure the development and implementation of the EU

Environmental agenda to become a central part of Europe's overarching political strategies. In 2017 the EEB will be initiating a debate about its mid-term evaluation and early preparations for a new 8th Environmental Action Programme.

Activities:

- Monitor implementation of the 7EAP and press for early preparations for the 8EAP;
- Subject to availability of resources, organise a conference to stimulate public and political debate on these topics.

Better Regulation/TTIP

It became clear in 2016 how the EU's Better Regulation agenda is increasingly turning into a deregulatory agenda, with regulatory burden reduction being one of the central themes of the UK settlement package adopted by the Council in February (and subsequently annulled following the Brexit vote). But also other national initiatives like the Dutch 'Make it Work' will require attention to ensure that they are not used to promote deregulation. In parallel the negotiations on TTIP have revealed a serious risk of the deregulatory policies of the EU and US becoming codified into an international treaty which would make it harder to reverse or change those policies. These developments are likely to continue to act as a serious threat to the further development of ambitious EU environmental policies. The growing awareness around TTIP, as well as CETA, as well as about the implications of the EU's Better Regulation agenda also provides an opportunity to press for a radical overhaul of these policies and questioning the entrenched beliefs that underpin them.

Activities:

- Continue to monitor and counter the impact of the Better Regulation agenda on environmental policies and proactively push for Better Regulation tools to put key policies that threaten the environment under scrutiny, such as CAP;
- Closely monitor developments and seek partnerships in relation to CETA, TTIP and,

to the extent relevant and feasible, other trade agreements, including through the relevant Commission Advisory Group, and seek their rejection unless the previously identified problematic elements, including the proposed investor state dispute settlement and regulatory cooperation mechanisms, are fully removed;

- ➔ Develop alternative approaches to reforming and improving EU governance and lawmaking, e.g. by stepping up enforcement measures.

Fiscal Reform

There is an urgent need for work on fiscal reform at EU and Member State level, a reformed Emissions Trading System and the roadmap for the phase out of environmentally harmful subsidies, as well as the European Semester. In response to the euro crisis, the EU developed in 2011 a new mechanism of stronger economic governance. This is organised through a “European Semester” in which national budgets and national reform programmes are subject to scrutiny by both the Commission and the Council. Although the recommendations are not binding, they set a benchmark and can provide strong political signals, for example to phase out harmful subsidies and green the tax base.

As regards the EU budget, the mid-term review of the Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020 is due to be completed in 2016 and discussions on the post-2020 MFF are expected to get under way in 2017.

Activities:

- ➔ The EEB will continue to monitor and assess opportunities for work on fiscal reform at EU and Member State level, and specifically in 2017 will:
- ➔ Continue cooperation with Green Budget Europe to improve the content of Country Specific Recommendations prepared under the Semester and to strengthen their implementation, collaborating with interested EEB members from the

countries in question as far as possible;

- ➔ Support Green Budget Europe in developing new and innovative ways of using market-based instruments where appropriate;
- ➔ Keep a watching brief on developments in relation to the preparation of the MFF post-2020.

Strengthening the rule of law

The European Commission should reinforce compliance promotion activities, inspections and enforcement in a wider sense. All three activities are needed, with inspections and strict and coherent enforcement measures being particularly important.

To include provisions for environmental inspections in specific sectoral laws can improve the situation in some areas but will not lead to a harmonised approach which is important to protect the environment but also for a level playing field for industry. A Compliance Assurance Directive with a strong inspections and surveillance part could make a major contribution.

The Environmental Implementation Review, a new instrument to improve implementation of the existing EU environmental acquis in the Member States, should identify and solve Member State specific but also systemic issues, going into root causes, involving public administration quality and other sectors. At the same time, the Environmental Implementation Review should not distract the Commission from other ways of ensuring the proper implementation of environmental laws, e.g. infringement proceedings.

The revised Environmental Impact Assessment Directive includes many improvements helping to overcome some of the shortcomings and loopholes in the previous directive and improving public participation to some extent. Now it is important to inform NGOs of the new requirements and their improved rights for information and participation and encourage them to monitor the transposition in their country.

The EU assessment of the implementation of the Environmental Liability Directive discovered many

shortcomings. The upcoming Action Plan to address those problems should be ambitious enough and result in better enforcement of the current framework.

Activities:

- Continue to press for sectoral as well as horizontal initiatives to ensure effective compliance;
- Follow the EU work on the Environmental Implementation Review and help identifying and promoting solutions to Member State specific but also systemic implementation and enforcement issues;
- Continue collecting information on complaints cases about bad transposition of the EIA Directive or about breaches in its application and whenever possible, provide support to EEB members having submitted such cases;
- Make sure that the Action Plan on the Environmental Liability Directive implementation is ambitious enough and addresses the current problems;
- Keep all the above activities under the review of the EEB Law Group.

Environmental democracy

The EEB will continue to advocate for a directive on access to justice, emphasising the role that this could play in supporting better implementation and enforcement of environmental law. We will also continue to push for strengthening the Aarhus Regulation, which is supposed to apply the provisions of the Convention to the EU institutions. To this end, the EEB will closely follow the implementation of the findings emerging from the Aarhus Convention compliance mechanism on this issue and intervene as appropriate. At the same time, the EEB will continue to use the Regulation's provisions in its everyday advocacy work. The EEB will also encourage members to complain about and report back to the EEB on cases where the Regulation is believed to have been violated. More generally, the EEB will push for greater transparency in the EU institutions.

In 2017, the EEB will continue to play a leading role in the NGO work in the further development and implementation of the Aarhus Convention by coordinating the European ECO Forum input into the Convention processes, focussing in particular on the preparation for and participation in the sixth session of the Meeting of Parties (MoP) to the Aarhus Convention and the third session of the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers MoP (September 2017) while keeping a watching brief on the Espoo Convention and its Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment. The EEB will continue its work on the compliance mechanism under the Convention as well as promotion of the Aarhus Convention and Principle 10 of the 1992 Rio Declaration at the global level.

Activities:

- Continue to coordinate the NGO input into the UNECE-level Aarhus Convention processes, with particular emphasis on preparations for the forthcoming MoPs;
- Push for better implementation of the Aarhus Convention in the EU and its Member States, including through adoption of a new directive on access to justice and strengthening of the Aarhus Regulation.

CLIMATE AND ENERGY



With the very survival of the most vulnerable nations at risk, climate change is one of the most urgent environmental challenges facing the planet at present. The commitment by world leaders at the Climate Change Conference COP 21 in Paris in December 2015 to seek to keep temperature rise to “well below” 2°C above pre-industrial levels and “pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C” represented an important step forward. However, this long-term objective is in striking contrast to the weak and vague emissions reduction targets for the near future. To maintain its climate credibility on the world stage, the EU needs to rapidly put in place the necessary measures to fully implement the Paris Agreement.

EU climate action

Negotiations on the Commission’s proposals for the 2030 Climate and Energy package will play a crucial role in 2017, the outcome of which will determine whether the EU will be able to maintain its role as a global leader in the fight against climate change. The package consists of a climate part (the EU Emissions Trading System and the Effort-Sharing Regulation (ESR) and the proposal for integrating Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) emissions and removals), an efficiency part (the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) and the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD)) and finally a part on renewable energies (Renewable Energy Directive (RED II) together with the proposal for a new Energy Market Design Directive and the governance framework as part of the EU Energy Union). These measures should be coupled with an upgrading of the EU’s targets for 2030; specifically, the EU should commit to cut domestic greenhouse gas emissions by at least 60%, improve energy efficiency by at least 40% and boost sustainable renewables to at least 45% by 2030, at the latest. These targets should be legally binding at EU and Member State level.

Although the Commission is dragging its feet over increasing the ambition, the revision of the EED in particular provides a crucial window of opportunity to do so by increasing the ambition of energy efficiency policies. Work also needs to be stepped up to address the climate change impacts of agriculture. The EEB’s expertise in these two areas can enable it to make a distinctive contribution. In parallel, the implementation

of the Paris Agreement requires the EU and its Member States to elaborate a low-carbon mid-century strategy by 2020. This is an opportunity to create political momentum to ensure that EU policies are in line with the Paris Agreement.

Activities:

- Seek to increase the ambition in EU implementation of the Paris Agreement through tracking and seeking to influence the above processes, cooperating with CAN Europe where appropriate;
- Press for stronger measures to mitigate the climate impacts of agriculture;
- Set up a new working group on climate and energy keeping a general overview on the EU implementation of the Paris Agreement with a particular focus on the 2050 decarbonisation roadmap, hold one or two meetings during 2017 depending on availability of funding.

Exit fossil fuels and nuclear

The EEB will push for phasing out coal and lignite for power production by 2030 at the latest, pursuing this objective through advocating against all fossil fuel subsidies and through its work on emission standards for large combustion plants (see section on industrial emissions), while at the same time arguing against the use of unconventional fossil fuels.

Increased pressure to reduce greenhouse gas emissions has brought with it a revival of interest in nuclear energy in some countries. Taking into account the hazards associated with uranium mining, the risk of Fukushima-type accidents and the unsolved problem of radioactive wastes that will remain dangerous for millennia, the EEB considers that nuclear power has no place in a sustainable energy future based on clean, renewable sources. Far from being part of the solution to climate change, it is an expensive and potentially dangerous distraction from the energy transition that is needed.

Activities:

- ➔ Continue to keep a watching brief on nuclear issues, including state aid and transboundary consultation issues, and intervene selectively in the debate, with particular emphasis on transparency and participation issues through continued participation in Nuclear Transparency Watch.

Energy savings

While the impacts of the Paris Agreement on the EU 2030 climate targets are yet to be determined, a significant decrease of energy consumption is essential for achieving the necessary greenhouse gas emission reductions. The Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) and the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) are two key measures to achieve energy savings and therefore need to be continued and strengthened for the period up to 2030. In parallel, the Ecodesign and Energy labelling Directives need a continuous and ambitious implementation, notably after the revision of the Energy labelling scheme in 2016 and the slowdown in 2016 of implementation measures.

The revision of the EED should lead to a strengthening of the energy savings obligation (Art. 7), expand the energy audits (Art. 8), set national binding energy efficiency targets (Art. 3) and boost public building renovation (Art. 5). To achieve this, the EEB will continue to participate in the Coalition for Energy Savings and collaborate closely with the EEB network, providing information and gathering intelligence and experience from Member State level. A key task in 2017 will be to

analyze and use the Commission's proposal and related impact assessment to shape the national discussions and outline the implications for the Member States.

A revision of the EPBD would need to set the vision for a nearly Zero Energy Building (nZEB) stock by 2050, and improve the existing provisions for Energy Performance Certificates (EPC) as well as facilitate better implementation and harmonisation of EPBD requirements. As the extent of the revision is unknown for the moment, the EEB will carefully monitor the debate in collaboration with the energy savings working group.

The continuous implementation of Ecodesign and Energy labelling Directives is fully justified in view of the tremendous savings delivered so far (45% of the 2020 efficiency target) and the unique added value of acting at European level on product policy. After the revision of the energy labelling scheme in 2017 there is a major opportunity to reframe positively these instruments and deliver additional savings linked to the revision of existing measures, the starting of new measures, and unleashing the CO₂ emissions saving potentials linked to resource use conservation through better design of products.

Activities:

- ➔ Engage in advocacy works with the EP and Council on the EED in close cooperation with the Coalition for Energy Savings;
- ➔ Organise a meeting of the EEB Energy Savings working group in early 2017 to prepare members to advocate with their national ministries for an ambitious revision;
- ➔ Closely follow the debate on the revision of the EPBD with other EU-NGOs and partners of the Coalition for Energy Savings working in the building sector;
- ➔ Through the Coolproducts campaign step up the communicating of the benefits of these policy for EU citizens;
- ➔ Ambitious outcomes of revised measures on white goods, displays, lighting and computers elaborated in 2016 as well as pushing for better testing standards and enforcement;

- To address systematically the durability, reparability, recyclability of products in the perspective of the whole range of products policy instruments the EEB can mobilise at European level.

Energy infrastructure

The Commission has to evaluate the Regulation for trans-European energy infrastructures (TEN-E) as well as publish the third list of Projects of Common Interest (PCI) in 2017. These interlinked processes offer a window of opportunity for the EEB to ensure that the roll out of energy infrastructures for the energy transition will not lead to a lock-in in fossil fuel infrastructure like LNG terminals and gas pipelines or be used as an excuse to weaken provisions for nature conservation, environmental protection and public participation. While it is currently unknown if the evaluation of the TEN-E regulation will lead to a revision, there is significant demand to improve the contribution of the Regulation and the third PCI list towards an environmental sound energy transition.

Activities:

- Follow the Ten-Year-Network-Development-Plan process, constituting the basis for the TEN-E regulation;
- Prepare an assessment of the TEN-E regulation and the contribution of the PCIs to the EU climate and energy targets
- Establish a temporary working group for the TEN-E regulation evaluation and the third PCI list with EEB members
- Develop improvement proposals for the revision of the TEN-E Regulation

Renewables and sustainability of bioenergy

In 2016, the Commission will propose a new Renewable Energy Package for the period from 2020 to 2030 which will include a sustainability policy for all bioenergy, including biomass and biofuels – a long standing demand of the environmental community. Discussions between the EU institutions and the co-decision process will be in full swing during 2017.

Bioenergy plays a significant role in mitigating climate change by replacing fossil fuels, and should continue to do so, but it is evident that clear and unacceptable negative impacts on, for instance, biodiversity and emissions of greenhouse gases occur in a number of cases and must be avoided. The EEB will therefore work to ensure that the new policy really delivers and is formulated into a truly effective sustainability policy for bioenergy that includes a cap on the share of bioenergy in the renewable energy mix that counts towards the target reflecting the amount which can be produced sustainably, resource efficient use of biomass, full accounting of the net GHG impacts of bioenergy and environmental safeguards for non-climate aspects of biomass use. All these requirements must be based on an energy systems perspective which ensures a full and rapid phase out of all fossil energy.

In addition the EEB will continue to monitor and follow the implementation of existing legislation to limit food-based biofuels and emissions from indirect land use change that was adopted in 2015. The new bioenergy sustainability policy needs to build on the lessons learned from the biofuels policies and further lead to a rapid phase out of environmentally-harmful land-based biofuels.

Activities:

- Engage with the Commission and Member States on implementation of the biofuels/ILUC revision of the Renewable Energy Directive until 2020 and in the implementation of the Communication on the decarbonisation of transport post 2020, avoiding the mistakes made with biofuels policy to date;

- ➔ Advocacy work especially towards the European Parliament and Member State governments in cooperation with EEB members to adopt a meaningful sustainability policy on bioenergy use in the 2030 climate and energy framework;
- ➔ Continued cooperation with EEB members through regular exchange in the bioenergy working group and by organising an annual NGO bioenergy meeting with a view to further developing joint and coordinated advocacy work;
- ➔ A public awareness raising campaign to highlight the negative impacts of bioenergy deployment done without safeguards and the limits of sustainable supply of biomass in Europe while recognising the value of policies stimulating sustainable bioenergy practices.



NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY



The EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy was adopted in 2011 with a view to halting the loss of biodiversity and preventing collapse of ecosystems that provide an array of services that are essential for our wellbeing. The progress towards achieving the targets set out in the Strategy was assessed in 2015 in the context of a mid-term review of the Strategy. Following up on this assessment, the EEB will focus on ensuring that the ambition of the targets is maintained, with additional measures being taken where needed to reach the Biodiversity Strategy and global Aichi targets. The EEB will follow particularly closely the progress towards the EU's restoration target and the deployment of green infrastructure, the development of the EU's No Net Loss initiative announced for 2016 and the implementation of the EU Invasive Species Regulation and more specifically the development of the list of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) of EU concern.

Rolling out Natura 2000

The Birds and Habitats Directives, with the Natura 2000 network, remain the cornerstone of Europe's efforts to safeguard its biodiversity. The effective management and conservation of the network is of the highest priority for the EU to reach its biodiversity targets. Following the presentation of the results of the Nature Directives Fitness Check and the adoption of a publication of a Fitness Check follow up Communication in 2016, the EEB will focus on ensuring that the measures announced in this Communication are deployed in a way which addresses the priorities identified by the EEB and other environmental NGOs in the context of the Fitness Check with a view to ensuring that the objective of the Directives are met. In this context emphasis will be put in particular on measures that ensure:

- full implementation and enforcement of the Nature Directives;
- integration of biodiversity in relevant sectoral policies and removal of perverse incentives e.g. through CAP reform;
- investment in nature and improved policy coherence e.g. promotion of nature based solutions/ green infrastructure;
- effective transparency and public participation.

Activities:

- ➔ Implement a campaign for defending nature and EU nature protection policy in Europe and safeguard the ambition of the EU biodiversity regulatory framework;
- ➔ Develop and promote a range of concrete

policy proposals that can help revitalise the implementation of the Nature Directives and support progress towards achieving their objectives in areas including better enforcement, green infrastructure, pollinators, improved coherence with EU agricultural and water policies;

- ➔ Convene two meetings of the EEB's biodiversity working group and cooperate with partners at European level inter alia in the context of the European Habitats Forum.

Replacing the Common Agriculture Policy with a Common Food and Sustainable Farming Policy

The greening of the CAP that was initiated back in 2011 and started to be implemented in 2015 was meant to justify expenditures around controversial Direct Payments and the CAP as a whole. Still counting for almost 40% of the EU budget, indeed the CAP was identified as needing to reach as one of its overall objectives the sustainable management of natural resources. If the initial proposals were a step in the right direction, it is becoming increasingly clear that the greening will fail for biodiversity, water, soil, sustainable farming and food security in general. The EEB gathered a lot of evidence on this failure in 2015 and 2016 notably

by commissioning two studies on the nature value of landscapes in arable land and on the environmental value of greening implementation choices by Member States but also by publicising factsheets on the real environmental performance of new Rural Development programmes in several countries. This process was meant to build evidence on the new CAP and was accompanied by a push (initially from the EEB) to start having a real evaluation of the policy through the use of the fitness check questions (effectiveness, efficiency, added value, coherence and relevance) backed by a growing part of civil society (e.g. health, development and animal welfare groups) and scientists.

Activities:

- Continue asking for a fundamental review of the CAP through a Fitness Check and engage in the exercise through the collection and submission of evidence.
- Develop proposals for a new policy centred on food and farming, building on strategic alliances with key stakeholder groups and related initiatives;
- A major conference on CAP Fitness Check early 2017 which would also be the starting point of the EEB's campaign post 2020;
- Two working group meetings (one back-to-back with the conference) and regular updates to EEB members on EU policy developments through the mailing list and newsletters.

Soil

The 7th Environmental Action Programme commits Member States to reflect on how soil quality issues could be addressed within a binding legal framework at the EU level. The 'People4Soil' civil initiative, supported by the EEB, is aiming for European level recognition of soil as a common good. The EEB will continue to make the case for a dedicated EU legal instrument for soil protection, not least because of soil's crucial role in storing carbon.

Activities:

- Advocate for the adoption of legal obligations at the EU level for protecting soils, preferably within a dedicated framework;

- Support the 'People4Soil' initiative in establishing a European network on soil protection and in raising awareness of soil issues;
- Organise one working group meeting.

Water

Although some progress has been achieved since the adoption of the Water Framework Directive (WFD), the improvements have however been relatively modest and significantly below original expectations. The target of getting all European waters in good condition by 2015 has been missed by far. The second river basin management plans (RBMPs), which Member States adopted towards the end of 2015, will have to be implemented in a much more ambitious way than in the first planning period; especially the modifications of water bodies and unsustainable agricultural practices need to be adequately tackled and significant improvements in status achieved. The EEB will aim to bring the required ambition into the implementation of the second RBMPs through actively engaging in the WFD implementation processes at the EU level and by supporting members in their advocacy work at national level.

Priority substances (those substances presenting a significant risk to or through the aquatic environment) and emerging pollutants cause significant pollution; nitrates and other pollution including litter reaches the sea; pressures on water resources result in increasing water scarcity and droughts, and there is increasing risk of floods. Therefore during the implementation of the RBMPs, specific attention needs to be put on the synergies with the Directive on priority substances; the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and the Maritime Spatial Planning Directive; and the Floods Directive and climate change policies. In particular, priority should be given to those measures that prevent water pollution and that are able to retain water in catchments in a natural way, thus reducing water stress and increasing resilience, with a focus on green infrastructure, biodiversity and ecosystems health. Groundwater ecosystems should get a more prominent role in water protection.

Activities:

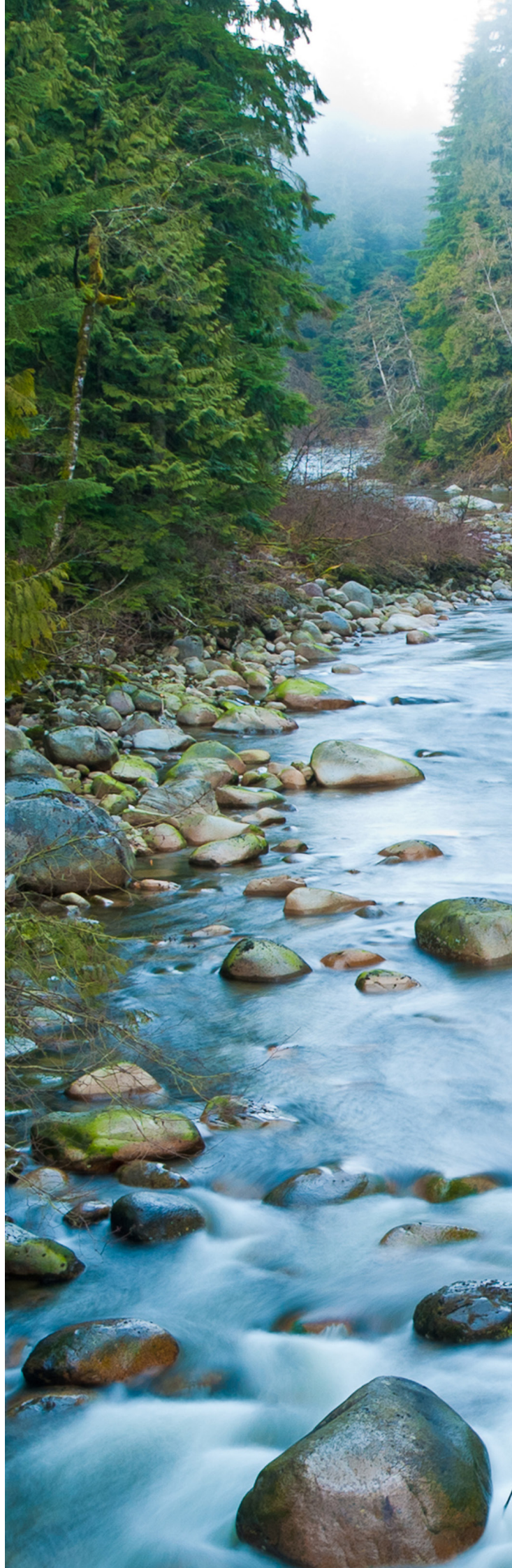
- ➔ Ensure ambitious implementation of the 2nd RBMPs, including through active participation in activities of the WFD Common Implementation Strategy process, input to the Commission's assessment of these plans with a focus on hydromorphological pressures, diffuse pollution and protecting free flowing rivers;
- ➔ Support members in their complaints about poor implementation and in their work to achieve an ambitious implementation of the 2nd RBMPs;
- ➔ Organise two meetings of the EEB's water working group;
- ➔ Work on chemical aspects of ensuring good water status as a follow-up to the 2013 revision of the Priority Substances Directive, including by actively engaging in the process of development of a revised list of priority substances and ensuring that environmental risks from pharmaceuticals are adequately tackled;
- ➔ Carry out advocacy work in case a legislative proposal on water re-use is tabled by the European Commission.

Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)

Given the risks and uncertainties in relation to the implications of the development, use and placing on the market of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs), it is crucial that rigid risk assessment criteria and processes are put in place and that strict sustainability criteria are always applied in any decision-making process on GMOs.

Activities:

- ➔ In 2017, the EEB will monitor relevant developments and continue to push for a comprehensive EU system of authorisation which prevents environmental damage and the contamination of conventional and organic farming.



INDUSTRY AND HEALTH

The common presence of toxic substances in the air, water and soil around us and in the consumer products that adults and children are exposed to on a daily basis has become increasingly problematic. Therefore policies and legislation to regulate chemicals and prevent pollution are ever more essential to protect public health and wildlife. It is evident that much remains to be done in these areas. Even substances that are long known to be toxic are not effectively regulated; nor is the precautionary principle effectively applied to the numerous substances that continue to be put in circulation.

Chemical safety

The next two years are critical for the development of an adequate European chemicals policy framework that will protect citizens and the environment from the risks posed by hazardous substances and nanomaterials. The Commission has launched three initiatives that will deeply influence the EU capacity to ensure a high level of protection for human health and the environment:

First, the development of a strategy for a non-toxic environment, which is one of the priorities of the 7th Environment Action Programme: this strategy should ensure: "(1) the safety of manufactured nanomaterials and materials with similar properties; (2) the minimisation of exposure to endocrine disruptors; (3) appropriate regulatory approaches to address combination effects of chemicals and (4) the minimisation of exposure to chemicals in products, including, inter alia, imported products, with a view to promoting non-toxic material cycles and reducing indoor exposure to harmful substances."

Second, a Fitness Check of all chemicals-related legislation (excluding REACH): this may well be the widest REFIT exercise carried out until now, covering over a hundred pieces of law, and may have significant consequences.

Third, a review of the REACH Regulation: 10 years after the approval of the EU's most important piece of chemicals legislation, there is a requirement under the Regulation itself to carry out a review on whether or not to extend some aspects of the Regulation. One disconcerting aspect of the review is that the Commission plans to undertake the review through a REFIT exercise, thereby putting the review within the

'better regulation' framework and potentially distorting its original purpose under the Regulation.

Activities:

- Contribute to the development of a European Strategy for a non-toxic environment, that ensures the protection of human health and the environment from hazardous substances, while supporting innovation;
- Mobilize, inform and coordinate other Civil Society Organisations, public authorities, academia, MEPs and industry stakeholders to ensure that the Commission's non-REACH Chemicals REFIT does not water down Europe's chemicals legislation, but, on the contrary, helps to identify gaps and issues to improve it;
- Contribute to the REACH Review with recommendations on specific chapters that need improvement (Registration, Authorisation, Restriction) and proposals to improve its implementation, while objecting to the framing of the review process as a REFIT exercise.

Air quality

With the revision of the National Emission Ceilings (NEC) Directive now concluded, Member States will have to come up with national plans to cut their emissions by 2030 at the very latest. This will require new measures to prevent air pollution from energy, industry, transport and agriculture related sources

which the EEB will closely monitor. In parallel, the EEB will continue supporting its members to ensure that legal air quality limits set in the Ambient Air Quality Directive are achieved throughout the entire EU. More importantly, the EEB will advocate for lower levels recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO) to be achieved throughout the EU. This will require new and ambitious EU and local action which the EEB will continue pushing for.

Activities:

- Support EEB members in their involvement in the implementation of the new NEC Directive in particular through the development of national air pollution control programmes as well as the Air Quality Directive via exchange of best practices and litigation;
- Represent NGOs in the review of the Ambient Air Quality Directive and in the European Commission's "Clean Air Forum";
- Coordinate NGO work addressing air pollution from agriculture and solid fuel burning which are key contributors to PM and ozone levels;
- Support T&E's work in addressing air pollution from transport with a focus on road and shipping;
- Participate in the work of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) when relevant;
- Organise one or two meetings of the EEB's clean air working group.

Mercury

Mercury is a highly toxic metal that is volatile and has global dispersal patterns. It causes damage to the nervous system, may impair the development of the brain and nervous system of the foetus, and can in its organic form accumulate and concentrate in food chains of ecosystems. Due to its extraordinarily hazardous qualities, the Minamata Convention on Mercury was adopted in October 2013, with the objective to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic mercury emissions.

As of early December 2016, the treaty had been ratified by 35 countries. Fifty ratifications are needed for the treaty to enter into force; the first session of the Conference of the Parties (CoP-1) is planned for September 2017.

In 2017, the EEB will continue to lead the Zero Mercury Working Group (ZMWG) and the Zero Mercury campaign, pushing for early entry into force of the treaty. It will seek to ensure an effective representation of NGOs in the relevant meetings and the eventual first Conference of the Parties. The EEB/ZMWG will continue assisting NGOs mainly in developing countries to prepare for ratification and implementation of the treaty.

A proposal for an EU mercury regulation and a draft decision for the EU ratification of the Convention were published in February 2016. A provisional agreement on the proposed mercury regulation was reached between EU institutions in early December 2016.

Activities:

- Advocate for the rapid deposit of the instruments of ratification of the Minamata Convention by the EU and its Member States so as to bring about the Convention's entry into force as soon as possible;
- Promote effective implementation of the Commission's new mercury regulation as well as completion of outstanding actions under the 2005/2010 strategy, while advocating for ambitious outcomes on relevant ongoing discussions (e.g. BREF, RoHS);
- Coordinate and lead NGO attendance at and input into the intergovernmental processes (including Intergovernmental Negotiating Committees and UNEP expert groups), in particular COP-1, including organisation of NGO preparatory meetings;
- Support international projects, mainly in developing countries, in preparation for the ratification and implementation of the Convention as well as on mercury reduction activities.

Industrial emissions

Work on the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) is aimed at ensuring its ambitious implementation. In 2017, the EEB will continue its involvement with a view to achieving ambitious standards for environmental performance benchmarks – so called Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference Documents (BREFs), which have gained in political importance since BAT conclusions are now legally binding under the IED. Key BREFs are those on Large Combustion Plants (LCPs), the waste management sectors and the chemical industry. The EEB will actively coordinate the NGO involvement in this process to ensure that environmental ambitions are improved or at least upheld.

The EEB will also continue to push for strict enforcement and challenge derogations from state of the art compliance. A key focus for the upcoming years will be on LCPs, in particular coal/lignite-fired ones, with the goal to deliver a 2030 'beyond coal' objective at EU level, in close collaboration with involved NGOs. Support will be provided to achieve ambitious implementation at Member States level, where BAT standards are implemented through General Binding Rules.

Improving access to information and public benchmarking of industry will also be in focus throughout 2017, linked to the REFIT of the E-PRTR.

Activities:

- Organise technical expert input, coordinate and provide active NGO involvement in the Sevilla Process (focus will be LCP, waste management and chemical BREF);
- Set up and manage a dedicated NGO Sevilla platform (dedicated website);
- Support members in enforcement work;
- Subject to funding, work on implementation of BAT conclusions for specific sectors (e.g. iron and steel, cement production);
- Advocate for improved access to information and public participation in decision-making on industrial activities;
- Organise one EEB industry working group meeting.

Noise

The Environmental Noise Directive (END) defines a number of procedures for Member States according to which they should reduce noise pollution levels. Since the end of a public consultation in 2012, the European Commission has been expected to come up with a proposal for revision of the Directive.

Activities:

- Monitor, if appropriate, developments on EU noise policies (END and source policy) in particular if the European Commission comes up with a proposal to revise the END.

Light pollution

More than 99% of the EU population, and about two-thirds of the world population, live in areas where the night sky is above the threshold for polluted status i.e. the artificial sky brightness is greater than 10 per cent of the natural night sky brightness. Light pollution may also have consequences on nocturnal fauna and on human health through affecting the quality of sleep. Light pollution may be addressed through lighting regulations such as are set within Ecodesign, Green Public Procurement and Ecolabel policies, but the issue of 'over' lighting at night needs also to become a matter of concern in relation to the definition of protected areas for biodiversity and for urban policy to tackle excessive outdoor lighting at night.

Activities:

With the support of interested member organisations and subject to the availability of funding:

- Strive for the integration of this dimension when assessing future policy options and identify possible solutions to moderate light pollution while taking into account the expected energy and other environmental gains linked to new lighting technologies;
- Circulate relevant materials and carry out advocacy work at national and European level.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY



Moving towards a circular economy is the best way to reduce our environmental footprint while creating jobs and moving towards a more inclusive society. If a more ambitious and consistent EU waste legislation and a better utilisation of different product policy instruments are implemented properly, this will leverage the uptake of more sustainable business models and help designing out waste and toxics from both our environment and economy. Disruptive production and consumption patterns need to be encouraged on larger scales to bring down the overall consumption of natural resources in Europe in absolute terms and elsewhere as a result of European lifestyles.

Revision of waste directives

The EEB's work aims at ensuring a strong outcome of the co-decision process on the revised EU waste legislation by influencing the positions of the EU Council and the European Parliament until a final decision will be taken in 2017. The Commission's proposals include legally binding recycling rates of 65% for municipal waste, 75% for packaging waste across the EU by 2030 and a maximum limit to the amount of household waste that can be landfilled at 10% by the same year. There is a need upgrade them to the ambition level initially proposed in the 2014 version of the Circular Economy Package. Notably, the EEB will insist to step up efforts on waste prevention, to limit the role of waste incineration and to ensure a proper separate collection, e.g. of biodegradable waste.

Activities:

- Advocacy work with the Parliament and Council to press for an ambitious outcome on the revised waste legislation, including with respect to targets;
- Support effective and rapid enforcement of existing legislation;
- Organise two meetings of the EEB working group.

Resource conservation through product policy

Throughout 2017, the EEB will continue working on Ecodesign, Green Public Procurement and Ecolabel criteria for specific products and services as well as

on horizontal issues with relevance to the circular economy such as reparability, upgradability and recyclability of products. In addition, the EEB will evaluate the final outcome of the Environmental Footprint pilot phase. The EEB will also closely follow the evaluation of the EU Ecolabel Regulation and any potential review to ensure the environmental excellence and optimal implementation of the scheme. The interface between circular economy policies and EU chemicals legislation needs to be addressed to ensure a detoxification of products and material streams. Tracking information on valuable materials contained in products for recovery at end-of-life, and for facilitation of reuse, repair and remanufacturing services, is another crosscutting issue to be tackled, in particular for electric and electronic equipment. The EEB will also demonstrate the potential benefits of an integrated value chain approach for circular economy and resource savings in the furniture sector through a dedicated study. This analysis will inform the setting of possible complementary policy options such as the development of EU-wide provisions on Ecodesign and Producer Responsibilities for non-energy related products in the future.

Activities:

- Advocate for a rapid and ambitious implementation of the Circular Economy Package and actions foreseen therein;
- Demonstrate the potential benefits of an integrated value chain approach for circular economy and resource savings in the furniture sector through a dedicated study.

GLOBAL POLICIES AND SUSTAINABILITY

In general, European environmental organisations are not very engaged in global policies – neither in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, nor the UNEP/UNEA processes. It will be important to mobilise greater engagement in the 15 years to come where the UN, the EU and governments agreed to implement a comprehensive agenda on Sustainable Development, and where 14 out of the 17 SDGs are directly related to environment. The EEB will continue the process of integrating this agenda into its traditional work. The EEB is also involved in global coalition building in order to secure the environmental dimension in the 2030 Agenda.

Global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The EEB has engaged actively as Organising Partner for the Major Group of NGOs in the global sustainable development process that received a new mandate from the Rio+20 conference, with the task to facilitate the NGOs to be engaged into the process. In 2017, the EEB will continue to actively engage in the global and regional decisions on the monitoring and review mechanisms. This will be done in the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) meetings and the UNECE regional consultation meetings. The EEB will contribute to shaping the global and EU NGO position, and will try to influence the position of the EU in those discussions by providing direct input to it.

Activities:

- Participate in and provide input to the HLPF processes at global and regional levels, in the latter case by participating in the UNECE meetings related to SDGs;
- Monitor and influence EU involvement in those processes, drawing on the EEB's EU policy work as necessary;
- Develop a toolkit for EEB members to stimulate engagement in actions implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development on the Member State level;
- Reach out to other sectors in society in order to encourage them to involve the environment in their SDG work, and stimulate EEB members to do the same at Member State level, and to encourage the development or updating of National

Sustainable Development Strategies;

- Actively engage in Global Action 4 Sustainable Development, a large global coalition focussing on SDG implementation and advocacy.

United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)

After the upgrade of UNEP to UNEA, involvement of stakeholders in UNEA processes has become even more important. In 2017, the EEB will provide input to UNEA-3 and the associated preparatory processes. The agenda has yet to be drawn up, though it is clear that UNEP's stakeholder engagement policy will be discussed following the previous failed attempts to resolve this issue. The EEB will disseminate information to interested members and facilitate advocacy work. For Europe, the EEB plan to continue the close collaboration with UNEP's Regional Office for Europe (ROE).

Activities:

- Participate in UNEA-3 (December 2017), the Global Major Groups and Stakeholder Forum (two day event before UNEA-3) and, to the extent feasible, the Open-Ended Committee of Permanent Representatives;
- Organise a European Regional Consultation Meeting (UNECE level) to formulate regional input to UNEA-3, in cooperation with UNEP ROE;
- Involve interested EEB members in the discussions and process.

Global Environmental Justice

The EEB will continue its active involvement in the Environmental Justice Organisations, Liabilities and Trade (EJOLT) network, dealing with the Atlas for Environmental Justice. This global network increases the capacities of communities struggling for environmental justice by connecting them with academics and through a global exchange of best practices. The Atlas gives them cover and outreach potential. It makes it easier for journalists to find stories on environmental injustice and allows researchers to see patterns in both the destructive practices of certain state and corporate actors and the resistance to it. The EEB will be responsible for the communication part of the new follow-up project called EnvJustice and, subject to funding, will try to fill in the gaps in the Atlas in the UNECE region. The EEB has taken the lead in organising crowd funding under the auspices of Grrrowd for legal aid for local communities in Ecuador affected by severe pollution caused by the oil company Chevron. This goes together with social media activities, searching for ambassadors, funding events and general communication. Depending on results and needs, this will continue in 2017.

Activities:

- Communication, blogs, social media work and other awareness-raising efforts on environmental justice in general and for the Environmental Justice Atlas in particular, with target groups including EU policymakers, universities, environmental lawyers and NGOs;
- Selective engagement in highlighting specific cases of environmental injustice, e.g. by mobilising crowd funding.

Supply chains in Supermarkets

The EEB has since 2015 been part of the Supply Cha!nge project, and mainly responsible for the policy work. The project, which aims to find solutions to the growing challenge of reducing environmental impacts and improving working conditions along the global

supply chains of store brand (also known as 'own brand' or 'private label') food products in European supermarkets, will enter its third and final year in 2017.

Activities:

- Take the lead in the policy work within the Supply Cha!nge project (covering unfair trade practices, business and human rights, sustainable consumption and production, corporate accountability and avoidance of 'greenwashing')
- Take part in the campaigning and dissemination work (website, flyers, petitions, etc).

Beyond the European Union borders

The EEB will continue its activities aimed at promoting better environmental policies in the countries neighbouring the EU and strengthening collaboration with NGOs working in those regions. The EEB aims to continue to monitor developments regarding accession negotiations with candidate countries in South-East Europe and Turkey, through working with the ENV.net project, which can hopefully be extended through 2017. The EEB will also step up its work with its members and other interested NGOs in the countries within the European Neighbourhood Policy, in particular those belonging to the Eastern Partnership.

In 2017, the EEB will continue to engage and promote NGO involvement in relevant UNECE processes other than those already mentioned above (the Aarhus process and the regional meetings on SDG reviews and HLPF consultations).

Through its involvement in the Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development (MIO-ECSDE), the EEB will monitor and selectively engage in Mediterranean activities, e.g. in relation to the Aarhus Convention.

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

The OECD plays an important role in shaping environmental policy in developed countries, providing a forum for influential debates on topical issues. For a number of years, the EEB has facilitated input to OECD environment-related processes from NGOs from throughout the OECD region.

In 2017, the EEB will continue to coordinate the NGO input into the implementation of the OECD's

environmental work programme, by participating in several working groups of the OECD (chemicals, biodiversity, water, soil), EPOC, Green Growth and Sustainability Forum and SDG work. The EEB is also making additional efforts to secure good geographical balance among all OECD countries.





A MORE INCLUSIVE AND EFFECTIVE ORGANISATION

The EEB has set itself the overarching goal of becoming a more inclusive and effective organisation and identified five areas that need to be addressed in order to achieve this goal. In 2017, the EEB will address the following areas to become an even more effective force in the years to come.

A strong, well-mobilised EEB membership network

The EEB will seek to expand its network to European countries with no members, countries with potential additional members, and to pan-European networks, to become a more comprehensive umbrella organisation for Europe's environmental and sustainability NGOs.

Activities:

- Develop a membership expansion plan with targets and indicators;
- Provide additional information on the benefits of EEB membership on the new EEB website to be launched in 2017;
- Develop the existing EEB Intranet to make it a modern, user-friendly tool that can be used for sharing documents and stimulating member engagement in EEB activities and communications.

Activities:

- Prepare and publicise detailed memoranda for the incoming Maltese, Estonian and Bulgarian Presidencies, containing a comprehensive set of demands, summarised in Ten Green Tests; prepare and publicise assessments of their performance;
- Set out key policy demands to all EU Environment Ministers prior to each formal meeting of the Environment Council; and upon invitation, participate in the informal meetings of the Environment Council;
- Provide input to the preparation of the key horizontal instruments such as the Commission Work Programme for 2018;
- Participate in and bring a European NGO perspective to political fora outside the EU that deal with environmental topics, such as UNEP and OECD.

Sharp political advocacy

The EEB has effectively influenced EU policy-making over several decades, bringing the views and concerns of a large constituency of environmentalists into the heart of the EU processes, and the capacity to do so is probably as strong today as ever. It has achieved this through combining idealistic agenda-setting activities with engaging in ongoing decision-making processes, working on a wide spectrum that ranges from high-level policy frameworks down to detailed technical policy areas. Nevertheless, the EEB still needs to constantly review its approaches, working methods and communication style in the shifting political and institutional landscape.

Solid alliances

The EEB will continue to build cohesion and coordination among environmental organisations working on EU environmental policy through coalitions and networking and continue to collaborate and seek common ground with non-environmental stakeholders to further promote environmental objectives within the sustainable development agenda.

Activities:

- Continue to play an active role within the 'Green10'; work within single issue coalitions such as on energy savings;

and with trades unions and social and development organisations within the framework of configurations such as the Spring Alliance, SDG-Watch and the Better Regulation Watchdog.

A clear and powerful voice

Communication has been given increasing priority in the EEB in recent years and 2017 will be no exception. The EEB will continue to work to improve the quality of its communications tools and outputs, which will, in turn, improve the EEB's outreach.

Activities:

- ➔ The EEB will continue to ensure that its policy and communications teams work closely together so that they are used to mutual benefit and have the maximum impact on policymakers. Making smart use of communications in advocacy work is becoming increasingly important to influence decision-makers and the EEB will work to make sure that its policy documents and reports are sharp and fresh and have strong facts and figures that can be communicated and have impact on a wide range of stakeholders from Commission staff, to national governments, MEPs, industry, NGOs and the general public;
- ➔ This will also include working closely together with EEB members, other NGOs, trade unions and progressive business, for example, to offer packages to journalists that reflect the EEB's positions and demands and, with the inclusion of quotes and contacts from other stakeholders, show that the EEB is part of a larger movement for positive change, advocating strategies and change that is in line with other key players;
- ➔ The EEB's visibility will doubtless be improved when it receives a brand refresh, new logo and website at the beginning

of 2017. Following discussions at all levels of the organisation about the need to modernise the image of the EEB, a schedule for rebranding was approved and set in motion in 2016, and is aimed at making the EEB fully relevant to all stakeholders. The new logo will represent all aspects of the organisation, while the new website will better communicate what the EEB does in Brussels and the work of its members throughout Europe and beyond, as well as being easy to navigate on all devices.

A robust organisational base

Establish a stronger, more diverse and sustainable financial base, maintain a high quality and highly motivated staff and expand staff training and capacity-building opportunities.

Activities:

- ➔ Identify and address gaps in staff capacity;
- ➔ Further develop and implement a fundraising strategy to ensure adequate financing of the EEB's activities;
- ➔ Hold an annual staff retreat to review progress against goals mid-year, monthly staff meetings to coordinate, plan and review, monthly coordination unit, policy unit and team meetings to oversee operations;
- ➔ Staff training and capacity building programme further developed.

BUDGET 2017

A. General Costs	
1. Office Costs	127,046
2. Office Supplies	81,733
3. Communications	47,367
4. Depreciations	44,166
5. Financial costs	3,800
6. Provision	10,000
Sub-Total - A. - General Costs	314,112
B. Salary Costs	
1. President's Secretariat	10,000
2. Secretary General's Unit	326,633
3. EU Policy Unit	962,148
4. Global Policies and Sustainability Unit	242,596
5. Information & Communications Unit	315,105
6. Accounting & Support Unit	336,393
7. Special Campaigns	148,342
8. Volunteers and Temporary Staff	24,000
9. Other personnel costs	51,295
Sub-Total - B. - Salary Costs	2,416,512
C. Activities	
1.a. 7 th Environmental Action Plan (7EAP)	1,000
1.b. Europe 2020	1,000
1.c. SDS / Implementation of SDGs	20,000
1.d. Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)	1,000
1.e. Fiscal Reform	1,000
1.f. Better Regulation	1,000
1.g. EU-US Trade negotiations	-
2.a. Climate and energy	6,500
2.b. Energy Performance of Buildings Directive and Efficiency Directive Review and Implementation	-
2.c. Ecodesign Directive and Energy Label Regulation implementation and revision	38,000
2.d. Bio-energy	5,700
2.e. Energy Infrastructure	-
2.f. Unconventional fossil fuels	-
2.g. Nuclear	6,000
3.a. Biodiversity Strategy	73,320
3.b. Natura 2000 evaluation	-
3.c. No net loss initiative	-
3.d. Invasive Alien Species	-
3.e. Soil	6,500
3.f. Sustainable agriculture	16,000
3.g. Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)	-
4.a. REACH Implementation	56,150
4.b. EU regulation of nano materials	10,700
4.c. Air - Ambient Air Quality	-
4.d. Air - NEC revision	11,900
4.e. Air - Medium Scale Combustion plant	-
4.f. Environmental Noise Directive	6,500

4.g. Mercury at EU level	-
4.h. Mercury 'Minamata' Treaty Implementation	169,715
4.i. Industrial Emissions Directive	74,867
5.a. Water Framework Directive	6,500
5.b. Priority Substances Directive	-
5.c. New instrument on water reuse	-
5.d. Marine Protection	-
6.a. Circular economy and resource conservation	68,000
6.b. Waste Framework Directive revision	43,500
6.c. Revision of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directives (P&PWD)	8,600
6.d. Revision of the Landfill Directive	-
6.e. Resources conservation through product policy	49,500
6.f. Ecolabel	12,000
6.g. Green Public Procurement	6,625
7.a. Effective Enforcement of EU legislation and policies	5,500
7.b. Better Enforcement – new tools and complaint handling	-
7.c. Compliance Assurance (including environmental inspections)	-
7.d. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	-
7.e. Environmental Liability Directive review (ELD)	-
7.f. Environmental Crime Directive (ECD)	-
8.a. Global environment and sustainable development agenda	12,500
8.b. Environmental justice in supermarkets	11,490
8.c. Pan-European outreach (UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) / European ECO Forum)	-
8.d. Enlargement, European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and Eastern Partnership	4,114
8.e. Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	3,602
8.f. Mediterranean	-
9.a. Aarhus Directives and Regulation – information, participation and justice in the EU	-
9.b. Aarhus Convention in the wider Europe	16,000
10.a. Consolidating and expanding the EEB network and working with members	6,500
- Working with the Presidencies	-
- Annual General Assembly	80,000
10.b. Political impact	-
10.c. Stakeholder partnerships	2,000
10.d. Communicating with key stakeholders and the wider public	21,500
10.e. Financial consolidation	-
10.f. Staff	10,000
10.g. EEB name changes	-
10.h. Strategic Communication Support	-
10.i. Green 10, Spring Alliance	-
11.a. Missions	5,000
11.b. Representation	10,000
11.c. Board Meetings	37,500
Sub-Total - C.	927,283

D. Allocation to Working Capital	60,000
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TOTAL EXPENDITURE	3,717,907
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The European Environmental Bureau (EEB) is a federation of more than 150 environmental citizens' organisations based in most EU Member States, most candidate and potential candidate countries as well as in a few neighbouring countries. These organisations range from local and national, to European and international. The EEB's aim is to protect and improve the environment by influencing EU policy, promoting sustainable development objectives and ensuring that Europe's citizens can play a part in achieving these goals. The EEB stands for environmental justice and participatory democracy. Our office in Brussels was established in 1974 to provide a focal point for our members to influence, monitor and respond to the EU's emerging environmental policy.

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