



EEB

European
Environmental
Bureau

2022 Annual Report

A BETTER FUTURE WHERE PEOPLE AND
NATURE THRIVE TOGETHER.

Europe's largest network of
environmental citizens' organisations



Working for a better future where
people and nature thrive together

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Message from the President

2022 has been a challenging year for the environmental movement, which we are part of as Europe's largest network of environmental citizens' organisations. When Russia invaded Ukraine on 24 February, this day forever changed the lives of millions of Ukrainians, including our colleagues and friends at our member organisations and partners.

Ever since Russia started the war, environmental groups have been operating under very difficult conditions under Martial Law while the aggression has led to immense human suffering, the destruction of basic infrastructure and vast damage to the environment and natural resources. We are therefore glad that more environmental groups from Ukraine have shown interest in joining our network in 2022. Within what we have been able to do, we have been supporting environmental groups in their call for a green and sustainable reconstruction of Ukraine and integration into the EU.

The war in Europe and its effects on energy and food prices, have come with immense challenges for us to counteract the various attempts to stop stronger environmental protection or to slow down the transition that we have only just started with the European Green Deal.

2022 also marked one of the hottest summers in Europe, and the year with the so far highest concentration of Greenhouse Gases in the atmosphere. The region experienced extreme weather in all seasons in 2022 with winter storms and floods and scorching temperatures of above 40 degrees igniting wildfires and drying up riverbeds and lagoons. The urgency to act has never been greater and yet, the pushback has been increasing day by day.

While fighting for the roll out of the new policies that we have been promised by this European leadership, the EEB already in 2022 has started work to lay out its vision for

a European Green Deal 2 in the run up to the European elections 2024.

With our work, also our organisation has grown. In 2022, the EEB reached 178 members in 38 countries, including one each from South Africa and Iceland, adding new countries to the list. To strengthen our organisation, the EEB has prepared a governance reform which will become effective in 2023 with a smaller EEB board and a strong representation of the EEB membership through its new Council.

In 2022, the EEB also bid farewell to its Secretary General of more than 10 years, Jeremy Wates, who retired in July. Jeremy's contribution to the EEB has been outstanding, not only as a champion of environmental democracy and the development and implementation of the Aarhus Convention, but also for the development of the EEB into the organisation that is has become today. With

the handover to the EEB's new Secretary General Patrick ten Brink and Deputy Secretary General, Patrizia Heidegger, we have also reorganised the EEB's secretariat with now 12 policy teams providing expertise and advocacy across the priorities defined in our Long-Term Strategy 2020-2030. With an ever-stronger network of members and a dedicated team at the EEB secretariat, we are confident that we can contribute to the much-needed transformation of our societies and economies in 2023 and beyond.

Johanna Sandahl
EEB President



Message from the Secretary General & Deputy Secretary General

2022 was the mid-point for the roll out of the European Green Deal (EGD). Europe's so far most ambitious attempt in reaching climate neutrality, the protection and restoration of biodiversity and a zero pollution future, had survived the instrumentalisation of the COVID crisis in 2020/2021 to become the blueprint to build back better.

In 2022, it faced even fiercer efforts to undermine it as political ideologies and short-term economic and political interests instrumentalised the illegal Russian war in Ukraine. The following fossil-fuel crisis and inflation were used to push to drop, delay or dilute environmental legislation. The EEB, its partners and many inside the European Commission, Member States governments and Parliaments continued to argue that the EGD was a peace project and keeping with it would benefit the EU. The war showed us we need a more, not less ambitious EGD more than ever if we are to become independent from fossil fuels, materials, price hikes, and foreign regimes.

As we headed into 2023, the struggle between progressive forces and deregulatory forces seeking yesterday's status quo – of insufficient regulation and inadequate environmental and social protections – was still raging. Deregulation was gaining ground around the issues of permitting of renewable energy infrastructure despite it being clear that those challenges were about local, regional and national administrative capacities to choose the right projects and locations and not a problem of regulation. Overall, the commitment to keep with the EGD was still stated as strong, but the hesitations around the Commission's 2023 annual work programme underlined the existence of the struggle.

The EEB's mid-term assessment of the EGD - presented at our annual conference on 17 June in Brussels - underlined that there was much to be celebrated in this, EU's person "on the moon moment", but that there were many missed opportunities, weaker commitments, and some blatantly

compromising outcomes that undermined progress on the triple climate, biodiversity and pollution crisis. The status quo was undermining the vision, weakening hope for transformative change and future generations. The EEB and partners engaged file by file to push for needed progress in Europe.

At the same time, 2022 was also a decisive year for climate and environmental policy at the global level. The 5th UN Environment Assembly agreed on a mandate to start negotiations of an international treaty to end plastic pollution, a decision coined as 'the Paris moment' for tackling the pollution crisis. The EEB, together with its partners, facilitated the consultations of strong civil society position in the UNEA process. A few months later, Stockholm+50 celebrated 50 years of international environmental policy, laying bare the need for a redefinition of the relationship between humans and nature. Following years of delays due to the pandemic, the international community

adopted the Global Biodiversity Framework to protect 30% of land and sea by 2030, a promise which now must be put into reality. Finally, the climate COP in Sharm El Sheik, attended by the EEB attended together with a delegation of young women activists, found a long-awaited agreement on how to deal with loss and damages while failing to make progress on the climate change mitigation. Into 2023, the EEB will continue to raise awareness of the complementarity of European solutions and international environmental and climate diplomacy, and the need for a strong European voice at global level as we can only achieve the objectives of the EGD in Europe and for all if we ourselves lead by example.

Patrick ten Brink
Secretary General

Patrizia Heidegger
Deputy Secretary General

Our Long Term Strategy 2020 - 2030

Our vision

A better future where people and nature thrive together.

The next generation deserves a healthy planet. We believe in a world where equal, just, peaceful and democratic societies can prosper. A world with rich biodiversity and a safe climate. A world where laws and policies promote health and wellbeing while respecting nature. We believe that Europe has a crucial role to play

Our Mission

We are the largest and most inclusive European network of environmental citizens' groups – and the only one that works on such a broad range of issues. We advocate for progressive policies to create a better environment in the European Union and beyond.

Our values

The EEB stands for sustainable development, environmental justice, global equity, transparency and participatory democracy. It promotes the principles of prevention, precaution and the polluter pays.

Our internal value statement:

- **Democracy:** We are a representative and inclusive organisation
- **Fairness:** We are committed to justice, equality and non-discrimination
- **Respect:** We provide an enabling, nurturing work culture that inspires excellence
- **Integrity:** We advocate policies based on science and communicate with honesty
- **Sustainability:** We strive to practice what we preach, applying green principles to our work



European
Institutions and Governance



Environmental
Law and Justice



Global and Regional
Processes



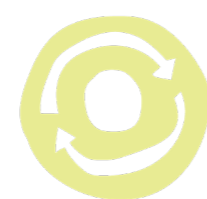
Economic Transition



Climate and Energy



Nature
Biodiversity, Water and Soil
Agriculture and Food



Circular Economy



Health and Environment
Air Quality and Noise
Zero Pollution Industry
Chemicals
Mercury



Staff,
Organisation
and Governance



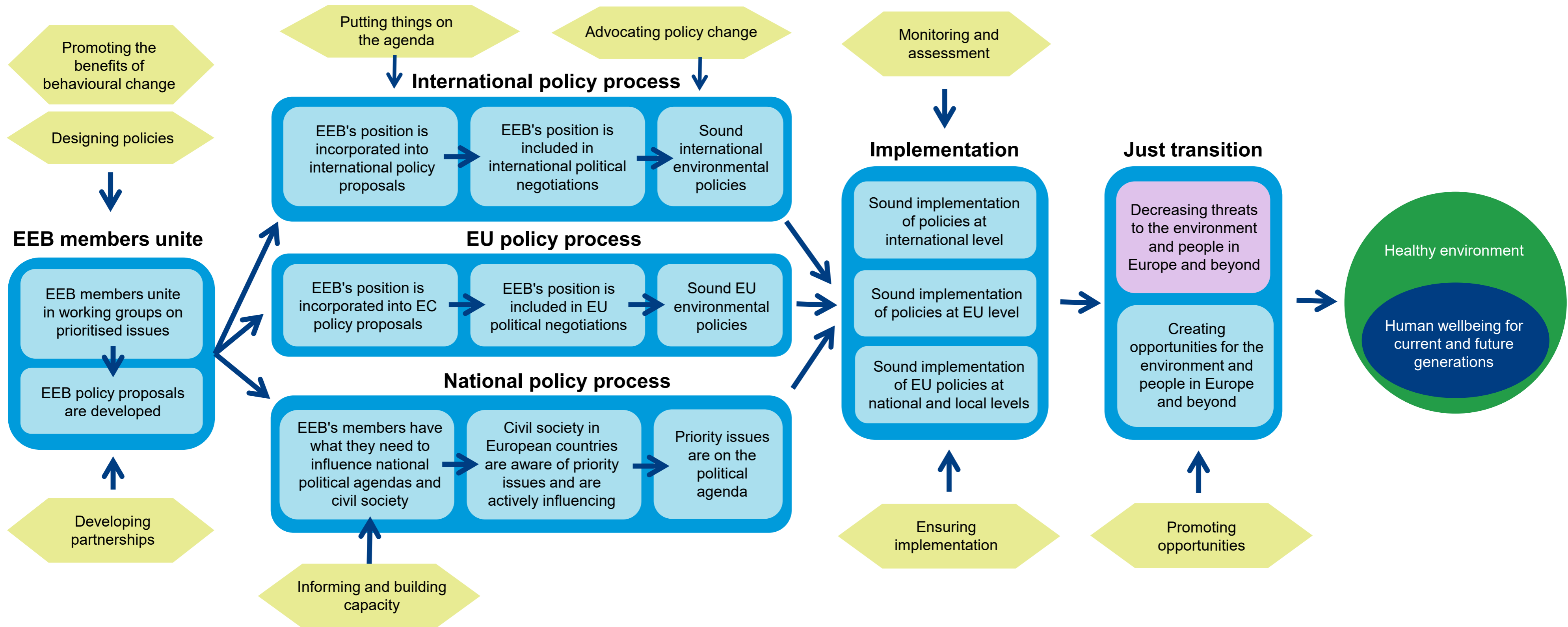
Communications



Membership,
Partnerships
and Events



The EEB's Theory of Change





A TROUBLED YEAR FOR THE EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL AND LONG-TERM SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

European Institutions and Governance

Last year marked the midpoint of the current Commission's European Green Deal (EGD) which had to withstand both the pandemic and corporate lobby groups' instrumentalisation of the Russian war to undermine green ambition. Countering these pressures, the EEB fought for ambitious proposals to be tabled and adopted while holding to account the French and Czech Presidencies of the Council of the EU.

On top of regular inputs to Council meetings, the EEB reminded governments of the EGD priorities ([French](#), [Czech](#), and [Swedish](#) memoranda) and assessed their performances. In June, the EEB put forward its [EGD's Mid-Term Assessment](#) to encourage the Commission to increase speed and ambition on the roll out of the Deal and pushed for higher ambition at the Informal Environment Councils.

In December 2022, the EEB facilitated the Ministers Reception for the Green 10 in presence of the Czech and Swedish Environment Ministers. We presented the Czech government with our critical assessment of their presidency – and encouraged the Swedish government to increase its ambitions for its turn in early 2023.

The Conference of the Future of Europe (CoFoE), the Union's largest exercise in participatory democracy, was completed in 2022. The EEB represented environmental

groups in the Plenary of the CoFoE, and supported citizens to ensure strong recommendations on environment and climate action, a topic strongly supported by people across Europe. Through the Civil Society Convention for the CoFoE, the EEB coordinated CSOs to develop meaningful and [independent recommendations](#) for the future of Europe while exposing the weaknesses of the CoFoE process.

In 2022, the EEB together the Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS) and partners from academia and civil society, launched [REAL DEAL](#), a project that advocates for the inclusion of citizens and civil society organisations (CSOs) in participatory processes around the EGD. The EEB set up the Civil Society Forum for the Green and Just Transition as a permanent space for CSOs to deliberate on the challenges and gaps of the EGD.

The EEB created and started hosting the role of Coordinator of [SDG Watch Europe](#), Europe's largest civil society network for SDG implementation. SDG Watch Europe has been active throughout 2022 in advocacy on the EUVR by preparing a set of recommendations on the EUVR and presenting them to the EU Council Working Party on Agenda 2030. Alongside bolstering SDG Watch Europe network through regular meetings, the advocacy work laid the ground for a civil society spotlight report on the EUVR.



PATRIZIA HEIDEGGER
*Deputy Secretary General and
Director for EU Governance,
Sustainability & Global Policies*



REAL DEAL finding gaps in the Green Deal



FIGHTING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS AND STRENGTHENING LIABILITY

Environmental Law and Justice

In the Aarhus convention arena

The EEB played a central role in coordinating the NGOs nomination for the new Special Rapporteur for protection of environmental defenders under the Aarhus Convention: Michel Forst was appointed in June 2022. Less positively, the year also witnessed the regretful withdrawal of Belarus from the Aarhus Convention following years of the government's blatant disregard for environmental democracy.

The EEB continued to coordinate the ECO Forum (the coalition of NGOs participating in UNECE Aarhus Convention processes) and

took the floor during the 2022 extraordinary Meeting of the Parties (MOP) and the taskforces.

On the EU stage

The EEB concentrated on strengthening accountability in a host of different Fit-for-55 Package files, calling for specific provisions allowing citizens and NGOs to challenge public authorities' decisions in court. We were successful in securing Commission statements specifically on access to justice in the Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR) and Land Use, Land use Change and Forestry

regulation (LULUCF) and were able to strengthen accountability mechanisms in several other files. Furthermore, in response to the energy crisis, we expanded our advocacy for accountability to the REPowerEU package and the revision of the Renewable Energy Directive.

Challenging environmental crimes

The EEB continued to advocate for a revision of the Environmental Liability Directive (ELD) which was officially under evaluation in 2022. We maintained our detailed engagement on the Environmental Crime Directive, holding meetings with Member State representatives and being invited to speak to the rapporteur team in Parliament. We continued our work on due diligence via the EEB's activities in the NGO coalition Justice is Everybody's Business and our advocacy on a law to protect civil

society from SLAPPs (strategic lawsuits against public participation) via CASE (the Coalition Against SLAPPs in Europe).

We sustained our advocacy for environmental justice for Roma communities and held two Roma Environmental Justice Workshops, one for civil society and another including many stakeholders such as the Commission, North Macedonian policy-makers and civil society.

Finally, we secured funding to finalise our work on Access to Justice in new EU environmental legislation. This includes the Fit-for-55 package, the Renewable Energy Directive revision, as well as the Industrial Emissions Directive, the Nature Restoration Law, and the Air Ambient Quality Directive.



FRANCESCA CARLSSON

Senior Legal Officer & Lead on Trade
and Due Diligence



Francesca speaking at the Aarhus Convention meeting of the parties.

The Aarhus Compliance Committee has received 191 complaints (as of 1 Jan 2022)

There are over 3,817 cases of social conflict around environmental issues ongoing around the world

More than 1,700 environmental activists were murdered in the past decade



BETWEEN WAR AND HOPE – A DIFFICULT YEAR FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MULTILATERALISM

Global and Regional Processes

After many delays in environmental multilateralism with international conferences and negotiations postponed, the 2022 global agenda was packed. The year started with the 5th UN Environment Assembly in Nairobi with the landmark decision of governments around the world to start negotiations for a legally binding treaty to curb plastic pollution. The decision came amidst the start of Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine, and was celebrated as a sign for renewed interest in finding solutions together. Back-to-back with UNEA 5, the international community celebrated 50 years of the UN Environment Programme with civil society presenting its vision *The UNEP We Want*. Onwards to June, Stockholm+50 marked the 50th anniversary of the world's first UN environment conference in 1972. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) held its much awaited conference adopting the post-2020 Global Framework on Biodiversity, while the Sharm el Sheik climate COP finally brought momentum to the question of the main emitters covering some of the loss and damages of other countries.

The year was dominated by Russia's war in Ukraine with all its horrendous consequences for people in Ukraine, the massive destruction of infrastructure and the widespread damage of the environment. Environmental groups from Ukraine – while working under the most difficult conditions – have risen their voices to demand sustainable solutions for Ukraine's recovery and reconstruction, to call for an end of fossil fuel dependence and to ask for nature's recovery to be included in all future plans.

Around UNEA 5, the EEB together with its member Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF) had taken a leading role already in 2021 in facilitating civil society's input to the world's highest decision-making body on the environment. The EEB and WECF co-organised the Global Major Groups and Stakeholders Forum (GMGSF) as the main forum for civil society to gather and agree on position before UNEA. Not only did we attract hundreds of CSOs from around the world, but as a direct outcome of our events environmental groups were for a first time in the history of UNEP ready to present detailed positions and inputs to all UNEA resolutions.

Throughout the year, the EEB sought to support its members and partners in Ukraine. After statements of solidarity and condemnation of Russia's aggression, the EEB tried to bring the voices of Ukrainian partners to the forefront. The EEB hosted a strategy meeting of environmental groups from Ukraine and European networks to foster coordination and a stronger voice for Ukrainian civil society at the EU level now as important decisions for the future of their countries are being made. The EEB brought high-level representatives from the European institutions to discuss the role of civil society in the reconstruction of Ukraine. The result: a permanent dialogue for civil society with the European Commission (through its new Ukraine Directorate), a demand strongly pushed for by environmental groups.

PATRIZIA HEIDEGGER
*Deputy Secretary General and
Director for EU Governance,
Sustainability & Global Policies*



During the 9th Environment for Europe Ministerial Meeting in Cyprus, the EEB hosted a side event to showcase how the respect for Aarhus Convention rights and meaningful public participation protect nature and increase public support for the rollout of renewables. The EEB's former Secretary General John Hontelez reflected about the need for stronger regional collaboration.

During COP 27 in Egypt, the EEB gave more visibility to scientific climate modelling and what it tells us about the needs to transform our economic system. We brought a delegation of female youth climate activists to Sharm El Sheik – the young women

delivered a widely supported petition raising awareness on the fact that climate change already forces 20 million people every year to leave their homes and shared their vision in videos.

At the level of the OECD and its environmental policies, the EEB supported environmental groups from across the OECD countries in participating in numerous meetings and working groups to ensure our expertise is heard inside the world's most powerful economic cooperation organisation.



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A NEW ECONOMY FOR PEOPLE AND THE PLANET

Economic Transition

The time is ripe for a system reset

The need for a new economic mindset has been pressing for a while, but 2022 shone a spotlight on the urgent need to rethink our current flawed economic system. Russia's war against Ukraine and skyrocketing energy prices exposed our dependence on fossil fuels, [persistent inequalities](#) and inflation fuelled the cost-of-living crises, and the [outdated fiscal system](#) failed to appropriately price resource use and limit pollution. Meanwhile, rising geopolitical tensions, supply chain shocks and extreme weather events such as the floodings in Belgium and Germany continued to depress the global economy and financial markets.

These examples consistently reminded us that merely 'fixing' the current system [is not an option we need to address root causes.](#) For a [truly green, just and democratic transition](#), we must rethink the very ideas driving our economy and move beyond maximising GDP growth and profit. The contours of a new system have started to take shape.

Connecting people and advancing new narratives

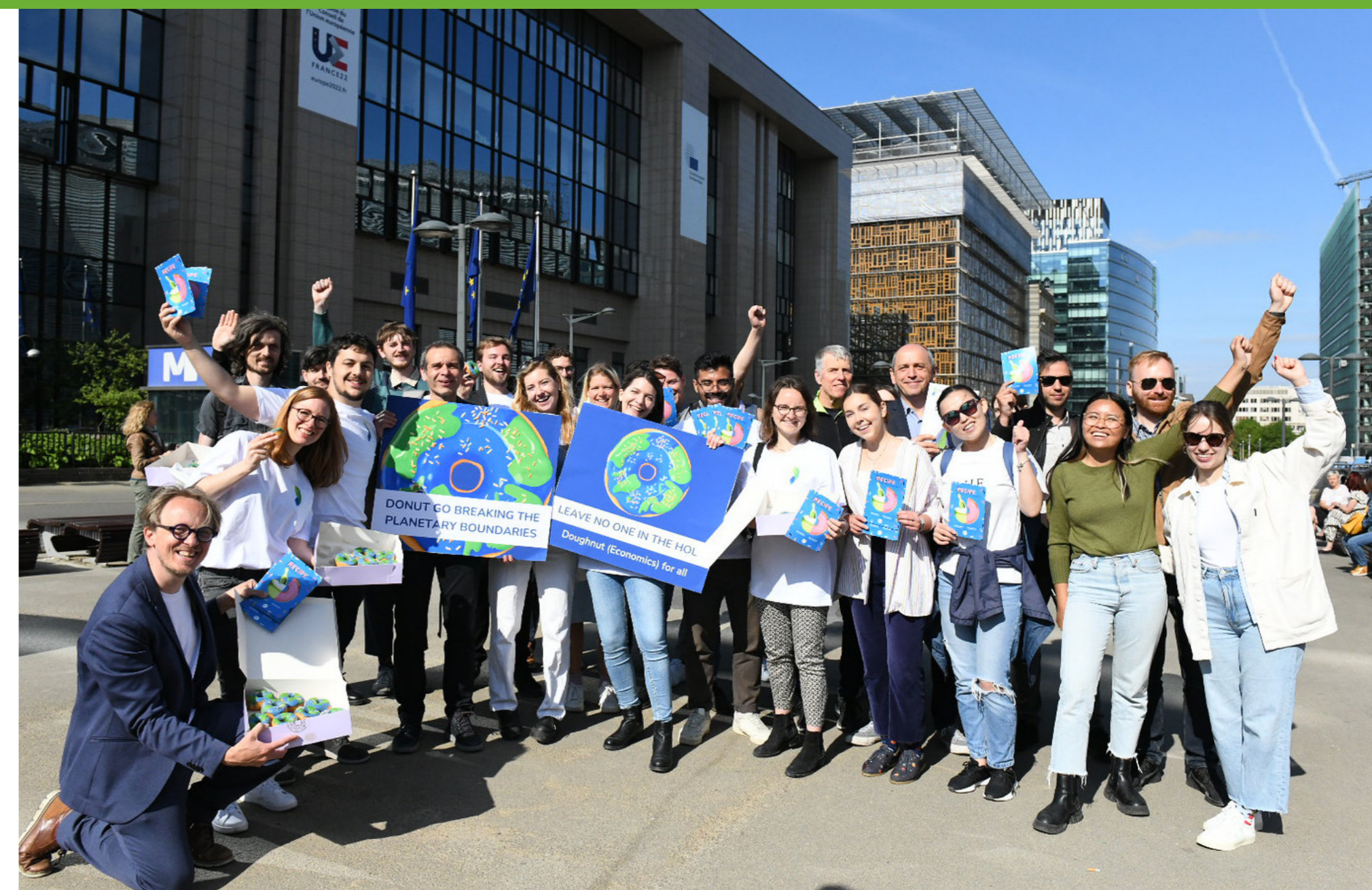
In 2022, we worked across multiple forums to advocate for economic models that are fit for a more sustainable future, the wellbeing economy being an example. Together with our members and allies, we ran an ambitious campaign calling on the EU to 'embrace the doughnut', a model that seeks to align social goals with planetary boundaries.

The EEB also brought together the European Commissioner for Environment, government representatives and civil society to push for the integration of the wellbeing economy on a global level at the [landmark UN meeting Stockholm+50](#). Our collaboration with the [European Trade Union Institute](#) has facilitated a conversation to move forward GDP alternatives in the European Parliament, laying the foundation for a true system change.

Paving the way for resource justice

Our ongoing efforts focus on advocating for a crucial raw materials reduction target to be implemented across the entire EU economy. To amplify our impact, we collaborate with other NGOs to raise awareness about the urgent need for the EU to establish resource use reduction targets. Currently, the EEB is taking the lead in researching and preparing a paper that presents a strong case for these targets and outlines practical strategies for their implementation across various sectors of the EU economy. By disseminating this valuable information, we aim to drive meaningful change and foster a more sustainable and responsible approach to resource management throughout Europe.

As the global scramble for raw materials is unfolding, we advocated for environmental justice through lobbying efforts at the European Parliament by bringing global south representatives to speak about the realities of metal mining on the ground. Additionally, we organised an event on the limits to growth and raw materials at the



Beyond GDP: EEB team and friends creating awareness on doughnut economics

European Raw Materials Week. Lastly, with civil society organisations, the EEB is leading on the organisation of the civil society raw materials coalition with secured funding for ongoing work for 2023-2024.

Pushing beyond tweaks

We advocated for deep reform in the EU economic governance and the fiscal system, and our efforts had an impact: In its [orientation paper](#), published November 2022, the EC recommended country-specific debt reduction pathways, slashing the 1/20th rule, thus giving more flexibility to finance the transition. Economic incentives and environmental taxation must be applied to make polluters pay and drive eco-design. In 2022, we successfully pushed the EC to propose harmonised Extended Producer Responsibility for textiles with fees modulated to promote improvements in eco-design.

EEB briefs were used to [facilitate debates](#) and raise awareness of the importance of the

future of [jobs, digitalisation, intersectional justice](#) and [resource use](#). Additionally, our collaboration with academia further mainstreamed next-generation [sustainability tools for policymakers](#). As the EEB continues to advance reforms, like the [Sustainability and Wellbeing Pact](#), or the adoption of the principles of 'the polluter pays', and of responsible trade, we maintain a close dialogue with European citizens to ensure that the transition works for everyone.



KATY WIESE
Senior Policy Officer for Economic Transition & Gender Equality



STEPS FORWARD FOR NATURE

Biodiversity, Water and Soil

2022 began with scientists issuing code red for humanity. We witnessed throughout the year the impacts the destruction of the natural world has on our lives, from catastrophic floods to droughts and forest fires. Yet, we also saw governments make important commitments to restore nature, clean up our rivers and adopt an EU law that will protect our soils. Encouragingly, the year finished with 196 countries adopting the Kunming-Montreal Agreement aiming to halt and even reverse biodiversity loss and ecosystem destruction by 2030.

Nature Restoration Law

The EEB worked with NGOs to provide recommendations on how the Nature Restoration Law could tackle both the



biodiversity and climate crises. When it became clear that the European Commission's (EC) proposal for the Nature Restoration Law would be blocked, we joined forces with 14,000 EU citizens, 160+ NGOs, and a group of environmental ministers to ask the Commission to table the law, as had been promised. We also encouraged Europeans to show their support for an ambitious and timely EU Nature Restoration Law as part of the #Move4Nature action.

As a result, Europeans walked, ran, cycled and swam in nature for over 42,000 kilometres sending a clear message that Europeans want their governments to restore nature now. Public pressure proved crucial, and the EC published its long-awaited proposal for the Nature Restoration Law in June 2022, despite the pushback from some industries and politicians, calling for the EU to postpone or even scrap new policy initiatives.

The proposal introduces legally binding restoration targets for various ecosystems across the EU and has the potential to be a game-changer for nature, people, the climate and the economy. This law is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to put Europe's degraded nature on a path to recovery and the EEB continues to work with the European Parliament and Council to make sure this law is adopted without delay.

Protect Water and Soil

In 2022 the water authorities across the EU embarked on a new six-year action to restore

the ecological health of our rivers, lakes and coasts, as required by the EU's Water Framework Directive.

The measures that are planned to be put in place across the EU, however, do not seem sufficiently ambitious to guarantee the good health of all our waters. We continue to advocate for governments to do more and for the EC to diligently enforce EU law. We

#REStorenature: Through the #Move4Nature action, civil society called on the Commission to publish a strong nature restoration law proposal



SERGIY MOROZ
*Policy Manager for
Water and Biodiversity*



also continue to work with the EC on their proposal to update EU water legislation to address pollution from new substances like pharmaceuticals or pesticides. The Commission proposed to update the lists of water pollutants, as well as EU rules on treating wastewater and we will work with the European Parliament and Council on the revision of these laws in 2023.



A BUMPY ROAD TO SUSTAINABLE FOOD AND FARMING

Agriculture and Food

The war against Ukraine has led to increased and renewed challenges to the Farm to Fork Strategy (F2F), under the guise of food security concerns, opposing all sustainability efforts in agriculture and food policy. Thanks to the EEB and wider civil society efforts policy damage is so far limited, as key legislative initiatives, with a good level of ambition, were tabled as promised. Notably, the EEB played a key role in countering further delays to the publication of a proposal for a Regulation on the Sustainable Use of Pesticides (SUR). However, while the Commission remains committed to the F2F Strategy, conservative forces in the Agriculture Council continue to resist change. Consequently, progress on key files, such as the SUR has been slow.



In collaboration with members and BirdLife, the EEB delivered crucial work on monitoring the implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). In the first half of 2022, we published five briefings assessing the environmental ambition of draft CAP Strategic Plans, followed by a major report analysing the final Plans - launched in early December at an event featuring high-level EU officials. Although final CAP Plans show a dire lack of environmental ambition, this rigorous work is a crucial contribution towards evidencing the CAP's failure in addressing the climate and biodiversity crises.

Key climate legislation relevant to agriculture were debated by EU legislators in 2022 – notably the Effort Sharing Regulation and the Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry Regulations. The EEB pushed for an ambitious legislative framework for climate action in agriculture, achieving key victories in the European Parliament. However, in trilogue negotiations between the European Commission, the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament, the ambition of the reforms was sharply reduced.

The EEB continued to be an important voice on carbon farming, calling for a robust Carbon Removals Certification Framework that fosters ecosystem restoration and genuine climate action, with detailed recommendations published in September 2022. In key recognition of our work, we received an invitation from the French

CÉLIA NYSSENS
*Senior Policy Officer for
Agriculture & Food Systems*



Presidency to present our views at the Informal Meeting of Agricultural Ministers. The Commission proposal contained some positive elements, though we still consider it highly problematic as it embraces offsetting approaches which are likely to disincentivise actual emissions reductions and invite greenwashing.

Finally, we continued to lead the EU Food Policy Coalition in their work on the forthcoming Sustainable Food Systems Law. We published the EEB's vision and recommendations for the new law in a report that was launched at a high-level event attended by Stella Kyriakides, Commissioner for Health and Food Safety.



The EEB Agriculture Working Group visiting a community-supported agroecological farm in Belgium



SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS AT THE CENTRE OF SUSTAINABILITY

Circular Economy

Circular economy continued to be a pillar of EU sustainable policies in 2022, and our network confirmed its strength in influencing major policy developments. Policymakers have, although overdue, had a shift in their mindset and increasing attention has been given to earlier stages of products' lifecycles – e.g. at the design stage or through enabling waste prevention and value retention activities (reuse and repair).

Key areas of work included:

- The EU Commission proposal on Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation
- The agreement of the EU batteries regulation in trilogues before final adoption
- The adoption of EU ecodesign rules for smartphones and tablets
- The publication of the Commission proposal for a Directive on empowering the consumers for the green transition
- The publication of the EU Textiles Strategy by the EU Commission
- The progress on the revision of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive in the EU Parliament and the EU Council and the EU Commission proposal on the Construction Products Regulation
- The publication of the EU Commission proposal for the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation
- The progress of the Waste Shipment Regulation notably in the EU Parliament

The EEB has been active on all major circular economy policy developments, working closely alongside our members and within campaigns. In the area of product policy, the team has built on its long-standing engagement in existing policies including the Ecodesign Directive, the EU Ecolabel and the Product Environmental Footprint. We also promoted the uptake of economic incentives to reduce resource use and waste (e.g. report on Circular Taxation).

The diversity of the coalitions we participate in has boosted our strength in specific sectors – such as the Wardrobe Change campaign on textiles, the Rethink Plastic Alliance on packaging, and the Right to Repair as well as Coolproducts campaigns on electronics.

As a result of the strong collaboration and, in parts, leadership across these key circular economy files, **the key achievements in 2022 include:**

- Ensuring the Ecodesign framework proposal applies beyond energy- using products, which sets requirements to address a broad range of products' circularity and material transparency through digital product passports.
- Realising a battery regulation that covers the full life cycle of batteries including sustainable sourcing and due diligence, recycled content, carbon footprint, durability, repair and recyclability.

JEAN-PIERRE SCHWEITZER
Deputy Policy Manager for
Circular Economy



alignment with Basel convention within EU in the EU Parliament report.

Beyond this, we have advocated for two key overarching messages across our different campaigns on the need for absolute resource use reduction and to complement the work on circular economy with due diligence and social sustainability.

- The inclusion of a repair score for consumer transparency alongside a number of reparability measures for smartphones and tablets in Ecodesign
- Advocating for the inclusion of the whole life carbon approach in the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive
- Securing increased transparency on waste shipments, a ban by default on plastic waste shipment outside EU and a full



Advocates of the Right to Repair gather on a busy Brussels street to call for longer lasting, repairable products, following the Fixfest policy event



PUSHING THE CLIMATE AGENDA IN TIMES OF WAR

Climate & Energy

2022 was meant to be the year to bounce back from Covid and the associated economic crisis. Yet, it will be remembered as the year of the invasion of Ukraine and the energy crisis, developments that strongly influenced the EU's energy and environmental policies.

Standing up for the green deal

Since the beginning of the war, we strived to make sure that emergency measures would not be used to undermine the mid- and long-term climate and environmental targets of the EU or jeopardise the European Green Deal. We felt reassured seeing President Von der Leyen [reiterate that the EGD](#) is still Europe's economic plan, and we welcomed the prominence of energy savings and accelerated development of renewables promised by the [RePower EU plan](#), the EU's reaction to the energy crisis.

But as with the [Covid crisis](#), vested interests and industrial lobbies, particularly the oil, gas and coal industries, managed to take advantage of the situation to promote their own business interests. The EEB took a strong stand and produced analyses and reports that pushed back against fossil fuel subsidies, the delaying of coal exits, and plans for large gas imports to Europe.

Phasing out fossil fuels with care

2022 was also the year of the first approval of key pillars of the Fit-for-55 package and

the EGD. We criticised the lack of ambition of the reform of the [Emissions Trading System](#), as well as the shortcomings of the upgraded and improved [Effort Sharing Regulation](#).

We promoted a renewable [heating manifesto](#) that became even more relevant during an energy crisis that made it difficult for many European households to pay their bills. Through our [Coolproducts campaign](#) we stressed how relevant it is to [phase out fossil fuels from our homes](#) in order to reach both energy independence and our renewable energy targets.

One of our main efforts this year was responding to the unexpected emphasis on accelerating renewable energies included in the Repower EU Plan. Although we welcomed the acceleration, we nonetheless voiced concerns that renewables expansion should not come at the expense of biodiversity and citizens' inclusion. We produced our own vision of [nature-positive renewables](#), highlighting spatial planning, administrative capacity, and community participation as key to speed up the roll-out of renewables.

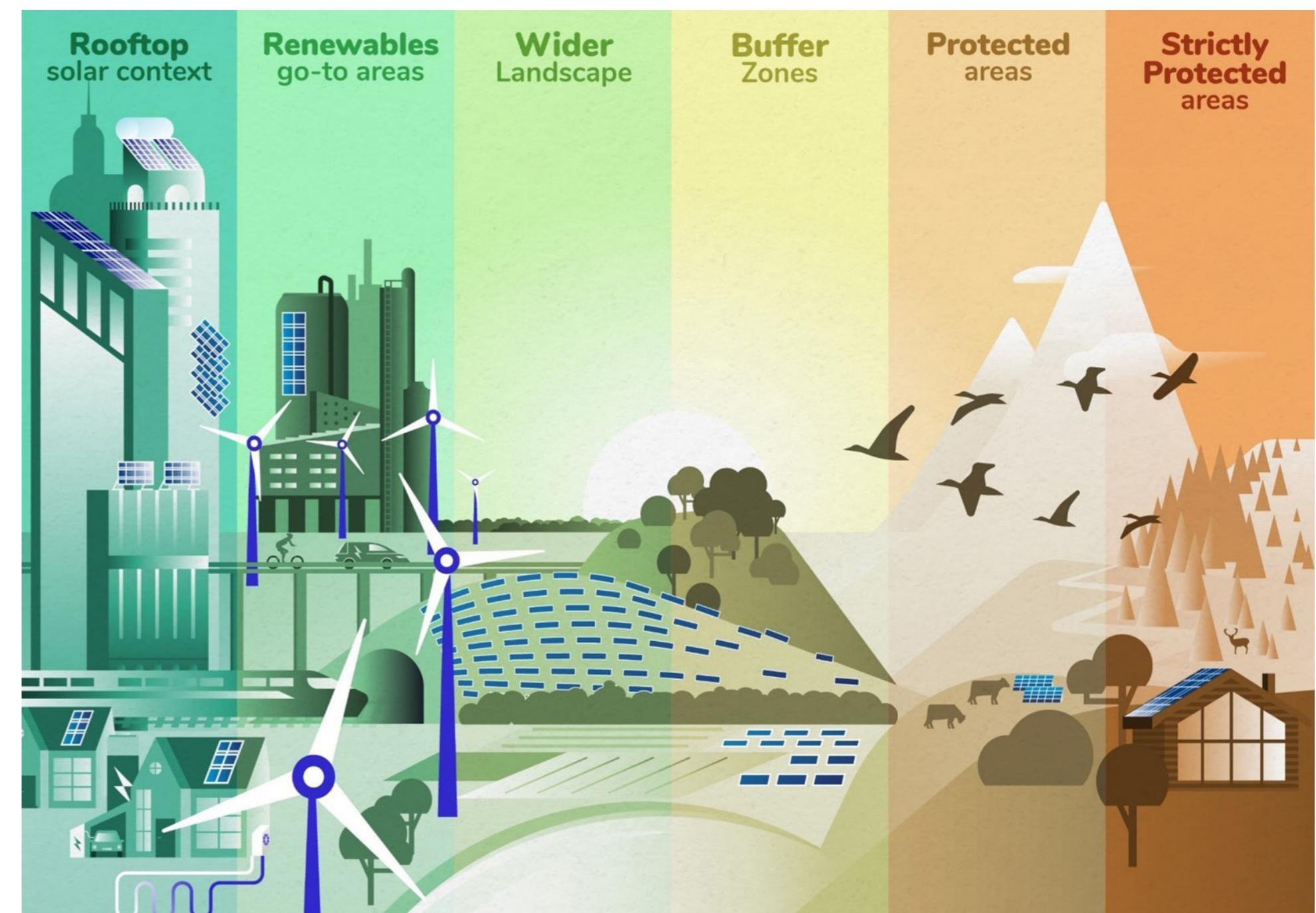
We accompanied several other pieces of legislation on their way through the institutions: the revision of the F-Gas regulation, a key climate file that is worth 0.5°C at global level, which we tried to improve by proposing amendments to the Parliament; the new [Renewable Energy Directive](#); and the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD), where we tried

to promote future-proof solutions such as solar roofs and renewable heating. Another remarkable piece of the Fit-for-55 puzzle was the taxonomy regulation, which [unfortunately labelled](#) nuclear and fossil hydrogen as sustainable investments.

We closed this year with an analysis of the voluntary and compulsory [energy savings measures](#) put in place by countries across the EU, stressing that too many Member

States only have voluntary measures. Stricter measures and a common approach across EU countries could not only help reduce EU emissions, but also partly replace the role high prices are playing in forcing the effort of energy savings on to the most vulnerable members of society.

LUKE HAYWOOD
Policy Manager for
Climate & Energy



Spatial planning: the key to a rapid roll-out of renewables in harmony with nature and local communities



MAKING THE INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION FIT FOR DELIVERING ON THE ZERO-POLLUTION AMBITION

Zero-Pollution Industry

The effective implementation of the European Green Deal involves revising current legislation as well as crafting new regulation. While these processes were ongoing, 2022 saw industry instrumentalise the war on Ukraine and soaring energy prices to advocate for laxer environmental standards. In this tense context, we successfully pushed for current and future industrial practices to be compatible with planetary boundaries and applied this concept to the transition pathway for industry.

Depolluting EU industry

The cornerstone of our work in 2022 was kickstarting the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) review, aiming to set environmental obligations and rules for all major industry sectors. Our goal was to make this framework fit for the challenges of the decades to come.

This included advocacy for integrating the missing climate link through a combined approach with other EU instrument for carbon emissions, ensuring the scope of this key legislation left no impacting activity behind and securing the needed deep transformation of industrial infrastructures.

Together with fellow NGOs working towards the same goal, we published [a dozen briefings on all environmental dimensions of the IED](#), shaped policymakers' positions before their negotiations, and raised

the stakes on what it takes to deliver a successfully revamped industrial regulation framework. Alongside this work, we contributed to making pollution prevention reporting fit for the digital age through improving the Industrial Emissions Portal Regulation review.

A green and just industrial transformation
Other areas of focus included industry social implications and standards. We developed work on the social dimension of industrial practices through the Just Transition Fund Regulation, by providing recommendations on how to accompany regions with fading industries towards a brighter future.

We increased our activity in the technical committees proposing new Environmental Quality Standards for water, thereby protecting European water bodies against pharmaceutical residues and PFAS. We contributed to shaping new pollution prevention and reduction rules for the ceramics and inorganic chemicals producers, secured tightening of resource consumption levels, ensured the substitution of refrigerants with global warming potential in slaughterhouses and achieved the support of decarbonisation and electrification through the respective BREF documents under review.

In 2023 we will continue our work, engaging with decisionmakers and civil society towards making the industrial transformation fit for delivering the zero-pollution ambition.



CHRISTIAN SCHAIBLE
Head of Zero Pollution Industry

"We will continue to engage with decisionmakers and civil society, as well as frontrunner industries, to give a clear meaning and real ambition to industrial transformation. Industry needs to provide solutions to deliver the zero-pollution ambition instead of further fuelling our environmental and climate crisis - business as usual is not an option."



The planet has limits - so must industry. [Watch the full video here.](#)



TOXIC-FREE ENVIRONMENT

Chemicals

The European Commission's (EC) Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability (CSS; adopted 2020) and its toxic-free future vision is an integral part of the European Green Deal and key to protecting people and the environment from the impacts of hazardous chemicals. Central to the CSS is the reform of Europe's main chemical regulation (REACH) which, in turn, is key to the chemical industry's green transition.

To ensure effective implementation of the CSS across the EU, the EEB worked on a comprehensive advocacy strategy, leveraging the strong collaboration of its members. Through this collaboration, the EEB established a broad network of civil society organisations, bringing together policy and communications expertise from NGOs across the EU to develop the toxic-free future campaign, which will be deployed in 2023. The campaign will serve to promote the regulatory changes that need to take place to ensure a sound European system for chemicals control.

[The Commission's Restrictions Roadmap](#) contained several of the EEB's proposals for materials such as PVC and flame retardants. The EEB worked to promote [this roadmap](#) to raise awareness of the urgent need for EU authorities to ban the most harmful chemicals in everyday products.

The ['Need for Speed'](#) report, equally published in 2022, served to highlight that, at the current pace, the EU would need

hundreds of years to adequately control all harmful chemicals.

Throughout the year, the EEB contributed to several consultations on EU restrictions, such as single-use baby diapers; PFAS; [PAHs](#); [lead in ammunition](#) and in [PVC](#); microplastics; phthalates.

Further, we also coordinated several joint publications including [a letter](#) calling on EU Commission's President von der Leyen to adhere to the deadlines for regulatory reforms, and a paper on [key priorities](#) for delivering toxic-free environment under REACH.

Following pressure from German industry who instrumentalised the war on Ukraine and the energy crisis, the EU announced its decision to postpone the much-anticipated REACH reform to the last quarter of 2023. This decision has effectively killed the prospect of near-future reform as it does not leave the current Commission enough time to complete it before the 2024 elections.

The EEB took a firm stand against the delay of the REACH reform and raised awareness of the serious implications of this EC decision by talking extensively to the media and through focused, behind closed doors advocacy. In autumn 2022, EU Commission Vice President Franz Timmermans re-introduced the reform of REACH and its protection goal in the 2023 Commission Work Programme, acknowledging the EEB

and partners' efforts to support the EGD and REACH revision.

The EEB Secretary General's proposal to introduce access to justice elements to the REACH legal text was taken up, these elements were included in the reform proposal.



TATIANA SANTOS
Head of Chemicals Policy



The Chemicals Team celebrating the two years' anniversary of the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability



TACKLING MERCURY GLOBALLY - A COMBINED EFFORT

Mercury

Mercury is a highly toxic metal and a global pollutant. It can cause damage to the nervous system, affect fetuses, and, in its organic form, accumulates and concentrates in fish. The review of the EU Mercury Regulation, which began in 2021, is ongoing and the Commission proposal, expected by the end of 2022, is now anticipated for 2023.

Under the exemptions process of the Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive, the European Commission's (EC) proposal for phasing out the use of mercury in key types of lamps was published in 2022, after a six-year delay. The EEB followed these processes closely and contributed at policy and technical level.

Tackling mercury at global level

To date, the Minamata Convention on Mercury, a treaty to protect human health and the environment from manmade mercury emissions, has been ratified by 140 countries.

Throughout 2022, the EEB and the Zero Mercury Working Group (ZMWG) continued working on strengthening the Minamata Convention on Mercury. We attended the fourth Minamata COP, where several decisions were taken in line with our recommendations: the manufacture and trade of several other mercury-added products like screw-on compact fluorescent lamps were banned; work advanced on establishing a framework for the evaluation

of the treaty's effectiveness, as well as on waste thresholds for certain mercury waste.

Ahead of COP 4.2, we were involved in three side events, one of which we organised with the government of Antigua and Barbuda as part of [our global Mercury-added Skin-Lightening Campaign](#). Here we presented our latest findings that show yet again that high-mercury skin-lightening products (SLPs) are widely available from many popular e-commerce platforms globally.

These were included in the ZMWG online database that was launched.

Despite the high number of ratifications, implementation and enforcement of the Minamata Convention is lagging in the developing countries. To that end the EEB and ZMWG have been building the capacity of NGOs and their governments to put in place, implement and enforce the provisions of the Convention. Our focus has been on phasing out mercury-added products,

especially, mercury-added skin-lightening creams, as well reducing and eliminating the use of mercury in artisanal and small-scale gold mining.

Three new projects on mercury-added products started in 2022 with NGO partners in the Philippines, Kenya and Nigeria. Activities to strengthen the enforcement of the mercury ban in skin-lightening products include investigations into illegal trade in skin-lightening products, stakeholder, on-line platform, and government consultations, as well as skin cream sampling. Agreements were also struck with the governments of Trinidad and Tobago, Antigua and Bermuda, and St. Kitts and Nevis. We conducted market studies and mercury-free procurement policies contributing to the development of a roadmap towards phasing out mercury-added products in these countries.

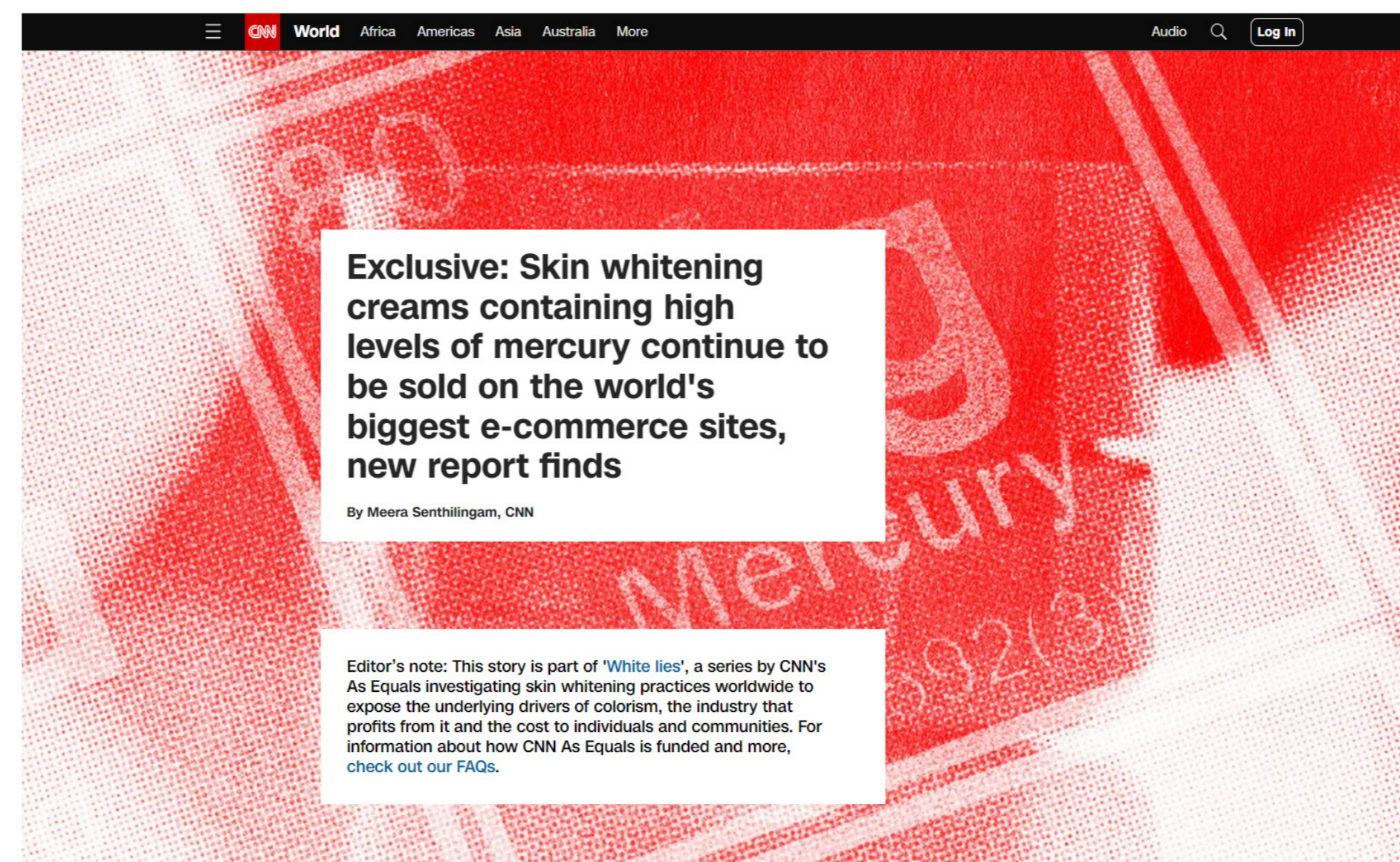
On artisanal and small-scale gold mining, the NGO Uganda National Association of Community and Occupational Health reached out to and trained mining communities to reduce the use of mercury. The EEB visited the project, attending an international conference. [Women on Mining and Extractive](#), an NGO from Sierra Leone, developed materials, trained, raised awareness, empowered and developed the entrepreneurial skills of 90 women miners in three districts of the country.



ELENA LYMBERIDI-SETTIMO

Policy Manager

'Zero Mercury' Campaign



Copyright CNN. [CNN exclusive story](#) about our [Zero Mercury Report](#)



CLEARING THE AIR FOR A LIVEABLE FUTURE

Air Quality and Noise

Advancing the zero-pollution ambition

Air pollution continues to pose significant risks to health and the environment in Europe. The European Environment Agency (EEA) [estimates](#) that in the EU in 2020, exposure to fine particles (PM 2.5) was responsible for at least 238,000 premature deaths, nitrogen dioxide for 49,000 and ozone for 24,000.

Due to the significant challenges posed by air pollution, and as part of the efforts to achieve its zero-pollution ambition, the European Commission launched the revision process (recast) of the Ambient Air Quality Directive (AAQD) in October 2022. The proposal includes updated air quality standards to be achieved by 2030 which are more closely aligned with [World Health Organization guidelines](#), while putting the EU on a trajectory to achieve zero pollution by 2050. The proposal is especially welcome as it will be the first update to the EU's air quality laws since 2008.

Collaborating towards stronger air standards

To coordinate its response to the consultation processes and to elaborate its advocacy strategy ahead and following the release of the proposal, the EEB organised several Clean Air Working Group meetings with its members throughout the year. These meetings included the first in-person event since the outbreak of the pandemic in Prague, in November.

The meeting in November was a crucial opportunity to discuss the proposed AAQD

and identify our priorities and expectations as a network. The event took place alongside a multi-country workshop on air quality organised by the Czech Presidency of the Council of the European Union, where [the EEB presented its key demands for a successfully revised AAQD](#).

While the proposed AAQD will need to be improved as it progresses through the European Parliament and the Council, some achievements have been made that environmental and health groups can already celebrate: Compared to the 2008 directive, the latest proposal includes the monitoring of additional pollutants (including ammonia) and dedicated articles on access to justice, compensation and penalties.

The EEB maintained its pressure on the European Commission to ensure that infringement action was taken against Member States that did not comply with the 2020 National Emissions Reduction Targets under the National Emission Ceilings Directive.

We also continued to highlight the contributions to air pollution made by agriculture (closing the [Clean Air Farming LIFE project](#) in July 2022) and domestic heating sectors.

Finally, the EEB participated in and contributed to the works of the [Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Convention](#); a commitment that will hopefully result in a decision to revise the Gothenburg Protocol in December 2023.



MARGHERITA TOLOTTO
*Senior Policy Officer for
Air & Noise*



Margherita speaking about better air quality legislation in the European Parliament

Governance in Action

The Board is the highest decision-making body under the General Assembly. The full Board meets throughout the year to provide oversight and direction between the meetings of the General Assembly.

Showing solidarity with Ukraine

The beginning of 2022 was marked by terribly sad and deeply worrying news from Ukraine. The EEB Board released [a statement](#) condemning the Russian Federation's illegal invasion of Ukraine which was launched on 24 February 2022. Throughout the year, the EEB stood in solidarity with its member organisations [Resource & Analysis Center "Society and Environment" \(RACSE\)](#) and [EPL - Environment People Law](#) and their supporters in Ukraine, as well as wider civil society. Ukrainian Board member Mr. Andriy

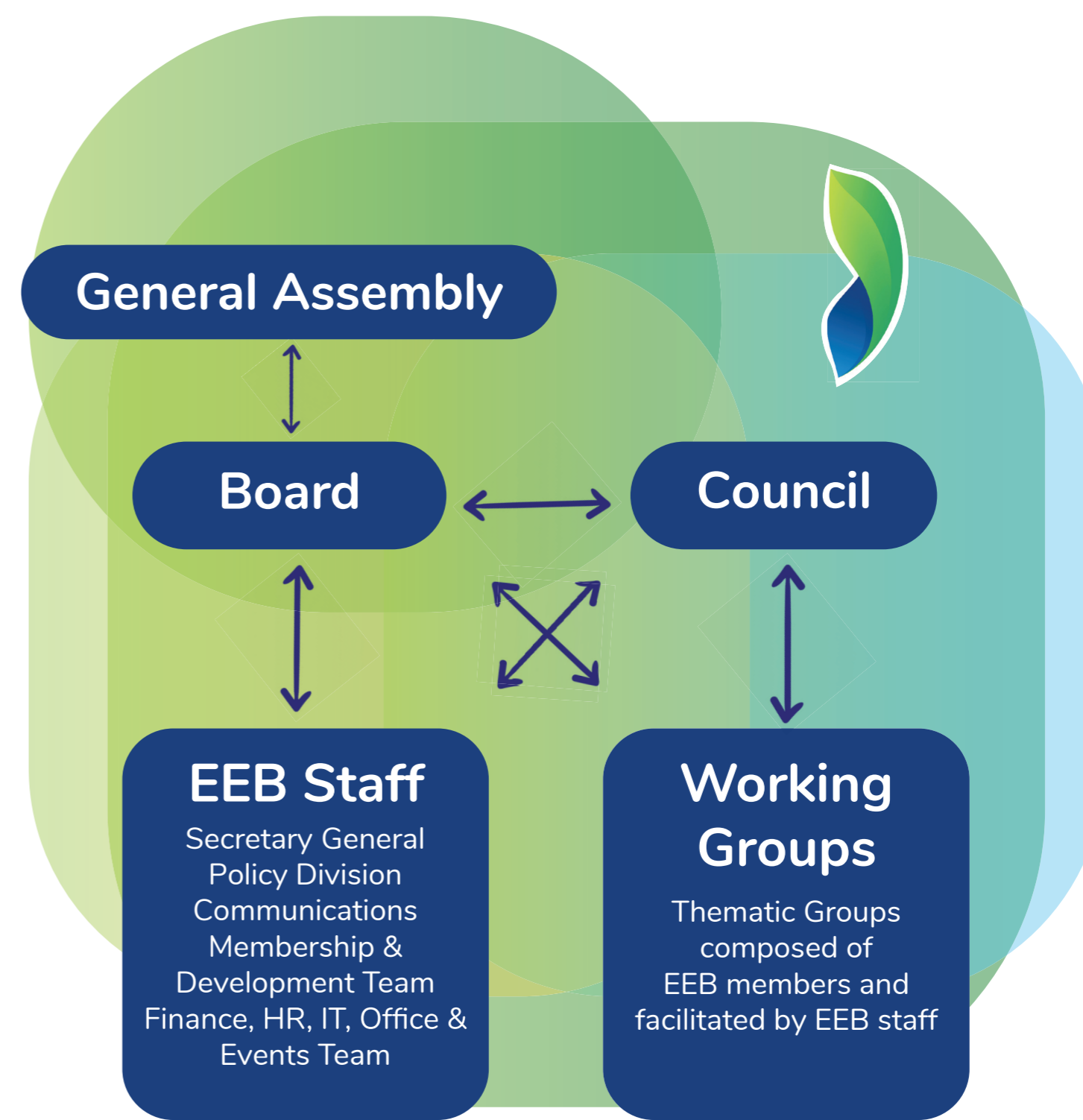
Andrusevych from RACSE was invited and managed to travel to give a very moving opening speech to a wide range of decision-makers and stakeholders at the EEB's 2022 Annual Conference '[Boosting the Deal for a Greener Europe in Turbulent Times](#)' in Brussels on 17 June 2022.

Keeping our governance bodies fit for purpose

A key organisational milestone was reached in 2022 linked to ensuring that the EEB stays fit for purpose, in line with the commitments in the [EEB Long-Term Strategy 2020-2030](#) to ensure that the EEB remains an effective and efficient organisation throughout the coming decade. The Board, supported by the Secretariat, produced a comprehensive proposal for governance reform which was adopted by the General Assembly at the



Some of our Board members at a meeting at the EEB offices in Brussels in November 2022



2022 AGM. Following the AGM, the work was set in motion to establish a smaller Board and simultaneously transform the current large Board into a Council with a more political role as of the 2023 AGM.

New policies for diversity, equality and inclusion

Throughout 2022, the EEB Board contributed to the EEB [Diversity, Equality and Inclusion Policy](#) which was adopted by the Board in March 2023 together with an EEB [Policy on the protection from sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment \(SEAH\) and on safeguarding](#).

The development of the two policies was a joint effort through a dedicated task force with several EEB staff and Board members, as well as representatives of other member organisations. The policies will be rolled out in 2023.

Engaging with EU Presidencies and preparing the EEB Work Programme for 2023

The Board followed and engaged in the EEB's work in relation to the [French](#) (January–June 2022), [Czech](#) (July–December 2022) and [Swedish](#) (January–June 2023) EU Presidencies, e.g. by providing input to demands and assessments. The Board also helped advance and prepare the EEB's own [2023 Work Programme](#) and budget for membership consultation, adoption and publication.

Our decision-makers

In 2022, the EEB Board met on 14-15 February and 9 May (online only) and 15-16 November (Brussels and online). Between Board meetings, direction and guidance was provided by our Executive Committee, composed of the President and Vice-Presidents.

Following elections at the 2022 AGM, the EEB Board was composed as follows:

President, Vice-Presidents and Treasurer

1. **Sweden** - Ms. Johanna Sandahl (President), Individual member

2. Mr. Axel Jansen (Treasurer), Individual member

3. **Austria** – Mr. Bernhard Zlanabitz (Vice-President), Umweltdachverband

4. **Croatia** - Mr. Toni Vidan (Vice-President), Individual member

5. **Germany** - Ms. Bjela Vossen (Vice-President), DNR - Deutscher Naturschutzring

6. **Ireland** - Ms. Attracta Uí Bhroin (Vice-President), AN TAISCE

National representatives

7. **Belgium** - Mr. Danny Jacobs, Bond Beter Leefmilieu (BBL)

8. **Bulgaria** - Ms. Maria Velikova, “Europe and We” Association

9. **Croatia** - Mr. Enes Cerimagić, Zelena akcija - Green Action

10. **Cyprus** - Ms. Efrosyni Antoniou, Friends of the Earth Cyprus

11. **Czech Republic** - Mr. Jiri Dlouhy - SSL - Society for Sustainable Living (STUŽ)

12. **Denmark** - Mr. Jens La Cour, Danish Society for Nature Conservation

13. **Estonia** - Mr. Kalev Sepp, ESNC - Estonian Society for Nature Conservation

14. **Finland** - Mr. Olli Turunen, Finnish Association for Nature Conservation

15. **France** - Mr. Jérôme Partos, FNE - France Nature Environnement

16. **Georgia** - Ms. Kety Gujaraidze - Green Alternative

17. **Greece** - Mr. Constantinos Machairas - representing the full members in Greece

18. **Hungary** - Mr. Gabor Bendik, CAAG - Clean Air Action Group

19. **Iceland** - Mr. Árni Finnsson - Iceland Nature Conservation Association

20. **Italy** - Mr. Mauro Albrizio, LEGAMBIENTE

21. **Latvia** - Ms. Inga Račinska - LDF - Latvian Fund for Nature

22. **Lithuania** - Ms. Lina Paškevičiūtė, Aplinkosaugos koalicija

23. **Luxembourg** - Ms. Karima Hammouche, Natur&Ëmwelt

24. **Malta** - Mr. Hubert Theuma, Nature Trust

25. **Netherlands** - Mr. Patrick Nuvelstijn, representing the full members in the Netherlands

26. **North Macedonia** - Ms. Nevena Smilevska, Eko-svest

27. **Norway** - Mr. Tollak Nylænde Bowitz, Future in Our Hands

28. **Poland** - Ms. Maria Weber, Polish Ecological Club

29. **Portugal** - Mr. Francisco Ferreira, ZERO

30. **Republic of Moldova** - Mr. Ilya Trombitsky, ECO-TIRAS

31. **Romania** - Ms. Alexandra Ghenea, Ecoteca

32. **Serbia** - Ms. Aleksandra Mladenovic, Environmental Ambassadors for Sustainable Development

33. **Slovakia** - Ms. Ivana Males, INCIEN

34. **Slovenia** - Mr. Andrej Mohar, Dark Sky Slovenia

35. **Spain** - Ms. Nuria Blázquez, Ecologistas en Acción

36. **Spain** - Mr. Samuel Martin-Sosa Rodriguez, Individual member

37. **Sweden** - Mr. Johan Swahn, MKG

38. **Turkey** - Ms. Deniz Atac, TEMA FOUNDATION

39. **Ukraine** – Mr. Andriy Andrusevych, RACSE

40. **United Kingdom** - Mr. Lloyd Austin, Scottish Environment LINK

European network representatives

41. **WECF** - Women Engage for a Common Future – Ms. Anke Stock

42. **FSE Fédération Spéléologique Européenne** - Mr. Jean-Claude Thies

43. **Youth and Environment Europe (YEE)** - Ms. Tetiana Stadnyk

44. **Fern** - Ms. Hannah Mowat

45. **ClientEarth** – Ms. Anaïs Berthier

46. **AirClim** – Mr. Marko Reinikainen

47. **CHEMTrust** – Mr. Stefan Scheuer

Membership



Our members are at the heart of EEB and are actively involved in our work: from the development of policy proposals, to advocating our positions in Europe and beyond, to the governance of the organisation itself.

At our online AGM 9-10 May 2022 we welcomed no less than **twelve** new members, including, - for the first time, - civil society organisations based in **Iceland** and **South Africa**:

[True Animal Protein Price Coalition – Tapp Coalition](#) (European network, the Netherlands), [Citizens' Climate Europe](#) (European network, the Netherlands), [Feasta](#) (international organisation, Ireland) [One Voice](#) (France), [African Circular Economy Network - ACEN](#) (African network, South Africa), [Institute for the Circular Economy - Incien](#) (Slovakia), [Fundación Vida Sostenible](#) (Spain), [Environmental Coalition on Standards - ECOS](#) (international organisation, Belgium), [Ecómetro](#) (Spain), [Iceland Nature Conservation Association - INCA](#) (Iceland), [Health Care Without Harm Europe – HCWH](#) Europe (European network, Belgium), [Tegengif](#) (the Netherlands).

At the end of 2022, we counted a total of **178 members** in **38 countries**. You can find all our members [on our website](#).

The EEB has four membership categories:

full members, associate members, affiliate members and honorary members. Member organisations, whether full, associate or affiliate members, may be national member organisations, European member organisations or others. The EEB is the **only European umbrella organisation that covers such a large number of environmental policy issues** and that is **open to membership for all bona fide environmental NGOs regardless of the environmental topic** they work on. Our members range from **small national NGOs** working on a specific topic like for example chemicals, **national federations** that unite the movement in that country by bringing together hundreds of thousands of individuals, **European networks** working on broad topics including gender equality, and **international NGOs**.

We also have a wide range of **partners** and are engaged in many coalitions.



Emma Ernsth
*Director of
Membership and Development*

Our Working Groups - a dynamic forum for collaboration

The **EEB Working Groups** play a central role in the daily work of the EEB. They are the primary forum through which EEB members collaborate with each other on substantive issues as they **bring together environmentalists from all over Europe** to discuss the priorities set by EEB members in the organisation's [EEB Long-Term Strategy 2020-2030](#) and [annual work programmes](#). The Working Groups allow members to **agree on EEB's policy positions** and **develop joint strategies to influence policies** at a **national, European and international level**. They also facilitate the sharing of **best practices, meetings with policy experts** and allow participants to keep up to date with the latest political developments in Brussels, Europe and beyond.

Join us! Here's what we offer:

- **Close cooperation** on the most pressing environmental issues with environmentalists **from all over Europe**;
 - Tailor-made **information** about what is happening at **EU level** in the field of the environment;
 - **Tools** to help you in your **advocacy work** back home;
 - Dedicated **working groups** on many of the issues covered by the EEB;
- Contributions towards **travel and accommodation costs** to attend EEB events (for full members);
 - **Visibility and outreach**.

For more information about **membership** and **how to join**, visit our [membership pages](#).

Our Members

European members

- AIRCLIM - Air Pollution and Climate Secretariat
- Bellona Europa
- Carbon Market Watch
- CEEweb for Biodiversity
- *Changing Markets Foundation*
- CHEM Trust
- ChemSec - International Chemical Secretariat
- Citizen's Climate Europe
- CIWF - Compassion In World Farming
- Client Earth
- Coastwatch Europe
- Eco-Union
- EFCF- European Federation of City Farms
- ELSA - European Land and Soil Alliance
- *European Compost Network*
- European Union of Mountaineering Associations - EUMA
- Fédération Spéléologique Européenne (FSE)
- FERN
- HCWH - Health Care Without Harm Europe
- IFLA Europe - International Federation of Landscape Architects
- J&E - Justice and Environment
- NFI - Naturefriends International
- PAN - Pesticide Action Network Europe
- SAR - Seas At Risk
- TAPP Coalition - True Animal Protein Price Coalition
- UECNA - European Union Against Aircraft Nuisances
- Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF International)
- YEE - Youth and Environment Europe

Austria

- ÖKO-BÜRO - Alliance of the Environmental Movement
- Umweltdachverband

Belgium

- Inter-Environnement Bruxelles (IEB)
- BBL - Bond Beter Leefmilieu Vlaanderen
- CATAPA
- Canopea
- stRaten-Generaal
- ECOS - Environmental Coalition on Standards

Bulgaria

- Europe and We
- *Za Zemiata*

Croatia

- SUNCE - Association for Nature, Environment and Sustainable Development
- *Green Istria*
- ZELENA AKCIJA - Friends of the Earth Croatia

Cyprus

- Cyprus Center for Environmental Research and Education
- FEO - Federation of Environmental Organisations of Cyprus
- Friends of the Earth Cyprus
- Terra Cypria-The Cyprus Conservation Foundation

Czech Republic

- Arnika Association
- *Frank Bold Society*
- SSL - Society for Sustainable Living
- Zeleny Kruh - Green Circle

Denmark

- Danmarks Naturfredningsforening - Danish Society for Nature Conservation
- Rådet for Grøn Omstilling - Green Transition Denmark

Estonia

- ESNC - Estonian Society for Nature Conservation
- Let's do it foundation

Finland

- Natur och Miljö - The Finnish Society for Nature and Environment
- Suomen Luonnonsuojeluliitto - Finnish Association for Nature Conservation

France

- Agir pour l'Environnement
- ASPAS - Association pour la Protection des Animaux Sauvages
- FNE - France Nature Environnement
- *La fresque du climat*
- One Voice
- SEPANSO
- SOS Loire Vivante - ERN France
- Zero Waste France

Georgia

- *CENN*
- Green Alternative

Germany

- BBU - Bundesverband Bürgerinitiative Umweltschutz
- *BHU - Bund Heimat und Umwelt in Deutschland*
- *Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland e.V. (BUND) - FoE DE*
- Bundesverband Boden E.v.
- Deutsche Umwelthilfe E.V. - Environmental Action Germany
- DNR - Deutscher Naturschutzring
- Grüne Liga
- HEJSupport - Health and Environment Justice Support
- Licht und Natur
- Living Rivers Foundation
- Naturschutzbund Deutschland - NABU
- Runder Tisch Reparatur
- *Öko-Institut E.V. - Institute for Applied Ecology*
- SDW - Schutzgemeinschaft Deutscher Wald

- Testbiotech
- *UVP Gesellschaft E.V.*
- Verband Der Deutschen Höhlen- Und Karstforscher E.v (VdHK)
- *Umweltinstitut München*
- *Forest Stewardship Council International Center - FSC IC*

Greece

- ECOCITY
- Elliniki Etairia
- *Enaleia*
- *Organization Earth*

Hungary

- CAAG - Clean Air Action Group - Levegő Munkacsop
- EMLA Environmental Management and Law Association
- HUMUSZ - Hulladék Munkaszövetség - Waste Reduction Alliance
- MTVSZ - National Society of Conservationists - Friends of The Earth Hungary

Iceland

- Náttúruverndarsamtök Íslands - Iceland Nature Conservation Association

Ireland

- An Taisce - The National Trust for Ireland
- Feasta: the Foundation for the Economics of Sustainability
- FIE - Friends of the Irish Environment
- *IEN - Irish Environmental Network*
- IWT - Irish Wildlife Trust
- SWAN - Sustainable Water Network
- VOICE - Voice of Irish Concern for the Environment
- Zero Waste Alliance Ireland

Italy

- CieloBUIO - Coordinamento per la Protezione del Cielo
- Cittadini per l'Aria
- Federazione Nazionale Pro Natura
- *Free Rivers Italia*
- Genitori Antismog
- Legambiente
- Società Speleologica Italiana

Latvia

- Green Liberty
- LDF - Latvian Fund for Nature - Latvijas Dabas Fonds

Lithuania

- Aplinkosaugos koalicija - Environmental Coalition
- Circular Economy - VšĮ Žiedinė ekonomika
- Lithuanian Fund for Nature

Luxembourg

- Mouvement Ecologique
- Natur&Ëmwelt

Malta

- NTM - Nature Trust Malta

Moldova

- Eco-Tiras

Netherlands

- Mondiaal Alternatief
- *Natuurmonumenten*
- *NSG - Nederlandse Stichting Geluidhinder*
- *SNM - Stichting Natuur en Milieu*
- Vereniging Milieudefensie - Friends of the Earth Netherlands
- Landschappen
- Tegengif

North Macedonia

- *Go Green*
- Eko-Svest

Norway

- Future in Our Hands

Poland

- CPE - Centrum Prawa Ekologicznego - Environmental Law Center
- *Eko-Unia*
- ISD - Institute for Sustainable Development - Instytut Na Rzecz Ekorozwoju
- Nowa Idea
- *Polish Zero Waste Association - Polskie Stowarzyszenie Zero Waste*
- Polski Klub Ekologiczny - Polish Ecological Club
- Pro Terra

Portugal

- GEOTA - Grupo de Estudos de Ordenamento do Território e Ambiente
- LPN - Liga para a Protecção de Natureza
- Quercus - Associação Nacional de Conservação da Natureza
- ZERO - Associação Sistema Terrestre Sustentável

Romania

- 2Celsius
- *ARM - Romanian Environment Association*
- CEDD - Centrul de Excelență pentru Dezvoltare Durabilă
- *National Centre for Sustainable Production and Consumption*
- Ecoteca
- Focus Eco Center
- Fundatia ADEPT Transilvania
- GEC Bucovina - Grupul Ecologic de Colaborare - Ecological Group for Cooperation
- Green Planet

Serbia

- EEG - Environment Engineering Group
- Safer Chemicals Alternative - ALHEM
- Sredina - Association of Citizens
- Environmental Ambassadors for Sustainable Development

Slovakia

- CEPTA - Centre for Sustainable Alternatives
- INCIEN - Institute for the Circular Economy

Slovenia

- Društvo Temno Nebo Slovenije - Dark Sky Slovenia
- Umanotera - The Slovenian Foundation for Sustainable development

South Africa

- *ACEN - African Circular Economy Network*

Spain

- AV Chueca
- ECODES - Ecology and Development Foundation - Fundacion Ecologia y Desarrollo
- Ecologistas en Acción
- Ecómetro
- *Ecoserveis*
- FNCA - Fundación Nueva Cultura del Agua - New Water Culture Foundation
- *Fundación Vida Sostenible*
- *Fundación Vivo Sano*
- IIDMA - Instituto Internacional de Derecho y Medio Ambiente

Sweden

- MKG - Swedish NGO Office for Nuclear Waste Review
- Naturskyddsföreningen - SSNC - Swedish Society for Nature Conservation

Switzerland

- *Noé21*

Türkiye

- TEMA Foundation

Ukraine

- EPL - Environment People Law
- Resource & Analysis Center "Society and Environment"

United Kingdom

- *Green Alliance*
- Keep Britain Tidy
- LINK - Scottish Environment Link
- Population Matters
- RSPB - Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
- Woodland Trust
- The Restart Project

Full members

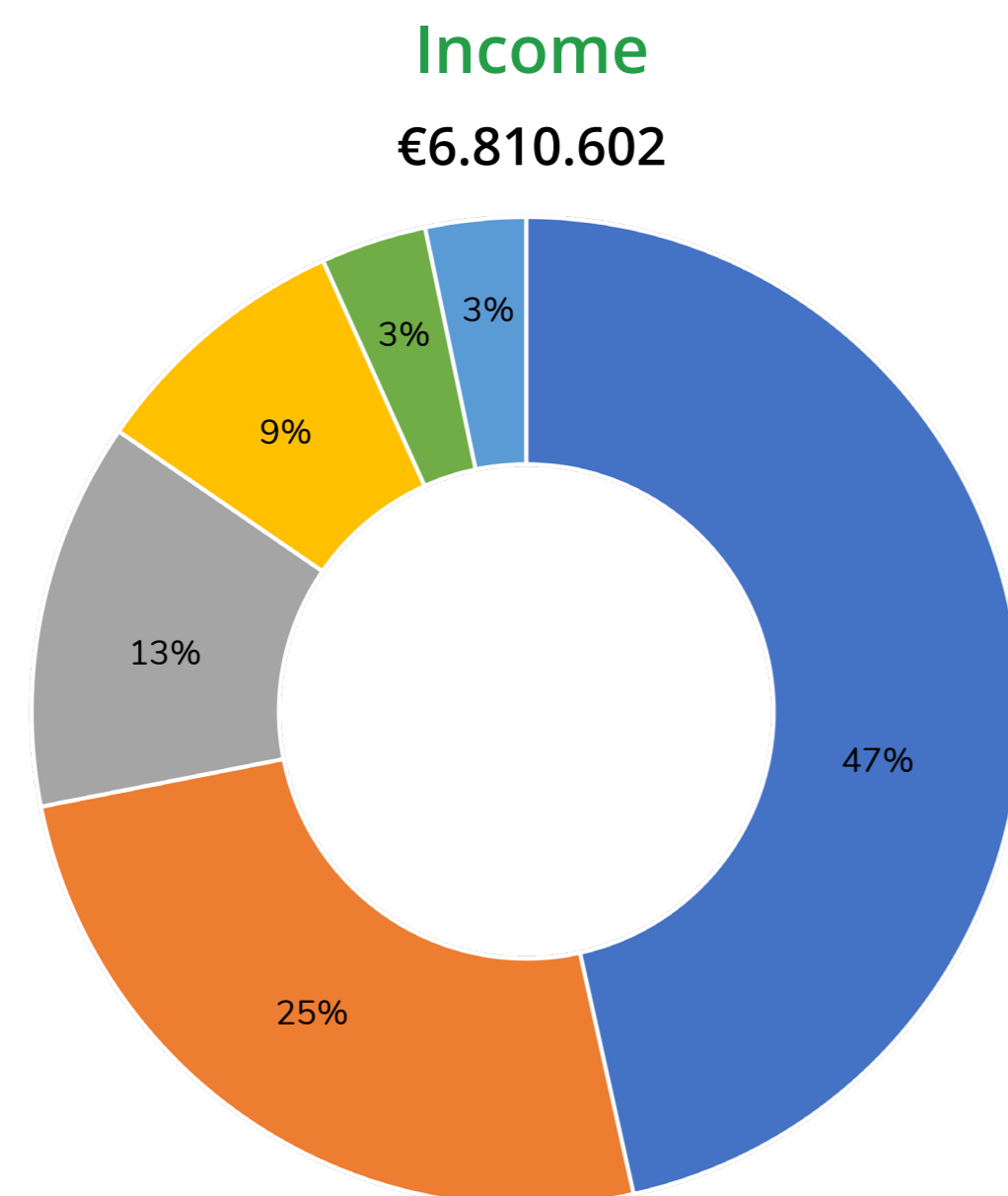
Associate members

Affiliate members

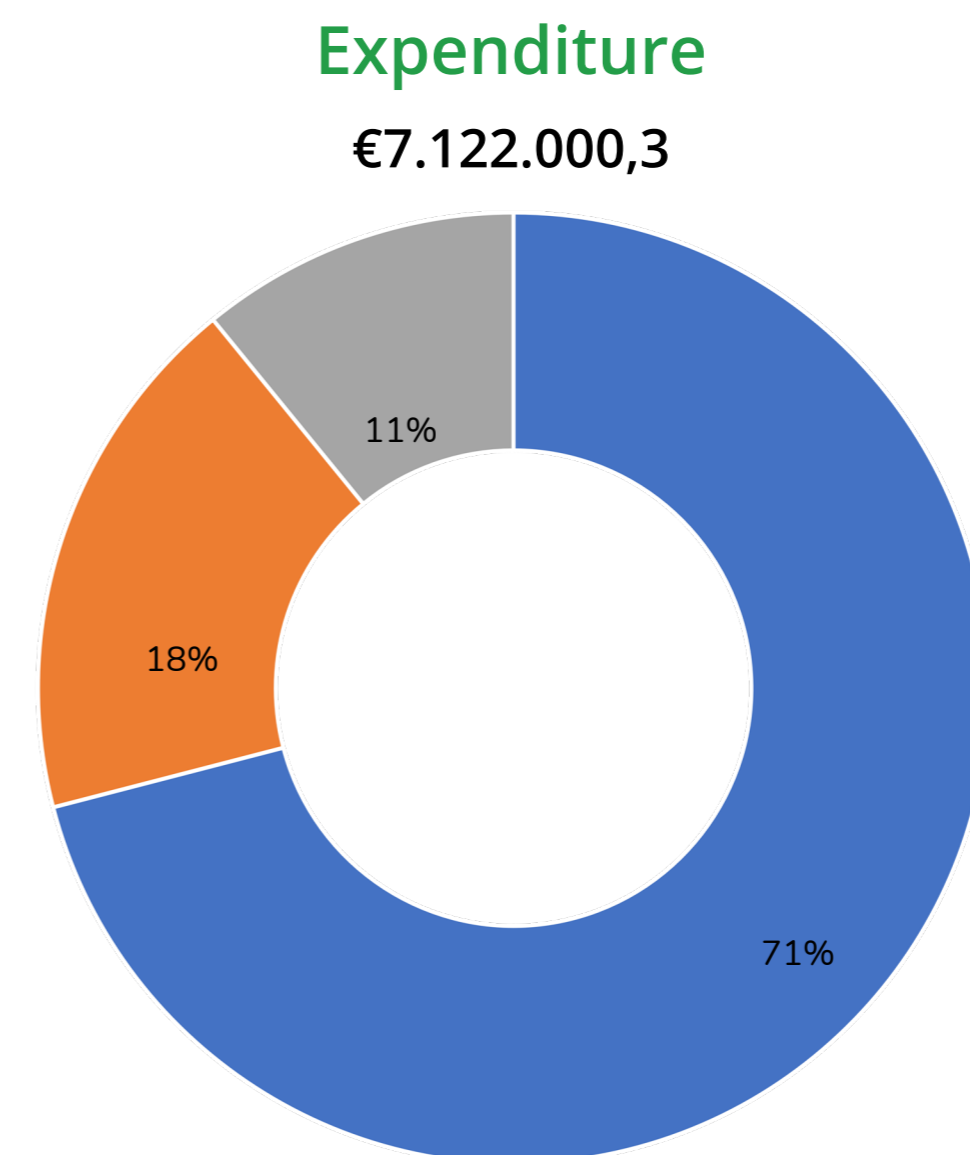
Annual Accounts

The EEB's turnover reached €6.810.602 in 2022. The EEB was able to increase grants from philanthropic foundations, the European Union, governments and international organisations as well as its income from EEB membership fees.

Despite the increase in funding, the income from operating grants, membership fees and grant overhead contributions combined was insufficient to cover core costs of EEB operations that are traditionally difficult to cover through projects. While some operational support was gratefully received in 2022, not enough was secured to cover the full operations costs. Furthermore, the EEB faced an indexation of salary costs of 9% in Belgium overall in 2022 rather than 2%, leading to an additional 350k in salary costs in 2022. Indexation of salaries is a legal requirement in Belgium. The EEB Secretariat is working closely with its staff and Board to implement a deficit reduction action plan and further strengthening the EEB's reserves.



	Income
Foundations	€ 3.168.098
European Union	€ 1.729.458
Organisations	€ 863.260
Governments	€ 590.572
Membership fees	€ 223.687
Other income	€ 235.527



	Expenditure
Salary costs	€ 5.054.268,30
Activities	€ 1.291.975,90
General costs	€ 775.756,10

Total reserves at the end of 2022 were €237.374 given the €311.398 deficit in 2022.

Our 2022 donors

Thank you!

The EEB could not do what it does without the generosity of its donors and partners. Through their support, the EEB has been able to continue to be a strong voice for environmental protection in the EU and beyond. The EEB gratefully acknowledges the financial support of the following donors:

European Union through the European Commission

- **DG INTPA Development Education and Awareness Raising (DEAR) Programme** *through a project led by WeWorld Italy*
- **DG Environment Service contracts**
- **DG Environment CINEA LIFE Programme** *including via projects led by Deutsche Umwelthilfe eV (DUH) and Umweltbundesamt (UBA)*
- **DG RTD Horizon Programme** *including via projects led by Stichting Wageningen Research (WUR), Universidad de Valladolid (Uva), Institute of Studies for the Integration of Systems (ISINNOVA), GILab, Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS)*

Governments

- **The Austrian Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology**
- **The Austrian Federal Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection** *through a project led by Umweltdachverband (UWD)*
- **The Belgian Federal Ministry of Climate, Environment, Sustainable Development and Green Deal**
- **The Danish Ministry of the Environment**
- **The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH** *through a project led by CEEweb for Biodiversity*
- **The Finnish Ministry of the Environment**

- **The German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action** *through a project led by Renewables Grid Initiative*
- **The German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)** *via direct funding as well as channeled via the European Climate Initiative (EUKI) and EURENI, including through projects led by HEJSupport and CHEM Trust channeled via EURENI*
- **The Irish Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment**
- **The Luxembourg Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development**
- **The Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment**
- **The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)** *channeled via The Swedish Chemicals Agency (KEMI) and The Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC)*

Intergovernmental Organisations and Agencies

- **OECD – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development**
- **UNEP – The United Nations Environment Programme** *via direct funding as well as channeled via the European Development Fund (EDF)*
- **European Economic Area (EEA) Grants financed by Norway, Iceland and Lichtenstein** *via a project led by Társadalomtudományi Kutatóközpont (TK)*

Our 2022 donors (cont.)

Thank you!

Foundations and other Organisations

- Adessium Foundation *via direct funding as well as channeled via ClientEarth*
- Bloomberg Philanthropies *channeled via European Climate Foundation*
- Esmee Fairbairn Foundation (EFF) *channeled via CHEM Trust*
- CLASP
- Clean Air Fund
- ClientEarth
- Europe Beyond Coal Campaign *channeled via the Climate Action Network Europe Headquarters (CAN Europe)*
- European Climate Foundation (ECF)
- Fondation Hans Wilsdorf
- Laudes Foundation
- MAVA Foundation
- Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union (NABU)
- New Economics Foundation (NEF)
- Oak Foundation
- Open Society Foundations (OSF)
- Plastic Solutions Fund
- Swiss Philanthropy Foundation
- Tides Foundation
- Wellspring Philanthropic Fund *channeled via the Environmental Investigation Agency UK (EIA UK)*

We would like to extend a special thanks to our top five donors in 2022:



Fondation
Hans Wilsdorf





178 MEMBERS

38 COUNTRIES

83 EEB STAFF

FOR A BETTER FUTURE WHERE PEOPLE AND NATURE
THRIVE TOGETHER.

