



THE EEB'S ASSESSMENT

OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE OF
THE DANISH PRESIDENCY OF THE EU



JULY - DECEMBER 2025



Published December 2025

**Responsible editor: Patrick ten Brink
European Environmental Bureau (EEB)**

Rue des Deux Eglises 14-16

1000 Brussels, Belgium

+32 (0)2 289 1090

eeb@eeb.org

eeb.org

meta.eeb.org

With the support of the Austrian Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Climate and Environmental Protection, Regions and Water Management. The publication reflects the EEB's views and does not commit the donors.

 **Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria**
Climate Action, Environment,
Energy, Mobility,
Innovation and Technology

The EEB is Europe's largest network of environmental citizens' organisations. We bring together over 190 member organisations from 41 countries. Together, we work for a better future where people and nature thrive together.

The EEB is an International non-profit association/Association internationale sans but lucratif (AISBL).

EC register for interest representatives:

Identification number 06798511314-27

BCE identification number: 0415.814.848

RPM Tribunal de l'entreprise francophone de Bruxelles

With thanks to Seas at Risk and the EEB Board for input.



*With the support of the LIFE Programme of the European Union.
This communication reflects the authors' views and does not commit the donors.*

Introduction

The Danish Council Presidency began amid worsening, rapid geopolitical turbulence, taking over from Poland six months after Donald Trump's second term began, ushering in a period of aggressive interference in European affairs, the weaponisation of trade, and the dismantling of environmental and social protections. This rollback agenda included backtracking on global climate commitments, slashing renewable energy support, and steering the US towards becoming an aggressive petrostate, leading to the stark conclusion: *"The US is no longer an ally of Europe."* This added to an already challenging context, with, as identified by the Polish government during its Council Presidency, concerted disinformation efforts by Russia, which [spent up to \\$4 billion a year on disinformation](#) and "propaganda", as part of a "long-term cognitive war" to sow division, including on climate, net zero and the EU's Green Deal.

Denmark's Presidency also coincided with an acceleration of the European Commission's deregulation agenda, following the President of the Commission's announcement that the EU needed deregulation, after months of public statements that simplification did not imply deregulation.

No fewer than five omnibus proposals were proposed by the European Commission under the Danish Presidency, spanning chemicals, the environment, food and feed, and digital. While the EC continued its rushed "simplification" despite warnings from experts, CSOs, and many businesses, the EU ombudswoman condemned the Commission for maladministration in its procedural approach to omnibuses on both corporate sustainability and due diligence, as well as the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

As the deregulation agenda accelerated, Russia's illegal aggression against Ukraine continued its devastation, fuelling disinformation campaigns that amplified political interference, polarisation, and climate denialism.

Attacks on NGO funding and democratic principles continued to rise across Europe, compounding the Presidency's challenges. This has led to a number of Members of the European Parliament establishing a "scrutiny working group" targeting the funding of NGOs – an initiative that is politically motivated, structurally biased, and fundamentally damaging to transparency and democratic participation in Europe. It held its inaugural meeting on 26 November, during which MEPs from several political groups voiced opposition to the working group's intentions and coordinated a walkout.

In the meantime, the real-life consequences of the decades of evidence and warnings of the climate and environmental crises have grown ever more alarming, with catastrophic floods, storms, heatwaves, droughts, and wildfires, alongside escalating health and pollution impacts and accelerating biodiversity loss.

The PFAS pollution scandal revealed immense societal and economic costs, compounded by disinformation campaigns seeking to obscure accountability.

Leading scientists warn that the Earth could breach the symbolic 1.5°C warming threshold, set in the Paris Agreement a decade ago, within three years at current emission levels, underscoring that impacts do not wait for political progress and demanding urgent ambition.

This urgency is reinforced by the latest European Environment Agency flagship report, "Europe's environment and climate: knowledge for resilience, prosperity and sustainability", launched on 30 September 2025, which shows continued deterioration across biodiversity, ecosystems, soil, and climate resilience, and finds the EU off track on nearly all 2030 targets - including biodiversity, soil resources, carbon removal, environmental noise, water pollution, human health, waste generation, material consumption, circularity, and global impacts from EU consumption. Together, these findings

present a dramatic picture of loss and stagnation driven by insufficient funding, implementation (according to the Environmental Implementation Review, non-implementation costs the EU 180 billion a year), and enforcement of existing policies, making clear that the reality of impacts demands far greater ambition and action.

A Council Presidency is not responsible for all developments and, even within its sphere of responsibility, cannot make decisions on its own. It requires cooperation from the European Commission, the European Parliament, and other Member States on files under the Presidency's responsibility. Nonetheless, the Presidency can still have a considerable impact and influence, for example, by setting priorities and a profile for specific issues, chairing discussions, prioritising practical work, and engaging with other Member States to enable progress.

The assessment is not an overall political assessment of the Presidency's performance, nor is it an assessment of the Danish national political or environmental situation or its domestic policies, except to a limited degree linked to its role in leading or failing to lead by example. We are not assessing its role on foreign affairs, internal security, or migration policy, for example, except insofar as these issues have a direct bearing on the environment.

On the other hand, the assessment is not limited to the activities and outcomes of the Environment Council. It covers all Council configurations to the extent that they address environmental issues, as well as the European Council, which is not formally under the Danish Presidency's responsibility. Our assessment is based on the Ten Green Tests we presented to the Danish Government just before the start of its Presidency on 1 July 2025.

We want to acknowledge the Presidency's strong and welcome efforts in putting science back at the heart of the debate through the emphasis given to the EEA's Europe's environment report findings, the Presidency's conclusions adopted thereafter on 16 December, and for making the fight against disinformation overall a priority following the

Polish Presidency. We also thank the Presidency for its leadership in raising awareness of PFAS pollution by organising PFAS blood testing at the Informal Environment Council meeting.

We also wish to greatly thank the experts in the Permanent Representation and the ministries for their openness and constructive dialogue throughout the Presidency. We also acknowledge the hard work of the Presidency in leading the Council toward the adoption of the 2040 climate targets.

We want to express our appreciation for the Presidency for perpetuating the tradition of inviting the EEB to the informal environment Council, but also for inviting us to the informal agriculture Council, which allowed us to continue the discussion with the agriculture stakeholders in the spirit of the strategic dialogue on the future of agriculture and food. Moreover, we are very grateful for the help in organising the Green 10-Ministers' reception.

While we recognise the many challenges faced by the Danish Presidency and strongly welcome the efforts highlighted above, overall, there was insufficient efforts to advance the European Green Deal or to resist the dangerous deregulation agenda.

Building on the evidence of Presidency engagement and on the results achieved, the conclusions are overall positive on the efforts, but unfortunately, overall mixed to negative on outcomes.

We hope that in the future, the clear evidence of the costs of inaction (at a human, societal, and economic level), as well as the benefits of action (for people, communities, industry, and nature but also security) drive policy action by the Council and in particular lead to resistance to the dangerous and deeply harmful deregulation agenda that is currently being pursued.



Patrick ten Brink
Secretary General



Faustine Bas-Defossez,
Policy Director
























Ten Green Tests for the Danish Presidency: Assessment

The Danish Presidency made great efforts to advance and defend the European Green Deal and the role of science in these times of disinformation and attacks on civil society, the EGD and Europe by external and internal forces. However, the EGD still suffered many steps backwards and missed opportunities, undermining social and environmental protections and trust in European Institutions, just when people need an agenda of hope.

The Danish presidency took over from the Polish on 1 July 2025, for the eighth time, since 1973, shortly after Denmark joined the EU (January 1973) alongside the UK and Ireland.

Politics is the art of the possible. However, if and where the possible does too little to avoid climate breakdown, halt catastrophic biodiversity loss and ecological tipping points, reduce pollution exposure, or improve governance systems in a way that gives

*confidence in our governments, institutions and future, supports rights and justice, then we cannot assess progress to be good, despite efforts. **It is against these needs, rather than short-term political “realism,” that both effort and impact are assessed to determine the Presidency's performance against the Ten Green Tests.** We reached the following conclusions:*

		Efforts	Outcomes
	1 Implement the EU Green Deal in times of disinformation and disruptive foreign interference.		
	2 Ensure a truly “clean” Industrial Deal that helps EU industry become a global frontrunner in detoxification, depollution, decarbonisation, and restoration.		
	3 Commit to a sufficient EU budget and wider financial tools to catalyse a credible and fair transition to a one planet economy- enabling a race to the top on sustainability.		
	4 Build on the Strategic Dialogue for Agriculture to advance towards sustainable and just food and farming systems.		
	5 Respond to the climate crisis by ensuring that only the most efficient pathways to decarbonisation are supported, creating a fast track to a people- and nature-positive renewable energy future.		
	6 Deliver a nature-positive agenda for land, freshwater and oceans and fast-track climate adaptation and resilience.		
	7 Maintaining and delivering on zero-pollution: a) clean and safe water for all and b) clean air for all.	A  B 	 

	8	Advancing a toxic-free environment and transforming the transition of the chemicals sector through a future-proof sustainable policy framework.		
	9	Address resource use and seize circular economy opportunities for the economy and society.		
	10	Protect the rule of law and our health, foster legal and social justice and strengthen civil society engagement and democracy.		



1. Implement the European Green Deal in times of disinformation and disruptive foreign influence

The verdict

The first green ten test called upon the Danish Presidency to address the disinformation crisis undermining the **European Green Deal**; resist deregulation pressure; demonstrate solidarity with Ukraine and supporting EU enlargement; engage in global diplomacy for a green transition in a changing world order; lead by example to ensure convincing implementation measures and enabling mechanisms are in place.

Key Developments

Throughout the Presidency, attacks on NGOs continued, with new misleading press articles, particularly in Germany, to the extent that the German Press Council reprimanded outlets for biased coverage. It eventually translated into the European Parliament as a politically motivated, structurally biased scrutiny working group that, fundamentally damaging to transparency and democratic participation in Europe, targeted NGOs' funding. The group organised its inaugural meeting on 26 November.

The European Environmental Agency published its [Europe's environment and climate: knowledge for resilience, prosperity and sustainability 2025](#), on 30 September, which shows a continued deterioration across biodiversity, ecosystems, soil, and climate resilience - and finds the EU off track on nearly all 2030 targets, including biodiversity, soil resources, carbon removal from the atmosphere, environmental noise and impacts on human health, water pollution and human health, waste generation and material consumption, circular use of materials and global impacts from EU consumption.

At the October Summit in Copenhagen, the President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, announced that the EU needed deregulation.

Political deals were found on omnibuses I and III, while the ombudswoman identified a case of maladministration by the European Commission in both cases.

Good

- In the continuity of the Polish Presidency, the Danish Presidency made the fight against disinformation a priority in its Presidency work programme;
- The Presidency put the EEA's Europe's Environment report on the agenda of the Informal Council for environment and organised a debate with EEB's Secretary General and the Commissioner for Environment around its findings;
- The Presidency co-organised, alongside the EEB and ChemSec, PFAS testing for Ministers and Secretaries of State, therefore helping to put facts and science at the heart of decision making;

- The Presidency adopted Council Conclusions on EEA's Europe's Environment report in its last Environment Council meeting. Those Conclusions recognise the insufficient progress towards the objectives set out in the **8th EAP**, the unsatisfactory state of nature and biodiversity and their integral role in climate resilience and circular economy, the interlinkages between climate resilience, circularity, and other environmental objectives such as the protection and restoration of biodiversity, soil and ecosystems, water quality and quantity and pollution prevention and control. They underline that simplification should not impede or lower the level of health, climate resilience and environmental protection, should follow the principles of better regulation and should ensure long-term legal stability and predictability for business and society;
- The Presidency secured a declaration on media underlining that independent media, and Europe's cultural heritage, are crucial in ensuring that the democracies of the EU
- Member States remain strong and resilient in the face of threats such as disinformation and foreign interference;
- Denmark advanced Ukraine's accession process and deepened cooperation on green reconstruction. It strengthened practical cooperation on sustainable rebuilding, including hosting high-level Ukrainian delegations to accelerate work on green district-heating modernisation, an essential component of Ukraine's long-term energy independence and climate-aligned recovery. Together, these efforts positioned the Presidency as a driver of both Ukraine's European integration and its transition toward a resilient, low-carbon reconstruction model. While EU leaders reached a major agreement to secure €90 billion in additional financial support for Ukraine for 2026–2027, raised through joint EU borrowing, they did not reach a final agreement on the use of profits from frozen Russian assets to finance Ukraine.

Poor

- Despite good conclusions in the Environment Council and emphasis on the need to resist deregulation, the Presidency did not challenge the new **omnibus proposals** despite them not following the European Commission's own better regulation principle (environmental omnibus, food omnibus);
- While the Council resisted some further deleterious weakening from the European Parliament on **omnibus packages such as CAP and chemicals**, it did not prevent them from weakening existing policies and standards;
- The Presidency did not put into question the misleading attacks against EU civil society organisations and their funding.

Overall, the Presidency made good efforts in the fight against disinformation by allowing for facts and evidence to feed the debate and explicitly call for evidence-based policy making in the context of the simplification agenda, but while it is good on efforts, it did little to stop the deregulation attempts from the European Commission and did not make civil society protection at the heart of its priorities.

The verdict is therefore **good on efforts and negative on outcomes**.



2. Ensure a truly “Clean” Industrial Deal that helps EU industry be a global frontrunner in detoxification, de-pollution, decarbonisation and restoration.

The verdict

This test called upon the Danish Presidency to uphold **a holistic Zero-pollution-aligned ambition within acts to be adopted pursuant to the Clean Industrial Deal**; ensure ambition in the secondary legislation stemming from **the Industrial and Livestock Rearing Emissions Directive (IED 2.0)** and prevent regulatory backtracking based on “simplification omnibus” focusing on: ambitious **EU BAT** reference documents; promote inclusive governance, transparency and public accountability in decision-making; secure user-friendly and transparent pollution benchmarking tools through ambitious implementation of the **Regulation establishing the Industrial Emissions Portal (IEP)**; secure political direction for a comprehensive **UNECE Kyiv Protocol** (on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers); secure mandatory environmental and socially responsible **procurement criteria**; guarantee the right to clean air and reduce exposure and preventable mortality and illness.

Key developments

- The environmental omnibus published on the 10 December includes 'simplification' proposals for the **EU's industrial emissions framework (IED 2.0 and IEP)**, proposing the deletion of key, recently adopted, provisions: the provision of the **Transformation Plans** aiming to set the direction of travel for the much-needed industrial transformation towards climate neutral, clean, circular processes by 2050, and the requirement for more systematic substitution analysis for hazardous substances by operators;
- Key votes were initially expected to take place under the Danish Presidency concerning the review of the pollutants list and reporting thresholds as well as clarifications on what is considered contextual information and relevant raw materials subject to reporting rules for large-scale industrial activities under the **Regulation establishing the Industrial Emissions Portal**. A final vote will take place under the Cypriot presidency - there is no progress on review of the **UNECE Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) Protocol** on reporting on industrial activities, this is due to the absence of any Party suggesting amendments;
- The Council has not progressed on the review of the **Public Procurement Directive**, awaiting a reviewed text proposal by the European Commission. While discussions were initiated by the Danish Presidency in the competitiveness council under the working party for competitiveness and growth on simplification and European preference and resilience to identify best practices, no decision has been taken and is expected to continue by the Cypriot presidency.

Good

- The initial draft on revised pollutants subject to reporting rules for large-scale industrial activities under **the Regulation establishing the Industrial Emissions Portal** finally addresses PFAS as a group. Whilst the list of key raw materials has been considerably shortened, the shortlist adopted still represents progress on measuring resource use by industrial activities compared to status quo, however the role of the Danish presidency is unknown.

Poor

- Despite good wording in the environment Council conclusions on the EEA Europe's Environment report warning against deregulation and insisting on the need to follow **Better Regulation**, the Presidency did not challenge the process that led to the European Commission's proposal on the Environmental omnibus that is not in line with better regulation guidelines and contains dangerous backtracking on the EU's industrial emissions framework.

The Presidency could not do a lot on this test as the environmental omnibus only got proposed at the end of its Presidency which means that it will be for the Cypriot Presidency to legislate on this.

The verdict is therefore **neutral on efforts and outcomes**.



3. Commit to a sufficient EU Budget and wider financial tools to catalyse a credible and fair transition to a one planet economy – enabling a race to the top on sustainability.

The verdict

This test called on the Presidency to deliver a first draft negotiating box to guide further negotiations on **MFF**; advance discussions for new EU own resources at the EU level; lead by example and encourage progress on sustainable and ethical **Public Procurement** at all relevant levels of governance.

Key developments

- On 16 July 2025, the European Commission presented its draft **MFF for 2028–2034**. Denmark immediately took charge of leading and coordinating discussions among member states and between the institutions;
- The Presidency held several discussions in different Council formations on the MFF and its different instruments;
- The Presidency drafted a first negotiating box to serve as a basis for guiding political discussions on the next MFF ahead of the European Council (EUCO) meeting in December 2025.

Good

- The Environment informal Council meeting in Aalborg contained a visit to a **LIFE** site, which allowed to demonstrate the tangible benefits of this programme
- The Presidency held a discussion under AOB in the **October Environment Council** meeting, where most of the countries intervened in favour of the **LIFE instrument** and its continuation in the next **MFF**;
- The [Environment Council Conclusions on Europe's Environment](#) includes clear references to the need to take the cost of inaction into account and underscores that sufficient financing remains key to ensure climate resilience action, while recognising that both private and public financing are necessary to mobilise the necessary funding and investments for climate resilience building. It highlights the importance of available EU funding instruments and programmes in facilitating the implementation and financing of climate resilience measures at national, regional, and local levels and stresses the importance of ensuring accessible and affordable insurance to address residual risks.

Poor

- Despite naming the green transition a strategic priority, **the MFF** under the Danish Presidency falls short. Budget simplification favours competitiveness, security, and defence, while climate, biodiversity, and cohesion lose funding,

- and climate spending in absolute terms drops by over €100 billion;
- The **LIFE programme** is folded into a competitiveness fund, biodiversity loses visibility, and loopholes in the “Do No Significant Harm” principal risk greenwashing. Denmark ruled out common borrowing and advanced no meaningful own-resource reforms, leaving the budget insufficient to deliver a green and just transition;
- Instead of organising a dedicated public discussion on the **MFF** in the December ENVI Council, the Presidency downgraded this to a non-public lunch discussion;
- The Presidency drafted a first negotiating box to support the European Council’s **MFF** discussions in December. While it refers to EU expenditure alignment with the “do no significant harm” principle, the **Paris Agreement**, and the 2030 and 2050 climate objectives, the draft lacks ambition on climate and environmental spending targets (35%), excludes defence and security from the scope, and does not provide for earmarking for biodiversity. It also falls short in supporting LIFE activities, with no mention of a dedicated budget line for environmental, nature and climate actions within the EU Facility.

The Presidency contributed to make **LIFE** benefits visible and a point for discussion in the Environment Council, it also adopted good conclusions referring to strong investment needs for combatting the triple crisis but it felt to make climate and nature funding prominent enough in the Council discussions on the next MFF and left the budget insufficient to deliver a green and just transition.

The verdict is therefore **mixed on efforts and poor on outcomes**.



4. Build on the Strategic Dialogue for Agriculture to advance towards sustainable and just food and farming systems.

The verdict

The test called on the Danish Presidency to support a move towards a genuinely performance-based **Common Agricultural, Food, and Land Stewardship Policy**; Bring the topic of emission reductions in the agriculture and land use sector to the centre of the stage, as part of the discussions around Europe's **climate pathway to 2040**; Promote high ambition on animal welfare through EU legislative reforms; Champion dialogue on a just transition to more plant-based diets between policymakers, stakeholders, and civil society; Increase the dialogue between the Agriculture Council and Environment Ministers and stakeholders; Set 2026 fishing opportunities below the **Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY)** limits in line with the best available scientific advice to operationalise the **Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management** approach under the **Common Fisheries Policy**.

Key developments

- Discussions on the post-2027 **Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)** began following the publication of the European Commission's proposals on 16 July 2025;
- In parallel, another round of "simplification" for the current **CAP** was negotiated in Parliament and Council, with a final trilogue deal reached on 10 November 2025. A Council deal was struck on the **2040 target**.

Good

- The Danish Presidency attempted to move beyond political posturing and advance Council discussions on the content of the post-2027 **CAP**, dedicating one Council meeting to the '**Green Architecture**' based on constructively framed questions.
- The Presidency successfully defended the Council's more pragmatic approach to the **CAP** simplification in the face of the Parliament's efforts to dismantle environmental conditionality;
- Dialogue with environmental stakeholders was substantially improved, as the EEB was invited to attend the Informal Agriculture Council meeting, and was offered an opportunity to meet and exchange with the Danish Agriculture Minister ahead of (formal) Agrifish Council meetings;
- The Presidency organised or sponsored several important events around the themes of **sustainable agri-food systems**, including on organic food and farming, plant-based foods, and animal welfare.

Poor

- The **CAP** discussions in the Council have not yielded concrete outcomes yet, with no firm commitment to strengthen the CAP's green architecture. Furthermore, the Presidency's framing of targeting socio-economic support around food security rather than fairness and good public budgeting did little to foster constructive discussions on this sensitive issue;

- The Presidency did little to advance the debate on the role of the agriculture sector in the **transition to net-zero**. The Council agreement on the **2040 target** includes concessions on sectoral flexibilities, risking further neglect of agricultural emissions and further degradation of the land sink.

The Presidency managed to limit further damage in the **CAP** simplification and significantly improved dialogues with environmental stakeholders as well as transparency; it unfortunately did little to advance the debate towards a fairer and greener **CAP** or the debate on the role of the agriculture sector in the transition to net-zero.

The Verdict is therefore **good on efforts and mixed on outcomes**.



5. Respond to the climate crisis by ensuring only the most efficient pathways to decarbonisation are supported, creating a fast track to a people and nature-positive renewable energy future.

The verdict

[This test](#) called on the Presidency to protect the new carbon pricing mechanism for transport and heating fuels (**ETS2**) from political attacks in the Council; promote active discussion and sharing of best practices on effective forms of social compensation for the use of all **ETS2** revenues beyond the **Social Climate Fund**; frontload **ETS2** to add a social loan to the **Social Climate Fund**; promote global ambition on climate change; promote electrification and lower bills for consumers; finalise the revision of the **Energy Taxation Directive**.

Key developments

- The introduction of key climate policy measure **ETS2** will almost certainly be delayed by one year, from 2027 to 2028, notably as a result of an initiative by the Council which was taken during the largely unrelated **European Climate Law** negotiations;
- **Emissions reductions under ETS2** were considerably weakened by loosening and extending the operation of the **Market Stability Reserve** (MSR). The amount of additional emissions allowed by the **MSR** now exceeds the expected emissions reductions, meaning that emissions under **ETS2** may not decline for several years;
- **Global climate ambition at COP in Belém** fell far short of what is needed, in part due to the EU's weak negotiating position;
- The Danish Presidency [facilitated](#) next steps on the **Energy Taxation Directive** (ETD), ambitiously aiming to reach a general approach by November, but ultimately failing to do so;
- During the Danish Presidency, the European Commission announced a revision of the **Energy Efficiency Directive** through an omnibus package;
- During the Danish Presidency, the European Commission also launched a process to revise the **Do No Significant Harm** (DNSH) criteria under the Taxonomy Regulation;
- During the Danish Council presidency, the European Commission presented an [Automotive Package](#), including a proposed revision of the Car CO₂ Standards that would delay the de facto ban on combustion engine vehicles.

- At the same time, it became clear that the revision of the Governance Regulation is likely to also affect the decarbonisation provisions of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD).

Good

- The Danish Presidency has done well to push for global climate ambition and has effectively moved forward with the revision of the **European Climate Law**, including the climate target for 2040;
- The Danish programme contains good priorities such as electrification and lower bills, which are explicitly outlined;
- The programme also places a strong focus on grids and energy infrastructure, which are key enablers for renewable energy deployment;
- The Danish Presidency managed to positively steer the Council towards full phase-out of Russian gas;
- The Danish Presidency managed to prevent a majority in the Council from reopening the **Energy Performance of Buildings Directive**;

Poor

- The Danish Presidency failed on the key priority of protecting **ETS2** from predictable political attacks. As a result, it is now more unclear than ever whether climate targets in these key sectors will be met;
- The fact that the EU only narrowly managed to agree on a **2035 NDC** ahead of COP30 in Belém highlighted the lack of European Union leadership on global climate policy;
- Pressure on **the Energy Efficiency Directive** has led the European Commission to announce its revision via an **Omnibus**, before Member States had even started to implement the Directive;
- The Presidency did not question the process that led to the European Commission **Automotive Package**, including a proposed revision of the Car CO₂ Standards that would delay the de facto ban on combustion engine vehicles.

Overall, the Danish Presidency succeeded in anchoring affordable energy and electrification as core priorities but failed to secure sufficient support to halt the ongoing wave of energy-related legislative revisions. While the adoption of a 2040 target is welcome, the level of ambition is clearly inadequate, as already highlighted by the scientific advisory board. Rather than reassuring policymakers, businesses and households about the EU's long-term climate direction, the revised European Climate Law raises serious questions about the Union's commitment to achieving climate neutrality by 2050.

The verdict is therefore **good on efforts and negative on outcomes**.



6. Deliver a nature-positive agenda for land, freshwater and oceans and fast-track climate adaptation and resilience

The verdict

This test called upon the Presidency to demonstrate the EU's global leadership on tackling the nature crisis and loss of biodiversity, especially by: maintaining the integrity of the **EU's nature laws**; prioritising support for the establishment of proper governance as well as development of the EU wide implementation tools for the **Nature Restoration Regulation**; stepping up implementation of the **EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030**; adopting the first-ever **EU Soil Monitoring Law**; prioritising negotiations on the **Forest Monitoring Law**; ensuring that the EU Adaptation Strategy prioritises **nature-based solutions** and reduces water consumption; driving ambition for biodiversity action globally especially at the negotiations under the **Convention on Biological Diversity**; promoting that the next EU budget has a dedicated **Nature Restoration Fund**; strengthening the **EU Ocean Pact**; introducing binding underwater noise reduction targets into the **EU Maritime Strategy**; leading efforts to secure rapid EU-wide ratification of the **High Seas Treaty (BBNJ)** and rallying more EU Member States to support a moratorium or precautionary pause on deep-sea mining as well as leading by example in the implementation of the **Nature Directives and the Nature Restoration Regulation**.

Key developments

- The Council adopted Council Conclusions on **climate resilient Europe** in December, providing early input for the European Commission's plans to develop a legal framework to support climate resilience;
- The European Commission published the controversial **environmental omnibus package** on 10 December, confirming what civil society, scientists, and concerned citizens have been warning about for months: the von der Leyen II Commission is dismantling decades of hard-won nature protections, putting air, water, and public health at risk in the name of competitiveness. The Presidency rushed the European Commission's presentation of the environmental omnibus to the Environment Council on 16 December;
- The Presidency fully engaged towards the **adoption of the Soil Monitoring Law (SML)**, building on the provisional agreement reached between EU institutions on 10 April 2025. Under the Danish Presidency, the Council adopted its first reading position in line with the provisional agreement on 29 September, freeing the way for formal adoption of the law in October. The law was published in the Official Journal of the EU on 26 November and entered into force on 16 December;
- The European Commission adopted a proposal to amend and "simplify" the **EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)** on 21 October. On 19 November, the Council adopted its negotiating mandate on the proposal, the European Parliament did so on 26 November. The institutions reached a provisional agreement on 4 December 2025;

- The Presidency held several debates on **nature funding**, e.g. as AOB on 21 October and lunch discussion on 10 December;
- The Presidency organised a successful **meeting of the EU Nature Directors** in September, focusing on the implementation of the Nature Restoration Regulation as well as on coexistence with large carnivores. The Nature Directors meeting allowed full participation of stakeholders and NGOs;

Good

- The Council conclusions on **climate resilient Europe** recognised the foundational importance of healthy ecosystems and nature-based solutions as cost-effective means for climate resilience. The conclusions also emphasised that sufficient financing is key, requiring the mobilisation of both public and private resources, and that the costs and damages due to inaction are expected to be significantly higher than effective action;
- The Presidency has succeeded in leading the Council towards **the** adoption of the **Soil Monitoring Law** (SML). By ensuring the Council's adoption of its first reading position on 29 September, the Presidency enabled the file to move to the European Parliament, where it was adopted. On 16 December, the law entered into force. Despite severe shortcomings of the legal text in terms of its ambition, the law is an important first step towards healthy soils across the EU;
- The debate at the Nature Directors' meeting helped advance the EU debate on the **NRR** implementation ([see NGO assessment](#)) as well as on the **need to achieve co-existence with large carnivores**.

Poor

- The Danish Presidency remained a mere observer as the von der Leyen II Commission continued to dismantle decades of hard-won nature protections, putting air, water, and public health at risk in the name of competitiveness. The environmental omnibus proposals have been part of a broader pattern of attacks, from weakening the **EU Deforestation Regulation** to cutting down protections against chemicals and pesticides, opening the door to increased pollution. This dismantling goes beyond environmental policy, undermining democratic accountability.
- Under the Danish Presidency, instead of upholding and focusing on the full implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy, the Council focused on advocating for revising the policy framework. On 10 December, the Presidency sent a letter to the European Commission to ask for a revision of the fisheries multiannual plans even before the end of the evaluation of the Common Fisheries Policy.
- Under the Danish Presidency, on 19 November, the Council adopted a deeply flawed position regarding the European Commission's proposal to "simplify" the **EUDR**, proposing an additional one-year delay, further simplifications and a

Overall, the Danish Presidency made efforts toward final adoption negotiations for the first **EU Soil Law**, an important step despite the severe shortcomings of the final text. On the **EUDR**, the Danish Presidency allowed for the adoption of a deeply flawed Council position and provisional agreement with the European Parliament. The Presidency successfully represented the EU at several high-profile multilateral biodiversity events (e.g. UN Ocean Conference) and advanced the EU's debate on the need to accelerate the implementation of the **Nature Restoration Regulation** as well as the priority that should be given to achieving co-existence with large carnivores.

The verdict is therefore **good on efforts, mixed on outcomes**.



7. Maintaining and delivering on zero-pollution: clean and safe water for all and clean air for all

The verdict

This test called on the Danish Presidency to conclude inter-institutional negotiations on updating the list of water pollutants of surface and groundwater; lead the Council's work on the EU's action to step up implementation and enforcement of the **Water Framework Directive** and discourage the construction of new dams and other damaging infrastructure; adopt impactful Council Conclusions on the **EU's Water Resilience Strategy**; insist that the **Nitrates Directive** is fit for purpose and organise the Council's support for impactful implementation and zero tolerance of non-compliance with the **Nitrates Directive**; ensure Member States provide comprehensive reporting on the implementation of the **Single-Use Plastics Directive**; champion rapid adoption and implementation of binding measures to tackle non-exhaust emissions, especially tyre abrasion, as part of the **Euro 7 Regulation**; guarantee the **right to clean air and reduce exposure and preventable mortality and illness**; ensure the **Clean Industrial Deal** embeds meaningful air pollution reduction strategies and measures; recognise and enhance the role played by international instruments to drive the necessary change towards a pollution-free region and world, including the **UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution and its Gothenburg Protocol**; contribute to the process of revision of **EcoDesign standards**; commit to meaningfully addressing air pollution from agriculture; and make the case for the swift revision of the **Environmental Noise Directive**.

Key developments

- The Presidency duly represented the Council in the interinstitutional negotiations on the updated lists of priority water pollutants, reaching provisional agreement on 23 September;
- The Presidency led the Council towards adoption of the Council Conclusions endorsing the **EU's Water Resilience Strategy** on 21 October;
- The European Commission published the controversial **environmental omnibus package** on 10 December, confirming review and revision of the **Water Framework Directive** in 2026. The Presidency ensured the European Commission's presentation of the environmental omnibus to the Environment Council on 16 December;
- The Danish Presidency co-organised several events, such as Water Innovation Europe in October, as well as Advancing Water Resilience in Agriculture in November, where the EEB was invited to make a contribution;
- The Presidency organised the discussion on **Strategic Dialogues on Water** at the Water Directors meeting in November, as well as successful meetings of the WFD Expert groups;
- The **Presidency led the EU's participation in the international water fora** (e.g., Ramsar COP 15 in July);

- Under the Danish Presidency, the EU has adopted its unambitious position regarding the inclusion of methane in the **Gothenburg Protocol**.

Good

- The Presidency concluded negotiations on the updated lists of water pollutants under the **Water Framework Directive**;
- The Council Conclusions on the **EU Water Resilience Strategy** stressed the urgent need to step up implementation and enforcement of the **Water Framework Directive** (see [LRE Press Release](#));
- Despite the opposition from some member States, the Water Directors were able to endorse the free-flowing rivers methodology at their meeting co-organised by the Danish Presidency, paving the way for the impactful implementation of the river restoration target under the **Nature Restoration Regulation** (see [LRE letter](#)).

Poor

- The Danish Presidency did not use its position of influence to oppose the von der Leyen II Commission in its efforts to dismantle **decades of hard-won nature protections**, putting air, water, and public health at risk in the name of competitiveness. The **environmental omnibus** proposals have been part of a broader pattern of attacks, including an unsubstantiated decision to revise the **WFD** to allow more pollution from mining. This dismantling goes beyond environmental policy, undermining democratic accountability;
- The agreement on the update of priority water pollutants fails to tackle the urgent and serious water pollution challenges and overstepped the limited character of the revision **by weakening key principles of the Water Framework Directive (WFD)** and introducing additional derogations from reaching its objectives;
- The Presidency made no efforts to push the European Commission to deliver on the promised zero pollution commitments, such as publishing the **Integrated Nutrient Management Action Plan (INMAP)**;
- The Danish Presidency has unfortunately not shown leadership to drive the EU and its Member States towards a good positioning in the negotiations for a revised **Gothenburg Protocol** regarding the need and urgency to reduce methane and black carbon emissions;
- The Danish Presidency did not take any steps in promoting the revision of the **environmental noise directive**;
- Civil society representatives had not been allowed in a key meeting organised by the Danish Presidency in which Parties to the **UNECE LRTAP Convention** gathered to discuss their positioning regarding a revised **Gothenburg Protocol**.

Overall, the Danish Presidency did not show leadership in reversing the deregulation agenda of the von der Leyen II Commission. The Presidency succeeded in concluding the interinstitutional negotiations on water pollutants, but at a cost of significantly weakening the key principles of **the Water Framework Directive**. The Presidency secured the Council's endorsement of the pathway for the EU to become more water resilient. Denmark has led by example by withdrawing the approval of over 30 PFAS-containing pesticides with a view to protecting groundwater from **TFA pollution**, leading the way ahead of a future broad **EU PFAS** restriction and triggering reviews in other EU countries. Denmark is also leading by example in the roll-out of its Green Denmark agreement, with the aim of reducing nutrient pollution of water bodies by 2027.

When it comes to air quality and noise pollution, the Danish Presidency did not lead by example in the international debate under the **UNECE Air Convention**, giving the attention focused domestically on the issue of methane emissions and the very weak position adopted by the EU in the negotiations for a revised **Gothenburg Protocol** and suggestions on how to embed methane in there. No mention was made of the Environmental Noise Directive.

The verdict is therefore (a) **good on efforts and mixed on outcomes** for water and (b) **mixed on efforts and poor on outcomes** for air and noise.



8. Advancing a toxic-free environment and transforming the transition of the chemical sector through a future-proof, sustainable policy framework.

The verdict

The eighth of the Ten Tests urged the Presidency to: Support a **Chemicals industry package**; adopt a general approach to the **REACH revision** to initiate interinstitutional negotiations without delay; support a clarification on **PFAS** that acknowledges the strong, science-based and democratic **REACH restriction process**; call on the European Commission to uphold democratic and evidence-based procedures in any proposal for **Omnibus** on chemicals; raise public and political awareness of PFAS pollution by inviting EU climate and environment ministers to undergo voluntary PFAS blood testing; promote EU leadership in strengthening the **Minamata Convention on Mercury**; facilitate cooperation among Member States for the swift and effective implementation of the revised **EU Mercury Regulation**; promote the revision of regulatory tools such as the **Cosmetic Products regulation**, to hold online platforms accountable for selling illegal and dangerous chemicals and other products containing them.

Key developments

- The European Commission further delayed its **REACH** revision proposal to 'early 2026';
- On 8 July 2025, the European Commission tabled a proposal for a basic regulation of the **European Chemicals Agency** (ECHA), as part of a 'chemicals package' also including an action plan for the chemicals industry and a simplification **omnibus on chemicals**;
- **ECHA regulation** is currently being examined by the Council in an ad hoc working party. In Parliament, the file was referred to the Committee on the Environment, Climate and Food Safety (ENVI);
- On 5 November, the Council set its position on the remaining part of the so-called **"Chemicals Omnibus"** package related to the classification, packaging, and labelling of chemicals, cosmetics and fertilising products;
- The Danish Presidency invited the EEB and our member organisation ChemSec to organise **PFAS blood tests for Environment and Climate Ministers** during the informal Council meeting in Aalborg on 10–11 July;
- The sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the **Minamata Convention on Mercury** (COP6) decided to fully ban dental amalgam by 2034, continue the work on skin lightening cosmetics and mercury compounds;

- Trilogues are ongoing on the **Customs reform**, which aims to address the surge in non-compliant, dangerous products entering the EU Single Market, such as mercury-added cosmetics, and will, amongst other things, address the growing challenges of e-commerce.

Good

- The Presidency has prioritised REACH revision in its agenda. Following the European Commission's further delay in this file, the Presidency organised a policy debate on the long-awaited revision of the **REACH** regulation.
- Although there is no general approach yet on the **ECHA's regulation**, the Danish Presidency has advanced its position.
- The text of the Council's mandate for the **Chemicals Omnibus** is more protective of consumers concerning the use of nanomaterials and hazardous substances in cosmetic products than the European Commission's proposal. In particular, the proposal to exempt CMR substances from the oral or inhalation route of exposure has been deleted from the Council's mandate.
- In an initiative led by the Danish Ministry of Environment and Gender Equality and carried out in partnership with the European Environmental Bureau (EEB) and ChemSec, the levels of PFAS in the bodies of 24 Heads of Delegation from 19 countries, two EU institutions, and one EU agency were tested. Participants included 12 Ministers, seven State Secretaries, and the European Commissioner for the Environment. The initiative received substantial press coverage, significantly raising public awareness.
- The Danish Presidency was responsive and open to consultations with the NGOs, in preparation for the **COP-6 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury**.
- The EU played a pivotal role in promoting the global dental amalgam ban as well as the decisions allowing the continuation of the work on mercury-added cosmetics and mercury compounds at COP6.
- The Danish Presidency handled the negotiations on the **Customs Reform** well overall, as it became a political national priority due to rising dangerous imports through online platforms.

Poor

Although the time given to companies to stop selling **cosmetics** with **Carcinogenic, Mutagenic, and Reprotoxic (CMR)** substances has been shortened by the Council, from the original European Commission proposal, it is still longer than the deadlines in the current rules,

undermining the health protection of consumers.

The Danish Presidency did not work on the Chemicals Industry Action Plan.

Overall, the Danish Presidency advanced key elements of the EU chemicals agenda, most notably prioritising **REACH revision**, progressing work on the **ECHA Regulation**, strengthening consumer protections in the chemicals **Omnibus** compared with the European Commission's proposal, and raising political visibility through the PFAS blood-testing initiative, while falling short on fully upholding health-protective deadlines for CMR substances and failing to advance work on the **Chemicals Industry Action Plan**. The EU further promoted a global phase-out of dental amalgam at the Minamata COP6.

The verdict is therefore **good on efforts and mixed on outcomes**



9. Address resource use and seize circular economy opportunities for the economy and society

The verdict

[The ninth Test](#) called on the Danish Presidency to support ambitious action to address overconsumption, including binding targets for resource use reduction and material demand mitigation across sectors; take a nature restoration-first approach to biomass; take an ambitious stance on the proposal for a **Regulation on Circularity Requirements for Vehicle Design and on Management of End-of-Life Vehicles (VDEoL)**; re-establish a majority in the Council for the **Green Claims Directive**; engage with the preparatory work for the **European Affordable Housing Plan**; call on the European Commission to uphold democratic and evidence-based procedures in any proposal for an Omnibus on environment and waste, by ensuring that all legislative changes are grounded in scientific evidence, subject to transparent stakeholder consultation, and accompanied by thorough impact assessments; ensure that the EU leads in championing a high-ambition **Global Plastics Treaty at INC-5.2** in Geneva.

Key developments

- The Presidency hosted the launch of the EEA's report on the state of the European environment, which (among others) calls for resource reduction targets.
- The Presidency led to the adoption of the Council conclusions: **'Europe's Environment 2030 - Building a more climate resilient and circular Europe'**.
- An agreement was reached on the proposed Regulation on **Vehicle Design and on Management of End-of-Life Vehicles**.

Good

- The Presidency secured the adoption of Council conclusion **'Europe's Environment 2030 - Building a more climate resilient and circular Europe'**, including clear references to sustainable resource use, the importance of prioritising the top tiers of the waste hierarchy, and the need to ensure non-toxic material cycles with a rapid phase-out of harmful substances.
- The Presidency gave attention to the EEA's landmark report on the State of the European Environment, which very clearly expresses the dire circumstances for Europe's resources, and the need to set resource reduction targets. However, the Presidency refrained from directly advocating for such targets.
- The **Waste Framework Directive** revision was signed into law without incident, following the final vote of the European Parliament in September.
- The Presidency prioritised and concluded negotiations on the **VDEoL**. Environmental organisations welcomed its more ambitious positions on key measures, including producer responsibility, recycled content, export requirements, as well as the scope and the legal basis of the regulation. Nevertheless, the final agreement falls short of ambition – particularly on plastic recycled content – and does not address the sector's fundamental challenges: the ever-increasing number and size of vehicles, and the continued prioritisation of recycling over more effective strategies such as durability, reuse and repair.
- The Presidency very actively took part in events on the circular economy. The Presidency also put bioeconomy on the agenda, though it is too early to tell whether the Council's position will be beneficial for people and nature or not.

- Although the **Global Plastics Treaty** negotiations have not delivered meaningful outcomes yet, the EU delegation, under the leadership of the Danish presidency, demonstrated continued commitment towards securing a legally binding instrument against plastic pollution. It was encouraging to see the EU and many Member States showing ambition in addressing the full lifecycle of plastics, including on production controls, restrictions on hazardous chemicals, and product design. Continued leadership and engagement will be essential to securing a treaty that matches the gravity of the plastic pollution crisis.
- The Presidency made significant progress on the topic of housing and successfully supported the publication of Council conclusions on the future **European Affordable Housing Plan**.
- On critical raw materials, the Danish Presidency focused primarily on advancing the implementation of the **Critical Raw Materials (CRMs) Act**, with an emphasis on supply security, strategic projects and international partnerships. Work progressed on the operationalisation of Strategic Projects, including discussions on permitting, financing and coordination at the EU level, as well as on strengthening cooperation with third countries through strategic partnerships.
- The Danish Presidency put ultra-fast fashion on the agenda, giving attention to Member States' calls for additional, concrete EU measures, including regulating advertising and commercial practices of digital platforms, and applying the polluter pays principle through ambitious eco-modulation.

Poor

- The push for simplification on environment and waste was not slowed down by the Danish presidency, and we did not see any attempts to steer the European Commission towards a more science-based and impact-assessed approach.
- The Presidency did not manage to advance on the **Green Claims Directive**, despite its efforts to re-establish a majority in the Council.
- The focus on raw materials security remained largely supply-oriented, with insufficient attention to absolute reductions in material use, environmental justice concerns linked to extraction, and the need for clear safeguards in strategic projects and partnerships.
- The Presidency did not use the momentum on **CRMs** to rebalance the debate towards demand reduction, sufficiency or absolute material use reduction. There was no meaningful efforts to link CRM implementation to binding resource reduction targets, nor to strengthen safeguards related to environmental damage, public participation or the **Right to Say No** in strategic project selection.
- Engagement on circularity within the **CRM** agenda remained limited and largely framed as recycling and substitution, rather than addressing structural drivers of demand such as vehicle size growth, material-intensive industrial policy, or defence-related stockpiling. As a result, the raw materials agenda remained largely disconnected from the broader resource governance and circular economy goals highlighted in the **EEA State of the Environment** report.

Overall, the Danish Presidency made progress on several key circular economy files and put resource governance on the agenda by proactively preparing Council Conclusions urging an accelerated transition towards a climate-resilient and circular Europe by 2030 and supporting the EEA's State of the Environment report. It also worked towards closing the vehicle design and end-of-life file, and adopted conclusions on housing, but was unable to build consensus on the **Green Claims** file. It did not meaningfully advocate to

keep key files out of the **Environmental Omnibus**, with potentially significant consequences for the implementation of already adopted circular economy files.

The verdict is therefore **good on efforts, mixed on outcomes**.



10. Protect the rule of law and our health, foster legal and social justice and strengthen civil society engagement and democracy

The verdict

This test called upon the Presidency to ensure that the EU endorses all of the **Aarhus Convention Compliance Committee** findings at the 8th Meeting of the Parties in November; adhere and promote the international **Rule of Law** generally; counter the European Commission proposal on harmonised requirements on transparency of interest representation of third countries; implement commitments established under the existing **Ambient Air Quality Directive**; engage with the European Commission on the **EU Democracy Shield** and the **Civil Society Strategy**, and be vocal about the need for them to not only defend the status quo of European democracy; call on the Presidency to be vocal about the need to protect operating support for NGOs (e.g. **LIFE**) and to protect CSOs from smear campaigns in order to safeguard democratic processes and protect the European Project as whole.

Key developments

- The European Commission presented the **EU implementation report on Aarhus Convention matters 2021-2025**;
- The **Aarhus Convention 8th Meeting of the Parties** elected Michel Forst for a second mandate as UN special rapporteur for environmental defenders;
- **EU Democracy Shield and the Civil Society Strategy** were published by the European Commission, although their potential is still to be realised;
- The EU ended up endorsing all of the **Aarhus Convention Compliance Committee** findings at the 8th Meeting of the Parties in November, regarding the EU's compliance and that of its Member States.

Good

- The Presidency overall engaged actively and openly with civil society, exemplified by the invitations of the EEB to the informal meetings of Environment and Agriculture Commissioners and the reception organised jointly with the Green 10 before the Environment Council on 16 December, or the Presidency's support for the Civic Dialogue Award.
- The Presidency led the preparations of the EU's position at the Aarhus Convention 8th Meeting of the Parties.

Poor

- The Presidency did not take a strong position for the protection of civil society and NGOs in light of the ongoing smear campaigns and declining political and financial support for critical voices. The presidency highlighted the rule of law as fundamental, but civil society was not elevated as a distinct pillar or element of the

Presidency's agenda, despite shrinking civic space across Europe and the European Commission's presentation of the Civil Society Strategy.

- Speaking on behalf of its Member States, the EU requested to postpone endorsement of nearly all of the **Aarhus Convention Compliance Committee** findings regarding its Member States at the

8th Meeting of the Parties in November. Only after strong resistance from other Parties, the Convention bodies and NGO representatives, did the EU retract this request. The EU's position sent the wrong signal to the international community that it questions the findings of an impartial body established under international law.

Overall, the Danish Presidency navigated the EU through challenging times for democracy and civic space, which are manifesting not only within the EU but also globally. While democratic governance, transparency, and support for CSOs in the EU are visibly deteriorating, there are still mechanisms available in the international and EU systems for the public and CSOs seeking to be heard and/or to seek redress. These mechanisms must be upheld.

The verdict is therefore **mixed on efforts and outcomes**.

Abbreviations

8EAP	8th Environmental Action Programme
AAQD	Ambient Air Quality Directive
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CSS	Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability
EAP	Environmental Action Programme
EC	European Commission
EEB	European Environmental Bureau
EESC	European Economic and Social Committee
EGD	European Green Deal
EMD	Electricity Market Design
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
ETD	Energy Taxation Directive
EUDR	Regulation on Deforestation-free Products
FML	Forest Monitoring Law
IED	Industrial Emissions Directive
IEP-R	Industrial Emissions Portal
INMAP	Integrated Nutrient Management Action Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NGTs	New Genomic Techniques
NRR	Nature Restoration Regulation
OSOA	One Substance, One Assessment
PFAS	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
PPWR	Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
SML	Soil Monitoring Law
VDEoL	Regulation on Circularity Requirements for Vehicle Design and on Management of End-of-Life Vehicles
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UWWTD	Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WFD	Waste Framework Directive

The EEB and its members welcome continued engagement and cooperation with the Presidencies of the Council of the European Union.

We develop a paper before each Presidency. The [Memorandum addressed to the Cypriot Presidency can be read here](#).

For more information, please contact:

Patrick ten Brink
Secretary General
secretarygeneral@eeb.org



European Environmental Bureau
Rue des Deux Eglises 14-16
B-1000 Brussels, BELGIUM
Tel +32 2 289 1090
eeb@eeb.org | www.eeb.org

New Leaf

Keep up to date with the latest
environmental news at the
EEB's news channel

meta.eeb.org