EUROPE’S LARGEST FEDERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CITIZENS’ ORGANISATIONS

Work Programme & Budget

2012
The European Environmental Bureau (EEB) is a federation of over 140 environmental citizens’ organisations based in most EU Member States, most candidate and potential candidate countries as well as in a few neighbouring countries. These organisations range from local and national, to European and international.

EEB’s aim is to protect and improve the environment by influencing EU policy, promoting sustainable development objectives and ensuring that Europe’s citizens can play a part in achieving these goals. EEB stands for environmental justice and participatory democracy. Our office in Brussels was established in 1974 to provide a focal point for our members to monitor and respond to the EU’s emerging environmental policy.
The EEB is the environmental voice of European citizens, standing for environmental justice, sustainable development and participatory democracy. We want the EU to ensure all people a healthy environment and rich biodiversity.

Editor responsible: Jeremy Wates

European Environmental Bureau (EEB)
Boulevard de Waterloo 34 | B-1000 Brussels | Belgium
Tel.: +32 (0)2 289 1090 | Fax: +32 (0)2 289 1099
E-mail: eeb@eeb.org

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WORK PROGRAMME 2012

Introduction

The European Environmental Bureau (EEB) aims to promote environmental justice, sustainable development and participatory democracy throughout the European Union and beyond. As the largest environmental association in Europe, we bring together more than 140 environmental organisations from some 30 countries, with a combined membership of 15 million environmentally concerned citizens.

The EEB’s annual work programme is the main instrument guiding our work. The work programme for 2012\(^1\) was adopted by the EEB General Assembly on 22\(^{nd}\) October 2011 against a background of the deepening economic turmoil affecting the Eurozone and beyond. The economic crisis has threatened to eclipse environmental priorities, making our task more difficult but no less urgent.

The work programme for 2012 sets out our commitment to continue working on a broad range of issues in the coming year. These include:

- Major thematic areas such as climate change, energy, agriculture, biodiversity, air, water, chemicals, pollution, products, resources and waste;
- Horizontal topics such as sustainable development, implementation and enforcement of environmental law, greening the economy and the Seventh Environmental Action Programme;
- Emerging and/or neglected issues, such as soil, nanotechnology and noise;
- Processes extending beyond the borders of the EU, such as the Rio+20 Conference, the Aarhus Convention and the OECD.

At the same time, we will continue to build and strengthen the organisation, including the membership network.

Within the environmental movement, the EEB is well placed to articulate the concerns of the European public over the main environmental challenges facing our region and indeed our planet. For some topics, we have cutting-edge expertise within the EEB staff. For others, we rely on the extensive knowledge within our membership network – knowledge which is applied and further developed within seventeen subject-specific working groups. We also benefit from close collaboration with other specialised NGO networks to ensure that we remain abreast of the latest developments.

While the EEB was established around environmental concerns, we remain committed to promoting the social dimension of sustainable development. This is expressed not least through our active involvement in the Spring Alliance, a collaboration with partners from trades unions and social and development organisations working at European level.

\(^1\) Those who have followed the development of the EEB’s work programmes over the years will notice that the 2012 work programme set out in this document is more concise than its predecessors. The reduced number of pages is intended to give a more immediate impression of our activities to the reader; needless to say, it does not in any way indicate a reduced amount of work! More detailed information on each topic is available upon request.
The EEB's activities in 2011 were made possible through the generous support of the European Commission and various governments and foundations listed on the inside cover, to whom we are deeply grateful. We are hopeful of their continued support in 2012, as well as the support of other donors. The current economic difficulties faced by Europe have not in any way reduced the importance of determined and coordinated action to protect the environment and promote sustainable development.

**OUR VISION**

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

- All people of present and future generations are able to enjoy a rich, clean and healthy environment, where prosperity and peace are secured for all;

- Responsible societies respect the carrying capacity of the planet and preserve it for future generations, including its rich biodiversity;

- Effective environmental policies and sustainable development have priority over short-term objectives that only serve the current generation or certain sections of society.
Climate and energy

Climate

Climate change continues to be one of the biggest threats to humankind. In 2012 the EEB will continue to push for its strategic objectives to limit global temperature to an average 1.5 degree Celsius increase and achieve a cut in emissions of at least 40% by 2020 and at least 95% by 2050. It will also continue to support a push for the necessary measures to achieve this, including a functioning Emission Trading Scheme and the mobilising of financial resources to assist the world’s most vulnerable countries to adapt and mitigate.

Activities:
- Continue to closely cooperate with Climate Action Network (CAN) Europe and raise relevant positions in EEB communications to EU decision makers

Energy efficiency Directive

A significant reduction in the total amount of energy the EU consumes is critical to achieving Europe’s climate objectives as well as to increasing Europe’s energy security. The main instrument that can now deliver on this is the proposed Energy Efficiency Directive. In 2012, the EEB will continue to push for this Directive to include a legally binding target of at least 20% savings on absolute energy use by 2020 (a higher reduction is technically and economically achievable) and a coherent package of measures that will tackle energy use in all sectors. In addition to work on this Directive, the EEB will push for the mobilisation of financial resources in support of energy savings, focussing on buildings.

Activities:
- Carry out advocacy work on the Energy Efficiency Directive
- Participate in the Coalition for Energy Savings
- Organise two working group meetings

Energy Tax Directive

The Commission proposed in 2011 a number of significant changes to the Energy Tax Directive. Most importantly, they suggested future energy tax to be calculated for a significant part on carbon content. In 2012 the EEB will be monitoring and will seek to influence this proposal, coordinating NGO input together with Green Budget Europe (GBE).

Activities:
- Advocate on the revision of the energy tax directive in coordination with GBE
- Organise an Environmental Fiscal Reform working group meeting

Nuclear

Although not having worked on it actively, the EEB has always rejected nuclear power as part of the solution to climate change. Since Fukushima, the prospects of nuclear power within the EU have diminished somewhat, though some countries still try to increase their capacities. For 2012 the EEB will continue supporting its partners and coordinating its members in their work, with particular emphasis on transparency and participation issues (the Aarhus/nuclear interface).
Carbon Capture and Storage

The EEB will monitor the debate on CCS, based on its previously agreed position.

Biomass for energy

Under the Renewable Energy Directive, EU Member States are committed to meeting 20% of their energy use in 2020 from renewable sources. It is becoming increasingly clear that a very large share of this will come from biomass which poses two problems: first of all, the climate benefits of this are, in many cases in a best case scenario uncertain and secondly it is slowing down other renewables. In 2012, the EEB will continue to push the Commission to start subjecting all use of biomass for energy to life cycle analysis and ensure that only those bio-energy pathways that meet strict sustainability criteria which ensure genuine emission reductions are allowed to count towards the 20% target.

Activities:

- Carry out advocacy work on the Commission's legal proposals for sustainability standards for biomass

Biofuels target and sustainability

Under the Renewable Energy Directive, Member States are also committed to using 10% of their transport fuels from renewable sources, provided these are sustainable. The policy in its current form however fails to adequately account for the full emissions caused by biofuels used for meeting this target. In 2012, the EEB will continue to push for the accurate accounting of all emissions caused by biofuels as well as to mitigate further damaging impacts from this policy.

Activities:

- Advocate on the Commission’s proposal to account for emissions caused by indirect land use change

Transport

Transport is a crucial sector for its share in harmful emissions and its impact on habitats. In 2012 the EEB will continue to closely cooperate with partner organisation Transport & Environment (T&E), with EEB leading the work on air quality standards and emission limits and T&E taking the lead on source measures.

Activities:

- Coordinate with T&E’s work on emission limits from light vehicles, vehicle noise, eurovignette and the transport white paper
Nature and biodiversity

Biodiversity strategy

The loss of biodiversity and the ensuing collapse of ecosystems is one of the biggest threats facing humankind. In 2011, the Commission proposed a new strategy including new targets and measures to tackle this. In 2012 the EEB will work on the follow-up of this strategy to ensure that actions foreseen are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity Nagoya agreement and carried out effectively and, if necessary, that additional measures are taken.

Activities:
- Actively follow the implementation of the biodiversity strategy, in cooperation with our partners in the European Habitats Forum
- Convene two meetings of the biodiversity working group

Natura 2000

The Natura 2000 network remains the cornerstone of Europe's efforts to safeguard its own biodiversity. With the designation of the network complete on land, the effective conservation and financing of this has become the highest priority. In 2012, the EEB will continue to campaign for the entire network to be put under effective management and for the EU budget to provide adequate financing for this.

Activities:
- Carry out advocacy work in relation to the new EU budget
- Participate actively in the Commission-led activities to oversee and review the establishment of management plans for N2000

Green Infrastructure

This new concept which the EEB understands in a broad sense as an interconnected network of natural areas and open spaces that conserves natural ecosystem values and functions, sustains clean air and water, and provides a wide array of benefits to people and wildlife. Under the new Biodiversity Strategy the Commission will prepare a communication on how such a network should be developed.

Activities:
- Participate actively in the preparation of the Commission Communication on Green Infrastructure
- Advocate in support of funding green infrastructure under the new EU budget

Access and Benefit Sharing

At the 2010 Conference of the Parties under the Convention on Biological Diversity in Nagoya, a protocol on access and benefit sharing was adopted. The EU will now need to prepare a legally binding instrument that will ensure that companies benefitting from biodiversity in the EU will share these benefits with the countries where the biodiversity originates. Subject to availability of resources, the EEB will monitor and seek to influence this process.
Soil Framework Directive

The first ever legal instrument dedicated to protecting this crucial resource continues to be blocked at the Council stage. In 2012 the EEB will continue to monitor the situation, support its members who push for a change in key Member States’ positions and prepare for when the work in Council will continue.

Activities:
- Organise one working group meeting

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) Reform

The Commission’s proposal for a new CAP, published in fall 2011, will need to be approved and adopted by the Council and, for the first time ever in EU history, by the European Parliament. In 2012, the EEB will continue to push for an effective greening of both the first pillar direct payments to farmers as well as for a significant increase of funding for targeted environmental measures under the second pillar.

Activities:
- Carry out advocacy work on the legal proposals for the new CAP
- Serve as vice-chair of the Commission’s Advisory Committee on Rural Development
- Organise two meetings of the working group, one conference and one event in the Parliament

Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)

The debate on GMOs at an EU level is focussing on the authorisation procedures by which both Commission and Member States may allow for cultivation of GM crops. In 2012 the EEB will continue to push for a comprehensive EU system of authorisation which prevents environmental damage and the contamination of conventional and organic farming. This work will continue to be led by Legambiente.

Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) Reform

With over 80% of assessed fish stocks in the EU deemed as overfished, the new CFP which will be in force for another 10 years may well be a last chance to safeguard Europe’s fish stocks and secure a sustainable future for Europe’s fisheries. The EEB will continue in 2012 to cooperate with Seas at Risk and the wider NGO coalition it is part of.
Industry and Health

Chemicals and REACH

Three years after entry into force of the REACH regulation (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemical substances), progress in implementation is slow. At the same time, preparations for a first review of REACH in 2012 are getting under way. In 2012 the EEB will continue to be closely involved in REACH implementation and will step up its efforts to be adequately prepared for the REACH review. The focus on the REACH review will be to tackle cocktail effects and nano materials, speed up implementation and address transparency issues.

Activities:
- Represent environmental interests in the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Management Board
- Participate actively in REACH implementation focusing on substitution of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC), improve consumer awareness of their right to know and tackle cocktail effects and nano materials
- Organise two working group meetings

Pesticides

Criteria for endocrine-disrupting chemicals will be developed under the new Pesticides regulation but these will have horizontal implications for the whole EU chemicals policy. The EEB will therefore work jointly with Pesticide Action Network (PAN) who leads the work on pesticides, with the intensity of the work depending on the success of fundraising efforts.

Biocides

The EEB will continue to support PAN and Health and Environment Alliance (HEAL), who lead the work on the revision of the Biocides Directive.

Mercury

In 2012, negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on a new international treaty on mercury will be coming to a decisive stage. The EEB will continue to lead the Zero Mercury Campaign to ensure an effective representation of NGOs in these negotiations. At the EU level, the Mercury Strategy adopted in 2005 has been the banner under which the EU has pushed for an ambitious global treaty. In revising this Strategy in 2010 without proposing new measures, the EU may put itself at risk of losing this global leadership role.

In 2012, the EEB will continue pushing for the implementation of remaining actions under the 2005 strategy and for the adoption of new measures, which in turn should help push up the ambition level of the international treaty negotiations.

Activities:
- Coordinate and lead NGO input into the Treaty negotiations
- Organise NGO preparatory meetings before official negotiations
- Support international projects, mainly in developing countries, in the run-up to negotiations
Carry out advocacy work in support of EU level measures to phase out mercury, including in the development of Best Available Techniques reference documents under the Industrial Emissions Directive where relevant.

Nanotechnology

Despite having been asked by the Parliament to do so, the Commission continues to take little action to start regulating the use of nanomaterials. The only initiative undertaken has been the recommendation for a definition of the term “nanomaterial” which is then to be used in various pieces of legislation. This definition will now need to be adapted on a case-by-case basis.

Following the adoption of the recommended definition, legislation that will ensure the environmental and health safety of their use across their entire life cycle will need to be proposed. This is likely to have consequences for a large amount of existing legal instruments that deal with various product groups.

Perhaps the most relevant existing policy for regulating nano is REACH since this instrument has been set up to deal with the safe use of substances. In its current form however, REACH has no provisions and instruments that are relevant to nanomaterials. The 2012 REACH review will therefore need to address nano. The EEB plans to follow the REACH review in order to ensure that nano is adequately addressed.

Activities:

- Follow and seek to influence the preparations for the REACH review in relation to nanotechnology
- Insist that the Commission takes additional action to regulate nanotechnology outside the context of the REACH review
- Integrate nanotechnology into the agenda of the two chemicals working group meetings

Air Quality Directive

The Commission has announced 2013 as the year in which it will make an overhaul of its air policy a priority. This constitutes an important opportunity to tighten up the ambient air quality standards defined in Directive 2008/50/EC and to adopt new ones if needed. In preparation of this, the EEB will be actively involved in the stakeholder groups and consultation processes organised by the European Commission.

Activities:

- Actively follow preparations of a new Air Quality Directive and push for enforcement of existing standards
- Cooperate in the ‘soot free for the climate’ campaign
- Organise one or two working group meetings

National Emission Ceilings Directive

This Directive sets national emission ceilings (NEC) for a number of pollutants to be achieved by 2010. The policy has been successful insofar as most Member States have complied with these ceilings. The Directive was due to be revised in order to set ceilings for 2020 but the proposal has been repeatedly postponed. All 27 Commissioners have now committed to propose a new Directive in 2013 at the latest (the “year of air”).
The EEB will push for the setting of new stricter ceilings as well as establishing ceilings for unregulated pollutants (e.g. PM 2.5).

Activities:
- Actively follow preparations for the new NEC Directive

Sulphur in Marine Fuels

With emissions from land-based sources slowly reducing, emissions from ships are now set to exceed those from all land-based sources combined in 2020. The proposal for a revised Directive on Sulphur in Marine Fuels published in 2011 is helping to avoid this, by including internationally agreed standards into EU law. In 2012 the EEB will be closely following the decision making process for this Directive in close cooperation with T&E and AirClim.

Activities:
- Support joint advocacy work on the revised Sulphur in Marine Fuel Directive with T&E and AirClim

Environmental Noise Directive

This Directive defines a number of procedures for Member States by which they should reduce noise pollution levels. This Directive is still under review and the Commission is likely to launch a public consultation in which the EEB will participate.

Activities:
- Organise one working group meeting
- Produce a noise newsletter in collaboration with other networks and interested EEB members (subject to co-funding and/or in kind support and/or leadership by a member organisation)

Industrial Emissions Directive

Following the adoption of the new Industrial Emissions Directive in 2010, which defines the conditions under which industrial installations are given their operating permits, attention now moves back to implementation work. In 2012, the EEB will continue to actively participate in the official implementation process, also called the ‘Sevilla Process’, in order to set ambitious standards for Best Available Techniques. It will also continue to push for strict enforcement and minimal use of exemptions.

Activities:
- Organise technical expert input into the Sevilla process
- Support members in enforcement work
- Organise one or two meetings of the industry working group

Seveso Directive

This Directive prescribes a number of accident contingency procedures to be followed by industrial installations considered to be particularly dangerous. A proposal for its revision was published in 2011 and in 2012 the debate on this will continue. The EEB will actively participate in these discussions and push for a strengthening of the procedures.

Activities:
- Advocate on the Seveso Directive
Water Framework Directive

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) will continue to be the EU’s central piece of legislation that aims to ensure that Europe’s waters will be restored by 2015. In 2012, which has been designated as European Year for Water, a discussion about whether additional instruments will be needed in support of this is likely to start. The Commission will kick this off by publishing a Blueprint for Water which is likely to reinforce the WFD and include new policy proposals.

Activities:
- Continue to follow both the official implementation process of the WFD as well as NGO initiatives where appropriate
- Support members in their complaints about poor implementation
- Address conflicts between hydropower developments and water protection requirements
- Organise one or two meetings of the water working group

Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) for Priority Hazardous Substances

Under this Directive, the maximum allowed concentration of harmful chemicals in water is regulated for a number of chemicals. The Directive is critical in ensuring that chemicals that are problematic for water protection are adequately regulated under relevant chemicals policy such as REACH. A proposal for its review has been published in 2011 and in 2012 will go through co-decision. In 2012, the EEB will push for the revised directive to be strengthened.

Activities:
- Advocate in close cooperation with WWF and Greenpeace on the revised EQS Directive

Reducing water use in buildings

The Commission is likely to publish a new legal proposal that would reduce the water use in buildings. Subject to availability of resources, the EEB will follow and participate in this debate in 2012.

Phosphates in detergents

A review of the current regulation on detergents could lead to a reduction and even phase out of the use of phosphates in dishwashing and laundry detergents. If successful, it would help reduce a major source of emissions from nutrients and significantly reduce eutrophication. The EEB will monitor this file, cooperating with WWF which is leading on advocacy work.
Resources, Waste and Products

Resource Efficiency Roadmap

In the second half of 2011, the Commission published its Resource Efficiency Roadmap which outlines a number of actions to be undertaken in existing policies such as waste, products, water and biodiversity as well as new actions to be integrated into Europe’s emerging system of economic governance, such as phasing out harmful subsidies and greening the tax base. The EEB’s involvement in these different initiatives will be elaborated under the respective headings. The main focus in relation to the actual roadmap in 2012 will be the debate on setting targets and indicators on resource use.

Activities:
- Follow up the development of targets and indicators to assess and influence the success of the Roadmap

Waste Framework Directive

The adequate implementation of the Waste Framework Directive continues to be a major concern, especially the waste hierarchy and the waste recycling target. At the same time the EEB will need to start early preparations for the review of existing waste targets and adoption of new ones in 2014.

Activities:
- Support EEB members in enforcing adequate implementation of the Waste Framework Directive
- Organise one or two working group meetings

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

The WEEE Directive, which regulates the handling of electrical and electronic equipment waste, is undergoing a revision which is likely to continue into 2012. The EEB has identified the debate on this Directive as a test case for Europe’s developing Resource Policy. In 2012, the EEB will continue to push for important policy innovations and the adoption of ambitious targets.

Activities:
- Carry out advocacy work on the WEEE Directive

Implementation and review of the Ecodesign Directive and Energy Label Regulation

The Ecodesign Directive defines, product by product, legally binding efficiency standards for the energy use of products. After having covered a significant number of products until 2009, implementation slowed down in 2010 and only in 2011, partially as a result of EEB’s work in the Cool Products campaign, picked up again. In 2012 the EEB will continue to lead the Cool Products campaign lobby work to set high standards for products with a lot of savings potential: water heaters and boilers.

In parallel to the implementation work, the Ecodesign Directive will be reviewed in 2012 with a view to extending its scope to include non-energy related products. Extending this scope will need to be coupled to some ambitious proposals to significantly increase the efficiency of the implementation of the Directive to avoid any slowing down of ongoing implementation
work and the climate benefits this brings. The EEB will be actively following this revision in 2012.

Finally, there is a need to engage at an early stage with the impending revision of the Energy Label Regulation, which is due to take place in 2014.

Activities:
- Lead the Cool Products Campaign
- Organise two meetings of the product working group
- Advocate on the revision of the Ecodesign Directive
- Preparatory work on revision of the Energy Label Regulation

Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan (SCP AP) Review

The SCP AP has failed to deliver on the promise of a dynamic product policy. Its main outcome has been the creation of a number of initiatives such as the Retail Forum and the Sustainable Food Roundtable which have had somewhat limited results. In 2012, the EEB will be providing input into the revision of the SCP AP with a view to ensuring more meaningful outcomes in the future.

Activities:
- Prepare input into review of SCP AP
- Organise one working group meeting

Ecolabel

The EEB has for the last 20 years been supported by the European Commission to ensure an effective participation of environmental NGOs in the development of technical criteria for the EU Ecolabel, working in cooperation with the consumer organisation BEUC. There are indications that this arrangement will be discontinued by the Commission from June 2012, in which case the EEB's role will shift from providing expert input into the Ecolabel scheme to one of critical monitoring of the scheme.

Activities:
- Coordinate expert input into Ecolabel criteria development for the first half of the year (already funded) and also for the second half if funding continues, otherwise monitoring.

Green Public Procurement (GPP)

Currently DG Environment develops criteria for different product groups which Member States can use, on a voluntary basis, when developing their GPP policies. At the same time, a review of the public procurement directive will be well under way in 2012, providing an important opportunity to change procurement rules in favour of green and sustainable products and services.

Activities:
- Coordinate expert input into GPP criteria development and support broader coalition in advocacy work on sustainable procurement rules.
Political Strategies

Seventh Environmental Action Plan (7EAP)

In 2011 the debate over whether a 7EAP will be needed or not has slowly evolved into one on how such a new plan should look. In 2012 the EEB will continue to engage in this debate, building on its position paper prepared in 2010 and other relevant studies.

Activities:
- Coordinate NGO input into the debate on a new 7EAP
- Organise seminar on 7EAP

Europe 2020

The importance of this new economic strategy has been increasing, especially in the debate on the new EU budget but also in determining the EU’s response to the euro-crisis. In 2012 the EEB will continue to closely follow how this strategy is given shape and assess how it will contribute to putting Europe on a sustainable development path.

Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS)

In 2012, the EEB will continue to advocate for sustainable development as the overarching objective of Europe’s economic, social and sectoral policies. As part of this it will initiate a debate about the future of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy, aiming to get leverage from the Rio+20 Conference.

Activities:
- Organise seminar on EU SDS
Fiscal Reform

Market-Based Instruments Forum

In 2011, the EEB successfully pushed for the creation of a Market-Based Instruments Forum by the Commission to help promote the use of such instruments for the environment. Although the forum looks somewhat different from what the EEB originally proposed, we will continue to monitor its functioning in 2012.

Emission Trading Scheme III

The third phase of this scheme provides another opportunity to turn it into an instrument that effectively reduces emissions. In 2012 the EEB will continue to monitor the debate and support partner CAN where appropriate.

Environmentally Harmful Subsidies Roadmap

The EEB will continue to push for the Roadmap’s publication in 2012.

Economic Governance

In response to the euro-crisis, the EU developed in 2011 a new mechanism of stronger economic governance. This is organised through a “European Semester” in which national budgets and national reform programmes are subject to scrutiny by both the Commission and the Council. The 2011 Semester and the austerity measures following have been a major source of social unrest but can equally be a potentially powerful new instrument to phase out harmful subsidies and green the tax base. The EEB will explore and promote the possibilities for pursuing environmental objectives through the Semester.

EU Budget

The negotiations on the new EU budget for the period 2014 till 2020 will be high on the political agenda in 2012. The EEB is part of a coalition of environmental groups that work on greening this EU budget with particular focus on the CAP and the contribution that Cohesion Policy could make in financing the EU’s biodiversity.

Activities:
- Continue to coordinate through the EU budget coalition
Horizontal Legal Instruments

Concerning all issues under this heading:

Activities:
- Coordinate via the law group NGO input into the debates and votes
- Organise one or two law group meetings

New enforcement tools including inspections

Before the end of 2011, the Commission is expected to bring out a Communication on how to improve EU governance for enforcement of EU environmental law which is likely to contain proposals for new tools such as inspections and better monitoring. In 2012, the EEB will continue to advocate for the adoption of such new instruments.

Activities:
- Follow up on the Communication on implementation

Impact Assessment Directives: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Preparations for a review of these Directives are well advanced, providing an opportunity to extend their scope and sharpen up the procedures.

Activities:
- Follow SEA/EIA cases; if possible draw conclusions for input to review process

Environmental Liability Directive (ELD)

Although its implementation has been slow and few cases have come off the ground as a result, this directive will soon be up for review again.

Activities:
- Continue the project started in 2011 analysing in a number of Member States whether a link can be made between the quality of the national transposition of the ELD and its application. This shall be used as a basis for preparation of input to revision of the ELD

Environmental Crime Directive (ECD)

The Environmental Crime Directive requires EU Member States to provide for criminal sanctions for the most serious environmental offences. It was adopted in 2008 and was due to be transposed by the end of 2010.

Activities:
- Review cases with reference to the directive to see if they can be used to request inclusion of the type and size of penalties in the ECD
Impact Assessment at EU level (Better Regulation)

The High Level Group on Administrative Burden Reduction is scheduled to terminate its work in 2012. Until then, former EEB Secretary General John Hontelez will continue to represent the environmental movement in this group and the EEB will act as focal point. After this, the new better regulation procedures including the use of impact assessments and roadmaps before publishing new policy proposals should be ‘mainstreamed’ into the functioning of the EU.

In 2012, the EEB will continue to closely monitor these new procedures to ensure that they are not simply serving a deregulation agenda.

Standardisation

A proposal for a new regulation on standardisation published in 2011 significantly strengthens the role of civil society organisations in standard setting at EU level. In 2012, the EEB will be supporting ECOS in its advocacy work on this where necessary.

Activities:
- Support ECOS in advocacy work on new standardisation rules
Global and regional outreach

Pan-European outreach (UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) / European ECO Forum)

In 2012, the EEB will continue to support the European ECO Forum in maintaining NGO involvement in the Environment for Europe process and other UNECE processes, including through co-chairing the Coordination Board of the European ECO Forum.

Enlargement, European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and Eastern Partnership

The EEB will explore opportunities to revive its activities aimed at promoting better environmental policies in the neighbouring countries and to strengthen collaboration with NGOs working in those regions. We will monitor developments regarding accession negotiations with candidate countries in South-East Europe and Turkey. We will also closely follow and work with interested NGOs in the countries within the ENP and Eastern Partnership.

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

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

In 2012, the EEB will continue to coordinate the NGO input into the OECD’s environmental work programme, in which the Environmental Outlook will be an important focus.

Mediterranean Spring

The uprisings in the southern and eastern shores of the Mediterranean are widely perceived as an opportunity for promoting democratic governance structures.

The EEB will explore with relevant governments and stakeholders the possibility of joint activities to support the democratisation process in those countries with respect to environmental matters, potentially leading them to accede to the Aarhus convention.

Rio+20 Conference

The Rio+20 Conference provides a key opportunity to renew the commitment to sustainable development both in Europe and globally and is already a strong focus of political attention by governments and other stakeholders alike.

Through selective involvement in the preparatory process, the EEB will seek to influence the process in order to increase the prospects of concrete and meaningful outcomes.
Environmental Democracy

Aarhus Convention

In 2012, the EEB will continue to play a leading role in the NGO work in the further development and implementation of the Aarhus Convention by coordinating the ECO Forum input into the Convention processes and serving as the designated NGO observer on the Convention’s Bureau. This work will also include the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers, as well as Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment to the Espoo Convention.

EU instruments implementing Aarhus

Work on the EU Directives on access to information and public participation implementing the Aarhus Convention will continue in 2012. The EEB will also increase pressure to lift the blockade in Council on the proposed access to justice directive. The recast of the access to documents regulation will pick up speed again in 2012.

The EEB will continue to lobby with the Parliament and Council, advocating for maximum transparency, while at the same time more systematically using the regulation’s provisions in its everyday advocacy work. The EEB will chair the Advisory Board of the EU Aarhus Centre established in 2011 by ClientEarth.

Other

Strategic alliances (G10, Spring Alliance)

In 2012, the EEB will continue to be part of strategic political alliances such as the G10 and the Spring Alliance. Work with the Spring Alliance will focus on EU budget and economic governance.
Membership and Organisational Development

EEB Secretariat

In 2012, more attention will be given to staff development in the EEB secretariat, both by sharing skills, experience and expertise already existing within the EEB staff, and by bringing in professional trainers for specific skills and needs. Systematic and regular feedback mechanisms will be used to ensure maximum take up.

Consolidating the EEB network and working with members

In 2012, the EEB will continue to invest in the development of its network, the membership base, and to strengthen its working relationship with its members. Capacity building events will continue to play a role but will be given a stronger focus on practical EU lobby training. Four such events are envisaged for 2012.

A more systematic assessment of the needs of national NGOs will be made in order to develop national tailor-made packages which could extend beyond one-off events. The EEB office will continue to provide advice and support to individual members upon request.

In order to help attract more members and make membership as accessible as possible, a free trial period will be offered to potentially interested members, the exact modalities of this to be elaborated. Where feasible and on relevant topics, the EEB staff will participate in and support members’ activities.

The 2012 AGM will take place around the beginning of October.

Presenting the EEB’s views to the wider public

In 2012, the EEB will continue to publish its quarterly newsletter Metamorphosis in which it comments on major policy developments, gives updates from the campaigning front and puts members’ activities in the focus.

In addition to this, the EEB will continue to prepare its regular letters to the Environment Council, Ten Tests for the EU Council Presidency and yearly priorities paper.
## Budget

### 2012

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<td>3. Office Supplies</td>
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<td>5. Support Unit</td>
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Finance & Personnel
Manager, General Accountant (40 %), Assistant (50 %), Seminars Support (50 %), Secretary (100 %), additional staff* (50%)

6. Special Campaigns 101.102

7. Volunteers 2.400

8. Other personnel related expenses 43.181

- Canteen, medical service, legal insurance, training and recruitment

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>C. - Activities²</th>
<th>Events</th>
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<th>Publications</th>
<th>EEB travel</th>
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<td>- Carbon Capture and Storage</td>
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<td>- Biofuels target and sustainability</td>
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² The absence of figures in some rows indicates that expenditure is more or less limited to the related personnel costs or the activities are directly reimbursed.
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<td>Sub-Total - C.</td>
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D. - Allocation to Reserve Fund | 60,000 |

TOTAL EXPENDITURE | 2,575,408 |
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<th><strong>TOTAL EXPENDITURE WITHOUT EXTRA-STAFF</strong>³</th>
<th>385.768</th>
<th>291.677</th>
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<th><strong>Comparison with 2010 final accounts/2011 working budget</strong></th>
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<td><strong>2010 final accounts</strong></td>
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<td><strong>A. - General Expenditure</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>B. - Personnel Costs</strong></td>
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<td><strong>C. - Activities</strong></td>
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<td><strong>D. - Allocation to Reserve Fund</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>E. - Extraordinary Costs</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</strong></td>
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³ In this context, ‘Extra staff’ refers to the three additional staff marked ‘*’ in section B ‘Personnel Costs’.