EEB Work Programme & Budget 2014

EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL BUREAU

EUROPE’S LARGEST FEDERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CITIZENS’ ORGANISATIONS
The EEB is the environmental voice of European citizens, standing for environmental justice, sustainable development and participatory democracy. Our aim is to promote a healthy environment and rich biodiversity throughout the EU and beyond.

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

The EEB gratefully acknowledges the financial support of the following for 2013:

- European Commission - DG Environment
- Austria - Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management
- Belgium - Federal Public service: Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment
- Denmark - Ministry of the Environment
- Finland - Ministry of the Environment
- France - Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy
- Germany - Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
- Italy - Ministry for the Environment, Land Protection and Sea
- Luxembourg - Ministry for Sustainable Development and Infrastructure
- Norway - Ministry of the Environment
- Sweden - Ministry of the Environment
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)
- Swedish Society for Nature Conservation
- Austrian Energy Agency
- Energy Saving Trust
- Punto Sud
- European Environment and Health Initiative
- Regional Environmental Center (REC)
- Environmental Investigation Agency
- European Climate Foundation
- MAVA Foundation
- Packard Foundation
- Sigrid Rausing Trust
- Rockefeller Brothers Foundation
- VELUX Foundation
- King Baudouin Foundation

Graphic design: www.mazout.nu

The sole responsibility for the content of this document lies with the EEB. This publication reflects the authors’ views and does not commit the donors.
Contents

INTRODUCTION ................................................. 4
OVERARCHING POLICY FRAMEWORK .................. 5
CLIMATE AND ENERGY ...................................... 7
NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY ............................. 10
INDUSTRY AND HEALTH .................................. 13
WATER ........................................................ 16
RESOURCES, WASTE AND PRODUCTS ............... 17
HORIZONTAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS .................. 20
ALLIANCE BUILDING ....................................... 21
GLOBAL AND REGIONAL OUTREACH ................. 22
ENVIRONMENTAL DEMOCRACY ....................... 24
MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT 24
BUDGET .................................................... 26

Our vision

THE EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL BUREAU’S VISION IS OF A WORLD IN WHICH:

• ALL PEOPLE OF PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS ARE ABLE TO ENJOY A RICH, CLEAN AND HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT, WHERE PROSPERITY AND PEACE ARE SECURED FOR ALL

• RESPONSIBLE SOCIETIES RESPECT THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF THE PLANET AND PRESERVE IT FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS, INCLUDING ITS RICH BIODIVERSITY

• EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT HAVE PRIORITY OVER SHORT-TERM OBJECTIVES THAT ONLY SERVE THE CURRENT GENERATION OR CERTAIN SECTIONS OF SOCIETY
INTRODUCTION

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 about 140 environmental organisations from some 30 countries, with a combined membership of around 15 million environmentally concerned citizens.

The EEB’s role has never been more relevant than it is today. Despite mounting evidence of society’s failure to reverse the slide towards potentially irreversible climate change, prevent biodiversity loss or face up to the impending resource crisis, environmental issues continue to take low priority in government and corporate decision-making. The economic crisis, instead of being seized on as an opportunity to make the transition to a green and inclusive economy, has been mistakenly used as an excuse to attempt to weaken environmental protection measures and defend the outdated, polluting, resource-inefficient paradigm.

The EEB work programme for 2014, as adopted by the EEB General Assembly on 20 October 2013*, sets out our commitment to continue working on a broad range of issues in the coming year with the aim of turning the rhetoric of a greener economy into a reality. 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 implementation of 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 follow up to the Rio+20 process, sustainable development goals (SDGs), the Mercury Treaty, the Aarhus Convention and the OECD.

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

Particular to 2014 for Europe is the fact that there will be a new European Parliament and a new European Commission taking office in the middle of the year with significant impact on the policy agenda. Second, bilateral trade negotiations between the EU and the US are likely to play an important role on the political agenda with potentially very significant and mostly negative consequences for the further development of the EU’s environmental agenda.

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 many topics, we have cutting-edge expertise within the EEB staff, able to engage in the nitty-gritty details. For others, we rely on the extensive knowledge within our membership network – knowledge which is applied and further developed within some twenty 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. In particular on issues such as climate change, marine protection, transport and fiscal reform we will seek to strengthen our cooperation with CAN-Europe, Seas at Risk, Transport and Environment and Green Budget Europe respectively.

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 trade unions and social and development organisations working at European level.

In 2014, the EEB will celebrate 40 years of campaigning for a greener, more sustainable Europe since it was created as the first European environmental organisation to be present in Brussels.

---

*Some factual descriptions in the text were updated since the General Assembly meeting to take account of subsequent developments.
OVERARCHING POLICY FRAMEWORK

Achieving a timely transition to a sustainable model of development in Europe will require not only increased ambition in relation to specific policy initiatives addressing detailed topics but also a high-level policy framework which is supportive of such a transition. The EU’s current high-level policy framework is unduly based on short-term economic considerations and has failed to put sustainable development at the heart of the EU’s mission.

Sustainable Development Strategy

In the wake of the Rio+20 conference, the European Council called for the European Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) to be reviewed in 2014 but the present Commission has shown no signs of interest in doing so. In 2014, the EEB will continue to advocate for sustainable development as the overarching objective of Europe’s economic, social and sectoral policies, at the same time seeking greater coherence between the various policies and the strategies that implement them. 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 and put the issue on the agenda of the new Commission.

Activities:
- Organise seminar on EU SDS and policy/strategy coherence.

Green economy

The concept of the green economy has increasingly entered the political discourse in EU decision-making circles, given added impetus by the Rio+20 Conference. Many elements in the present work programme promote the greening of the economy, and thus it could be said that much of the EEB’s work fits under this heading. However, there is a need to promote in a more horizontal way an interpretation of the concept of green economy that implies a total greening of the entire economy, respects the social dimension of sustainable development and recognises the need for Europe to substantially reduce its ecological footprint to allow other parts of the world to emerge from poverty.

Activities:
- Monitor implementation of Europe 2020 and seek for it to be overhauled by the new Commission in the light of environmental and other sustainability considerations.

Seventh Environmental Action Plan (7EAP)

Following a rather quick decision-making process, the 7EAP was adopted under the Irish Presidency in June 2013. In 2014, the EEB will seek its rapid implementation, especially by ensuring the support of the new European Parliament and Commission.

Activities:
- Monitor and push for implementation of the 7EAP.

Europe 2020

Europe 2020, the European Union’s ten-year growth strategy, has reflected and at the same time influenced the prevailing political thinking around the EU’s response to the eurozone crisis. While the strategy purports to promote a form of growth which is ‘smart, sustainable and inclusive,’ it has failed to trigger a real transition away from the current unsustainable economic development paradigm. In 2014 the EEB will continue to closely follow how this strategy takes shape and assess how it will contribute to putting Europe on a sustainable development path. The appointment of a new Commission and election of a new Parliament in 2014 provides an opportunity to push for a comprehensive review and revision of the strategy in the light of ecological imperatives.

Activities:
- Monitor implementation of Europe 2020 and seek for it to be overhauled by the new Commission in the light of environmental and other sustainability considerations.
Activities:

- Develop and promote a meaningful interpretation of the concept of the green economy through various channels of communication (conferences, memoranda etc);
- Developing tools for social innovation and behavioural change for sustainable lifestyles.

Fiscal Reform

In 2014, the EEB will monitor and assess opportunities for work on fiscal reform at EU and Member State level, including inter alia the Market Based Instruments Forum, a new Emissions Trading System, the continuing negotiations on the Energy Tax Directive and the roadmap for the phase out of Environmentally Harmful Subsidies as well as the European Semester. In response to the euro crisis, the EU developed in 2011 a new mechanism of stronger economic governance. This is organised through a “European Semester” in which national budgets and national reform programmes are subject to scrutiny by both the Commission and the Council, with country-specific recommendations being issued. Although the recommendations are not binding, they can provide strong political signals, for example to phase out harmful subsidies and green the tax base. In addition to this, the EEB will press for the limited flexibility mechanisms introduced into the EU’s Multi Annual Financial Framework for 2014 – 2020, to be used to increase spending for environmentally sustainable funding lines, in particular LIFE+.

Activities:

- The EEB will continue its cooperation with Green Budget Europe in 2014 to improve the contents of country’s Specific recommendations.

2014 European Parliament Elections

In 2014 the current European Parliament will come to the end of its mandate, with elections taking place at the end of May. For this first time, most political groups in the European Parliament will select candidates for Commission President who, as always, will most likely come from the largest political group. The EEB will be working together with especially the Green 10 and the Spring Alliance to increase voter turn-out and help shape the agenda of the new European Commission that will come to office after these elections.

Activities:

- Organise a high level Presidential candidates conference together with the Spring Alliance;
- Establish an ad hoc virtual EEB working group.
CLIMATE AND ENERGY

Climate Policy 2030

Climate change continues to be one of the biggest threats to humankind and the planet. In 2014, the EEB will push for its strategic objectives to limit average global temperature increase to 1.5 degree Celsius above pre-industrial levels 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 an effective Emission Trading Scheme and the mobilising of financial resources to assist the world’s most vulnerable countries to adapt and mitigate.

Crucially, the EEB will be active in influencing the formulation of a 2030 EU climate and energy policy framework, which is expected to be adopted in late 2014 or early 2015. The EEB will promote a new framework that incorporates three coherent and ambitious targets on greenhouse gas emissions reductions, energy savings and renewable energies. The design and level of the targets will be the most difficult aspects of the agreement, and the EEB will work together with other environmental NGOs to ensure that the ambition level of the targets is sufficient to put the EU on a path to reaching its long-term climate goals. The agreement on a 2030 framework, if sufficiently ambitious, should also put the EU in a position to argue for an ambitious new international climate agreement in 2015.

Activities:
- Monitor implementation of the Directive in the Member States with the help of the EEB working group;
- Participate in the Coalition for Energy Savings;
- Organise one or two working group meetings;
- Take part in Intelligent Energy European (IEE) projects.

Sustainable Renewables by 2030

In March 2013, the European Commission published a Green Paper “A 2030 framework for climate and energy policies”, which kicked off the process of defining what the EU’s post-2020 climate and energy policy should look like, including discussions on 2030 targets for renewables, energy savings and emissions reductions. The paper was accompanied by a progress report on renewable energy, which indicated a slowing growth for renewable energy deployment and warned that the prospects of Member States meeting their 2020 targets are getting slimmer due to the financial crisis, which is affecting the market. The EEB will be following this debate in 2014 with a focus on ensuring that the new policy framework for renewables will give incentives for the development of sustainable sources of renewables.

Activities:
- Take part in CAN’s working group on Renewable Energies;

Energy Efficiency Directive Review and Implementation

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 Energy Efficiency Directive that was adopted in 2012. In 2014, the EEB will continue to monitor the implementation of the directive in Member States and at EU level. We will press the Commission to ensure that the planned review of the Directive in 2014 will include a proposal for a binding target. The EEB will push for the mobilisation of financial resources in support of energy savings, focussing on buildings.

Activities:
- Continue to closely cooperate with Climate Action Network (CAN) Europe and raise relevant positions in EEB communications to EU decision makers;
- Work with other NGOs to formulate the best design and required ambition level for 2030 climate and energy targets and promote these toward decision-makers.
Address sustainability aspects within the EEB biodiversity WG and other relevant WG; Work with other NGOs to influence the 2030 climate and energy framework.

Ecodesign Directive and Energy Label Regulation implementation and revision

The Ecodesign Directive defines, product by product, legally binding efficiency standards for the energy use of products. After a slow down in 2010 and 2011, the pace of adoption of new measures grew again in 2012 and 2013 was a record year for deciding on implementation measures. 2014 should be dedicated to maintaining this delivery pace, notably in view of the important revision of existing measures and prepare the coordinated revision of the two framework Directives. Through its involvement as a permanent member of the Consultation forum for the implementation of Ecodesign and Energy labeling Directives and the Coolproducts campaign, the EEB will seek to raise the profile of these two Directives with regard their key contribution to our 2020 targets, push for a 'top performer' approach for energy efficient products and secure an effective labelling scheme to continuously pull up the market. A key challenge will be to continue delivering important energy savings while grasping the still untapped potential for resource-use optimisation (see product policy).

The EEB will also be involved in two IEE projects through to 2016. The first, the Market Watch project, deals with market surveillance for energy efficient products and seeks to empower NGOs to contribute to market surveillance. The Efficiency 2.1 project is about developing web and smart phone tools to guide consumers towards best-in-class products and provide tips to save on energy.

Activities:

- Monitor and pro-actively orient the coordinated revision of ecodesign and labelling instruments;
- Provide solutions to extend the scope of the Eco-design Directive to relevant non-energy-related products and resource use requirements;
- Lead the Cool Products Campaign;
- Ensure ambitious and timely revision of existing implementing measures;
- Facilitate a stakeholders’ coalition on new energy labelling;
- Organise two Coolproducts Working Groups.

F-Gas Regulation implementation

In 2012, the Commission published a proposal for a revised F-Gas Regulation which in its current forms seeks to contain and manage the use of climate warming gases in products. This revision provides a unique opportunity to introduce a phase-out of the use of such gases in anticipation of a similar agreement internationally under the Montreal Protocol. A failure to do so would result in the release of significant amounts of non-CO2 climate gases in the atmosphere and fatally undermine the EU’s efforts to achieve its 2050 climate objectives. An agreement on the revision was reached in late 2013.

Activities:

- Conduct advocacy work with other NGOs to ensure an effective follow-up to the formal adoption of the agreement on the new F-Gas Regulation;
- Build alliances with progressive industry;
- Organise a working group meeting and coordinate the work of national NGOs on the file;
- Monitor and push for quick and effective implementation.

Biofuels target and sustainability

Under the Renewable Energy Directive, Member States are committed to deriving 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. After a long delay in proposing a methodology to factor in emissions from Indirect Land Use Changes, the Commission published a legislative...
proposal aiming at solving the ILUC problem. In 2014, the EEB will try to ensure that an improved version of the Commission's proposal will be adopted that includes ILUC factors and sets a sustainable framework for next generation biofuels as well as ensure that post 2020 there are no volume targets for transport but only GHG emissions ones (FQD approach).

**Activities:**

- Advocacy work to ensure that the Commission’s proposal is improved and effectively accounts for emissions caused by indirect land use change;
- One meeting with national NGOs working on biofuels and including members of our Brussels partners;
- Two WG meetings jointly with the agriculture working group.

**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 has become increasingly clear that a very large share of this will come from biomass which poses two climate problems: first of all, the climate benefits of this cannot be assumed to be positive and second, it is slowing down development of and investment in other renewables while having perverse impacts on biodiversity. The Commission should come forward with a proposal on sustainability criteria for solid and gaseous biomass which deals with the problem of carbon debt and properly addresses biodiversity issues and sustainable management of forests, taking account of social impacts on affected communities. The EEB will push the Commission to publish such a proposal and co-legislators to support and if needed improve the Commission’s proposal.

**Activities:**

- Advocacy work around the European Parliament and the Council in relation to the Commission’s legal proposals for sustainability standards for biomass;
- Reinforced cooperation with NGOs from major biomass exporting countries such as the US.

**Nuclear**

The EEB has always rejected nuclear power as part of the solution to climate change. More than two years after the Fukushima disaster, the Japanese government has been unable to stop the daily leakage of large quantities of radioactivity into the environment and there is no clear idea of when the situation will be brought under control. While it is to be hoped that the lead-up to UNFCCC COP in 2015 will increase pressure to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, it is important that this does not open the door to nuclear expansion.

**Activities:**

- For 2014 the EEB will keep a watching brief on nuclear issues, including state aid and transboundary consultation issues, and will intervene selectively in the debate, with particular emphasis on transparency and participation issues (the Aarhus/nuclear interface).

**Unconventional fossil fuels**

Unconventional fossil fuels come with both serious environmental and political risks: environmental e.g. due to the use of chemicals, and political as it has been a major distraction to the prospect of developing a high efficiency, high renewables climate and energy agenda. The issue has implications for a number of EEB working areas that we will continue to engage in. In addition to this, the Commission is planning a new dedicated legal instrument to ensure the environmental safety of shale gas which is widely perceived as a potential obstacle to shale.

**Activities:**

- For 2014, address shale gas and other unconventional fossil fuels exploration in relevant EU policy, as well as, subject to an increase in funding, engage in the decision-making process around the proposed legal instrument addressing shale gas safety.
NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY

Mid-Term Review of 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 2014, the EEB will work on the follow-up of this strategy to ensure that actions foreseen are in line with the Nagoya agreement under the Convention on Biological Diversity and are 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;
➤ Work on a mid-term assessment of the EU Biodiversity Strategy in cooperation with other NGOs;
➤ Convene two meetings of the EEB’s biodiversity working group.

Natura 2000 management

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 2014, the EEB will continue to campaign for the entire network to be put under effective management and for the EU and national budgets to provide adequate financing for this.

Activities:
➤ Participate actively in the Commission-led activities to oversee and review the establishment of management measures for N2000 through biogeographic seminars and ensure active NGO involvement;
➤ Develop a campaign in support of effective N2000 management, including development of relevant materials showcasing best practices of Natura 2000 management.

Green Infrastructure, Restoration and No Net Loss

Under the new Biodiversity Strategy, the Commission envisages developing a number of initiatives including on Green Infrastructure, Restoration and No Net Loss (NNL). It will be important to ensure that these initiatives will support and complement the full implementation of the Nature Directives, which is to be considered as a priority in terms of Member States’ efforts and funding, and support the achievement of the targets set in the Biodiversity Strategy.

Activities:
➤ Advocating for funding for green infrastructure;
➤ Active participation in the EU work on the development of a strategic framework to set priorities for ecosystem restoration at sub-national, national and EU levels as foreseen under Action 6a of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020;
➤ Monitor the work on NNL initiative.

Legislative instrument on Invasive Alien Species

Invasive alien species (IAS) pose a significant threat to biodiversity in the EU. Unless robust action is taken to control the introduction of IAS as well as to manage the problem of already established IAS, the threat to biodiversity is going to increase. In September 2013, the Commission published a proposal for a new Regulation aimed at tackling the problem of IAS. Negotiations on the proposal are expected to
take place most intensively during 2014. The EEB will be actively involved in the negotiations to ensure that the proposal will focus on the impacts of IAS on ecosystems (not only economic loss), tackle the main pathways and ensure adequate integration in other policies contributing to aggravating the IAS problem, with proper consideration being given to animal welfare.

Activities:

- Conduct advocacy work with other NGOs for an ambitious IAS instrument.

EU legislative framework for protection of soil

The first ever legal instrument dedicated to protecting soil at EU level, the proposal for a Soil Framework Directive, continues to be blocked at the Council level. The agreed 7th Environment Action Programme, however, includes the commitment of Member States to reflect on how soil quality issues could be addressed within a binding legal framework. In 2014, the EEB will continue to monitor the situation and promote the resumption of negotiations on a legally binding framework, including by supporting its members who push for a change in key Member States’ positions and prepare for when the work in Council is able to continue.

Activities:

- Promote a restart of negotiations on the proposed Soil Directive.
- Organise one working group meeting.

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) reform follow up

The final deal on the new CAP was officially endorsed in autumn 2013 but has largely failed to deliver on the original promise of a green reform. Only the percentage which goes to greening (30%) will stay but its content risks being meaningless and will require close follow up including complementary measures. In 2014, the EEB will therefore work on the implementation of the new policy and set the ground for a thorough analysis of the greening as agreed and its delivery. It will work on setting up a large monitoring framework for the greening, develop biodiversity-specific indicators for the assessment of the greening of the CAP and ensure that they are used by policy makers, and will develop a tool for members to evaluate the implementation of environmental measures in Pillar 2 as well. It will also try to ensure Pillar 2 money is not further diminished by the use of reverse modulation. This would inform a refinement of the EEB’s strategy towards the CAP. The EEB will also organize two working group meetings with its members and potentially a conference linked with one of them.

Activities:

- Set up a large monitoring framework for the greening;
- Develop biodiversity-specific indicators for the assessment of the greening of the CAP;
- Monitor the implementation of the European Innovation Partnership on Agricultural Sustainability and Productivity and create an “NGO” platform where information on this can circulate;
- Serve as vice-chair of the Commission’s Advisory Committee on Rural Development and chair within the working group on environment within the Advisory Group on Rural Development;
- Monitor and engage as appropriate in the broader debate on what constitutes sustainable agriculture and how to tackle unsustainable production and consumption of food, including the problem of food waste;
- Organise two meetings of the EEB’s Agriculture working group, potentially linked to a conference and site visits in cooperation with EEB partners.
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 2014, the EEB will continue advocating its policy, including the right of Member States to ban GMOs, and to push for a comprehensive EU system of authorisation which prevents environmental damage and the contamination of conventional and organic farming and to oppose any new authorisations in the absence of a rigorous, comprehensive, coherent and mandatory regime for the risk assessment of GMOs. This work will be led by the Slovenian Institute for Sustainable Development.

Marine Protection

With over 80% of assessed fish stocks in the EU deemed as overfished, the newly adopted Common Fisheries Policy which will be in force for another 10 years will now need to safeguard Europe's fish stocks and secure a sustainable future for Europe's fisheries. In addition, a number of legal instruments will continue to play an important role in protecting the marine environment, in particular the implementation of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and the newly proposed Maritime Spatial Planning Directive.

Activities:

- The EEB will continue in 2014 to cooperate with Seas at Risk and the wider NGO coalition it is part of, providing political support where relevant.
INDUSTRY AND HEALTH

Chemicals

The continuous development of safer chemicals and acceleration of the pace at which safer alternatives are introduced into the market are needed in order to achieve a sustainable chemical industry and a toxic-free environment. Unfortunately, five years after the entry into force of the REACH regulation (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemical substances), progress in implementation is slow, especially for restricting hazardous chemicals in the market. Only a few restrictions have been included in REACH annex XVII and the authorisation list of the most problematic substances (REACH annex XIV) is still not comprehensive enough. In 2014, the EEB will continue to be closely involved in REACH implementation and will advocate for the phase-out and restriction of the most problematic substances in Europe, as well as step up its efforts to use the legal opportunities to close significant gaps under REACH in relation to endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs), the poor quality of the registration dossiers and the dissemination of information to citizens. The focus shall be to achieve the substitution of chemicals of concern by 2020, to tackle cocktail effects and nano materials, and to address transparency issues as well as delivering on information generation on chemicals through REACH to be used for other EU policy frameworks (e.g. Ecolabel, Ecodesign etc).

Activities:

- Represent environmental interests in the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Committees and its Management Board as well as the Competent Authorities’ CARACAL meetings;
- Participate actively in REACH implementation, focussing on achieving the substitution of hazardous chemicals, prioritising substances of very high concern (SVHCs) by 2020, ensuring that authorisations are not granted for SVHCs for which feasible alternatives are available in the market, better quality of registration dossiers, dissemination to the public of information on chemical substances to which they are exposed, and tackling cocktail effects and nano materials.
- Organise one or two meetings of the EEB Chemicals working group.

Nano materials: nano register, review of REACH Annex, ‘nano patch’

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 an Impact Assessment study to decide whether an EU-wide register of nanomaterials is needed and to amend the REACH annexes and guidance.

In its current form however, REACH has no provisions and instruments that effectively cover nanomaterials. In 2014, the EEB will continue with the intensification of its work on nano started in 2012 and campaign for adequate regulatory instruments, closely linked to the REACH review.

Activities:

- Follow and seek to influence the preparations for the Commission’s proposals for amending REACH annexes;
- Ensure that the Commission will develop a nano register at European level, useful for both competent authorities and European citizens;
- Insist that the Commission takes additional action to regulate nanotechnology outside the context of REACH;
- Integrate nanotechnology into the agenda of the EEB chemicals working group meeting/s.
Air

The European Commission proposed its “air package” to the European Parliament and Council at the end of 2013. The package addresses several aspects of EU air policies and includes a proposal to revise the National Emissions Ceilings Directive (NECD). The Directive is the cornerstone of EU air legislation and its revision should set stricter ceilings for major air pollutants for 2020, 2025 and/or 2030 and introduce new ceilings for fine particles (PM2.5). If ambitious enough, the eventual outcome of this process could lead to significant benefits for Europeans’ health and environment.

Activities:
- Ensure that the European Parliament and Member States support an ambitious NECD revision;
- Push for the adoption of source legislation for sectors where EU legislation is inadequate, insufficient or non-existent (e.g. agriculture, small and medium scale combustion, road, non-road, shipping, solvents);
- Push for the strict enforcement of existing ambient air quality standards and their further tightening in line with the latest science;
- Organise one or two meetings of the EEB’s air working group.

Noise, in particular Environmental Noise Directive

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

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

EU Mercury Strategy

At the EU level, in 2014, the EEB will continue pushing for the implementation of remaining actions under the 2005/2010 strategy and for the adoption of new measures, which in turn will facilitate implementation of the new mercury treaty.

Activities:
- Carry out advocacy work in support of EU level measures to phase out mercury from different sectors, including the revision of the regulation on mercury export ban and storage, and in the development of Best Available Techniques reference documents under the Industrial Emissions Directive where relevant.
- Follow up relevant EU work in preparation of EU’s ratification of the Mercury treaty

Mercury Treaty Implementation

In January 2013, the text of the future Minamata Treaty on Mercury was agreed by world governments under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The Treaty was formally adopted and opened for signature at a high-level Diplomatic Conference in October 2013 in Japan. In 2014, the EEB will continue to lead the Zero Mercury Working Group (ZMWG) and the Zero Mercury campaign, pushing for early entry into force of the treaty and seeking to ensure an effective representation of NGOs in the relevant meetings during the interim period leading up to the entry into force. Furthermore the EEB via ZMWG will seek to assist NGOs mainly in developing countries to prepare for ratification and implementation of the treaty.

Activities:
- Coordinate and lead NGO input into the intergovernmental processes during the interim period;
Organise NGO preparatory meetings before official meetings;
Support international projects, mainly in developing countries and in particular in Africa, in preparation for the ratification and implementation of the treaty in the interim period leading up to entry force.

Industrial Emissions Directive and Seveso III

Following the adoption of the new Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) in 2010, which regulates major industrial activities, attention moved to implementation. The EEB will have to increase capacity and involvement in 2014 to actively participate in the transposition and implementation process, in particular at the permitting level. The Sevilla Process, which sets ambitious standards for environmental performance benchmarks set out in the Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference Documents, has gained in political importance since BATs are now legally binding. The EEB will follow this process to ensure environmental ambitions are upheld. The EEB will also continue to push for strict enforcement and to challenge derogations from state of the art compliance.

The IED will undergo a revision in 2014 in relation to its scope (inclusion of 20-50 MW large combustion plants, other intensive animal rearing activities), emission limits for large combustion plants, applying BAT to manure spreading, and consideration of introducing binding minimum requirements for certain pollutants or activities. Some of these elements have been included as part of the Air Package and will be followed as part of the EEB’s work in that area.

Implementation of the newly adopted Seveso III Directive will be followed up by EEB members.

Activities:
Organise technical expert input and monitor actively the Sevilla process;
Support members in enforcement work;
Be involved in the upcoming legislative review of IED;
Organise one or two meetings of the EEB’s industry working group.
WATER

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. The Commission published in 2012 a Blueprint to Safeguard Europe’s waters, which seeks to tackle the main reasons for the failure to reach good status of EU waters and is focused on reinforcing the implementation of WFD. In their Conclusions on the Blueprint adopted in December 2012, Member States largely confirmed the necessity of the actions identified in the Blueprint. On this basis, the new Common Implementation Strategy (CIS) Work Programme for 2013-2015 was adopted by Water Directors in May 2013 to guide activities in the next couple of years in the area of water management and help MS in preparation of the second round of river basin management plans (RBMPs). The WFD work is also expected to play an important role in the follow up to the newly proposed Adaptation to Climate Change Strategy, which recommends Member States to develop national adaptation strategies, especially through promoting the inclusion of climate change considerations in the second RBMPs and developing and promoting ecosystem based approaches to mitigation and adaptation.

Activities:

- Address hydromorphological pressures, including conflicts between hydropower developments and water protection requirements;
- Work on chemical aspects of ensuring good water status as a follow up to the new Priority Substances Directive;
- Support members in their complaints about poor implementation;
- Organise one or two meetings of the EEB’s water working group.

Groundwater Directive

The Commission has been carrying out a review of the Annexes of the Ground Water Directive (including a call for evidence, open public consultation, and discussion on this subject in a broader stakeholder conference in October). As a result of this review the Commission decided to propose amendments only to Annex II of the Ground Water Directive, using the regulatory procedure with scrutiny. The EEB will try to ensure that the Commission Directive amounts to increased Groundwater protection.

Activities:

- Push for a revision of the Annexes of the GWD and carry out advocacy work in case a legislative proposal on revision of Annexes is tabled.
RESOURCES, WASTE AND PRODUCTS

Resource Efficiency Roadmap

The Resource Efficiency Roadmap was an important element of the EU 2020 Strategy and one of the main instruments to integrate environmental sustainability into different EU policies. In 2014, a new Commission will come into office and the EU 2020 Strategy will be revised. As part of the EEB’s effort to use this revision to turn the EU 2020 into a real sustainable development strategy, we will seek to ensure that resource efficiency remains high on the political agenda of the next Commission. We will further work on ways to achieve a reduction of resource use in absolute amounts, to tackle the rebound effect. The EEB will continue to participate in the European Resource Efficiency Platform, created in 2012 to gather high level political support for the implementation of the Roadmap.

Activities:
- Follow up the development of resource efficiency related initiatives including targets and indicators to assess and influence the success of the Roadmap;
- Participate in the European Resource Efficiency Platform;
- Participate in the Resource Cap Coalition.

Waste Framework Directive implementation and review

The adequate implementation of the Waste Framework Directive will continue to be a major concern, especially implementing the waste hierarchy in waste management plans and deploying the prevention programmes set in 2013. At the same time, the review of existing municipal solid waste and construction and demolition waste targets and eventual adoption of new ones on prevention and biowaste would peak in 2014 and possibly lead to new Commission proposals late 2014/early 2015. The review will be accompanied by a fitness check on waste policies in 2014 that could determine the ambition and calendar of the waste policy revision.

Activities:
- Support EEB members in contributing to and enforcing adequate implementation of the Waste Framework Directive;
- Influence the Commission proposals that may result from the review;
- Push for prevention targets set at EU level and in national waste prevention programmes;
- Push for more stringent recycling targets with regard to municipal solid waste, and new ones for biowaste and textiles;
- Monitor the fitness check of waste policies;
- Organise two EEB working group meetings on waste policy implementation and review.

Revision of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directives (P&PWD) and update of other Recycling Directives

The P&PWD is an essential part of the review of waste policy started by the Commission in 2013. It has been identified as a key lever to the resource efficiency agenda (BIOS 2011). The recycling targets should be revised for plastic and wood packaging in particular, but the review also provides an opportunity to boost paper, metal and glass recycling targets, and seek prevention and reuse targets, as well as re-formulate essential requirements for prevention, reuse and recycling in order to support these new targets. Associated with this P&PWD revision, other recycling Directives should also be reviewed to align their formulation and maximise synergies (Batteries, End of life vehicles).

Activities:
- Boost recycling targets with associated separate collection; notably for plastics and wood packaging;
Set prevention and reuse targets distinct from recycling targets;
Advocate for a review of essential requirements;
Set a coherent recycling definition for all the Directives concerned, including quality criteria and leading to certification of facilities.

**WEEE Directive transposition**

By 2014, the transposition of the Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive should be done and the priority will be to monitor first implementation steps and laggards in the transposition process.

Activities:
- Act as a helpdesk for EEB members;
- Circulate good experiences and proposals among members.

**Better Ship Dismantling Directive**

To align with IMO Hong Kong Convention on large vessels dismantling, the EU, which still lacks adequate facilities, has proposed a new Directive. The co-decision process was concluded towards the end of 2013. If discussion is still going on in 2014, EEB will continue to give advice and support to its partner NGO, the Shipbreaking Platform.

Activities:
- Light monitoring and mobilisation of members for emergency advocacy at national level if needed.

**Revision of the Landfill Directive**

The Landfill Directive dates from 1999 and mainly sets some diversion targets for biodegradable waste. It will be revised in 2014, following the 2013 preparatory review. Today 40% of municipal solid waste is sent to landfill and EU structural funding is still supporting landfill facilities. The key objective is to divert waste from landfill while preventing that the diversion contributes primarily to incineration and energy recovery rather than to material recovery.

Activities:
- Advocate for a ban on landfilling of untreated waste, a phase out of recyclables and compostables going to landfill or incineration, and increased use of taxes on landfilling and incineration;
- Do a joint campaign with Zero Waste on waste reduction and zero residual waste to landfill or incineration.

**Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan (SCP AP) on Building the single market for green products**

The SCP AP review has finally resulted in a communication on building the single market for green products in 2013. At the core of this communication is the proposal for a product environmental footprinting methodology - PEF (as well as an organisation environmental footprinting - OEF). 2014 will be the first year of a trial period where companies could apply the methodology on a voluntary basis. The EEB will monitor this exercise, seeking to promote alignment with resource efficiency headline indicators and more enforceable criteria setting than whole life cycle analysis profile, and using it to mitigate proliferation of green claims.

Activities:
- Monitor the testing of PEF/OEF methods and push for a coherent alignment between PEF/OEF communication and resource efficiency indicators and to be used to challenge green claims;
- Discuss and assess PEF/OEF methods in the EEB’s waste and product working groups.
**Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Directives**

In 2014, the coordinated revision of the two Directives will intensify following the release of a preparatory study in 2013. While the focus of the two Directives will certainly remain energy consumption in the use stage, stronger links to the resource efficiency agenda, notably by looking at end of life management and environmental footprinting of products, could be established. The EEB should ensure integration of resource use requirements while safeguarding savings on energy and maintaining the delivery pace of measures.

**Activities:**
- Advocate for an ambitious and coordinated revision of both Directives, ensuring that these will tackle all relevant impacts of product groups.

**Ecolabel**

The EEB has for the last 20 years provided expert input on behalf of environmental NGOs into the development of technical criteria for the EU Ecolabel, working in cooperation with the consumer organisation BEUC and we will continue to do so in 2014.

**Activities:**
- Coordinate expert input into Ecolabel criteria development.

**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.

**Activities:**
- Coordinate expert input into GPP criteria development.
HORIZONTAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

Concerning all issues under this heading:

Activities:
- Coordinate via the EEB law group NGO input into the debates and votes;
- Organise one or two meetings of the EEB law group;
- All the EEB’s sectoral working groups will also deal with enforcement issues.

Better Enforcement – new tools and complaint handling

In its March 2012 Communication on how to improve enforcement of EU environmental law through better knowledge and responsiveness, the Commission put forward some general proposals for new tools such as an environmental inspections law, a concept for a Structured Implementation and Information Framework (SIIF) and better monitoring in general. It also indirectly mentioned the possibility ofreviving discussions on the stalled Access to Justice Directive proposal. Both legislative initiatives were included in the 7EAP. The EEB hopes that both draft laws will be tabled at the beginning of 2014. It will continue to advocate for the adoption of such new instruments and once they have been adopted at EU level monitor their transposition and application at national level. The EEB will also advocate for the development of the SIIF, more transparency and better information sharing being an important tool for improving enforcement.

Activities:
- Follow the legislative process of the two new legal instruments and follow up with regard to initiatives for better reporting, more transparency and sharing of best practice.

Environmental Inspections

The Commission announced that it would issue a legislative proposal on inspections in early 2014. If this is the case, it will become especially a priority for the EEB to see this through to its adoption.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) review

The EEB will follow the legislative process for the revision of the codified EIA directive through to its adoption and then follow the transposition into national legislation. The EEB will continue basing its advocacy positions on members’ concerns and drawing on their experiences with the current directive and their perspectives on emerging issues and opportunities in relation to proposed amendments made by other parties to the Commission’s revised EIA proposal. It will also continue collecting information on breaches of the directive to better understand short-comings and major problems with its application across Member States, and will disseminate this to members to facilitate synergies and mutual support.

Activities:
- Engage, in close collaboration with EEB members, in the advocacy work on the revision of the EIA Directive;
- Draw, use and circulate conclusions from EIA cases and complaints as input to the revision process and to facilitate greater awareness and co-operation across members on issues of mutual interest;
- Inform members of the major changes and their consequences.
Environmental Liability Directive Revision (ELD)

The number of ELD related complaints cases is still very limited. The ELD revision will enter into an important phase in 2014. The EEB will advocate for a strengthening of the Directive. It will also continue following the discussions on financial security schemes.

Activities:
- Follow the revision process as closely as possible; prepare proposals for eg extension of the scope of the ELD, clearer formulations and requirements replacing some of the recommendations to reduce the scope for different interpretations during the transposition, aiming at a more harmonised legislation among the Member States.

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, though many Member States failed to meet this deadline.

Activities:
- Continue reviewing 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. The EEB is in contact with an institute carrying out a study on the Directive and will receive information on cases it can then use for this purpose.

Better Regulation

The High Level Group on Administrative Burden Reduction has been given a new mandate till October 2014. The group will continue therefore to pose a risk as an instrument in the hands of the de-regulation lobby. At the same time, the Commission’s REFIT Initiative with the proposed fitness checks as well as the proposed Transatlantic Trade and Investor Partnership (TTIP) have now become the more important vehicles for the deregulation lobby, posing a very significant threat to environmental protection in the EU. The EEB will attempt to develop, in collaboration with other environmental NGOs as well as its partners in the Spring Alliance, an effective strategy to address this threat.

ALLIANCE BUILDING

Green 10, Spring Alliance

In 2014, the EEB will continue to be part of strategic political alliances such as the Green 10 and the Spring Alliance, in particular for work on horizontal issues and to influence cross-cutting processes (e.g. the EP elections).

Activities:
- Work with the Spring Alliance will focus on the EP elections, Europe 2020/EU SDS and economic governance.
GLOBAL AND REGIONAL OUTREACH

The notion of a sustainable Europe, even if it can eventually be achieved, does not make sense within an unsustainable world. The success of efforts to develop stronger EU policies on the environment cannot be viewed in isolation from developments elsewhere in the world – with the debate around carbon leakage and perceived loss of European competitiveness being just one example illustrating the interdependence between Europe and the rest of the world. Land-grabbing in the developing world to sustain European lifestyles is another. European solutions must be founded on the principle of global environmental justice.

Global environment and sustainable development agenda

Europe has historically been and currently remains responsible for a disproportionately high share of global environmental destruction and resource consumption, thus tackling its own excessive ecological footprint is paramount. However, in addition the EU needs to play a leadership role in the global and inter-regional debates on environment and sustainability, even if its influence on the world stage is less than in former times. That role can be a constructive one, exchanging best practices with developed countries in achieving the transition to a sustainable equitable economic model and sharing some of its good practices e.g. in the field of governance; or a less constructive one. It should explore new and innovative ways of funding the transition in developing and BRICS countries, transfer of technology and capacity building.

While the outcome of the Rio+20 Conference fell well short of what was needed to reverse the current unsustainable trends, it has nonetheless created a number of opportunities for making further progress in advancing the sustainability agenda. For example, the development of sustainable development goals provides an opportunity to ensure that environmental considerations feature more prominently in discussions on the development paradigm, whether it be in developing, emerging or developed economies. The partial upgrading of UNEP and the establishment of a High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development are potentially important institutional bodies which could similarly create new opportunities for tipping the balance in favour of sustainability.

Activities:

- Participate in and provide input to the Rio+20 follow-up process;
- In particular, engage in the development and roll-out of the sustainable development goals and network actively with the Beyond 2015 campaign in order to merge the two processes of the SDG and the follow up for the MDG (Millennium Development Goals);
- Monitoring and influencing EU involvement in, and providing direct input to, the UN Environmental Assembly of UNEP and the associated processes;
- Participate in project mapping ecological distribution conflicts around the world in order to combat environmental injustice (subject to earmarked funding).

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

In 2014, 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 and by providing input for the preparations of the next Environment for Europe Ministerial conference provisionally foreseen for 2014/2015.

**Enlargement, European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and Eastern Partnership**

The EEB will continue to explore opportunities to revive its activities aimed at promoting better environmental policies in the countries neighbouring the EU 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 through our work within the project called ENV.net. One specific project, scheduled to run to April 2014, will focus on working with civil society organisations in Kosovo to promote a sustainable development strategy for the territory, including by facilitating links to the EU institutions. 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) liaison**

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 2014, the EEB will continue to coordinate the NGO input into the implementation of the OECD’s environmental work programme, making additional efforts to secure good geographical balance.

**Pan-Mediterranean**

Through its involvement in the Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development (MIO-ECSDE), the EEB will monitor and selectively engage in Mediterranean activities. The EEB will also explore with relevant governments and stakeholders the possibility of joint activities to support the democratisation process in the Arab Spring countries with respect to environmental matters, potentially leading them to accede to the Aarhus Convention.

**EU-US trade and investment negotiations**

In 2013, negotiations for a new bilateral trade deal between the US and the EU (TTIP) kicked off. Although the Commission has the ambition to sign a deal before the end of its term in 2014, this is unlikely to occur given the complexity of the issues on the table, including regulatory approaches, GMOs and agriculture and proposals for an investor state dispute settlement mechanism.

**Activities:**

- The EEB will closely monitor these negotiations and seek to ensure that they do not undermine EU environmental policy in areas such as chemical regulation (REACH), GMO regulation (incl. the precautionary principle), the Renewable Energy Directive or other elements of EU environmental law, which are often attacked as “regulatory trade barriers”;
- Oppose the inclusion of an investor state dispute settlement (ISDS) mechanism in any trade agreements as this could make the EU and national governments liable to expensive lawsuits for passing environmental legislation (indirect expropriation, etc.).
ENVIRONMENTAL DEMOCRACY

Aarhus Directives and Regulation – information, participation and justice in the EU

Work on the EU Directives on access to information and public participation implementing the Aarhus Convention will continue in 2014. In the expectation that the Commission will come forward with a new proposal for a directive on access to justice in the beginning of 2014, the EEB plans to step up its advocacy in this area, in particular with respect to the Council which has blocked progress for more than a decade.

The EEB will closely monitor the appeal before the European Court of Justice against the finding by the General Court that the EU regulation implementing the Aarhus Convention at the level of the EU institutions fails to adequately transpose the requirements of the Convention. Irrespective of the outcome, we will continue to press for strengthening of the regulation, including if necessary by supporting further legal action contesting its adequacy vis-à-vis the Convention, while at the same time more systematically using the regulation’s provisions in our everyday advocacy work.

We will also encourage our members to complain about and report back to the EEB on cases where the regulation is believed to have been violated. The EEB will continue to play an active role in the Advisory Board of the EU Aarhus Centre, which it has chaired since it was established in 2011 by ClientEarth.

Access to documents regulation

The recast of the access to documents regulation was expected to be concluded in 2012 but it provided impossible to reach an agreement under the Danish Presidency and no Presidency since then has shown an appetite to take up the issue. In case the negotiations resume in 2014, the EEB will continue to push for a successful outcome and will subsequently follow the application of the new regulation once in place.

Aarhus Convention in the broader Europe

In 2014, the EEB will continue to play a leading role in the NGO work in the further development and implementation of the Aarhus Convention by coordinating the European ECO Forum input into the Convention processes 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. We will continue preparations for and participate at the fifth session of the Meeting of Parties to the Aarhus Convention in June 2014. We also aim at having a series of seminars and training sessions for NGOs in South East Europe on the Aarhus Convention and related issues. We will continue our work on the compliance mechanism under the Convention as well as promotion of the Aarhus Convention and Principle 10 of the 1992 Rio Declaration at the global level.

MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In 2014, the EEB plans to focus on strengthening its membership network and staff capacity and to further enhance its political effectiveness at the same time as strengthening its communication and outreach activities and establishing a stronger financial base for all of its activities.

Consolidating and expanding the EEB network and working with members

In 2014, the EEB will further invest in the development of its membership network and in strengthening
its working relationship with its members. Capacity building events will continue to play a role but will have a stronger focus on development of practical EU lobbying skills. Four such events are envisaged for 2014 if funding is available including two pre-Presidency meetings, one in Italy and one in Latvia.

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. The EEB will encourage close cooperation of Board members with their national members. With the support of its Board members it will also encourage more active participation in one or more of the many working groups.

Efforts to attract more members and make membership as accessible as possible will be further explored. Where feasible and on relevant topics, the EEB staff will participate in and support members’ activities. Board members will be encouraged to be involved in these efforts.

Political impact

In 2014, the EEB will continue to play a leading role in articulating environment concerns in the debate on EU policies and countering attempts to erode environmental protection measures. To achieve this, we will continue to focus on the three principal EU institutions, in particular working closely with Presidencies. During 2014, special efforts will be made to raise the profile of environmental issues in the context of the European Parliament elections and the appointment of a new Commission. We will continue to work with others in partnerships, coalitions and networks to maximise our impact.

Communicating with key stakeholders and the wider public

In 2014, 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. The EEB will explore the possibility of a meeting of EEB member organisations’ press officers or other staff responsible for communications to exchange information on good practices and build skills and capacity in this area.

Last but not least, the EEB will carry out a comprehensive review of its communication strategy during 2014 and update it as necessary.

Financial consolidation

With the economic crisis squeezing the budgets of many of the EEB’s traditional donors, increased efforts will be needed to explore new sources of funding.

Staff

In 2014, more attention will be given to staff development in the EEB secretariat, both in quantitative and qualitative terms. Efforts will be made to secure funding for additional project- and non-project related posts to allow for a balanced expansion of the organisation in line with the increasing demands on it. Staff capacity will be enhanced qualitatively 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.
# BUDGET 2014

## A. General Costs

1. Missions and representation  
   Cost: 40,000
2. Office costs  
   Cost: 125,192
3. Office supplies  
   Cost: 78,435
4. Communications  
   Cost: 55,215
5. Depreciations  
   Cost: 40,000
6. Financial costs  
   Cost: 5,623
7. Miscellaneous  
   Cost: 10,000

**Sub-Total - A. - General Costs**  
354,465

## B. Salary Costs

1. President’s Secretariat  
   Cost: 10,000
2. Secretary General’s Unit  
   Cost: 443,699
3. EU Policy Unit  
   Cost: 685,862
4. Information & Communication Unit  
   Cost: 195,227
5. Accounting & Support Unit  
   Cost: 234,534
6. Special Campaigns  
   Cost: 251,795
7. Volunteers and Temporary Staff  
   Cost: 5,500
8. Other personnel costs  
   Cost: 48,197

**Sub-Total - B. - Salary Costs**  
1,874,815

## C. Activities (non-salary costs only)

1.a. 7th Environmental Action Plan (7EAP)  
   Cost: 1,000
1.b. Europe 2020  
   Cost: 8,000
1.c. Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS)  
   Cost: 9,000
1.d. Green Economy  
   Cost: -
1.e. Fiscal Reform  
   Cost: 1,000
1.f. 2014 European Parliament Elections  
   Cost: 17,000
2.a. Climate Policy 2030  
   Cost: -
2.b. Energy Efficiency Directive  
   Cost: 16,400
2.c. Sustainable Renewables by 2030  
   Cost: -
2.d. Ecodesign Directive and Energy Label Regulation implementation and revision  
   Cost: 40,400
2.e. F-Gas Regulation  
   Cost: 11,400
2.f. Biofuel target and sustainability  
   Cost: 3,000
2.g. Biomass for energy  
   Cost: 700
3.a. Mid-Term Review of Biodiversity Strategy  
   Cost: 21,400
3.b. Natura 2000  
   Cost: 10,000
3.c. Green Infrastructure  
   Cost: -
3.d. Legislative instrument on Invasive Alien Species  
   Cost: -
3.e. EU legislative instrument on Soil Framework Directive  
   Cost: 6,200
   Cost: 35,400
3.g. Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)  
   Cost: -
3.h. Marine Protection  
   Cost: -
4.a. Chemicals  
   Cost: 58,150
4.b. Nano materials  
   Cost: 10,700
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.c. Air</td>
<td>11,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.d. Noise</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.e. Mercury Strategy</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.f. Mercury Treaty Implementation</td>
<td>107,719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.g. Industrial Emissions Directive &amp; Seveso III</td>
<td>34,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundwater Directive</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.a. Resource Efficiency Roadmap</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revision of the Packaging Waste Directives</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE) Directive</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better Ship dismantle Directive</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revision of the Landfill Directive</td>
<td>5,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.c. Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecodesign &amp; Energy Labelling Directives</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.d. Ecolabel</td>
<td>14,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.e. Green Public Procurement</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.a. Effective Enforcement of EU legislation and policies</td>
<td>10,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.b. Better enforcement - new tools and complaints handling</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.c. Environmental inspections</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.d. Environmental impact assessment (EIA)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.e. Environmental Liability Directive (ELD)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.f. Environmental Crime Directive (ECD)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.g. Better Regulation</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.a. Global environment and sustainable development agenda</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.b. Pan-European outreach/Eco-Forum</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.c. Enlargement, European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and Eastern Partnership</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.d. OECD</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.e. Pan-Mediterranean</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.f. EU-US trade and investment negotiations</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.a. Aarhus Directives and Regulation</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.b. Access to documents regulation</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.c. Aarhus Convention</td>
<td>79,271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Green 10, Spring Alliance</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.a. Consolidating the EEB network and working with members</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working with the Presidencies</td>
<td>11,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual General Assembly</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.b. Political impact</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.c. Communications</td>
<td>20,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.d. Financial consolidation</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.e. Staff development</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.f. 40th Anniversary Event</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.g. EEB branding</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Total - C.</strong></td>
<td><strong>678,290</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**D. - Allocation to Working Capital**                                   | **60,000** |

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE**                                                     | **2,967,570**
The European Environmental Bureau (EEB) is a federation of about 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. The EEB’s aim is to protect and improve the environment by influencing EU policy, promoting sustainable development objectives and ensuring that Europe’s citizens can play a part in achieving these goals. The EEB stands for environmental justice and participatory democracy. Our office in Brussels was established in 1974 to provide a focal point for our members to influence, monitor and respond to the EU’s emerging environmental policy.