A TURNING POINT?

The European Environmental Bureau brings together citizens’ groups from across Europe. With over 150 members in 35 countries, our network represents more than 30 million people.

Together with our members we work on all kinds of issues – from ecology to economy, bio-waste to biodiversity and incineration to insulation. We speak up for people and nature to help shape policies for a sustainable future.

2018 was a big year that I hope will be remembered as a turning point.

After public revulsion at pictures of oceans drowning in plastic, environmental groups rallied to demand that something be done. And, for once, the EU was quick to respond, taking the popular decision to ban the sale of some of the single-use plastic items that are most commonly found in seas and on beaches around the globe.

The speed at which the EU drafted and adopted the new plastic regulation proves the power and potential for quick and effective international action. While some of the environmental challenges we face are enormous, our shared environment is something that unites us all. Whatever our political persuasion, we all want to eat good food, drink safe water and breathe clean air. And with people’s lives becoming increasingly chaotic, we perhaps shouldn’t be surprised that time spent in nature – even just walking in a city park – has been proven to reduce stress and help us recharge our batteries.

In today’s world, challenges and opportunities are global, and cooperation on environmental topics across borders is essential.

I hope you enjoy reading about what we have achieved in 2018 and I look forward to continuing to work together in the years to come.

Jeremy Wates
Secretary General
HIGHLIGHTS OF 2018

APRIL
We lobbied the EU to ensure that a ‘right to repair’ consumer products was enshrined in ‘ecodesign’ rules. When the European Commission launched a public consultation, we raised awareness and our campaign pushed the story into major newspapers across Europe.

MAY
We dug into EU pollution data and discovered a huge jump in mercury emissions from coal plants. Campaigners in Poland saw our story and discovered the reason for the increase was a new EU law requiring emissions to be measured rather than estimated. Pollution from plants had been massively underestimated for years. The story made the front page of Gazeta Wyborcza.

JUNE
After we lobbied for more than a year for higher targets, the EU finally upped its ambition on renewables and energy efficiency. The slightly raised targets were welcomed as ‘baby steps’ in the right direction towards meeting Paris climate commitments.

JANUARY
A META story about the Immerather ‘cathedral’ being torn down to make way for the expansion of a coal mine went viral attracting thousands of page views and temporarily crashing our website!

FEBRUARY
We maintained pressure on the European Commission to send governments to court for failing to improve air quality. The Commission held a ‘toxic bloc’ summit of environment ministers from nine countries, six of which were finally sent to court in May.

SEPTEMBER
We worked with hundreds of academics who signed a public letter urging EU leaders to ditch GDP growth and adopt a ‘sustainability and wellbeing pact’. We then held a conference on the issue in the European Parliament. Tens of thousands of citizens supported our ‘beyond growth’ petition.

OCTOBER
We turned the findings of a three-year investigation by German officials into chemical safety tests into a major story attracting media attention across Europe. The study found that companies were breaking EU law by marketing hundreds of potentially dangerous chemicals that are widely used in consumer and other products.

NOVEMBER
We welcomed more than three hundred people to our yearly conference, this time called ‘Getting to the Europe we want’, in Brussels.

DECEMBER
After months of campaigning we hailed an EU-wide ban on common single-use plastic items as likely “to become one of Europe’s proudest achievements”.

Environmental groups are doing amazing things, yet the mainstream media often fails to cover them. In 2017 we launched our own news site META. eeb.org to amplify the work being done by green groups everywhere and to steer the news agenda.

2018 was the new site’s first full year of operation. Thanks to its success we grew subscribers to our weekly newsletter by 52%, with the META. eeb.org site counting 112,374 unique pageviews.

Politicians and officials in Brussels and national capitals, researchers and journalists, and our wide network of members all over Europe: META is read by people who matter.

229 stories published on META.eeb.org
68 million combined reach of media stories from just one of our press releases
22,790 Twitter followers at the end of 2018 @green_europe
In 2018, there was a raft of new climate and energy legislation as much of the EU’s ‘Clean Energy for all Europeans’ package was agreed. This set of new laws included directives on the energy performance of buildings, renewable energy, energy efficiency, governance and electricity market design. These vital laws will provide a foundation for European energy for years to come.

Our climate and energy work focused on boosting binding efficiency and renewables targets, improving governance and market design, cutting waste from consumer electronics and ensuring that Europe sets a bold vision for climate action in line with the Paris Agreement.

We engaged with members of the European Parliament, the Council and the European Commission. We met with officials on more than 30 occasions, to drive the debate towards greater ambition.

We helped build the capacity of our members to target their national governments, including in the run up to and during the global COP climate conference in Katowice, Poland.

The hard work paid off with initial targets for both energy efficiency and renewables raised compared to the disappointing proposals originally put forward by the Commission. The agreed targets, of 32.5% for energy efficiency and 32% for renewables, could mean overall greenhouse gas reductions target of above 45% by 2030.

We also worked hard to improve rules to cut wasted energy from home appliances and other electronic products. In September our CoolProducts campaign continued to put pressure on decision makers and was successful in preventing plans to drop the popular A-E energy labels for some consumer products. The measures are now expected to save consumers and businesses €23bn in reduced energy bills every year.

In November the Commission finally published its 2050 long-term climate strategy. After pressure to raise the existing target of an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by the middle of the century, the proposal called for a ‘climate neutral EU’ by 2050. Further work will be required to define what this means in practice, but a clear direction has been set and ground prepared for the necessary ramping up of climate action in the coming years.
The ‘take, make and throw away’ economy has had its time. Instead, policymakers and NGOs, along with a growing number of industries, agree that moving to a ‘circular economy’ – where waste is prevented and products reused or recycled – is the best solution for the planet and for business. The EU must lead the world by fully committing to a truly circular economy.

CIRCULAR ECONOMY

After years of pressure we finally persuaded the European Commission to make certain products more easily repairable as part of its Ecodesign Directive. EU institutions agreed to increase recycling targets for municipal solid waste and to get rid of some of the most polluting single-use plastic items.

Going circular means cutting waste and in 2018 we welcomed new EU laws that set out to achieve this. Thanks to these laws EU countries will be required to recycle at least 55% of their municipal waste by 2025, rising to 60% by 2030 and 65% by 2035. The updated waste directives will also mean a 10% cap on landfill by 2035, mandatory separate collection of biowaste and stricter schemes to make producers pay for the collection of key recyclables.

As part of the Rethink Plastic alliance, our circular economy team also worked relentlessly to secure, among other measures, a ban on several single-use plastic items and laws to boost the recycling of plastic bottles. With ‘repair café’ culture spreading across Europe we launched a campaign for the right to repair consumer products. Despite an industry lobbying attempt to continue business as usual, we succeeded in getting repair requirements included in draft design rules for new products like fridges, lighting and electronic displays. This was the first time EU Ecodesign rules were used to ensure broken products could be more easily fixed.

We also celebrated as more stringent restrictions were placed on hazardous substances in products like paper and tissue paper that carry the EU’s ‘Ecolabel’ symbol.

Policy Officer Jean-Pierre Schweitzer and Communications Officer Mauro Anastasio join campaigners in front of the European Commission to demand EU laws guaranteeing the ‘right to repair’.

65% of municipal waste will need to be recycled by 2035

70kg estimated weight of the natural resources needed to make one mobile phone

26 million tonnes of plastic waste generated in Europe every year:
• 30% recycled
• 31% landfilled
• 39% incinerated
Safe and clean water came under threat in 2018 as industry lobbyists and some governments tried to weaken EU water laws. Attention was also focused on how well European countries are implementing existing nature laws, and what the European Commission could do to ensure that those rules are being followed. In June, we saw a disappointing first draft of what the EU’s flagship Common Agriculture Policy could look like in the future.

As part of the ‘Living Rivers’ coalition we launched the #ProtectWater campaign. It called on the EU to retain the levels of protections found in the Water Framework directive and to ensure that national governments put the rules into practice.

We spoke about the importance of the Directive for wildlife and people at the high-level EU Water Conference in Vienna in October.

In March, there was some good news as our nature scorecards found that two thirds of the 19 member states assessed had done an acceptable job of delivering on EU nature laws in their national legislation.

The research, conducted together with our partners, found that, while there was a lot of room for improvement, there was real potential for EU laws to help ensure that Europe’s unique natural heritage is preserved for the generations to come.

In May, we helped produce ‘Nature’s Last Line of Defence’, a brochure showing that efforts to protect nature are undermined when the European Commission fails to challenge member states on illegal destruction.

We advocated for political action on rewilding and for a new global deal for nature, and campaigned on the problem of pharmaceuticals in the environment.

The proposal for the future of the EU’s Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), released by the European Commission in June, set the stage for a race to the bottom on environmental standards for farming. We rejected the Commission’s proposals as not nearly enough to fix the broken CAP – which currently costs the EU €60bn every year.

With reform of the EU’s food and farming system set to be a major issue next year, we held regular meetings with MEPs and Commission representatives, and participated in many debates and conferences on European agriculture. EEB staff also co-organised several events including a CAP conference in Sofia in June, and an event on the CAP and climate change in Brussels in November.

Our Policy Officer for Agriculture, Bérénice Dupeux, speaking at a debate on the future of the Common Agricultural Policy.

‘Living Rivers’ coalition

#ProtectWater

Nature scorecards

Nature’s Last Line of Defence

Rewilding

New global deal for nature

Pharmaceuticals in the environment

Common Agricultural Policy

Our precious natural world is under pressure. Industrial farming drives habitat destruction, pollutes waterways and erodes soil. Intensive production of food, especially meat and dairy, is contributing to climate change and air pollution. We need to take a fresh approach to agriculture and ensure that EU nature laws are fully respected so we can all enjoy good food and a healthy natural world.

1 world-leading water law strongly defended by citizens’ groups across Europe

€60bn money spent each year on the Common Agricultural Policy, often to support environmentally destructive activities

2,000 approximate number of species of bees in Europe, 9% of which are facing extinction
EU limits on air quality have been breached in some countries for more than a decade. In 2018 enough was enough and, after years of pressure to act, EU Environment Commissioner Karmenu Vella finally announced a ‘toxic bloc’ of national governments would be sent to court. But at the same time President Jean-Claude Juncker’s drive to cut or weaken EU laws threatened to overturn years of air quality progress.

We continued to pressure the Commission to send governments to the European Court of Justice for their persistent failure to meet EU clean air limits. With clear evidence of continued infringement, a ‘toxic bloc’ summit was held in February and six governments were sent to court in May. All now face the prospect of daily fines that could cost millions.

While citizens were welcoming EU legal action to clean up the air, President Juncker’s obsession with ‘deregulation’ led to a ‘fitness check’, which threatened to weaken European ambient air quality laws. We joined our members and partners in arguing for the current laws to be saved and better enforced for the benefit of our health and environment and produced a simple step-by-step guide to assist with completing a crucial public consultation.

In March, the Commission published a review of the EU’s world-leading chemical rules ‘REACH’. Their evaluation accepted a list of our longstanding criticisms. In October we shared an official German report with media contacts across Europe and widespread media coverage led to a debate in the European Parliament and a pledge by the European Chemicals Agency to raise its compliance checks from 5% to 20%.

In May, we published a story about a massive jump in toxic mercury emissions from German and Polish coal-fired power plants. The story was picked up in Poland where campaigners discovered that new EU laws requiring companies to actually monitor, rather than just estimate, their emissions meant that the apparent jump was actually the result of hidden pollution being exposed. The story was featured on the front page of Gazeta Wyborcza.

Healthy industry, clean air, safe products and good food: we deserve laws and policies that will help deliver them all. European rules should protect our health and environment by stopping or limiting harmful pollution, but they often fall short of their potential. We want EU laws to be strengthened and properly enforced.
EU POLICIES

The EU’s six-month rotating presidency means two countries get to chair Council meetings each year. We work to influence and support the governments hosting the presidencies to make sure that environmental issues are always high on the agenda. Our EU team also take on cross-cutting policies that have a big impact on the natural world.

In 2018, it was the turn of Bulgaria and Austria to host the EU Presidency. As negotiations continued on the United Kingdom’s withdrawal from the EU, ensuring that environmental protections would be retained and respected post-Brexit became a priority.

Ahead of the Austrian and Bulgarian presidencies we produced detailed memoranda that included 10 green tests which we used to assess their performance at the end of their terms. We concluded that Austria rose to the challenge to fight plastic pollution in 2018 but failed to apply the same zest to agricultural pollution. For its part, Bulgaria failed to prioritise nature during its EU presidency but made good efforts on energy and circular economy.

We attended meetings with European Commission Vice-President Frans Timmermans on four occasions in 2018. Our Secretary General Jeremy Wates regularly met EU environment ministers and many members of our staff spoke with other senior EU and national government figures throughout the year.

In 2018, we launched a new project called ‘Implement for LIFE’ to help strengthen environmental protections by improving how EU laws are put into practice in member states. In the first year of this two-year project, we published a report on access to justice for environmental groups and brought together lawyers from across Europe in a working group to address the problem of poor implementation of European environmental laws.

Throughout the year, we followed the ongoing negotiations between the European Commission and the British government, meeting with the EU’s chief Brexit negotiator Michael Barnier in November to stress the need to ensure environmental protections are retained and matched following Brexit.

In June, national governments shared our outrage when the Commission tried to dodge its commitments to the Aarhus Convention on environmental rights. We successfully pressured governments into invoking Article 241 of the Treaty of Lisbon. This almost unprecedented action obliged the Commission to take steps towards ensuring that the public has access to justice in environmental matters at the EU level and will hopefully have far-reaching consequences in the future.

Our efforts to secure a follow-up to the EU’s 7th Environment Action Programme were rewarded when EU environment ministers unanimously agreed a renewed programme was required at a meeting in Graz, Austria. We had worked hard in the run up to the meeting, circulating a reflection paper and holding meetings with Austrian government officials.

Our EU Policy Director Patrick ten Brink hands European Commission First Vice President Frans Timmermans a petition with over 90,000 signatures calling for an end to the EU’s GDP growth dependency.
Although the EU has recently given more attention to the Sustainable Development Goals, it will fail to achieve several of them if it continues along the current path. Europe is destroying its biodiversity (SDG 15) and is not meeting its Paris Agreement commitments (SDG 13), while our consumption and production patterns are far from sustainable (SDG 12) and inequalities continue to widen significantly in many parts of the EU (SDG 10). The results are heightened levels of social friction and increasing environmental damage.

We led the Make Europe Sustainable for All project involving 25 partners from across Europe. Together, we realised 46 local projects in 15 countries during 2018. The project also helped to bolster the effectiveness of SDG Watch Europe, which monitors the implementation of the SDGs in the EU and advocates for change.

The EEB also played an active role in the European Commission’s multi-stakeholder SDG Platform, which drafted recommendations on how the Commission could achieve the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Another major plank of our global sustainability work was to explore and advocate for Europe to measure success in terms of wellbeing and quality of life rather than GDP growth. In this context, several of our staff took part in a gathering of 500 experts at the European Parliament examining the possibilities for a post-growth future. In November, we organised a high-profile workshop on positive post-growth scenarios in Europe at a major ‘Growth in Transition’ conference in Vienna, which was organised by the Austrian Presidency of the EU.

We continued to push for environmental justice around the world through our involvement in the Environmental Justice Atlas (EJAtlas) project. The Atlas is the largest database of environmental conflicts in the world, which has been used by millions of people, including scholars, activists, journalists and ordinary citizens. The EEB helped establish the EJAtlas and has been responsible for its dissemination activities since its launch in 2014.

In the context of the EU’s Neighbourhood Policy, we worked with environmental organisations, in particular in the Western Balkans, Turkey and Eastern Europe, to bring environment policies in the candidate countries in line with the EU’s standards, to build the capacity of civil society and to support NGOs in strengthening their networks. In 2018, we focused on advancing the circular economy, energy and climate policies as well as river basin management.

The UN’s Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) seek to end poverty, reduce inequality and protect the planet. Europe must show global leadership by embracing sustainability at home and abroad. However, the SDGs have not received the attention they deserve within Europe. We work to raise awareness about the SDGs in the EU and to advocate for policies that promote sustainability and environmental justice.
GOVERNANCE

In 2018, our board held meetings on 7-8 March in Brussels, 11-12 June in Vienna and 4 November in Brussels. Our diverse board had 41 members in 2018 and included 32 national representatives from different European countries. Between board meetings, direction and guidance was provided by our executive committee, composed of the president and vice-presidents. Following the elections at the AGM in 2017, the EEB board had the following composition through to the AGM in November 2018:

President, Vice-Presidents and Treasurer

Finland – Mr. Jouko NISSEN (EEB President), Finnish Association for Nature Conservation
Austria – Mr. Bernhard ZLANABITNIG (Vice-President), Umweltdachverband
Greece – Ms. Christina Kontaxi (Vice-President), Med-SOS
Ireland – Ms. Attracta UI BHROIN (Vice-President), An Taisce
European network – Mr. Sim VHAHRON (Vice-President), Justice & Environment
European network representatives

Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF) – Ms. Anke STOCK
Fédération Spéléologique Européenne (FSE) - Ms. Bärbel VOGEL
Youth and Environment Europe (YEE) - Mr. Stefan RUDEL
ClientEarth – Ms. Anna HESLOP
AirClim – Mr. Christer ÅGREN
Eco-Union – Mr. Christofer AGREN
ChemSec – Mr. Stefan SCHUEBER

National representatives

Belgium – Mr. Christophe SCHOLUN, Inter Environment Wallonie (IEW)
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Czech Republic – Mr. Jiří DLUHOV – Society for Sustainable Living (STÚŽ)
Denmark – Mr. Jens LA COUR, Danish Society for Nature Conservation
Estonia – Mr. Juhani TELGMAA, Estonian Society for Nature Conservation (ESNC)
France – Mr. Jerome PARTOS, France Nature Environnement (FNE)
Germany – Ms. Bjela VOSSEN, Deutscher Naturschutzring (DNR)
Hungary – Mr. Gabor BENDEK, Clean Air Action Group (CAAG)
Italy – Mr. Mauro ALBRIZIO, Legambiente
Latvia – Mr. Janis BRIZGA, Green Liberty
Luxembourg – Ms. Karima HAMMUOUCHE, Natur & Emwelt
Malta – Mr. Hubert THIEMA, Nature Trust
Netherlands – Mr. Patrick NUVELSTJN, Nature Stichtingen
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Portugal – Ms. Ana BIZNOS, Grupo de Estudos de Ordenamento do Território e Ambiente (GEOTA)
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Serbia – Ms. Lazarija ŠOJIĆ, ALHem
Slovakia – Mr. Daniel LEŠINSKY, Centre for Sustainable Alternatives (CEFTA)
Slovenia – Mr. Andrej MOHAR, Dark Sky Slovenia
Spain – Ms. Monica VIDAL, ECODES
Sweden – Ms. Johanna SANDHOLM, Swedish Society for Nature Conservation
Turkey – Mr. Deniz ATAC, TEMA Foundation
Ukraine – Mr. Andriy ANDRUSEVYCH, Resource & Analysis Center “Society and Environment”
United Kingdom – Mr. Lloyd AUSTIN, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)

WORKING GROUPS & EVENTS

In November, we hosted our annual conference on the theme of ‘Getting to the Europe We Want’. More than 300 delegates registered for this flagship event, which returned to Brussels after successful visits to Austria and the UK in the previous two years. Our special events for members and partners included a reflection day to prepare the ground for work on our next long-term strategy. We also held a workshop on stopping deregulation, a conference about moving beyond GDP growth and a training session on communicating about the EU elections.

Our working groups are at the heart of what we do. Throughout the year, we welcomed around 500 people to 20 working group meetings. The meetings bring together people working for our members from across Europe to discuss, debate and learn more about the topics they work on. We host most of our working group meetings at our offices in Brussels, but in some cases it makes sense and helps to broaden participation to take the meetings to other parts of Europe. In 2018, we held a water meeting in Berlin in March, one on agriculture in Sofia in June, another on water in Vienna in September, an industry working group in Mallorca in October, and finally a circular economy meeting in Barcelona in November.

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In 2018, we welcomed 11 new members, bringing the total number to over 150, and continued to work closely with our membership through our working groups.
Our diverse and dedicated staff work tirelessly to achieve our goals. In 2018, we had 48 passionate and committed colleagues from 16 countries. Including interns, we welcomed 12 new faces and wished seven others good luck in their future careers.

STAFF

EU Policy

Patrick Ten Brink
EU Policy Director
Stephane Erbetti
Policy Manager, Products and Waste
Faustine Bas-Defossez
Policy Manager, Agriculture and Bioenergy
Replaced by
Bérénice Dupeux
Policy Officer, Agriculture
Tatiana Santos
Policy Manager, Chemicals and Nanotechnology
Christian Schible
Policy Manager, Industrial Production
Elena Lymberidi
Project Coordinator, Zero Mercury Campaign

Piotr Barczak
Senior Policy Officer, Waste
Louise Duprez
Senior Policy Officer, Air and Noise
Replaced by
Margherita Tolotto
Policy Officer, Air and Noise
Roland Joebstl
Senior Policy Officer, Climate and Energy
Goran Kovacevik
Technical Expert, Industrial Production
Leonardo Mazza
Senior Policy Officer, Biodiversity, Water and Soil
Replaced by
Sergy Moroz
Senior Policy Officer, Biodiversity, Water and Soil

Blanca Morales
EU Ecolabel Coordinator
Carsten Vinkholi
Senior Policy Officer, Resource Use and Product Policy
Replaced by
Jean-Pierre Schweitzer
Product Policy and Circular Economy Officer
Francesca Carlsson
Legal Officer
Alla Krivokoboi
Technical Officer, Industrial Production
Stephan Piskol
Project Officer, Agriculture, Biodiversity and Climate
Elise Vitak
Project Officer, Chemicals
Anita Wilcox
Project Officer, Mercury

Secretary General

Jeremy Wates
Secretary General
Ritalie Birabwa
Personal and Administrative Assistant

Communications and Membership

Ian Carey
Communications Manager
Emma Ernsth
Membership and Development Manager
Jack Hunter
Senior Communications Officer, Chemicals and Waste
Mauro Anastasis
Communications Officer, Resource Conservation
Marie-Amélie Brun
Communications Officer
Anton Lazarus
Communications Officer, Industrial Production
Emily Macintosh
Communications Officer, Nature and Agriculture
Gemma Bovecock
Communications Assistant
Giacomo Udugbor
Membership Assistant

Global Policies and Sustainability

Patrizia Heidegger
Global Policies and Sustainability Director
Kasia Tusieiwicz
Project Coordinator, “Make Europe Sustainable for All”
Nick Meymen
Policy Officer, Environmental and Economic Justice
Sonja Goicoechea
Project Officer, Global Policies and Sustainability
Eva Izquierdo
Project Officer, Global Policies and Sustainability
Evi Declercq
Intern, Environmental Justice
Elise Mazaud
Intern, EU Neighbourhood Policies

Finance, Personnel and Administration

Isabel De Jesus Fonseca
Finance, Personnel and Administration Director
Aleksandra Koleszynska
HR Officer
Abraham Lombrana
Events Coordinator
Jola Verderic
Bookkeeper
Carmen Benner
Finance Officer
Andrea Gonzalez
Secretary
Alessia Biasioli
Events Assistant
Nicoleta Bugarin
Finance Assistant

Some of our staff and their children at our annual team retreat near Antwerp, Belgium, 9-11 July
After more than 20 years at our previous address, we found a new home on the Rue des Deux Eglises in the heart of the European district of Brussels. A dedicated group of volunteer staff cooperated with specialist architects to design and fit out the office, working wherever possible with responsible and sustainable materials. We now have the space we need to host special events and bigger meetings with our members, and to welcome new colleagues as our team continues to grow. If you haven’t visited us yet, we look forward to showing you around.
THANK YOU

We gratefully acknowledge financial assistance from our funders in 2018:

European Union
- DG Environment
- DG DEVCO
- H2020 (via Fraunhofer and via ACR+)

Organisations
- Deutsche Umwelthilfe - DUH
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
- Swedish Society for Nature Conservation
- Energy Saving Trust
- Umweltbundesverband
- European Environment and Health Initiative
  - Instituto Tecnologico del Embalaje, Transporte y Logistica (ITENE)
  - ICLEI European Secretariat GmbH
  - University of Barcelona
  - German Corporation for International Cooperation GmbH (GIZ)
  - Co-PLAN, Institute for Habitat Development
  - Zero Waste Europe
  - Natuurmonumenten
  - Carbon Market Watch

Governments
- Austria - Austrian Environment Agency and Austrian Energy Agency
- Belgium - Federal Public Service: Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment
- Belgium - Brussels Institute for the environment management (IBGE)
- 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
- Ireland - Department for Environment, Community and Local Government
- Italy - Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea
- Sweden - Ministry of the Environment and Energy

Foundations
- European Climate Foundation
- MAVA Foundation
- New Economics Foundation
- Rewilding Europe Foundation
- Stichting Changing Markets
- Environmental Fund Defense Europe
- Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung e.V.
- Foundation Open Society Institute

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