

# Green European Foundation ASBL

Independent auditor's report on the financial year  
ended 31 December 2020

**Grant Thornton Bedrijfsrevisoren SCRL**

Registered Office  
Potvlietlaan 6  
2600 Berchem  
Belgium

[www.grantthornton.be](http://www.grantthornton.be)

**Independent auditor's report with respect to the Annual Accounts of the Green European Foundation ASBL for the year ended 31 December 2020**

In accordance with our service contract dated 5 January 2021 with the European Union represented by the European Parliament, we report to you as independent auditor on the performance of our audit mandate which was entrusted to Grant Thornton Bedrijfsrevisoren CVBA. This report includes our opinion on the balance sheet as at 31 December 2020, the income statement for the year ended 31 December 2020 and the disclosures (all elements together the "Annual Accounts") using the abbreviated schedule and on the Final Statement of eligible expenditure actually incurred as well as on compliance with rules and regulations applicable to funding of European political parties and European political foundations and includes as well our report on regulatory requirements. These two reports are considered as one report and are inseparable.

We have been appointed as independent auditor by the European Parliament in our contract dated 5 January 2021. Our mandate expires after the delivery of our audit opinion for the year ended 31 December 2021.

**Report on the audit of the Annual Accounts and the Final Statement of eligible expenditure actually incurred**

**Unqualified opinion**

We have audited the Annual Accounts of Green European Foundation ASBL (the "Entity"), that comprise the balance sheet on 31 December 2020, as well as the income statement of the year and the disclosures, which show a balance sheet total of € 667.715,74 and of which the income statement shows a profit for the year of € 7.039,43.

In our opinion, the Annual Accounts give a true and fair view of the Entity's net equity and financial position as at 31 December 2020, and of its results for the year then ended, prepared in accordance with the financial reporting framework applicable in Luxembourg.

We have also audited the Final Statement of eligible expenditure actually incurred for the year ended 31 December 2020, in accordance with rules and regulations applicable to funding of European political parties and European political foundations, of Green European Foundation ASBL.

In our opinion, the Final Statement of eligible expenditure actually incurred of the Entity for the year ended 31 December 2020 is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with rules and regulations applicable to funding of European political parties and European political foundations.

**Basis for the unqualified opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (“ISA”). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the “Our responsibilities for the audit of the Annual Accounts and the Final Statement of eligible expenditure actually incurred” section of our report.

We have complied with all ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit, including those with respect of independence.

We have obtained from the Members of the Board and the officials of the Entity the explanations and information necessary for the performance of our audit and we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution**

We draw attention to the Final Statement of eligible expenditure actually incurred. This schedule is prepared to assist the Entity to meet the requirements of the European Parliament. As a result, the schedule may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

**Emphasis of Matter - Going concern**

We draw your attention to note 5 in the annex to the Annual Accounts relating to the preparation of the Annual Accounts under the assumption that the activities will be continued, despite its financial position. This assumption is reasonable as long as the Entity continues to receive financial support from the European Parliament or other sources. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

**Other Matters**

We draw your attention to the developments surrounding the Covid-19 virus that has a profound impact on people's health and on society as a whole. This also has an impact on the operational and financial performance of organisations and the assessment of the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. The situation gives rise to inherent uncertainty. The Entity has not made any disclosure of its assessment of the impact of Covid-19 in the Annual Accounts. We have considered the uncertainties related to the potential effects of Covid-19 and the assumptions made by the Entity in this respect on its operations and financial situation. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

On 31 January 2020, the United Kingdom withdrew from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM). Following intense negotiations, an agreement on future EU-UK relations was concluded end of December 2020. The Entity has not made any disclosure of its assessment of the impact of Brexit and the aforementioned agreement in the Annual Accounts. We have considered the uncertainties related to the potential effects of Brexit and the assumptions made by the Entity in this

respect on its operations and financial situation. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### **Responsibilities of the Members of the Board for the preparation of the Annual Accounts and the Final Statement of eligible expenditure actually incurred**

The Members of the Board are responsible for the preparation of the Annual Accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with the reporting framework applicable in Luxembourg and the Final Statement of eligible expenditure actually incurred. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control which the Members of the Board determine to be necessary to enable the preparation of the Annual Accounts and the Final Statement of eligible expenditure actually incurred that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Members of the Board are responsible towards the European Parliament for the use of the grant awarded and must comply with the provisions of the Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 ('the Financial Regulation') and the underlying acts.

As part of the preparation of the Annual Accounts, the Members of the Board are responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, and provide, if applicable, information on matters impacting going concern. The Members of the Board should prepare the Annual Accounts using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the Members of the Board either intend to liquidate the Entity or to cease business operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Our responsibilities for the audit of the Annual Accounts and the Final Statement of eligible expenditure actually incurred**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance whether the Annual Accounts and the Final Statement of eligible expenditure actually incurred are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to express an opinion on these Annual Accounts and Final Statement of eligible expenditure actually incurred based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Annual Accounts and the Final Statement of eligible expenditure actually incurred.

When performing our audit, we comply with the legal, regulatory and normative framework that applies to the audit of the financial statements in Luxembourg. However, a statutory audit does not provide assurance as to the future viability of the Entity nor as to the efficiency or effectiveness with which the governing body has conducted or will conduct the Entity's business. Our responsibilities regarding the assumption of going concern applied by the governing body are described below.

Furthermore, with respect to the Final Statement of eligible expenditure actually incurred, it is our responsibility to express an opinion on the compliance with rules and regulations applicable to funding of European political parties and European political foundations.

As part of an audit, in accordance with ISA, we exercise professional judgment and we maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also perform the following tasks:

- Identification and assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Annual Accounts and the Final Statement of eligible expenditure actually incurred, whether due to fraud or error, the planning and execution of audit procedures to respond to these risks and obtain audit evidence which is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting material misstatements is larger when these misstatements are due to fraud, since fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtaining insight in the system of internal controls that are relevant for the audit and with the objective to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control;
- Evaluating the selected and applied accounting policies, and evaluating the reasonability of the accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Members of the Board as well as the underlying information given by the Members of the Board;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Members of the Board's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to event or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Annual Accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going-concern;
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the Annual Accounts and the Final Statement of eligible expenditure actually incurred, and evaluating whether these Annual Accounts and the Final Statement of eligible expenditure actually incurred reflect a true and fair view of the underlying transactions and events.

We communicate with the Members of the Board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

## **Report on regulatory requirements**

### **Responsibilities of the Members of the Board**

The Members of the Board are responsible for the compliance by the Entity with the legal and regulatory requirements applicable in Luxembourg, its articles of association, the legal and regulatory requirements regarding bookkeeping and the provisions of the Grant Agreement between the European Parliament and the Entity ('the Funding Agreement'), Regulation (EU, Euratom) No. 1141/2014, Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 ('the Financial Regulation') and the underlying acts.

**Responsibilities of the auditor**

Our audit work included specific procedures to gather sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to verify, in all material respects, that the financial provisions and obligations of the grant award agreement, Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 (‘the Financial Regulation’) and the underlying acts have been met.

**Independence matters**

We have not performed any other services that are not compatible with the audit of the Annual Accounts and the Final Statement of eligible expenditure actually incurred and we have remained independent of the Entity during the course of our mandate.

**Other communications**

- Without prejudice to certain formal aspects of minor importance, the accounting records were maintained in accordance with the legal and regulatory requirements applicable in Luxembourg;
- The costs declared were actually incurred;
- The statement of revenue is exhaustive;
- The financial documents submitted by the entity to the European Parliament are consistent with the financial provisions of the Funding Agreement;
- The obligations arising from Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, in particular from Article 20 thereof, have been met;
- The obligations arising from the Funding Agreement, in particular from Article II.9 and Article II.19 thereof, have been met;
- Any surplus of Union funding is carried over to the next financial year and has been used in the first quarter of that financial year, pursuant to Article 222(7) of the Financial Regulation;
- Any surplus of own resources was transferred to the reserve;
- We were not yet provided with the financial statements prepared in accordance with the international accounting standards defined in article 2 of regulation (EC) No 1606/2002. The financial statements prepared in accordance with the international accounting standards will be subject to a separate audit opinion.

Vilvoorde, 12 May 2021

Grant Thornton Bedrijfsrevisoren SCRL  
Represented by

Gunther Loits  
Registered auditor

## **Annex 1: Annual accounts**

**Green Européan Foundation asbl (GEF)**

Association san but lucratif

Siège social: L-1536 Luxembourg; 3 rue du Fossé

R.C.S. Luxembourg F8270

**Comptes annuels pour l'année financière  
prenant fin au 31 décembre 2020**

---



**Green Européan Foundation (GEF)**  
Association san but lucratif  
Siège social: L-1536 Luxembourg; 3 rue du Fossé  
R.C.S. Luxembourg F8270

**-2020-**

<b>Table des matières</b>	<b><u>page</u></b>
<u>Comptes annuels</u>	
Bilan au 31 décembre 2020	2-3
Comptes des profits et pertes du 1 Janvier 2020 au 31 Décembre 2020	3-4
Annexe aux comptes annuels	5-6

**Bilan**  
Année financière

RCSL N°: F8270  
du 01/01/2020 au 31/12/2020

**ACTIF**

Reference(s)	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
<b>A. Capital souscrit non versé</b>		
1101	-	-
<b>B. Frais d'établissement</b>		
1107	-	-
<b>C. Actif immobilisé</b>		
1109	<b>18 918,27</b>	<b>13 359,39</b>
<b>I. Immobilisations incorporelles</b>		
1111 2,3	<b>12 068,98</b>	<b>8 589,19</b>
2. Concessions, brevets, licences, marques, ainsi que droits et valeurs similaires s'ils ont été		
1115	12 068,98	8 589,19
3. Fonds de commerce, dans la mesure où il a été acquis à titre onéreux		
1121 2,3	-	-
4. Acomptes versés et immobilisations incorporelles en cours		
1123	-	-
<b>II. Immobilisations corporelles</b>		
1125 2,3	<b>6 819,29</b>	<b>4 740,20</b>
1. Terrains et constructions		
1127 2,3	-	-
2. Installations techniques et		
1129 2,3	-	98,09
3. Autres installations, outillage et mobilier		
1131	<b>6 819,29</b>	<b>4 642,11</b>
4. Acomptes versés et immobilisations corporelles		
1133	-	-
<b>III. Immobilisations financières</b>		
1135 2,3	<b>30,00</b>	<b>30,00</b>
5. Titres ayant le caractère d'immobilisations		
1145	30,00	30,00
6. Prêts et créances immobilisées		
1147 2,3	-	-
7. Actions propres ou parts propres		
1149	-	-
<b>D. Actif circulants</b>		
1151	<b>646 687,94</b>	<b>662 644,25</b>
<b>I. Stocks</b>		
1153	-	-
1. Matières premières et consommables		
1155	-	-
2. Produits et commandes en cours		
1157	-	-
3. Produits finis et marchandises		
1159	-	-
4. Acomptes versés		
1161	-	-
<b>II. Créances</b>		
1163	<b>7 351,45</b>	<b>23 379,02</b>
1. Créances résultant de ventes et prestations de services		
1165	<b>7 351,45</b>	<b>23 379,02</b>
a) dont la durée résiduelle est inférieure ou égale à un an		
1167	7 351,45	23 379,02
b) dont la durée résiduelle est supérieure à un an		
1169	-	-
2. Créances sur des entreprises liées		
1171	-	-
a) dont la durée résiduelle est inférieure ou égale à un an		
1173	-	-
b) dont la durée résiduelle est supérieure à un an		
1175	-	-
3. Créances sur des entreprises avec lesquelles la société a un lien de participation		
1177	-	-
a) dont la durée résiduelle est inférieure ou égale à un an		
1179	-	-
b) dont la durée résiduelle est supérieure à un an		
1181	-	-
4. Autres créances		
1183	-	-
a) dont la durée résiduelle est inférieure ou égale à un an		
1185	-	-
b) dont la durée résiduelle est supérieure à un an		
1187	-	-
<b>III. Valeurs mobilières</b>		
1189	-	-
1. Parts dans des entreprises liées et dans des entreprises avec lesquelles la société a un lien de participation		
1191	-	-
2. Actions propres ou parts propres		
1193	-	-
3. Autres valeurs mobilières		
1195	-	-
<b>IV. Avoirs en banques, avoirs en compte de chèques postaux, chèques et en caisse</b>		
1197	<b>639 336,49</b>	<b>639 265,23</b>
<b>E. Comptes de régularisation</b>		
1199	<b>2 109,53</b>	<b>28 525,56</b>
<b>TOTAL (Actifs)</b>	<b>667 715,74</b>	<b>704 529,20</b>

Bilan Année financière	RCSL Nr.: du	F8270 1/01/2020	au 31/12/2020	31/12/2019
<b>Passif</b>				
		<b>31/12/2020</b>		<b>31/12/2019</b>
<b>A. Capital and reserves</b>	1301	<b>7.039,43</b>	302	<b>1.058,33</b>
I. Fonds associatifs	1303	-	304	-
II. Primes d'émissions et primes assimilées	1305	-	306	-
III. Réserves de réévaluation	1307	-	308	-
IV. Réserves	1309	-	310	-
1. Réserve légale	1311	-	312	-
2. Réserve pour actions propres ou parts propres	1313	-	314	-
3. Réserves statutaires	1315	-	316	-
4. Autres réserves	1317	7.039,43	318	1.058,33
V. Résultats reportés	1319	-	320	-
VI. Résultat de l'exercice	1321	-	322	-
VII. Acomptes sur dividendes	1323	-	324	-
VIII. Subventions d'investissement	1325	-	326	-
IX. Plus-values immunisées	1327	-	328	-
<b>B. Subordinated debts</b>	1329	-	330	-
<b>C. Provisions</b>	1331	-	332	-
1. Provisions pour pensions et obligations similaires	1333	-	334	-
2. Provisions pour impôts	1335	-	336	-
3. Autres provisions	1337	-	338	-
<b>D. Dettes non subordonnées</b>	1339	<b>239.285,22</b>	340	<b>250.671,42</b>
b) Emprunts non convertibles	1349	-	350	-
a) dont la durée résiduelle est inférieure ou égale à un an	1351	-	352	-
b) dont la durée résiduelle est supérieure à un an	1353	-	354	-
2. Dettes envers des établissements de crédit	1355	-	356	-
a) dont la durée résiduelle est inférieure ou égale à un an	1357	-	358	-
b) dont la durée résiduelle est supérieure à un an	1359	-	360	-
4. Dettes sur achats et prestations de services	1367	124.794,24	368	126.047,15
a) dont la durée résiduelle est inférieure ou égale à un an	1369	124.794,24	370	126.047,15
b) dont la durée résiduelle est supérieure à un an	1371	-	372	-
8. Dettes fiscales et dettes au titre de la sécurité sociale	1391	84.713,99	392	109.323,95
a) dont la durée résiduelle est inférieure ou égale à un an	1393	84.713,99	394	109.323,95
b) dont la durée résiduelle est supérieure à un an	1395	-	396	-
9. Autres dettes	1397	29.776,99	398	15.300,32
a) dont la durée résiduelle est inférieure ou égale à un an	1399	29.776,99	400	15.300,32
b) dont la durée résiduelle est supérieure à un an	1401	-	402	-
<b>E. Comptes de régularisation</b>	1403	<b>421.391,09</b>	404	<b>452.799,45</b>
<b>TOTAL (Passif)</b>	405	<b>667.715,74</b>	406	<b>704.529,20</b>

**B. Revenu**

	Reference(s)	31/12/2020	31/12/2019
<b>1. Montant net du chiffre d'affaires</b>	1701	-	-
<b>2. Variation des stocks de produits finis, et de produits et de commandes en cours</b>	1703	-	-
<b>3. Production immobilisée</b>	1705	-	-
<b>4. Reprises de corrections de valeur</b>	1707	-	-
a) sur frais d'établissement et sur immobilisations corporelles et immobilisations financières	1709	-	-
b) sur éléments de l'actif circulant	1711	-	-
<b>5. Autres produits d'exploitation</b>	1713	<b>2.132.981,08</b>	<b>1.484.737,88</b>
<b>6. Produits des immobilisations</b>	1715	-	-
a) sur frais d'établissement et sur immobilisations corporelles et immobilisations financières	1717	-	-
b) sur éléments de l'actif circulant	1719	-	-
<b>7. Produits des éléments financiers de</b>	1721	-	-
a) sur frais d'établissement et sur immobilisations corporelles et immobilisations financières	1723	-	-
b) sur éléments de l'actif circulant	1725	-	-
<b>8. Autres intérêts et autres produits</b>	1727	-	-
a) sur frais d'établissement et sur immobilisations corporelles et immobilisations financières	1729	-	-
b) sur éléments de l'actif circulant	1731	-	-
<b>9. Produits exceptionnels</b>	1745	-	-
<b>10. Perte de l'exercice</b>	1733	-	-
<b>TOTAL REVENU</b>	737	<b>2.132.981,08</b>	<b>1.484.737,88</b>

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**  
Financial year

RCSL Nr.: F8270  
du

1/01/2020

au

31/12/2020

**A. CHARGES**

	Reference(s)		31/12/2020		31/12/2019
<b>1. Consommation de marchandises et de matières premières et consommables</b>	1601	601	-	602	-
<b>2. Autres charges externes</b>	1603	603	<u>947.201,21</u>	604	<u>816.368,17</u>
<b>3. Frais de personnel</b>	1605	605	<u>784.040,84</u>	606	<u>565.266,79</u>
a) Salaires et traitements	1607	607	<u>555.077,33</u>	608	<u>394.951,80</u>
b) Charges sociales couvrant les salaires et traitements	1609	609	<u>228.963,51</u>	610	<u>170.314,99</u>
c) Pensions complémentaires	1611	611	-	612	-
d) Autres charges sociales	1613	613	-	614	-
<b>4. Corrections de valeur</b>	1615	2,3 615	<u>10.200,51</u>	616	<u>14.951,34</u>
a) sur frais d'établissement et sur immobilisations corporelles et incorporelles	1617	617	<u>10.200,51</u>	618	<u>14.951,34</u>
b) sur éléments de l'actif circulant	1619	619	-	620	-
<b>5. Autres charges d'exploitation</b>	1621	621	-	622	-
<b>6. Corrections de valeur et ajustement de juste valeur sur immobilisations financières</b>	1623	623	-	624	-
<b>7. Corrections de valeur et ajustement de juste valeur sur éléments financiers de l'actif circulant. Moins-values de cessions des valeurs mobilières</b>	1625	625	-	626	-
<b>8. Intérêts et autres charges financières</b>	1627	627	-	628	-
a) concernant des entreprises liées	1629	629	-	630	-
b) autres intérêts et charges	1631	631	-	632	-
<b>9. Charges exceptionnelles</b>	1633	633	<u>391.538,52</u>	634	<u>88.151,58</u>
<b>10. Impôts sur le résultat</b>	1635	635	-	636	-
<b>11. Profit de l'exercice</b>	1637	637	-	638	-
<b>TOTAL CHARGES</b>		641	<u>2.132.981,08</u>	642	<u>1.484.737,88</u>

Susanne Rieger  
Co-President



Dirk Holemans  
Co-President



Benoit Monange  
Treasurer



## Annexe aux comptes annuels au 31 décembre 2020

### 1. Principales méthodes comptables

Les comptes annuels sont établis conformément aux dispositions légales et réglementaires en vigueur au Luxembourg selon la méthode du coût historique.

La préparation des comptes annuels implique le recours à un certain nombre d'estimations comptables déterminantes. Elle impose aussi au Conseil d'Administration d'exercer son jugement dans l'application des principes comptables. Tout changement dans les hypothèses peut avoir des répercussions significatives sur les comptes annuels de la période durant laquelle ces hypothèses ont changé. Le Conseil d'Administration estime que les hypothèses sous-jacentes sont adéquates et que les comptes annuels donnent ainsi une image fidèle de la situation financière et des résultats de la Société.

La Société fait des estimations et hypothèses qui ont une incidence sur les montants repris à l'actif et au passif au cours de la période suivante. Les estimations et les jugements sont évalués de façon continue et se basent sur l'expérience passée et d'autres facteurs, dont des anticipations d'évènements futurs jugés raisonnables dans ces circonstances.

#### 2.1. Conversion des postes en devise

La Société tient sa comptabilité en Euros.

Toutes les transactions exprimées dans une devise autre que l'Euro sont enregistrées en Euro au cours de change en vigueur à la date de transaction. Les frais d'établissement et les immobilisations exprimés dans une devise autre que l'Euro sont convertis en Euro au cours de change historique en vigueur au moment de la transaction. A la date de clôture, ces immobilisations restent converties au cours de change historique.

Les avoirs en banques sont convertis aux taux de change en vigueur à la date de clôture des comptes.

Les pertes et les profits de change en résultant sont enregistrés au compte de profits et pertes de l'exercice.

Les autres postes de l'actif et du passif sont évalués individuellement au plus bas, respectivement au plus haut, de leur valeur convertie au cours de change historique ou de leur valeur déterminée sur base des cours de change en vigueur à la date de clôture du bilan. Seules les pertes de change non réalisées sont comptabilisées dans le compte de profits et pertes. Les gains de change sont enregistrés au compte de profits et pertes au moment de leur réalisation.

Lorsqu'il existe un lien économique entre un actif et un passif, ceux-ci sont évalués globalement selon la méthode décrite ci-dessus et seule la perte de change nette non réalisée

est enregistrée au compte de profits et pertes et les gains de change non réalisés ne sont pas enregistrés.

## 2.2. Créances

Les créances sont comptabilisées à leur valeur nominale. Elles font l'objet de corrections de valeur lorsque leur recouvrement est compromis.

## 2.3. Dettes

Les dettes sont enregistrées à leur valeur de remboursement. Lorsque le montant à rembourser sur des dettes est supérieur au montant reçu, la différence est portée au compte de profits et pertes à l'émission de la dette.

## 3. Personnel

La Société a employé 17 équivalents plein-temps au 31 décembre 2020.

## 4. Evénements postérieurs à la clôture

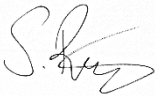
Il n'y a pas eu d'événements postérieurs à la clôture susceptibles d'avoir une influence sur la situation financière de la société.

## 5. Principe de continuité

La fondation a un fonds de roulement négatif mais la continuité est garantie aussi longtemps qu'elle recevra des subsides du Parlement Européen et d'autres ressources.

Les règles d'évaluation sont basées sur le principe de continuité.

Au nom du Conseil d'Administration de la Green European Foundation,



Susanne Rieger  
Co-Présidente



Dirk Holemans  
Co-Présidente



Benoit Monange  
Treasurer

## **Annex 2: Final Statement of eligible expenditure actually incurred**



**Green European Foundation 2020 estimated budget**

Costs		
Reimbursable costs	Budget	Actual
<b>A.1: Personnel costs</b>	<b>960.000,00</b>	<b>856.637,06</b>
1. Salaries	530.000,00	519.635,75
2. Contributions	340.000,00	262.027,58
3. Professional training	15.000,00	10.523,09
4. Staff missions expenses	15.000,00	1.022,95
5. Other personnel costs	60.000,00	63.427,69
<b>A.2: Infrastructure and operating costs</b>	<b>150.000,00</b>	<b>97.799,17</b>
1. Rent, charges and maintenance costs	74.000,00	58.140,88
2. Costs relating to installation, operation and maintenance of equipment	14.000,00	9.946,84
3. Depreciation of movable and immovable property	30.000,00	10.200,51
4. Stationery and office supplies	5.000,00	4.168,68
5. Postal and telecommunications charges	17.000,00	11.968,97
6. Printing, translation and reproduction costs	10.000,00	3.373,29
7. Other infrastructure costs	0,00	0,00
<b>A.3: Administrative costs</b>	<b>30.000,00</b>	<b>20.520,71</b>
1. Documentation costs (newspapers, press agencies, databases)	4.000,00	1.670,42
2. Costs of studies and research	0,00	0,00
3. Legal costs	8.000,00	1.004,62
4. Accounting and audit costs	13.000,00	14.716,57
5. Support to third parties	0,00	0,00
6. Miscellaneous administrative costs	5.000,00	3.129,10
<b>A.4: Meetings and representation costs</b>	<b>150.000,00</b>	<b>60.761,66</b>
1. Costs of meetings	75.000,00	33.799,76
2. Participation in seminars and conferences	40.000,00	419,48
3. Representation costs	35.000,00	26.542,42
4. Costs of invitations	0,00	0,00
5. Other meeting-related costs	0,00	0,00
<b>A.5: Information and publication costs</b>	<b>920.000,00</b>	<b>699.513,26</b>
1. Publication costs	150.000,00	116.950,48
2. Creation and operation of Internet sites	100.000,00	42.746,21
3. Publicity costs	5.000,00	1.948,68
4. Communications equipment (gadgets)	5.000,00	0,00
5. Seminar and exhibitions	660.000,00	537.867,89
6. Other information-related costs	0,00	0,00
<b>A.6. Allocation to "Provision to cover eligible costs of the first quarter of year N+1"</b>		<b>384.499,09</b>
<b>A. TOTAL ELIGIBLE COSTS</b>	<b>2.210.000,00</b>	<b>2.119.730,95</b>
<b>Ineligible costs</b>		
1. Provisions		
2. Exchange losses		
3. Doubtful claims on third parties		
4. Contributions in kind		
5. Others : non-eligible projects expenditure	20.000,00	6.210,70
<b>B. TOTAL INELIGIBLE COSTS</b>	<b>20.000,00</b>	<b>6.210,70</b>
<b>C. TOTAL COSTS</b>	<b>2.230.000,00</b>	<b>2.125.941,65</b>

Revenue		
	Budget	Actual
D.1. Dissolution of "Provision to cover eligible costs of the first quarter of year N"	n/a	50.190,95
D.2. European Parliament funding	2.100.000,00	1.966.063,00
D.3. Member contributions	30.000,00	55.516,65
Decentralised projects		20.718,00
Capacity building collaborations - EGAT		2.790,00
Fundraising from strategy - Post-Corona Talks		18.354,50
GEJ translations		160,95
Topical collaborations		11.430,00
Ad-hoc collaborations		2.063,20
D.4 Donations	25.000,00	25.221,76
Crowdfunding donations		2.846,00
National foundations contributions - non-members		12.074,26
Capacity building collaborations - EGAT		2.770,00
Fundraising from Post-Corona Talks		1.375,00
Fundraising from South-East strategy		1.280,00
Topical collaborations		4.876,50
D.5 Other own resources	75.000,00	29.778,02
Participation fees		3.870,00
Publications sales		6.947,05
Green European Journal printed edition sale		384,00
Partners Networking Programme		16,64
External fundraising (philanthropic foundations)		17.502,00
Reserve from 2019		1.058,33
D.6. Interest from pre-financing		0,00
D.7. Contributions in kind		0,00
D.8. Own resources to cover non-eligible expenditure		6.210,70
<b>D. TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>2.230.000,00</b>	<b>2.132.981,08</b>
E. profit/loss (D-C)	0,00	7.039,43

F. Allocation of own resources to the reserve account		7.039,43
G. Profit/loss for verifying compliance with the no-profit rule (E-F)	0,00	0,00

 Susanne Rieger  
Co-President



 Dirk Holemans  
Co-President



 Benoit Monange  
Treasurer



# Green European Foundation

Independent auditor's report on the Financial Statements for  
the year ended 31 December 2020

**Grant Thornton Bedrijfsrevisoren SCRL**

Registered Office  
Potvlietlaan 6  
2600 Berchem  
Belgium

[www.grantthornton.be](http://www.grantthornton.be)

**Independent auditor's report on the Financial Statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards of Green European Foundation for the year ended 31 December 2020**

**Unqualified opinion**

We have audited the Financial Statements of Green European Foundation (the "Entity"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, as well as the statement of profit or loss and the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended, the statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Entity as at 31 December 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

**Basis for unqualified opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Emphasis of Matter – Going concern**

We draw your attention to the disclosure on page 11 of the Financial Statements relating to the preparation of the Financial Statements under the assumption that the activities will be continued, despite its financial position. This assumption is reasonable as long as the Entity continues to receive financial support from the European Parliament or other sources. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

**Other Matters - Auditor's Opinion on the Annual Accounts and the Final Statement of eligible expenditure actually incurred**

We have also audited the Annual Accounts of the Entity prepared in accordance with the financial reporting framework applicable in Luxemburg and the Final Statement of eligible expenditure actually incurred, prepared in accordance with rules and regulations applicable to funding of political parties and political foundations at European level. In this regard, we have issued our audit report dated May 12<sup>th</sup>, 2021.

### **Other Matters**

We draw your attention to the developments surrounding the Covid-19 virus that has a profound impact on people's health and on society as a whole. This also has an impact on the operational and financial performance of organisations and the assessment of the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. The situation gives rise to inherent uncertainty. We have considered the uncertainties related to the potential effects of Covid-19 and the assumptions made by the Entity in this respect on its operations and financial situation. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

On 31 January 2020, the United Kingdom withdrew from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM). Following intense negotiations, an agreement on future EU-UK relations was concluded end of December 2020. The Entity has not made any disclosure of its assessment of the impact of Brexit and the aforementioned agreement in the Financial Statements. We have considered the uncertainties related to the potential effects of Brexit and the assumptions made by the Entity in this respect on its operations and financial situation. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### **Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the preparation of the Financial Statements**

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 23 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014, the Entity is required to maintain and report on their Financial Statements on the basis of international accounting standards as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002.

In preparing the Financial Statements, the Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

The audit has been performed following our appointment by the European Parliament, which seeks to obtain assurance relating to the Entity's adherence to its obligations under Article 23 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2004.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board of Directors or their delegates regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

**Restriction on use and distribution**

The opinion transmitted is only intended for the Entity and for the European Parliament. It may not be distributed or made available to any other parties, except those who have regulatory rights of access to it. Any review, transmission, dissemination or other use of, or taking of any action in reliance upon this information by any persons or entities other than the Entity or the European Parliament is prohibited and we will not assume any duty of care or liability towards these persons or entities.

Vilvoorde, December 9, 2021

Grant Thornton Bedrijfsrevisoren SCRL  
Represented by

Gunther Loits  
Registered auditor

# GREEN EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

Financial statements as of and for the year  
ended 31 December 2020

Statement of financial position at 31 December 2020 .....	4
Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2020 .....	5
Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2020 .....	6
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020.....	7
Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2020.....	8
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 .....	9
1. General information .....	9
2. Significant accounting policies.....	11
2.1. Basis of preparation.....	11
2.2. Summary of significant accounting policies.....	12
a) Current versus non-current classification .....	12
b) Foreign currencies.....	12
c) Intangible assets.....	13
d) Property, plant and equipment.....	15
e) European Parliament grants.....	15
f) Cash and cash equivalents.....	16
g) Financial instruments .....	16
h) Impairment of non-financial assets.....	19
i) Provisions for other liabilities and charges.....	19
j) Leases – lessee accounting.....	19
k) Revenue from contracts with customers .....	21
l) Joint operation .....	21
2.3. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures .....	22
2.4. Standards issued but not yet effective .....	23
3. Critical accounting estimates and judgments.....	24
4. Revenue from contracts with customers.....	26
5. Other income.....	26
6. Expenses by nature and other operating income.....	27
7. Finance income and costs.....	28



8. Employee benefit expense .....	28
9. Property, plant and equipment .....	29
10. Intangible assets .....	31
11. Financial assets and financial liabilities.....	31
a) Financial assets.....	31
b) Financial liabilities: Borrowings .....	31
c) Fair Values .....	32
12. Financial risk management .....	32
a) Financial risk factors .....	32
b) Capital management .....	35
13. Joint Operations.....	35
14. Trade and other receivables .....	36
15. Cash and cash equivalents.....	37
16. Trade and other payables.....	38
17. Commitments and contingencies.....	38
18. Events after the reporting date .....	38

## Statement of financial position at 31 December 2020

EUR	Notes	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	9	121.026	150.677
Non-current financial assets	11	30	30
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>121.056</b>	<b>150.707</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade and other receivables	14	9.461	51.905
Cash and cash equivalents	15	639.337	639.265
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>648.797</b>	<b>691.170</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>769.854</b>	<b>841.877</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
Initial funds		-	-
Reserves		(36.150)	(36.150)
Retained earnings		29.465	28.291
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>(6.685)</b>	<b>(7.859)</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Leasing liabilities	11	84.695	115.863
Trade and other payables	16	-	-
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>84.695</b>	<b>115.863</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	16	660.676	703.471
Leasing liabilities	11	31.168	30.401
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>691.844</b>	<b>733.872</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>776.539</b>	<b>849.735</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>769.854</b>	<b>841.877</b>

The notes 1 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

## Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2020

EUR	Notes	2020	2019
Revenue from contracts with customers	4	55.517	-
Other income	5	1.685.696	1.333.338
<b>Revenue</b>		<b>1.741.213</b>	<b>1.333.338</b>
General and administrative expenses	6	(1.742.962)	(1.368.044)
Other operating income/(expenses)	6	6.211	41.822
<b>Operating profit/(loss)</b>		<b>4.462</b>	<b>7.116</b>
Finance income	7	-	-
Finance costs	7	(3.289)	(1.032)
<b>Profit/(loss) for the year</b>		<b>1.173</b>	<b>6.084</b>

The notes 1 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

## Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2020

EUR	Notes	2020	2019
Profit/(loss) for the year		1.173	6.084
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		1.173	6.084

The notes 1 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

## Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020

EUR	Initial funds	Reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
<b>Balance at 1 January 2019</b>	-	(36.150)	22.207	(13.943)
OCI			-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year			6.084	6.084
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	-	(36.150)	28.291	(7.859)
<b>Balance at 1 January 2020</b>	-	(36.150)	28.291	(7.859)
OCI			-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year			1.173	1.173
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	-	(36.150)	29.464	(6.685)

The notes 1 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

## Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2020

EUR	Notes	2020	2019
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Profit/(loss) for the year</b>		1.173	6.084
Adjustments for:			
Finance costs	7	3.289	1.032
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	9	34.579	16.420
European Parliament grant	5	(1.631.755)	(1.317.713)
<b>Net profit/(loss) before changes in working capital</b>		<b>(1.592.714)</b>	<b>(1.294.177)</b>
Changes in working capital:			
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	13	42.444	(10.568)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	16	(15.604)	22.216
Cash receipt/(reimbursement) European Parliament grant:			
Reimbursement of European Parliament grant		(361.498)	
Receipt of European Parliament grant		1.966.063	1.405.225
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>38.690</b>	<b>122.696</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	9	(4.929)	(2.189)
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>		<b>(4.929)</b>	<b>(2.189)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Interest paid on lease liabilities		(3.289)	(1.032)
Payments of lease liabilities		(30.401)	(11.102)
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>(33.690)</b>	<b>(12.134)</b>
<b>Movement in cash and cash equivalents including bank overdrafts</b>			
		<b>72</b>	<b>108.373</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>71</b>	<b>108.373</b>
Net foreign exchange difference			
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January</b>		<b>639.265</b>	<b>530.892</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</b>		<b>639.337</b>	<b>639.265</b>

The notes 1 to 18 are an integral part of these financial statements.

## Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

### 1. General information

The Green European Foundation (GEF) is a non-profit association incorporated and domiciled in Luxembourg. The registered office is located at rue du Fossé, 3 (1536 Luxembourg). The GEF is a European Political Foundation, recognised by the Authority for Political Parties and Foundations and funded by the European Parliament. It is linked to, but independent of, other European Green actors such as the European Green Party and the Green Group in the European Parliament.

The mission of the GEF is to contribute to the development of a European public sphere and to foster greater involvement by citizens in European politics, ultimately forging a stronger, more participative democracy. GEF strives to mainstream discussions on European policies and politics both within and beyond the Green political family. It works to create a common Green vision for Europe and to communicate this to the wider public.

### Financial statements

The financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 December 2020 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 28 October 2021.

### Board of directors

At the end of the financial period, the Board of Directors was composed of the following members:

Name	Function	Start of mandate	End of mandate
Klara Berg	Member	11 October 2019	October 2022
Teo Comet	Member	11 October 2019	October 2022
Dirk Holemans	Co-president	11 October 2019	October 2022
Vedran Horvat	Member	11 October 2019	October 2022
Benoit Monange	Treasurer	11 October 2019	October 2022
Susanne Rieger	Co-president	11 October 2019	October 2022
Ewa Sufin-Jacquemart	Member	11 October 2019	October 2022
Sevil Turan	Member	11 October 2019	October 2022
Dagmar Tutschek	Secretary	11 October 2019	October 2022

## Auditors

The contractual audit of the standalone financial statements is performed by Grant Thornton Bedrijfsrevisoren SCRL represented by Gunther Loits.

## Figures in the financial statements

These financial statements are presented in euro, which is the Foundation's presentation currency and the functional currency of the Foundation. All amounts in these financial statements are presented in euro, unless otherwise stated.



## 2. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

### 2.1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Foundation for the year ended 31 December 2020 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) interpretations as endorsed by the European Union. The changes in accounting policies due to new IFRS standards entered into force in 2020 are described in Note 2.3.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Foundation’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

#### **Going concern**

The Foundation’s statement of financial position shows a situation of negative equity at 31 December 2020. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the directors’ confidence that the Foundation will continue to receive the European Parliament Grant and also generate their own resources. The historical cost convention and the accrual basis of accounting have been used to prepare the financial statements.

## 2.2. Summary of significant accounting policies

### a) Current versus non-current classification

The Foundation presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle, meaning within a calendar year,
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period , or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle,
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Foundation classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

### b) Foreign currencies

#### Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Foundation are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (“the functional currency”). The financial statements are presented in euro (EUR), which is the Foundation’s presentation currency and the functional currency of the Foundation.

#### Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Foundation at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Transactions in foreign currencies only happen in a very limited way for purchases in countries outside of the Eurozone. As a general rule for the implementation of its work programme, the Foundation requests from providers to issue invoices in euros, and for individuals and project partners to claim for reimbursement of expenses in euros.

When a project partner, implementing a Foundation decentralised project on behalf of Foundation, is paying directly for project-related expenses in another currency than in euros, they are required to convert the amount using the corresponding monthly conversion rate of the European Commission (see <http://ec.europa.eu/budget/graphs/infoeuro.html>). When reporting their project-costs to the Foundation, the Foundation checks that the conversion has been applied accordingly and reimburses the project partner in euros.

The same principle applies to individuals participating in the Foundation's activities (such as General Assembly and Board meetings, trainings, public conferences, partners events, etc.), who are reimbursed in euros for their expenses, using the same converter if applicable.

In the limited cases where the Foundation is paying invoices in another currency than euros, the rate used is the one that appears on the corresponding bank statement.

### **c) Intangible assets**

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite. The Foundation does not have any intangible assets with an indefinite useful life.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognized in the income statement in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

An intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset

are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

### Website costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Website development costs are only recognized as intangible asset if: 1/ it can be demonstrated that the website will generate probable future economic benefits when, for example, donations can be made through the website and 2/ the Foundation can demonstrate:

- ✓ The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale;
- ✓ Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset;
- ✓ How the asset will generate future economic benefits;
- ✓ The availability of resources to complete the asset; and
- ✓ The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalized as part of the intangible asset include costs incurred for external consultants and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognized as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognized as an expense are not recognized as an asset in a subsequent period.

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization will begin when development is completed and the asset is available for use. The costs are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives (generally 4 years, but can differ from one intangible asset to another). During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

### Mobile apps

The Foundation does not hold any mobile apps.

## Computer software

The Foundation has not acquired any computer software licenses that would be capitalized. Any use of computer software by the Foundation is done through annual subscriptions for usage of the software only.

## d) Property, plant and equipment

The Foundation's property, plant and equipment are mainly composed of IT equipment, furniture, office equipment, and right-of-use assets relating to lease contract of offices and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less subsequent depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Foundation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on the assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. These useful lives have been determined as follows:

Property, plant and equipment	Useful lives
IT equipment	4 years
Office equipment and furniture	10 years

The methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Where an asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down to its recoverable amount.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

## e) European Parliament grants

The Foundation receives a grant from the European Parliament, which is awarded at the end of each accounting year. At that moment there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions (execution of the work plan) will be complied with. Since the

grant relates to expense items, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

The Foundation makes an assessment at the end of the accounting year of the amount of eligible expenditure it has incurred. The portion of the grant that will cover this expenditure is recorded as income in the income statement. Two scenarios can occur:

- Scenario 1 in which the amount of eligible expenditure matches the grant amount or exceeds the grant amount. In this scenario, the entire grant is recorded as income in the income statement,
- Scenario 2 in which the amount of eligible expenditure is less than the grant amount. In this scenario, the portion of the grant that is not used can be carried over to the next year. The amount of the carry-over will be accounted for as a liability in the balance sheet and will be released the next accounting year once the expenditure it is intended to cover has been incurred.

At the end of the reporting period, the final balance of eligible expenditure is determined after the external audit. The expenditure that is rejected through this audit will lead to a reduction of the final grant and can result in a reimbursement of a portion of the grant by the political Foundation to the European Parliament. After payment of the final balance, the European Parliament can as well perform an audit even up till 5 years after the payment. This audit can also lead to a reduction of the grant amount and a reimbursement. If the Foundation has to make a reimbursement to the European Parliament that is smaller than 20%, it will impair the remaining receivable. When the reimbursement is larger, the Foundation needs to account for a liability.

#### **f) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Foundation's cash management.

#### **g) Financial instruments**

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

## Financial assets

### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss. The Foundation's financial assets are composed of trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. These financial assets have been classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for cash and cash equivalents.

The trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component and have been initially measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15. The cash and cash equivalents have been initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

### Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments),
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments), or with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments),
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Foundation's financial assets are classified as financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments) since both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.

In terms of impairment of the trade receivables, the Foundation applies a simplified approach in calculating Expected Credit Losses (ECL). The Foundation does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. A provision

matrix that is based on historical credit loss experience has been established, which is adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

All financial assets are fully written off at the closing of each financial year (i.e. latest in March of the year following the year where the invoice was issued) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

## Financial liabilities

### **Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Foundation's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

### **Subsequent measurement**

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification. The Foundation's financial liabilities are all classified in the category loans and borrowings, or the category payables.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

The financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

### **Offsetting financial instruments:**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Foundation does not offset its financial assets and liabilities.



#### **h) Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Foundation assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Foundation estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

There were no indications that assets may be impaired during the accounting period. Moreover, the Foundation does not have intangible assets that are not ready to use or are not subject to amortization. As a result, there is no requirement to perform a yearly impairment test.

#### **i) Provisions for other liabilities and charges**

A provision is recognized when the Foundation has a present obligation (legal or constructive) where, as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Foundation expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

#### **j) Leases – lessee accounting**

The Foundation assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Foundation leases office workspace including a small storage space. The Foundation also leases a Xerox machine for printing, copying and scanning. The Foundation applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases for which it is the lessee. The Foundation recognised lease liabilities and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. In accordance with IFRS 16, the simplified modified retrospective method has been applied for the transition to IFRS 16 at the date of initial application of 1 January 2019.

## Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Foundation recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option if reasonably certain to be exercised by the Foundation and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Foundation exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Foundation uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

The Foundation selected the accounting policy to present interest paid on lease liabilities as part of the cash flows for financing activities.

## Right-of-use assets

The Foundation recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of initial measurement of the lease liability, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Underlying assets	Useful lives
Office	5 years
Xerox machine	4 years

Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Foundation at the end of the lease term, or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section h) 'Impairment of non-financial assets'.

### Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Foundation applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The information about leases is included in the following notes:

Depreciation charges on right-of-use assets	Note 6 Expense by nature
Interest expense on lease liabilities	Note 7 Finance income and costs
Right of use assets movement	Note 9 Property, plant and equipment
Lease liabilities movement	Note 11 Financial assets and financial liabilities

### k) Revenue from contracts with customers

IFRS 15 establishes a five-step model for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognized for the amount of consideration an entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for goods or services transferred to a customer.

### l) Joint operation

A joint operation is a joint arrangement not structured in a separate vehicle, in which the parties with joint control have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. A joint operator shall recognize

- (a) its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly;
- (b) its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
- (c) its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;
- (d) its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and
- (e) its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

The Foundation performs joint projects, in which it enters into a joint arrangement together with the member foundations. The cost incurred in these projects are for 50% covered by the member

foundations and both parties have joint rights to the asset being created. The portion of the cost covered by the member foundation is set off against the income flowing from the invoices issued to the member foundation.

The Foundation did not perform any joint projects in 2020.

### 2.3. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The Foundation applied IFRS 16 Leases for the first time in financial year closing 31 December 2019.

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2019, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Foundation. The Foundation has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

#### *IFRS 16 Leases*

IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and supersedes IAS 17 *Leases*, IFRIC 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, SIC-15 *Operating Leases-Incentives* and SIC-27 *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*. IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet.

The Foundation adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method with the date of initial application of 1 January 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application. The Foundation elected to apply the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4. The Foundation will therefore not apply the standard to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

The Foundation also elected to use the exemptions on lease contracts for which the lease terms ends within 12 months as of the date of initial application, and lease contracts for which the underlying asset is of low value.

The Foundation leases office workspace and storage, and Xerox machine for printing, copying and scanning, that are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16 as from 1 January 2019. Both the office and the Xerox machine were previously accounted for as operating leases under IAS 17.

The Foundation recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets were recognised based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised. Lease liabilities were

recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or the interest rate implicit in the lease when available.

The Foundation also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application
- Applied the low value exemption to leases for which the underlying assets value is lower than 5.000 EUR
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application
- Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease

## 2.4. Standards issued but not yet effective

During the current financial year, the entity applied all published new and revised standards and interpretations that are relevant to its activities and which are in force for the accounting period that started on January 1, 2020, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB.

- Amendments to references to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS standards: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.
- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.
- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 1: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.
- Amendments to IFRS 3: Business Combinations: Definition of a Business: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.
- Amendments to IFRS 16: Leases: Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions: applicable as from June 1, 2020 at the latest for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020.
- The application of the other new Standards, Interpretations and Changes has not resulted in any important changes to the principles for financial reporting.
- The entity has not yet proceeded with the early application of the new standards and amendments to existing standards and interpretations that had already been endorsed by the EU on the date of the financial statements' approval, but which were not compulsorily applicable for the period beginning on January 1, 2020:
- Amendments to IFRS 4: Insurance Contracts - deferral of IFRS 9: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021.

- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021.
- The group did not carry out an early application of the new standards and changes to existing standards and interpretations that were not yet endorsed by the European Union:
- IFRS 17: Insurance contracts: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
- Amendments to IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
- Amendments to IAS 1: Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting Policies: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
- Amendments to IAS 8: Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.
- Amendments to IAS 16: Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.
- Amendments to IAS 37: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets: Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.
- Amendments to IFRS 3: Business Combinations: Reference to the Conceptual Framework: applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.
- Annual improvements to IFRS Standards (2018 - 2020 cycle): applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

### 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of the Foundation's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of asset or liability affected in future periods.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Foundation based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Foundation. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

### **Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options**

The Foundation determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. For extension options, the Foundation applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal.

After the commencement date, the Foundation reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew (e.g., a change in business strategy).

### **Recovery order European Parliament Grant**

The external auditor and/or auditor of the European Parliament can reject expenditure of the Foundation if not eligible. This can result in a recovery order being issued to the Foundation and hence a reimbursement of a portion of the grant. If this is the case, the Foundation sets up a liability at year end.

In December 2020 this liability amounts to EUR 36.892 (2019: EUR 0).

#### 4. Revenue from contracts with customers

EUR	2020	2019
<b>Type of revenue</b>		
Membership fees:		
- From project contribution	55.517	-
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>55.517</b>	<b>-</b>

The revenue from contracts with customers contains the project contributions.

#### 5. Other income

The GEF collects revenue in the following ways:

- Individual **donations** from EU citizens (via the crowdfunding platform <https://gef.eu/climatesuperhero/>)
- Individual **participation fees** to events organised by GEF
- Books, publications and translations sale** and similar small revenue from individuals
- Fees from our Members **Networking Programme** (also called “Members Visiting Programme”). Every year, we allow individuals from our network to travel to our events or partners events and cover for travel and accommodation costs. In return, the individual pays a small fee to benefit from this programme.

The line item “Other income” in the income statement therefore relates to:

EUR	2020	2019
<b>Other income</b>		
European Parliament Grant	1.631.755	1.317.713
EP carry-over	-	-
Donations:		
- Above EUR 500	-	-
- Below EUR 500	25.222	5.585
Individual participation fees for events	3.870	2.250
Members networking programme	17	1.789
Books sales	7.331	1.033
Other	17.502	4.968
<b>Total other income</b>	<b>1.685.696</b>	<b>1.333.338</b>



## 6. Expenses by nature and other operating income

A breakdown of the “General and administrative expenses” by nature can be found in the table below:

EUR	2020	2019
Advertising and promotional costs	3.619	33.756
Amortization intangible assets	10.831	-
Depreciation Property Plant and Equipment	2.850	4.991
Depreciation on right of use - offices	30.449	10.150
Depreciation on right of use - IT equipment	1.280	1.280
Event costs	556.017	380.178
Meetings and representation costs	61.365	101.913
Office cost	16.138	-
Infrastructure and operating costs	3.129	40.435
Rent	24.451	56.643
Utilities and maintenance	9.947	-
Accounting cost	14.717	-
Information and publication costs	116.950	79.951
IT, phone & internet	42.746	-
Website	-	3.270
Wages and salaries	555.077	385.889
Social security cost	228.964	170.315
Consulting fees	1.005	-
Employer related costs – cars, trainings and others	9.624	-
Other personnel costs	53.804	72.100
Other	-	27.173
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.742.962</b>	<b>1.368.044</b>

A breakdown of the “Other operating income/(expenses) - net” by nature can be found in the table below. The income is presented with a negative sign and the expenses are presented with a positive sign.

EUR	2020		2019	
	Other operating (income)	Other operating expenses	Other operating (income)	Other operating expenses
Participations fees	-	-	(31.377)	-
Other extraordinary income	-	-	(5.950)	-
Other (income)/expense	(6.211)	-	(4.495)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(6.211)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(41.822)</b>	<b>-</b>

## 7. Finance income and costs

### Finance income

EUR	2020	2019
<b>Total finance income</b>	-	-

### Finance costs

Leases interest expenses	3.289	1.032
<b>Total finance costs</b>	<b>3.289</b>	<b>1.032</b>

## 8. Employee benefit expense

EUR	2020		2019	
	Included in General and administrative expenses	Included in Other operating income/expenses	Included in General and administrative expenses	Included in Other operating income/expenses
Wages and salaries	555.077	-	385.889	-
Social security costs	228.964	-	170.315	-
Net pension liability expense	-	-	-	-
Employer related costs	53.804	-	72.100	-
Post-employment benefit expenses	-	-	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-	-	-
Other employee benefits	-	-	-	-
<b>Total employee benefit expense</b>	<b>837.845</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>628.304</b>	<b>-</b>

	2020	2019
Average number of employees - head office	15	10
<b>Total average number of employees</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>

## 9. Property, plant and equipment

EUR	Furniture and material	Right of use - offices	Right of use - IT equipment	Total
<b>At 1 January 2019</b>				
Cost or valuation	27.576	-	-	27.576
Accumulated depreciation, impairments and other adjustments	(20.035)	-	-	(20.035)
<b>Opening net book value at 1 January 2019</b>	<b>7.541</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.541</b>
<b>Period ended 31 December 2019</b>				
Additions	2.189	152.245	5.122	159.556
Disposals	-	-	-	-
<b>Closing Cost or Valuation at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>29.765</b>	<b>152.245</b>	<b>5.122</b>	<b>187.132</b>
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(4.990)	(10.150)	(1.280)	(16.420)
<b>Closing Accumulated depreciation, impairments and other adjustments at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>(25.025)</b>	<b>(10.150)</b>	<b>(1.280)</b>	<b>(36.455)</b>
<b>Closing net book value at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>4.740</b>	<b>142.095</b>	<b>3.842</b>	<b>150.677</b>
<b>Period ended 31 December 2020</b>				
<i>Initial application of IFRS 16 as of 1 January 2019</i>				
Additions	4.929	-	-	4.929
Disposals	-	-	-	-
<b>Closing Cost or Valuation at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>34.694</b>	<b>152.245</b>	<b>5.122</b>	<b>192.061</b>
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(2.850)	(30.449)	(1.280)	(34.579)
<b>Closing Accumulated depreciation, impairments and other adjustments at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>(27.875)</b>	<b>(40.599)</b>	<b>(2.560)</b>	<b>(71.034)</b>
<b>Closing net book value at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>6.819</b>	<b>111.646</b>	<b>2.562</b>	<b>121.027</b>

In 2020 the decrease of the net book value is mainly explained by the yearly depreciations.

Last year, the significant increase was explained by the adoption of IFRS 16 and renting a new office space, which resulted in a non-cash addition of 152.245€.

The Foundation has lease contracts for office space and Xerox machine. Leases term for the office space has a duration of 5 years and the lease of the Xerox machine has a duration of 4 years.

The Foundation has the option, under its lease of Xerox machine to extend for additional term of 6 years, after a first lease term of 6 years. The Foundation did not include the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of IT equipment because there is no market advantage to exercise it, so it judges that it is not reasonably certain that the option to extend will be exercised. If the extension option is exercised, the additional undiscounted payments are estimated to amount to 8.136 EUR.

## 10. Intangible assets

The GEF has no intangible assets.

## 11. Financial assets and financial liabilities

### a) Financial assets

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	EUR	EUR
<b>Debt instruments at amortised cost</b>		
Non-current financial assets	30	30
Trade receivables & Other receivables	9.461	51.905
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>9.491</b>	<b>51.935</b>
<b>Total current</b>	<b>9.461</b>	<b>51.905</b>
<b>Total non-current</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>

### b) Financial liabilities: Borrowings

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	EUR	EUR
<b>Other financial liabilities at amortised cost, other than interest-bearing loans and borrowings</b>		
Trade and other payables (Note 16)	239.285	254.890
European parliament grant	421.392	448.581
<b>Total other financial liabilities</b>	<b>660.676</b>	<b>703.471</b>
<b>Total current</b>	<b>660.676</b>	<b>703.471</b>
<b>Total non-current</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

#### Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

	Interest rate	Maturity	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
	%		EUR	EUR
<b>Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings</b>				
Leasing liabilities	2,5 - 3,0	2020	31.168	30.401
<b>Total current interest-bearing loans and borrowings</b>			<b>31.168</b>	<b>30.401</b>
<b>Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings</b>				

Leasing liabilities	2,5 - 3,0	2021 - 2024	84.695	115.863
<b>Total non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings</b>			<b>84.695</b>	<b>115.863</b>
<b>Total interest-bearing loans and borrowings</b>			<b>115.863</b>	<b>146.264</b>

### c) Fair Values

Set out below is a comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial instruments:

	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Non-current financial assets	30	30	30	30
Trade & Other receivables	9.461	9.461	51.905	51.905
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.491</b>	<b>9.491</b>	<b>51.935</b>	<b>51.935</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Leasing liabilities	115.863	115.863	146.264	146.264
Bank loan	-	-	-	-
Trade & Other payables	660.676	660.676	703.471	703.471
<b>Total</b>	<b>776.539</b>	<b>776.539</b>	<b>849.735</b>	<b>849.735</b>

The Foundation has mainly short term financial assets and financial liabilities, for which the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of the fair value. Moreover the carrying amount of leasing liabilities is also a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

## 12. Financial risk management

### a) Financial risk factors

The Foundation's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, lease liabilities, and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these liabilities is to finance the Foundation's operations. The Foundation's principal financial assets include trade receivables, and cash and short term deposits that derive directly from its operations. The Foundation is exposed primarily to market risk, currency risk and liquidity risk. Foundation's managers oversee the management of these risks.

The Foundation's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Foundation's financial performance. The objective is to identify, quantify, manage and then monitor events or actions that could lead to financial losses.

### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Foundation is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions.

#### *Credit risk from operating activities*

The trade receivables balance contains the contributions to be received. The Foundation has a payment requirement of 30 days on each invoice issued. For invoices that remain unpaid after 30 days, reminders are sent in the form of electronic correspondence – emails. The impairment policy of the Foundation is to write-off unpaid receivables at the closing of each financial year (i.e. latest in March of the year following the year where the invoice was issued).

For its receivables, the Foundation has policies to ensure that her receivables on members or project partners are closely monitored by the administrative and finances responsible. Financial contributions from members and partners are confirmed in a written agreement between GEF and such actors at the beginning of the year. A mid-year review takes place to evaluate the feasibility of the agreed contribution and adjustments to the original plan are implemented if the default risk is too high.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, written-off trade receivables are not subject to enforcement activity. The Foundation does not hold collateral as security.

The historical observed default rates for Foundation over the past years were extremely low: between 0 and 0,65% of the total invoices issued in one year. This amounted to a maximum of 1000 euros yearly, which was considered as non material compared to the total yearly revenue i.e. above 1.2 million euros. The expected credit loss was therefore set to zero for the following years and no adjustments were made in this regard.

*Credit risk from financing activities*

The GEF does not carry out financing activities.

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the GEF's finance department in accordance with the GEF's policy. The GEF's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position at 31 December 2020 and 2019 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in Note 15.

**Liquidity risk**

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

At 31 December 2020 (EUR)	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	239.285	-	-	-	239.285
Leasing liabilities	31.168	84.695	-	-	115.862
European Parliament grant	421.392	-	-	-	421.392
At 31 December 2019 (EUR)	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	254.890	-	-	-	254.890
Leasing liabilities	30.401	33.690,00	87.580,00	-	151.671
European Parliament grant	448.581	-	-	-	448.581

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities are shown in the table below:

	1 January 2020	Cash outflows	Cash inflows	IFRS 16 impact opening	IFRS 16 additions	31 December 2020
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR		EUR
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	0	0	0	0		0
Current leasing liabilities	30.401	-30.401	0	0	31.168	31.168
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings (excluding items listed below)	0	0	0	0		0



Non-current leasing liabilities	115.863	0	0	0	-31.168	84.695
<b>Total liabilities from financing activities</b>	<b>146.264</b>	<b>-30.401</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>115.863</b>

	1 January 2019	Cash outflows	Cash inflows	Other	IFRS 16 additions	31 December 2019
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR		EUR
Current leasing liabilities	-	-11.102	0	2.492	39.011	30.401
Non-current leasing liabilities	-	-	-	2.630	113.233	115.863
<b>Total liabilities from financing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(11.102)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.122</b>		<b>146.264</b>

## b) Capital management

The Foundation's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Foundation's ability to continue as a going concern:

EUR	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Cash and cash equivalents - note 15	639.337	639.265
Less: total borrowings	-	-
<b>Net cash</b>	<b>639.337</b>	<b>639.265</b>

## 13. Joint Operations

The Foundation has a 50% part in a joint arrangement with the Member Foundations or third party for which they conduct together joint projects, such as: conferences, debates, research papers, internal trainings, public events, etc. .The foundation will call for proposals to partners and choose projects that will go through an approval process with the executive board. Once the project is approved they implement the project together with their partner. The portion of the cost covered by the Member Foundations or third party is set off against the revenue flowing from the Member Foundation or third party.

The Foundation did not perform any joint projects in 2020.

## 14. Trade and other receivables

EUR	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Trade receivables	7.351	23.379
Less: allowance for ECL	-	-
<b>Trade receivables - net</b>	<b>7.351</b>	<b>23.379</b>
Accrued income and deferred charges	2.110	28.526
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.461</b>	<b>51.905</b>
<b>non-current portion</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Current portion</b>	<b>9.461</b>	<b>51.905</b>

The ageing of the trade receivables is as below:

31 December 2020	Days past due					Total
	Current	<30 days	30–60 days	61–90 days	>91 days	
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Total gross carrying amount at default	7.351	-	-	-	-	<b>7.351</b>
31 December 2019	Current	<30 days	30–60 days	61–90 days	>91 days	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Total gross carrying amount at default	18.457	2.545	1.505	873	-	<b>23.379</b>

## 15. Cash and cash equivalents

EUR	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Cash at banks and on hand	639.337	639.265
Short-term bank deposits	-	-
Savings account	-	-
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents (excluding bank overdrafts)</b>	<b>639.337</b>	<b>639.265</b>

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Foundation, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

At 31 December 2020, the Foundation had available EUR 0 (2019: EUR 0) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities.

Cash and cash equivalents include the following for the purposes of the statement of cash flows:

EUR	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Cash and cash equivalents	639.337	639.265
Bank overdrafts	-	-
<b>Cash and cash equivalents (including bank overdrafts)</b>	<b>639.337</b>	<b>639.265</b>

## 16. Trade and other payables

EUR	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Trade payables	124.794	183.721
Social security and other taxes	29.777	15.300
European Parliament Grant	421.392	448.581
Accrued expenses and deferred income	-	4.219
Other liabilities/payables	84.714	51.650
<b>Trade and other payables</b>	<b>660.677</b>	<b>703.471</b>
<b>Non-current portion</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Current portion</b>	<b>660.677</b>	<b>703.471</b>

The trade and other payables of the Foundation are current financial liabilities and are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms.

## 17. Commitments and contingencies

### Contingent liabilities

The rental agreements for the office space contains a restoration clause. However the restoration obligation is at the discretion of the lessor and therefore not within the control of the Foundation.

## 18. Events after the reporting date

The following events occurred after reporting date impacting the financial statements closing 31 December 2020.

### 1) COVID-19 Crisis:

During the first half of 2020, the coronavirus outbreak has had huge impact on the EU economy.

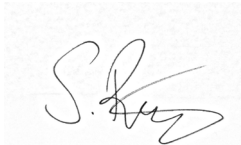
For subsequent reporting periods, COVID-19 may affect the recognition and measurement of some assets and liabilities on the balance sheet and also of some revenue and expenses recognised in

the statement of financial performance. For example, some planned events and meetings were cancelled, and revenues from external sources has decreased. The impact of these, among other effects, on the financial performance will be rather limited for the reporting year 2021. However, based on the information available at the date of signature of these annual accounts, the financial effects of the coronavirus outbreak cannot be reliably estimated. The Board is evaluating the possible measures to combat the outbreak of activities and to sustain our going concern.

Further there are no other events occurred after reporting date impacting the financial statements closing 31 December 2020.

28 October 2021

On behalf of the Green European Foundation Board



Susanne Rieger,

Co-President



Dirk Holemans

Co-President



Benoit Monange

Treasurer

## GREEN EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

### Report on the Implementation of the Work Programme 2020

#### GENERAL REMARKS ON THE EXECUTION OF THE PLANNED WORK PROGRAMME

In 2020, the Green European Foundation (GEF) saw seismic changes in its organisational and strategic development.

On the one hand, debates in the beginning of the year were crystallising around the climate crisis, with the materialisation of the “green wave”, mobilisation of (youth) climate movements and important promises made by the European legislator. As Green European Foundation, we saw ourselves at the centre of the debate, looking to ensure a wide participation of civil society in a transnational way, push for visionary green ideas and connect green stakeholders across Europe. However, the global pandemic which hit Europe as of early spring has shifted not only the focus of the debate, but also its rhythm and formats. While guided by our 5-year vision, developed by the GEF leadership and network in the early months of the year, we had to practice agility, reflect analytically, and respond to the new reality.

To this end, we cantered our work around the following two-fold priority: first, we aimed to inspire the green movement across Europe to come together and envisage the green way forward, through endeavours such as the Green European Journal edition “Life Under Shock: Understanding the Pandemic”, the Green Post Corona Talks and our transnational projects; second, we focused on empowering green organisations, movements and activists to remain engaged and impactful online, through capacity building activities, our online Green Academy and the European Green Activist Training (online version).

Our organisation and network showed extreme resilience, and we were delighted to experience how everyone contributed to making 2020 a year of green activities. Our Board met bi-weekly for the first half of the year; our network helped us transform over 100 events from physical formats to impactful online and hybrid activities; our team showed dedication and motivation under extreme circumstances.

On the other hand, 2020 was also a year of growth for the Green European Foundation. Our grant increased considerably, following the Green success in the 2019 elections. More resources meant for us higher ambitions, and a larger team. Hence, an important focus was placed on building the new team, supporting its sedimentation in times of physical isolation, and ensuring that nobody is left behind. We have set-up a team wellbeing programme, team-building activities and fostered a culture of care, in order to manage the largest hurdles, the year has brought. At the same time, a restructuring of the organisation in autumn 2020 to match our new ambitions has led GEF into a new configuration of its managerial team, consisting now of a Political Director and a Managing Director.

The budget implementation followed the general lines as approved in our grant agreement. However, a series of consequences can be observed, such as a larger carryover, resulting from activities being shifted to late 2020 and beginning of 2021; an underspending on staff costs, resulting from the delay in recruitment; important underspending stemming from the shift from physical network and board meetings to online ones.

## 1. PERSONNEL

2020 has been a year of growth for the staff of the Green European Foundation, with several people added to the team. We hired a Strategy Manager and a Fundraiser to facilitate our political and fundraising strategy. An extra Project Coordinator and two Project Assistants were hired to reinforce our work on decentralised projects. In addition, we hired two Interns to aid the communications work of GEF. Finally, as of September the change in leadership of the staff has been introduced with Co-Directorship between the Managing Director and Political Director.

Overview of personnel				Cost of personnel	
Position/function	Number of staff	Number in full-time equivalent	Change from previous year	Budget heading	Actual amount
Managing Director	1	1	0		
Political Director	1	1	0		
Strategy Manager	1	1	1		
Project Coordinator	3	3	1		
Projects Assistant	2	2	2		
Administrative Officer	1	1	0		
Fundraiser	1	1	1		
Editor in Chief, Green European Journal	1	1	0		
Deputy Editor in Chief, Green European Journal	1	1	0		
Editorial Assistant, Green European Journal	1	1	0		
Communications Manager	2	2	1		
Intern	2	2	1		
Total	17	17	7		

As usual, the staff had access to various training activities and coaching sessions during the year, in an individual or collective setting.

Professional training					
Topic	Number of participants	Days	Place	Budget heading	Actual amount
Language classes	4	May-December	Brussels	1.3 Professional training	2.567,00
Individual coaching	6	March-December	Brussels	1.3 Professional training	3.326,16
Other trainings	16	April-December	Brussels	1.3 Professional training	4.629,90
				<b>Total</b>	<b>10.523,09</b>

When it comes to staff missions, due to Covid-19 and travel restrictions since March 2020, most of the physical events and meetings attended by our staff has happened in an online format. Therefore, the mission costs for staff were considerably lower than initially planned.

The other personnel-related costs cover GEF's social secretariat services and the extra-salarial advantages for the employees (meal vouchers and public transport as usually granted under the Belgian system). Other administrative costs are included here, such as costs covering team building activities, consultancy and smaller team and bilateral meetings.

Staff missions and other activities connected to personnel					
Type of activity / objective	Number of staff involved	Date	Place	Budget heading	Actual amount

Staff missions to GEF projects and other events of the Green network	7	All year	Various	1.4 Staff mission expenses	1.022,95
Social secretariat service costs	All	All year	Brussels	1.5 Other personnel costs	22.022,48
Meal vouchers	All	All year	Na	1.5 Other personnel costs	29.521,47
Public transport subscriptions	All	All year	Na	1.5 Other personnel costs	5.265,54
Costs of consultancy, meeting and teambuilding	All	All year	Brussels	1.5 Other personnel costs	9.623,52
				<b>Total</b>	<b>64.355,48</b>

## 2. INFRASTRUCTURE AND GENERAL OPERATIONS

In 2020, we spent less than planned on office related charges, equipment and supplies as our staff worked mostly from home since the Covid-19 pandemic started in March 2020. As our physical events and meetings moved to online formats, we printed and shipped our publication less than usual. Therefore, our postal and printing costs were also lower than planned.

Infrastructure and general operations		
Type of activity / objective / remark	Budget heading	Actual amount
Office rent, insurance, electricity, cleaning	2.1 Rent, charges and maintenance costs	58.140,88
IT support, equipment and licenses	2.2 Costs relating to the installation, operation and maintenance of equipment	9.946,84
Websites, phones system, IT and other equipment bought since 2010	2.3 Depreciation of movable and immovable property	10.200,51
Stationery and office supplies	2.4 Stationery and office supplies	4.168,68
Phone lines, mobiles, internet; material and publications sending to partners and decentralised events	2.5 Postal and telecommunications charges	11.968,97
Paper, printing costs and printer rent	2.6 Printing, translation and reproduction costs	3.373,29
	2.7 Other infrastructure costs	0,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>97.799,17</b>

## 3. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE

Some of the administrative costs in 2020 were lower than planned. Mainly, the costs recorded in the line 3.3. were lower than planned, as we had less need to hire our lawyer than we initially expected. On the other hand, the cost of accounting were slightly higher than planned, with the increase coming from the extra costs of the online GAP and IFRS audit, which required considerable human resources in 2020.

Administrative expenditure		
Type of activity / objective / remark	Budget heading	Actual amount
Newspapers, magazines and books	3.1 Documentation costs (newspapers, press agencies, databases)	1.670,42
Research work – concept notes on fundraising	3.2 Costs of studies and research	0,00
Lawyer advice on administrative and employment procedures	3.3 Legal costs	1.004,62
Accounting software, accountant fee and audit-related costs	3.4 Accounting and audit costs	14.716,57
Banking fees	3.6 Miscellaneous administrative costs	3.129,10
<b>Total</b>		<b>20.520,71</b>



## 4. MEETINGS AND REPRESENTATION

### a) Statutory and non-statutory meetings

In January 2020, GEF organised in Brussels its Annual Strategic Meeting to provide its members, board and staff a space to reflect on the long-term evolution and strategic outlook of the foundation, together with a broader network of partners. We also used this occasion to kick-off the work on projects of 2020 together with project partners.

We organised two physical Board meetings at the beginning of 2020 in Brussels in Vienna. Due to Covid-19 pandemic and travel restrictions, since then our Board has met regularly online. Due to the same reasons, we held our two General Assemblies online in May and October.

As most of our statutory meetings were moved to an online format, we did not have to cover the usual costs of logistics, such as venue, accommodation, catering and travel. This had led to an underspending in the category 4.1.

Statutory meetings					
Type / objective / topic	Number of participants	Date	Place	Budget heading	Actual amount
Strategic day and Projects Kick-off	55	23-24 Jan	Brussels	4.1 Costs of meetings of the political party	24.533,33
Board meeting	11	22-23 Jan	Brussels	4.1 Costs of meetings of the political party	1.840,71
Board meeting	12	12-13 March	Vienna	4.1 Costs of meetings of the political party	7.425,72
<b>Total</b>					<b>33.799,76</b>

### b) Participation in seminars and conferences

In 2020, there was a general underspending in category 4.2 due to most of events and meetings being moved from physical to online formats, cancelling the usual costs of logistics, such as accommodation, catering and travel.

With the election of the new board in October 2019, a decision was made to provide per diem allowance to board members for their attendance at the GEF board meetings. The per diems for the board meetings hosted in 2020 are recorded in the line 4.3. with other representational costs.

Participation in seminars and conferences					
Type / objective / topic	Number of participants	Date	Place	Budget heading	Actual amount
Members Networking Programme	18	All year	several destinations	4.2 Participation in seminars and conferences	83,18
Board members missions	5	All year	several destinations	4.2 Participation in seminars and conferences	336,30
Staff and Board representation costs	5	All year	several places	4.3 Representation costs	26.542,42
Costs of invitations	na	na	na	4.4 Cost of invitations	0,00
Other meeting-related costs	Na	Na	na	4.5 Other meeting-related costs	0,00
<b>Total</b>					<b>60.761,66</b>

## 5. INFORMATION AND PUBLICATION ACTIVITIES

In 2020, our work programme was articulated around our three areas of work: fostering Green European political discussions through our study and debate priority; encouraging a more participative European democracy through education and training; and strengthening the Green political family by providing a platform for networking and capacity building. As in previous years, the Green European Foundation undertook one part of its activities initiated by the Board of Directors and executed by the staff in Brussels, and another part through transnational and decentralised projects, emerging from its national and European members and partners.

The implemented projects are well in line with the plan described in our 2020 work programme. A short report on each of them can be found in our [Annual Report](#), and on our websites [www.gef.eu](http://www.gef.eu), [www.greeneuropeanjournal.eu](http://www.greeneuropeanjournal.eu) and [www.green-academy.eu](http://www.green-academy.eu). The breakdown of costs per project under this category 5 is displayed below.

In 2020, the **Green European Journal** continued to contribute to a European-wide debate, cultivating and expanding its readership with a huge range of articles, interviews, podcast episodes, and other engaging content. The Journal published two print editions in 2020. The 19th edition, *A World Alive: Green Politics in Europe and Beyond*, was released in March. *Life Under Shock: Understanding the Pandemic*, the Journal's 20th edition, was released in November. The Journal published over 120 online articles and interviews throughout the year and maintained its commitment to building a truly transnational debate with 80 translations. Journal articles were republished 80 times in a range of print and online media publications across Europe.

Green European Journal					
Type / objective / topic	Description	Date	Place	Budget heading	Actual amount
Publication costs	Green European Journal costs (two thematic paper editions, online and printed articles - author fees, translations, design, print and website)	All year	Na	5.1 Publication costs	108.707,92

In 2020, the Green European Foundation launched a new educational platform, **Green Academy**, with a new visual identity. Hosted on a dedicated website [www.green-academy.eu](http://www.green-academy.eu), the extensive course catalogue from the previous platform [www.mygreenlearning.eu](http://www.mygreenlearning.eu) was updated and 5 courses were uploaded onto the new platform while new content was created in collaborative efforts with GEF's partners.

Online learning					
Type / objective / topic	Description	Date	Place	Budget heading	Actual amount
General running of the infrastructure, updates and promotion	Online learning platform – new visual branding, content migration, content production	All year	Na	5.2. Creation and operation of internet sites	32.286,03

Encouraging European-level study and debate is central to GEF's efforts to create a truly active public space for exchanging and developing new ideas. Our **transnational projects**, organised with the support of Green foundations across Europe, foster reflection on topics of utmost importance as they provide spaces for debate and exchange across Europe. Each project includes three to eight national or European partners and materialises in various activities in several countries and/or in publications emerging from the common

reflection and research. Due to Covid-19 pandemics, most of physical events were moved to digital formats as of March 2020.

Transnational projects					
Type / objective / topic	Description	Date	Place	Budget heading	Actual amount
European Green Activist Training	National training and Brussels study tour	March - Dec	Spain, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, Hungary and Poland	5.5 Seminars	62,499,44
Climate Emergency Economy	Public conference and online events	Sept 2020	The Netherlands, Ireland and United Kingdom	5.5 Seminars	27,219,85
Cities As Places Of Hope	Public conference, online events and webinars,	Nov-Dec 2020	Spain, Belgium, Croatia, North Macedonia, Turkey	5.5 Seminars	44,537,87
A Charter for the Smart City 2020	Workshops and webinars	March-May 2020	Czech Republic, The Netherlands, United Kingdom, Belgium	5.5 Seminars	46,325,34
Just Transition	Webinars	Nov-Dec 2020	Spain, Belgium, Croatia, North Macedonia, Serbia, United Kingdom	5.5 Seminars	43,787,09
Fair and Carbon Free Tourism	Webinars and online events	Nov-Dec 2020	Austria, Spain, Croatia, North Macedonia, Serbia	5.5 Seminars	32,050,60
Change of Minds - Universal Basic Income	Webinars and online events	May-Nov 2020	Austria, Spain, Finland, Poland	5.5 Seminars	27,018,71

Our **summer schools and public conferences** aim to raise awareness among citizens about Green solutions to the challenges Europe faces, and to enhance the ability of activists and Green actors to work on issues on the European level. Due to Covid-19 pandemics, most of physical events were moved to digital formats in 2020.

European debates at Summer Schools					
Type / objective / topic	Description	Date	Place	Budget heading	Actual amount
Ecotransformation 2020 Summer School	Summer university	23-23 July 2020	Czech Republic	5.5 Seminars	9,659,63
The Future is Ours - Green Academy	Summer university	21-26 Aug 2020	Croatia	5.5 Seminars	9,500,00
Univerde - Green Transition for Europe	Summer university - 4 webinars	08-29 Oct 2020	Spain	5.5 Seminars	9,543,17
The Political Ecology Days	Summer university	23-25 Oct 2020	Belgium	5.5 Seminars	2,281,80

Public conferences					
Type / objective / topic	Description	Date	Place	Budget heading	Actual amount
Gender Equality for Green Politics	Conference and online events	08 March, 02 May, 25 July, 08 Aug, 26 Sept, 17 Oct, 24 Oct, and 24 Dec 2020	Turkey	5.5 Seminars	8,064,04
Deforestation and Climate	Online event & Webinar	17 May & 11 Dec 2020	Austria	5.5 Seminars	3,821,00

Feminists in the Climate Movement	Online Conference & Trainings	26 May, 21 Nov & 12 Dec 2020	Online	5.5. Seminars	9.500,00
Green-Red Dialogues	Online events	02 June, 17 Sept & 22 Dec 2020	Spain	5.5. Seminars	9.716,31
Climate Networking Conference	Online Conference	26 Sept 2020	United Kingdom	5.5. Seminars	7.381,83
Art for the Young, the Queer, the Feminists of Eastern Europe	Online course	Sept-Oct 2020	Online	5.5. Seminars	6.304,30
Green Economy Congress 2020	Conference	15-16 Oct 2020	Serbia	5.5. Seminars	9.930,00
Ecopolis – Again(st) Nature	Online Conference	18 Oct 2020	Belgium	5.5. Seminars	11.147,03
Transformation towards Energy Democracy	Online events	03 Nov & 17 Dec 2020	North Macedonia	5.5. Seminars	9.001,00

GEF acts as a framework for cooperation between Green actors at the European level. This is a key element of its work and helps to ensure the sustainability of its activities, as the contributions of diverse European partners are vital to create and encourage European debate. Therefore, our **training and networking events** aim to build exchanges between national actors in forging a shared European vision and developing skills to disseminate it further. Due to Covid-19 pandemics, most of physical events as of March 2020 were moved to digital formats.

Trainings and networking meetings					
Type / objective / topic	Description	Date	Place	Budget heading	Actual amount
Green Salon: : A Green Vision for Human Mobility in a Climate Change World	Seminar	20 Jan 2020	Brussels	5.5 Seminars	5.854,77
Horizontal school	Training	18-23-25-28 Sept 2020	Online	5.5. Seminars	6.000,00
Call for Seeds - Online Gaming Education on Europe	Workshops	31 Oct, 28 Nov & 04 Dec	Portugal & Online	5.5 Seminars	4.519,35
Facilitation Jumpstart - developing a green-minded toolbox	Training	03-10 Nov 2020	Online	5.5. Seminars	933,36
COP26 - hub & other cooperation with green family	Platform license in preparation for COP26	-	Online	5.5. Seminars	35.802,00

In 2020 GEF launched its **Green Post-Corona Talks**, a series of participatory online discussions with high-level experts, thinkers, and policymakers in April 2020. 12 talks were organised throughout the year, highlighting what is currently at stake in the coronavirus crisis, beyond the period of the pandemic, as well as existing solutions that could lend themselves to design the post-corona world.

Together with the Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung EU office, GEF organised joint participatory online talks entitled **“Worldwide Pandemic, European Responses”** to provide an analysis on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on our daily lives as well as our political, environmental, economic and societal realities. Throughout the year, four online talks were organised out of which three had a specific focus on EU policies and the fourth episode was dedicated to the immediate neighbourhood of the EU and its candidate countries in the Western Balkans.

Webinars					
Type / objective / topic	Description	Date	Place	Budget heading	Actual amount
Green Post-Corona Talks	Webinars	March-Nov 2020	Online	5.5. Seminars	19687,94
Worldwide Pandemic, European Responses	Webinars	July-Dec 2020	Online	5.5. Seminars	11.344,12

As part of its strategic goals towards 2024, the Green European Foundation sets out to “contribute to the development of green political ideas and to stimulate European debate in particular in southern, central and eastern Europe”. In this context, GEF is engaging with its network in the different countries in those regions to reinforce existing GEF initiatives as well as to identify additional opportunities for GEF to engage citizens and activists from those countries in cross-European debates.

South-East Strategy					
Type / objective / topic	Description	Date	Place	Budget heading	Actual amount
Civil Society in Action - European and Polish perspectives	Online Conference	04 Dec 2020	Poland	5.5 Seminars	6.831,90
Czech Green Academy	Online event	08 Dec 2020	Czech Republic	5.5 Seminars	1.590,47

In the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, GEF opened a new collaboration opportunity in the last quarter of 2020 & first quarter of 2021 to reinforce ongoing projects to increase their impact. The activities, in large part in the form of translations, aimed to increase the dissemination of existing GEF products, as well as complementing activities with e.g. e-course materials or additional European debates online.

End-of-year collaborations					
Type / objective / topic	Description	Date	Place	Budget heading	Actual amount
FSZ - GEJ articles	Articles	Dec 2020	Poland	5.5 Seminars	1.515,00
TV - Online course on Universal Basic Income	Online Course	Dec 2020	Spain	5.5. Seminars	3.663,54
WBGL - voiceover animation videos and layout mini report	Video & Report	Dec 2020	The Netherlands	5.5. Seminars	1.252,00
FYEG - Green recovery Youth e-course	Online Course	Dec 2020	Belgium	5.5. Seminars	1.916,60
FNH - Spanish and European perspectives on tourism	Publication	Dec 2020	Spain	5.5. Seminars	2.000,00

To disseminate our content and digital output, in 2020 we invested as planned in maintenance of our websites and online tools, and in the release of general publications. We launched a new platform [www.greenr.eu](http://www.greenr.eu) which enables organisations to connect with green-minded trainers, facilitators and consultants who use sustainable, inclusive and forward-thinking methods in their work to organise inclusive and impactful events.

General communications					
Type / objective / topic	Description	Date	Place	Budget heading	Actual amount
GreenR	Website	2020	Na	5.5. Seminars	7.603,45

General publications costs (annual report, project coordination guidebook and translations)	Publications	All year	Na	5.1 Publication costs	8.242,56
Websites maintenance	Technical updates and various platform fees	All year	Na	5.2 Creation and operation of Internet sites	10.460,18
Advertisement on social media and websites	Content promo and vacancies	All year	Na	5.3 Publicity costs	1.948,68

## 6. CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND

In 2020, the Green European Foundation has not received any contributions in kind.

## 7. ACTIVITIES RESULTING IN NON-ELIGIBLE EXPENDITURE

In our 2020, we recorded non-eligible costs amounting to 6.210,70 EUR. This expenditure was recorded in the context of continuation of a collaboration we started in 2019, through which we work together with non-profit organisations and universities from various European countries to research the way in which informal groups of young people are organising across Europe. This project, entitled [Empowering the Informal\(s\)](#) has received financing from the European Commission. To avoid any risk of double financing, we have recorded all revenue and expenditure related to this project as non-eligible in connection to the European Parliament grant.

## 8. CARRY-OVER

The total carry-over from 2020 budget to the first quarter of 2021 is **384.499,09 EUR** and the full amount has been used as per 31 March 2021. In this period our work programme has focused on closing the projects of 2020, such as the remaining costs related to our most recent Green European Journal edition, translations of recent publications and final projects related costs. The remaining carry-over amounts were mainly used to cover the staff salaries costs of the first trimester of 2021.

# Annual Report

2020



GEF

GREEN EUROPEAN FOUNDATION

## **Green European Foundation**

**Address:** Rue du Fossé 3  
1536 Luxembourg, Luxembourg

**Brussels Office:** Mundo Madou – Avenue des Arts 7-8,  
1210 Brussels, Belgium

**Project Coordination:** Ioana Banach, Laura  
Rahman and Carlotta Weber

**Proofreading:** Jennifer Kwao

**Design and Layout:** Gio Megrelishvili

**May 2021**

This Annual Report can be downloaded on the GEF website or ordered as a hard copy via [info@gef.eu](mailto:info@gef.eu).

With the financial support of the European Parliament to the Green European Foundation. The European Parliament is not responsible for the content of this publication.



# Annual Report

## 2020

### Table of Contents

<b>MESSAGE FROM OUR CO-PRESIDENTS</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>OUR MISSION</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>STUDY AND DEBATE</b>	<b>6</b>
Green European Journal	6
Covid-19 and a Post-pandemic, Green Vision	7
Transformative Cities	8
Climate and Energy	9
Economic Transformation	11
Social Europe	13
Feminism and Gender	14
Green Thinking	15
<b>CAPACITY BUILDING</b>	<b>16</b>
Empowering Youth	16
Summer Universities and Academies	17
Capacity Building for Green Organisations	18
<b>NETWORKING</b>	<b>21</b>
Networking In Times of Covid-19: Virtual Open Space Events and Webinars	21
Presence at European Green Party Events	22
GEF Board and General Assembly Meetings	22
<b>FINANCIAL OVERVIEW</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>MEMBERS OF GEF 2020</b>	<b>26</b>

## MESSAGE FROM OUR CO-PRESIDENTS

2020 was a year like no other: the Covid-19 pandemic tore communities apart, wrecked families, and took the lives of millions. As Brexit loomed, the European project was at a crossroad tasking Member States to forge the future path of the bloc. The global pandemic has served as a mirror, bringing pre-existing challenges and problems into sharp focus while aggravating others. We are experiencing a health, economic and social crisis, as well as widening inequalities and enormous strains on our economies.

Additionally, democracies and freedoms are under strain as the rights to peaceful assembly and protest have been curtailed to prevent the spread of the virus, and authoritarian regimes exploit the pandemic to roll back on fundamental rights. Despite barriers to political organising and to voicing demands, 2020 saw the global mobilisation of citizens in solidarity with the **Black Lives Matter** movement as the world witnessed the horrifying murders of black people in the USA and serious cases of police violence and racist, disproportionate actions of authorities across Europe.

In many ways, green concepts and proposals have come in sharp focus as the Covid-19 pandemic has prompted the questioning of well-accepted axioms in our societies. GDP no longer resonates as a marker of a thriving society as **health and public services** have proven critical in defence against the virus. On questions regarding societal and economic resilience, **creating a more participatory democracy** and providing **better social security** with a universal basic income are green ideas that have gained support in debate and government action.

In response to the rapidly changing and challenging environment, the green movement has shaped the debate on a recovery plan for Europe and put forward a green vision for the post-pandemic future. At the Green European Foundation (GEF), we initiated the **Green Post-Corona Talks** as a series of participatory online debates bringing together

stakeholders from politics, civil society, academia, unions and more. The Green European Journal also published the thematic edition **Life Under Shock: Understanding the Pandemic**, offering a green analysis on the long-term impact of the health crisis on our societies.

Through decentralised projects supported by national partners across Europe, we continued to engage in meaningful, transnational exchange on **fair and carbon-free tourism** in a post-Covid world, the **just transition**, and **gender equality in the climate movement**.

At the same time, we focused on **engaging citizens in European public debates** and empowering the green movement in Europe and beyond to get organised, informed, and ready to tackle today's challenges as well as those ahead. To support this work, we launched the online learning platform Green Academy, as well as the online hub Greenr for green trainers, facilitators, consultants and the organisations that need them.

Our work in the year ahead is crucial. Together with our European and national members, as well as partners, we will co-create an inclusive European public sphere and foster debates that will bring a truly democratic Europe to fruition.

Susanne Rieger & Dirk Holemans



Susanne Rieger  
Co-President



Dirk Holemans  
Co-President

## OUR MISSION

The mission of the Green European Foundation (GEF) is to contribute to the development of a European public sphere and to foster greater involvement by citizens in European politics, ultimately forging a stronger, more participative democracy. GEF strives to mainstream discussions on European policies and politics both within and beyond the Green political family. It works to create a common Green vision for Europe and to communicate this to the wider public. Our programme is focused around three areas of work:

### Study & Debate

Encouraging European-level study and debate are central to GEF's efforts to create a truly active public space for exchanging and developing new ideas. GEF invests in research on a variety of European topics, highlighting innovative Green approaches. The results are disseminated through both printed publications and online articles. Furthermore, transnational projects, organised with the support of Green foundations across Europe, foster reflection on topics of utmost importance as they provide spaces for debate and exchange.

### Capacity Building

GEF promotes education and training, provides opportunities for capacity building, in addition to encouraging networking amongst Green actors across Europe. Our aim is to raise awareness among citizens about Green solutions to the challenges Europe is facing, and to enhance the ability of activists and Green actors to work on issues on the European level. We implement this through transnational events, such as workshops, seminars, public conferences and summer universities, organised with national Green foundations, as well as through online and face-to-face training.

### Networking

GEF acts as a framework for cooperation between Green actors at the European level. This is a key element of its work and helps to ensure the sustainability of its activities, as the contributions of diverse European partners are vital to creating and encouraging European debate. GEF believes that Europe is also built through exchanges between national actors, who can learn from each other and work together to forge a shared European vision.

### GEF Strategy 2020-2024

Building on its core mission, GEF has mapped out a strategy, focusing on five strategic goals to work towards in the coming years:

- Reinforce and enlarge the Green political movement and its impact in Europe;
- Develop and curate forward-looking ideas to contribute to public debates and shape policymaking in Europe;
- Contribute to a lively European public sphere through transnational debates;
- Equip activists across Europe with skills and knowledge and empower them to be active in their communities and the green political movement;
- Facilitate an inspiring and supporting ecosystem of Green national foundations and similar actors across Europe.

# STUDY & DEBATE

## GREEN EUROPEAN JOURNAL

The Green European Journal continued to contribute to a European-wide level of debate, cultivating and expanding its readership with a huge range of articles, interviews, podcast episodes and other engaging content.

The Journal published two print editions in 2020. The 19th edition, *A World Alive: Green Politics in Europe and Beyond*, was released in March. This edition set out to explore and navigate the different worlds of green politics. From concepts such as ecofeminism and the Green New Deal to questions of narrative and institutional change, the edition mapped the forces, strategies, and ideas driving political ecology today and analysed how green politics plays out in different parts of Europe. *Life Under Shock: Understanding the Pandemic*, the Journal's 20th edition, was released in November. In the context of the unfolding Covid-19 pandemic, it examined the impact of the health crisis on society, across areas including work, solidarity, technology, inequality, and relations with the natural world. Analysing what the pandemic and its consequences mean for political ecology narratives and agendas was a central question. In December, the edition was launched with an online event that focused on care, community and solidarity in the context of the pandemic.

The Journal published over 120 online articles and interviews throughout the year and maintained its commitment to building a truly transnational debate with 80 translations. Journal articles were republished 80 times in a range of print and online media publications across Europe. In a year where all aspects of life were turned upside down, the Journal provided analysis throughout the year on the health crisis and its social and economic consequences. Building on its first edition, new ideas in political ecology and the rise of the climate movement were also a focus, as was the future of farming and agroecology and the Black Lives Matter movement.

The online readership and presence of the Journal continued to grow in 2020. Annual website visitors increased by 12 per cent from 159,000 visits in 2019 to 180,000 and the Journal's audience on social media grew considerably. To both reach new readers and adapt to the health situation, the Journal launched an [e-shop](#) to allow individuals to purchase editions for a small shipping cost. All articles remain accessible online without a pay wall.

The Journal continued to build on the success of its long-read style podcast, *Green Wave*. Available to listen on Journal website and all podcast platforms, the podcast grew from 7500 plays and downloads in 2019 to 20,000 in 2020. *Green Wave* also joined *Europod*, a network of European podcasts that brings together journalistic, cultural, and institutional views on political and societal trends in Europe, along with *Bruegel*, *Cafébabel*, and *New Eastern Europe*.

The Journal wholeheartedly thanks its former Editor-in-Chief, Laurent Standaert, who left the Journal in early 2020, for his commitment and valuable work in raising the Journal's profile as green venue for ideas and is happy to count on his continued engagement as new member of the Journal's Editorial Board.



## COVID-19 AND A POST-PANDEMIC, GREEN VISION

As the spread of Covid-19 gripped societies worldwide, it became clear that it would impact our lives long after the related crisis, and that “business as usual” was not an option. GEF addressed the need to take stock of the rapidly changing political situation and unfolding challenges for our societies, but also offered a space to discuss positive ideas and concepts for a better, greener future and resilient societies.

### Green Post-Corona Talks

In cooperation with Oikos (Belgium)

GEF launched its [Green Post-Corona Talks](#), a series of participatory online discussions with high-level experts, thinkers, and policymakers in April 2020. 12 talks were organised throughout the year, highlighting what is currently at stake in the coronavirus crisis, beyond the period of the pandemic, as well as existing solutions that could lend themselves to design the post-corona world. The series covered different themes from economy and migration to gender. It brought in inspiring perspectives from all across Europe and created the opportunity for the audience to engage with the speakers in real time on social media.

To make the discussions more accessible to a European audience, GEF implemented regional series of Green Post-Corona Talks in Poland and Croatia throughout the year. GEF also cooperated with its partners to provide translations of the talks.

### Worldwide Pandemic, European Responses

In cooperation with Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung EU office

Together with the Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung EU office, GEF organised joint participatory online talks entitled “[Worldwide Pandemic, European Responses](#)” to provide an analysis on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on our daily lives as well as our political, environmental, economic and societal realities.

Throughout the year, four online talks were organised out of which three had a specific focus on EU policies: public health and the role of the EU; the future of the economic and monetary policies of the EU; and European mobility in the context of Covid-19 as one of the areas with a pressing need for transformation amidst the climate crisis. The fourth episode was dedicated to the immediate neighbourhood of the EU and its candidate countries in the Western Balkans, tackling the epidemiological and political situation in North Macedonia, Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

To further disseminate the content and inspire cross-European debates on these crucial topics, the recordings of the talks were [published online](#) and made accessible in additional languages.



## TRANSFORMATIVE CITIES

GEF supports the growing emergence of translocal networks that are becoming a crucial transnational governance level in Europe, and that are active in fields such as energy cooperatives or circular economy initiatives. By bringing together political, civil and economic actors from progressive cities who are developing transformative policies across Europe, GEF wants to create platforms for a credible, positive picture of Europe.

The foundation particularly focuses on the potential of cities as a transformative force towards resilient and democratic societies – either through self-organisation in transnational networks or by preparing for the technological challenges ahead.

### A Charter for the Smart City

With the support of Wetenschappelijk Bureau GroenLinks (The Netherlands), the Institute for Active Citizenship (Czechia), the Green Economics Institute (United Kingdom), Etopia (Belgium), Cooperation and Development Network Eastern Europe (Belgium)

All over Europe, so-called smart cities are the testing grounds for new technologies that affect how we live, how we organise our societies and our ethical foundation. These technologies often involve the use of big data and devices that can act with a degree of autonomy. Their development therefore cannot be left to engineers and managers; they require a public debate and democratic control.

In 2020, this project was dedicated to the dissemination of the [Charter for the Smart City](#), which was developed in 2019 and compiles guiding principles that make it easier for green politicians and activists to assess and steer the development of technological innovations in their cities. To make the charter more

accessible to green stakeholders and active citizens, it was made [available in multiple languages](#) and a series of online meetings and events were organised with partners across Europe. Further material such as an [animation video](#) on key values of the charter, a [toolkit for action](#) highlighting the Central and Eastern European (youth) dimension and more, provided insights and stimulated discussion on the topic.

### Cities as Places of Hope

With the support of Oikos (Belgium), Fundació Nous Horitzons (Spain), Transición Verde (Spain), the Institute for Political Ecology (Croatia), Sunrise (North Macedonia), Green Thought Association (Turkey)

Despite increasing divisions and the rise of right-wing forces on the European and national scenes, many European cities are pursuing a progressive, positive and transnational vision. [The Cities as Places of Hope project](#), launched in 2019, focuses on these progressive city networks that are a key factor in the development of a positive narrative on the future of Europe. Bringing together political, civil society, and economic actors, the partner foundations discussed how these networks can gain more power at European level, with the objective to contribute to the transition to more sustainable cities and communities. The project is also providing a connected space to support committed citizens in developing urban commons and democratic innovation.

The 2020 edition of the project focused on examining selected countries and showed there is great potential as Greens get stronger at the city level. In countries in Eastern and Southern Europe where Greens are not a strong force at national level, they are often successful on a local level, bringing about real change and giving an important opportunity for capacity building. To further explore and exchange on trans-



formative local practices and their potential to reinforce the Green family, GEF and its partners conducted research about inspiring transformative policies in cities where Greens or Green-minded actors are present. These successes were documented through journalistic articles highlighting transformative examples from El Prat in Catalonia, Spain to Istanbul, Turkey and several [online events across Europe](#).

## **In Search of the Green City**

With the support of Quercus [Portugal]

What makes a city “green”? Aspects like urban planning, mobility, architecture, climate and energy, waste, green spaces, biodiversity, food system, and more must be taken into account. All over Europe and beyond, initiatives and commitments are multiplying. Notable examples are: the Covenant of Mayors for Energy and Climate, the Milan Pact, Cities Without Pesticides, Cities Friendly to Pollinators, and more recently, the Green City Accord which are often concluded voluntarily by cities and municipalities who strive to be more sustainable or ecological. But are these commitments communicated to the citizens? How do they articulate with legal obligations of Spatial Planning? Are they transparent for the electorate? And how can we measure the impact of such commitments? [In this webinar](#), GEF reviewed some of these initiatives and discussed pathways towards greener cities with the support of its partner organisations.



## **CLIMATE AND ENERGY**

The fight against climate change is at the heart of the Green European Foundation’s mission. To tackle this shared challenge, the foundation offers a multi-perspective approach which examines both the economic and social implications of climate change. The aim of its activities on this topic is to empower citizens, activists and politicians who want to deepen their knowledge and boost their actions in this field.

GEF promotes a fair, transparent and sustainable energy transition in Europe. It analyses examples and solutions already implemented in Europe as part of the energy transition, while paying particular attention to difficult-to-decarbonise sectors and other emerging challenges. In this way, it supports the development of sustainable energy policies at the European level and its transition away from fossil fuels and towards renewable energies, as well as a democratic and participative approach to the energy transition.

In parallel, GEF looks at the impact of climate change on different aspects of our lives – be it on how we work, what we eat and where we get our food, or migratory movements all over the world.

## **Climate Migration and Environmental Displacement**

In January 2020, GEF hosted a Green Salon on environmental (im)mobility and the interlinkages of climate and migration in Brussels, based on previous work and networks from 2019. The Green Salon was conceptualised with the help of an expert panel with representatives from academia, the policy level, and the NGO sector. The aim of the invitation-only event was to further the debate within the green movement through exchanges with experts from the academic, policy and NGO world.

Throughout 2020, GEF continued to engage with the topic by connecting with relevant stakeholders and presenting its work and findings. In this context, GEF participated in a [session of the event on ‘Climate Change and Forced Migration’](#) in June 2020, jointly organised by the Ariadne Network and UNHCR. The online event aimed to raise awareness among philanthropic foundations and seek innovative and holistic solutions in addressing the rising challenge of protecting refugees, internally displaced people and other people of concern in the era of climate change. GEF contributed by contextualising the EU-level discussions and considerations regarding climate-related forced migration, while presenting some of GEF’s work in this field as well as exploring recent academic developments in the field of mobility and immobility.

## Greening COP26: an Online Hub for Climate

With the pandemic and particularly the economic recovery of this crisis dominating the public discourse, as well as the postponement of COP26 in Glasgow by a year to November 2021, GEF provided an online space for the green ecosystem - as a hub to meet and exchange as well as to engage with broader civil society on climate.



The [Online Hub for Climate](#) over a period of three days in November and December 2020, featuring seminars on the situation of the Amazonian rainforest, climate change and migration, a panel debate on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the Paris Climate Agreement with high-level speakers, resources on climate-related issues as well as interactive ways to engage with others on the online platform and further strengthen climate activism in a transnational setting.

In 2021, GEF will continue to use the developed online platform to ensure its work towards COP26 can be impactful in light of the continued pandemic and related restrictions for international travel and face-to-face gatherings.

## Climate Networking Conference

With the support of the Green Economics Institute (United Kingdom)

As an additional effort to maintain momentum on tackling the climate crisis and engage in pan-European exchanges to ensure governments are keeping up their end of the bargain and committing to sub-

stantial climate action at the next UN climate summit, GEF organised a full-day Climate Networking Conference with its partner Green Economics Institute. It worked to stimulate transnational debates on the climate issues that should be prioritised at the summit in Glasgow in 2021 as well as providing an opportunity to bring together representatives of civil society, politics and academia to determine strategies, messages and objectives for the wider green movement outside and inside the COP26 in order to ensure strong climate action for the years to come.

## Fair and Carbon-free Tourism

With the support of the Institute for Political Ecology (Croatia), Fundació Nous Horitzons (Spain), FREDA – Die Akademie (Austria), Sunrise (North Macedonia), Transición Verde (Spain), Networked (Serbia)

This project was launched in early 2020 to identify and create conditions for collective action against the detrimental social and environmental impacts of tourism. While social impacts of tourism are increasingly being considered in some of the tourist hubs, for instance in Barcelona, Dubrovnik, Salzburg, or Ohrid, environmental impacts are often not addressed. With Covid-19 taking hold of Europe and devastating tourism industries across the continent, both the economic sustainability and environmental impact of the sector took centre stage.

The project hence focused on desk research into unsustainable tourism practices in the participating countries, later expanding that research into chronicling the impacts and lessons of the Covid-19 crisis. The research fed into a [series of online events](#) in the autumn and [first preliminary results](#) were published.





## Climate Emergency Economy

With the support of Green House Think Tank [UK], the Green Foundation Ireland, Wetenschappelijk Bureau GroenLinks [The Netherlands]

In 2020, [the project](#) brought together partners across the EU to widen policy ambitions on EU infrastructure spending and investment rules in light of the climate emergency and highlighted the scale of the challenge. The work of the project identified the key enablers and blockers in order to formulate strategies to stop those actors of the EU and global economy from blocking the transition to limit climate change to 1.5°C. Furthermore, project partners explored the challenge to decarbonise the 'harder to reach' sectors, such as the chemistry, basic metals and refinery industries and international trade, to inform the implications of an EU-wide climate emergency and the European Commission's proposal for a Green Deal. The [outcomes of the research](#) were discussed in online events and [published](#) in different articles and reports.

## Transformation Towards Energy Democracy

With the support of Sunrise [North Macedonia]

After more than three years of pioneering work on Energy Democracy in North Macedonia, GEF and its partner Sunrise [continued its engagement on this topic throughout 2020](#). The focus was on the regional dimension and how to bring a positive change in the energy sector through a participatory, inclusive and decentralised approach. Two online events were organised with simultaneous translation, gathering project partners, green activists and local councillors. Public debate was further stimulated through the [dissemination of informative videos](#).

## Deforestation and Climate

With the support of FREDA – Die Akademie [Austria]

Deforestation is an issue not just in tropical forests but also on the European continent. The question of how to stop illegal logging and protect the remaining forests demands concerted action not only at national level but also at European level, as the implications of deforestation, including climate change, knows no borders.

In 2020, the Green European Foundation, together with its Austrian partner FREDA, organised an online event entitled [Evergreen: Restoring Europe's Forests](#). The event brought together stakeholders from across Europe with a focus on Romanian forests and how to protect them from illegal logging. Prior to the event three opinion pieces were written covering the topics of EU Biodiversity Strategy, forest protection and restoration.

# ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

The Green European Foundation supports innovative approaches to economic sustainability in Europe and, together with its European and national partners, aspires to contribute to the transition towards societies that enable a good life for all within the physical limits of our planet.

In this context, concepts for economic transformation have been a core area of work for the Green European Foundation since its beginnings and it has reflected on a variety of aspects: green jobs, state aid, the financial system, just transition and more. Regional approaches and national case studies have also been a constant focus of the foundation. Finally, GEF is active in the avant-garde of the reflection on creating a society and an economy beyond GDP growth.

## Just Transition

With the support of Oikos [Flanders, Belgium], Transición Verde [Spain], the Institute for Political Ecology [Croatia], Sunrise [North Macedonia], the Federation of Young European Greens [FYEG], Green House Think Tank [UK], Networked [Serbia]

In 2020, project partners set out to tackle questions surrounding a [just transition](#) including how to transition from an extractive to a regenerative economy in a just and equitable way to find the necessary support among the population. The project aims to contribute to positioning the green movement as leading actor in the development of future-proof politics and policies sensitive to local specificities.



Throughout the year, partners conducted research, [published a framing paper](#) in several languages, and [held events](#) to connect with relevant European and national actors and build a network to further raise awareness of this important topic. In addition, an [online course](#) was developed and publications on the [transition of the agricultural sector in the UK](#) and the [Covid-19 recovery in Spain](#) were published.

## **Green Transition for Europe**

With the support of Transición Verde [Spain]

Covid-19 has exposed the shortcomings of our public systems that have for decades been weakened by those same policies that led to the 2008 economic crisis. From the impacts of climate change and the environmental crisis, there are important lessons to draw for the future. Firstly, the global economic system is leaking through many holes that are costly to fix. Secondly, living against nature, as we have done up to now, is incompatible with survival. Thirdly, the green transition is unavoidable, urgent, difficult and not without sacrifices, but ultimately possible.

In a [series of four roundtables](#), GEF and its partner Transición Verde brought together a wide range of high-level speakers, researchers, NGO representatives and politicians to seek realistic alternatives. The discussions focused on topics such as biodiversity and global change, decarbonisation, energy transition, agri-food systems, economy and taxation.

## **Ecopolis20: Again(st) Nature**

With the support of Oikos [Belgium]

For this sixth edition, [Ecopolis](#) invited a broad range of writers, academic experts and thinkers from civil society. This year, with the biodiversity crisis as our main theme, we entered into dialogue to reflect on the post-coronavirus challenges and ways to repair our relationship with nature. The 2020 edition entitled “Again(st) Nature” acknowledged that from wildfires to viruses, the exploitation of nature is threatening our own existence and especially for vulnerable people here and in the Global South. The conference brought together members of the Green family, academics, NGOs and authors from across Europe, in a fully digital conference with five panel discussions and over 500 participants joining online.

## **The Green Economy Congress: the Time to Act is Now**

With the support of Networked [Serbia]

This [fourth edition of the Green Economy Congress](#) took place entirely online, gathering participants from across Serbia, the Western Balkans, and beyond. The focus was on the Green Deal as a social model for a new Europe and its implications for the Western Balkans region, while also presenting other related concepts like degrowth, the zero-carbon economy, and climate justice. Additionally, dedicated lectures on (un)sustainable tourism as well as cities and the new urban agenda provided valuable case studies. The Congress was broadcast live on 15 and 16 October, with further dissemination of the recorded videos afterwards.



## SOCIAL EUROPE

Solidarity and inclusion feature strongly at the heart of Green ideals. In the European context, many challenges lie ahead of us in these fields as a result of the economic crisis of the last decade, but also due to the political choices made and the policies implemented until now. The Covid-19 pandemic and its economic consequences once again shine a spotlight on these issues.

GEF undertakes research on the creation of employment with green and climate jobs and explores innovative paths such as basic income, work sharing and working time reduction. The foundation also explores the various notions of work beyond paid work, including care and gender divisions within the labour perspective. Only with new concepts like these can answers be provided to the uncertainties created by automation, digitalisation, an ageing population and the multiplication of precarious work contracts and degraded working conditions. The aim is to uncover the potential of these alternatives to deliver more freedom and security to everyone whilst reducing inequalities in our societies and addressing climate change.

### **Change of Mindset : Civil Society Dialogue Around UBI, Social Justice and Climate Impact**

With the support of Fundació Nous Horitzons (Spain), Transición Verde (Spain), the Federation of Young European Greens, Visio (Finland), Fundacja Strefa Zieleni (Poland)

Having gathered comprehensive expertise and having set up transnational networks through a three-year long project on universal basic income, GEF and its project partners built on the outputs and successes of its existing work on the topic.

With renewed interest in UBI amid the Covid-19 pandemic, GEF worked to track and amplify the debate in different countries while assessing the UBI-like measures that various governments found themselves considering. Through a series of online and hybrid events, animation videos, and translations of new and existing publications, this project worked to spark a stronger civil society dialogue to bring about the change of mindset needed to raise acceptance of universal basic income among the public and to deepen the debate on our conceptions of productivity and work. The project will stretch into early 2021, with the launch of another animation video as well as the dissemination of research results via a short paper on social policy responses to Covid-19.

### **The European Green Deal: implications for Human Rights and Social Change**

In collaboration with the Ariadne Network

Amidst the Covid-19 pandemic, the implementation of the European Green Deal and questions on how to embed the economic transformation of our societies in the recovery programme remained highly relevant. Avoiding the climate breakdown must be one of the guiding principles in re-imagining our post-coronavirus societies.

In May 2020, GEF and Ariadne Network organised a joint webinar, moderated by GEF co-president Dirk Holemans, which explored the extent to which human rights and social justice feature in the Green Deal and its legislative framework. It also analysed how the Green Deal could influence the work programmes of foundations in general, and how the transition to renewables could be an opportunity to tackle energy poverty in particular.



## FEMINISM AND GENDER

The pursuit of gender equality and fight against all forms of discrimination, including on the basis of sexual orientation, is at the core of green values. GEF explores the topic of feminism and gender through a variety of formats, taking different contexts into consideration as well as acting as a platform for empowerment, knowledge sharing and transnational collaboration.

### Feminists in the Climate Movement

With the support of Visio [Finland]

Given Finland's leading example in women's participation in politics, GEF and its Finnish partner implemented a [project](#) sharing experiences and supporting the growth of the Green feminist movement across Europe. The online Feminist Climate Conference highlighted the role of women and non-binary persons in climate resilience and discussed different needs from a gender-inclusive perspective.

A pilot run in autumn brought together around 30 women and non-binary persons from across Europe, and to build bridges between a feminist movement in advocacy and activism against climate change. The entire training took place online, with dedicated webinars, individual tasks, and outreach support. A [closing blog post](#) summarised acquired insights as well as the demands of the selected feminist climate ambassadors.

### Art for the Young, Queer, and Feminists of Eastern Europe

With the support of Cooperation and Development Network Eastern Europe [Belgium]

Via the creation of a [blended learning online course](#), GEF, with the support of CDNEE, brought together young Green activists from across Europe to explore artivism and its use for gender activism, giving them new knowledge while empowering them to deliver their messages.

The course consists of a general introduction to feminism, LGBT+ and women's rights, and political activism and art. Then, the first generation of participants dove further into either the LGBT+ or the Women\* module, where they deepened their understanding, gained regional and (Green) EU perspectives, concrete examples of art, activism, and political change, and learned of inspiring examples and individuals. With space to share personal experiences, support, and solidarity, the final block concentrated on skill development to make a change.

### Climate Feminism Audiobook

With the support of Visio [Finland]

With the support of Visio and the former Member of the European Parliament Linnéa Engström, GEF published an [audiobook](#) in June 2020 featuring feminist stories about climate justice activism in English to raise awareness about the interlinkages of climate change and gender.



### Gender Equality for Green Politics

With the support of Green Thought Association [Turkey]

While gender equality is one of the basic policies of the Greens, it continues to face weak institutional mechanisms and poor representation in social life, legislative and executive power, politics, the economy, and many other areas of daily life in Turkish society.



With the support of its Turkish partner, GEF organised a series of six (mostly) online seminars as well as a conference on the political and theoretical background of gender issues and the Green response. The seminars featured a pre-selected group of participants and worked to strengthen the feminist Green network and build a community of interested stakeholders, while the Women in Power conference (with around 150 participants) also provided a space for cross-European exchanges, particularly with the Polish women's movement. [A series of three videos](#) highlighted key insights on ecofeminism, Islamic feminism, and gender and climate justice.

## GREEN THINKING

[Rooted in political ecology, the Green European Foundation strives to spread green ideas across Europe, to feed new and forward-looking ideas into the green movement itself and to connect the European Green family in its efforts to promote green thinking.](#)

### Political Ecology Days

With the support of Etopia (Belgium)

This [four-day event](#) was planned for March 2020 to feature plenary debates, seminars, workshops, and various other activities seeking to explore what political ecology means in 2020 and take a first step towards developing a “European” view of the concept. It was postponed to October due to the Covid-19 pandemic, eventually taking place in an online format. With hundreds of participants tuning in and video recordings being subtitled and edited for further dissemination,

this modified first edition was a success despite the many challenges and presents a strong foundation to build on in years ahead.

### Green-red Dialogues

With the support of Fundació Nous Horitzons (Spain)

Through a series of online dialogues, GEF and its Catalan partners were able to tackle timely issues while combining both the green and social lenses. The [first dialogue](#) dealt with the health crisis, [the second](#) looked at UBI as a potential policy solution to a range of challenges, and [the third](#) delved into the European recovery fund. With simultaneous translation in English and Spanish and dozens of live viewers as well as people watching the recordings later, the project created a valuable and open space for stakeholder discussion in Catalonia but also beyond.

### Czech Green Academy

With the support of the Institute for Active Citizenship (Czechia)

In December 2020, GEF launched the Green Academy for Czechia with the support of its partner organisation. It is a series of online participatory workshops and webinars, with each instalment focusing on a specific topic being explored in its local, national and European dimension, fostering public awareness about green ideas and policy proposals. The [series was kicked off with an event](#) on the Clean Energy Transition in Cities. In early 2021, this is followed by sessions on [waste management](#), [urban mobility](#) and [food policy](#).



# CAPACITY BUILDING

## EMPOWERING YOUTH

GEF is committed to contributing to youth empowerment. With more young people taking a strong stance against social and environmental injustices, we saw our capacity building programme playing an increasingly important role in amplifying these young European voices.

### European Green Activist Training

Since 2015, the [European Green Activist Training](#) (EGAT) has been Europeanising the content of existing training programmes across Europe and creating a platform where young people interested in politics can meet, learn and exchange.

The project consists of training sessions for young Green activists in three phases: the first entails going through an online course entitled EU for Beginners, formerly known as Impact Europe. The updated

course focuses on the inner workings of the European Union, activism on an international level, and some of the key challenges Europe is facing in the year of a pandemic. In the second half of the year, project coordinators hold a national training session on domestic politics, as well as a session on European politics and institutions for the activists in their respective countries. Finally, the activists from different countries come together in Brussels to experience European politics at work first-hand.

In March, 83 EGAT participants of the 2019 to 2020 edition came together for a study trip to Brussels, after having completed their national trainings in the previous year with the support of Green Window (Croatia), Institute for Active Citizenship (Czechia), Ökopolisz (Hungary) and Visio (Finland). Over the course of four days, participants had the opportunity to put what they had learnt into practice, exchange with each other, visit European institutions, and hear from people working within the EU political sphere.

The 2020 to 2021 EGAT edition has six participating organisations: Ökopolisz (Hungary), Green Window (Croatia), Institute for Active Citizenship (Czechia), Visio (Finland), Fundacja Strefa Zieleni (Poland), and Fundació (Spain). These participating partners support the implementation of national training sessions in hybrid and online settings. Coordinators met online throughout 2020 to prepare for the four-day Brussels study trip that will take place in an online/hybrid format.

### Gaming Europe

In partnership with the Bosch Alumni Network

In partnership with the Bosch Alumni Network, the Green European Foundation coordinated a transnational project in 2020 with one question in mind: Video games are a storytelling medium that reaches youth



across borders, socio-economic backgrounds and regardless of their level of education. Can we make use of this medium to address the topic of Europe in an engaging, fun, and non-patronising fashion?

To answer this question, two national workshops were organised in Portugal (in Lisbon in person) and in Belgium (online) hosting young gamers aged 12 to 14 with educators familiar with both, the age group as well as video gaming, and non-profit representatives working on education on Europe and citizenship. A follow-up online transnational hackathon brought together representatives from the video gaming world and non-profit organisations, to look at the results of the national workshops and the video game ideas that emerged, striving to harvest common lessons and ideas, and brainstorming further to get a concrete video game concept.

### **Education on Europe Conference**

In partnership with the Robert Bosch Stiftung and the Bosch Alumni Network

The growing importance of the European Union for policy making shines a spotlight on the need for European Citizenship Education. Active European citizenship requires an understanding of how politics works on the European level. At the same time, educational programmes in this field do not reach enough young people. In this context, the Green European Foundation worked together with the Robert Bosch Stiftung and the Bosch Alumni Network throughout 2020 to prepare and organise the Education on Europe Conference, a two-day, online conference for Educators on European issues set to take place in January 2021. The conference aimed to create a space to discover and try out new approaches to make European politics, identity and values more accessible and approachable for difficult-to-reach target groups.

## **SUMMER UNIVERSITIES AND ACADEMIES**

Our various summer universities, academies, and congresses, implemented in collaboration with national partners, enable Green-minded people to connect, and debate on inspiring political, social and environmental issues all over Europe. Amid the Covid-19 crisis, many of these planned activities were not implemented as traditional summer universities and academies but relied on a mix of different formats – online as well as face-to-face.

### **Green Academy 2020 “The Future is Ours”**

With the support of the Institute for Political Ecology [Croatia]

In August 2020 the Green European Foundation and the Institute for Political Ecology organised their 10th edition of the Green Academy. Under the title “The Future is Ours,” this year’s summer university focused on cities and municipalities as the real changemakers and terrains for progressive political change. The dynamic and interactive programme included workshops, debates and lectures designed to encourage participants to dive deeper into the municipalist world and seek solutions that can be the driving force for political change at the local level. With the political successes at local and national level in Croatia, the aim of the summer academy was to incorporate political education formats for further knowledge building, both in theory and practice. During the five-day, Green Academy over 60 participants gathered in Komiza, Croatia to learn about future-proof politics that can ensure ecological sustainability, absence of oppression and social justice for future generations.



## Ecotransformation Summer School

With the support of the Institute of Active Citizenship (Czechia)

This **weekend-long summer school** from 23-25 July brought together around 60 participants near Prague for a series of activities around the overarching theme of (green) transformation. It opened with a public debate, followed by a series of workshops, presentations and more informal formats providing opportunities for networking and experience sharing. The focus was on climate policies at the local level, with a storytelling workshop as well as an open space for participants to bring up their own ideas and concerns. While international participation was limited due to pandemic restrictions, exchanges on topics including the European Green Deal nevertheless ensured a strong EU dimension.

## CAPACITY BUILDING FOR GREEN ORGANISATIONS

Over the past decade, GEF has built expertise in the area of capacity building as an integral part of its work programme through education and training offers for the Green movement across Europe through online courses and face-to-face trainings.

### Green Academy

In 2020, the Green European Foundation launched a new educational platform, **Green Academy**, with a new visual identity. The platform offers green activists, green professionals and green parties who wish to develop their skills and knowledge on European topics and green issues an innovative user experience

by bringing content to life through a variety of methods: engaging videos, timelines of events, interactive quizzes, podcasts, and more.

Hosted on a dedicated website [www.green-academy.eu](http://www.green-academy.eu), the extensive course catalogue from the previous platform was updated and 5 courses were uploaded onto the new platform while new content was created in collaborative efforts with GEF's partners FYEG and CDN. EU for Beginners, an updated version of Impact Europe, became available to all EGAT participants in 2020 focusing on the pivotal issue of the EU Recovery Deal. In the coming year signature courses tied to GEF's 2021 priorities will be translated, adapted to local contexts in collaboration with partners and uploaded throughout the year.

### Greenr

**Greenr** enables organisations to connect with green-minded trainers, facilitators and consultants who use sustainable, inclusive and forward-thinking methods in their work to organise inclusive and impactful events. On the Greenr platform, the trainers' profiles and specialisations are presented in detail, enabling the green network to find the right individual for their event. A selection panel comprised of educational professionals from the GEF network verifies the applicants when applying and ensures that green values are present throughout the Greenr community.

The platform launch took place in late 2020 and was met with great success as the Greenr community expanded steadily and GEF's network immediately connected with trainers to facilitate their events.







## **Online Facilitation for Green-minded Trainers**

With the support of Horizontal School

During 2020, online trainings and online events gained popularity due to their relative accessibility amidst the pandemic, convenience and easier admission to a variety of expertise. In this context, GEF in cooperation with Horizontal School, developed an **online training** to help participants building the facilitation knowledge and skills needed to successfully implement and design online and hybrid meetings/events that embody green values. Over the course of two weeks participants familiarised themselves with green approaches and tools for online facilitation, learned how to design and facilitate inclusive and participatory online workshops and networked with other green-minded facilitators.

## **emPOWERing the Informal**

With Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona [Spain], Cascais Municipality [Portugal], Timișoara Municipality [Romania], Asociación para la Participación, Oportunidad y Desarrollo Tenerife [Spain], Szubjektív Értékek Alapítvány [Hungary]

In 2019, GEF joined a three-year Europe-wide project aiming to increase the capacity and professionalism of youth workers in managing informal groups by understanding, adapting and implementing existing EU tools for assessment and development of youth work competence and management competences.

The project mapped existing legal frameworks throughout Europe that focus on informal groups. An analysis of the evolution of informal groups as a social movement was developed through quantitative and qualitative research, aiming to make suggestions at national and international level on how policies can be improved to favour the growth of informal groups and the impact they have upon youngsters and the community they are based in. In 2020, this research and outreach continued, and an online tool was developed as a one-stop-shop for informal groups in Europe, where they can connect, access and share resources.



## **Peer-to-Peer Exchange**

The Peer-to-Peer Exchange Programme aims to provide a dedicated space for the network of Green foundations, NGOs, youth organisations and activists to engage in inspiring, targeted interactions that will strengthen their work and ultimately their impact. Whilst every national or regional context is different, a lot of the challenges faced on the ground are common, from fundraising to working with volunteers, finding ways to increase visibility in public debates, or interacting with civil society actors to name a few. In this context, every GEF partner has valuable resources or successful experiences to share with their peers.



## **Resilience and Resource Mobilisation Capacity-building Digital Workshops**

In partnership with the Bosch Alumni Network

In 2020, the global health and economic crises forced non-profit organisations in Europe and beyond to adapt to unprecedentedly strenuous conditions. In response to this challenge, the Green European Foundation in partnership with the Bosch Alumni Network, organised a **series of three capacity-building workshops** on resource mobilisation, resilience and thinking ahead for organisations working on education on Europe in October 2020.

The aim was to support civil society actors and grassroots movements working on the topics of education on Europe and European values, to find solutions to their needs. The workshops featured speakers from organisations implementing innovative responses in the pandemic, highlighted existing solutions to current challenges, allowed for brainstorming on new solutions, revealed adaptation strategies and much more.

# NET WORKING

## NETWORKING IN TIMES OF COVID-19: VIRTUAL OPEN SPACE EVENTS AND WEBINARS

Covid-19 fundamentally affected GEF's work as a network with members and partners all across Europe, and the foundation's core role to provide a platform and acting as a facilitator for exchanges and networking within the green ecosystem.

GEF therefore conceptualised and held two open space events in June and October 2020. The main objectives were to provide an opportunity for the network and the partners to come together for an informal exchange on a variety of topics related to the current political situation; to inform each other within the green ecosystem and exchange with other Green actors; and finally, to discover new opportunities for cooperation/synergies and expand networks in a challenging new setting.

GEF also created other digital spaces for networking and exchange, including webinars to share tips and best practices on moving events online, and virtual brainstorming opportunities such as the Projects Lab, where partners could collaborate on their 2021 project proposals.

## Networking Day on Education and Training

On the occasion of its 9th edition, the Networking Day on Education and Training provided spaces and dynamic platforms for interactions between those of GEF's partners who were interested in educational projects. In 2020, the annual event was designed to meet the needs of the education trainers and professionals who were faced with the obstacles of transferring their working methods online. The event provided them with tools, resources and methods to implement their projects in the new reality. Additionally, the event was extended to a wider network of green-minded facilitators therefore contributing to lively discussions and fresh ideas.



## PRESENCE AT THE EUROPEAN GREEN PARTY EVENTS

In 2020, GEF was present at the 31st and 32nd Council of the European Green Party hosted digitally in June and December 2020. We used the opportunity to meet online with the participants of the councils and to inform them about our projects.

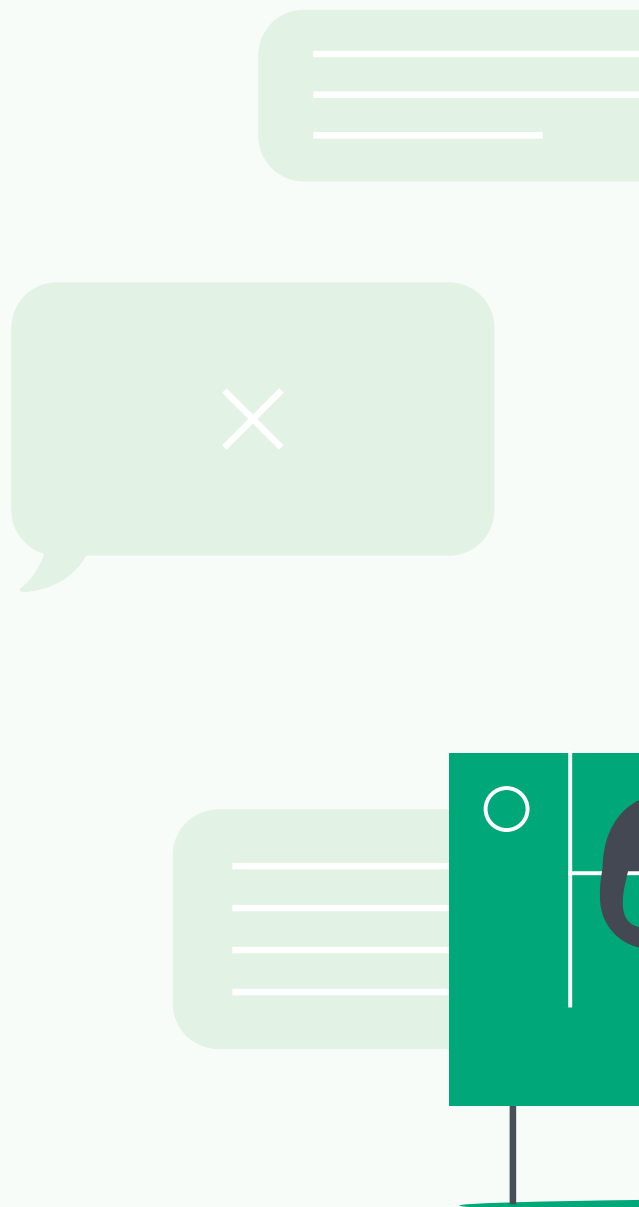
### Civil Society in Action: European and Polish Perspectives

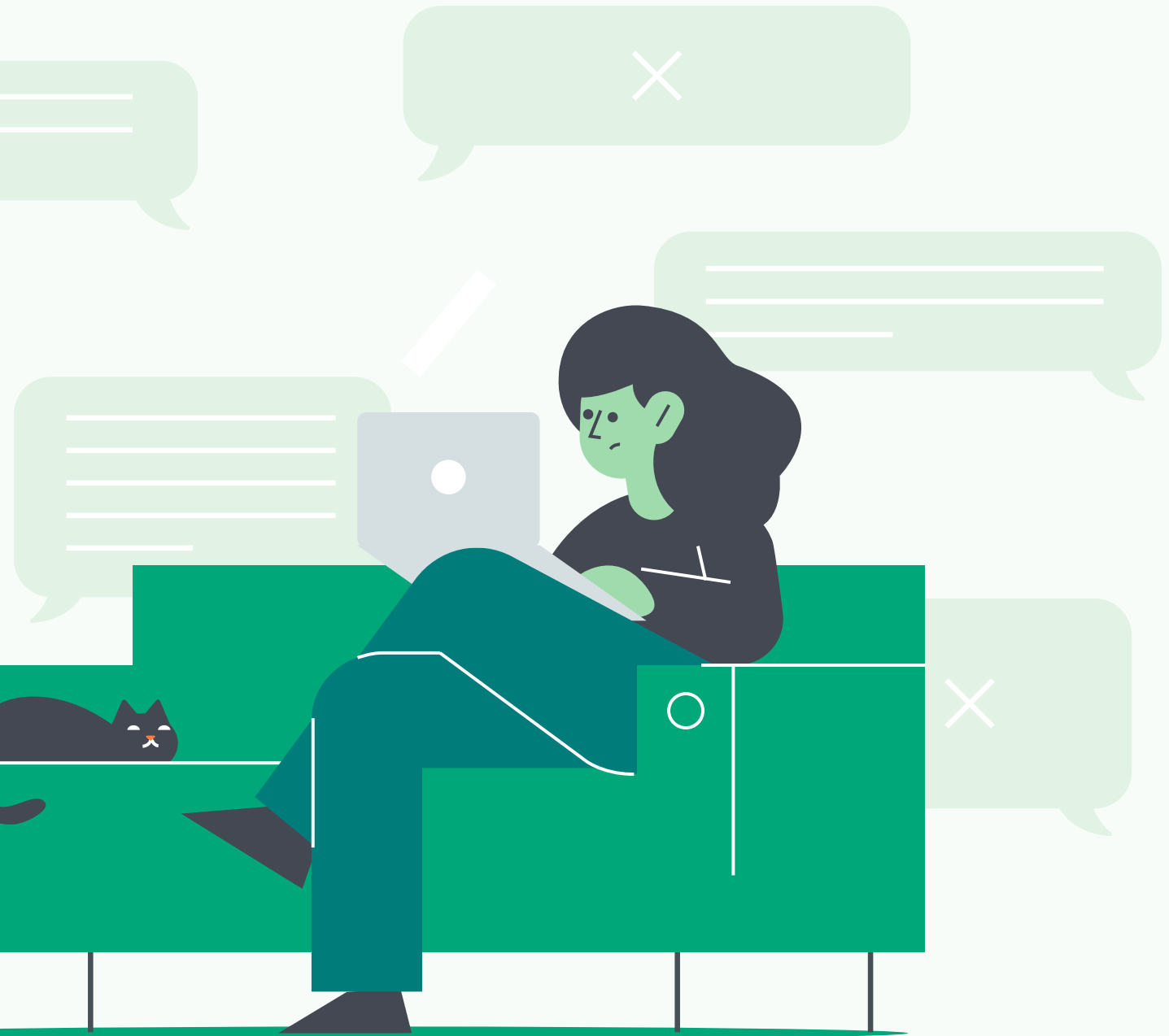
With the support of Fundacja Strefa Zieleni [Poland]

Prior to the public programme of the 32nd Council, which was co-hosted by the Polish Greens, GEF organised a [one-day event](#). The live-streamed event drew attention to selected challenges that are not only important for Poland, but also for Europe and the international community. We used this opportunity to: present and promote the activities and prospects for several Polish coalitions and platforms of cooperation, advocacy, and activism; and to showcase how the green movement is engaging with civil society to bring about change.

## GEF BOARD AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETINGS

To facilitate decision-making, the GEF board met 13 times throughout 2020. In January 2020, a Strategic Day was organised in Brussels to align the network strategically and start the work for the year together. Two General Assembly meetings were hosted online in May and October due to Covid-19 and travel restrictions, during which our members discussed the overall direction of the foundation and exchanged on the main challenges we currently face.





# FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

## EXPENDITURE

### ELIGIBLE EXPENDITURE

EUR

#### CATEGORY 1: PERSONNEL COSTS

856.637,06

1. Salaries	519.635,75
2. Contributions	262.027,58
3. Professional training	10.523,09
4. Staff mission costs	1.022,95
5. Other personnel costs	63.427,69

#### CATEGORY 2: INFRASTRUCTURE AND OPERATING COSTS

97.799,17

1. Rent, charges and maintenance costs	58.140,88
2. Costs relating to installation, operation and maintenance of equipment	9.946,84
3. Depreciation of movable and immovable property	10.200,51
4. Stationery and office supplies	4.168,68
5. Postal and telecommunication charges	11.968,97
6. Printing, translation and reproduction costs	3.373,29

#### CATEGORY 3: ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

20.520,71

1. Documentation costs	1.670,42
2. Costs of studies and research	0,00
3. Legal costs	1.004,62
4. Accounting and audit costs	14.716,57
5. Support to third parties	0,00
6. Miscellaneous administrative costs	3.129,10

**CATEGORY 4: MEETINGS AND REPRESENTATION COSTS** **60.761,66**

1. Cost of meetings	33.799,76
2. Participation in seminars and conferences	419,48
3. Representation costs	26.542,42
4. Costs of invitation	0,00
5. Other meeting-related costs	0,00

**CATEGORY 5: INFORMATION AND PUBLICATION COSTS** **699.513,26**

1. Publication costs	116.950,48
2. Creation and operation of internet sites	42.746,21
3. Publicity costs	1.948,68
4. Communication equipment (gadgets)	0,00
5. Seminars	537.867,89
6. Exhibitions	0,00
7. Other information - related costs	0,00

**CATEGORY 6: ALLOCATION TO "PROVISION TO COVER ELIGIBLE COSTS OF THE FIRST QUARTER OF YEAR N+1"** **384.499,09****TOTAL ELIGIBLE EXPENDITURE** **2.119.730,95****NON-ELIGIBLE EXPENDITURE** **6.210,70****REVENUE**

1. Carryover from 2019	50.190,95
2. EP Grant	1.966.063,00
3. Membership fees	55.516,65
4. Donations	25.221,76
5. Other own resources	29.778,02
6. Contributions in kind	0,00
7. Revenue to cover non-eligible expenditure	6.210,70

**TOTAL REVENUE** **2.132.981,08**

As per 06 May 2021, including the results of GEF 2020 audit, pending revision by the European Parliament and The Authority for European Political Parties and European Political Foundations.

## MEMBERS OF GEF 2020

### Members Nominated by National Political Foundations

**Mikko Airtto** – Visio (Finland)  
**Robbert Bodegraven** - Wetenschappelijk Bureau GroenLinks (The Netherlands, until May)  
**Alexis Carles** – Etopia (Belgium, until May)  
**Ingrid Facchinelli** – Fondazione Alexander Langer (Italy)  
**Linda Gaasch** – Gréng Steftung (Luxembourg)  
**Raúl Gómez** – Transición Verde (Spain)  
**Dirk Holemans** – Oikos (Belgium)  
**Miriam Kennet** – Green Economics Institute (United Kingdom)  
**Benoit Monange** – Fondation de l'Ecologie Politique (France)  
**Eva van de Rakt** – Heinrich Böll Stiftung (Germany)  
**Susanne Rieger** – Nous Horizons Fundació (Spain)  
**Michael Schmid** – FREDA (Austria)  
**Tommy Simpson** – Green Foundation Ireland (Ireland)  
**Noortje Thijseen** – Wetenschappelijk Bureau GroenLinks (The Netherlands, as of October)  
**Katarina Wangler Björk** – Cogito (Sweden, as of May)  
**Sophie Wustefeld** – Etopia (Belgium, as of May)

### Members Nominated by the European Green Party

**Gwendoline Delbos Corfield** (France, until May)  
**Monica Frassoni** (Italy, until May)  
**Evelyne Huytebroeck** (Belgium, as of May)  
**Jean Lambert** (United Kingdom, as of May)  
**Emma Nohrén** (Sweden, as of May)  
**Adam Ostolski** (Poland, until May)  
**Marie Toussaint** (France)

### Members Nominated by the Green Group in the European Parliament

**Rasmus Andresen** (Germany, as of May)  
**Gwendoline Delbos Corfield** (France, as of May)  
**Rebecca Harms** (Germany, until May)  
**Heidi Hautala** (Finland)  
**Pierre Jonckheer** (Belgium, until May)

### Associate Members

**Vedran Horvat** (Institute for Political Ecology, Croatia)  
**Özgecan Kara** (Federation of Young European Greens)  
**Olga Kikou** (Greek Green Institute, Greece)  
**Ewa Sufin-Jacquemart** (Strefa Zieleni, Poland)  
**Sevil Turan** (Green Thought Association, Turkey)  
**Conny Wahlström** (Green Forum, Sweden)

### Board of Directors

**Klara Berg**  
**Teo Comet**  
**Dirk Holemans** (Co-President)  
**Vedran Horvat**  
**Benoit Monange** (Treasurer)  
**Susanne Rieger** (Co-President)  
**Ewa Sufin-Jacquemart**  
**Sevil Turan**  
**Dagmar Tutschek** (Secretary)

### Honorary President

**Pierre Jonckheer**

### Our Staff

**Seden Anlar** (Outreach and Communications Manager, Green European Journal, as of February)  
**Ioana Banach-Sirbu** (Deputy Director until April, Director ad interim until August, Managing Director as of September)  
**Mariana Batista** (Project Coordinator, Capacity Building, as of July)  
**Laura Bazen** (Assistant to Director, as of February, Project Assistant, as of July)  
**Raluca Besliu** (Fundraiser, as of January)  
**Sara Bettine** (Project and Communications Intern, as of February, Project assistant as of September)  
**Clara Dassonville** (Green European Journal Intern, until July)  
**Annabelle Dawson** (Editorial Assistant, Green European Journal)  
**Sien Hasker** (Project Coordinator, Decentralised Projects)  
**Jamie Kendrick** (Deputy Editor-in-Chief, Green European Journal until July, Editor-in-Chief as of August)  
**Aleksandra Kluczka** (Project Coordinator, Capacity Building, until June)  
**Jennifer Kwao** (Green European Journal Intern as of July)  
**Aurélie Maréchal** (Director until August, Political Director as of September)  
**Gio Megrelishvili** (Communications Manager)  
**Christopher McFadyen** (Project and Communications Intern, as of September)  
**Rita Pereira** (Project Coordinator, Capacity Building until February)  
**Ognjen Sobat** (Administrative Officer)  
**Laurent Standaert** (Editor-in-Chief, Green European Journal, until January)  
**Adrián Tóth** (Project Coordinator, Decentralised Projects, as of July)  
**Carlotta Weber** (Project Manager as of January, Strategy Manager as of March)  
**Beatrice White** (Deputy Editor-in-Chief, Green European Journal as of November)





## Contact us:

---



**GREEN EUROPEAN FOUNDATION**  
Rue du Fossé 3, L-1536 Luxembourg  
Brussels Office: Avenue des Arts 7-8,  
1210 Brussels

**t:** +32 2 329 00 50  
**e:** [info@gef.eu](mailto:info@gef.eu)

## Connect with us:

---

Visit our website to find out more about us at [gef.eu](http://gef.eu)

Follow our social media to stay informed about our latest activities and events taking place all over Europe



**GEF\_Europe**



**GreenEuropeanFoundation**



**GreenEuropeanFoundation**



**Green-european-foundation**