



Friends of
the Earth
Europe



FROM A WEAKNESS TO STRENGTH

HOW TO USE THE LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AROUND
FACTORY FARMING TO INSPIRE ACTION

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THE BACKGROUND

In March 2025, Spanish citizens launched a landmark legal case against national and regional authorities in the community of As Conchas, arguing that their mismanagement of pollution from decades of intensive pig-rearing has made life in their community “unfeasible”.

This first-of-its-kind case – which could go to the European Court of Human Rights – could have reverberations across Europe, and represents growing legal momentum against the harms of factory farms across the bloc.

While this case is again highlighting the damages of the industrial agricultural system to Europe’s authorities, it’s no secret that industrial agriculture is worsening a range of crises including via its contribution to emissions, water shortages, antimicrobial resistance, pandemic risk, and biodiversity collapse. This intensive system of agriculture – much of which supports unhealthy processed and meat-centric diets - also has devastating impacts to those living close to these facilities.

As a recent investigation showed, the pollution impacts of the EU’s now more than 24,000 industrial-scale ‘farms’ include health impacts ammonia, particulate matter and methane, which can cause respiratory diseases, fatigue, headaches, and decrease life expectancy, as well as severely damaging quality of life and mental health.

Over the years, the EU has put into force many laws that should address impacts from factory farms. However these appear not to be curbing pollution adequately, and many of the pollution limits set out in these laws are often being breached.

WHY THIS GUIDE?

This paper looks into why, despite these known impacts, and the existence of laws aimed at curtailing them, factory farms continue to be developed in Europe.

It is based on interviews and studies from Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Poland and Hungary, as well as a review of academic and policy literature on the legal context surrounding factory farm development and impacts.

It should serve as a resource for those who want to learn about and understand the legal frameworks in the EU, their implementation at national level, as well as the relevance of national legislation.

We hope it can help to inform, foster debate and engage others in discussions. It is a tool for awareness raising on the issue and a source of inspiration on how the law can be used for communities looking to fight back. It gives some practical examples of what actions were taken in the selected countries and provides resources and contacts of organisations active on the issue.



WHAT LAWS COVER FACTORY FARMING IN EUROPE?

Given that the food system touches on all parts of our lives, it's no surprise that a huge number of laws regulate the food system in Europe, from everything to regulations on chemicals and food safety, to animal welfare and workers' rights.

While EU laws are most relevant, countries also have national and regional rules and regulations – from laws, policies and planning systems – which should also provide limits on industrial animal production.

We focussed on laws with particular relevance to animal factories' pollution impacts, and those that campaigners told us were most relevant to their work.

WATER

The **Water Framework Directive (WFD)** (**Directive 2000/60/EC**) and **Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)** work to protect European waterways from the impacts of pollution.

Both of these Directives regulate pollution via nitrates from runoff from fertilizer and manure by setting limits of these allowed in waterways. The WFD also regulates water pollution from pesticides runoff and bacteria such as e-coli, which can also come from farms.

The WFD also contains regulations related to the sourcing of water, which is particularly relevant in countries such as Spain where animal production is aggravating water shortages.

AIR POLLUTION

On air quality, the **Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU)** and **EU Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)** which work to regulate harmful non CO2 emissions and air pollution from farms.

These include emissions of ammonia and methane – both produced by animal manure – and particulate matter (particularly PM2.5) – which is created by farm dust and can have life-shortening health impacts.

BIODIVERSITY

The **Habitats Directive** (**Council Directive 92/43/EEC**), which was adopted in 1992, aims to protect over a thousand species, including mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fish invertebrates, and plants, and 230 characteristic habitat types.

Building on the **Birds Directive**, which was adopted 13 years before, the Habitats Directive requires all Member States to establish a strict protection regime for protected species designated by these acts.

Together, these acts cover all EU Natura 2000 sites – which cover 18% of land and 10% of marine waters in the EU in total – as well as other sites where the hundreds of protected species listed in the Directives' annexes are found.

SPOTLIGHT

THE HABITATS & BIRDS DIRECTIVES: TWO STRONG TOOLS IN THE LEGAL TOOLBOX

While numerous EU laws have been used to fight back against the impacts of farms, the Habitats and Birds Directives have emerged as two particularly strong tools. This is due to the strong and clear legal requirements under this directive. Article 6 of the Habitats Directive, for example, puts the responsibility on a developer to prove that a development will not cause harm to protected species – setting a high legal bar that must be met.

These Directives protect Natura sites – which cover a significant 18% of land in the EU and 19% of marine territory, in addition to more than one thousand protected species.

In the Netherlands the Habitats Directive has been the basis of two major cases, from non-profits Mobilisation for the Environment and Greenpeace – which in 2019, led to the halting of the permit system for factory farms in the Netherlands, and, in 2025, led a Court to order the government to ensure 50% of sensitive nature is protected or pay a €10 million fine, a rare order from the Netherlands court.

In Denmark – where legal action is costly to access – campaigners had a rare success blocking a factory farm by fundraising for a legal letter warning against the development of a factory farm due to evidence of protected species in the area and based on the Habitats Directive.

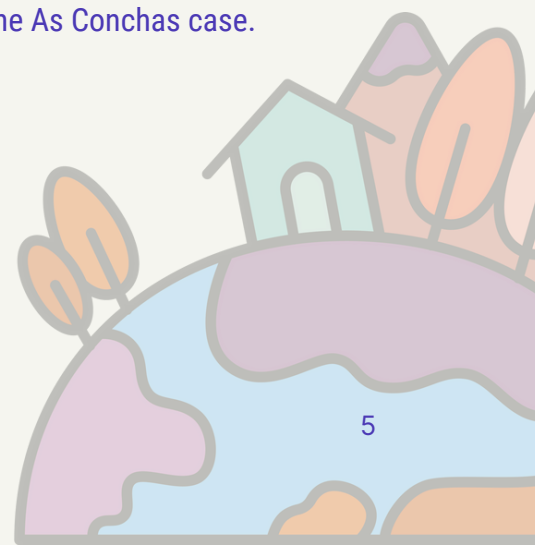
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, DUE PROCESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

In addition to these laws covering pollution, there are a number of rules that cover public participation in decision-making and human rights that provide broader frameworks for community protection and public participation.

The **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive** ([2011/92/EU](#) as amended by [2014/52/EU](#)) which requires that major building or development projects in the EU must first be assessed for their impact. This includes the need to publicly consult on major projects, including animal factories in some (but not all) contexts.

The EU is a party to the UN treaty, the **Aarhus Convention**, which guarantees the right of the public to participate in environmental decision-making and to seek justice when environmental laws are violated. These are interpreted in EU law via the **Access to Justice Directive** ([2003/4/EC](#)) and **Public Participation (Directive 2003/35/EC)**, which all EU countries are obliged to follow.

The **European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)** contains numerous articles that are relevant to human health and wellbeing, and may be applicable to factory farming in extreme cases. The applicability of the ECHR to farming is being tested in the As Conchas case.



THE ROLE OF NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LAWS

Directives are interpreted by member states via national laws, which go under different names (for example, in Denmark, the Nitrates Directive is interpreted via the Fertilizer Law).

Some countries – such as Spain – have additional laws to cover impacts, through a variety of royal decrees (Royal Decree 306/2020, which establishes the basic rules for the management of intensive pig farms, and Royal Decree 637/2021, which establishes the basic rules for the management of poultry farms, are a couple of examples).

In several countries there are laws dictating specifically where farms can and cannot be constructed. One example is the Act on Planning and Spatial Development in Poland, which determines for which purpose the land can be used. This law offered activists and local communities a tool to fight back against the establishment of factory farms, though campaigners fear this is now threatened by an ongoing reform of the Act.

The issue of odour is an example of how different countries use planning laws, national laws and regional laws to regulate issues, where there are gaps from the EU.

Some countries have additional mechanisms to support environmental action and participation. In Hungary, for example, an Ombudsman on Future Generations was established in 2008 and became the first national institution in the world with a unique constitutional mandate to protect future generations.

While this guide focuses primarily on EU legislation, and its interpretation in national law, it is important to note that regional planning laws – given their specificity, and the amount of difference across the countries studies - also have large relevance.

Infringements of local planning laws are often easier and cheaper for citizens and social groups to challenge – particularly in countries with decentralised decision-making structures, such as Italy and Spain.



WHY ARE EUROPEAN LEGAL FRAMEWORKS FAILING TO TACKLE THE HARMS FROM FACTORY FARMING?

Despite the sophisticated legal frameworks described above, EU countries are widely failing to bring down pollution and achieve the aims of these laws.

Despite the EU's Water Framework Directive setting an aim for all waters to be in good condition by 2015 (extended to 2027) only 44% of waters currently hit this aim – and the EU looks well off track to meet this in two years. Countries like Spain, France, Belgium, Italy are also not on track to meet the aims of the Nitrates Directive – and most exceed key limits – which is putting the safety of drinking water, and the state of habitats and rivers, at risk.

This failure has led to an alarming destruction of biodiversity – and is even threatening sources of food. For example, in the Baltic sea, high levels of nitrates pollution from animal production have dramatically reduced numbers of cod, affecting traditional livelihoods and diets. In Northern Ireland, the blue-green algal blooms in Lough Neagh could be seen from space and now the largest fresh water lake in the UK and Ireland is classed as hypertrophic.

Meanwhile, all EU nations produce dangerous air pollution in breach of the Ambient Air Quality Directive, despite air pollution regulations having been in place in some form since the 1980s.

Similarly, while the Habitats and Birds Directive aims to protect key conservation sites, the conservation status of only 14% of habitats assessments and 27% of non-bird species is 'good'.

In this role as “Guardian of the Treaties” – in which it is supposed to ensure countries are compliant with Directive – the EU has referred numerous countries to the European Court of Justice for failures to articulate clear plans, and meet the aims of these Directives.

However, even in spite of this action, and the EU meting out hefty fines in several high-profile cases, progress remains limited. Researchers have also noted that the EU is carrying out this enforcement role less and less. Meanwhile, the number of the most intensive farms continues to grow at alarming pace, despite agriculture being a key driver of the impacts above.

This section looks in more detail at why, despite legal frameworks, these harms are persisting and factory farms continue to be developed.



ISSUE 1

EU POLICY DRIVING FACTORY FARM DEVELOPMENT

A major issue is that legal and policy frameworks across the EU and in many countries are helping to drive the development of factory farms.

The EU's **Common Agricultural Policy** – is heavily skewed towards intensive agricultural operations as funds under its first pillar (which gives away most of its money) are given to farms based on the number of hectares, meaning the largest 'farms' receive the largest amounts. The CAP also disproportionately supports animal production, according to a recent publication, with four times more CAP money going to animal feed than farming plants for direct human consumption.

The fact that the CAP is mostly channelled to the largest and most destructive farms, means it often runs directly counter to the aims of other EU frameworks. A 2021 analysis from the European Court of Auditors described how the CAP, in its current form, drives intensive practices that run directly counter to the aims of the WFD and undermines its aims to prevent against the water scarcity which is an increasing threat to Europe.

In some EU countries – taxpayer money under the CAP's second pillar – which is meant to be used for rural development – is also being used to develop more factory farms. Known examples of this happening include cases in Denmark, Slovenia and Bulgaria. This takes money away from projects promoting environmental and social goals.

Another structural driver is **trade policy** – which is also playing a role, as an increasing amount of EU meat production is going to service other markets.

In Spain, for example, which faces severe pollution impacts and water shortages – much of the growth of the sector in recent years has been driven by meat for exports to China. The **EU-Mercosur trade deal** – due to be agreed this year – could increase production further by providing an influx of cheap feed for pig and poultry farmers and making intensive farming more profitable for intensive farm owners.

Finally subsidies for biogas from manure, unlocked under the EU's **RePower EU plan**, also threaten to provide incentives for /industrial animal production. Advocates have promoted biogas as a clean energy solution, despite this technology's significant emissions footprints, a lack of evidence it displaced fossil fuels in the energy system, and evidence that subsidies for these digestors are encouraging further intensification of the meat industry.



ISSUE 2

LACK OF RULES ENFORCEMENT AND SCANT PUNISHMENT FOR BREACHES

Campaigners consistently highlight a lack of enforcement as the reason why rules, despite their existence do not stop impacts.

In the UK, a 2025 report from UK investigative report Agtivist found that 75% of farms investigated by UK's Environmental Agency had breaches, given a snapshot into just how high rule-breaking by farms can be.

This investigation also showed that for the most serious of farm breaches investigated by the UK's environmental inspection and enforcement body, more than half received either no further action, "advice/guidance" or a warning and only 1% of these breaches received a "recommended" prosecution.

Northern Ireland is the only part of the UK and Ireland which doesn't have an independent environmental protection agency and the regulator sits inside the government Department for Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs. Routine site inspections are made by appointment. Farms are often built and operate without planning permission, applications are made afterwards.

In Denmark, campaigners said farmers regularly built without permits, and suffered from a lack of impunity. One campaigner in Denmark discussed how farmers built without permits "all the time" and were not subject to action.

In Spain – a legal campaigner described how a relatively advanced regulatory regime including several additional national laws – was undermined by a lack of enforcement, meaning these laws led to few improvements in reality.

In Poland – Supreme Audit Office reports have shown that the supervision of farms conducted by enforcement bodies such as the Veterinary Inspectorate, the Environmental Protection Inspectorate, and the State Sanitary Inspectorate are inadequate.

Mirroring a similar trend in other countries, these Audit Office reports highlighted many issues, including inspections not covering all entities differences in data regarding the number of farms supervised, insufficient cooperation and coordination of activities, failure to comply with environmental protection regulations, failure to comply with construction law.

Overall, the European Environment Bureau (EEB) has found a "systemic" lack of implementation has been the main barrier to progress on Directives such as the WFD, Habitats Directive and Nitrates Directive, and that this has contributed to the "disastrous degradation of Europe's waters and ecosystems."

Reasons for this include derogations and exemptions, lack of data, reporting and lack of political will. Political will in particular has been identified as a key issue – both at EU and national level – particularly given the pressure many regional, national and European rule-makers face from industry lobbyists.

As well as countries failing in their role as enforcers, these and other analyses have described how the Commission often falls short of its role as the ‘Guardian of the Treaties’ – in which it is supposed to ensure member state compliance.

ISSUE 3

GAPS, EXEMPTIONS AND LOOPHOLES

A third area driving non-compliance is farms’ exploitation of loopholes, gaps and exemptions in the law – and regulators failure to address these.

In several countries – such as Denmark, Italy and Spain – campaigners described farmers’ use of “cadastra tricks” to avoid hitting limits set out in key regulations, such as ammonia limits.

These cadastra tricks involve splitting farms across two different reporting areas, so farms can effectively pollute double amounts without reaching limits inscribed in key directives such as the Nitrates Directive and WFD.

Farms sometimes also split their business under two different administrative owners to avoid being covered under certain laws and regulations. An example of such is the Industrial and Livestock Rearing Emissions Directive (IED), which sets emissions limits on pollution such as from ammonia but only for large scale intensive livestock farms with places for over 2 000 production pigs, 750 sows and 40 000 poultry. This was highlighted as an issue in Poland as well as many other countries.

In Spain, campaigners described cases of farms circumventing the need to do impact assessments and consult publicly for applying for farms under 2000 animal capacity, which aren’t covered by the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive, and then extending their farms once they have been constructed,

The EU also provides numerous loopholes within its directives. This includes allowing major polluting countries such as Ireland derogations under the nitrates directive, meaning they don’t have to meet legal limits.

The EU has also introduced exemptions for other key Directives – such as the WFD, including an exemption based on affordability. The EEB has identified this and other exemptions as another key reason for lack of progress on the WFD’s goals, despite all that is needed to ensure good waters being included in the letter of this law.

ISSUE 4

NEW LAWS NEEDED?

While enforcement generally identified as the largest issue, campaigners also identified gaps where laws do not exist.

Odour is one example where there is no EU law specifically dealing with this, despite its many negative effects on residents' wellbeing and the human psyche.

Poland has been particularly lacking in regulation, though – currently – after a fight that started in the 2000s, a Polish Odor Law is now scheduled for public consultation at the end of 2025, and then implemented in 2026. This law would regulate the distance of animal farms from human settlements, however the detail of the law and how it would be implemented is still unknown.

Regulation and enforcement is minimal in Northern Ireland with the biggest farmers union having a Memorandum of Understanding with the regulator Northern Ireland Environment Agency.

Overall researchers have found overall regulation related to odour across the EU is “very modest.”

Soils are another area not covered by law. According to the EEB between 60 and 70% of European soils are in bad condition. The EEB has argued that the lack of a dedicated EU legislative framework to protect soils from harmful activities has contributed to this crisis.



LEGAL FRAMEWORKS: FROM A WEAKNESS TO A STRENGTH

This section explores examples and case studies of how the law is being used to halt impacts and hold farms to account – turning the EU’s legal frameworks from a weakness into a strength.

This builds on the findings of studies that, as EU enforcement gets weaker, action by non-profits as “decentralised enforcers” or “new Guardians of the treaties” are playing an increasingly important role in both blocking developments that will lead to high levels of pollution, and holding both developers and local authorities to account.

LEGAL SUITS BASED ON EU DIRECTIVES

Experts have argued that – with the failure of enforcement of environmental laws in the EU – enforcement is being increasingly outsourced to bodies such as NGOs. Campaigners have used EU directives in law suits against both regional and national authorities to successfully block developments and protect the environment from the impacts of farms.

One successful example is a legal suit from Germany non-profits Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V. (DUH) and BUND (Friends of the Earth Germany), who took action against the local government in Lower Saxony – a region where 60% of land is used for agriculture – for failing to meet the aims of the Water Framework Directive.

In response to the case, regional governments have been compelled to take effective measures against water pollution by local farms.

Other successful cases include two cases in Italy in San Cassiano and Schivenoglia in Mantova, where applications for a poultry and pork farm were blocked. These cases referenced both planning laws and the failures to abide by the EU’s Environmental Impact Assessment Directive – which required Assessments in those cases.

The As Conchas case in Spain (more details below) also calls on a number of EU Directives, including the Industrial Emissions Directive, Water Directive and Nitrates Directive.

A recent study on how legal suits can bring about enforcement, looking at the impact of lawsuits brought by DUH in Germany related to air pollution from diesel vehicles found these law suits can effectively bring about enforcement and compliance in several ways.

This includes raising public awareness of an issue, which applies pressure on local and national authorities to act, giving local authorities more of a case to ask for funding and help from national governments, and giving authorities more ability to push back against the demands of industry.

Perhaps the leading test case for the legal approach is the Netherlands, as is explored in the box below.

CASE STUDY

THE NETHERLANDS: A TEST CASE FOR THE LEGAL APPROACH

The Netherlands is emerging as a particular model and test-case for the role of legal suits in fighting back against factory farms.

A now famous 2019 case from the non-profit Mobilisation for the Environment led to the halting of the permit process for factory farms and industrial operations in the Netherlands, based on the Habitats Directive and impacts of pollution on Natura 2000 sites.

A second case – brought by Greenpeace in 2021 and also based on the Habitats Directive– has also made huge waves, leading to the court to rule the government must change national policy to better protect nature, or face a £10 million fine.

These cases have put the issue of factory farming front and centre of debate in the Netherlands, and show how legal cases can cause changes to national policy and put agriculture's impacts at the heart of the national discussion.

However – while there's no denying the impact they've had on debates in the Netherlands, the extent to which they will lead to enforcement is not yet fully known.

The 2019 case and associated farmers protests gave rise to the far-right BoerBurgerBeweging (BBB) party, while the then far-right government's response to the 2025 case was to question the court's ruling, and to question whether the Netherlands had to comply with the targets set out in EU directives.

COMPLAINTS TO THE EU COMMISSION

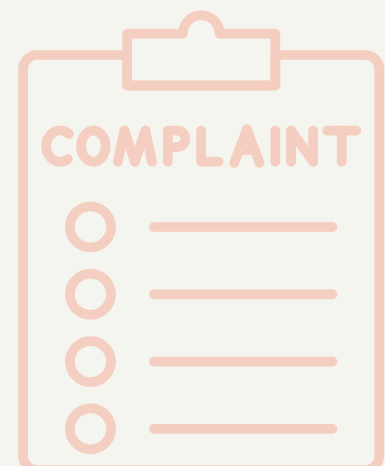
Built into the structure of the EU's Directives is the ability of the non-profits to complain to the EU if their home country is failing to meet a Directive's aims.

Researchers have documented how NGO complaints in Romania and Bulgaria helped to support enforcement of the Habitats Directive in these countries using the Habitats Directive.

Other examples include a complaint brought by NABU under the Habitats Directive on the failure of Germany to meet its aims under the Habitats Directive and protect key species of birdlife.

It should be noted that, while there are cases of success, there is an increasing record of delays from the European Commission in responding to complaints - going as far as 5-8 years.

However, when successful these complaints can assist in enforcement as they encourage action from the EU. It can lead to the threat of significant fines which can force countries to take action as well and improve their policies related to key environmental Directives. One such example is that of Germany, with relation to a 2018 complaint based on its performance on the Nitrates Directive.



HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

The As Conchas case in Spain is a first as – in addition to referring to EU Directives related to pollution - it also explores a new procedural strategy, one based on the violation of fundamental rights.*

This case has been successful in its first hearing at local level. It will now be seen whether it is appealed, in which case it will be heard again in a higher court.

Ultimately, if successful, this important case will open up a new line of legal action against intensive exploitation, especially in contexts of severe impact on health, the environment, or citizen participation, which means other campaigners will be able to bring cases related to factory farm impacts based on the ECHR.

Other mechanisms – such as the Aarhus Convention – which ensures environmental justice and participation offer another potential avenue which uses human rights for communities to fight back against farming, and assert their ability to participate in decision-making.

An example of campaigners bringing actions against the Aarhus Treaty is a case related to forest management in Romania, where the government was criticised for not having done legal assessments or made adequate data available. Overall, the EU has been found to be non-compliant with the Aarhus Treaty in two ongoing cases to date.

One legal experts interviewed for this report suggested the Aarhus Convention could be applied to the wider situation in Europe at the moment, where action based on EU Directives is expensive and difficult to take up, a fact which in itself harms justice and participation.

In another case where human rights mechanisms are being used, in Hungary, Friends of the Earth Hungary has formally requested that the Ombudsman for Future Generations review the situation surrounding industrial animal production, to put an end to the impunity with which the industry operates, and better engage legal bodies and local authorities to regulate the sector.

**Specifically it references Article 2 (right to life), Article 3 (right to freedom from torture and inhuman and degrading treatment), and Article 8 (right to private life) of the European Convention of Human Rights*

DATA-GATHERING AND AWARENESS RAISING

Data-gathering can play a wider role in helping to exert political pressure and raise awareness, in addition to supporting complaints and suits.

Successful examples include a “citizen science” campaign run by Deutsche Umwelthilfe e.V. (DUH) in 2019 on the issue of air pollution, in which citizens were equipped to take samples of particulate matters (PM) at hundreds of locations in German.

This gained significant attention as it revealed that air pollution was a widespread problem not limited to the major cities and assisted in raising public and political concern about this issue at a time when DUH was also pursuing legal suits.

Similarly, campaigners in Poland used data gathering alongside legal suits as part of a three year long campaign against a pig megafarm in Nowy Dwor.

The Polish Ecological Club (Friends of the Earth Poland) in Kraków, Gliwice Chapter, commissioned a study that revealed significant pollution of local water sources (ground and surface waters) due to the animal factory in question. The case, including the results of the scientific study, was presented to local authorities, the media and the public through a well-attended conference, which helped further showcase negative impact of factory farms on local communities and amplify their concerns.



As well as collecting data (water testing kits and PM2.5 monitors in particular are relatively inexpensive) many EU countries compile existing data on pollution which can be accessed on publicly available databases, or, if not, by freedom of information request.

One example of a useful database is the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register which provides air pollution data relating to 60,000 industrial sites in Europe, including industrial farms.

WHAT IS NEEDED

Addressing structural drivers of animal factories development will be crucial to tackle the multiple negative impacts of the industry. The end goal should be the complete phase out of factory farming and a transition to agroecological methods.

On the midterm, a moratorium should be put on the building of new and stricter regulation should apply to existing factory-style like animal factories.

POLICY MAKERS SHOULD ENSURE THAT PUBLIC POLICIES AT THE EUROPEAN AND NATIONAL LEVEL PROVIDE :

- Transparency on all relevant data on pollution coming from factory farming;
- Independent studies of the general health risk for communities living close to factory farms;
- Stricter rules for spreading manure and pesticides;
- Stronger limits everywhere in Europe on the amount of ammonia in the air;
- Stricter limits on the distance of factory farms to residential areas;
- Limit for odour for neighbouring communities;
- Stricter limits for maximum ammonia deposition in Natura 2000 areas;
- Stricter animal welfare standards.

The factories not respecting the current rules should be paying for their damage. Governments at all levels must take their responsibility in ensuring clean air, water, soil and thriving living environment for people living in rural areas close to such facilities.

REFERENCES

Below are listed some key FoEE and other groups publications in English for further reading and the websites of national campaign groups working on the issue of factory farming in their respective countries and languages.

[The urgent case to stop factory farms in Europe](#) — Friends of the Earth Europe – 2020

[The EU poultry meat and egg sector Main features, challenges and prospects](#) – European Parliament (2019)

[The EU pig meat sector](#) – European Parliament (2020)

[The Water Framework Directive – the forgotten tool to address the EU's water crisis](#) – EEB (2023)

[Stepping Up Enforcement – recommendations for a better compliance agenda](#) – EEB and Birdlife (2022)

[Recent developments in animal policy and law](#) – The European Institute for Animal Law and Policy (2024)

REFERENCES

RESOURCES IN OTHER LANGUAGES

Italy

Organisation: Associazione Terra!

Website: [https://
www.associazioneterra.it/](https://www.associazioneterra.it/)

The Netherlands

Organisation: Greenpeace Netherlands

Website: [https://www.greenpeace.org/
nl/](https://www.greenpeace.org/nl/)

Denmark

Organisation: Greenpeace Denmark

Website: [https://www.greenpeace.org/
denmark/](https://www.greenpeace.org/denmark/)

Poland

Organisation: Polski Klub PKE Gliwice

Website: <https://pkegliwice.pl/>

Spain

Federación de Consumidores y
Usuarios – CECU

Website: [https://cecu.es/quienes-
somos/](https://cecu.es/quienes-somos/)

Germany

Organisation: Deutsche Umwelthilfe
e.V. (DUH)

Website: www.duh.de

Organisation: BUND (Friends of the
Earth Germany).

Website: [https://www.foei.org/
member-groups/germany/](https://www.foei.org/member-groups/germany/)

France

Organisation: Foundation pour la Nature
et l'Homme

Website: <https://www.fnh.org/>

Organisation : Réseau Action Climat

Website: <https://reseauactionclimat.org/>

Greenpeace France

Website: <https://www.greenpeace.fr/>

Organisation : Résistances Aux Fermes-
Usines

Website: [https://
resistancesauxfermesusines.fr/](https://resistancesauxfermesusines.fr/)

Romania

Organisation: Forum Peisaj Deschis

Website: <https://peisajdeschis.ro/>

England, Wales and Northern Ireland

Organisation: Friends of the Earth

Website: [https://friendsoftheearth.uk/
northern-ireland](https://friendsoftheearth.uk/northern-ireland)

Organisation: Sustain

Website: <https://www.sustainweb.org/>

Organisation: River Action UK

Website: <https://riveractionuk.com/>

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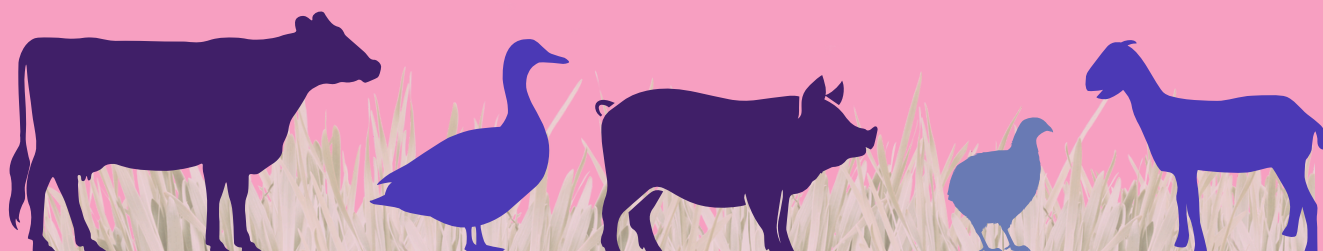
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