

PLASTIC SOUP FOUNDATION

Annual Report 2021



PLASTIC SOUP

PLASTIC HEALTH SUMMIT 2021

ONE HEALTH

BEST SEAT IN THE HOUSE

BEST SEAT IN THE HOUSE

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PLASTIC SOUP FOUNDATION

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In this report Plastic Soup Foundation renders account with regard to the expenditure of all monies entrusted to it.

In doing so, it complies with the requirements of the Council for Annual Reports' guideline RJ650 for fundraising organisations.

Foreword



2021 was an exciting year for the Plastic Soup Foundation. For the second consecutive year we had to deal with Covid measures whose impact could be felt clearly. The need to work from home for a long time was hard on the staff, and we had to cancel some live events. Despite these setbacks, the Plastic Soup Foundation still ran successful campaigns against plastic pollution and showed that this pollution can be avoided. It was a good year financially for the Plastic Soup Foundation, and the year was closed with a positive result.

The internal reorganisation that was started in 2020 was completed. This led to the strengthening of the management team and the concentration of expertise on the substance of, and communications and campaigning on, priority themes. This involved attracting new people with relevant competencies, partly for positions that became available. The newly restructured organisation now stands strong and the transition from start-up to scale-up achieved.

One highlight in 2021 was the second Plastic Health Summit. Live connections were made from Theater Amsterdam with international experts in the field of plastic and health. Their research shows ever more clearly that plastic particles also enter the human body. That message went viral around the world and led to more than seventy newspaper articles, including in *The Times* and in *The Independent*. Further, the first two episodes by the Plastic Health Channel on YouTube were produced.

A second highlight was World Cleanup Day. Those who took part could collect information about the composition and origins of litter on the Litterati app. The results were widely shared by the media in the Netherlands.

The Supervisory Board is closely involved in the activities of the Plastic Soup Foundation. We discuss the results of the campaigns and review the strategy every three months. The Supervisory

Board also looked closely at issues connected to the Corporate Governance Code, the financial reports, and the assessment of the risks on the organisation. Three members of the Supervisory Board have reached their full term of eight years and had to step down in 2022. They are Freek Stoové, Charles de Klerk and myself.

We have found wonderful successors for all three. The first one to take office replaced Freek who stepped down in 2021. Freek's successor is Anne Bekema, a lawyer at Le Poole Bekema. Charles will be succeeded by Andreas Lundgren of New Haven Investments. I am very pleased that Nienke Homan will replace me as the new Chair. She was the GroenLinks political party representative for the province of Groningen and has been CEO of Impact Hydrogen (IH2) since 2022.

It is with pain in my heart that I step down as Chair of the Plastic Soup Foundation. I worked on the building and development of the organisation with great enthusiasm and am proud of what the staff members, under the passionate leadership of Maria Westerbos, have achieved. I will leave a flourishing organisation behind that will continue battling the plastic soup with fervour. But I will not disappear entirely. The Plastic Soup Foundation has asked me to be a patron and I accepted with gratitude.

*On behalf of the Supervisory Board
Jacqueline Cramer*



A turbulent year

This was the year in which we saw each other again after a long time for a series of courses on campaigns. The tears flowed. We had missed each other. Covid had had a major impact on the organisation. We celebrated our ten year anniversary digitally on 11 February. We had to be tested, test ourselves, we became infected, went into quarantine, and came out again. At the same time, we repeatedly did our utmost to return to normality. In the end we made good progress.



To name just a few examples.

- Jointly with the Spronck Foundation we announced the winners of the Young Plastic Pollution Challenge. The three winners received € 120,000 in total.
- ClientEarth and the Plastic Soup Foundation were the first to lodge a complaint at the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets against Ahold Delhaize for the lack of transparency in its use of plastic. This caused a great commotion.
- We reached an incredible 600,000,000 people through the second Plastic Health Summit. This was twice as many as the first Summit.
- We were one of twelve good causes for which Missie 538 collected donations in December. It generated almost € 30,000.

All in all, a year to be proud of.

Looking ahead to 2022

We will take on a new challenge in 2022. We plan to take a big step in planning for the next ten years. With grateful thanks to the help given by the consultancy firm Accenture, we are determining our strategy from the inside out, and from the outside in. We are examining ourselves in great detail and are bringing greater focus into everything we do. The most important area remains 'Health', combined with Solutions and Escalation. To this end, a new Beat the Microbead campaign will be started in April called Dare to Care.

Our research shows that nine out of ten personal care products contain dangerous microplastics. These are not only bad for the environment, but can also enter our bodies! In this research we look at the ten most popular brands of the four largest toiletries producers in Europe. We ask if the brands can do anything about this. Of course they can and there are already more than one hundred and fifty manufacturers that may use the Plastic Soup Foundation's Zero Plastics Inside logo.

The Plastic Fashion, previously Ocean Clean Wash, campaign will follow later in the year. Here too we will not shy away from confrontation, this time with the largest fast fashion chains. We will ask how sustainable they are and what are they doing to prevent fibre loss. Are we breathing in the fibres from our own clothes and if so, is this putting our health at risk?

We will organise World Cleanup Day for the fifth time in September, and this event too will change. In 2022, we will clean up and will be guided by a mission: 'Be a hero, support a hero!'. Plastic litter is causing an ecological and humanitarian disaster around the world and we want to draw attention to this.

Maria Westerbos
Founder and Director



Budget 2022

Begroting 2022

Revenues

Revenues from private individuals	435.000
Revenues from companies	752.180
Revenues from lotteries	400.000
Revenues from government subsidies	16.340
Revenues from non-profit organisations	897.580
Total revenues	2.501.100

Expenditures

Expenditure on objectives	2.218.176
Recruitment costs	133.116
Management & administration costs	119.808
Total expenditures	2.471.100

Balance

30.000





Our mission

To stop the tsunami of plastic emissions into the environment as quickly as possible! Once again, this is the task of the Plastic Soup Foundation in 2022. If this does not happen within ten years, we will leave a heavily polluted and unliveable planet behind for our descendants. The Plastic Soup Foundation is a 'single issue' environmental organisation. We work on just one thing and that is stopping plastic pollution at source.

Our mission is NO PLASTIC IN OUR WATERS OR OUR BODIES!



Multi-year strategy

The views about plastic pollution are polarised. Large multinationals no longer get away with false solutions such as ‘suitable for recycling’ or other sustainability claims. The resistance from society against new shale gas plants or pipelines for oil and gas is rapidly growing. The relationship between plastic and climate change has been made. Big Oil, the plastic and chemical industry and packaging sector are fighting for their very existence.

In his new shocking documentary ‘Breaking Boundaries: The Science of Our Planet’, Sir David Attenborough draws the conclusion that ‘We find ourselves in a planetary crisis and time is passing. What we do in the next ten years is decisive for the future of humans on earth. The future is not set, but lies in our hands. And we have all the solutions available to us.’



This may well be the last chance we have to force a radical change of direction. We are positioning our campaigns within the following four frameworks.

A. One Health

We want to show how dangerous plastic is for life on our planet. The fragmentation of plastic into microparticles and nanoparticles means that plastic is finding its way into the very capillaries of our ecosystems. This has serious consequences for humans, animals and nature and is an important reason to reduce plastic production and plastic consumption.

The desired result and the impact

The threat to human health – and in particular of that of children and unborn children – is motivating an even larger group of people. Politics and industry are being forced to make structural system changes. We are saying farewell to the disposable culture of the 1950s and are putting our efforts into plastic free solutions, reuse, alternative materials, and completely closed circular systems without any leakage of plastic into the environment.

B. Planetary Boundaries

We are striving for a worldwide standard and legislation for plastic emissions throughout the chain to keep our planet liveable for future generations. The objective is ZERO plastic emission.

The desired result and the impact

Plastic in the environment is finally recognised as a serious threat for ecosystems and their associated – and for humans essential – ecosystem functions. Connected and ambitious legislation and strict regulation of plastic emissions throughout the chain (production, usage, waste phases) into the environment are introduced and strictly enforced to keep the planet liveable for future generations.



C. Solutions and escalation

Solutions that help stop the plastic tsunami must be put into effect. We will increase awareness of the urgency by exerting legal pressure on plastic manufacturers (enforcement requests, WOB [the Dutch Public Access Act] requests, and amended/revoked permits), as well as media attention and ranking brands, retailers, multinationals etc.

The desired result and the impact

To avoid financial risks and reputational damage, companies and government authorities will change direction and implement solutions. This will definitely be the case if we collect enough evidence that plastic is bad for our health and threatens the liveability of the planet for future generations.

D. Ecocide (accountability)

If the available solutions do not lead to escalation, there is only one option left. We will hold the biggest petrochemical and plastics industries, multinationals, and the packaging sector responsible for ecocide. With all the knowledge and information available, it is no longer acceptable to keep producing even more plastic. Our initial focus will lie in the substantial reduction of intentionally added microplastics, disposable plastics and fast fashion.

The desired result and the impact

We will take the CEOs of multinationals that actively generate plastic pollution and take no responsibility for their demonstrable negative health effects to court. This will make others feel under greater pressure to drastically reduce their use of plastic. Investors also fall within this framework. Investing in polluting industries such as the plastic and oil industry is no longer attractive and investors risk lawsuits on the grounds of ecocide. For CEOs of banks, insurance companies and pension funds, there is a strong incentive to take more sustainable decisions.

The resistance of the largest and most powerful industries on earth (oil & gas, chemical, plastic) will be worn down by the overwhelming public and political pressure, and because the risks of being held liable – personally or as a company – for ecocide will be too great.



Campaigns

As part of the methodology introduced in 2021, we now work in what we call multi-teams. These are teams comprising colleagues from various disciplines who have the skills and expertise needed in the areas of policy lobbying, science, communications, and so on. We will be able to draw on them to create well-founded all-round campaigns.



Two new campaign managers have been appointed for the 'plastic waste' and 'microplastics & health' themes. The 'microplastics & health' team is working on the campaign strategy around microplastics in cosmetics – the Beat the Microbead campaign – and plastic microfibres in clothing.

The impact of plastic on our health is a growing concern and one in which there is increasing evidence. In two episodes on YouTube, on the Plastic Health Channel, scientists talk in a highly accessible way about issues such as the consequences of microplastic fibres on the lungs.

The theme of the second Plastic Health Summit on 21 October 2021 was 'One Health'. We believe that the health of the environment and that of humans are inextricably linked. The speakers – scientists, activists and policymakers – addressed various aspects of the plastic problem such as health, environmental justice, the consequences for future generations, and some promising solutions.

The plastic waste campaign is about tackling the problem at source. To deal with the problem of plastic waste, we need to make sure that we produce and consume a lot less plastic.

We devote much attention to the role of disposable packaging. The production of plastic has grown exponentially over the decades to more than 450 billion kilos a year, of which we throw away 40% within 20 minutes. Only a fraction of this is recycled. The rest is incinerated, dumped or ends up as litter, ultimately becoming part of the plastic soup. Recycling is not the solution.

Through our campaigns we help consumers make the right choices and we call on the biggest polluters and governments to tackle the problem at source. We argue for less plastic production, reusable alternatives, deposit systems, and a ban on the biggest nonsense plastics.



Microplastics

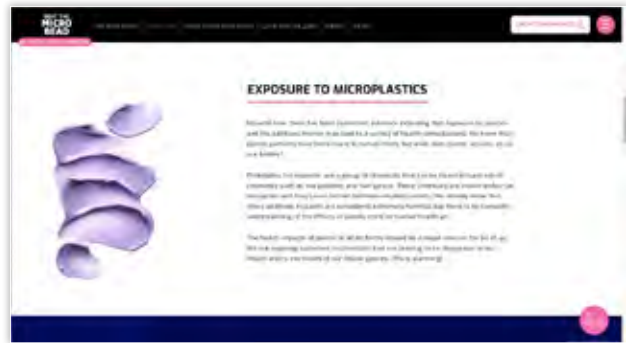
Beat the Microbead

For the Beat the Microbead campaign, 2021 was the year in which we reviewed our campaign strategies. Over the year, we reconsidered and adapted our strategic framework to create maximum impact.

In June we had a meeting with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management, including the person who will attend the REACH meetings. We expressed our concerns and decided to plan a follow-up meeting as soon as the proposal of the European Commission has been produced so that we can advise the Ministry accordingly.

In September we took part in a webinar entitled Microplastics Restriction: Workshop Showcasing Alternative Actors organised by the European Environmental Bureau (EEB) and the ClientEarth environmental organisation. The European member states heard directly from microplastic-free brands that products without microplastics can be produced easily. We presented our Zero Plastic Inside brands there and argued for microplastic free cosmetics. Further, we worked with the Consumentenbond (Dutch consumer protection agency) and shared our knowledge for their research into suntan creams.

We also continued our research into synthetic polymers that may pose a risk to the health of humans and the environment. Our Beat the Microbead app allows us to accurately check which types of microplastics are used in personal care products and cosmetics. The app now recognises more than 1,194 microplastics and other synthetic polymers about which little is known.





Fashion

There is increasing scientific evidence that synthetic fibres pose a risk for all life on earth. The exposure of humans to microplastics is ever clearer and is seen as a threat to human health worldwide. Leading scientists believe that the World Health Organization should recognise the problem soon.

With the explosive growth of cheap fast fashion, our exposure to microfibrils and nanofibrils has increased enormously. In large cities such as Paris and London, between 17% and 29% of the air we breathe is polluted with microplastics. At our second Plastic Health Summit, [Raymond Pieters](#) an immunotoxicologist at the University of Utrecht, presented evidence that synthetic fibres trigger an immune response in the lungs.

In our [chat show *Inhale, Exhale*](#) in 2021 on YouTube, the experts interviewed warn about the damaging effect of synthetic textile fibres such as nylon and polyester on lung cells. According to the scientists, this becomes even more dangerous in combination with Covid-19, that can also cause lung complaints. It then follows to ask if the fast fashion industry can be held responsible for this type of pollution and what consumers can do to protect their lungs.

In the programme, we introduce the WOMA benchmark that we patented with CNR in Italy in 2020. We also introduce currently available sustainable solutions to reduce the release of microplastic fibres, such as more sustainable design and pre-washing with a filter such as that of PlanetCare.





As the fashion industry is ignoring the release of plastic microfibres from clothing, we used the year to concentrate on working out a campaign strategy to hold the fashion industry responsible. Fashion brands must recognise their responsibility for the clothing that they produce and prove that they really are taking responsibility through being transparent and taking steps to reduce the release of microfibres from their clothing.

To expand our network and strengthen our alliance, we joined the Changing Markets Foundation in 2021 and became a signatory of their *Synthetics Anonymous: Fashion brands' addiction to fossil fuels* report.

Further, in 2021 we strengthened our policy work in the area of textiles by joining twenty-four other international organisations in the *Wardrobe Change campaign*. The objective is to call on EU leaders to take action to restrain the sector and make the case for a radical transformation of the textile industry. How clothes are made, sold and worn – and worn again – needs to change.

We also joined the *Make The Label Count-campagne* to have microplastics included in the Product Environmental Footprint (PEF) rules. We believe that consumers must be able to trust the sustainability claims of their clothing labels. In a coalition of relevant organisations, we are thus asking European Commission policymakers to update the PEF rules.

We also continued our discussions with the French Government about its forthcoming legislation that will make it obligatory for people in France to attach a filter to their washing machines to catch textile fibres in 2025. Further, we attended several workshops organised by the European Commission to exert pressure on the forthcoming legislation in relation to Unintentionally Released Microplastics from textiles. This work will be continued in 2022.

Plastic Waste

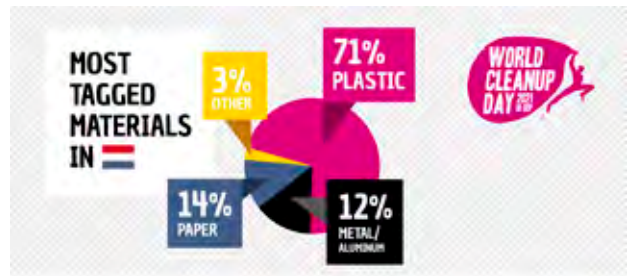
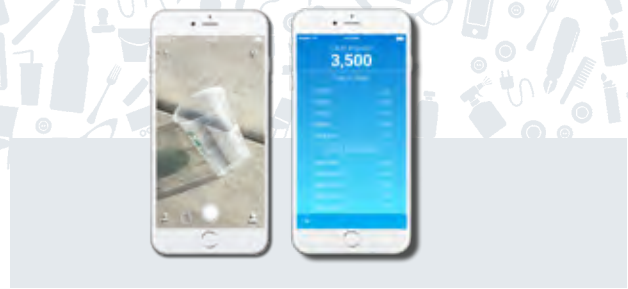
World Cleanup Day

World Cleanup Day was held on 18 September 2021. More than 180 countries marked this special day against litter by organising clean-up activities. World Cleanup Day is an international initiative of the Let's Do It World organisation. In the Netherlands, the Plastic Soup Foundation is the official coordinator of World Cleanup Day.

Thanks to collaboration with the National Postcode Lottery and Nederland Schoon, a record number of 41,342 officially registered participants in 1,574 clean-up activities went out to clean up. They used the Litterati app to register 90,000 items of litter found. This is important information for our research into litter.

Using this data, just as in previous years, we published a list of the most common products and brands that were found on the street by the voluntary cleaners. This year Red Bull pushed Marlboro off the number one spot, followed by McDonalds, Heineken and Coca-Cola in that order. Cigarette butts, drink cans and confectionary wrappers were the most found items.

What was interesting is that significantly fewer plastic bottles were found. This immediately shows that the campaign to have deposits on these bottles too was extremely successful. We fought for years for this with many other organisations and campaigners. It finally happened on 1 July 2021 and barely two months later, the impact of the legislation was clearly visible at World Cleanup Day – there were 37% fewer discarded bottles found than the year before.





**WORLD
CLEANUP
DAY**



**IK DOE MEE!
JIJ TOCH OOK?**

18 september 2021 - worldcleanupday.nl

**PLASTIC
SOUP** FOUNDATION



That World Cleanup Day 2021 was such a big success was no surprise. In the preceding months we had reached a lot of people through a positive and striking campaign in which we invited them to join in. Dutch celebrities – Sander Hoogendoorn, Daphne Bunscoek, Dorian van Rijsselberghe, Victoria Koblenko, Ruben Dingemans and Sam Feldt – acted as ambassadors for us. They called on the public to join in through digital media and an outdoor media campaign in bus and tram shelters, along motorways and various other places.

On top of this, there was a lot of space in the communications to draw attention to less well-known clean up heroes. People who not only cleaned up on World Cleanup Day, but also battled plastic litter on many other days in the year. One special product was the *'Geef Fred een Dagje vrij'* (give Fred a day off) campaign. This was a short film featuring Fred, the clean-up hero. Fred clears up litter almost every day and as such, is an inspirational example. The campaign, that was shown as a Socutera (an organisation that promotes good causes in the media) spot on TV and in cinemas, called on people to join World Cleanup Day so that Fred could take one day off.

Chemelot, Ahold Delhaize, and Clean Rivers

Permit Chemelot

In summer 2021, we received a message that the Chemelot industrial site had been given a permit to dump 14,000 kilos of microplastics in the Meuse River every year. This was despite the good intentions of the industrial estate to prevent plastic granules and litter from leaking into the environment.

To the Plastic Soup Foundation, it is inconceivable that the Water Authority issued the permit, especially because in its application, Chemelot admitted that the effects of the dumped microplastics on the environment and health was unclear. As a precautionary measure, this permit should never have been issued.

We responded to this news by issuing a public letter to the management of Chemelot asking them not to use the permit and not to dump microplastics in the river. With 54,388 page views, the letter was one of the most read articles on our website and even led to Parliamentary Questions. The Plastic Soup Foundation is currently looking into taking legal action.



Complaints against Ahold Delhaize at the AFM

On 18 November, the Plastic Soup Foundation and ClientEarth lodged an official complaint at the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM) against Ahold Delhaize for its lack of transparency about its use of plastic, which has the potential to mislead investors. It was the first case of its kind. A complaint of this nature had never previously been submitted about plastic. The case drew international attention in both the financial and the mainstream press.

According to the Plastic Soup Foundation and ClientEarth, Ahold Delhaize had not sufficiently reported on their use of plastic packaging in their annual report. The multinational had thus violated EU Directive 2014/95, the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD). The NFRD decrees that companies must report on the impact of their activities on the environment and their associated long-term financial risks.

Ahold Delhaize issued a new annual report in 2022 which addressed several of the Plastic Soup Foundation and ClientEarth's complaints. Our action thus had a visible impact, even if there is still a lot of room for improvement.





Clean Rivers

In the summer of 2021, the river floods in Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands were a major natural disaster and caused significant damage and hundreds of victims. All that water also brought a huge amount of waste that initially washed up on the banks of the Meuse River, and later of the Waal River. Once again, this disaster shows the scale of plastic pollution in our rivers and how it must be tackled at source.

The thousands of volunteers that helped clean up the rubbish shows the scale of engagement in the issue. The Clean Rivers project facilitates that engagement and primarily concentrates on furthering knowledge that will push both the Government and industry to take action. The number of public activities remained minimal in the first half of 2021 given the Covid measures, but after July, the litter problem caused by the floods were top of mind again.



Research into river waste was scaled up in 2021. This led to an even better picture of the scale of river waste in river deltas of the Netherlands. Special attention was also paid to the problem of disposable cups and a special To-Go campaign was launched with the objective of banning the free coffee cup. The alternative is obvious – the reusable cup. Clean Rivers started an awareness raising campaign to make the reusable cup the new normal.





Education

Children clearly see the urgency of the plastic problem. They come up with creative solutions, make adults aware of their responsibility, and often lead by example. We need this generation.

This is why we have offered free online lessons since 2018 to primary and secondary schools on the causes of the plastic soup and potential solutions. After a general introduction, the pupils research the consequences of plastic pollution and think about solutions themselves.



Primary education

In 2021, we sent the last 240 lesson packs and made the online lessons accessible without physical lesson packs. The online lessons were offered 3,500 times to pupils in classes four to eight. This is a 53% increase compared to 2020. About 80,000 pupils aged seven to twelve years in the Netherlands and Flanders learned about the plastic soup problem this year. Preparations are



underway to produce the '*Dit was de plastictijd*' (this was the plastic era) book for children aged ten and over. A creative team was brought together and a publisher found to publish the book in September 2022.

Secondary education

Secondary school lessons about plastic pollution were also frequently given in. Apart from the lessons we already have about subjects such as litter, chewing gum, cigarette butts, animal welfare, microplastics in cosmetics and plastic packaging, we designed a new lesson in May about

synthetic clothing entitled Plastic Fashion. This lesson too was frequently used by teachers.

In total, with fifteen different lessons at two educational levels, we reached about 84,000 pupils this year. Thanks to our generous sponsors we also gave 124 guest lessons to pupils at primary schools, of which some were online given the Covid pandemic.

World Cleanup Day school edition

On the third Wednesday in September we organised the World Cleanup Day school edition. This year, almost 200 schools and out-of-school care centres joined in, an increase of 33%. We designed special lesson materials for the day and asked pupils to go out as real citizen scientists and collect data about litter. The day was launched at a secondary school in Krommenie and was opened by DJ Sam Feldt.

Sponsoring by schools

Almost € 28,000 was collected through sponsored walks, games, theme weeks, and special days featuring good causes!



Science, policy & solutions

The Plastic Soup Foundation's RAS team focuses on Research, Advocacy and Solutions. In doing so, we keep close contact with scientists in the Netherlands and internationally and keep close track of their research. Disseminating scientific knowledge is one of PSF's core activities and we do this through publishing articles, files, blogs, making films, and starting campaigns on social media.



Our Plastic Health team thus keeps abreast of the latest international news about plastic and health. We subscribe to a wide range of newsletters and use digital media services where news is gathered through keywords. We also stay up to date by attending seminars, workshops and other relevant events. These can range from highly technical sessions to meetings that are more focused on healthcare or policy and which are held by NGOs or research institutes. If we hear anything of interest, we approach the relevant scientists to learn more about their projects and plans, and we offer our services as a dissemination partner. The responses are usually positive.

In 2021, in cooperation with leading universities, a few research projects were conducted to make consumers aware of the health risks of microplastics. Drawing on small research projects, we demonstrated the need for more research financed by government authorities and industry. This research is also needed to start the societal debate on plastic & human health, identify new areas of concern regarding plastic pollution, and highlight new solutions. We call this catalysing research. Two catalysing



Plastic Livestock

In cooperation with the Free University of Amsterdam and the Gieskes-Strijbis Fonds, a new research project entitled Plastic Livestock was set up in 2021. This pilot study examined whether the blood of pigs and cows in the Netherlands contains plastic. At a later stage, it will also be examined whether the muscle tissue of pigs and cows, and cow's milk, also contain plastic. If so, it will show a direct link with plastic ingestion and the possible effects that nanoplastics, microplastics and plastic have on human health. The last phase will look into the amount of plastic in cow and pig feed, and that thus enters our food chain.

The initial interim results were presented by Dr Heather Leslie of the Free University of Amsterdam at the Plastic Health Summit. Many international media outlets reported on it.

Plastic Food

The Plastic Soup Foundation and the University of Wageningen (WUR) also started a new area of research in 2021: Plastic Food. This research was made possible by the Flotilla Foundation.

This brief pilot study examined the presence of plastic in Dutch agricultural land and whether microplastics further disperse through water and air – particularly during working on the land – into the environment. It also looked at the possible direct sources of nanoplastics and microplastics such as fertilisers that have plastic coatings and pesticides packed in tiny plastic capsules (slow release applications).

In our communications, we focus on the potential consequences of microplastics in agricultural land on human health and link it to previously published research on the absorption of microplastics by plants.

The first findings were presented by Dr Esperanza Huerta Lwanga (WUR) at the Plastic Health Summit.

Legislation and regulation

The Plastic Soup Foundation wants to see legislation and regulation regarding plastic emissions into the environment. This is needed to set standards covering acceptable risks for health and our living environment. Governments need to measure the degree of plastic pollution, establish standards and enforce them. Allowing plastic to 'leak' into the environment must have financial and/or legal consequences.

At the UNEA 5.2 UN Summit in Nairobi in March 2022, the decision was taken to establish an intergovernmental committee to reach an international, legally binding treaty on plastic pollution, including in the seas and oceans. The treaty's text is due to be ready at the end of 2024.

The UN's Environment Assembly is concerned about the rapidly increasing plastic pollution that is creating a serious environmental problem worldwide and that has a negative impact on the environment as well as on the social and economic aspects of sustainable development. Microplastics are also cited as a source of pollution that has consequences on the health and well-being of humans.

Microplastics in cosmetics and other products

Our focus in this area lies on the European policy covering 'Intentionally Added Microplastics'. For our Beat the Microbead campaign, we took part in several meetings organised by the European Chemical Agency (ECHA) and the European Commission. A coalition of various international NGOs, of which we are a member, drew up a position paper in response to the ECHA's stripped down proposal. We express our greatest concern about the proposal in the position paper and urge both the Commission and the member states to

go beyond the recommendations made by ECHA to ensure that the objective of the proposed restriction is safeguarded.

Microfibres in clothing and textiles

France and Luxembourg have adopted a law that makes it mandatory for all new washing machines to have a filter as of 2025 to prevent synthetic clothing fibres from draining into the sewer. We attended a few live and online stakeholder meetings organised by the French Government.

There is increasing awareness in the EU about the release of synthetic fibres and, once France has reported its change in law to the Technical Regulations Information System (TRIS), there will be greater support for changes in law relating to the Ecodesign requirements for washing machines, in which filters will be made mandatory. Thanks to a review clause in European legislation, it is, in principle, possible that this could be made mandatory.

Discussions were held with the Ministry of Infrastructure & Water Management and the Directorate-General for Public Works and Water Management about the importance of preventing the release of synthetic fibres. A stakeholder network called '*Iedereen Draagt Bij*' (everyone contributes) was established to do this. The network consists of government authorities, industry and NGOs. Its focus now rests on informing consumers about washing norms (full machines, low temperatures). But there may also be a small breakthrough. Questions arising in the network have led TNO to develop a methodology to measure the number of plastic fibres in water. The goal is to find out where the fibres are most frequently found and in what quantities. Once this is known, measures can be taken to address the problem.



NURDLES

Wat zijn nurdles? Nurdles, ofwel 'pellets', zijn piepkleine korreltjes kunststofgranulaat, minder dan 5 millimeter groot, die in de industrie worden gebruikt om allerlei plastic producten van te maken. Deze plastic korrels vormen sinds 2015 een van de belangrijkste dossiers van Plastic Soup Foundation. Wij maken ons namelijk grote zorgen over de mate waarin ons milieu ermee wordt vervuild.

Plastic Waste

In July, the Single Use Plastics (SUP) Directive, which bans certain types of disposable plastics, took effect. Over the years to come, more measures will be taken to reduce the pollution of single-use plastic products. We published an easy to read file on our website containing a lot of information about the SUP Directive, a timeline, and our position. The document is a good means of informing the general public about the issues at play and to share our vision. We also disseminated the document in our network.

One important victory in 2021 is that a deposit system was finally put on small bottles and that a deposit system for cans will take effect on 31 December 2022.

Nurdles

A European Commission (EC) consultation was started in September 2021 on a proposed bill to restrict 'unintentionally released microplastics into the environment'. One of the three largest sources of pollution on which the EC will focus is nurdles (industrial plastic granules that are used to make countless plastic products). We will be part of the consultation process.

We drew up a position paper with other international NGOs (ClientEarth, EIA, CIEL). An event will probably be held at the European Parliament at the beginning of next year whose objective will be to create greater awareness for this problem, and to stimulate European Parliamentarians to take more action.

We periodically try to draw a picture of the nurdle loss at well-known hotspots such as Chemelot, Botlek and Antwerp. Covid made it impossible to focus on Antwerp again. Nurdles can be found in plenty of locations, not only in riverine areas, but in the immediate vicinity of companies. Monitoring at Chemelot in any case led to the decontamination of a heavily polluted verge of the access road to the A2.



THE YOUNG PLASTIC POLLUTION CHALLENGE

As a result of previous research into nurdle loss along the coast and the associated report containing pressing evidence of nurdle loss in Natura2000 areas, at the request of the Omgevingsdienst Zuid-Holland Zuid (OZHZ, South Holland environmental service) a visit was made to a beach in the Tweede Maasvlakte. Despite the difficult weather conditions, nurdles were also found that day. This finding was later included in the report of the OZHZ and a tool was designed for reporting found nurdles.

Solutions

The problems around plastic emissions are still relatively new, and new or forgotten sources of plastic pollution which have a major impact on our immediate living environment are constantly being found. A wide range of solutions will be needed in the near future.

Plastic Soup Footprint

The Dutch language Plastic Soup Footprint was completed in 2021 and can be deployed. The challenge now is to find applications and the resources – when we launch the Footprint – to keep it manageable.

De Fatal Fashion-survey

As an extension of the Plastic Soup Footprint, the Fatal Fashion campaign was started with a survey for the fashion industry. The survey resembles the Footprint but is more concise and targeted to the fashion industry. Several questions address transparency and ESG Reporting, given that only a few companies are working on the ‘fibre loss’ issue. An Assessment Ranking is associated with the questionnaire.

Solutions web page

The web page with solutions is continuously being filled in with new developments. Just as with the Plastic Soup Footprint, here too it is firmly embedded in PSF’s vision and mission. The three main categories are: prevention, cleaning up, and processing. It remains a living document that changes with new knowledge and changes in vision.

The Young Plastic Pollution Challenge

This Challenge was due to be held in 2020, but the finale could only be held in 2021. The winners were awarded with monetary prizes and could take part in a coaching programme.



Bubble Barrier Amsterdam

In cooperation with The Great Bubble Barrier (GBB) and Waternet, PSF took on the role of researcher. Waternet acquired the GBB in Amsterdam and will test it over the next few years. The material that the GBB caught was collected by Waternet and sorted and registered by a voluntary PSF team. The Covid pandemic put some obstacles in the way of the monitoring, which had to be stopped a few times. Waternet will ultimately analyse the data.

Bali-project

In 2020, a great idea was conceived for a collaboration between PSF, Princess Traveler, Sungai Watch and the National Postcode Lottery (NPL). It involved the equivalent of the plastic caught in rivers on Bali being processed and becoming part of the materials used for Princess Traveler suitcases. These would then be handed out as prizes by NPL. The project started in 2021 with the building and placing of the river barriers, and the separation and monitoring of plastic could start. The material was sorted, each type weighed, and the brands registered. The project will last at least three years.

Viewpoints and the Plastic Reduction Hierarchy

To deal with the frequently returning discussion, a major step was taken in 2021 on the issue of defining positions in the areas of materials, production, processes and waste. We thus drew up the Plastic Reduction Hierarchy in line with our mission and the knowledge that we have acquired over the years.

Assessment-model

Ook is een start gemaakt met een assessment-model waarbij bedrijven of instellingen beoordeeld worden op een mogelijke samenwerking of toetreding tot onze groep Angels. Dit is een doorlopend proces met de afdeling fundraising.

Innovation market

Op de Plastic Health Summit hebben we voor het eerst ruimte gemaakt voor een Innovation Market. Ondanks de korte voorbereidingstijd waren er toch een aantal bedrijven geïnteresseerd en hebben we een kleine markt kunnen realiseren.



Communications

In 2019 we set ourselves the goal of making the Plastic Soup Foundation the go-to organisation in the field of plastic pollution, solutions such as alternative materials, and knowledge about the latest scientific discoveries in the area of plastic & health. We want the Plastic Soup Foundation to be the organisation of choice for obtaining information and background knowledge when the subject of the 'plastic soup' and all related subjects arise.

We have largely succeeded in this in the media in the Netherlands. The international press increasingly knows of our existence too. Every week, if not every day, something is written about the work of the Plastic Soup Foundation in print and in online publications.



PRODUCTION



USE



LIFE CYCLE



WASTE PER COUNTRY & CAPITA



WORST POLLUTERS



SOURCES PLASTIC SOUP



INGREDIENTS PLASTIC SOUP



MICROPLASTICS ON LAND



PLASTIC & HEALTH



PLASTIC & CLIMATE

WWW.PLASTICSOUPFOUNDATION.ORG/EN/PLASTIC-FACTS-AND-FIGURES

Parliamentary Questions

This often leads to Parliamentary Questions, such as in 2021 about the use by the Directorate-General for Public Works and Water Management of plastic root barrier membranes on Dutch river banks and about the issuing of a permit to the Chemelot industrial area to dump 14,040 kg of microplastics every year for seven years in the Meuse River.

New case files

We completely redesigned our most important website (plasticsoupfoundation.org) in 2020, and in 2021 we wrote three detailed special articles for the home page:

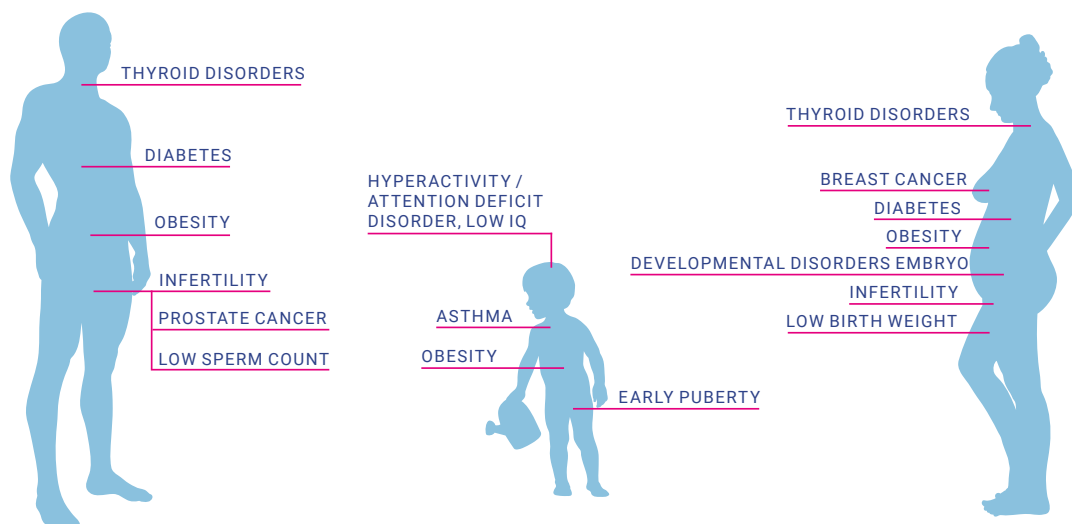
- the nurdle case file
- the Single Use Plastics Directive
- facts & figures with infographics about plastic production and pollution.

Our reach

We were again able to significantly widen our reach in 2021. Our websites received 911,403 visitors (716,661 in 2020) and our social media had 120,277 followers, almost 15,000 more than the previous year.

The newly designed plasticsoupfoundation.org website was visited by 543,000 people in 2021, a 38% growth compared to the previous year. Of all the visitors, 60% were outside the Netherlands. Countries outside the EU, such as the USA, the Philippines, India, Australia, and Malaysia, in particular saw a major growth.

In 2021, plasticsoupfoundation.org received 1.5 million page views, an increase of 35% compared to 2020. The following is what we know about the people who visit plasticsoupfoundation.org:



SOURCE: PLASTIC ATLAS 2019 | © PLASTIC SOUP FOUNDATION



According to the Meltwater Media Monitoring Tool, the media monitoring system, we knew that our campaigns reached 2.7 billion people through online media, and the name PSF reached 2.8 billion people. (In 2020 this was 1.9 billion and 2.14 billion respectively.) The advertising equivalent would be worth more than € 50 million: € 25.02 million for our campaign (2020: € 17.67 million) and € 25.79 million (2020: € 19.64 million) for the Plastic Soup Foundation as a brand name. We base these findings on the Meltwater tool in which we can see worldwide how often we are named in the regular media and on social media.

Highlights

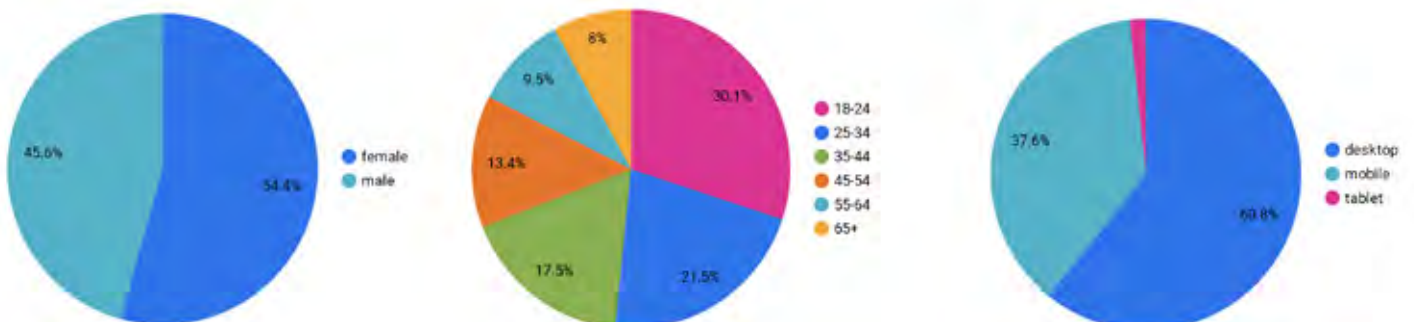
World Cleanup Day, that we organise every year, was extensively covered by various media, including NOS, Nu.nl, RTL Nieuws, Jeugdjournaal, Koffietijd, EditieNL, and countless national, regional and local newspapers.

The second Plastic Health Summit had an international and online reach of 1.03 billion people. This is the potential number of readers on the basis of the number of online publications times the number of people that visit the relevant websites.

Analytics report - plasticsoupfoundation.org

ANALYSIS

WHO ARE OUR USERS ?



App – Beat the Microbead

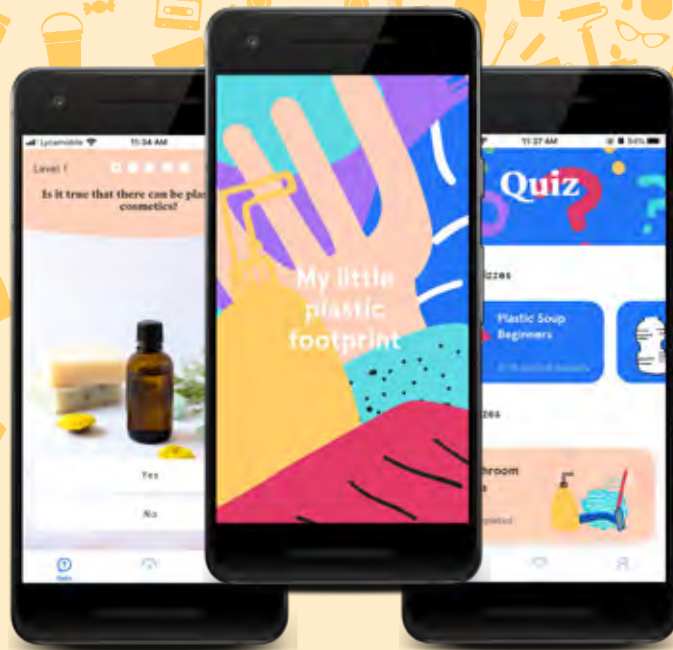
After the very high peak in 2020, the Beat de Microbead app continued its success in 2021. At the end of the year the app had been downloaded 415,616 times worldwide, and had an average of 30,000 users every month. In 2021 alone, the app was used to scan more than 1.6 million products. The average time that the app was used each time was seven minutes and 18 seconds, double that of the previous year.

With reruns of the prime time TV programme *Keuringsdienst van Waarde* in the Netherlands in May, we saw a spike in app downloads. We thus reached even more people. The app went viral in the Netherlands again and was the second most downloaded app in the Health & Fitness category. Internationally, the Netherlands was the country in which the app was downloaded the most, followed by Denmark, Germany, Belgium and Norway.

Beat the Microbead users also contribute. After scanning they can add a product to the database. They thus help us in the battle against microplastics. Of the 1.6 million scanned products, 580,000 were submitted to us by users for checking. The data generated has enabled us to create a huge database of more than 33,300 cosmetic personal care products. In total, we now have countless products by 1,884 brands in the database. In 2022 we will publish the first report on the information, which will highlight the most popular consumer brands.



In 2021 we made a lot of technical changes to the app. We added a new function that seeks and processes duplicates much more quickly. We corrected some bugs and improved some elements of the data input, such as a function which makes it easy to zoom in and out and rotate images. All the products that we added to our database are searchable using a search function on our website. Users can use the search engine to check brands and products for plastic ingredients. In 2022 we will work with Accenture to assess a 'recommender system' which recommends a microplastic free product to users every time they scan a product containing microplastics. We will also consider other technical functions which will speed up the collection and processing of data.




App – My Little Plastic Footprint

My Little Plastic Footprint is an app that gives consumers an off-the-shelf tool to reduce their plastic footprint. The app gathers everything they need to know about plastic pollution and sustainable alternatives in one place. By offering hundreds of tips and questions about the plastic problem, we make our users more aware, we educate them and – most importantly – we offer solutions. My Little Plastic Footprint was downloaded 24,900 times in 2021. This brings the total number of downloads worldwide to 117,000 since we first launched the app. The top 10 countries where the app was most downloaded in 2021 were: the Netherlands, the United States, the United Kingdom, India, Germany, Belgium, Mexico, Italy, Turkey and Australia. This shows the diversity of the public that is interested in our app.

The most popular items in the app to stop using in everyday life are: make-up remover pads, wet wipes, tampons and sanitary towels, plastic cutlery and coffee capsules. We also added a few new items this year. This was largely instigated by the new type of pollution associated with the Covid pandemic and as a means of strengthening the connection between the My Little Plastic Footprint and the Beat the Microbead apps. These items included plastic gloves, face masks, toothpaste, eye make-up, foundation, lipstick, hair products, and hand and nail products. Users have spent twice as much time in the app compared to the previous year, spending more than eight minutes browsing. Over the course of 2021 we also added nine challenges and five quizzes to make the content more dynamic and to challenge the users to reduce their plastic footprint for a certain time period. A few examples of the





challenges & quizzes are: Plastic-Free July, World Ocean Day, No Waste November, or Plastic-free Christmas.

We also entered into a partnership with a few new companies that offer plastic free alternatives and who joined our Eco Angels programme. These are: FLASKE, Plastic Free Amsterdam, NoPlasticPlease, Vann and Jungle Culture. Some of these Eco Angels are web shops that offer plenty of alternatives for plastic, and they have helped make our app a highly diverse database for users who have a wide choice. Every item that the Eco Angels sell that is approved by us, is added to the database of more than one hundred items.

To raise awareness about the alternatives on the market, we also work with companies on social media campaigns. This year we did this with:

- HP Nederland, as part of an awareness raising campaign in which people were asked to go on a plastic diet;
- the cosmetics brand Weleda to raise awareness about caring for the next generation;
- Eco Angel Jungle Culture as part of the No Waste November campaign;
- Plastic Free Amsterdam as part of Plastic-Free July; and,
- Eco Angel FLASKE.

Another major development in 2021 was our partnership with Atlassian, the software company, as part of their Engage4Good volunteer programme in which our organisation was chosen. Over a period of about three months, they gave us advice and feedback on the goals that we want to reach in the app. The first suggestion they made that we executed was a new page in the app for donors to make the connection with the Plastic Soup Foundation clearer.

At the end we designed a small public campaign to increase the number of downloads and to reach a new public. We did this in the form of good resolutions for the new year. This campaign, that is only run in the Netherlands, started at the end of 2021 and is ongoing. Users can join a special Plastic-Free Challenge and sign up for some newsletters in which they get tips for one month to reduce their plastic footprint. The outcome was that the app was downloaded an additional 700 times in the last two weeks of December.

Ik ga op plasticdieet. Jij ook?

Download de app:

**My Little
Plastic
Footprint**



Een app van:

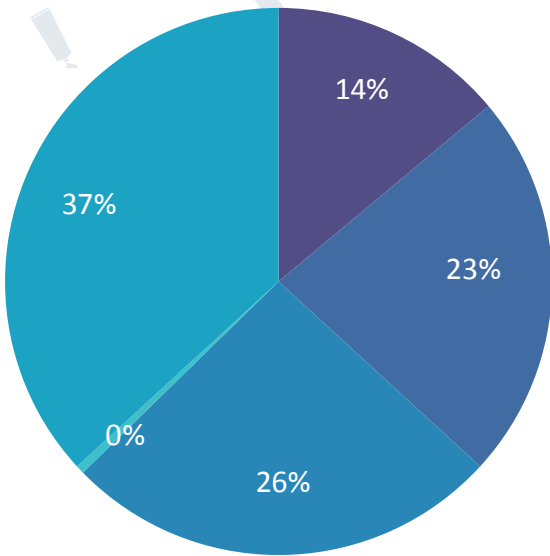
**PLASTIC
SOUP** FOUNDATION



Fundraising

Origin of income

In 2021, we received € 2,412,502 in benefits. The chart below shows the origin:



- Income from individuals
- Income from companies
- Income from lottery organizations
- Income from government grants
- Income from non-profit organizations

Private individuals

In 2021, almost 6,000 donors made monetary donations. They are regular donors, people who made one-time donations directly to us, or who donated money to sponsored activities. People selling/serving plastic bottles can now choose to collect them and to donate the deposit to a good cause. We were happy to see that various people chose us. In total, the deposit system donations amounted to € 42,000 in 2021. The TOMRA financed green donation button on the deposit system machines made it possible to donate the deposit to the Plastic Soup Foundation. The Vomar and Hoogvliet supermarket chains donated the deposits to us for more than six months. The



customers of the Ekoplaza, Jumbo het IJ and the Kooistra Jumbos in Friesland remained loyal to us. In the last few months of 2021, all sorts of organisations started donating the deposits on small PET bottles.

Acties

We were also pleasantly surprised in 2021 by the wonderful actions of private individuals and companies. Heutink B.V. collected € 30,000 for our book (2022) through various sports activities during their 100 year anniversary celebrations. A sporty group of employees at Valuecare walked the Elfstedentocht (eleven city tour in the province of Friesland) and collected money for Beat the Microbead. Ciratum outdid itself by more than doubling their target and collected € 4,770 instead of € 2,000! Some schools also ran activities for us and collected almost € 28,000.

We set up the Plastic Soup Jump in April. Under the slogan 'Jump into a clean sea for us', participants did a sponsored jump for us in what was still cold water. This was the first time that we did an activity like this and it will probably not be the last time! The 35 jumps collected € 6,490.

It is heartening to see how many people and companies take the issue of sustainability seriously and are willing to take action for us. We are very grateful for everyone who took action for us in 2021. We will set up our own activity platform in 2022 so that we can facilitate these activities as best we can.

In the last month of the year we joined Missie 538 and collected more than € 28,000. The money will be spent on training and equipping volunteers to clean up, recognise and identify the origins of plastic waste. A link will be made to World Cleanup Day.

Companies

We are keen to work with companies and in doing so strengthen our mission. We thus initiated the Plastic Soup Angels. Plastic Soup Angels are companies that support the Plastic Soup Foundation's mission and actively work to prevent even more plastic from entering the environment. Since 2020 we recognise three types of Angels: Business Angels, Eco Angels and Beauty Angels. The Angels support us financially and, depending on the amount, have a gold, silver or bronze status. We remain independent in our partnership with the Angels. Our mission and objectives are not influenced by their contributions and we continue unabated in our battle against plastic in the environment.



1. Business Angels actively execute their policy to reduce the use of plastic and single-use plastic and prevent leakage into the environment. They support the Plastic Soup Foundation through an annual financial contribution. In 2021, we partnered eighteen Business Angels in various sectors.



2. Beauty Angels are plastic-free cosmetic and personal care brands that bear our Zero Plastic Inside certificate. Beauty Angels support us through either an annual financial contribution or a percentage of the turnover. Jointly with the Beauty Angels we carry out educational campaigns and projects about microplastics in cosmetics. The Beauty Angels strengthen our Beat the Microbead campaign and can serve as PSF approved alternatives for consumers. We partnered ten Beauty Angels in 2021.



3. Eco Angels are companies that help in the battle against plastic and disposable plastic and that do their best to prevent even more plastic waste entering the environment. They do this by offering sustainable alternatives for plastic disposable products or by launching completely plastic free products or materials on the market. Eco Angels support us through either an annual financial contribution or a percentage of the turnover. We also run joint campaigns with the Eco Angels and we recommend their products to consumers that are looking for good alternatives. We worked with nine Eco Angels in 2021.



We also work with a number of other companies. In 2021, Accenture started supporting the Plastic Soup Foundation pro bono. The first project will start in 2022.

Lotteries

We used a larger share of the donation from the Postcode Lottery that we received in 2020 than expected because of the effects of the Covid pandemic in 2021. We are grateful that we were able to use additional funds from a one-time donation from the Postcode Lottery last year.



Equity funds

Non-profit organisations collectively account for more than 37% of the total revenues. Apart from the Adessium Foundation and the Gieskes-Strijbis Fonds, these are Flottilla, Flexi-Plan Foundation, Spronck Foundation, Cloverleaf Foundation, Minderoo Foundation and Fred Foundation. There are also a number of equity funds that wish to remain anonymous.



Legal

We have received legal support from De Roos Advocaten pro bono for years. We have been able to save on a lot of costs on legal cases with their help. Van Doorne also joined us in 2021. We are very happy with the wonderful donation of a number of hours' worth of legal support from the Pieter Van Doorne Fonds.







Organisation & organisational structure

Transition: from start-up to scale-up

The Plastic Soup Foundation underwent a transition in 2021 that will continue into 2022. Under the guidance of a change manager and a change team, the organisation is transitioning from a start-up to a scale-up. This transition has delivered some clear results such as a new organisational structure and new ways of working. Five new colleagues joined the team in 2021, bringing the number of FTEs from 17 to 22 over the course of the year.

Campaigns and Public Engagement

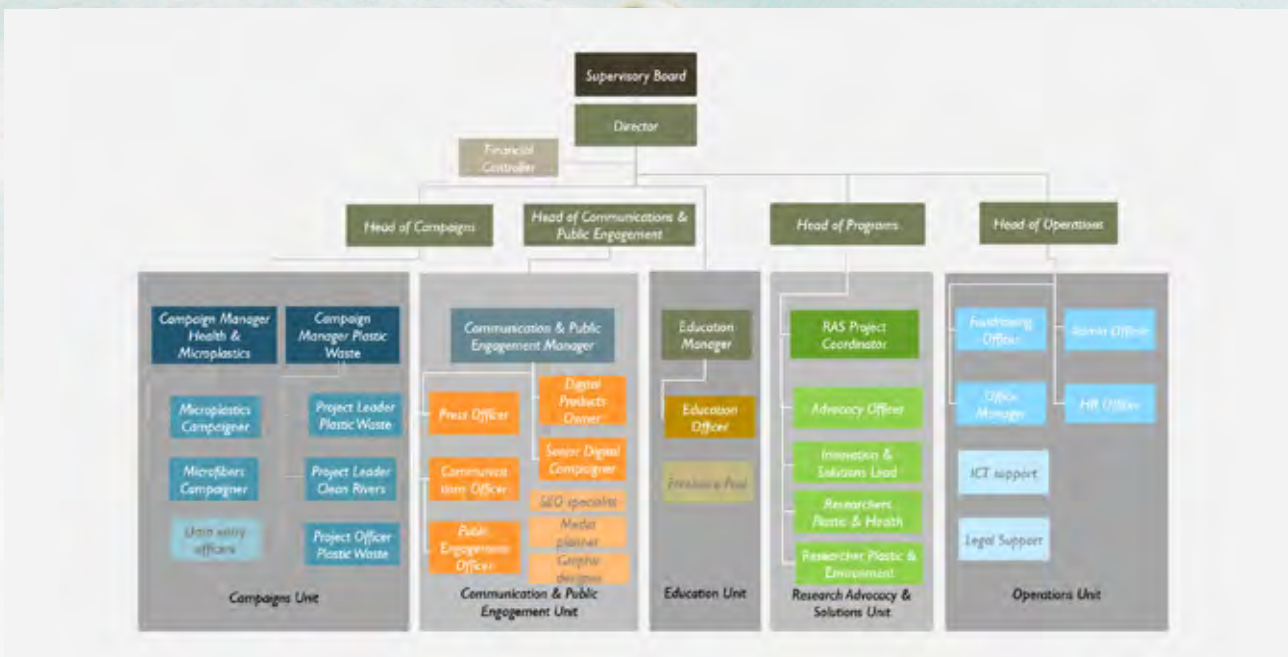
In parallel with the professionalisation of the organisation, the Plastic Soup Foundation is widening its work from primarily a knowledge institution to a more multidisciplinary organisation. Public engagement is being introduced as a way to engage the public more strongly. The organisation is divided into new departments (units), as shown in the organogram below.

Units

The Plastic Soup Foundation previously comprised one team that carried out various tasks. From 2021, the organisation is being divided into three larger units: Campaigns, Communications and RAS (Research, Advocacy & Solutions). There are also overarching services such as Fundraising, HR and Operations. The transition is being guided by internal change teams, training, and methodologies such as MEAL and RASCI. The new way of working is strengthened by new multi-teams. These are temporary teams in which each discipline that is needed for rolling out successful campaigns is represented.

Organogram

The functions and roles added to the organisation in 2021 are shown in the diagram below.



Management

The Plastic Soup Foundation has one General Director. Since its founding this has been Ms Maria Westerbos. The tasks and authorities of the Director are listed in the Statutes and in the Management Regulations of 2013. The Board of Trustees was changed into a Supervisory Board in 2019 of which Maria Westerbos is the Director and Administrator. There are regulations for both the Supervisory Board as well as the Administrator. The Management Team, which consists of a Head of Programmes and a Head of Operations, supports the Director in carrying out her tasks.

The Director was appointed by the Supervisory Board for an indefinite period. The Supervisory Board determines the remuneration policy, the salary scales, and the compensation package for the Management. The Plastic Soup Foundation adheres to the *'Regeling beloning directeuren van goededoelenorganisaties'* (regulation for remuneration of managers of non-profit organisations).

This regulation sets a cap on the annual income according to the weight of the position, the size and complexity of the organisation, the organisational context and the management model. This results in a BSD score of 430 points. In 2021, the annual salary of the Director (1 FTE/12 months) was € 77,866. This annual salary includes the employer's part of the pension costs. There are no taxed allowances/additions or other payments at a later stage. The payment thus remains well within the maximum given by the aforementioned regulation. The annual account includes a specification of the management's remuneration.

The Supervisory Board evaluates the performance of the General Director. The Chair explains the evaluation in a personal meeting and records it in the evaluation form.

Supervisory Board

The Board monitors the financial health, the risk management, the execution of the strategy and checks whether the interests of the stakeholders are sufficiently safeguarded by the management.

Remuneration Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board is not remunerated for the work it carries out. No loans, advances or guarantees are made available to or paid to the Supervisory Board.

Team at end of 2021

Salary (22 FTEs)

Management Team

- Director/Administrator
- Head of Programmes
- Operations & Fundraising Manager
- Financial Controller

RAS Unit

- Innovation & Solutions lead
- Advocacy (2 employees)
- Science Research (2 e)
- Advocacy & Science author

Education Unit

- Manager Education
- Project Manager Education & Web shop

Communications Unit

- Manager Communications/Press Officer
- Online Communications & Web Coordination
- Public Engagement Officer

Campaign Unit

- Manager Campaigns (2 employees)
- Campaigners (2 employees)
- Data Entry Officer (2 employees)

Operations Unit

- Office Manager (2 employees)
- Administration Officer

On-call basis

- Guest teachers (30 persons)
- Volunteers (10 persons)



Financial policy

General

The Plastic Soup Foundation's statutory seat is in Amsterdam and it is registered at the Chamber of Commerce under number KvK 52072894.

Statutory objectives

The Statutes were last revised in February 2019. The Statutes contain the following objectives.

- The reduction in the growth of the plastic soup problem (plastic waste in all kinds of waters).
- The reduction of the toxicity of plastic and thus preventing ecological damage, including of the food chain.

Annual accounts

The reporting year runs from 1 January to 31 December. Every year the Director/Administrator confirms the annual account. The annual account is subject to Directive 650 of the Fondsenwervende Organisaties.

Capital management

As in other years, in 2021 the Plastic Soup Foundation's income was spent on the objectives as described in the Statutes and its annual plans. The financial resources are kept at the Triodos Bank and at the Rabo Bank. It is a conscious policy of the Director/Administrator not to invest the capital. We close 2021 with a positive balance of € 138,939 compared to a positive balance in 2020 of € 45,532.

Designated funds

Money is reserved in the designated funds to be able to take the last step in professionalising our organisation as started in 2021 and which will be completed in 2022. A start will be made in 2022 on preparations for the third Plastic Health Summit that will be held in 2023.

Special purpose reserve

Money is reserved in the special purpose reserve to be able to finalise the professionalising our organisation as started in 2021 and which will be completed in 2022. Further, a start will be made in 2022 on preparations for the third Plastic Health Summit that will be held in 2023.

Continuity reserve

PSF accumulated a continuity reserve in 2019 to cover short term risks and to ensure that it can meet its obligations in the future. In 2021, part of the balance of this fiscal year will be added to the reserve, so that the reserve will amount to € 125,000 at the end of 2021. Given the size of the organisation, this reserve is still insufficient, but given the relatively short time in which the Plastic Soup Foundation exists, it is the most that can be accumulated in this time. Over the coming years, accumulating a solid continuity reserve will be a priority.

Risk management

The Plastic Soup Foundation is aware of the risks that could jeopardise it achieving its objectives. The Management Team and the Supervisory Board are striving for good risk management and control. To this end, the risk matrix was completed in 2021. Risk management, including compliance, will be a fixed part of the policy and operations, and will entail zooming in on legislative and regulatory risks. The Plastic Soup Foundation identifies risks in the following broad areas.



Strategy and communications

Its activities, information dissemination and campaigns make the Plastic Soup Foundation visible in society which gives it an inherent risk of reputational damage. The organisation thus highly prioritises the accuracy of information and data-bases, and all external communications are only done by appointed persons. Insofar as actions (legal or otherwise) or campaigns have a negative impact on particular companies or sectors, there is a direct risk of liability. In the case of a foreseeable negative impact, the management discusses the potential risks with the Supervisory Board and/or an external legal advisor.

Operational

The Management Team is limited in size and the Director is a key figure in the organisation who is not easily replaceable. There would be serious repercussions should she suddenly be unable to continue. To this end, the Plastic Soup Foundation is working on a back-up successor policy. In 2021, in light of the new organisational structure, the MT and others in the organisation had already started working on the more active transfer of knowledge and ensuring the continuity of processes.

Financial position

Financially, the Plastic Soup Foundation is dependent on donations. Decreasing support could lead to insufficient resources being raised to achieve the objectives. This could even jeopardise the continuity of the Plastic Soup Foundation. To overcome this, the sources of income are spread and the organisation maintains flexibility by not entering long-term obligations or making unnecessarily risky investments.

Risk management and compliance are on the radar of the Supervisory Board, the Management, and the line management. Apart from hard controls (compliance, control, determining risks and discussing control measures), the Plastic Soup Foundation also carries out soft controls (the human side of risk management). We view this as a group effort. Further, more effort will be put on sharing knowledge.

Fundraising

We often enter into substantive agreements with larger capital funds for programmes that run between one and three years. By definition, long-term funding involves a certain degree of risk. We compensate for this risk by actively raising funds for non-project-related expenditures such as donations from private individuals and companies, through collection and activities by schools, and through bottle deposit income from supermarkets. Apart from these, we maintain close contact with many smaller philanthropic foundations that support our vision and mission.

Monitoring and evaluation

Every six months or a year, depending on the agreements made, reports are issued to the various funders on the achieved results, both of the activities and financially. Internally, jointly with the Supervisory Board, we assess our progress both in terms of the mission and financially a few times a year.

Self-evaluation and composition of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board has a fixed, annual schedule for self-evaluation. This is discussed on the basis of a questionnaire that the members fill

in. After eight years, in 2021 we bid the Chair of the Supervisory Board, Jacqueline Cramer, farewell. She will remain connected to the Plastic Soup Foundation as a patron. Nienke Homan was appointed as the new Chair of the Supervisory Board. She is a valuable asset given her expertise in industry, circularity, the climate, the energy transition and hydrogen, politics, and the Sustainable Development Goals. Further, Andreas Lundgren will join as a member in 2022. Andreas will replace Charles de Klerk who also served for eight years, first as a Board Member and later as member of the Supervisory Board.

External accountant

During the course of the year, the external accountant checks the existence and the functioning of the administrative side of the organisation, the measures it includes, and internal controls. After the year's end, the external accountant checks the annual account. In 2021, this was done by WITH Accountants in Amersfoort.

Integrity and transgressive behaviour

The Plastic Soup Foundation strives to create a working environment in which improper behaviour and malpractices do not occur and in which, should these occur, these can be discussed immediately. To this end, a confidential advisor was appointed in 2019. The confidential advisor is tasked with identifying any issues that need attention in relation to ensuring integrity and preventing transgressive behaviour. In 2020, this led to the drawing up of a Code of Conduct at PSF and a document covering the integrity policy.

Annual account 2021

@PLASTICSOUFOUNDATION



HELP

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PLASTIK

Balance on 31 December 2021

(after processing the operating balance)

	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
ASSETS		
Fixed assets		
Material fixed assets		
Website	53.710	119.579
Inventory	33.037	31.130
	<u>86.747</u>	<u>150.709</u>
Financial fixed assets		
Security deposits	11.875	11.875
	<u>11.875</u>	<u>11.875</u>
Current assets		
Receivables		
Debts	116.745	16.867
Turnover tax	25.305	0
Other receivables	119.387	79.038
Accruals	0	0
	<u>261.437</u>	<u>95.905</u>
Liquid assets	<u>676.400</u>	<u>1.330.275</u>
	<u>1.036.460</u>	<u>1.588.764</u>
LIABILITIES		
Foundation assets		
Continuity reserve	125.000	100.000
Special purpose reserve	158.753	145.812
Designated funds	100.999	0
	<u>384.752</u>	<u>245.812</u>
Short-term debts		
Creditors	140.118	67.845
Taxes and social insurance premiums	30.564	64.493
Other debts	351.258	1.146.039
Accruals	129.768	64.575
	<u>651.708</u>	<u>1.342.952</u>
	<u>1.036.460</u>	<u>1.588.764</u>

Balance of revenues and expenditures

	Realised 2021	Budgeted 2021	Realised 2020
Revenues			
Revenues from private individuals	326.781	297.000	251.057
Revenues from companies	541.520	557.800	337.391
Revenues from lotteries	634.338	633.333	327.052
Revenues from government subsidies	9.151	13.207	67.888
Revenues from non-profit organisations	900.711	871.091	751.921
Total revenues	2.412.501	2.372.431	1.735.309
Expenditures			
Expenditure on objectives	2.001.908	2.033.884	1.429.400
Recruitment costs			
Expenditures fundraising	142.178	85.476	114.689
Costs of management and administration			
Personnel costs	96.508	103.446	117.704
Depreciations	1.719	1.706	1.698
Other operational costs	27.602	17.042	23.017
	<u>125.829</u>	<u>122.194</u>	<u>142.419</u>
Balance of financial revenues and expenditures	142.586	130.877	48.801
Financial revenues and expenditures	-3.647	0	-3.269
Balance of revenues and expenditures	<u>138.939</u>	<u>130.877</u>	<u>45.532</u>
Result appropriation			
Continuity reserve	25.000		
Special purpose reserve	12.941	130.877	45.532
Designated funds	<u>100.999</u>		

Principles for valuation and determination of results

General principles for compiling the annual account

The annual account is compiled in accordance with Directive 650 of Fondsenwervende organisaties (fundraising organisations).

The annual account is compiled using historic cost prices. Unless otherwise stated, assets and liabilities are valued at nominal value.

Revenues are calculated back to the period in which they were accrued. Expenditures are recognised in the year in which they were earmarked.

Principles for the valuing of assets and liabilities

Material fixed assets

Material fixed assets are valued at the purchase value or production costs, less depreciation according to the estimated life, taking account of a possible residual value. The write-offs are a fixed percentage of the purchase value or production costs.

DEPRECIATION

Active	%
Inventory	20 - 33,3
Apps/Website	20 - 33,3

Financial fixed assets

The receivables included in the financial fixed assets were initially valued against the real value, or the nominal value, after deduction of the provisions deemed necessary. The receivables were then valued against the amortised cost price.

Receivables

Receivables are valued against the nominal value, unless the cost price differs from the nominal value. In this case, the receivables are valued against the amortised cost price. Differences between the cost price and the nominal value may arise through premiums, discounts or transaction costs. If necessary, account is taken of exceptional value decreases, including provisions for irrecoverability.

Liquid assets

The liquid assets are valued at nominal value, or, if restrictions in the availability so require, at a lower value.

Short-term debts

Debts are valued at the nominal value, unless the value at the time of the occurrence of the debt differs from the nominal value. In this case, the debt is valued against the amortised cost price. Deviations between the cost price and the nominal value may arise through premiums, discounts or transaction costs.

Pension scheme

The Plastic Soup Foundation has had a defined contribution pension scheme since 1 May 2019. The pensionable amount in the scheme is the pensionable annual salary (including holiday pay) less the franchise.

Principles for determining the result

General

The result is determined as the difference between the revenues from fundraising, subsidies and general revenues on the one hand, and the expenditure during the year, valued at historic cost prices.

Revenues

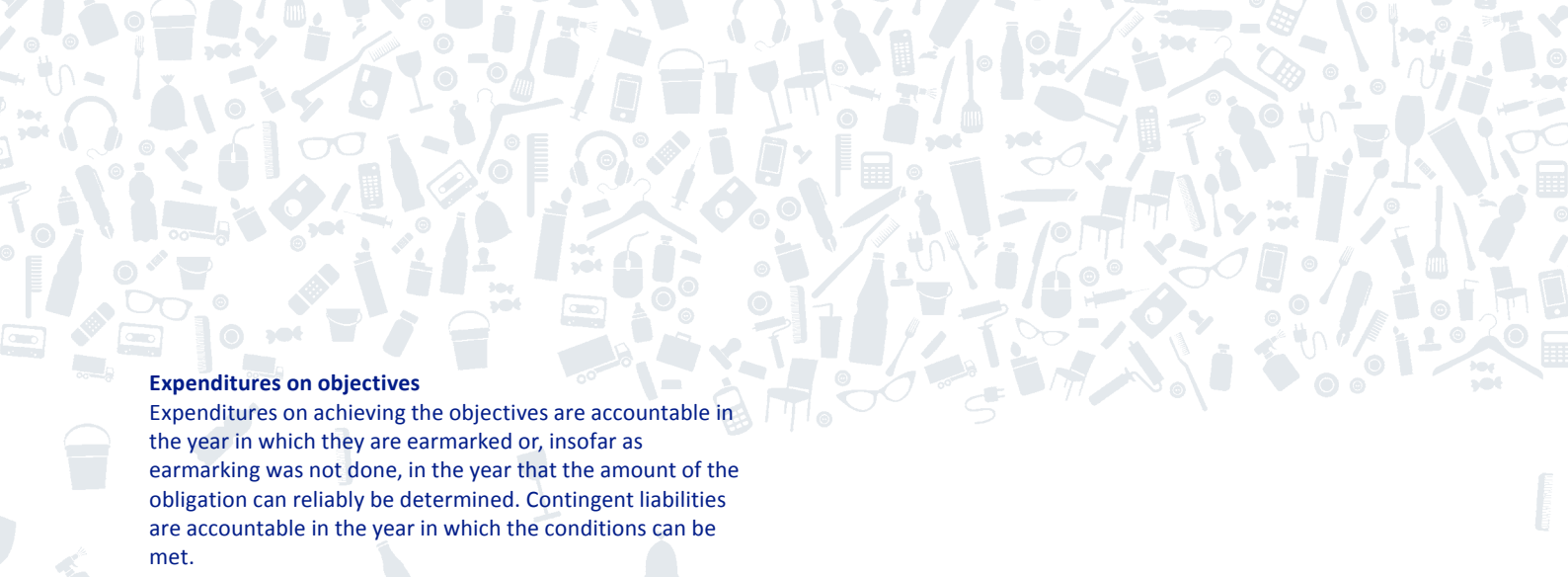
Revenues from contributions, donations, gifts and collections are allocated to the period in which they were received.

Revenues from estates, legacies and pledges are attributed to the year in which their amount can be determined reliably, less any owed gift and inheritance taxes.

Other revenues are attributed to the period to which they relate. The revenues from the sale of goods are viewed as the amount of the gross profit, that is, the nett turnover less the cost price.

Government subsidies are attributed to the reporting year to which they refer. Deviations between pledged subsidies and the actual amounts obtained are processed in the year in which these differences can reliably be determined. The other revenues are attributed in the year in which the proceeds can reliably be determined, on the understanding that any received advances are accounted in the year of receipt.

Revenues are attributed to the period to which they relate.



Expenditures on objectives

Expenditures on achieving the objectives are accountable in the year in which they are earmarked or, insofar as earmarking was not done, in the year that the amount of the obligation can reliably be determined. Contingent liabilities are accountable in the year in which the conditions can be met.

Depreciations

The depreciations on the tangible fixed assets are calculated through fixed percentages of the purchase value according to the expected economic life. Capital gains and losses when selling tangible fixed assets are included in the depreciations, insofar as the capital gains are not deducted from replacement investments.



Explanation of the balance on 31 December 2021

ASSETS FIXED ASSETS

1. Tangible fixed assets

	Inventory	Website	Total
Carrying value on 1 January 2021			
Cost price	49.834	296.508	346.342
Cumulative depreciations and devaluations	-18.704	-176.929	-195.633
	31.130	119.579	150.709
Movements			
Investments	14.601	0	14.601
Depreciations	-12.694	-65.868	-78.563
	1.907	-65.868	-63.962
Balance on 31 December 2021			
Cost price	64.435	296.508	360.943
Cumulative depreciations and devaluations	-31.398	-242.797	-274.196
	33.037	53.711	86.747

The inventory is held for operations.

The apps/website stand for the development of apps and websites to support the activities of the Plastic Soup Foundation, including the Beat the Microbead app and the My Little Plastic Footprint app.

2. Financial fixed assets

	Book value 31-12-2020	Increases	Decreases	Repayments	Book value 31-12-2021
Security deposits	11.875	0	0	0	11.875
Total financial fixed assets	11.875	0	0	0	11.875

CURRENT ASSETS

3. Other receivables

	31-12-2021	31-12-2020
Debts		
Debts	121.745	16.867
Provision for dubious accounts receivable	-/- 5.000	0
	<u>116.745</u>	<u>16.867</u>

Accounts receivable are held for Foundation's objectives.

Taxes

Turnover tax	25.305	0
	<u>25.305</u>	<u>0</u>

Other receivables

Amounts paid in advance	5.358	
Amounts to receive	114.029	79.038
	<u>119.387</u>	<u>79.038</u>

Accruals

General accruals	0	0
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

4. Liquid assets

Rabobank - NL15 RABO 0105 3499 33	23.905	217.651
Rabobank - NL91 RABO 1340 7869 31	400.000	500.000
Triodos Bank NV - NL13 TRIO 0198 0475 17	250.030	610.063
Paypal	2.288	2.345
Cash	178	217
	<u>676.400</u>	<u>1.330.275</u>

The liquid assets are available in their entirety and are held for Foundation's objectives.

LIABILITIES

5. Reserves and funds

	2021	2020
Continuity reserve		
Balance on 1 January	100.000	100.000
Movement	25.000	0
Balance on 31 December	125.000	100.000
Other reserves		
Balance on 1 January	0	88.647
Result appropriation accounting year	0	0
To special purpose reserve	0	-88.647
Balance on 31 December	0	0
Special purpose reserve		
Balance on 1 January	145.812	0
Other reserves	0	88.647
Result appropriation accounting year	12.941	45.532
Designated funds	0	11.633
	158.753	145.812
Special purpose reserve		
Special purpose reserve	100.999	0
Special purpose reserve		
Balance on 1 January	0	11.633
Withdrawals	0	-11.633
Result appropriation accounting year	100.999	0
Balance on 31 December	100.999	0

In 2019 PSF had built up a continuity reserve to cover risks in the short term and to ensure that it can meet its obligations in the future. In 2021 it opted to add part of the result to the reserve.

The designated funds consist of monies received for specific objectives. For example, funds were created to complete and publish a children's book in 2022 (€ 61,000), which has undergone delays in the launch because of Covid. Money is also reserved for the further development of our apps (BTMB

and MLPF (€ 29,000)) and, from the monies received through Missie 538, the training of volunteers to be professional TrashHunters in 2022 (€ 11,500).

Money is reserved in the designated funds by the Board for the last step in professionalising our organisation, as started in 2021 and which will be completed in 2022. Further, a start will be made in 2022 on preparations for the third Plastic Health Summit 2023.

6. Short-term debts

	31-12-2021	31-12-2020
Creditors		
Creditors	<u>140.118</u>	<u>67.845</u>
Taxes and social insurance premiums		
Turnover tax	0	39.336
Payroll tax	<u>30.564</u>	<u>25.157</u>
	30.564	64.493
Other debts		
Amounts received in advance	290.592	1.124.352
Excess amount received for NOW scheme	<u>60.666</u>	<u>21.687</u>
	351.258	1.146.039
Accruals		
Obligatory holiday pay	41.372	32.071
Holiday days	28.663	18.269
Accountant costs	8.284	7.981
Other	<u>51.449</u>	<u>6.254</u>
	129.768	64.575

**This amount is largely made up of the contribution from the National Postcode Lottery in 2019 amounting to € 1,000,000 of which € 233,000 is reserved for 2022. Further, an amount has been received for the completion of the children's book in 2022 and from Waternet for the monitoring of the Bubble Barrier Westerdok in Amsterdam.*

Obligations not included in the balance

Multi-year financial obligations

Office rent

The annual amount entered into with third parties regarding the rent due on the office space on the Sumatrakade in Amsterdam amounts to about € 48,350. The contract expires on 31 October 2024.

Storage space rent

The annual amount entered into with third parties regarding the rent due on storage space in Diemen amounts to about € 1,234.20. The contract is indefinite and can always be terminated.

7. Explanation on the balance of revenues and expenditures in 2021

	Realised 2021	Budgeted 2021	Realised 2020
Revenues from private individuals			
One-time donations	132.204	115.000	132.507
Periodic donations	57.766	95.000	53.676
Christmas hampers	22.377	20.000	0
Donation boxes and modules	3.433	5.000	7.677
Deposit system actions	41.888	40.000	8.725
Plastic Health Summit	12.701	15.000	0
Ocean Rowers	41.500	5.000	0
Atlas	0	2.000	166
Charity Gifts	0	0	31.290
Other	14.912	0	17.016
	326.781	297.000	251.057
Revenues from companies			
One-time donations	140.025	112.500	106.821
Business/Beauty/Eco Angels	146.394	200.000	97.000
World Cleanup Day	56.277	45.000	0
Education and awareness raising	41.112	25.300	46.250
Plastic Health Summit	2.795	55.000	0
Children's book	35.000	0	0
Other	0	10.000	0
	421.603	447.800	250.071
Revenues in natura Google			
Google AdWords	119.916	110.000	87.321
	541.520	557.800	337.392
Revenues from lotteries			
National Postcode Lottery	634.338	633.333	327.052
Revenues from government subsidies			
Waternet	9.151	13.207	9.503
Reimbursement from NOW ruling	0	0	58.385
	9.151	13.207	67.888
Revenues from non-profit organisations			
Revenues from non-profit organisations	900.711	871.091	751.921

Explanation of the revenues

The revenues from individual donations are higher than budgeted. This was largely due to the wonderful donations that we received from the Dutchess of the Sea Foundation, Ocean 5 (Talisker Whiskey Challenge 2019) and others. Radio 538 held a promotional campaign in December of which we were one of the recipients.

The individual, regular donations were below the budgeted revenues. In 2021 the intention was to put effort into this, but because of efforts put elsewhere, this did not happen.

The revenues from companies were slightly less than budgeted. While the one-time donations were positive, the revenues from Business/Beauty and Eco Angels were about € 30,000 below the budgeted revenues (€ 20,000 is reported

below). That these revenues were less than budgeted we put down to the new concept (the Beauty and Eco Angels were launched for the first time in 2021) and to the still prevalent Covid pandemic in 2021.

We held the second Plastic Health Summit in 2022. It has become a fabulous and successful event through which we have reached a huge number of people. However, it was not certain for a long time whether the event could go ahead in the form that we wanted. It worked out in the end, but the revenues were disappointing because of the late action. The donation from the National Postcode Lottery that we received in 2019 fortunately meant that we could still organise a good event.

Expenditure on objectives

	Realised 2020	Budgeted	Realised 2021
2021			
No Plastic in Our Water or our Bodies! ¹⁾	<u>2.001.908</u>	<u>2.033.884</u>	<u>1.429.400</u>

1) Annex 1

The total expenditure on the objectives is expressed as a percentage of the total revenues:
2021: 83,0%
2020: 82,4%

The total expenditure on the objectives is expressed as a percentage of the total Expenditures:
2021: 88,19%
2020: 84,75%

Recruitment costs

	Realised 2021	Budgeted 2021	Realised 2020
Travel and accommodation expenses	2.057	1.000	926
Fairs and conference expenses	8.947	1.500	215
Representation expenses	4.751	2.000	1.311
Other office expenses	3.318	1.000	3.127
Personnel expenses	102.806	66.996	92.000
Allocation overhead costs	20.299	12.980	17.110
	<u>142.178</u>	<u>85.476</u>	<u>114.689</u>

The total expenditure on the recruitment costs is expressed as a percentage of the total revenues:

2021: 5,9%
2020: 6,6%

The total expenditure on the recruitment costs is expressed as a percentage of the total expenses:

2021: 6,3%
2020: 6,8%

Personnel costs

The direct personnel costs based on the actual hours spent is allocated to the objectives and fundraising. The hourly fees used for this allocation are based on the individual salaries of the staff members as they are included in the salary

administration. As of the fiscal year 2018, the indirect personnel costs are based on the number of workplaces allocated to the objectives, fundraising and management & administration.

Wages and salaries

	Realised 2021	Budgeted 2021	Realised 2020
Gross salaries	962.073	800.418	757.688
Untaxed travel reimbursement	8.840	15.605	9.608
Other reimbursements	-560	-1.500	-638
Freelancers/volunteers	0	0	1.403
Received sick leave benefits	-4.311	0	-3.143
Social insurance premiums	175.274	188.285	137.871
Absenteeism insurance	0	0	448
Pension costs	35.144	37.450	28.639
Personnel costs on objectives/Fundraising	<u>-1.079.951</u>	<u>-936.812</u>	<u>-814.172</u>
	<u>96.508</u>	<u>103.446</u>	<u>117.704</u>

For an explanation of the remuneration for the management, please see the annex in this report.

Staff members

In 2021, 22.3 staff members worked at the Foundation (2019: 17.3)

Depreciations

Depreciations tangible fixed assets

	Realised 2021	Budgeted 2021	Realised 2020
Inventory	12.694	12.605	31.130
Apps/Website	65.868	89.045	119.579
Depreciations connected to the objectives/Fundraising	-76.843	-99.944	-149.011
	<u>1.719</u>	<u>1.706</u>	<u>1.698</u>

Other expenditures

	Realised 2021	Budgeted 2021	Realised 2020
Other personnel costs	9.750	13.870	20.845
Housing expenses	62.732	60.380	55.246
Office expenses	32.557	29.680	48.659
General expenses	36.738	18.920	21.138
Allocation overhead costs to fundraising for objectives	-174.175	-105.808	-122.871
	<u>27.602</u>	<u>17.042</u>	<u>23.017</u>

The Plastic Soup Foundation allocates the other operational costs directly to the objectives and to fundraising. As of the fiscal year 2018, the indirect operational costs based on the number of workplaces are allocated to the objectives, fundraising and management & administration.

	Realised 2021	Budgeted 2021	Realised 2020
Other personnel costs			
Consultancy HR advisor	21.550	0	0
Absenteeism insurance	2.681	450	
Travel and accommodation expenses	12.020	1.500	4.298
Canteen	7.516	7.500	6.481
Training	212	0	818
Representation	4.485	2.000	2.670
Other personnel costs	21.286	2.420	6.578
	69.750	13.870	20.845
Housing expenses			
Property rental	49.205	47.520	47.500
Energy	1.346	2.460	2.292
Cleaning	4.236	4.140	4.220
Storage	1.234	1.260	1.234
Other housing expenses	6.711	5.000	0
	62.732	60.380	55.246
Office expenses			
Office equipment	4.898	10.000	21.320
Automation	6.172	3.000	4.184
Telephone	3.020	3.480	3.577
Postage	1.982	0	407
Contributions and subscriptions	13.164	10.200	6.209
Insurance	3.321	3.000	3.131
Other office expenses	0	0	9.831
	32.557	29.680	48.659
General expenses			
Accountants	29.204	18.920	15.409
Administration	0	0	4.239
Other general expenditures	7.534	0	1.490
	36.738	18.920	21.138
Financial expenses			
	Realised 2021	Budgeted 2021	Realised 2020
<i>Interest and similar</i>			
Bank interest and expenses	-3.647	-3.000	-4.431



Compilation annual account

The annual account is compiled by the management and approved by the Supervisory Board.

M.M. Westerbos
Director/Administrator

N. Homan
Chair Supervisory Board

E.L. de Gaaij Fortman
Supervisory Board member

P.W. Klink
Supervisory Board member

A. Lundgren

J. Maan
Supervisory Board member

A. Bekema
Supervisory Board member

Amsterdam, 27 juni 2022



ANNEX 1

Expenditure on objectives

	Realised 2021	Budgeted 2020	Realised 2020
Beat the Microbead	121.873	133.660	82.390
Health files	596.849	682.956	273.762
Education	92.240	75.365	86.015
Children's book	13.440	43.812	5.206
Fashion	63.900	85.988	31.759
Research & Solutions	56.243	30.042	55.593
Plastic Waste	98.916	129.513	13.646
Nurdles	38.874	94.778	0
Clean Rivers	35.785	21.600	63.983
World Cleanup Day	103.842	97.537	89.048
Plastic Smart City	11.812	8.714	17.674
Plastic Diet - Small Footprint	39.796	75.346	70.745
Research & Development	38.646	18.007	33.474
Advocacy	37.605	3.960	57.210
Vision & Strategy	134.069	67.822	64.755
Awareness general	57.618	80.322	78.086
Media and online awareness	160.575	167.740	160.922
Google AdWords	119.916	110.000	87.321
Various projects	13.004	0	39.940
Allocation overhead costs	166.905	106.722	117.871
	2.001.908	2.033.884	1.429.400

The expenses are less than budgeted. In 2021 we spent much time on further professionalising the organisation. This is the reason that the Vision & Strategy expenses are higher than budgeted. Further, the organisation of the second Plastic Health Summit and World Cleanup Day were successful, but both were time consuming events that led to other projects such as campaigns to be deferred to 2022.

The work on a children's book was also delayed. The book is due to be launched in 2022.

ANNEX 2

Explanation Management's remuneration

Name	M.M. Westerbos
Position	Director/Administrator
Contract	
Type (duration)	Indefinite
Hours	40
Part-time percentage	100%
Period	01-01-2021 to 31-12-2021

Remuneration (EUR)

Annual income	
Gross salary	66.440
Holiday pay	5.323
Total annual income	71.763
Taxed reimbursements	0
Pension costs (WG part)	6.103
Total remuneration 2021	77.866

ANNEX 3

Specification and allocation of costs per item 2020

allocation	purpose	acquisition income	management and administration	total actual 2021	total budgetted 2021	total actual 2020
EXPENDITURES	No plastic in our water or our bodies!					
Subsidies and contributions						
Remittances						
Purchases and acquisitions				0		4.175
Outsourced work	129.969	2.192	3.167	135.328	119.900	87.484
Publicity and communications	566.537	9.050		575.587	708.915	389.329
Personnel costs	1.002.056	104.901	99.534	1.206.491	1.043.127	931.929
Housing expenses	46.039	6.829	9.864	62.732	72.880	55.246
Office and general expenses	181.654	18.016	11.545	211.215	185.601	141.302
Depreciations and interest	75.653	1.190	1.719	78.562	111.131	77.055
Total	2.001.908	142.178	125.829	2.269.915	2.241.554	1.686.519

Explanation of the cost distribution

The expenses in the table above are allocated to the objectives, recruitment costs and management and administration. The allocation is direct for direct costs and the hours spent. For indirect costs, an allocation key is used that is based on the number of workplaces for staff and their main tasks in the organisation.



ANNEX 4

Main and ancillary activities of Supervisory Board

Voorzitter Jacqueline Cramer, former Minister of Housing Spatial Planning and the Environment.

Ancillary activities:

- Strategic Advisor Utrecht Sustainability Institute, Utrecht University
- Professor Sustainable Innovation, Utrecht University
- Member of the Economic Board Amsterdam (2014-ongoing)
- Chair Steering Group Uitvoering Betonakkoord (2017-ongoing)
- Chair Economic and Social Council (SER) 'Opstellen en uitvoeren van IMVO' (International Corporate Social Responsibility) Covenant Committee with the banking sector, NGOs, trades unions and government (September 2015-ongoing)
- Chair Supervisory Board, Holland Circular Hotspot Foundation (2018-ongoing)
- Chair of the Advisory Committee for Nature Conservation of the Prins Bernard Cultuurfonds and member of the Board of Advisors (starting in January 2013, before that 1 September 2012 as member)
- Chair of the Board of Commissioners of the Friese Energiefond (FSFE) (2014-ongoing; Chair since May 2019)
- Supervisory Board member for Toneelgroep Oostpool (2011-August 2019)
- Chair Prinses Beatrix Spierfonds (2014-ongoing)
- Board member Philips Lighting Foundation (2017-ongoing)
- Member of the Programme Committee for the Dutch Research Council's (NWO) National Research Agenda (2018-ongoing)
- Chair Advisory Board for Radboud Sustainable (2017-ongoing)
- Mayor of Cirkelstad (2011-ongoing)
- Chair Committee of Independent Experts, Netherlands Institute for Sustainable Packaging (KIDV) (2018-ongoing)
- Member Advisory Board Coöperatie Hoom (2016-ongoing)
- Chair of the Nederlandse Standaardisatie Advisory Group on Circular Economy (NLSAG CE) commissioned by NEN (2017-ongoing)
- Chair of Groen Gas' Programme Council (2012-ongoing)
- Chair of the jury of The Green Quest, presentation and selection of the most sustainable innovations, presented by BNR radio (2018-ongoing)

- Reflection Group Circular Economy, Social Economic Council (2018-ongoing)
- Member Committee of Experts Green Deal Nationale Koolstofmarkt (2017-ongoing)
- Chair Supervisory Board Chamber Music Festival Schiermonnikoog (2019-ongoing)
- Advisory Board Artis Zoo (2019-ongoing)

Vice-Chair **Charles de Klerk**, former Director of Marketing & Communications at SITA Northern Europe Waste Services. Apart from being an entrepreneur and investor, Charles is partner/executive coach at Stretched Company. He is also the founder of the Connected Leadership Network.

Jacco Maan is the Treasurer. He is currently the Manager/CFO of the Vidomes housing corporation, which, guided by a sustainability vision, is working on the energy transition, circularity and climate adaptation. He was previously Governance & Finance Strategy Lead Public Sector at Deloitte Consulting (2013-2018) where he was responsible for several projects commissioned by various ministries and large municipalities. For 10 years before that (2003-2013) he worked for the Central Government in various functions including Inspector for Government Finances at the Ministry of Finance, as Senior Policy Officer at the Permanent Representation of the Netherlands in Aruba, Curaçao and St Maarten, and as Department Head at the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations.

Ancillary activity:

- Chair of the oPuce Foundation that strives for a full life and work after a cancer diagnosis. Patrick Klink's portfolio includes media and public relations.

Patrick Klink is the founder of ONBRDNG and is an experienced pioneer in the international digital world. When he started in 1995, the digital global village was still a hamlet. His experience makes Patrick one of the most sought after experts in the field of digital transformation and growth, and the transition from traditional companies to all-round digital companies. Before ONBRDNG, Patrick was the Director of Product and Technology at RTL, that is a leader in the area of broadcasting, content and digital media, and has interests in 60 television broadcasters. He was also the co-founder of Legian Consulting & Network Services, where he supported several companies in his role as Chief of Product/Data/Tech. He also extended venture capital to a number of scale-ups.

Ancillary activities:

- Member of the Board of Commissioners for Team 5PM, Europe's leading YouTube agency
- Co-founder and Board of Commissioner member for Shokunin Recruitment
- Advisor and sponsor of The Present Movement
- Board Member Humathon Foundation

Anne Bekema brings legal expertise to the Supervisory Board. She is co-founder of and partner at Le Poole Bekema, a law firm specialised in Media Rights & Intellectual Property Rights. In her role as lawyer, she advises and litigates for freedom of expression, reputation and integrity, and helps creative and innovative enterprises protect and market their intellectual property rights.

Betteke de Gaay Fortman specialises in initiating and managing innovative, scalable and impactful projects for philanthropists, entrepreneurs and NGOs. She is the founder and Director of Tunafasi, a social enterprise that helps philanthropists and NGOs have a greater impact. She is also the founder of the Impaction Foundation.

Ancillary activities:

- Supervisory Board member of ActionAid NL
- management team member of the Friendship Foundation



Plastic Soup Foundation
Sumatrakade 1537
1019 RS AMSTERDAM

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: the Director/Administrator and Supervisory Board of the Plastic Soup Foundation

Report on the 2021 annual account included in the 2021 annual report

Our evaluation

We have audited the 2021 annual account of the Plastic Soup Foundation.

In our view the annual account for the year ending on 31 December 2021 as included in this annual report is a true representation of the size and composition of the capital of the Plastic Soup Foundation in Amsterdam on 31 December 2021, and of the amount of revenues and expenses over the period 1 January 2021 up to 31 December 2021, and is in compliance with the RJ Directive 650 'Fundraising organisations' applicable in the Netherlands. .

The annual account consists of:

1. the balance on 31 December 2021 with a balance total of € 1,036,460;
2. the status of revenues and expenses for the fiscal year ending on 31 December 2021 with a balance of revenues and expenditures of € 138,939 (surplus); and,
3. the notes containing a summary of the financial reporting principles and other information.

Our evaluation rests on the following

We carried out the audit according to Dutch law, under which the Dutch auditing standards fall. Our associated responsibilities are described in the 'Our responsibilities in auditing the annual account' section.

We are independent of the Plastic Soup Foundation in Amsterdam, as is required in the Verordening inzake de Onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, measures to improve the quality and independence of the audit in the Netherlands) and other relevant independence rules in the Netherlands. Further, we have met the terms laid out in the Verordening Gedrags- en Beroepsregels Accountants (code of conduct and professional practice for accountants, VGBA).

We believe that the auditing information we received is sufficient and is suitable for us to make our evaluation.

Report about other information contained in the annual report

The annual report contains other information apart from the annual account and our auditing report.

On the grounds of the activities below, we are of the opinion that the other information:

- is compatible with the annual account and does not contain any material misstatements;
- contains all the information required by RJ Directive 650 Fundraising organisations for the management report and other information.

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We have read the other information and, based on our knowledge and understanding obtained from the annual account audit or otherwise, assessed whether the other information contains material misstatements.

Our work has met the requirements of the Dutch Standard 720. These activities do not contain the same in-depth checks as our auditing work for the annual account. The Director/Administrator is responsible for compiling the Board report and the information required by RJ Directive 650 Fundraising organisations.

Description of responsibilities regarding the annual account

Responsibilities of the Director/Board Member for the annual account and the Supervisory Board for the annual account

The Director/Administrator is responsible for compiling and accurately representing the annual account in line with the RJ Directive 650 'Fundraising organisations' in the Netherlands. The Director/Administrator is thus responsible for an internal audit as the Director/Administrator deems necessary to enable the compilation of the annual account without deviations from material misstatement whether due to error or fraud.

When compiling the annual account, the Director/Administrator needs to consider whether the Foundation is able to continue its activities. The Director/Administrator must prepare the annual account under the aforementioned reporting regime on the basis of the assumption of continuity, unless the Director/Administrator intends to liquidate the Foundation or terminate its activities, or if termination is the only realistic option. The Director/Administrator is required to explain in the annual account any events and circumstances that may lead to reasonable doubt about the continuity of the Foundation or its activities.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for monitoring the process of financial reporting of the Foundation.

Our responsibilities in auditing the annual account

Our responsibility is to plan and execute an audit in such a way that we obtain sufficient and suitable auditing information for us to make an evaluation. Our audit is carried out with a high degree, but not an absolute degree, of assurance which may result in our not detecting all material errors or fraud. Misstatements may arise as a result of error or fraud and are material if it can be reasonably expected that these, individually or collectively, affect the economic decisions taken by users on the basis of this annual account. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our auditing activities and the evaluation of the effect of misstatements on our evaluation.

A more detailed description of our responsibilities is included in the annex to our auditing report.

Signed in Amersfoort, 29 June 2022.

WIT^h accountants B.V.
Mr J. Snoei RA

Annex

Annex to our auditing report of the 2021 annual account of the Plastic Soup Foundation, in Amsterdam.

We conducted our audit professionally and with professional judgement where relevant in accordance with Dutch auditing standards, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included:

- the identification and assessment of the risks that the financial statements are materially misstated due to error or fraud, determining and performing audit procedures in response to those risks, and obtaining audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our evaluation. The risk that a misstatement of material interest caused by fraud is not detected is higher than one caused by error. Fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional failure to record transactions, intentional misrepresentation or the breach of internal control;
- obtaining an understanding of the internal control that is relevant for the audit for the purpose of selecting auditing procedures that are appropriate to the circumstances. The purpose of these activities is not to pass judgement on the effectiveness of the internal management of the entity;
- the evaluation of the appropriateness of the adopted accounting principles and the evaluation of the reasonableness of estimates made by the Director/Administrator and the related disclosures in the annual account;
- determining whether the Director/Administrator's position on continuity is acceptable. Further, on the basis of the audit information, determining whether there are any events and circumstances that may lead to reasonable doubt about the continuity of the Foundation or its activities. Should we conclude that there is uncertainty regarding material interest, we are obliged to point to the relevant information in the annual account in our audit report. Should the information be inadequate, we are required to adapt our report. Our conclusions are based on the control information that was obtained up to the date of our auditing report. Future events or circumstances may however lead to the Foundation being unable to uphold its continuity;
- the evaluation of the presentation, structure and content of the annual account and the information contained within it; and,
- the evaluation of the annual account gives an accurate picture of the underlying transactions and events.

We communicate with the Director/Administrator and the Supervisory Board on the intended reach and timing of the audit and about the significant findings that emerge from our audit, including any significant shortcomings in internal management.



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