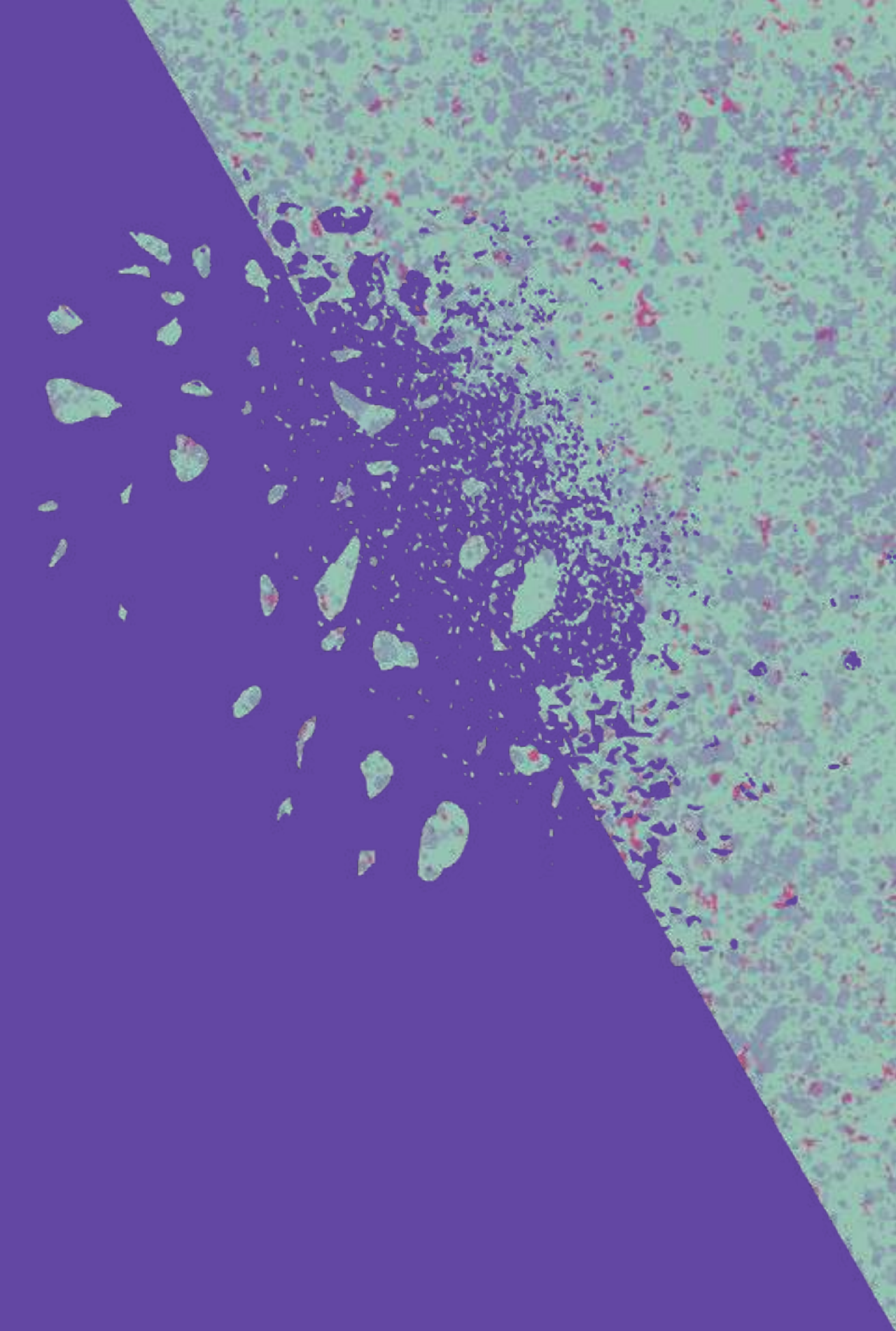


annual report 2025



Who are we?	1
Our theory of change	2
Our team	3
2025-2028 Strategic Plan	4
What did we do in 2025?	5
Financial Justice	9
Climate Justice	10
Commons	11
Publications	12
Communication	13
Financial Report	15
Carbon footprint	20



We are a research observatory that produces critical analyses of complex and/or structural processes to show the visible (and invisible) impacts and risks of the political and economic system; we create tools to help interpret the current context.

We produce critical analyses and campaigns for social mobilization and transformation in the face of social, economic, environmental, and gender inequalities. Our aim is to have a political impact and to denounce the political and economic actors that we identify as responsible.

The ODG is also a platform open to participation, debate, and action that promotes the creation of networks and spaces for building alternatives.



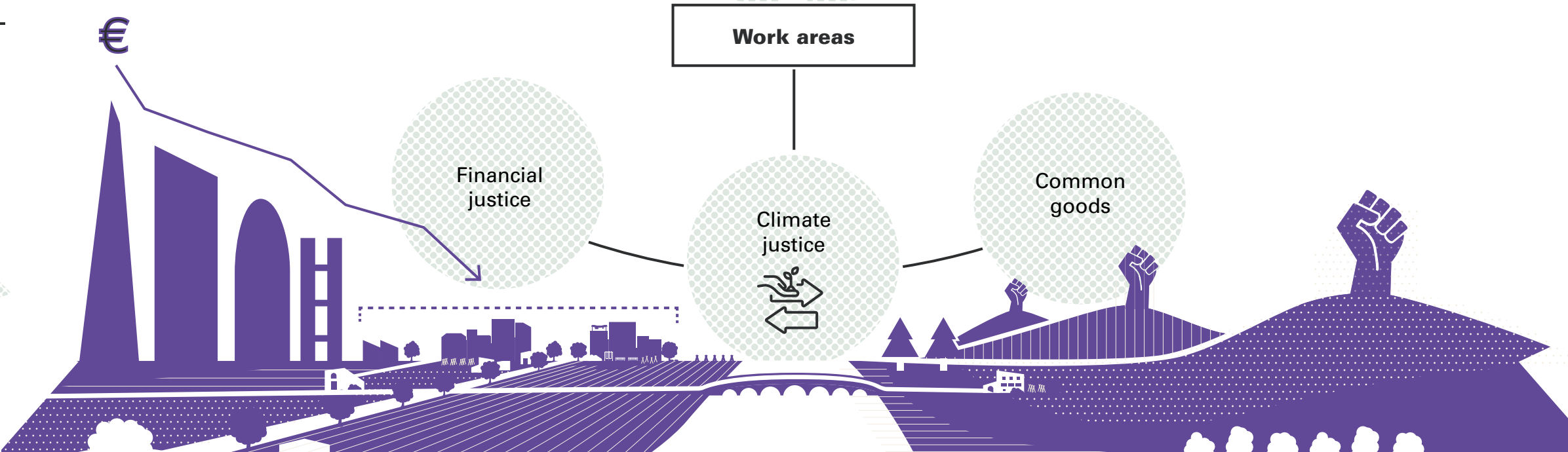
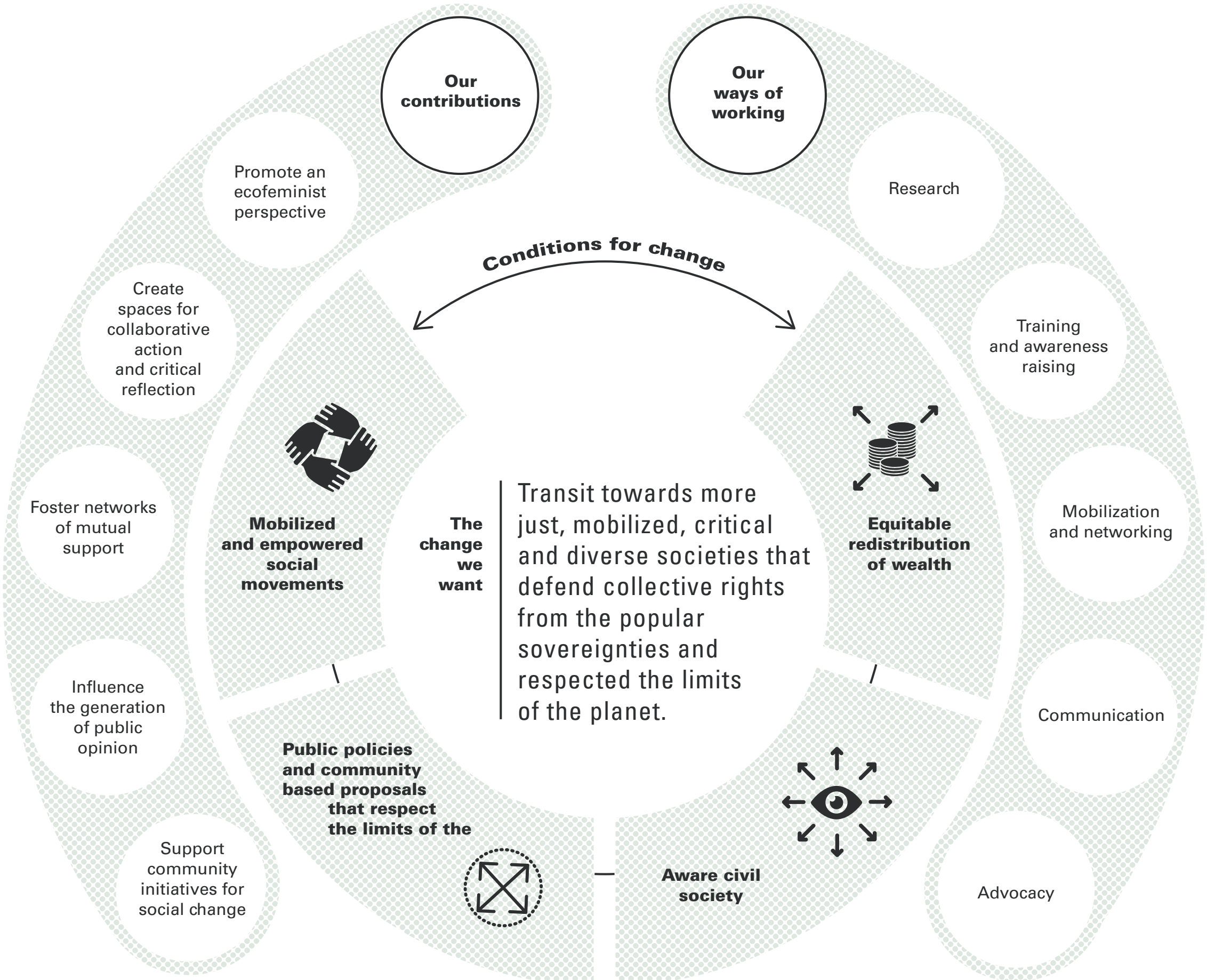
Our theory of change

The change we want is to **evolve towards societies that are fairer, mobilized, critical, and diverse, that defend collective rights through popular sovereignty while respecting the biophysical limits of the planet.**

At the ODG we believe that to advance towards the change we want, we require a series of changes that sustain it. In general terms, we identify four conditions for our desired change. We need: **1. an engaged civil society** driven by **2. mobilized and empowered social movements**, in order to ensure that the legal framework emphasizes and reinforces ecosocial and ecofeminist transitions with **3. more public policies and community proposals that respect the planet's limitations** and that promote **4. an equitable redistribution of wealth** to ensure that basic needs are met, so that those living in precarious economic circumstances can take part in building a society that is socially, financially, and climatically fairer.

How we operate (internal organization). We are organized into three areas that work on different topics: 1. Financial Justice, 2. Climate Justice, and 3. Commons. In these areas we carry out research, training and awareness activities, mobilization and networking, communication, and political advocacy. Our Communications area amplifies the impact of our actions, and the Administration and Financing area guarantees that our organization runs smoothly. We try to ensure that decisions are made horizontally. We have two rotating coordination roles—care and politics—that are taken on by new staff members every two years.

Our contributions. This way of operating allows us to engage in actions and activities that we decide are key to achieving the change we want: 1. Promoting an ecofeminist approach, 2. generating spaces for collaborative action and critical reflection, 3. promoting mutual support networks, 4. influencing public opinion, and 5. supporting community initiatives for social change.



The ODG’s 2025-2028 strategic plan is a roadmap that will guide the Observatory’s activities over the next four years. Our goal is for it to guide us without limiting the ODG’s characteristic flexibility and its capacity and desire to respond to current events. The process of creating this document has allowed us to analyse, debate, and prioritise the lines of actions that we believe will shape the next four years in the context of Catalonia, Spain, and Europe.

We have identified seven objectives, with a total of 15 results that will shape one goal for each year of the Strategic Plan. You can read the full document [here](#).



Empowered social movements

Objective 1:

Help to scale struggles and strengthen social movements to achieve institutional and sociocultural changes that lead towards a fair ecosocial transition.

Public policies and community proposals that respect the planet’s biophysical limits

Objective 2:

Promote societies that do not depend on fossil fuels and are based on frameworks of sufficiency.

Equitable redistribution of wealth

Objective 3:

Contribute to the reduction of inequalities and an environmentally friendly, fair, and public-communal supply system.

An engaged civil society

Objective 4:

Promote social consensus on the importance of commons and of whatever allows us to live a dignified life within a context of social justice.

Objective 5:

Fully recognize the past and present impacts of climate change, prevent its impacts, and repay debts.

Broad perspectives: ecofeminisms

Objective 6:

Include transecofeminist and decolonial perspectives in all of our actions and networks, and in how we operate.

Objective 7:

Consolidate the structure of the ODG to achieve the aforementioned objectives.

The **ODG** team

Our team in 2025



Alfons Pérez López:
Researcher in climate justice.



Blanca Bayas Fernández:
Internal care coordinator and researcher in commons and ecofeminism.
On the team until 06/11/2025.



Bruna Cañada Roca:
Researcher in financial justice.
On the team until 07/01/2025.



Anna Celma Melero:
Responsible for communication and systems.



Clàudia Custodio Martínez:
Researcher in climate justice.



Edu Vázquez:
Responsible for administration, finance, and accounting. Acting care coordinator.



Josep Nualart Corpas:
Researcher in climate justice and energy.



Júlia Martí Comas:
Researcher in commons and ecofeminisms.



Marta Pérez Fargas:
Political coordinator and press contact.



Nicola Scherer:
Researcher in financial justice and head of fundraising.



Viviana Espinosa:
Administrative support and economic management of projects.
On the team until 15/09/2025.

Interns

Clàudia Riera:
completed her master’s thesis with the ODG on the power relationships among the different actors in the development of hydrogen in the Camp de Tarragona region, with the guidance of Josep Nualart (UAB).

Laura Heckman:
completed her master’s thesis on the ecofeminist perspective at the COPs, with the guidance of Nicola Scherer (UAB).

Miquel Corbera:
completed his master’s thesis with the ODG on trade unionism and the ecosocial transition, with the guidance of Júlia Martí (UPV/EHU).

Pau Closa:
completed his master’s thesis with the ODG on rare earth mining, with the guidance of Alfons Pérez (UPC).

Ole Heiland and Hermann Gunder:
completed their master’s thesis with the ODG on the impacts of H₂Med in Spain, with the guidance of Josep Nualart (University of Bonn).

Reflections on the year 2025

We saw our worst hypotheses from the 2025-2028 strategic plan come to fruition. Supported by political institutions that are veering more and more towards the right, corporate and economic powers continue to invest in the option of rearming for war and techno-optimism, as well as the plundering of resources as a response to the climate emergency. The stalemate in Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the false peace agreement in Palestine, and the international community's complicity with the genocide perpetrated by the State of Israel have continued to shape the international context. We can also add the inaction and impunity of institutions, and the fact that the crisis of multilateralism has made it even more difficult to find fair solutions on a global scale. Resource impe-

rialism has once again increased the prominence of fossil fuels—which the corporate energy transition never truly set aside—and it seems that the climate emergency and the urgent need to address it have fallen by the wayside. However, in the face of all of this, civil society has remained active. In 2025, demonstrations in favour of Palestine filled the streets of many cities across the world—including Barcelona. Activists from around the globe put themselves on the line through the Global Sumud Flotilla in order to point out the war crimes committed by the State of Israel and to demand an end to the genocide of the Palestinian people. In Barcelona, thousands came to see the flotilla set sail.

In the United States, racist policies have also been met by a response in the streets. Mutual support networks were set up in cities like Minneapolis, where neighbours organized to reject the discriminatory actions of ICE. In Catalonia, the social response to the cost of housing and everyday life led to one of the biggest demonstrations of the last few years, where the focus was placed on the need to bring an end to real estate speculation. The defence of the land and of a truly fair transition was led by the Revoltes de la Terra space in Mont-roig del Camp, with the first sprouts of greater struggles. Meanwhile, one year after one of the worst series of floods in the Iberian Peninsula in years, massive demonstrations in Valencia demanded that politicians pay for their inad-

equate response to the cold drop disaster. Valencian president Carlos Mazón eventually resigned. At the ODG, we carried out our 2025 work plan by analysing the context and giving support to the aforementioned struggles and mobilizations. We continued to denounce the extractivism of the corporate energy transition taking place in countries like Madagascar and Brazil, as well as in northern Europe. We strengthened our alliances around financial justice to influence redistributive and socially just fiscal policies, and we provided a perspective of the alternatives proposed by ecofeminist degrowth, among others.



The ODG from within

2025 marked the Observatory's 25th anniversary. We celebrated by organizing an event that included the ODG's ample community where we provided a look at the past, the present, and the future of social struggles against debt.

We also approved and began to execute the 2025-2028 strategic plan, continuing the process of deciding our legal format and considering the possibility of becoming a cooperative. Furthermore, we began a review process from a decolonial and antiracist perspective.

Internally, 2025 was a difficult year for the ODG, as we had to bid farewell to three members of our technical team. This resulted in a 21.74% reduction in staff.

Two individuals voluntarily resigned, and due to our economic uncertainty we were unable to fill these empty positions. Then, in November, we had to bid farewell to another individual due to organizational and economic circumstances.

2025 was also an intense year for our team in terms of the management of resources and activities, which were added to other important challenges such as our transformation into a cooperative. This took a great deal of effort, with internal meetings funded by our own resources.

In spite of it all, our internal cohesion is quite healthy, and the tools that we adopted to take care of our team—such as flexibility, work-life balance, conflict management, and internal evaluation, among others—have been effective and allowed us to successfully make it through 2025.



Five notable milestones

The ODG’s 25th anniversary



Over 100 people joined us to celebrate the ODG’s 25th anniversary at Nau Bostik. This was an important event, and we seized the opportunity to catch up with many of the people who have been a part of our project over all these years. Furthermore, the event included a communication and publicity campaign with the slogan “Som més necessàries que mai” (We’re more necessary than ever).

[More information](#)

1

2

Eurodad Conference in Barcelona and FFD4 Sevilla

This year we actively participated in two political advocacy events on financial justice. The ODG provided a perspective on global, feminist, and climate justice by hosting the Eurodad Conference in Barcelona, and at the Finance for Development Conference in Seville.

[More information](#)



Report on the cold drop disaster and gathering on emergencies

One year after the cold drop disaster in Valencia and the negligent government response, in collaboration with *La Directa* the ODG prepared two reports and one opinion piece on the economic management of the recovery process. Along these lines, and in order to strengthen public/community responses to extreme weather events, we organized a gathering to connect knowledge from the community.

[More information](#)

Documentary *Land for living*

In February 2025 we premiered the documentary *Land for living: Resistance to Green Extractivism in Madagascar*, the result of fieldwork carried out during the summer of 2024 in collaboration with CRAAD-OI Madagascar. In 2025 we organized 15 showings of the documentary across Catalonia, Spain, other European countries, and Brazil.

[More information](#)



3

4

5

Brazil tour and COP30

Three members of the ODG team travelled to Brazil to follow COP30 and the Peoples’ Summit held in Belem in November. Furthermore, during the previous weeks a tour of strategic meetings travelled across Brazil to get to know struggles in defence of the land in the face of green extractivism and to come up with shared strategies for resistance.

[More information](#)



Financial Justice

For the Financial Justice area, the first semester of 2025 was marked by networking, raising awareness, communication, and advocacy work connected to the United Nations’ 4th International Conference on Financing for Development (FFD4) that took place in early July in Seville. We organized many networking and awareness-raising activities in spaces like LaFede to explain [the importance of this international conference to advance with proposals for reforming the financial system as related to global, feminist, and climate justice](#). We took part in institutional advocacy spaces organized on a statewide level by La Coordinadora de Organizaciones para el Desarrollo, and on a European level by the Eurodad network. Furthermore, in January 2025, together with Eurodad we organized the [International Eurodad Conference in Barcelona](#) with the aim of coordinating the actions of civil society before the conference in Seville. The effort to promote networking and raise awareness was a success, since during the FFD4 conference, but especially in the days before the Feminist Forum and the Social Forum, there was a great

deal of participation by Catalan organizations. As for communication activities, we can emphasize a workshop for journalists that was very well-received, the launch of the European campaign [Era of Justice](#), and a collaboration with Mar Sala, a content creator and journalist who accompanied the ODG team to Seville to [follow the FFD4 on social media](#). In 2025 we followed COP30, connecting debt with climate justice. In March we published the article “[Ecofeminist and feminist actors at the COP: Eight conversations about challenges, strategies, and alliances](#)” by Laura Heckmann, a collaborating student from the Autonomous University of Barcelona. We contributed to the campaign for the climate summit with ecofeminist proposals for climate policies. Our aim was to give greater visibility to our colleagues in the Global South who are demanding reparations for invisible debts (climate, colonial, and care debts), and to denounce false climate solutions such as debt swaps and carbon markets. We [collaborated with the Malagasy organization CRAAD-OI by publishing a joint policy paper](#), and we created communica-

tion materials, such as the [reel on COP30’s false solutions](#). 2025 was a Jubilee year. Together, we remembered the previous jubilee year in 2000, when the ODG was born. We talked about the global debt movement, its achievements and challenges in the [podcast Desenredades #29](#), [articles in the press](#), and at the table on present and future debts at the celebration of the ODG’s anniversary. While the European Union rearmed, the ODG mobilized against military spending and a growing militarization. Together with over 800 organizations, we supported the [manifesto “We Are Not Resigned to Rearmament and War in Europe”](#), and we analysed [what lies behind the EU’s emergency kit](#).



Climate Justice

The Climate Justice area continued its work analysing the impacts of the green, digital, and military transition, especially regarding critical minerals. Along these lines, particularly noteworthy are the publication of the report “[Neocolonialism in the name of the green transition. Rare Earth Mining in Madagascar](#)” and the documentary [Land for living](#), which recount consequences and resistance to rare earth mining in Madagascar. In addition, in November two members of the team went on a [tour of strategic meetings in Brazil](#), where they met with those fighting the extraction of rare earths. They made new connections, exchanged knowledge, and designed shared strategies for mobilization. The tour travelled through the states of Bahia and Goiás, with a stop in São Paulo to take part in the antiextractivist gathering organized together with the Ecosocial and Intercultural Pact of the South. The tour ended in Belém, in Pará state, where the participants followed COP30 and took part in the related protests. Furthermore, an activist from Madagascar was invited to Bra-

zil with the hopes of forging alliances between the two countries’ struggles against green extractivism.

The ODG also expanded the analysis of the impacts of the green and digital transition in the European Union, paying special attention to rare earths and the new forms of extractivism associated with European industrial policy. In this context, we should note the special publication “[La ruta europea de les terres rares](#)” (the European route of rare earths), published in collaboration with Climática. This piece was the result of fieldwork by the ODG in Sweden and Estonia. It analyses the expansion of mining in Sweden’s arctic, specifically in Kiruna, and the processing of strategic minerals in Sillamäe, Estonia, as part of Europe’s strategy for technological autonomy and the green transition. This project highlights the social, environmental, and territorial consequences of this extractive chain, as well as the tensions with local and indigenous communities, such as the Sami. It also emphasizes the contradictions of a model that uses the argument of decarboni-

zation to reinforce extraction and material dependence that are, furthermore, connected to the technological and defence industries.

In 2025 we also continued to support the Xarxa per la sobirania energètica (Network for energy sovereignty, or Xse). Due to the current polarization in the debate on the energy transition in Catalonia, the Xse has decided to play a moderating role, attempting to encourage debate between the different parties involved. As a result, a decision was made to prepare a report on what Catalonia’s energy model should look like in 2050, for it to fit within the framework of the climatic goals, and to be based on sufficiency criteria. This is seen as an alternative to the Energy Outlook for Catalonia (PRO-ENCAT) prepared by the Government of Catalonia. Furthermore, we have continued our work on the development of the hydrogen market and its infrastructures with a critical perspective at the state and European levels alongside the Gas No Es Solución (Gas Isn’t the Solution) network.



Antiextractivist gathering in Brazil

Commons

For the area of Commons and Feminisms, 2025 was the year of the publication of [Ecofeminist Degrowth, Slowing Down to Restore Life](#). This publication, the result of a collective debate with the participation of over 30 ecofeminist activists, was presented in El Poble Sec, Moià, Figueres, Darnius, Bilbao, Sants, Cervera, Spain's Congress of Deputies, the Congress of Feminist Economics, and the gathering of the Ecosocial and Intercultural Pact of the South in São Paulo. We also got a chance to talk about it on the Desenredades #27 Podcast with Yayo Herrero and Blanca Valdivia.

Furthermore, we have initiated a new line of research on responding to emergencies, focusing on how public-private alliances appropriate emergency funds, and on the key role that community or public-community alternatives play in the face of increas-

ingly frequent emergencies. The results of the research can be consulted in a report published in La Directa: "[Un any després de la DANA a l'Horta Sud de València](#)" (One year after the cold drop disaster in Valencia's Horta Sud region) or in the podcast Desenredades #30, where we discussed the issue with Rut Moyano, a member of Benetússer's Local Committee for Emergencies and Reconstruction. Finally, we organized a workshop and a public event on how to strengthen community responses to the climate disaster.

In addition, we participated in and provided support for the organization of the [First Gathering on Feminist Economics of Abya Yala](#), which brought together 400 individuals involved in social movements (both urban and rural), and from cooperatives, social economy movements, and the uni-

versity community. These participants were from all over Abya Yala (Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile, Mexico, Ecuador, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, and Cuba, among others), South Africa, Spain, Italy, and Sweden. This social and academic congress continued and expanded the scope of the Congresses of Feminist Economics that have been organized in Spain.

At the ODG, starting with the first gathering in Argentina in March and the Congress of Feminist Economics in Seville in October, we have been able to consolidate a feminist economics space involving different Catalan organizations and activists. In October, this allowed us to publish the "[Flama feminista](#)" (Feminist flame) supplement in *La Directa*.

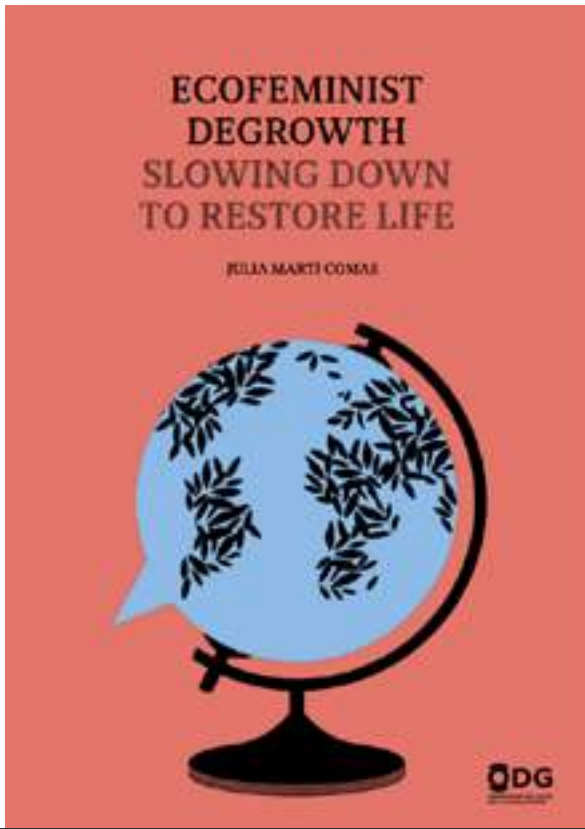
Our area also accompanied the advocacy and communication process for the creation

of the Catalan Centre for Business and Human Rights, a legislative initiative that faced a range of obstacles before once again being [registered at the Parliament of Catalonia in March](#) with the support of a parliamentary majority. And, finally, in November [we participated in the Peoples' Summit](#) in Belem, Brazil, an international gathering where we got a chance to connect with Brazilian, Latin American, and international movements against corporate power.

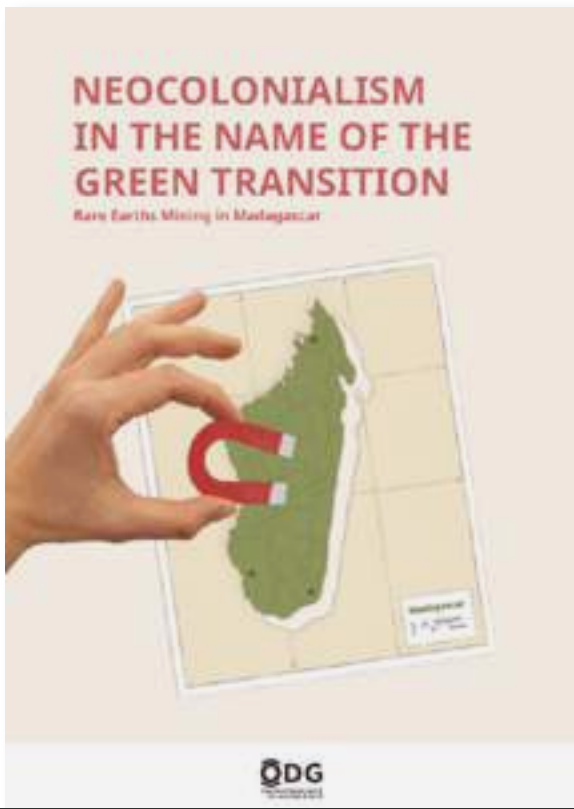
Lastly, a key achievement for the defence of commons in Catalonia was the birth of Revoltes de la Terra, with its first manifestation in Mont-roig del Camp. Multiple members of the ODG team took part, perpetuating the alliances forged during the Volt 6 in 2024.



Publications



Self-edited book
Ecofeminist Degrowth,
Slowing Down to
Restore Life



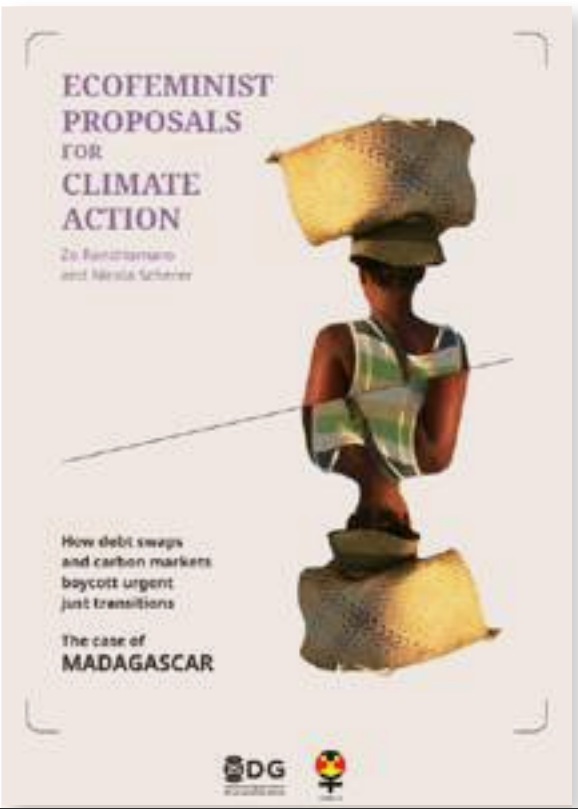
Neocolonialism in the
Name of the Green
Transition. Rare Earth
Mining in Madagascar



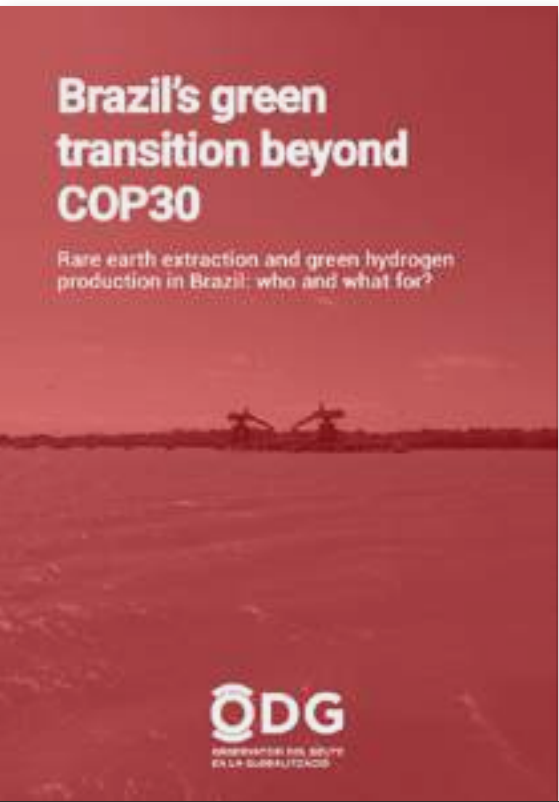
Five key themes
connecting debt,
climate and feminism
at the FFD4 Conference



Dossier | “Flama
Ecofeminista”



Ecofeminist proposals
for climate action
– The case of
Madagascar



Brazil’s green
transition beyond
COP30

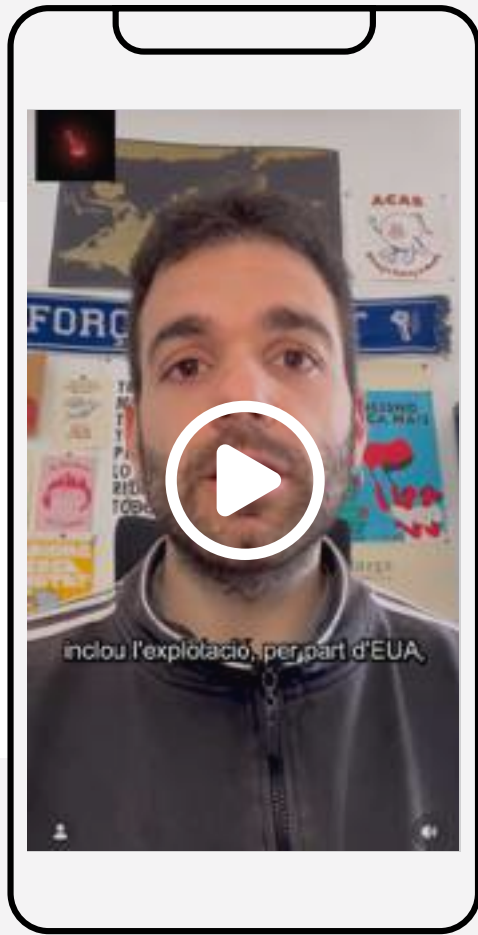


In 2025, the ODG appeared in 95 pieces in media outlets; this includes reports, opinion pieces, interviews, and appearances on television, radio, or podcasts.

As for the visits to our website, especially worth noting are the visits we received to the landing page on the ODG’s 25th anniversary, content on rare earths, and the publication on *Ecofeminist Degrowth*.
The themes with the most downloads once again include the publication *Ecofeminist Degrowth*, the map of conflicts caused by the extraction of rare earths, and research on green neocolonialism in Madagascar.

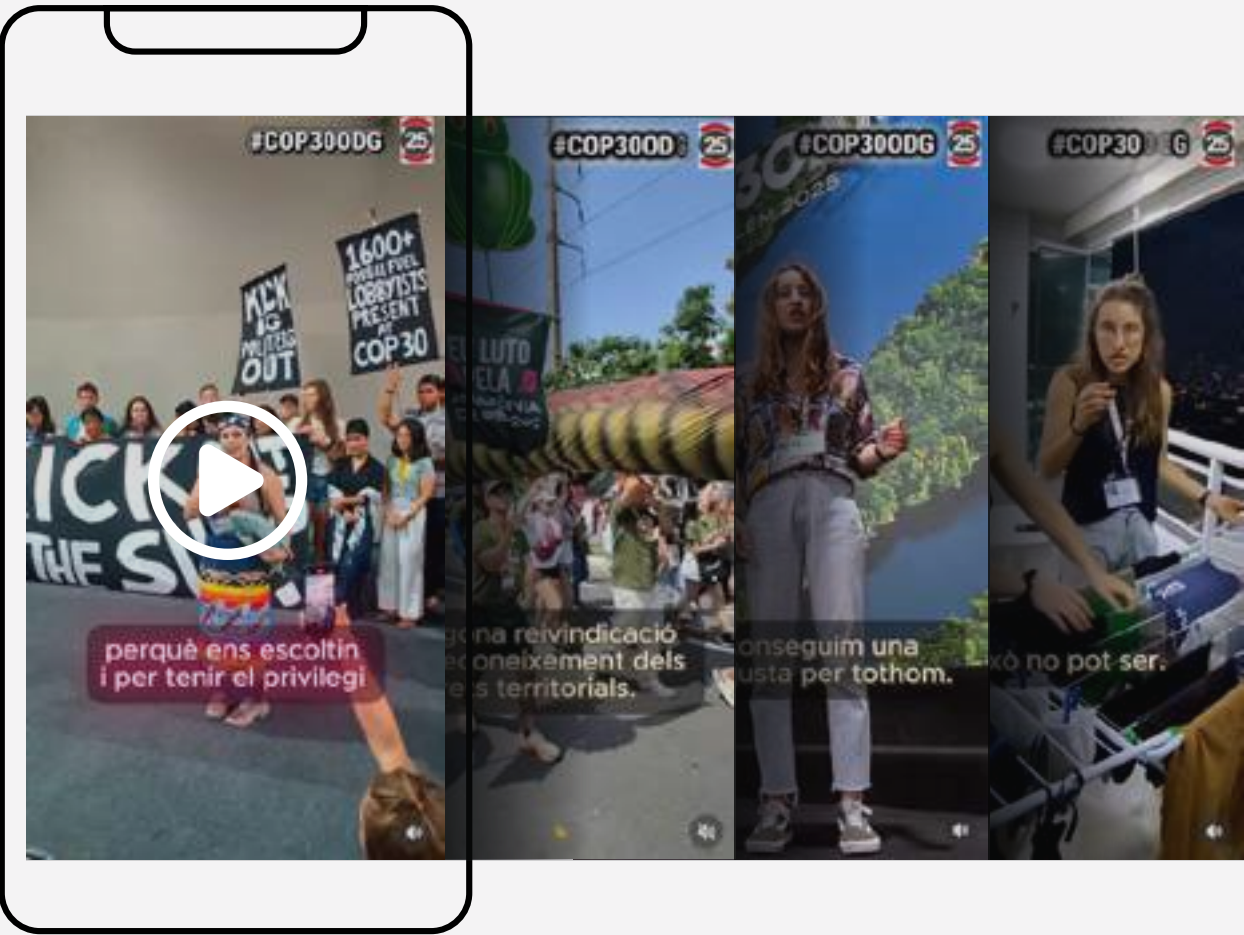
Noteworthy audiovisuals

Collaboration with Cuellilargo



We collaborated with four different influencers: Cuellilargo, Mar Sala, Helena Sardà, and Spanish Revolution

COP30 reels



Short documentary *Land for living*



Data on the reach of the ODG’s communication channels:
December 2025



Visits to the web
32,757 visits
2,773 downloads



Newsletter
16 editions
4,071 subscribers



Desenredades Podcast
4 episodes
1,200 listens



Instagram
3,172 followers
77,800 impressions



Youtube
1,070 followers
6,543 views



Telegram
441 followers



Facebook
3,384 followers
11.79k impressions



Bluesky
567 followers



X
8,520 followers



Our computer systems and digital tools operate using non-corporate providers and with free and open-source software, guaranteeing the security and privacy of our team and the people we work with. We use our servers and equipment with an awareness of their climate impact and CO₂ footprint, trying to keep our cloud space small and consistent and thinking about the technology we decide to buy.



We publish the work of the ODG under a Creative Commons license.



1. Economic structure of the organization

Evolution and performance of economic indicators (2020–2024)

We closed 2025 with a total income of €628,593.80 (93.95% of what was planned).

This is the first time we surpassed the barrier of €600,000 in income, and the third year in a row income was over half a million euros. Expenses were €627,414.58 (93.94%), surpassing the level of execution for the planned budget of previous years.

The result of the 2025 financial year is positive for an amount of €1,179.22.

Regarding the joint period 2021–2025:

- In 2025 our income grew by 23.79%, as compared to the average income of the past five years, and 7.35% as compared to the income obtained in 2024.
- Expenses followed a similar trend, with an increase of 25.67% as compared to the average of the last five years, and 7.67% compared to the expenses incurred in 2024.
- The surpluses obtained were entirely allocated to the social fund and to reserves.

In 2025 the ODG maintained solid and stable economic management, with a solvent evolution.



2. Income

In 2025, 73.42% of the ODG’s income came from public sources, while 17.51% came from allied private funding.

These two main categories were distributed as follows:

Public funding €461,523		% of total public grants
Government of Catalonia	€190,040	41.18%
Barcelona City Council	€124,252	26.92%
Barcelona Provincial Council	€43,464	9.42%
European Union	€103,768	22.48%

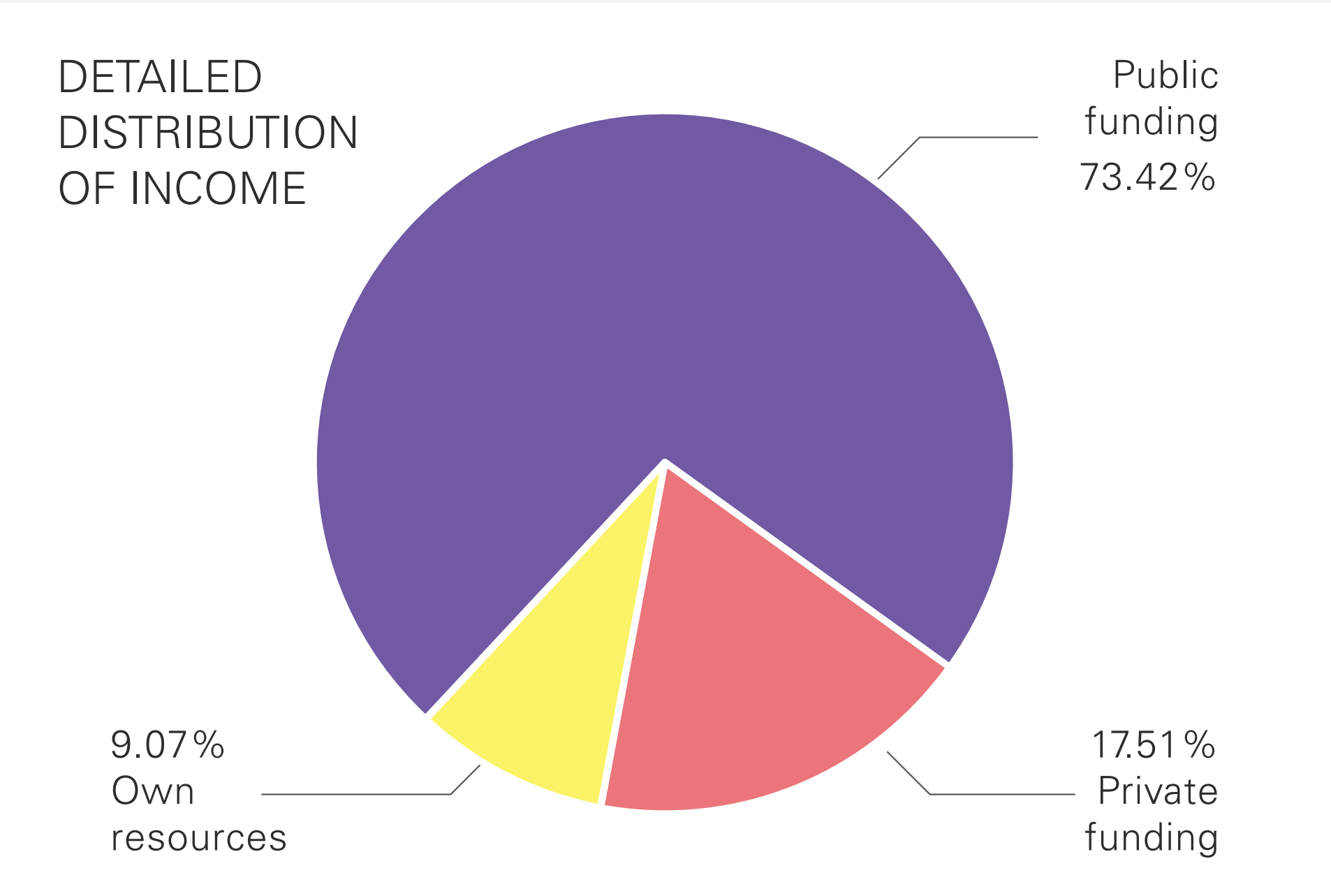
We noted that in 2025 the distribution among the four main funders is more balanced than in 2024, as we incorporated the Barcelona Provincial Council.

These contributions have allowed for the continuation of multi-year strategic projects in Catalonia, Spain, and internationally, and in the areas of financial justice, climate justice, ecofeminisms, and the defence of commons.

Private funding €58,572.93		% of total private funding
Open Society Foundation (OSF)	€72,378	65.76%
OLIN (Open Learning Initiative for Nonviolence)	€25,000	22.71%
Gallifrey Foundation	€5,000	4.54%
ENCO	€6,387	5.80%

These contributions have promoted activities related to climate justice and the sustainability of the organization’s structure.

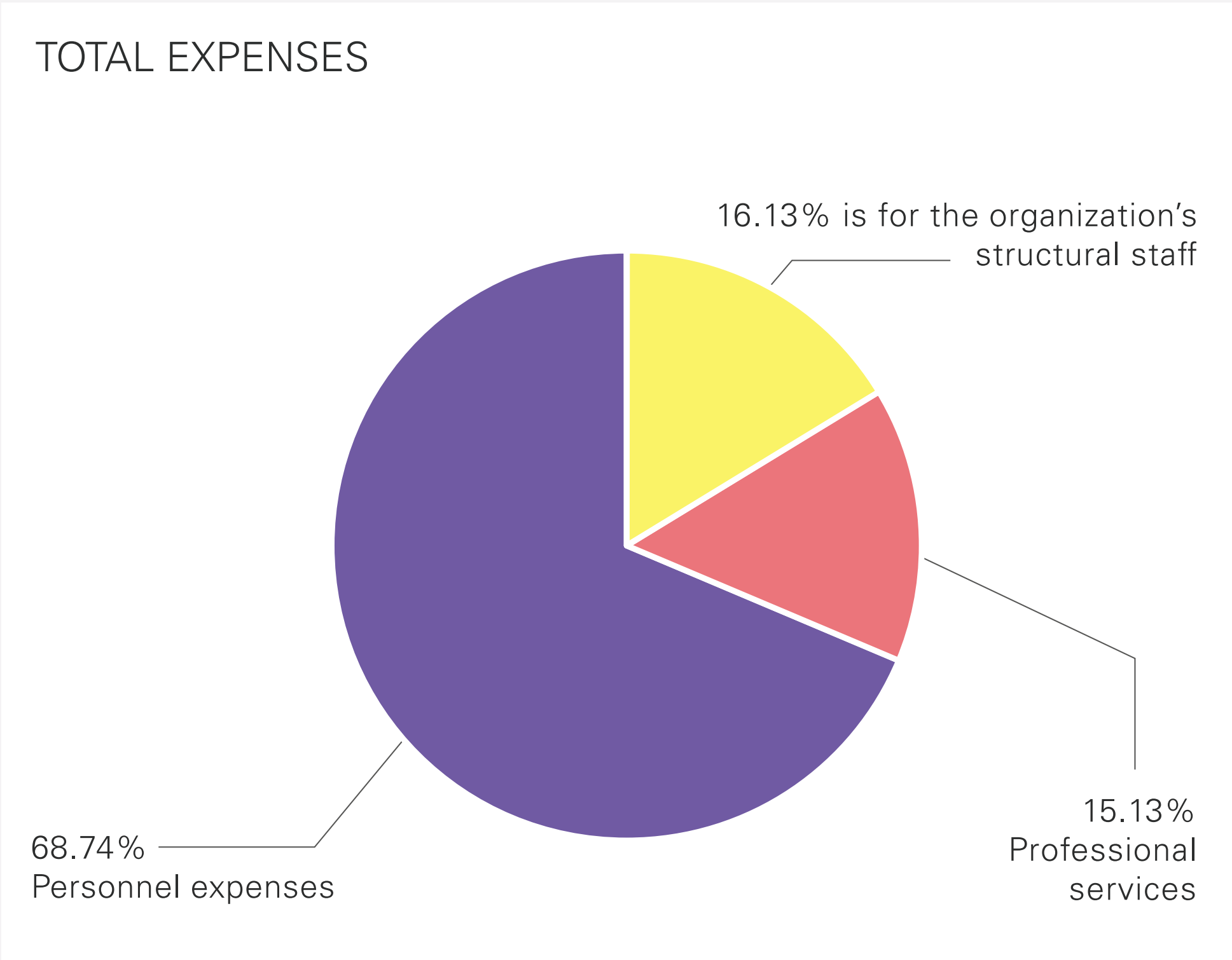
Own resources €57,005.31		% of own resources
Donors and associated individuals	€ 7,119.00	1.13%
76 members as of 31/12/2025. The average annual donation per member is €93.67		
Sale of training, research and consulting services	€17,469.15	2.78%
Donations for activities	€29,477.95	4.69%
Financial income	€2,939.21	0.47%



3. Expenses

In 2025, the ODG’s total expenses were once again distributed prioritizing the balance between political action, internal sustainability, and care for all lives—both human and non-human. This allows us to draw closer to political coherency.

We would like to highlight the following chapters on expenses.



3.1 Breakdown of expenses by category

a) Personnel expenses: €385,604.55

Of the total personnel expenses, 68.74% is staff who work directly on the technical management of projects. 15.13% is indirect staff who work on the technical management of projects. The remaining 16.13% is for the organization’s structural staff.

b) Professional services: €81,860.51

Various consulting services	€45,144
Graphic design and layout	€15,086
Digital tools: ivoox, adobe, redbooth, domains...	€2,513
Training services, lectures, workshops	€3,575
Labour, tax, and accounting advisory	€5,080
Data protection advisory	€149
Audit services	€6,410
Web domains	€604
Audiovisual production	€6,318
Rental of audiovisual equipment	€1,388
Occupational risk advice	€1,283
Care and facilitation services	€5,004
Business management system	€4,840
Translation and interpretation	€22,695
Printing	€7,681
Web maintenance and repair	€7,646
Total expenses	€135,419

c) Travel expenses

The distribution of the ODG’s travel expenses in 2025 is as follows:

Travel: transport of collaborators	€4,123
Travel: collaborator accommodations	€2,577
Travel: collaborator per diems	€2,090
Travel: staff transport	€13,137
Travel: staff accommodations	€8,919
Travel: staff per diems	€7,236
Food for event participants	€30,129
Total travel expenses 2025	€68,213

d) Investment in strategic and/or structural projects

Health plan

In 2025 €9,290.20 were executed, 97.60% of the €9,518.52 planned. The health plan once again proved to be key to the well-being of our staff. This fund can be used to cover health expenses that are often not included in the public health system, such as psychological therapy, dentistry, physiotherapy, ophthalmology, or gym memberships. We are committed to a broad and holistic idea of well-being, placing good living and individuals’ material and emotional state at the centre of political projects.

In 2025, to facilitate bureaucratic management, we managed the health plan through a salary supplement of €60 per month for all employees through payroll, to cover the expenses of the health plan.

Training plan

In 2025 €2,659.17 were executed, 46.49% of the €5,719.39 planned. We continue to invest both economic resources and work time in professional training and updating. Training support covers courses related to political analysis, digital tools, facilitation methods, strategic communication, or organizational care, among others. This investment allows us to improve our collective abilities and strengthen our team from a perspective of shared responsibility and mutual learning.

Solidarity plan

In 2025 €3,832.12 were executed, 67% of the €5,719.39 planned. They were used to give economic support to allied campaigns, collectives, and projects that share our views on social transformation. This tool is a direct expression of our commitment to mutual support, political interdependence, and the construction of collective counterweights to power.

Environmental Alert Uganda	Struggles against fossil fuel extractivism	€ 200.00
AFFAC- Federació d’AFA de Catalunya	Project “La Pública, l’Escola de tothom”	€ 200.00
Colectivo Memoria Viva de los Pueblos	Project “Escuela de los Pueblos ‘Josefa Martín Luengo’”	€ 200.00
Sindicat de Llogateres	Resistance fund for rent strike	€ 200.00
Coop57	Project “Sostenir la vida a Palestina, ofici a ofici”	€ 200.00
Revoltés de la terra	Generator rental	€ 982.13
CERAI, Per l’Horta, CCPV-COAG, Mundubat, Justícia Alimentària, Fundació Assut and SEAE.	Solidarity for flood disaster	€ 1,000.00
Comunitat Palestina de Catalunya	Demonstration on 5/10	€ 250.00
Grup de Defensa del Ter	People’s trial against Patel	€ 200.00
Associació de dones Tabadol	Rebuilding of meeting space	€ 200.00
La Marea	Crowdfunding	€ 200.00

4. Economic result and management of surpluses

4.1. Result of the financial year: surplus/deficit and political analysis.

In 2025 we generated a surplus of €1,179.22, which will be transferred in full to the organization’s social fund.

4.2. Criteria for managing surpluses.

In keeping with the organization’s accords, in 2025 we transferred surpluses to the solidarity, health, and training plans for 2026 as follows:

2026 FUND



Solidarity
plan

€6,278.07



Health
plan

€7,302.97



Training
plan

€6,278.07

- ANNEXES
- [2025 profit and loss statement](#)
- [Balance sheet as of 31/12/2025](#)
- [Glossary of economic terms in accessible language](#)

In 2025, the ODG generated a total of 43,480 kg of CO₂, a figure that is almost double that of the year prior

(86% more than in 2024). This breaks with the downward trend of the previous years. This change is due to an increase in intercontinental travel by aeroplane.

In spite of the organization’s awareness of the impact of travel and the resulting emissions, a number of events that coincided in 2025 explain this increase. Although travel by land is prioritized whenever possible (especially in Europe), a series of intercontinental flights were organized. First, the Congress of Feminist Economics took place in Argentina, and as one of the event’s co-organizers the ODG took part: one member of the team travelled to the event, while the ODG also facilitated the participation of four activists from different countries in Latin America. Second, the ODG’s commitment to the struggle against the climate emergency involved the travel of three individuals to Brazil to follow climate negotiations (COP30) and the corresponding mobilizations. This decision may seem controversial, as participation in this space also involved a radical increase in the emissions related to the organization’s activities due to the number of intercontinental flights. However, within Brazil priority was given to travel by motor vehicle instead of domestic flights.

Nevertheless, at the ODG our objective is to continue to work to minimize emissions related to our activities, and a collective effort will be made to this end in the coming year.

Specifically:

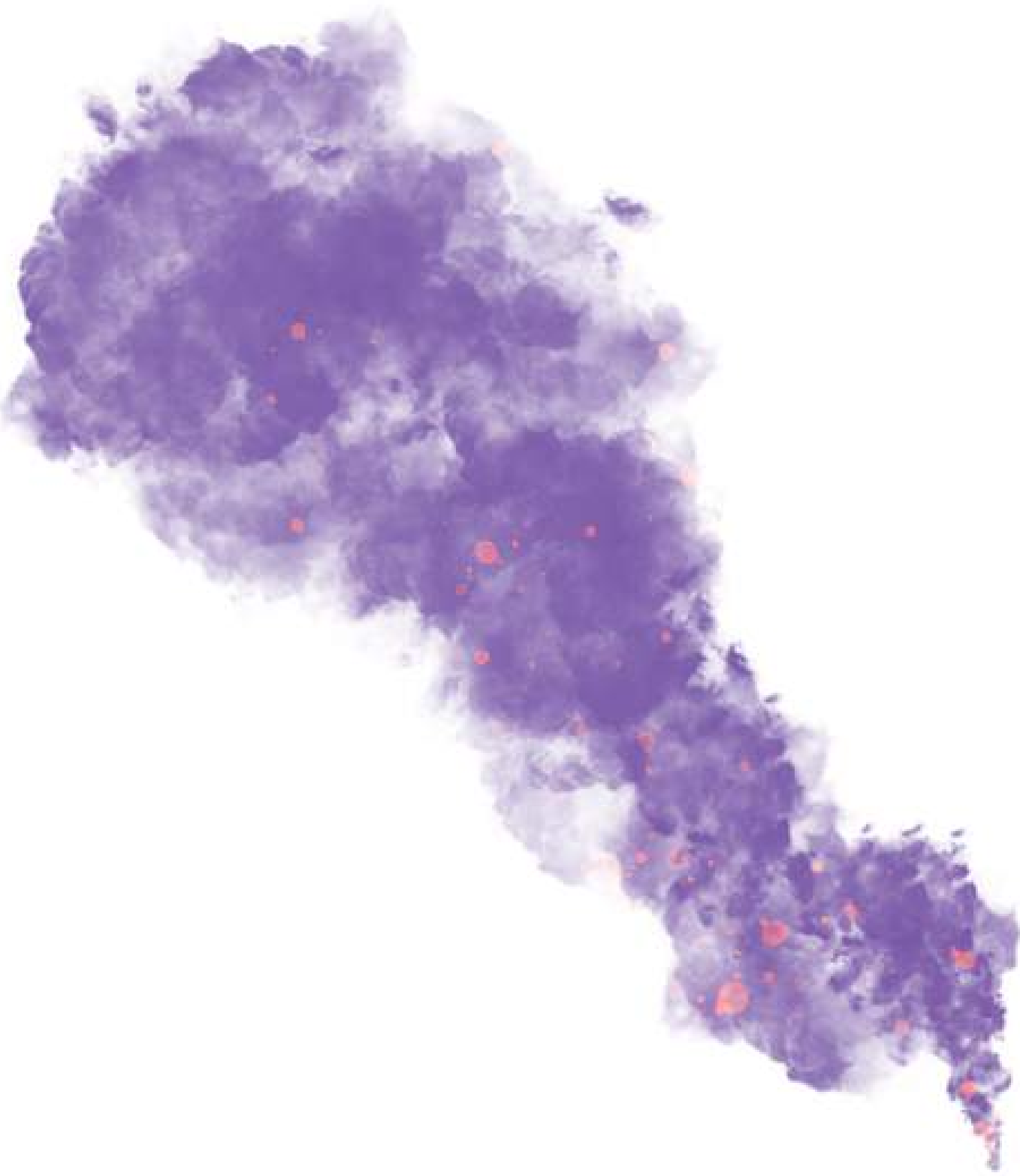
Travel by aeroplane and by car will be minimized, prioritizing the use of trains whenever possible.

Priority will be given to organic, locally grown, plant-based food.

The impacts of carbon dioxide emissions will be taken into account in all of the organization’s activities.

* Our web pages, email manager and other digital services are housed in a server that runs entirely on renewable energy. Although there are also emissions generated by the production of electricity from renewable sources, for 2025 these emissions were calculated as zero to minimize methodological complexity.

** This exercise is a commitment by the ODG to be more conscientious and apply measures to reduce consumption. Nevertheless, this is not an entirely precise analysis, since there are still data we have not yet been able to collect.





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