



MINUTES

3rd Meeting of the EU Biodiversity Platform (EUBP)

25 April 2023 (online)

SUMMARY REPORT

The 3rd EUBP meeting on 25 April covered the following main discussion topics:

- **Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and its implementation in the EU.** ENV.F3 presented ongoing work and initial analysis of EU alignment with the global biodiversity targets. EEA provided an update on the development of EU and global indicators to track implementation progress. ENV.D2 highlighted cross-links between GBF and SDG (based on a background document by SE EPA) and milestones for EU and global reporting. EUBP Members raised the following main points:
 - Several Member States noted that they have adopted, or are in the process of finalising, NBSAPs adjusted to the GBF commitments.
 - Work to assess and ensure alignment with the GBF is multi-layered. Member States need clarity on the EU-level process, what coordination is envisaged, and where their input would be requested. Member States also asked whether a joint submission to the CBD is foreseen.
 - Uncertainties remain with regard to methodologies, data sources and other aspects of the global indicators. Equivalent EU indicators are yet to be developed for some global ones.
- **Upcoming assessment of progress in implementing the BDS2030.** ENV.D2 presented the plans for the assessment (for publication in Q1 2024), its scope (progress in implementing the BDS2030 actions, effectiveness of EU biodiversity governance and summary of EU alignment with the GBF) and opportunities for EUBP Members to contribute (written survey and targeted discussions). EUBP Members inquired if the online tools (EU biodiversity action tracker and dashboard) would eventually integrate progress on the global targets.
- **Financing and biodiversity.** BUDG provided an overview of the state of play of national programming for EU funding instruments. ENV.E and CINEA presented EU support opportunities for capacity building and advice (GreenAssist, TSI, Vademecum). ENV.E and JRC updated on ongoing work to support and analyse the application of DNSH in relation to biodiversity. In the discussion, EUBP Members expressed interest in the GreenAssist services and concerns about gaps between the MFF and GBF biodiversity financing targets, and MFF projections. One stakeholder inquired about setting up a sub-group on financing.

- **Eliminating incentives harmful to biodiversity.** ENV.01 presented the EU mandate to work on this topic (8EAP and GBF target 18) and its implications for the EU, highlighting ongoing work and challenges. DE shared national developments and initiatives in the area, including a recent political agreement on reducing harmful subsidies in the transport sector. OECD referred to ongoing work on assessing incentives harmful to biodiversity, the OECD framework for classifying government support to fisheries, and the opportunity for biodiversity-positive incentives to deliver GBF Target 18. An NGO asked for a discussion on assessing EU funds and policy incentives.
- **Knowledge for Biodiversity.** RTD presented an overview of EU biodiversity knowledge governance: key players and their interactions. Two such key players - the BioAgora project and the Biodiversa+ research partnership - presented their role and contribution as EUBP Observers. ENV.A3 highlighted ongoing Horizon Europe research calls for biodiversity.
- **Information points** included updates on EU level progress in implementing the BDS2030, relevant recent and upcoming initiatives, and work of the EUBP sub-groups.
- SE and ES presented plans for the upcoming **Nature Directors' Meetings** during their respective Presidency terms.
- The **next EUBP meeting** is envisaged for November 2023, date to be confirmed.

DETAILED MINUTES

3rd Meeting of the EU Biodiversity Platform (EUBP)

25 April 2023

Online meeting

Place: Virtual Webex meeting (links provided in the invitation, Annex I)

Chair: Bettina Doeser, Head of Unit ENV.D2

Documents: See link to [CIRCABC internet site](#)

1. Opening Session

1.1. Welcome and introduction by the Chair

The Chair opened the third Platform meeting and welcomed BioAgora and Biodiversa+ as new Observers to the EUBP. The chair highlighted, amongst others, the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and the international treaty on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ) as important developments for biodiversity since the 2nd EUBP meeting.

1.2. Adoption of the minutes of the 2nd EUBP meeting

The minutes of the second EUBP meeting held on 25-26 October 2022 were adopted without modification.

1.3. Adoption of the agenda of the 3rd EUBP meeting

The agenda was adopted without modification. All EUBP meetings will from now on include a standing point on updates from EUBP sub-groups as per the work plan.

2. Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 – State of Implementation and Key Developments

2.1. State of play of implementation and key developments

ENV D.2 provided an update on EU-level progress in implementing the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 (EUBDS2030), drawing on the [Biodiversity Action Tracker](#). The Action Tracker saw an increase from 31 completed actions to 47 completed actions since the last EUBP meeting. DG ENV highlighted the following more recent developments under each of the four elements of the EUBDS2030:

- i. On *protecting nature*, the COM has published a **guidance document on defining, mapping and strictly protecting old-growth forests**. Member States are in the process of **submitting pledges** to designate new protected areas towards the EU protection targets.
- ii. On *restoring nature*, negotiations on the **Nature Restoration Law (NRL)** are advancing in the Council and European Parliament. The COM has published a **revised EU Pollinators Initiative** as well as a response to the **European Citizens Initiative “Save**

bees and farmers!”, and an Action Plan to protect and restore marine ecosystems for sustainable and resilient fisheries.

- iii. On *enabling transformative change*, most Member States have included biodiversity support measures in the national programming of **EU funding instruments**. The COM has published an **EU-wide assessment of investment needs and priorities for Natura 2000 and green infrastructure**, based on information from the national Prioritised Action Frameworks (PAFs). Additionally, the COM is strengthening the input from science to policy-making and addressing **knowledge** gaps via the work of the **Knowledge Centre for Biodiversity** with its **Science Service for Biodiversity**, and supports research under **Horizon Europe**, including the Biodiversa+ research partnership.
- iv. On *EU external actions for global biodiversity*, the adoption of the **Deforestation Regulation** is pending in the Parliament following a political agreement reached in December. The **BBNJ Treaty** agreed at the 5th Conference of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) contributes to progress in ocean governance and will be signed later in the year.

As regards *relevant forthcoming initiatives*, the proposals for a **Soil Health Law** and **EU Sustainable Food Systems** are provisionally expected to be adopted in June and September 2023, respectively. The **Integrated Nutrient Management Action Plan (INMAP)** is expected to be adopted in the coming weeks.

2.2. Forest-related developments

ENV D.1 highlighted the upcoming **Forest Monitoring and Planning Law (FMPL)** that aims to provide a comprehensive picture of the state and use of forests in the EU and facilitate and improve policy and land management decisions. The proposal is tentatively expected to be adopted in early July. The COM is also establishing a new forest governance structure under the EU Forest Strategy. In addition to the recently published guidelines on **Biodiversity-Friendly Afforestation, Reforestation and Tree Planting**, and on **Defining, Mapping, Monitoring and Strictly Protecting EU Primary and Old-Growth Forests**, the guidelines on **Closer-to-Nature Forest Management** are being finalised.

See [PPT](#)

Q&A

- The European Research Executive Agency (REA) promoted the project SUPERB on upscaling forest restoration and asked about any EUBP or sub-groups’ open calls that could enable forest experts to become Members. DG ENV indicated that it would keep EUBP members updated on any future calls and noted that the COM is following the SUPERB project closely.
- One Member State reported positive experiences with the Action Tracker and welcomed the Revised Pollinators Initiative, calling for its swift implementation and for ambitious Council Conclusions. DG ENV stressed that keeping the level of ambition of the NRL and SUR is also important for the implementation of the Initiative, and that it aims to develop a separate Tracker for the 42 Actions of the revised Pollinators Initiative.

- Following a question on the ambition of the upcoming INMAP, the COM confirmed that the Action Plan would cover all different sources, environmental media and sectors.
- An NGO asked whether the revised Strategic Plans under the new CAP are considered sufficient to contribute to the protection of pollinators, welcomed the protection pledges being put forward by Member States and asked where updates can be followed. The COM indicated that it had encouraged Member States to include targeted actions on pollinators in their Strategic Plans, but that their effectiveness would depend on implementation at the national level. A detailed analysis of the CAP Strategic Plans will determine their contribution to pollinator conservation. The COM noted that few protection pledges have been received so far, although more than half of the Member States had indicated the intention to deliver their pledges by 1 May. The pledges are reported to Reportnet 3, and the information will be made publicly available once technical difficulties have been resolved.
- A stakeholder asked whether the new guidelines on biodiversity-friendly reforestation and afforestation contain recommendations on reforestation after damage in terms of the approach to adopt: a more conservative, or a more adaptive one to make forests resilient to climate change. DG ENV replied that the guidelines address reforestation after planned tree harvesting, after natural disturbances, and restoration or enrichment planting. Adaptation to climate change is addressed in all scenarios.

3. The Kunming- Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and its implementation in the EU

3.1. Aligning EU and national biodiversity targets with the GBF

ENV F.3 introduced the topic and reminded that all parties to the **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)** need to align their policy frameworks with global targets of the GBF as agreed upon at COP15 in December 2022. As a first step to implementing the GBF, Parties must communicate their national (or EU-level) corresponding targets or instruments to the CBD. DG ENV has launched a cross-Commission exercise mapping the global targets and EU targets and actions, to assess the degree of alignment and help inform deliberations on opportunities to strengthen the ambition.

See [background note](#), [draft mapping](#)

The COM invited all Member States to share information about the process at the national level.

Q&A

- An NGO asked (i) what the process is for revising the EU National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) to the CBD, (ii) whether the EU would have an overview of national submissions, (iii) whether and how progress to reaching the global goals and targets would be tracked and (iv) how targets that are not EU competence would be dealt with. The COM indicated there is no intention to revise the EUBDS2030. Many elements of the GBF are already part of the EUBDS2030 and other EU policies. Furthermore, the

GBF contains a provision that Parties can submit their national targets separately from the NBSAP. The COM will consider how tracking of progress towards the global targets can be integrated in the EU biodiversity Action Tracker and Dashboard. Where the EU does not have competence, there may be no need for a corresponding EU target and Member States would be expected to take responsibility.

- Several Member States reported of national biodiversity strategies and plans that are being revised (DE, BE) or already adopted (ES, FR, AT) in anticipation of - or in response to - the GBF commitments. Further work is ongoing to analyse the coherence of NBSAPs and restructure existing initiatives and actions to align them with the GBF targets.
- Further Members welcomed the mapping exercise of global and EU targets and noted a few outstanding issues, in particular the pending adoption of EU legal instruments that should maintain sufficient ambition to respond to the GBF commitments. Responding to a question on how the reporting to the CBD would be structured and whether EU and Member States should respond to the CBD collectively or separately, the COM replied that it would like to hear the views of Member States and engage in an active discussion on this topic.
- A stakeholder welcomed the EU's high ambition and support for indigenous rights and priorities during the GBF negotiations. It noted that the GBF represents a major shift in conservation that is more inclusive and respectful of the rights of indigenous peoples and recognises the important roles and contributions of indigenous peoples, their territories and knowledge to conservation.

3.2. EU and global indicators to track progress

ENV D.2 and the EEA presented the [EU Biodiversity Strategy Dashboard](#) of EU indicators, and cross-links with the GBF monitoring framework indicators. Additionally, ENV D2 presented a mapping of global biodiversity targets and SDGs linkages from a background document by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency.

See PPTs [EEA](#), [SEPA](#), [policy brief](#), [Annex](#)

Q&A

- Two Member States asked for clarification on (i) the indicators and methodologies for the GBF Monitoring Framework, (ii) the difference between the EU and global processes, and (iii) where Member States' input would be required. One Member State further called for coherence and synergies between different progress monitoring processes to maximise the use of data and indicators. The COM explained that it is currently looking at indicators adopted in official EU monitoring frameworks, which rely on aggregation of indicators or data provided by Member States and can also be used to report to the CBD. An Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators has been set up to finalise the indicators at the global level. A global knowledge support service is also being developed to support the CBD Secretariat and guide the Parties on technical questions on indicators, methodologies and monitoring framework.

- In relation to **global targets 15 and 18**, an NGO noted that there are currently no equivalent indicators at EU level and asked whether incentives harmful to biodiversity would be tracked. The COM reminded that the mapping is work in progress and all COM services will be involved to identify and fill the gaps. Additionally, it aims for close coordination between EU and the global-level expert group to ensure coherence. As regards target 15, information to be submitted by businesses under the [Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive](#) is expected to be used. EEA added that indicators for targets 15 and 18 also still need to be further defined at the global level. Regarding Target 18 and in the context of the 8th Environment Action Programme, the EU is working with Member States to finalise this year a methodology to identify environmentally harmful subsidies. Member States will use this to identify and report on environmentally harmful subsidies, allowing the COM to report on the level and type of such subsidies, and on progress made in phasing them out. This will be the basis of the indicator.
- In relation to **Goal A and global target 4**, an NGO commented on the need to monitor Red List assessment trends but also status improvements, which is a more ambitious target. The COM replied that the EU Red Lists are currently being updated. Data and assessments should be available next year to respond to both the EU and global targets. The COM aims to use existing data for multiple assessment to streamline monitoring and reporting obligations.
- In relation to **global target 13**, a Member State commented that the proposed indicators on the consumption of inorganic fertiliser would only record a fraction of the total nitrogen emissions and suggested to replace or accompany the EU indicator with the indicator on nitrogen surplus. As regards **target 7**, it suggested that indicators on Nitrogen and Phosphorus surpluses already in terrestrial systems should be added to headline indicator 7.1 on the index of coastal eutrophication potential.
- Following questions on the timing for an **indicator for contaminated soils** in view of the upcoming EU Soil Health legislation, the Commission indicated that the current indicator remains relevant, but new indicators coming from future legislation such as the SHL, NRL and FMPL will also be taken into account. An NGO added that developing an indicator to show whether we are acting correctly cannot wait, just because there might be legislation in the future.

The COM clarified that the EU report to the CBD Secretariat would include assessments based on the agreed indicators.

EUBP members were invited to submit written comments on the various elements presented in this session by 9 May.

3.3. Streamlining EU and global reporting milestones to 2030

ENV D.2 provided an overview of EU and global reporting timelines. This can serve to identify opportunities for streamlining reporting efforts, reduce the burden for Member States and ensure coherence. Additionally, the COM and EEA will look into whether the CBD reporting tool may be developed further by EEA, to harvest information from the Member States thereby reducing the reporting burden for MS.

See [reporting timelines](#)

4. Upcoming EU Biodiversity Assessments

ENV D.2 presented the planning for the upcoming **progress assessment** of the Biodiversity Strategy and the assessment on the **effectiveness of biodiversity governance**, which are expected to be published by the end of Q1 2024. It could be presented as part of a reporting package together with the 8th EAP mid-term review. The EUBDS2030 assessment would take stock of implementation progress to date, highlight advances, gaps and challenges, and reflect on the reasons for these, as well as future needs. For the governance assessment, a targeted consultation of Member State authorities and stakeholders will be launched on how the Strategy has been implemented at the national level, what the challenges have been, and what the needs are.

See [PPT](#)

Q&A

Responding to a question about the timeline for replies to the upcoming surveys, the COM confirmed that it is planning to launch the survey before the summer, giving targeted experts sufficient time (until the end of the summer break) to respond.

5. Financing and Biodiversity

5.1. Biodiversity in the national programming for EU funds

DG BUDG presented the state of play of the programming of biodiversity measures and highlighted the commitment to direct 7.5% of the EU budget to biodiversity objectives in 2024 and 10% in 2026 and 2027 under the current Multi-annual Financial Framework (MFF). DG ENV and CINEA presented new technical assistance and capacity support opportunities under [GreenAssist](#). JRC presented ongoing work, in cooperation with DG REFORM, on applying the [do-no-significant-harm](#) (DNSH) principle to EU funds in relation to biodiversity.

Q&A

In response to requests for clarification, the COM explained that:

- GreenAssist and InvestEU can provide support to private and public sector actors (several stakeholders expressed interest in using the instrument).
- Project developers are encouraged to make use of GreenAssist for projects that have the potential to generate biodiversity benefits in addition to financial returns on investments.
- As regards links with the [Taxonomy Regulation](#), the goal of GreenAssist is mainly project-oriented, while the Taxonomy has an activity-based approach. However, GreenAssist experts can help to ensure that projects are in line with both the DNSH principle and Taxonomy objectives.
- Although there are significant funding opportunities under the current MFF, there are also gaps between the biodiversity financing needs and projections, and the domestic spending targets set in the MFF and the GBF target (in particular Target 19). Since key

funds are under shared management (CAP and Cohesion Funds), the COM is willing to look, together with EUBP members, where biodiversity spending can be increased in the last years of the current MFF.

- DNSH compliance of funding programmes cannot serve to exempt from fulfilling the full range of environmental legal obligations.

Several NGOs requested clarification on:

- The extent to which Ministries other than the Ministry on Environment are engaged with investing in biodiversity and using the assistance.
- The link between DNSH and what is considered a 'green' investment.
- Whether/how the biodiversity impact of project investments should be continuously monitored following the DNSH assessment.

The COM (JRC) responded that in the ex-ante evaluation, applicants need to justify how they will ensure that there will be no biodiversity loss, which is taken into account in the project selection. DG ENV further indicated that information on the contribution of the Recovery and Resilience Fund to biodiversity is included in the [draft Budget 2023](#).

See PPTs [BUDG](#), [ENV/CINEA](#), [JRC](#)

5.2. Eliminating incentives harmful to biodiversity

The COM (ENV.01) introduced the mandate for work on identifying and eliminating environmentally harmful subsidies in line with the **8th Environmental Action Programme (EAP)** (Article 3 (h)) and **target 18 of the GBF**, and their implications for the EU, and highlighted ongoing work and challenges (such as diverging definitions). While more significant progress has been made in relation to energy, the COM stressed the need to advance work in other areas.

Germany presented national developments and initiatives on reducing environmentally harmful subsidies, highlighting a political agreement for the transport sector reached in late March, that addresses transport fuel taxation, synthetic fuels and investments for railways, amongst other measures. According to a 2019 study on biodiversity harmful subsidies in Germany, the energy sector was responsible for the largest amount of biodiversity harmful subsidies (33 billion EUR), followed by the agriculture and bio-energy sector (13.5 billion EUR).

The **OECD** referred to ongoing work on identifying and assessing subsidies and other incentives that are harmful to biodiversity at the national level. The OECD has also developed a [framework](#) for classifying different types of government support to fisheries according to the risk in contributing to unsustainable fishing and highlighted the opportunity of also developing biodiversity-positive incentives to deliver on Target 18.

See PPTs [DG ENV](#), [Germany](#), [OECD working paper](#)

Q&A

An NGO asked for a discussion on whether some lines of financing under the EU budget could be considered environmentally harmful incentives.

A reference was made to the IMF definition of environmentally harmful subsidies, which includes the non-internalisation of external costs.

6. Updates from EUBP Sub-groups

See [background note](#)

DG ENV presented the ongoing work in the 8 active subgroups under the EUBP, highlighting the most important developments and upcoming work. The **Green Infrastructure and Restoration subgroup** has been reactivated, and EUBP Members are invited to express interest in joining the subgroup. No further meetings are currently foreseen under the **Forest and Nature subgroup**, in anticipation of the establishment of a new forest governance structure.

Q&A

An NGO asked whether the new forest governance structure will remain under the EUBP. The COM clarified that the new Forest and Forestry Stakeholder Platform brings together stakeholders from the Forest and Nature sub-group and the former Civil Dialogue on Forestry and Cork, while the new Expert Group on Forest and Forestry brings together national authorities from the Forest and Nature sub-group and from the Standing Forestry Committee.

An NGO wondered whether a subgroup on biodiversity financing could be established. The COM agreed that there seems to be a need for more dedicated and focused discussions on financing, which could benefit from having representatives from finance or budget Ministries also present. The COM is considering the options, as such discussions could take place in a dedicated ad-hoc meeting, joint sessions with existing COM groups on green finance, or in a separate existing expert group or another structure.

7. Knowledge for Biodiversity

RTD provided an overview of the main EU knowledge governance players (knowledge users and providers) and the interactions among them. As such, the Horizon Europe **BioAgora project** is acting as the **Science Service for Biodiversity** of the Knowledge Centre for Biodiversity, and the **Biodiversa+ research partnership** aims to provide more sustainable and structural contribution by the European scientific community and knowledge holders in support of the implementation of the EUBDS2030 and the future Nature Restoration Law. Representatives of both projects introduced their roles as EUBP Observers, and their work to strengthen the science-policy interface and support the implementation and monitoring of the EUBDS2030. Additionally, **Horizon Europe calls and funding opportunities** were presented by ENV.

See [knowledge governance structure](#), *PPTs* [BioAgora](#), [Biodiversa+](#), [Horizon 2020](#)

8. Upcoming EU Nature Directors' Meetings

8.1. NDM under the Swedish presidency

The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is organising the Nature Directors Meeting at the Färnebofjärden National Park from 24-26 May 2023. An invitation will be sent out. The main topics to be discussed are the implementation of the GBF in the EU and nature restoration planning.

Several stakeholders asked for extending the invitation to them, or to all EUBP stakeholder Members, and for an agenda of the meetings.

8.2. NDM under the Spanish Presidency

Spain indicated that the Nature Directors meeting under the Spanish Presidency will take place on 21-22 September in Valsaín. Additional details will be provided during the Swedish Presidency meeting.

9. AOB

9.1. Next EUBP meeting

The next EUBP will take place in Autumn 2023, possibly in the first half of November. The exact date is yet to be confirmed. Members are encouraged to join in person.

9.2. Business Summit

The Business Summit will take place in October 2023. More information will be shared as soon as possible.

10. End of Meeting

Attendance List

MEMBER STATES	Organisation
Belgium	Public Service of Wallonia - Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment
Croatia	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development
Cyprus	Department of Environment
Czech Republic	Ministry of the Environment
Denmark	Danish Ministry of Environment
Estonia	Ministry of the Environment
Finland	Ministry of the Environment
France	Ministère de la transition écologique
Germany	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection
Greece	Ministry of Environment and Energy
Hungary	Ministry of Agriculture
Ireland	NPWS, Dept of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
Italy	Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security
Latvia	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development
Lithuania	Ministry of Environment
Luxembourg	MECDD
The Netherlands	Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality
Poland	Ministry of Environment
Portugal	ICNF
Slovakia	Ministry of Environment

Spain	Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge
Sweden	Swedish EPA
STAKEHOLDERS	
BCE	Butterfly Conservation Europe
BioAgora	BioAgora (Observer)
Biodiversa+	Biodiversa+ (Observer)
BirdLife	BirdLife Europe
Business Europe	Business Europe
CCB	Coalition Clean Baltic
CEEweb	CEEweb for Biodiversity
ClientEarth	ClientEarth
Copa Cogeca	European farmers – European Agri-cooperative
EEB	European Environmental Bureau
ELO	European Landowners Organisation
Eurelectric	Eurelectric
EuroNatur	EuroNatur
EUROPARC	EUROPARC
EUSTAFOR	European State Forest Association
Eurosite	Eurosite
FACE	European Federation for Hunting and Conservation
FOE Europe	Friends of the Earth Europe
Freshfel Europe	Freshfel Europe
IFOAM	IFOAM Organics (Food and Farming) Europe

IOGP	International Association of Oil & Gas Producers
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
MedPAN	Mediterranean Protected Areas Network
Oceana	Oceana
Pollinis	Pollinis
Rewilding Europe	Rewilding Europe
Saami Council	Saami Council
Seas at Risk	Seas at Risk
SERE/INBO	Society for Ecological Restoration Europe/Research Institute for Nature and Forest
Slow Food	Slow Food
UECBV	European Livestock and Meat Trades Union
UEPG	European Aggregates Association
Wetlands International	Wetlands International Europe
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
INVITED AD-HOC	
CINEA	CINEA.A.A1.2
OTHER PUBLIC ENTITIES	
EEA	European Environment Agency
KCBD	EU Knowledge Centre for Biodiversity
REA	European Research Executive Agency

EUROPEAN COMMISSION	
DG AGRI	AGRI.B2
DG BUDG	BUDG.02
DG CLIMA	CLIMA.E1
DG ENV	ENV.01, ENV.A3, ENV.D1, ENV.D2, ENV.D3, ENV.E, ENV.E1, ENV.E3, ENV.F3
JRC	JRC.B5, JRC.D1
DG MARE	MARE.D3
DG RTD	RTD.B3