

## Table of Contents

<p><b>Editorial</b></p> <p>p. 1-2</p>	
<p><b>Articles</b></p> <p>2011 International Year of Forests</p> <p>p. 2-3</p>	
<p>Support for European Overseas through the BEST Scheme</p> <p>p. 3-4</p>	
<p>The full travel story: Including CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</p> <p>p. 5-6</p>	
<p><b>3 questions to...</b></p> <p>... Gaston Franco MEP</p> <p>p. 7-8</p>	
<p><b>Letter</b></p> <p>The Green Port of Rotterdam</p> <p>p. 9-10</p>	
<p><b>EP Intergroup</b></p> <p>Meetings in 2011: April – July</p> <p>p.11-12</p> <p>The EP Intergroup 13</p>	

## Editorial

The European Parliament (EP) Intergroup on “Climate Change, Biodiversity and Sustainable Development” (CCBSD) is not only one of the biggest Intergroups in the EP but also the most active. In 2010, **22 conferences and meetings** were organised and have been unanimously recognised as successes that yielded significant influence in the decision making process of the EP.

In 2010, three new subgroups were created: MEP Theodoros Skylakakis was appointed Chair of the new “Mediterranean” subgroup; MEP Riikka Manner was appointed Chair of the new “Arctic” subgroup and MEP Peter Van Dalen was appointed Chair of the new “Maritime Affairs” subgroup. Furthermore, the subgroup “Islands, Mountains and Sparsely Populated Regions” was renamed “Islands and Overseas Entities” and is now co-chaired by MEP Spyros Danellis and MEP Maurice Ponga.

**The EP Intergroup CCBSD now counts 11 subgroups and 13 co-Chairs.**

Other big news includes the **MEP awards 2010** awarded to **MEP Gaston Franco** in recognition of his work on forest issues, more particularly his role as Chair of the subgroup “Forestry”.

This is even more important as this year the International Community is celebrating the **International Year of Forests (IYF)**. MEP Franco will organise on **29<sup>th</sup> June** a big event in the EP in celebration of the IYF. More information can be found on page 8 and an article written by IUCN on this topic can also be read on pages 2-3.

A special issue of the newsletter entirely devoted to the **International Year of Forests** will be issued in **July 2011**.

The EP Intergroup’s agenda in 2011 is even more ambitious than in 2010. During the EP Intergroup Bureau meeting held in Strasbourg in January 2011, **37 topics for meetings, conferences and visits** were voted for favourably.

The year kick-started with a large delegation from Brussels visiting the **Green Port of Rotterdam** in early January with MEP Van Dalen, Chair of the “Maritime Affairs” subgroup; a short report of the visit can be found on pages 9-10.

To mention just a few meetings which will be taking place in the coming months, MEP Ponga will chair a meeting on **“Support for European Overseas through the BEST scheme”** on **11<sup>th</sup> April**; an article written by DG Environment on this topic can be found on pages 3-4.

On 12<sup>th</sup> April, MEP Skylakakis will chair a meeting on **"The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity: Implementing TEEB"**; Prof. Jacqueline McGlade from the European Environmental Agency will be part of the panel of speakers. MEP Manner will chair a meeting on **"Why is the Arctic critical for European Industry?"** on 13<sup>th</sup> April at lunch time and MEP Stevenson will chair a meeting on **"The role of relative stability in the reform of the CFP"** in the same afternoon. The following week, MEP Goerens will chair a meeting on **"Raw material shortage and access to renewable energy"** on the 19<sup>th</sup> April and on the 20<sup>th</sup> the Intergroup will hold the first of a series of meetings in cooperation with the European Economic and Social Committee on the preparation of a common position for the **2012 Summit on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 4-6.**

A full list of EP Intergroup meetings for April to July is provided on page 11-13. For more information on the EP Intergroup CCBSD and the meetings, you can contact the secretariat of the Intergroup [kathleen.laissy@ebcd.org](mailto:kathleen.laissy@ebcd.org)

**We do hope to see you at our meetings. In the mean time, enjoy the reading!**

## 2011 International Year of Forests

The United Nations declared 2011 the International Year of Forests (Forests 2011). Its theme 'Forests for People' aims to raise public awareness of the key role forests play in building a greener, fairer and more sustainable future, and the need to strengthen the conservation and sustainable management and development of all types of forests for the benefit of current and future generations. The Year was officially launched in February at the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF) which is spearheading Forests 2011.



Forests play a critical role in protecting our watersheds and conserving our soil. They help combat climate change by absorbing and storing vast amounts of carbon, they provide food, building materials and medicine, and are home to 80% of the world's biodiversity. Forests contribute to sustainable societies and a healthy environment across the globe.

Yet when people think of forests their first thought is generally of rainforests in tropical regions but forests cover more than one third of the European land surface. Total forest area is just over 1 billion hectares, which is 24% of global forest area, of which 80% is located in Russia.

The upcoming FOREST EUROPE Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, which will take place from 14-16 June in the Norwegian capital Oslo, represents a major European contribution to the International Year of Forests. The 46 member countries and the EU will take decisions that are extremely important for forests and society in Europe and throughout the world. The focus of the FOREST EUROPE 2011 conference will be on preserving forests and safeguarding their economic, environmental and social benefits.



High on the agenda will be the elaboration of a strengthened policy framework for sustainable forest management throughout Europe. To this end, it is expected that the ministers will decide whether to enter into negotiations on a legally binding agreement on forests in the pan-European region. It is also anticipated that ministers will adopt a vision, goals and targets for forests in Europe as part of the future FOREST EUROPE strategy.

IUCN, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, has been a key player in forest conservation for many years. With forests under the spotlight as never before, IUCN is assisting to promote awareness of the crucial role that forests play, not least as a source of food security and livelihoods for more than 1.6 billion people. IUCN has a key role when it comes to stimulating governments, the private sector and forest-dependent communities to take concrete action that will help achieve sustainable management of forests for the benefit of current and future generations.

Keep an eye on the IUCN Forests 2011 web pages for IUCN’s latest updates in forest conservation. In Europe, IUCN is a partner in the ENPI FLEG Program “Improving Forest Law Enforcement and Governance in the European Neighbourhood Policy East Countries and Russia”, which supports governments, civil society, and the private sector in participating countries in the development of sound and sustainable forest management practices, including reducing the incidence of illegal forestry activities. Participating countries include Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine. This program is funded by the European Union. For more details: [www.enpi-fleg.org](http://www.enpi-fleg.org).

**Join us in celebrating this year all that’s wonderful about the world’s forests—our jungles, woods and mangroves—and what they mean for the well-being of people and the planet!**



Anouska Plasmeijer  
EU Liaison Officer  
IUCN



## Support for European Overseas through the BEST Scheme

The EU Outermost Regions (ORs) and Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) are home to exceptional biodiversity. Situated in the three large oceans and at a range of latitudes, these entities are very biodiversity rich and play host to more endemic species (species that are exclusive to a restricted

geographical area) than are found on the whole of continental Europe.<sup>1</sup> Considering both terrestrial and marine areas and their associated specificities, marine biodiversity constitutes a significant part of the biodiversity in the Overseas Entities. The interaction between terrestrial and marine ecosystems is key to their respective functioning.

In July 2008 a conference on "The European Union and its Overseas Entities: Strategies to counter Climate Change and Biodiversity Loss" was held in La Réunion under the French Presidency of the European Union<sup>2</sup> which results in the "Message from Reunion Island" which includes – *inter alia* – the following action point *"There is an urgent need for EU Member States and the European Commission, together with the ORs and OCTs, to establish a voluntary scheme for the protection of species and habitats, inspired by the Natura 2000 approach. This scheme should be easily accessible, flexible, adapted to the local situation, balance conservation and development needs, as well as take into account existing mechanisms and tools. The implementation of the scheme should be based on local commitment and shared financing."* BEST is a follow-up to the "Message from Réunion Island". The Message from Reunion can be downloaded from the IUCN website - [http://www.iucn.org/about/union/secretariat/offices/europe/places/overseas/overseas\\_about/](http://www.iucn.org/about/union/secretariat/offices/europe/places/overseas/overseas_about/)

The objective of BEST is two-fold: the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of ecosystem services. This shall be achieved through designation and management of protected areas, restoration and reduction of environmental pressures as well as through the development and use of natural solutions to climate change, e.g. restoration of mangroves, protection of coral reefs and so on. The idea is to "work with nature", to reconcile development and environment. BEST shall not start from scratch, but build on, strengthen and valorise existing activities and encourage new partnerships.

On 1 March 2011 the Commission adopted a Financing Decision which gives the green light for a 2 million € support to implement projects to showcase the scheme and prepare the ground for a governance structure with a view to longer term support. This support was made possible through a preparatory action suggested by the European Parliament.

A call for proposals is planned to be published in May with a deadline for submission of proposals in September this year. The aim of the call is to identify and finance a number of projects to showcase the BEST scheme and to provide the basis for a governance structure for a durable implementation of BEST beyond the lifetime of the preparatory action.



Karin Zaunberger  
Biodiversity Unit  
DG Environment  
European Commission

<sup>1</sup> see <http://www.reunion2008.eu/pages/en/en-publication.html>

<sup>2</sup> see <http://www.reunion2008.eu/>

## The full travel story Including CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

routeRANK<sup>®</sup>

Current independent or business travel planning is time consuming, tedious – entering details repeatedly on various websites and booking tools – and, in the end, the traveller is not even sure whether they have found the best possible route, neither for themselves, nor the environment.

What travellers would benefit from is a complete solution for travel planning. Unlike others that consider only one means of transport at a time, it should address the entire travel route by integrating rail, road and air connections. In a single search, it should find and rank the best possible travel routes on one screen, allowing users to sort and compare them according to their priorities such as price, travel time and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

In his thesis a former Masters student at the Statistical Laboratory of the University of Cambridge analyzes the benefits of such a complete solution, based on routeRANK's technology. He finds that 'a typical user could stand to save around 35% as well as around 2½ hours in research time'. Similarly, it allows for a three-fold contribution to reducing emissions. Namely, by providing a comprehensive, 'entire route' comparison of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from rail, road and air travel; by confronting the travellers with information on the emissions generated by their travel routes at the moment of booking their trip; and by allowing the offset of the remaining emissions (again the total along the entire route).

Custom developed versions of routeRANK's proprietary software are offered to organizations, corporate customers and governments, for their internal use or use on their own website, in both travel and logistics. For example, the Travel Helper developed for the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the integration with Nokia's Green Explorer and the internal version developed for the Swiss Government.

Another version illustrating the patent-pending technology is also publicly available on routeRANK's website. Although here the focus is on European travel, airports and flight connections worldwide and road connections in North America are also integrated. For an example, click here to for the website of search results for the trip from Strasbourg to Brussels: <http://www.routerank.eu/en-be/search/strasbourg-france/brussels-belgium/>

Having won the Swiss Venture Kick competition, routeRANK was selected as a finalist in the PICNIC Green Challenge and received the 2008 KPMG Tomorrow's Market Award. It was nominated for the Green IT Innovation Award, the TechCrunch Europas as well as the Academic Enterprise Awards 2009. More recently, routeRANK was named a TR35 by MIT's Technology Review.

WWF has approved routeRANK's CO<sub>2</sub> methodology, and Dr Klaus Toepfer, former Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), endorses routeRANK as 'a system [that] will make informed travel choices possible which are not only cost- and time-efficient but also benefit the environment'.

In order to help achieve a real impact on travel planning, including cost and time savings as well as benefiting the environment, you might

- propose collaborations and create awareness for multi-modal travel planning generally;
- suggest using a customized version of routeRANK in your company or organization;



**Newsletter** **January - March 2011**

- integrate the routeRANK widget on your organizations' or personal website; and
- use the public version of routeRANK for your own travel planning.

For questions and further suggestions, please do not hesitate to contact us through <http://www.routerank.eu>

Dr. Jochen Mundinger  
Chairman

Search from Strasbourg, France to Brussels, Belgium on 21-03-2011 at 08:00							
Find your hotel in Brussels.							
DEP	ARR	VIA	MEANS	TIME	CO <sub>2</sub>	PRICE	
9:08	13:16	Strasb... (SXB) → Brussels (BRU)		4h07	88kg	EUR 351,60	<a href="#">Booking details</a> <a href="#">Offset CO<sub>2</sub></a>
8:00	12:11	All by car		4h11	119kg	EUR 100,72	<a href="#">Booking details</a> <a href="#">Offset CO<sub>2</sub></a>
9:08	13:26	Strasb... (SXB) → Brussels (BRU)		4h17	84kg	EUR 352,01	<a href="#">Booking details</a> <a href="#">Offset CO<sub>2</sub></a>
8:37	13:16	Strasb... (SXB) → Brussels (BRU)		4h39	84kg	EUR 353,29	<a href="#">Hide</a> <a href="#">Offset CO<sub>2</sub></a>
8:37	9:20	Strasbourg → Strasb... (SXB)	CTS	0h43	<1kg	EUR 5,20	<a href="#">CTS</a>
11:00	11:55	Strasb... (SXB) → Brussels (BRU)	Brussels Airlines	0h55	79kg	EUR 345,00 EUR 348,00 EUR 353,00 EUR 360,00 EUR 349,00	<a href="#">Brussels Ai...</a> <a href="#">Expedia</a> <a href="#">airline-dir...</a> <a href="#">opodo</a> <a href="#">LTURfly</a>
12:55	13:16	Brussels (BRU) → Brussels	Car	0h21	4kg	EUR 3,09	<a href="#">ViaMichelin</a>
8:16	12:57	All by train		4h41	10kg	EUR 63,66	<a href="#">Booking details</a> <a href="#">Offset CO<sub>2</sub></a>



## 3 questions to...

## ... Gaston Franco MEP



### 1. What are the challenges to be addressed during this International Year of Forests?

Forests have an essential ecological role, which is part of mankind's heritage because of their biological diversity; they also have an economic and social role, which makes them very multifunctional.

The protection and conservation of forests are vital, but they must not be restricted to the European Union. That is why we must pursue and apply systems such as the Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPA), the initiative on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) and the regulation on illegal felling (HASSI/LUCAS report). The European Union has to set an example through its commitment to forest protection, and provide help and expertise to countries outside the EU, in the interest of forests.

Among the priorities are also the prevention of the fires which destroy hundreds of thousands of hectares of forests every year, the fight against invasive species, ravaging insects and illnesses which proliferate because of climate change, and the harmonisation of national forest protection systems.

It is moreover very important to protect and promote the timber industry; this implies promoting wood consumption in Europe, developing renewable energies from wood waste, putting into place competitive wood clusters... all in all, an efficient and sustainable forest management.

Regarding production forests, they must not focus only on wood production but also on soil regeneration and the fight against desertification.

### 2. Is the EU's activity in the forest area effective? Is the Forestry Strategy proposed by the Commission adapted? What are the areas where the most effort is required?

The EU Forest Action Plan from 15 June 2006 (2007-2011) has four objectives: to improve long term competitiveness, to protect the environment, to contribute to a better quality of life and to encourage coordination.

European policies are still too segmented to maintain the forests' carbon storage capacity and ensure production optimization as well as the transformation of renewable resources. A global view of forest management is necessary.

Cooperation has to be extended and reinforced within the EU, as part of an update of its forest strategy, and in the respect of the subsidiarity principle.

The European Commission should adopt a political approach which would recognise forests as "public goods" and emphasise the positive externalities they produce on the wellbeing of society.

We also need a plan to pool and share all the necessary knowledge to take measures for the adaptation of forests.



As part of the reflection around the “Green paper on forest protection and information in the EU: preparing forests for climate change”, which is currently being discussed at the European Parliament, I am actively campaigning for the establishment of a specific Community regulation to finance operations to prevent forest fires.

**3. How do the FLEGT-VPA work within the REDD programme? How can they contribute to it? Isn't there a risk of confusion or dual-purpose?**

REDD is an international initiative to fight against global warming caused by greenhouse gas emissions which come in part from deforestation and forest degradation.

The FLEGT action plan is a plan of the EU on the application of forest legislation, governance and trade exchanges.

This FLEGT programme mainly aims to certify the legal origin of the wood imported into the EU through VPAs, and so to fight against illegal felling. It proposes measures to increase the capacity of developing countries to control the illegal forest and wood exploitation and trade between those countries and the EU, via licenses issued by the FLEGT partner countries. These kinds of agreements have been carried out with the Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Cameroon for example.

The FLEGT-VPAs (Voluntary Partnership Agreements for Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade) are based on a voluntary system to limit deforestation and forest degradation. This is directly linked to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions control, particularly by limiting land-use change.

The FLEGT-VPAs contribute to REDD by establishing a control on the wood which is traded between producing countries and the EU.

REDD depends on financial incentives in the form of credits, whereas the FLEGT-VPAs are commitments to action with no direct financial contribution from the EU. The EU does however pledge to develop trade exchanges with the partner countries; the financial contribution is therefore indirect. Through its technical expertise and influence, the EU contributes to the “raising of moral standard” in forest practices on the international level.

**Major event at the European Parliament in Brussels to celebrate  
The International Year of Forests 2011  
29<sup>th</sup> June**

On **29<sup>th</sup> June 2011**, MEP Gaston Franco will organise under the “Forestry” subgroup of the European Parliament Intergroup on “Climate Change, Biodiversity and Sustainable Development” a one-day event in the European Parliament to raise awareness on the “**International Year of Forests 2011.**”

This high-level one-day conference will be divided into panels, workshops and a plenary with a large variety of high-level panellists and actors working in the field of forestry, at the local, European and International level.

Furthermore, the conference will be supported by a photo exhibition and a craftworks exhibition.

For more information, please contact [kathleen.laissy@ebcd.org](mailto:kathleen.laissy@ebcd.org), Secretariat of the European Parliament Intergroup on “Climate Change, Biodiversity and Sustainable Development”



## Letter

### The Green Port of Rotterdam



On the 13th of January 2011, the European Parliament Intergroup “*Climate Change, Biodiversity and Sustainable Development*” organised, under the subgroup “*Maritime Affairs*” chaired by myself, a day-visit to one of the world’s greenest ports: the **Port of Rotterdam**. The group of more than 40 people was composed of, among others, MEP Vilja Savisaar-Toomast, MEP Dirk Sterckx and MEP Corine Wortmann-Kool, the assistants of MEP Struan Stevenson, MEP Gesine Meissner and MEP Jacqueline Foster and representatives from the industry, NGOs, Port Authorities and Local Authorities.

The group met with Mr. Ruud Lubbers, Ambassador of the **Rotterdam Climate Initiative (RCI)**, a public-private initiative between the Port of Rotterdam, the City of Rotterdam, industrial companies and environmental organisations which seeks to build a worldwide example of a climate programme for a city and port such as Rotterdam. The Port of Rotterdam is the most CO<sub>2</sub> emissions concentrated area in the world; it is responsible for 16% of Dutch CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and an important percentage of EU CO<sub>2</sub> emission levels, adding to it the high levels of noise, air quality and pollution. The aim of the initiative is to achieve a 50% reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2025, adapt to climate change and promote the economy in the region of Rotterdam, mitigation being a top priority. The RCI is undertaking this reduction by developing energy efficiency schemes, renewable energy and clean fossils (carbon capture storage). Besides energy efficiency, Rotterdam focuses on wind and biomass as a renewable energy.

An exchange of views took place with Mrs. Alexandra van Huffelen, Alderman of the city of Rotterdam, who highlighted the strong and active local cooperation between ecology and the economy. The city and port of Rotterdam are working hard for the port to become the greenest port in the world. The targets are to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 50% by 2025 and ultimately to render the city 100% climate proof through schemes such as energy conservation, carbon capture storage, use of biomass, clean transport and worldwide cooperation, while at the same time keeping economic growth.

The delegation was then taken on board an environmentally friendly inland vessel, a ship that produces 92% less NoX (Nitrogen Oxide) than a normal boat, an important reduction of environmental burden through caustic and electrolysis processes. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from this ship are reduced by 30%, a system that represents the equivalent of a 20% reduction of total transport.

The CEO of the Port of Rotterdam, Mr. Smits, and the Alderman of the City of Rotterdam, Mrs. Baljeu, emphasised the importance of relationships between the port and the city for the stability it brings to the economy but also for its environmental benefits. Mr. Smits insisted on the fact that investing in transport infrastructures is the most effective way of stimulating an economy. According to him, The EU needs to develop at a higher speed and invest more in European transport networks: the European transport policy should be more stimulating and a long-term based strategy for European infrastructures is highly desirable. What is needed is a combination of modal shift in Europe and cross-border efficient processes. Mrs. Baljeu added that sustainability is a mindset: what is crucial is to change the way business is done and to produce growth in a sustainable way.



In my report on the EU Maritime Transport Policy until 2018, I supported the concept of the Green Port. During the visit, we have seen that the port of Rotterdam introduced this green thinking in its activities, and that inland shipping and sea shipping are working to become a more environmentally-friendly mode of transport.

**Peter van Dalen, MEP**

*Chair of the subgroup "Maritime affairs" of the European parliament Intergroup "Climate Change, Biodiversity and Sustainable Development"*



## Upcoming Intergroup meetings: April – July 2011

<b>Agriculture (Luis Manuel Capoulas santos)</b>		
Food security and the CAP	Brussels	3 <sup>rd</sup> May
Agriculture, water management and soil protection	Brussels	28 <sup>th</sup> June
<b>Arctic (Riikka Manner)</b>		
Why is the Arctic critical for European industry?	Brussels	13 <sup>th</sup> April
<b>Cooperation and Development (Charles Goerens)</b>		
Raw material shortage and access to renewable energy	Brussels	19 <sup>th</sup> April
Nagoya Outcomes and European Development Policy	Brussels	13 <sup>th</sup> July
<b>Cross subgroup (Struan Stevenson)</b>		
Implementing TEEB	Brussels	12 <sup>th</sup> April
RIO+20	Brussels	20 <sup>th</sup> April
The Challenge of invasive species & destructive insects	Brussels	24 <sup>th</sup> May
Transactional Environmental Support System (TESS)	Brussels	25 <sup>th</sup> May
<b>Energy (Vitorio Prodi)</b>		
ETS directive	Brussels	21 <sup>st</sup> June
<b>Fisheries and Aquaculture (Pat the Cope Gallagher)</b>		
The role of relative stability in the reform of the CFP	Brussels	13 <sup>th</sup> April
<b>Forestry (Gaston Franco)</b>		
International Year of Forests 2011	Brussels	29 <sup>th</sup> June
<b>Islands and Overseas Entities (Spyros Danellis and Maurice Ponga)</b>		
Support for European Overseas through BEST	Brussels	11 <sup>th</sup> April
The impact of tourism on the development of islands	Strasbourg	11 <sup>th</sup> May
<b>Maritime Affairs (Peter van dalen)</b>		
The future of transport: discussion on the White paper	Brussels	1 <sup>st</sup> June
<b>Mediterranean (Theodoros Skylakakis)</b>		
Renewable energies: the Mediterranean & solar energy	Brussels	14 <sup>th</sup> June
ETS directive	Brussels	21 <sup>st</sup> June
<b>Transport and Tourism (Dieter-Lebrecht Koch)</b>		
The future of transport: discussion on the White paper	Brussels	1 <sup>st</sup> June
Sustainable travelling	Brussels	12 <sup>th</sup> July
<b>Water (Cristina Gutierrez Cortines)</b>		
Climate change and the Hydrological Cycle	Strasbourg	8 <sup>th</sup> June



## Meetings already held in 2011

<b>Maritime Affairs (Peter van dalen)</b>		
Visit to the green Port of Rotterdam	Rotterdam	13 <sup>th</sup> January
<b>Meeting of the Bureau of the EP Intergroup</b>		
	Strasbourg	18 <sup>th</sup> January
<b>Mediterranean (Theodoros Skylakakis)</b>		
Climate Change in the Mediterranean	Brussels	25 <sup>th</sup> January
<b>Water (Cristina Gutierrez Cortines)</b>		
The life cycle of water and biodiversity	Brussels	9 <sup>th</sup> February
<b>Energy (Vitorio Prodi)</b>		
Smart and super grids: a vision for the energy infrastructure	Strasbourg	16 <sup>th</sup> February
<b>Fisheries and Aquaculture (Pat the Cope Gallagher)</b>		
IUU Fishing and international organised crime	Brussels	3 <sup>rd</sup> March



## The European Parliament Intergroup on “Climate Change, Biodiversity and Sustainable Development”

**MEETING CLIMATE CHANGE, BIODIVERSITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES:**

Subgroups	Agriculture	Forestry	Energy	Transport and tourism	Health and Overseas Entities	Cooperation and Development	Water	Fishing and aquaculture	Maritime Affairs	Arctic	Mediterranean
 Chair of the Intergroup: <b>MEP Struan Stevenson</b> (UK, S&D, PSE) (Coordinating)	 Chair: <b>MEP Luis Manuel Capoulas Santos</b> (France, S&D, ALDE) (Coordinating)	 Chair: <b>MEP Gaston Franco</b> (France, S&D, PSE) (Coordinating)	 Chair: <b>MEP Vittorio Prodi</b> (Italy, S&D, ECR) (Coordinating)	 Chair: <b>MEP Dieter Lebrecht-Koch</b> (Germany, S&D, PSE) (Coordinating)	 Chair: <b>MEP Spyros Danellis</b> (Greece, S&D, European People's Party with the Initiative for Legislative Group) (Coordinating)	 Chair: <b>MEP Charles Goerens</b> (Luxembourg, ALDE, ECR) (Coordinating)	 Chair: <b>MEP Cristina Gutierrez-Cortines</b> (Spain, S&D, PSE) (Coordinating)	 Chair: <b>MEP Pat the Cope Gallagher</b> (Ireland, S&D, PSE) (Coordinating)	 Chair: <b>MEP Peter Van Dalen</b> (Dutch, S&D, ECR) (Coordinating)	 Chair: <b>MEP Riikka Manner</b> (Finland, S&D, ECR) (Coordinating)	 Chair: <b>MEP Theodoros Skylakakis</b> (Greece, S&D, PSE) (Coordinating)
Subgrouping the Common Agricultural Policy after 2013, Article 10 of the Common Agricultural Policy	Promoting forestry conservation and sustainable exploitation	Meeting and going beyond the 2020% target	Developing sustainable transport and tourism	MEP Maurice Ponga (France, S&D, PSE) (Coordinating) Improving territorial cohesion	Achieving Millennium Development Goal 7	Providing sustainable water management	Ensuring sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, Article 41 of the Common Fisheries Policy	Tackling maritime challenges	Achieving sustainable growth of the Arctic	Ensuring territorial development of the Mediterranean	
Food security Agricultural systems for Europe Agriculture in developing countries Innovative technologies Organic food Food safety/food quality Energy and climate	Sustainable/illegal logging Forest strategy Wood energy Forest protection against wildfires Payments in relation to carbon fixation Rural development Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade	Smart and super grids Securing raw material supply Energy savings Energy efficiency Education Technology transfer Sustainability of nuclear energy Smart cities More green jobs	Sustainable tourism Decarbonisation of transport Future of transport Technologies transfer Integrated transport system External costs of transport Urban mobility projects Air pollution	The coherence of the Natura 2000 network Distribution Particular situation of Overseas Entities Specific fund to biodiversity Network and regional cooperation Rehabilitation of less favourable areas	Access to renewable energy Efficient use of resources EU sustainable development strategy Climate justice Global governance Revision of the Common Agreement	Water use efficiency Water storage Water quality Water footprint Use of natural resources Hydropower energy Global governance of water Water Framework Directive	Aquaculture EU fishing Climate Resilience with third countries Industrial sector Offshore fisheries	Ship recycling Off shore energy Invasive alien species Ecosystem tracking system Maritime spatial planning Marine Strategy Framework Directive	Use of living resources Transport Energy Rights of Indigenous Communities Research/Science Tourism Education	Research, policy and policy awareness Governance and capacity Marine Protected Areas Transport Water management Paradise	

For more information on the EP Intergroup please contact:

**Chair:**  
MEP Struan Stevenson  
(ECR)

**Vice-chairs:**  
Luis Manuel Capoulas Santos (S&D), Gaston Franco (EPP), Vittorio Prodi (S&D), Dieter Lebrecht-Koch (EPP), Spyros Danellis (S&D), Maurice Ponga (EPP), Charles Goerens (ALDE), Cristina Gutierrez-Cortines (EPP), Pat the Cope Gallagher (ALDE), Peter Van Dalen (ECR), Riikka Manner (ALDE), Theodoros Skylakakis (EPP)

**Kathleen Laissy**  
European Parliament Policy Officer  
kathleen.laissy@ebcd.org

**Mélanie Lamaison**  
Public Affairs Manager  
melanie.lamaison@ebcd.org

Or visit our websites:

[www.ebcd.org](http://www.ebcd.org)  
[www.iucn.org](http://www.iucn.org)