

Event Report | 25-26 April 2024



Supported by:



on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag



CEEweb for Biodiversity

Building the European Peatlands Initiative:

*A strong alliance for peatland climate
protection in Europe*

EUKI Grant Agreement no.: 81290291



Table of Contents

1. Basic information.....	3
2. General outline and aim of the event	3
3. Target groups	4
4. Presentations	4
5. The second-day field program	7
4. Critical feedback and suggestions.....	8
5. Questions and answers	10
10. Detailed Agenda	14
11. Photos.....	18
12. Short video	21
13. Media presence.....	21

1. Basic information

Title	Peatlands as Key Habitats in Climate Mitigation Efforts
Date	25-26 April 2024
Place	Európa Pont, 1024 Budapest, Lövőház u. 35. (Millenáris) Hanság basin, part of the Fertő-Hanság National Park Directorate
Main organiser	CEEweb for Biodiversity
Duration	2 days
Number of participants	105 (65 in-person, 40 online)
Aim of the meeting	Activity A III.3 will be accompanied by one multi-stakeholder workshop with the aim to, on the one hand, exchange views and knowledge on the currently known role of peatlands and soils in emission climate mitigation strategies (identifying possible issues and responses) on a national level, and, on the other hand, to educate participants on the potential that lies in peatlands and soils for science-based emission reduction pathways.
Representatives of the EUKI Peatlands project	CEEweb for Biodiversity, Eurosite - The European Land Conservation Network, Michael Succow Foundation - Partner in Greifswald Mire Centre
Recording and <i>ppts</i> available	yes https://www.ceeweb.org/article.php?id=765

2. General outline and aim of the event

‘Peatlands as Key Habitats in Climate Mitigation Efforts’ multi-stakeholder workshop was organised as part of the project „Building the European Peatlands Initiative: A Strong Alliance for Peatland Climate Protection in Europe” by CEEweb for Biodiversity.

The aims were, on the one hand, exchange views and knowledge on the currently known role of peatlands and soils in climate mitigation efforts (identifying possible issues and responses) on a national level, and, on the other hand, educate participants on the potential that lies in peatlands and soils for science-based emission reduction pathways.

The event was held in Hungarian and English, with simultaneous interpretation to both languages.

The first day of the event was held in a hybrid form (both in-person and online participation) on April 25, 2024, in Budapest. The field trip on the second day was in person only on April 26, 2024.

3. Target groups

The aim of the workshop was to include peatland stakeholders from different fields to share perspectives, relevant challenges, conservation and restoration projects to reduce climate emissions. These stakeholders were mostly peatland protection and restoration experts, additionally to other interested parties.

Target groups:

- Central and Eastern European peatland experts
- representatives of research institutes
- representatives of national ministries and governmental offices
- representatives of national park directorates
- nature conservationists

4. Presentations

Ildikó Varga, Biodiversity Expert of CEEweb for Biodiversity moderated the event.

Csaba Mezei, General Secretary of CEEweb for Biodiversity, introduced the work of CEEweb for Biodiversity highlighting the celebration of the organization's 30th anniversary.

Ildikó Varga, Biodiversity Expert, provided an overview of the existing wetland related policies.

Eliza Óhegyi, Project Coordinator at CEEweb presented the “Building the European Peatlands Initiative: A Strong Alliance for Peatland Climate Protection in Europe” interim project results.

Wojciech Mroz, Project Officer at Eurosite - the European Land Conservation Network, provided a comprehensive overview of the peatland-related policies and the LIFE Multi Peat project, as well as the ongoing restoration efforts aimed at preserving peatlands in Poland. For instance, restoration involved various methods, including the construction of wooden dams to block ditches and the removal of Scots pine to reduce evapotranspiration. The main objectives of restoration outlined are the prohibition of new ditch digging on undrained peatlands, reduction of peat extraction, legal protection of peatlands with mandatory consideration in environmental impact assessments, and the development of new guidelines for peatland management in Natura 2000 sites. Additionally, initiatives involve purchasing valuable peatlands for conservation purposes and ceasing the use of peatlands for agriculture. Increasing environmental awareness among Polish farmers is also emphasized.

Imelda Somodi's, from HUN-REN Centre for Ecological Research, presentation was about the potential vegetation in different climate change projections. Currently, the climate model (CMIP6) suggests that the yearly average precipitation in Hungary will not decrease, but the driest months are projected to shift from January and February to July and August, posing significant challenges for agriculture. The findings of this research indicate that wetlands are not typically the most climate-sensitive ecosystems, for instance, increased precipitation can even have a positive impact on swamp forests; however, human disturbances are still a threat to them.

Szilvia Szkolnikovics-Simon's, from the Eötvös Loránd University, presentation gave the participants an opportunity to see how the flowing groundwater reveals patterns and connections between subsurface aquifers, potentially making certain wetlands more endangered due to their location. For instance, in regions such as Nyírség and the Danube-Tisza Interfluve, groundwater levels have decreased due to factors like overexploitation, canal construction, and afforestation. The timing and intensity of precipitation also play a crucial role; when a large amount of water arrives in a short period, it may not penetrate the ground effectively, which can lead to the disappearance of local groundwater systems under the influence of climate change. Although restoration is important, merely attempting to recharge wetlands from subsurface aquifers is not an effective solution if groundwater levels continue to decrease, as this simply results in more water evaporating from the system. Instead, adaptation can

happen with different engineering techniques, e.g. Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) and nature-based MAR, where the recharge of aquifers takes place.

Gábor Illés, University of Sopron, provided another specific example, describing their soil inventory research in the Hanság region of Hungary. Water regulations and large-scale afforestation, starting in the 1800s, drastically changed the landscape, therefore restoration of peatland was needed here. These areas have a high risk of burning down, and the mobilization of soil by wind. Peripheral areas of Hanság show significant difference in the depth of peat soils (max. 1 meter) compared to the core areas, where it could be 2-3 meters. These peripheral areas have more minerals mixed into the soils.

Balázs Lesku, from the Hortobágy National Park Directorate, explored further the region of Nyírség, affirming that here these unique peatlands already experience droughts and can almost be considered living museums. Besides water deficit, a peatland is susceptible to natural succession, and when degraded, fires are also very common. Restoration here involves rewetting from wells, creating forest buffer zones, removing or stopping the growth of trees (mostly alder).

Franziska Tanneberger, from the Michael Succow Foundation – Partner in the Greifswald Mire Centre, emphasized the importance of restoration efforts, highlighting Europe as one of the two global peatland GHG emission hotspots. In Germany, historical trends have shown that peatlands were extensively converted into agricultural land due to their perceived high soil productivity, leading to significant loss of peatland area. To address these challenges, she stressed the necessity of a multifaceted approach. Introduced the German Peatland Dialogue, the involvement of young people, landscape works for farmers.

Andreas Haberl, also from the Micheal Succow Foundation, introduced the concept of paludiculture, which means cultivation of biomass on wet and rewetted peatlands with plant species that contribute to the conservation of peat deposits and ideally to the formation of peat. Paludiculture involves managing agricultural activity on peatlands without drainage, preserving their ecological functions, services, and production. Restoration efforts have already been implemented in Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Capacity building and networking are crucial, yet the spread of this method also needs market development, the creation of new products, along new management approaches. A good example for a product is cattail, which can be used in various applications such as insulation construction boards, seed wool as a stabilizer for loam plaster, and even as raw material for horticultural substrates.

Mihai Adamescu, from the University of Bucharest, provided insight into how ecosystem services can be utilized as a tool for wetland restoration. He stressed that addressing wetland management requires an interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary

approach, recognizing that the active participation of every stakeholder is key to success. Ecosystem services provided by wetlands includes sequestering terrestrial carbon, storing freshwater, and regulating floods during the rainy season. However, once these services are lost due to degradation, restoring them is more challenging than restoring biodiversity.

5. The second-day field program

The second-day field program was to the Hanság, located in North-West Hungary, to showcase water retention measures. **Gábor Takács and Sándor Tatai from the Fertő-Hanság National Park Directorate** guided the participants through the site, sharing valuable information about the rich history of the place.

Three sites were visited:

- o. Eszterházy Madárvárta – The history of the Fertő-Hanság National Park, including the story of land changes in the Hanság region, is shared here.
1. Csíkos-éger – Before drainage, this area was rarely forested. However, from the 1960s to the 1970s, intensive forestry dominated, reducing the percentage of grassland from an initial 42% to 11.3%.
2. Osli-Hany vizes élőhelyrekonstrukció – This area demonstrates rewetting restoration efforts and serves as a key habitat for wetland species like the ferruginous duck (*Aythya nyroca*), purple heron (*Ardea purpurea*), and white-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*). It is also part of the Ramsar sites.
3. Hosszúdombi-tőzgebánya – Peat mining has occurred here since the early 1800s, significantly reducing peat storage. After depletion, the area was reforested with alder trees and has experienced drainage through both pump and gravitational methods.

4. Critical feedback and suggestions

*The suggestions provided by participants can be sorted into six categories: **financing, governance, policy, capacity, methodology and other.***

Financing

- Allocate funds for peatland restoration from the ministry.
- Provide funds for rent/lease/purchase of peatlands outside Natura 2000 sites to ensure protection and restoration with landowners, including subsidies for management of peatlands and wetlands.
- Provide funds for landowners and landusers
- Involve and incentivise private investors in restoration and rewetting projects (but avoid greenwashing)
- Develop and implement funding schemes for ecosystem services provided by rewetted sites and peatlands
- Set a deadline and phase out environmentally damaging subsidies and payments.
- Provide financial incentives for landowners to retain water on their properties.

Governance

- Utilize expert knowledge and promote a shift in perspectives.
- Include social feedback in mining legislation and involve stakeholders in the legislative process.
- Ensure good preparation of GAEC on peatlands and establish institutions to help farmers finance the management.
- Set a clear deadline for when voluntary commitments end and the obligatory polluter-pays principle begins.
- Ensure transparent and honest stakeholder communication and information sharing
- Establish and staff new structures for coordination and administration of large-scale rewetting and land use transformation.
- Revive traditional practices (e.g., reed harvesting).
- Implement locally-adapted and nature-based solutions.
- Increase stakeholder awareness.
- Emphasize the role of peatlands in mitigating climate change and addressing restoration challenges.

Policy

- Raise public awareness on carbon sequestration, including data counting and certification.
- Eliminate environmentally harmful policies and funding schemes for land use on organic peats.
- Implement a transparent carbon tax considering full life cycles (cradle to cradle).
- Create easily accessible support schemes for land use transformation on organic soils and peatlands.
- Develop national peatland strategies
- Member States must implement existing laws (e.g. bogs, mires, fens among the strongest deteriorating trends under Habitat Directive) and take measures to improve their status
- Adapt CAP to stop incentives and prevent drainage
- Member States must Support the Nature Restoration Law, and then implement it. In support of that: facilitate MS sharing of best practices for restoration, and success stories

Capacity

- Identify the right beneficiaries and partners for peatland conservation and restoration projects.
- Build and train capacities for ecosystem and landscape education and awareness, from primary school to administrative bodies.
- Provide consultancy for landowners and users on rewetting options and needs.
- Address the lack of planning and implementation capacities for large-scale rewetting projects at the catchment level.

Methodology

- Maintain up-to-date soil inventory data for organic soils and peatlands and for carbon sequestration
- Use integrative approaches at landscape and catchment levels.
- Use positive narratives in rewetting campaigns (e.g., "water=life, productive land needs water").
- Involve local stakeholders and experts in wetland and peatland management.
- Using not only scientific knowledge, but also traditional knowledge
- Put in place structures to "co-create" restoration initiatives at local/national level - restoration needs to implement initiatives taking in consideration local inhabitants, authorities, ecosystem needs

Other

- Address forestry management in peatlands.
- Understanding that wetlands (like all ecosystem types) are Life Supporting Units
- Promote paludiculture through common events like webinars and product exhibitions.
- Encourage personal engagement in transformation processes and empower people.
- Highlight the positive aspects of intact wetlands and peatlands through educational trails and other initiatives.
- Involve artists to create and promote positive narratives about wetlands and peatlands.

5. Questions and answers

Question 1. to all: During the last negotiations for a nature restoration law, Hungary became a decisive country that could tip the balance towards the adoption of the Nature Restoration Law. What power do people in the room have to influence the Hungarian government towards the adoption of this law – as it is particularly important for peatland restoration?

Answer: This decision was made based on politics and not technical, scientific views because those haven't changed, therefore it is not a lot to add there.

Question 2. What does that mean that they do not get back to their own selves, in terms of ecosystem services? Emission reduction etc.? Does this also imply that restoration cannot be undertaken without also addressing surrounding human activities e.g. agriculture?

Answer: Rewetted fens differ in terms of hydrology, soil chemistry, and vegetation, BUT we also see that we can achieve similar ecosystem services – for example, low carbon emissions or even carbon sequestration, or groundwater storage and reduced nitrate release. Ecosystem after rewetting can be high, we studied it and developed methods for their assessment here: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/308168623_The_new_MoorFutures_-_Carbon_credits_including_additional_ecosystem_services This work has been continued and will be published in Ecological Indicators Journal in May 2024.

Addressing the surrounding mineral land within the catchment or the peatland is often essential for rewetting and would also often reduce the costs of the rewetting measure.

Question 3. Is there a possibility to use grazing animals against afforestation, if trampling has less damaging effects?

Answer No, they are not allowed here, because they cause more harm than good in this type of habitat, but unfortunately, wild animals are still roaming and creating problems.

Question 4. Did the regulation of rivers affect groundwater levels or only climate change has an impact on it?

Answer: These models show future scenarios based on different climate models, past effects of land use and management weren't studied. Additionally, we don't have data about the amount of water already exploited, therefore we cannot calculate the effects of it.

Question 5. You talked about activities that might impact peatlands in Hungary including mining, in view of the implementation of the EU Critical Raw Materials Act, have you identified particular threats for Hungarian peatlands due to the extraction of raw materials in surrounding areas?

Answer: Our area of authority includes the Délpesti gravel mine in the Danube-Tisza Interfluvium, where environmental assessments are made periodically. But there are examples if the area contains either wetlands or saline areas, which are threatened, then the proposed mining activity is denied.

Answer: GIS information can be downloaded from mining sites, from where we can know that there are 23 existing peat mines nowadays, some of them don't have operating licences, and some have licences only for research studies. Approximately the size of these mines is 1600 ha. Usually, there is an obligation to restore the area after mining, but there is no information about how effective it is.

Question 6. Why is the groundwater "aired" before being used to rewet peatlands?

Answer The water contains a lot of iron, which is removed by "airing".

Question 7. From which elevation surface model was the TPI index (Topographic Position Index) used for habitat modeling derived?

Answer: We used the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission's (SRTM) improved version.

Question 8. Is there possibility to use a different data source than META in climate models?

Answer: Yes, META is getting outdated, therefore it is planned, and a proposal was already written to create a new potential vegetation map.

Question 9. Do you know some financial or other instruments to purchase land outside of Natura 2000, and how can we ensure the protection or restoration of peatlands? We have problems in Slovakia where if the area is outside of Natura 2000, we cannot ensure that it will stay in that condition.

Answer: Sometimes it is possible to purchase land outside of Natura 2000, around 10 years ago, there were some regional funds with which we could manage to buy some lands, but it wasn't connected to peatland restoration directly, we built natural corridors for a river. What might be more important is the growing impact of private funds, e.g. there was a fundraising campaign where Eurosite helped to raise money to buy a private land, this movement is growing in Europe. Sometimes such a question can be connected with carbon credits, there is such a market nowadays, which might be a new opportunity to protect private lands.

Question 10. Is there a good technique, or experience with communicating, and working with governmental partners?

Answer: In Poland, due to the farmer's protests, the government changed its position in the case of the Nature Restoration Law. Colleagues created a document with 100 points that should be done 100 days after the election, Unfortunately, it is not implemented yet, but as you can see, it might be important to have an agenda, a document, or a strategy before elections. For example, a statement to support wetland restoration. If the case is not written, not delivered there is nothing to talk about.

Answer: Projects that are financed by us are easily implemented, however, it is very hard to work with other partners, usually there are two solutions to convince to other stakeholder, one is money and the other is force, but still sometimes nature protection doesn't win.

Question 11. In the case of Hungary is there a strategy for wetland, peatland restoration, or conservation?

Answer: No dedicated wetland or peatland strategy is available, however for conservation the [V. National Nature Conservation Master Plan](#) (p.146-258) sets the goals.

Question 12. The drying of wetlands is a very big issue. The solution is an integrated approach, involving also different stakeholders. We cannot talk about wetlands if we are not considering an integrated approach for protected areas. How can you protect the wetland while taking into consideration this specificity of wetlands?

Answer: Usually, when restoration happens the stakeholders are involved. For example working with forestry management, and water management it usually goes smoothly.

Answer: If we have a project/investment, Hungarian legislation obliges us to have an Environmental Impact Assessment. A new part of it is to include ecosystem services. This is created together with partner ministries, and different kinds of assessments are made. This new perspective is getting more and more common.

Question 13. Are new members always involved in restoration projects, or are there cases where unused land is utilized for paludiculture? How do they decide what can be planted in that area, who decides this outside of the market?

Answer: I don't have an answer to all of these questions, but one solution is the need for capacity building. Corporations and agricultural consultants provide some consultation to farmers who have site-specific issues, but planning at the governmental level is essential. Designating areas for specific purposes and implementing supportive programs are necessary steps. We need to update inventories and ensure stakeholders are engaged. This must be transparently communicated from the policy level, stating that we are in a transitional period and help is offered, participation is voluntary, but damage-based utilization of peatlands will not be an option in the future. Therefore, capacity must be built.

Question 14. It seems that in Germany you have a lot of restored peatlands, what is the biggest challenge according to your opinion? How to make a circle of production and utilization of biomass closed?

Answer: The biggest challenge is that we don't have enough capacity, and we need to involve business partners and awareness raising of consumers about good alternatives to existing products. This is the codevelopment of product and demand.

Suggestion: In Canada, there was an example of a conflict between peat mining companies and nature conservationists, and the solution was to mine peat in trails, to have a smaller impact. However, succession is the easiest problem to solve, but for example, water shortage is tricky.

Suggestion: Peatland restoration is still in its infancy. It was damaging for the Keleméri Mohos-tavak to add water from surface water. However, saline lakes with thermal water were beautifully rehabilitated. When restoring peatlands knowing the geological, and hydrological background is important, which can be gathered with geophysical methods, to identify groundwater systems., e.g. MAR. Yet, these are expensive methods.

Suggestion: A possible issue is a fragmented problem-solving/management between stakeholders, and ministries, therefore it is very complicated to deal with the management of protected areas.

10. Detailed Agenda

Multi-stakeholder workshop in the frame of the Building the European Peatlands Initiative: a strong alliance for peatland climate protection in Europe project organised by CEEweb for Biodiversity

Date: 25 – 26 April 2024

Location: Europe Point, Budapest (Lövház u. 35, 1024)

25 April 2024 (Day 1)

9:30 *Registration*

10.00 **Welcome and brief introduction of CEEweb celebrating 30th anniversary**

- Csaba Mezei, General (CEEweb for Biodiversity)

10.10 **Introduction to the objectives and the agenda of the workshop**

- Ildikó Varga, Biodiversity Expert (CEEweb for Biodiversity)

10.15 **Main interim results of the ‘Building the European Peatlands Initiative: A strong alliance for peatland climate protection in Europe’ project**

- Eliza Óhegyi, Project Coordinator (CEEweb for Biodiversity)

10.25 **Peatland and climate related policies and restoration of natural habitats in Poland (LIFE Multi Peat project)**

- Wojciech Mroz, Project Officer (Eurosité)

10.45 **Expected impacts of climate change on the distribution of peatland habitats**

- Imelda Somodi, Senior Research Fellow (Centre for Ecological Research)

11.10 **Peatlands in the light of groundwater flows - climate adaptation and habitat rehabilitation through the eyes of a hydrogeologist**

- Szilvia Szkolnikovics-Simon, Adjunct Professor and Judit Mádlné Szőnyi, Professor (Eötvös Loránd University)

11.40 *Coffee break*

11.55 Characteristics of Hanság wetland production sites and their changes in recent decades

- Gábor Kovács, Associate Professor (University of Sopron, Faculty of 2 Forest Engineering) - Gábor Illés, Deputy Director General (University of Sopron, Institute of Forestry Sciences)

12.25 Raised bogs in the Great Hungarian Plain - can we still talk about their future?

- Balázs Lesku, Botanical Specialist (Hortobágy National Park Directorate)

12.50 Questions and answers

13.20 Lunch break

14.00 Peatlands in Europe - current conditions and challenges

- Franziska Tanneberger - Director (Michael Succow Foundation - Partner in the Greifswald Mire Centre)

14.20 Paludiculture - peatland rewetting for the climate and the wet production of renewable biomass resources

- Andreas Haberl, Project Coordinator (Michael Succow Foundation - Partner in the Greifswald Mire Centre)

14.45 Using ecosystem services as a tool for wetland restoration (Restoration of wetland complexes as life supporting system in the Danube Basin - Restore4Life project)

- Mihai Adamescu, Head of Research Center in Systems Ecology and Sustainability (University of Bucharest, Research Center for Systems Ecology and Sustainability)

15.10 Questions and answers

16.00 Conclusions, introduction to next day's field trip, closing of the workshop

18:00 Networking dinner

26 April (Day 2)

Field trip to the Hanság with the guidance of the staff of the Fertő-Hanság National Park Directorate Gábor Takács, conservation officer Sándor Tatai, landscape unit leader The field programme will present the results and main experiences of wetland reconstructions carried out in the Hanság basin (NorthWest-Hungary), drained during the 18th and 20th centuries, over the last 25 years. Drainage and afforestation have

almost completely destroyed open water communities, and marsh and bog habitats have been drastically reduced. Since 2001, the Fertő-Hanság National Park Directorate has been intensively involved in wetland protection, restoration and creation of new wetlands.

7:30 *Bus departure from Budapest*

10:00 **Welcome, general introduction to the Hanság (Meeting point at the field: Esterházy Madárvárta, Csorna, Fő u., 9300)**

Main stations of the field programme:

- Visiting the Csíkos alder forest: presentation of problems related to water supply and forest management, attempts and possibilities for solutions
- Osli-Hanyi wetland reconstruction: wetland creation by surface flooding, operational experiences
- Conservation management of wetlands and marshes, control of invasive species
- Adaptation of drainage-irrigation system operation to ensure territorial water retention (presentation of ongoing RRF and KEHOP project)

14:30 **Closing of the field trip. Bus departure to Budapest (Arrival approximately 17:00)**

The field programme involves about 4 kilometres of walking and requires rubber boots!
Lunch will be provided.

We thank the support of our project partners:



The project “Building the European Peatlands Initiative: a strong alliance for peatland climate protection in Europe” is part of the [European Climate Initiative \(EUKI\)](#). EUKI is a project financing

instrument by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK). The EUKI competition for project ideas is implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. It is the overarching goal of the EUKI to foster climate cooperation within the European Union (EU) in order to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.

Supported by:

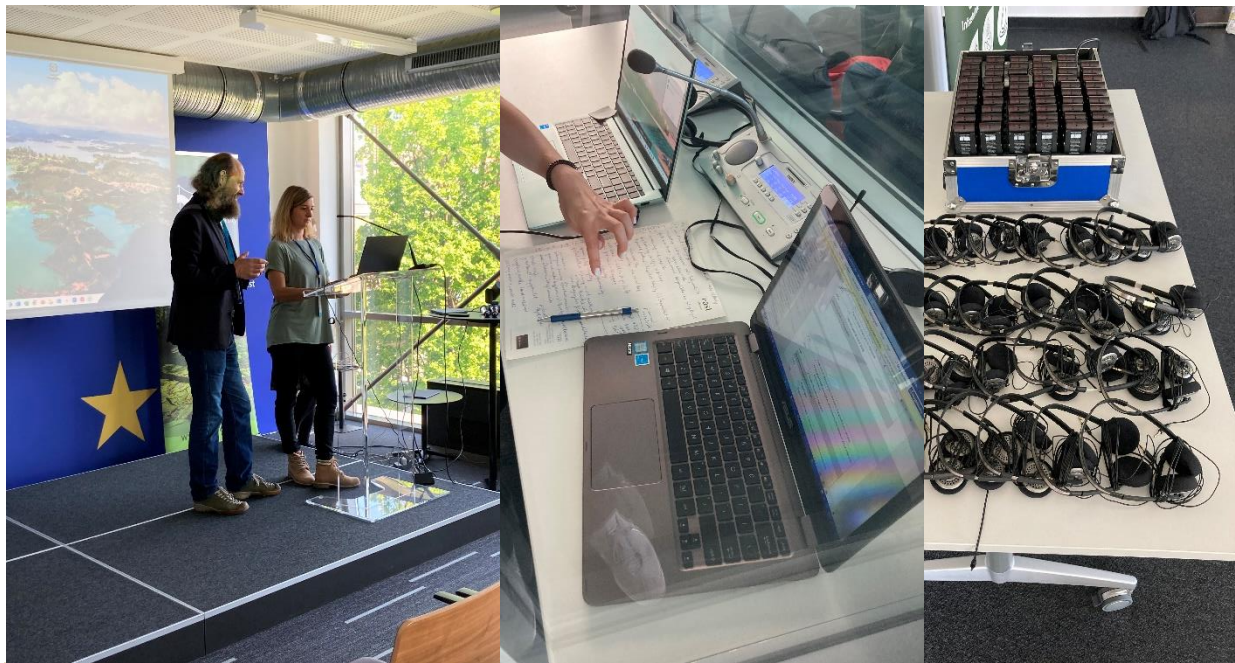


on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag

The views expressed at the event do not necessarily reflect those of the European Commission Representation in Hungary.

11. Photos







12. Short video

As part of the multi-stakeholder workshop, a professional short video was prepared as information material to promote peatland climate protection.

Youtube link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aBQ13Ksha4U&t=29s>

13. Media presence

Article (CEEweb's website): [:https://www.ceeweb.org/article.php?id=765](https://www.ceeweb.org/article.php?id=765)

Article (EUKI's website): <https://www.euki.de/en/a-road-trip-to-peatland-strategies/>

Social media posts:

<https://www.facebook.com/ceeweb.for.biodiversity/posts/pfbid02U1SGDZaoK5ShXdKkMKEx42Grj3Pn9cybUC6GSr1m2CNbha7rjq3ydP3XzueozyBDI>

<https://www.facebook.com/ceeweb.for.biodiversity/posts/pfbid0rwwg xen9EHYEBzYXhb2X9hg7RLojaFxmFuP3D3bezUMvf24XYX4ZfvJuS5LbkY6ql>

<https://www.instagram.com/p/C6v6YWyoOzx/>

<https://x.com/CEEwebEurope/status/1788554706828079256>

https://www.instagram.com/p/C6yYRMghCul/?fbclid=IwZXh0bgNhZW0CM TAAAR1EZK8rcK9gNQ7WDI7qJ70WWdB0VCln8tL4p1HuJNopeMms9ooRKfXgxlo_aem_AdPrhywOh6YQ3jl rOCKKY2OsyRfRfNMuWfo76uLESrnRuwVL4_y6-JYAr1TTLTIXgXiguWgkX8GNsG6StyA8OeFm

<https://x.com/CEEwebEurope/status/1788901992955261333?mx=2>