

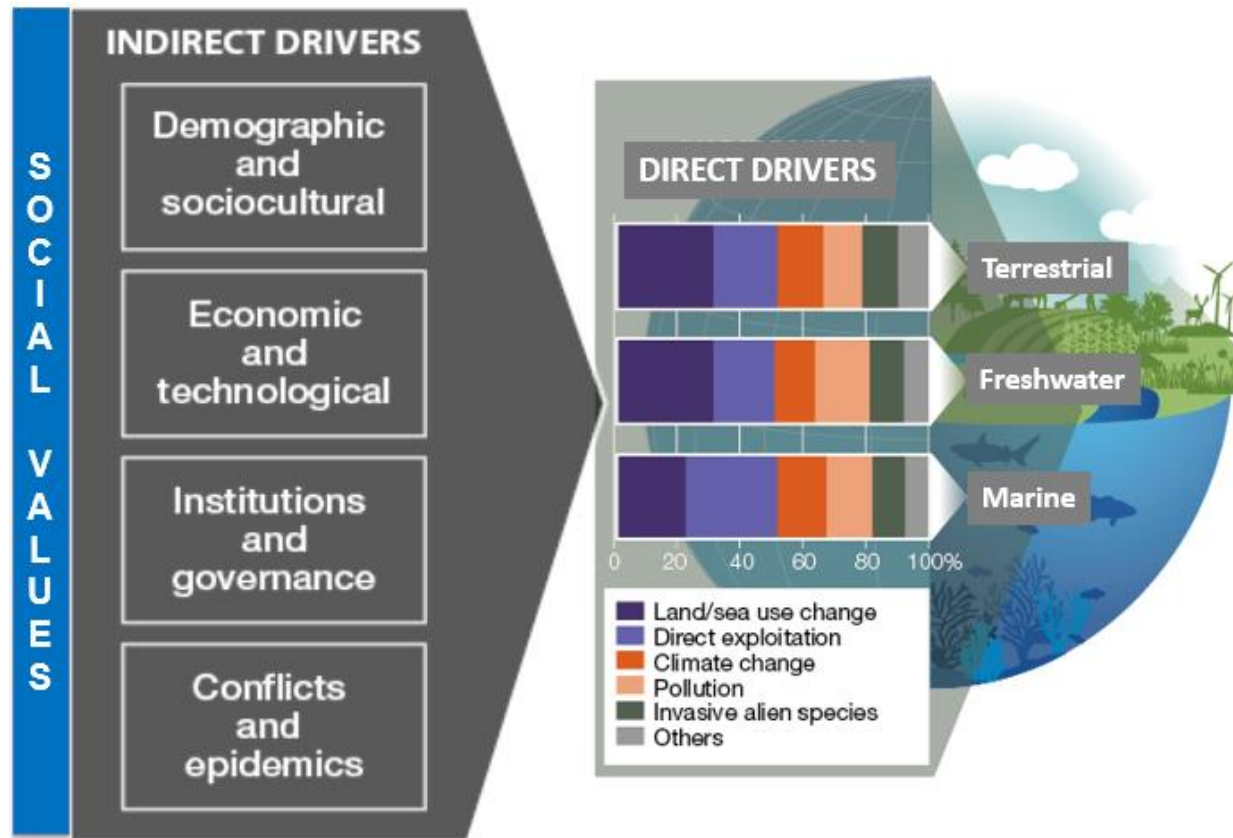
The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

ASCOBANS 16th Jastarnia Group Meeting 8 June 2020

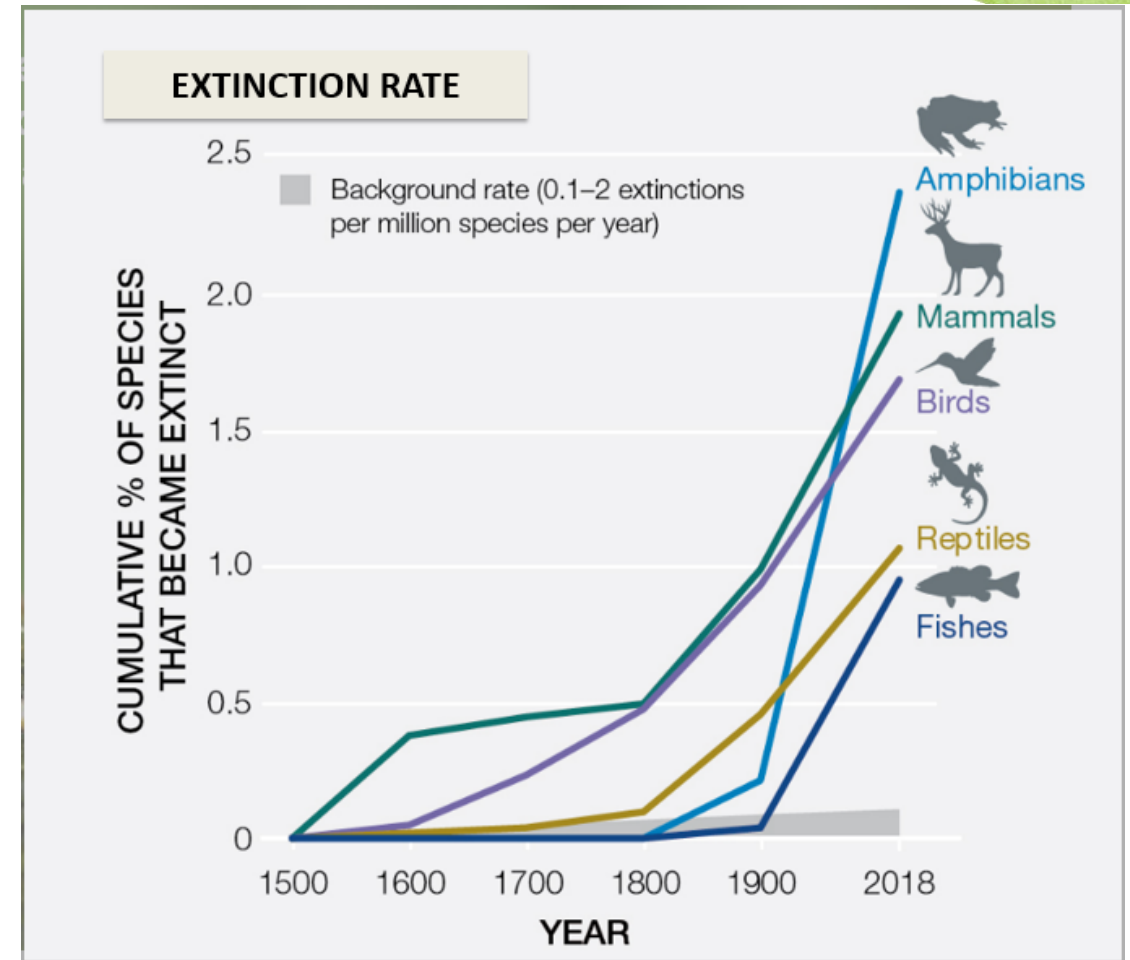
European Union



| The global biodiversity crisis



Source: IPBES Global assessment 2019





| Elements of the EU Biodiversity Strategy



Protect Nature



Enable Transformative
Change



Restore Nature



EU For An Ambitious
Global Agenda



Protect Nature



Commitments for protected areas*:

- 1. Protect 30% of the EU's sea area and integrate ecological corridors, as part of a true Trans-European Nature Network.**
 - Based on Natura 2000 and nationally designated areas
- 2. Strictly protect at least a third of the EU's marine protected areas.**
 - Covering areas of very high biodiversity value, important for mitigation and adaptation to climate change, fish stock recovery
- 3. Effectively manage all protected areas, defining clear conservation objectives and measures, and monitoring them appropriately.**

- The Commission, working with Member States and the European Environment Agency, will put forward in 2020 criteria and guidance for identifying and designating additional areas, including a definition of strict protection, as well as for appropriate management planning.

* the most important commitments relevant for marine environment

Restore Nature



EU Restoration Plan with 2030 commitments*:

- ✓ Legally binding targets to be proposed in 2021
- ✓ No deterioration of any protected habitats and species by 2030; favourable status or positive trend for at least 30%
- ...
- ✓ 50% reduction of use and risk of pesticides
- ✓ Reduction of pollution from fertilisers by 50% and by $\geq 20\%$ their use
- ✓ Zero Pollution Action Plan for Air, Water and Soil
- ✓ ...



* the most important commitments relevant for marine environment

Restore Nature



EU Restoration Plan with 2030 commitments*:

- A new **action plan to conserve fisheries resources and protect marine ecosystems** by 2021
- **Bycatch of species threatened with extinction must be eliminated or reduced to a level that allows full recovery.** This should also be the case for those in bad conservation status or not in good environmental status. **Bycatch of other species** must be eliminated or, where this is not possible, minimised so as not to threaten their conservation status. To support this, **data collection on by-catch** for all sensitive species needs to be stepped up.
- **Fisheries-management measures** must be established in all marine protected areas according to clearly defined conservation objectives and on the basis of the best available scientific advice.
- Measures to limit the use of fishing gear most harmful to biodiversity, including on the seabed.

* the most important commitments relevant for marine environment



| Enable Transformative Change



- Governance framework
- Unlocking financing
- Business engagement
- Knowledge, education
- Full implementation of existing EU law
As regards the Birds and Habitats Directives, enforcement will focus on completing the Natura 2000 network, the effective management of all sites, species-protection provisions, and species and habitats that show declining trends.



| Next Steps



✓ Implementation of actions (specific Annex to the Strategy)

✓ Reaction from EP and **Council**, COR, EESC



✓ UNGA Biodiversity Summit Sept 2020

✓ CBD COP 15 early 2021, China



| THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

More info at:

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/strategy/index_en.htm

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