

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION, POLICY CONTEXT



Camino Liquete on behalf of the
Knowledge Centre for Biodiversity

DG Joint Research Centre



Europe's seas are home to a rich and diverse array of species, habitats and ecosystems. The coastal areas are the richest ones.

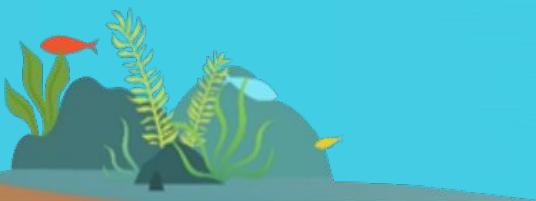
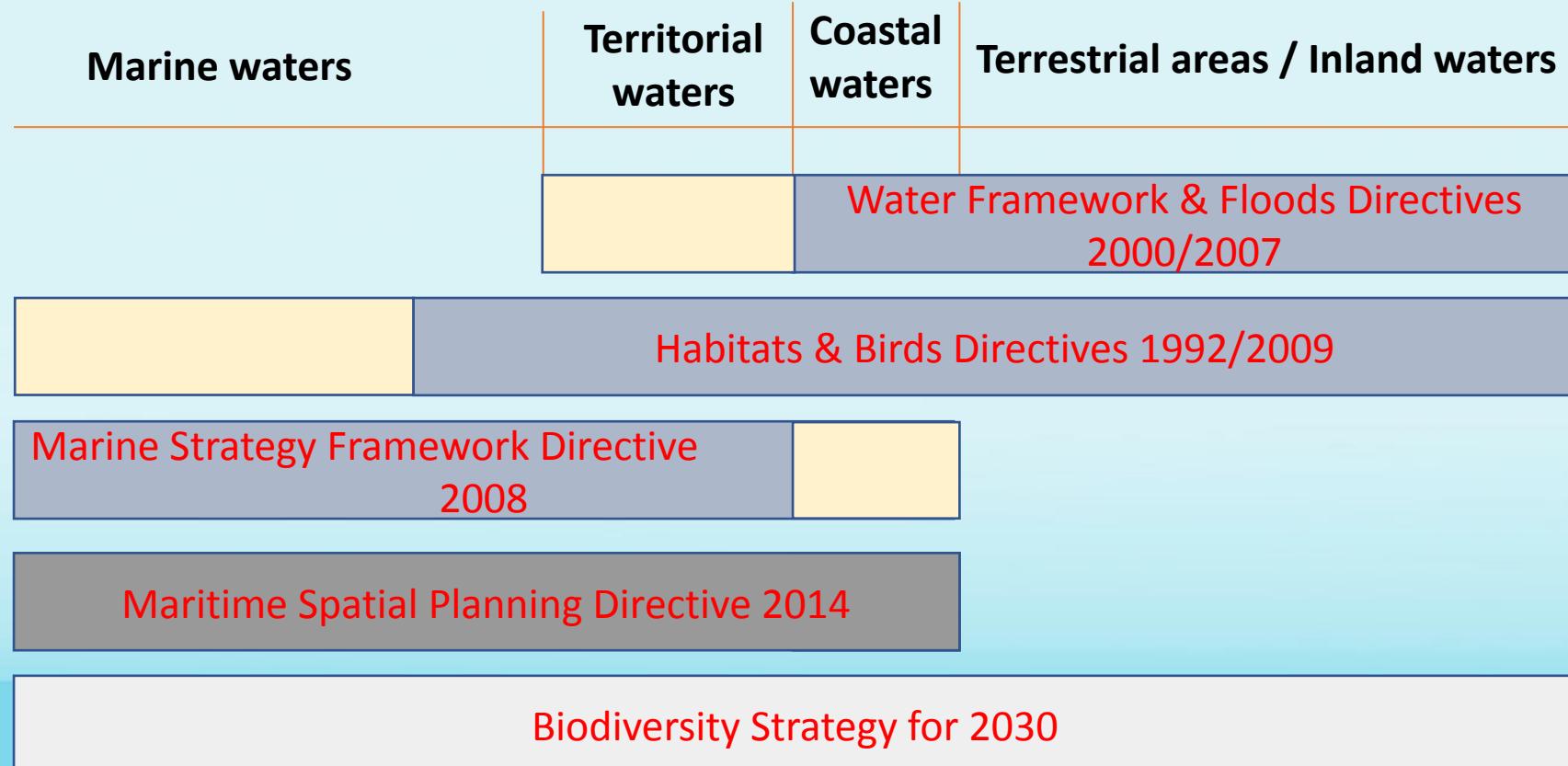
The top 100 m host the great majority of the sea life (turtles, fish, mammals, etc.) as well as the plankton basis of the marine food webs.

Although vital for Europe's economic and social wellbeing, many of these ecosystems risk being irreversibly damaged by human activities.



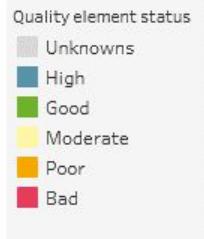
Common policy goal

- Ecosystem-based approach
- Cross-border cooperation
- Healthy, clean & productive seas
- Efficient & sustainable management of marine resources
- Sound data for decision making
- Engagement of stakeholders & public participation

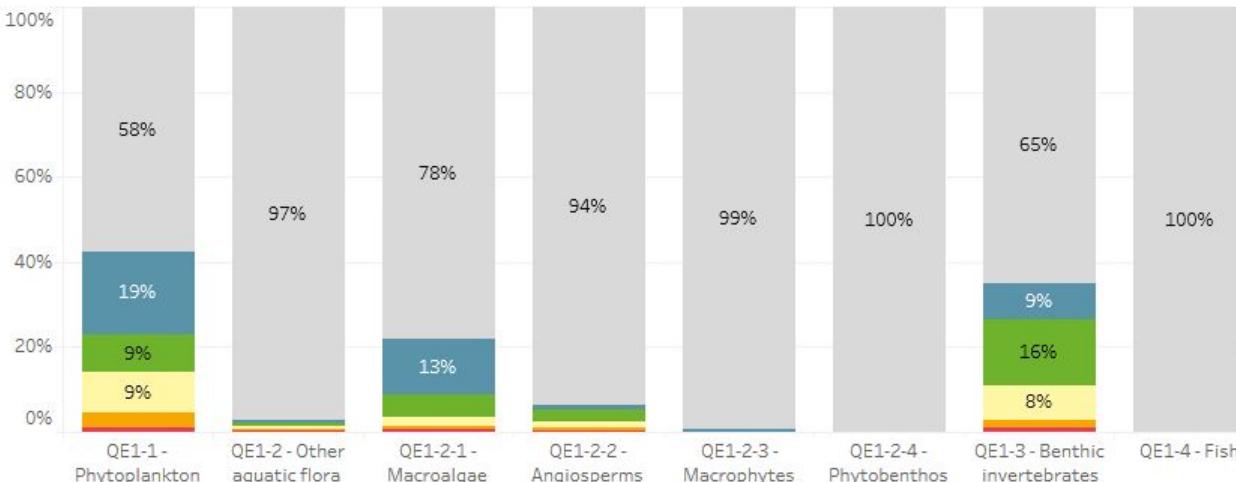


Water Framework Directive

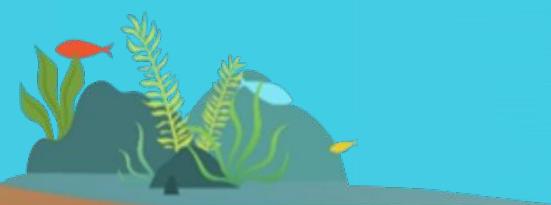
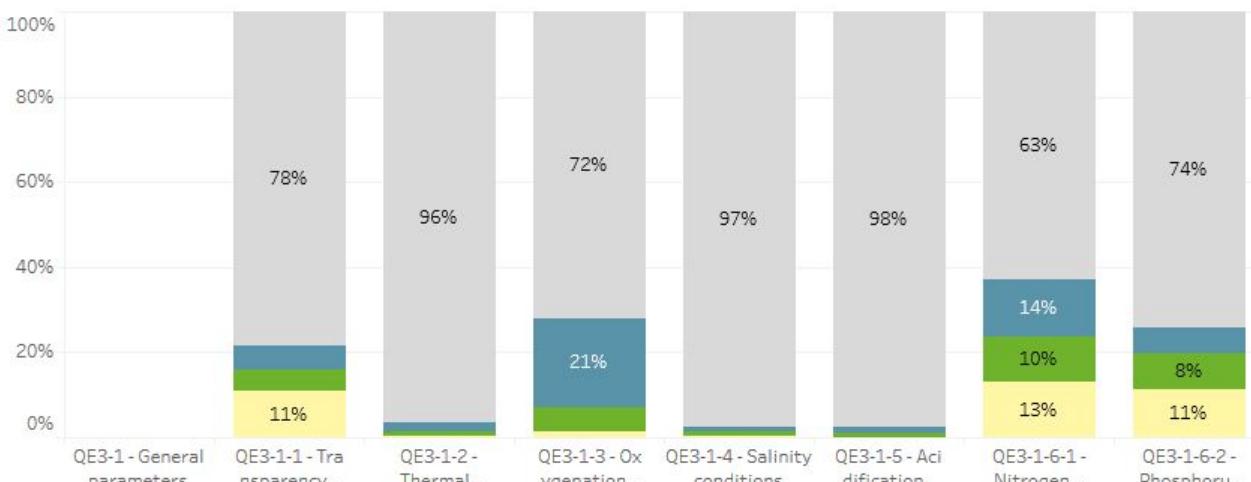
Good ecological and chemical status



Coastal water bodies: QE1 - Biological quality elements
2nd RBMP



Coastal water bodies: QE3 - Chemical and physico-chemical quality elements
2nd RBMP



Marine Strategy Framework Directive descriptors

Pressures & impacts

Non-indigenous species

Commercial fish & shellfish

Eutrophication

Hydrographical conditions

Contaminants (in environment)

Contaminants (in seafood)

Marine litter

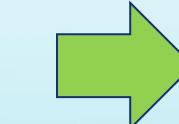
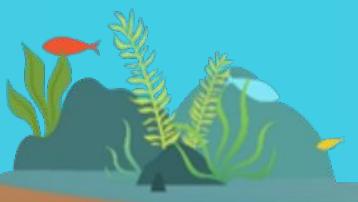
Energy & underwater noise

State

Biodiversity

Marine food webs

Seabed habitats (integrity)



European
Commission

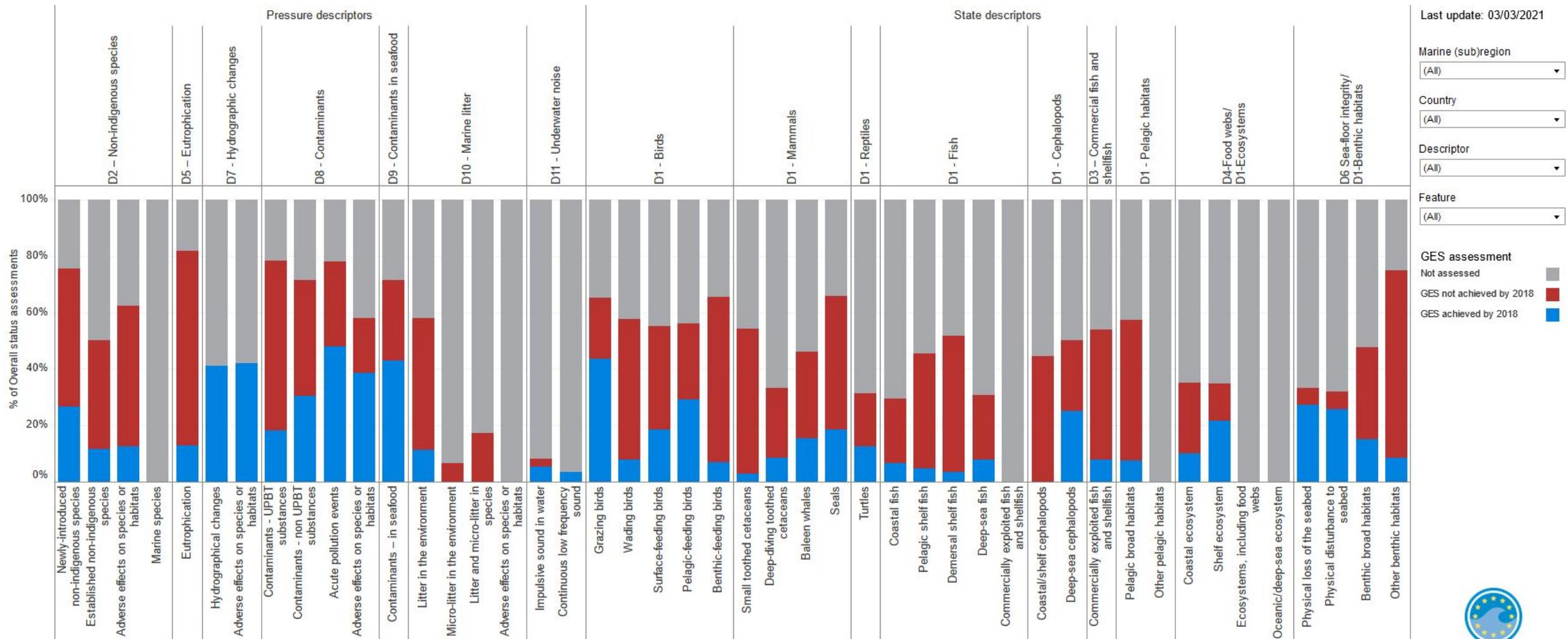


Copernicus
Europe's eyes on Earth

Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Good environmental status

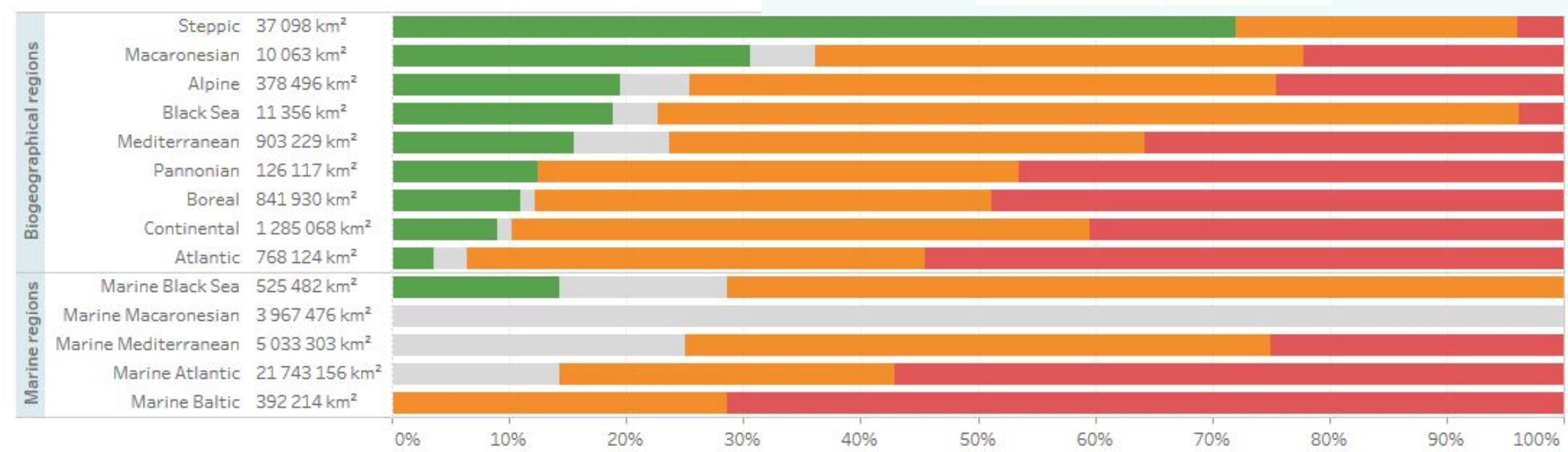
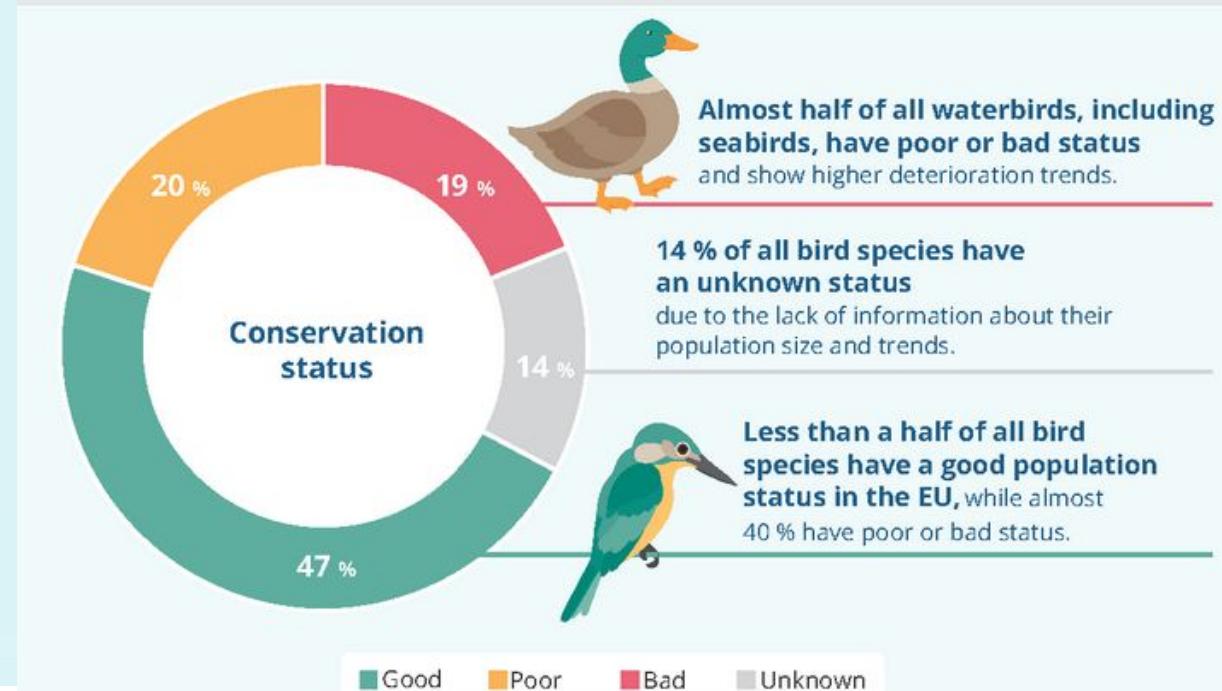
2018 reporting of MSFD Article 8 - Overall status per features



Habitats and Birds Directives

Conservation status

High percentage of unknown data >
need to establish or re-enforce
appropriate monitoring schemes



Maritime Spatial Planning Directive

Plans organising human activities to manage our waters more coherently and sustainably.



Implementation [report](#) : While the majority of the coastal Member States now have a maritime spatial plan in place, eight countries did not make sufficient progress.

Most Member States dedicated a chapter or report to land-sea interactions in their plans.

EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030



Protect Nature



Enable Transformative
Change



Restore Nature



EU For An Ambitious
Global Agenda



Online tracking tools for the EU Biodiversity Strategy

The Knowledge Centre for Biodiversity (KCBD) will support the tracking and reporting of progress of EU and its Member States on actions and targets of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

Tool 1: Actions Tracker

> 100 actions



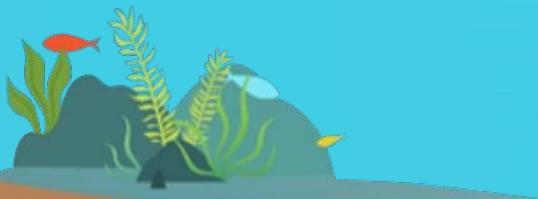
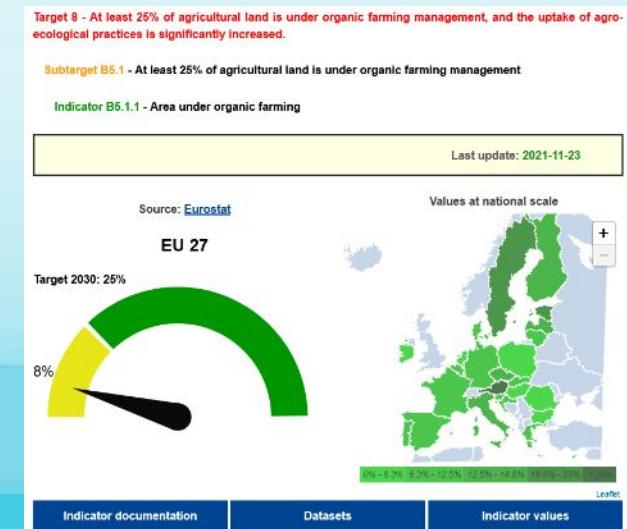
1a - Commission proposal on criteria and guidance for identifying and designating additional protected areas, and appropriate management planning (2020)	Completed
1b - Agree with Member States on the criteria and guidance for additional protected areas (2021)	Completed
2 - Complete the designation of Natura 2000 sites, including the necessary designations of marine sites (2030)	In progress

https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/biodiversity/topic/eu-biodiversity-strategy-dashboard_en

https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/biodiversity/topic/eu-biodiversity-strategy-actions-tracker_en

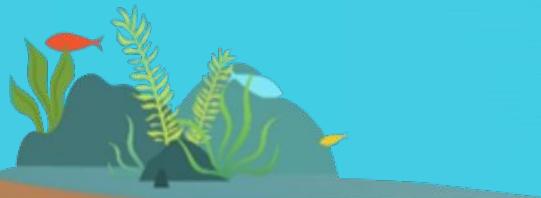
16
Targets

Tool 2: Dashboard



EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

Proposal for a Nature Restoration Regulation



Marine targets:

- Target 15 - The negative impacts on sensitive species and habitats, including on the seabed through fishing and extraction activities, are substantially reduced to achieve good environmental status.
- Target 16 - The by-catch of species is eliminated or reduced to a level that allows species recovery and conservation.

- Article 4: Restoration of terrestrial, coastal and freshwater ecosystems.
- Article 5: Restoration of marine ecosystems.
- Put in place the restoration measures to improve to good condition areas of habitat types listed in the Annexes.