



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL ENVIRONMENT
Directorate B - Natural Capital
ENV.B.2 - Biodiversity
ENV.B.3 - Nature

CGBN

Co-ordination Group
for Biodiversity and Nature

17th meeting – 25/09/14 (all day)
& 26/09/14 (morning)



8.1 Discussion point with draft ND conclusions:

Preparation for EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy mid-term review

(DOC.8.1)

1. BACKGROUND

The EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy will be subject to a mid-term review in 2015, which will take stock of the progress made since the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy adoption in 2011. It will rely on recent EU input to the fifth report to the Convention on Biological Diversity¹ and data used for the EEA 2015 State of the Environment Report and on the State of Nature in Europe report. Careful alignment of policy messages will be needed. The mid-term review of the biodiversity strategy shall consider progress under each of the targets, as well as under the headline targets and identify barriers and gaps for reaching the 2020 objectives. Given recent sectoral reforms such as the CAP and the CFP, it will also need to align key targets, in particular targets 3 and 4 relating to sustainable agriculture and forestry, and sustainable fisheries, with the relevant texts agreed in co-decision. Synergies with the fitness check of Nature legislation and the communication on land as a resource will also need to be fully exploited. This comprehensive assessment is necessary to consider possible actions on how to fill these gaps to put the EU on track for achieving its biodiversity objectives in 2020.

2. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

2.1 EU level

The Commission with the support of a contractor and the European Environment Agency has developed an integrated framework for monitoring, assessing and reporting on progress in implementing the strategy (see Annex 1). It includes the critical elements of the EU 2010 Biodiversity Baseline that will be updated by 2015, SEBI indicators² and other data and

¹ <http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/eur/eur-nr-05-en.pdf>

² <http://biodiversity.europa.eu/topics/sebi-indicators>.

information, such as that produced under other environmental legislation, and upcoming reporting on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) and, to the extent feasible, Cohesion Policy to help assess the impacts of these policies on biodiversity. The Biodiversity Information System for Europe (BISE) web portal will be the main platform for data and information sharing³.

The Commission in collaboration with the European Environment Agency will continue its work to fill key gaps, including on indicators of ecosystem services in Europe.

In the coming months, it will start drafting the communication on the Mid-Term Review, with the involvement of all relevant Commission services.

2.2 Member State's level

In an effort to minimize the reporting burden of EU Member States and in line with previous CGBN discussions, relevant information was extracted by the contractor from the 5th national reports (5NR) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) submitted by MS for reporting on progress made with regard to the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy (see Annex 2). By the end of July, 16 MS had submitted their 5NR to CBD while the deadline was 31 March 2014. The late submission of the national reports to CBD⁴ and the loose links with the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy targets pose a challenge for the compilation of the Mid-Term Report. The following issues in particular need to be considered:

- Many reports stated that the National Biodiversity Strategy is aligned with the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy, but did not make explicit links with Targets and Actions of the EU Strategy;
- *In many* cases relevant information was found under Aichi Targets other than the ones identified in the mapping presented on the BISE website;
- In a number of cases relevant information was provided in the reports without making a link to a specific Aichi Target;
- In some cases no information could be found with respect to some EU actions; and
- The information contained in the 16 submitted 5NR was found to be of a more qualitative than quantitative nature and the presentation of information/data differed largely across reports.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE REPORTING BASED ON THE USE OF 5NR FOR MTR

1. Information provided in the 5NR to the CBD should at least be mapped against the Aichi Targets, but also against the EU targets. In order to facilitate this mapping exercise, the 2020 Target Cross-linking tool (TCT) that was developed by the BISE - European Network of Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanisms should be used (<http://demo.tct.biodiversity.europa.eu/>). The TCT supports European countries in

³ <http://biodiversity.europa.eu/policy/biodiversity-strategy-plan>

⁴ <http://www.cbd.int/reports/nr5/>

organising their national information according to multiple targets which facilitates reporting for all targets included – and at different points in time.

2. The same format should be used within a 5NR report and ideally also across 5NR reports: For example quantitative and qualitative data should be separated out and the reports should be explicit about the nature of the data provided. The source of the information provided should also be clearly stated.

General remarks with regard to the need for information from EU Member States that is currently not provided to the EU through separate reporting requirements:

- In the discussion with CBD parties at the 12th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to further improve the reporting guidelines for national reports for the next reporting cycle, it is important to raise the issue of facilitating the aggregation of information from national reports. Keeping in mind that reporting should not be an end in itself, the above stated recommendations should thereby be considered.
- In order to avoid inefficient and time consuming ad hoc reporting requests, the EU and its Member States should further work on the harmonisation and streamlining of reporting processes such as for the EU Biodiversity Strategy MTR in 2015 and final reports in 2020. This also includes processes at the global level, where the EU and its Member States are already strongly supporting the development of an improved and more coherent reporting framework. In that regard it is of key importance to further pursue the interoperability between the developing CBD online reporting system and the TCT developed by the EEA.

4. ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE CGBN

- The view of the Member States and stakeholders will be requested with regard to Member States' contributions based on 5NR to the Mid-Term review; is it sufficient? Will Member States want to provide additional information? Are they envisaging to use the 2020 Target Cross-linking tool to ensure that information from 5NR can be used effectively for the MTR and by the CBD?
- What type of procedure should be used for the validation of Member States' information before its publication on BISE?

5. PROPOSED DRAFT CONCLUSIONS FOR THE NATURE DIRECTORS MEETING

- The Nature Directors recognise the Mid-Term Review as a priority process in the context of the EU Biodiversity Strategy, to assess progress at EU and Member States level towards implementing the actions and achieving the Targets of the EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy . This comprehensive assessment will lay the ground for considering possible actions on how to fill these gaps to put the EU on track for achieving its biodiversity objectives in 2020.

- The Review will be based on the evidence provided by the Mid-Term Report, and communicated to the Council, Parliament, Committee of the Regions and Social and Economic Committee.
- The Nature Directors welcome the development of an integrated framework for monitoring, assessing and reporting on progress in implementing the EU Biodiversity Strategy, and will support the provision of relevant information to the Commission for the Mid-Term Report, including on the links between national targets, actions and indicators with the EU ones.

MID-TERM REPORT MONITORING FRAMEWORK

INFORMATION NEEDS & DEADLINES

Contents

1.	PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 BIODIVERSITY HEADLINE TARGET	6
2.	PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 6 EU TARGETS	7
2.1.	Target 1	7
2.2.	Target 2:	9
2.3.	Target 3:	11
2.4.	Target 4:	14
2.5.	Target 5:	18
2.6.	Target 6:	19

1. PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2020 BIODIVERSITY HEADLINE TARGET

EU 2020 Biodiversity Headline Target	Information	Deadline
<p>Halt the <u>loss of biodiversity</u> and the <u>degradation of ecosystem services</u> in the EU by 2020, and <u>restore</u> them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to <u>averting global biodiversity loss</u>.</p>	Update and trend of threat status of all birds (ca 530 species)	September 2014
	Threat status of all <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All bees: ca 2,000 species. • All marine fishes: ca 1,000 species; A selection of medicinal plants: ca 300 species;	End 2014
	overseas indicators	
	Update & trends of indicator on Common species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Butterflies • Common birds 	ongoing
	Land cover changes: CLC 2000-2006-2012	Mid-2015 for proxies from SOER
	Update & trends of conservation status of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • habitats • species Status of Birds	Nov 2014 (indicator on early 2015)
	Natura 2000 network: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • terrestrial • marine 	Dec 2014
	Ecosystem update & trends: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agro-ecosystems • grassland ecosystems • heath & scrub • forest • wetland • lake and river • coastal • marine • artificial surfaces 	Mid-2015 for proxies from SOER
	Threats to biodiversity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat change • Pollution • Over-exploitation • IAS • Climate change 	
	Indicators of ecosystem services (data and modelling)	End 2014
Soil biodiversity	tbd	
Footprint	Early 2015	

2. PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 6 EU TARGETS

2.1. Target 1

EU Target 1	Information	Deadline
To halt the deterioration in the status of all species and habitats covered by EU nature legislation and achieve a significant and measurable improvement in their status so that, by 2020, compared to current assessments: (i) 100% more habitat assessments and 50% more species assessments under the Habitats Directive show an improved conservation status; and (ii) 50% more species assessments under the Birds Directive show a secure or improved status.	Specific measurement to assess progress towards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conservation status of species of European interest • Conservation status of habitats of European interest • Status of bird species 	End 2014 -1 st quarter 2015
	Update and trend of threat status of all birds (ca 530 species)	November 2014

Actions 1 - 4

EU actions	Information	Deadline
1a) Member States and the Commission will ensure that the phase to establish Natura 2000, including in the marine environment, is largely complete by 2012.	Assessment of sufficiency of Natura 2000 network - terrestrial and marine (according to Habitats Directive only) - Graph on state on sufficiency provided by B3	Dec 2014
	Total number of marine Natura 2000 sites and coverage <i>Natura 2000 barometer</i> http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/barometer/index_en.htm ;	
1b) Member States and the Commission will further integrate species and habitats protection and management requirements into key land and water use policies, both within and beyond Natura 2000 areas.		
1c) Member States will ensure that management plans or equivalent instruments which set out conservation and restoration measures are developed and implemented in a timely manner for all Natura 2000 sites.	Number of sites with management plans or equivalent instruments or Percentage of sites covered by respective management plans or equivalent instruments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source: Natura Standard Data Forms • Some information from State of Nature report on the impact of the network 	
1d) The Commission, together with Member States, will establish by 2012 a process to promote the sharing of experience, good practice and cross-border collaboration on the management of Natura 2000, within the biogeographical frameworks set out in the Habitats Directive.	Main outcomes of Natura 2000 Biogeographical Process	

EU actions	Information	Deadline
<p>2) The Commission and Member States will provide the necessary funds and incentives for Natura 2000, including through EU funding instruments, under the next multiannual financial framework. The Commission will set out its views in 2011 on how Natura 2000 will be financed under the next multi-annual financial framework.</p>	<p>Indicator on LIFE Nature and Biodiversity: areas and funds</p>	
	<p>Trends in amount to be spent on Natura 2000 from funds under shared EU-MS management</p> <p><i>Integration in Operational Programmes (see Biodiversity Tracking) facilitated by PAF process.</i></p>	<p>Narrative only by end 2014</p>
<p>3a) The Commission, together with Member States, will develop and launch a major communication campaign on Natura 2000 by 2013.</p>	<p>EU Flash Eurobarometer 379: Attitudes towards biodiversity (2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Membership of an organisation working to protect nature and biodiversity” • “Number of volunteers participating in citizen science projects dedicated to biodiversity”, and/or • “Number of people contributing to one or several monitoring projects”. 	<p>available</p>
	<p>Natura2000 award (cf. NR)</p>	
<p>3b) The Commission and Member states will improve cooperation with key sectors and continue to develop guidance documents to improve their understanding of the requirements of EU nature legislation and its value in promoting economic development.</p>	<p>Guidelines on managing fisheries impacts within Natura 2000 sites available</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/marine/index_en.htm</p> <p>Guidance document on Natura 2000 and Forests</p>	
<p>3c) The Commission and Member States will facilitate enforcement of the nature directives by providing specific training programmes on Natura 2000 for judges and public prosecutors, and by developing better compliance promotion capacities.</p>	<p>Structured Implementation and Information Frameworks (SIIFs) – study contract by end 2014 (workshop Oct 2014)</p>	<p>End 2014</p>
	<p>Outcomes from Nature Task Force on number of infringements and trends - to be examined by B3</p> <p>Number of notifications of restoration compensation (Art. 6.4) - to be examined by B</p>	<p>End 2014</p>
<p>4a) The Commission, together with Member States, will develop by 2012 a new EU bird reporting system, further develop the reporting system under Article 17 of the Habitats Directive and improve the flow, accessibility and relevance of Natura 2000 data.</p>	<p>Streamlined reporting under HD Art. 17 & BD Art. 12</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/knowledge/rep_birds/index_en.htm and http://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_12</p>	<p>Report due 1st quarter of 2015</p>

EU actions	Information	Deadline
	<i>"A new bird reporting system is developed by 2012 by the Commission, together with MS"</i> (yes/ no indicator)	
4b) The Commission will create a dedicated ICT tool as part of the Biodiversity Information System for Europe to improve the availability and use of data by 2012.		

2.2. Target 2:

EU Target 2	Information	Deadline
By 2020, ecosystems and their services are maintained and enhanced by establishing green infrastructure and restoring at least 15 % of degraded ecosystems.	Preliminary results from MAES work on biophysical baseline & marine ecosystem assessment	Dec 2014
	Preliminary results from MAES mapping and assessment of ecosystems services (forest, pollination, cultural, water provisioning, coastal protection)	Dec 2014
	State of Nature Report will include analysis of state of habitats and species by ecosystem (in line with MAES)	End 2014 – 1 st quarter 2015
	Input from study 2014-2016 on "Restoration Efforts Required for Achieving the Objectives of the Birds and Habitats Directives" from ENV.B3 (Frank Vassen) that may provide useful information from MS on conservation objectives and plans for N2000 restoration.	Dec 2014
	Fragmentation of natural and semi-natural areas (SEBI 13)	Mid-2015 for proxies from SOER
	Fragmentation of river systems (SEBI14)	
Mining of MS information on MAES, GI and restoration from 5NR to CBD	ongoing	

ACTION 5-7

EU actions	Information	Deadline
5) Member States, with the assistance of the Commission, will map and assess the set of ecosystems and their services in their national territory by 2014, assess the economic value of such services, and promote the integration of these values into accounting and reporting systems at EU and national level by 2020.	Biophysical baseline mapping and assessment of major ecosystems in EU and available on BISE http://biodiversity.europa.eu/maes State of ecosystems: information on state of habitats and species by ecosystem in State of Nature Report	Dec 2014

EU actions	Information	Deadline
	Biophysical baseline mapping and assessment of major ecosystem services in EU and available on BISE http://biodiversity.europa.eu/maes	Dec 2014
	Biophysical baseline mapping and assessment of major ecosystems and ecosystem services in MS and available on BISE http://biodiversity.europa.eu/maes	Dec 2014
	Indicators to be developed under MAES & NCA Pilot LUCAS 2012 see http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFF_PUB/KS-03-13-587/EN/KS-03-13-587-EN.PDF , http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/lucas/introduction	
6a) By 2014, MS, with the assistance of the Commission, will develop a strategic framework to set priorities for ecosystem restoration at sub-national, national and EU level.	EU biophysical baseline for assessing restoration t based on Art. 17 data, including restoration cost	Dec 2014
	Input from study 2014-2016 on "Restoration Efforts Required for Achieving the Objectives of the Birds and Habitats Directives" from ENV.B3 (Frank Vassen) that may provide useful information from MS on conservation objectives and plans for N2000 restoration.	Dec 2014
	Strategic framework available at national level based on data from 5NR (Aichi Target 15)	ongoing
6b) The Commission will develop a GI Strategy by 2012 to promote the deployment of green infrastructure in the EU in urban and rural areas, including through incentives to encourage up-front investments in GI projects and maintenance of ecosystem services, for examples through better targeted use of EU funding streams and Public Private Partnerships	EU GI map to mitigate climate change	Nov 2014
	Initiatives supporting EU level GI projects established in MS (case-studies on circa, BISE) https://circabc.europa.eu/w/browse/be9ac4c8-f65f-487a-9f30-a9b5b6019ca0	ongoing
	Indicators for GI monitoring to be defined in WGGI of 26/11/14	Dec 2014
	Fragmentation of natural and semi-natural areas (SEBI 13) Fragmentation of river systems (SEBI14)	Mid-2015 for proxies from SOER
	Refined picture of potential candidates for a new TEN-G instrument to promote large scale cross border GI programmes with a pan-European vision under a new Trans-European network fund (supporting contract to be launched by ENV in 2014)	Sept 2014 2017

EU actions	Information	Deadline
7a: In collaboration with the MS, the Commission will develop a methodology for assessing the impact of EU funded projects, plans and programmes on biodiversity by 2014	Framework at EU and national level including a methodology for assessing the impact of EU funded projects, plans and programmes on biodiversity by 2014	2014
7b. The Commission will carry out further work with a view to proposing by 2015 an initiative to ensure there is no net loss of ecosystems and their services (e.g. through compensation or offsetting schemes).		End 2014

2.3. Target 3⁵:

a) Agriculture:

EU Target 3a: Agriculture	Information	Deadline
<p><u>A) Agriculture:</u> By 2020, maximise areas under agriculture across grasslands, arable land and permanent crops that are covered by biodiversity-related measures under the CAP so as to ensure the conservation of biodiversity and to bring about a measurable improvement (*) in the conservation status of species and habitats that depend on or are affected by agriculture and in the provision of ecosystem services as compared to the EU2010 Baseline, thus contributing to enhance sustainable management.</p> <p>(*) Improvement is to be measured against the quantified enhancement targets for the conservation status of species and habitats of EU interest in Target 1 and the restoration of degraded ecosystems under target 2.</p>	<p>Specific measurement to assess towards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conservation status of species of European interest related to cropland and grassland • Conservation status of habitats of European interest related to grassland only • Status of bird species related to cropland and grassland 	1 st quarter 2015

Actions 8- 10: Agriculture

EU actions	Information	Deadline
8a) The Commission will propose that CAP direct payments will reward the delivery of environmental public goods that go beyond cross-compliance (e.g. permanent pasture, green cover, crop rotation, ecological set-aside, Natura 2000).	SEBI 020: Agriculture: area under management practices potentially supporting biodiversity (including HNV & org. farming)	Dec 2014
8b) The Commission will propose to improve and simplify the GAEC (Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions) cross-compliance standards and consider including the Water Framework Directive within the	<p>AEI 01: Agri-environmental commitments</p> <p>AEI 23: High Nature Value farming</p> <p>Area under biodiversity supportive agri-</p>	Dec 2014

⁵ To be aligned with relevant text of new CAP agreed in co-decision

EU actions	Information	Deadline
scope of cross-compliance once the Directive has been implemented and the operational obligations for farmers have been identified in order to improve the state of aquatic ecosystems in rural areas.	<p>environment schemes</p> <p>AEI 02: Agricultural areas under Natura 2000</p> <p>AEI 04: Area under organic farming</p>	
<p>9a) The Commission and Member States will integrate quantified biodiversity targets into Rural Development strategies and programmes, tailoring action to regional and local needs.</p> <p>9b) The Commission and Member States will establish mechanisms to facilitate collaboration among farmers and foresters to achieve continuity of landscape features, protection of genetic resources and other cooperation mechanisms to protect biodiversity.</p>	<p>ENV.B1 is understood to be screening Rural Development Programmes (RDP) submitted by MS by March 2014 and develop a database of measures and related payments ranked according to impact on biodiversity. This could be used to review the impact of RDPs on this action. Reporting on the RDP (2014-2020) not expected until June 2016.</p>	July 2014
<p>10. The Commission and Member States will encourage the uptake of agri-environmental measures to support genetic diversity in agriculture and explore the scope for developing a strategy for the conservation of genetic diversity.</p>	<p>ENV.B1 is understood to be screening Rural Development Programmes (RDP) submitted by MS by March 2014 and develop a database of measures and related payments ranked according to impact on biodiversity. It is unclear whether this will identify payments to encourage the uptake of measures to support genetic diversity. If so this review could be used to identify the impact of RDP on this action.</p>	July 2014
	<p>N.B. In the context of the European Innovation Partnership (EIP), a Focus Group on "Genetic resources: co-operation models" has been set up and the first meeting of experts took place on 6-7 February 2014; In its budget for 2013, the European Parliament attributed to the Commission (DG Agriculture) the Preparatory Action "Animal and plant genetic resources in agriculture" which started in the first months of 2014.</p>	
	<p>Conservation actions from the EU programme on conservation of genetic resources in agriculture; conservation in-situ of genetic resources and amateur varieties; marketing of 'preservation mixtures' and forest reproductive material; zootechnical and genealogical conditions for trade in and imports into EU of breeding animals and germinal products;</p>	
<p>Outcomes from FP7 research projects (PGR Secure, Trees4future, FORGER)</p>		

b) Forestry:

EU Target 3b: Forestry	Information	Deadline

EU Target 3b: Forestry	Information	Deadline
<p>3B) By 2020, Forest Management Plans or equivalent instruments, in line with Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), are in place for all forests that are publicly owned and for forest holdings above a certain size** (to be defined by the Member States or regions and communicated in their Rural Development Programmes) that receive funding under the EU Rural Development Policy so as to bring about a measurable improvement(*) in the conservation status of species and habitats that depend on or are affected by forestry and in the provision of related ecosystem services as compared to the EU 2010 Baseline.</p> <p>(*) Improvement is to be measured against the quantified enhancement targets for the conservation status of species and habitats of EU interest in Target 1 and the restoration of degraded ecosystems under target 2.</p> <p>(**) For smaller forest holdings, Member States may provide additional incentives to encourage the adoption of Management Plans or equivalent instruments that are in line with SFM.</p>	<p>Specific measurement to assess towards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conservation status of species of European interest related to forest • Conservation status of habitats of European interest related to forest • Status of bird species related to forest 	Dec 2014
	<u>Areas with SFM under CAP (RDP)</u>	July 2014
	Natura 2000 area of forest as related to total forest area	2014
	Natura 2000 area of other wooded land as related to total area of other wooded land	2014

Actions 11- 12: Forestry

EU actions	Information	Deadline
<p>11a) Member States and the Commission will encourage the adoption of Management Plans, <i>inter alia</i> through use of rural development measures and the LIFE+ programme.</p>	Information from results of EC questionnaire on FMP	July 2014
	Criteria and indicators for SFM to be developed in dedicated Working Group chaired by ENV & AGRI	To start in Sept 2014 up to mid-2015
	Total value of funding for forest management plans under the LIFE Regulation	
<p>11b) Member States and the Commission will foster innovative mechanisms (e.g. Payments for Ecosystem Services) to finance the maintenance and restoration of ecosystem</p>	Please also see indicators for Target 2 regarding innovative financing mechanisms such as Payments for Ecosystem Services.	

EU actions	Information	Deadline
services provided by multifunctional forests.	ENV.B1 is understood to be screening Rural Development Programmes (RDP) submitted by MS by March 2014 and develop a database of measures and related payments ranked according to impact on biodiversity. It is unclear whether this will identify payments to encourage the adoption of management plans and innovative mechanisms to enhance forest biodiversity (such as PES schemes); however depending on data available this could be used to identify the impact of RDP on this action. Reporting on the RDP (2014-20) not expected until June 2016.	July 2014
12. Member States will ensure that forest management plans or equivalent instruments include as many of the following measures as possible:	Forests under management plans (Caution: FOREST EUROPE's definition does not include requirements to include environmental stewardship or biodiversity measures)	
– maintain optimal levels of deadwood, taking into account regional variations such as fire risk or potential insect outbreaks;	Criteria and indicators for SFM to be developed in dedicated Working Group chaired by ENV & AGRI	To start in Sept 2014 up to mid-2015
– preserve wilderness areas;		
– ecosystem-based measures to increase the resilience of forests against fires as part of forest fire prevention schemes, in line with activities carried out in the European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS);	ENV.B1 is understood to be screening Rural Development Programmes (RDP) submitted by MS by March 2014 and develop a database of measures and related payments ranked according to impact on biodiversity. It is unclear whether this will identify whether FMPs include biodiversity measures; however depending on data available this could be used to identify the impact of RDP on this action. Reporting on the RDP (2014-2020) not expected until June 2016.	July 2014
– specific measures developed for Natura 2000 forest sites;		
– ensuring that afforestation is carried out in accordance with the Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for SFM33, in particular as regards the diversity of species, and climate change adaptation needs.	EU Map of HNV-Forest	November 2014

2.4. Target 4:

EU Target 4	Information	Deadline
Achieve Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) by 2015.	MSY (ICES)	2015
Achieve a population age and size distribution indicative of a healthy stock, through fisheries management with no significant adverse impacts on other stocks, species and ecosystems, in support of achieving Good Environmental Status by 2020, as required under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive.	GES	End 2014

EU Target 4	Information	Deadline
<p>Amendment from MARE after CFP adoption:</p> <p><i>In order to reach the objective of maintaining populations of fish stocks above biomass levels capable of producing maximum sustainable yield, the maximum sustainable yield exploitation rate shall be achieved by 2015 where possible and on a progressive, incremental basis at the latest by 2020 for all stocks.</i></p>	MSY (ICES)	

Actions 13 - 14

EU actions	Information	Deadline
<p>13a) The Commission and Member States will maintain and restore fish stocks to levels that can produce MSY in all areas in which EU fish fleets operate, including areas regulated by Regional Fisheries Management Organisations, and the waters of third countries with which the EU has concluded Fisheries Partnership Agreements.</p>	<p>Number of stocks fished at the MSY rate per regional fishing area</p> <p>DG Mare Annual Report on Fishing Opportunities: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/tacs/info/com_2013_319_en.pdf</p>	2015
	<p>Proportion of assessed fisheries within Safe Biological Limits per fishing region.</p> <p>EEA - European commercial fish stocks: http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/fisheries-european-commercial-fish-stocks/fisheries-european-commercial-fish-stocks</p>	2015
	<p>Number of assessed fish stocks within and outside of safe biological limits per stock and fishing region:</p> <p>EEA - Status of marine fish stocks http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/status-of-marine-fish-stocks/status-of-marine-fish-stocks-8</p>	2015
<p>13b) The Commission and Member States will develop and implement under the CFP long-term management plans by fixing fishing opportunities such as quotas in line with scientific advice with harvest control rules based on the MSY approach.</p> <p>These plans should be designed to respond to specific time-related targets and be based on scientific advice and sustainability principles.</p>	<p>Number of multi-annual fishing plans</p> <p>DG Mare Website http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/multi_annual_plans/index_en.htm</p>	ongoing

EU actions	Information	Deadline
<p>13c) The Commission and Member States will significantly step up their work to collect data to support implementation of MSY. Once this objective is attained, scientific advice will be sought to incorporate ecological considerations in the definition of MSY by 2020.</p>	<p>Number of stocks where rate of fishing is known against MSY rate per fishing region. Data Gaps could be identified by deducing from the number of fisheries where MSY is not assessed to give an indication of monitoring requirements.</p> <p>DG Mare Annual Report on Fishing Opportunities</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/fishing_rules/tacs/info/com_2013_319_en.pdf</p>	Ongoing
<p>14a) The EU will design measures to gradually eliminate discards, to avoid the by-catch of unwanted species and to preserve vulnerable marine resources and marine ecosystems in accordance with EU legislation and international obligations.</p>	<p>Total area where bottom trawling is prohibited / Alternatively data on damage from bottom trawling (ICES updated data for some regions)</p> <p>Number of MPAs where bottom trawling is prohibited or 'surface area within MPAs where bottom trawling is prohibited' – similar to output indicators proposed for the new EMFF).</p> <p>CFP Facts & Figures</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/documentation/publications/pcp2012_en.pdf</p>	
	<p>Quantity of recorded discards per marine region</p> <p>JRC DCF Dissemination Tool</p> <p>https://fishreg.jrc.ec.europa.eu/web/datadissemination/tables - (NB - Select Region first and then select Discards (t) and Year.)</p>	
	<p>Action Plan for reducing incidental catches of seabirds in fishing gears</p> <p>Seabird By-catch Action Plan</p> <p>http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2012:0665:FIN:EN:PDF</p>	
	<p>Estimated seabird by-catch</p> <p>ICES WGSE2011</p> <p>http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Expert%20Group%20Report/SSGEF/2011/WGSE11.pdf</p>	

EU actions	Information	Deadline
	<p>Population status and trends of seabird by-catch species</p> <p>ICES WGSE 2008</p> <p>http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Expert%20Group%20Report/lrc/2008/WGSE/WGSE2008.pdf</p>	
	<p>Incidental catches of other species (mammals, reptiles, vulnerable species, non-commercial fish, etc.) – ICES recently provided advice on these groups</p> <p>ICES WGBYC REPORT 2014</p> <p>http://www.ices.dk/sites/pub/Publication%20Reports/Expert%20Group%20Report/acom/2014/WGBYC/wgbyc_2014.pdf</p>	
	<p>% coverage of MPA network per Regional Sea</p> <p>EEA (2014) Marine Messages:</p> <p>http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/marine-messages</p>	ongoing
<p>14b) The Commission and Member States will support the implementation of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, including through providing financial incentives through the future financial instruments for fisheries and maritime policy for marine protected areas (including Natura 2000 areas and those established by international or regional agreements). This could include restoring marine ecosystems, adapting fishing activities and promoting the involvement of the sector in alternative activities, such as eco-tourism, monitoring and managing marine biodiversity, and combating marine litter.</p>	<p>SEBI 03: Conservation status of species in marine ecosystems</p> <p>EEA Indicator</p> <p>http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/conservation-status-of-species-of-3</p>	Nov 2014
	<p>SEBI 05: Conservation status of marine habitat types</p> <p>EEA Indicator</p> <p>http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/conservation-status-of-marine-habitat-1</p>	End 2014 – 1 st quarter 2015
	<p>Status assessment of natural features reported by EU Member States under the MSFD</p> <p>EEA (2014) Marine Messages</p> <p>http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/marine-messages + current EEA work on marine baseline assessment</p>	ongoing

EU actions	Information	Deadline
	European Fisheries Fund (EFF) uptake for certain measures in support of biodiversity or marine environmental protection in relation to total EFF uptake (2007-2013) DG Mare Biodiversity Tracking/EFF evaluation available from Leticia.martinez-aguilar@ec.europa.eu	
	Fisheries-closed areas DCF Indicators	
	Marine trophic index (SEBI 12) to be replaced (e.g. Foodweb indicator for MSFD?)	2015

2.5. Target 5:

EU Target 5	Information	Deadline
By 2020, Invasive Alien Species and their pathways are identified and prioritised, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and pathways are managed to prevent the introduction and establishment of new IAS.	SEBI 010 Invasive alien species in Europe	pending
	Priority IAS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of rapidly eradicated IAS populations; • Number of interceptions of IAS at the border and Number of IAS of EU concern will all be generated once the new legislation is in place • Ad hoc information on the number of rapid eradications 	2014
	Priority Pathways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of pathways on which Member States are acting will be generated when the new legislation is in place 	2014
	Impact of IAS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts of IAS on threatened species in Europe (Number of threatened species affected by IAS or Number of extinctions caused by invasives) • Percentage of species not in favourable conservation status (partly) due to IAS (category I01) • Percentage of marine habitats and species/groups for which NIS one of the top three pressures 	2014
	Early warning through citizen science (Nature Watch)	To be further investigated

Actions 15 – 16

EU actions	Information	Deadline
15) The Commission will integrate additional biodiversity concerns into the Plant and Animal Health regimes by 2012.	<p>Proposal on Animal health regime also proposes to address diseases on wild species</p> <p>Trends in incidence of wildlife diseases caused by invasive alien species</p> <p>Trends in incidence of diseases on trees caused by invasive alien species (or generally plant health)</p>	
16) The Commission will fill policy gaps in combating IAS by developing a dedicated legislative instrument by 2012.	<p>Adoption of regulation on combating invasive alien species (foreseen by 22/10/2014)</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/invasivealien/index_en.htm</p>	

2.6. Target 6:

EU Target 6	Information	Deadline
By 2020, the EU has stepped up its contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.	<u>SEBI 23 Ecological Footprint of European countries</u>	ongoing

Actions 17-20

EU actions	Information	Deadline
17a) Under the EU flagship initiative on resource efficiency, the EU will take measures (which may include demand and/or supply side measures) to reduce the biodiversity impacts of EU consumption patterns, particularly for resources that have significant negative effects on biodiversity.	<p>Import of certified products from selected sustainability certification schemes.</p> <p>FSC, soy bean, palm oil, global market surveys:</p> <p>https://ic.fsc.org/fsc-global-market-survey-report.585.htm</p>	
17b) The Commission will enhance the contribution of trade policy to conserving biodiversity and address potential negative impacts by systematically including it as part of trade negotiations and dialogues with third countries, by identifying and evaluating potential impacts on biodiversity resulting from the liberalisation of trade	<p>Status of species in trade</p> <p>EU trade data</p> <p>BIP: http://www.bipindicators.net/speciestrade</p> <p>CBD indicator: http://www.cbd.int/sp/indicators/factsheets/?id=18</p>	
and investment through ex-ante Trade Sustainability Impact Assessments and ex-post evaluations, and seek to include in all new trade agreements a chapter on sustainable development providing for substantial environmental provisions of importance in the trade context including on biodiversity goals.	<p>Number of species reviews (or trend) conducted by the European Commission</p> <p>Impact of EU decisions on species trade or status of species</p> <p>Ongoing UNEP-WCMC study commissioned by EU</p>	

EU actions	Information	Deadline
	<p>Number of published new ex-ante Trade Sustainability Impact Assessments which identify and evaluate potential impacts on biodiversity resulting from the liberalisation of trade and investment (<i>DG Trade</i>)</p>	
	<p>Number of published new ex-post evaluations which identify and evaluate potential impacts on biodiversity resulting from the liberalisation of trade and investment (<i>DG Trade</i>)</p>	
	<p>Number of countries covered by new trade agreements (ratified) with a chapter on sustainable development providing for substantial environmental provisions of importance in the trade context including biodiversity goals (<i>DG Trade</i>)</p>	
	<p>Effective implementation of EUTR (<i>data will be collected in the course of 2014 and first half of 2015 by the contractor Indufor</i>)</p>	
<p>17c) The Commission will work with Member States and key stakeholders to provide the right market signals for biodiversity conservation, including work to reform, phase out and eliminate harmful subsidies at both EU and Member State level, and to provide positive incentives for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.</p>	<p>Resources mobilized from the removal, reform or phase-out of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, which could be used for the promotion of positive incentives, including but not limited to innovative financial mechanisms, that are consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other international obligations, taking into account national social and economic conditions (<i>Indicator 13 for monitoring the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization, based on its mission and eight goals - agreed by COP 10 http://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-10/cop-10-dec-03-en.pdf</i>)</p> <p>[Indicators being developed by OECD]</p>	<p>Feb 2015</p>
<p>18a) The Commission and Member States will contribute their fair share to international efforts to significantly increase resources for global biodiversity as part of the international process aimed at estimating biodiversity funding needs and adopting resource mobilisation targets for biodiversity at CBD CoP11 in 2012 (as set out in CoP10 Decision X/3).</p>	<p>Aggregated financial flows, in the amount and where relevant percentage, of biodiversity-related funding, per annum, for achieving the Convention's three objectives in recipient countries or regions of the EU development cooperation" (<i>indicators adopted at COP10 if data available</i>)</p>	<p>July - Oct 2014 (Council Concl.)</p>
<p>18b) The Commission will improve the effectiveness of EU funding for global biodiversity inter alia by supporting natural capital assessments in recipient countries and the development and/or updating of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, and by improving coordination within the EU and with key non-EU donors in implementing biodiversity assistance/projects.</p>	<p>Number of countries that have assessed values of biodiversity with EU support based on EU accountability report (DEVCO proposal)</p>	<p>July - Oct 2014 (Council Concl.)</p>

EU actions	Information	Deadline
<p>19) The Commission will continue to systematically screen its development cooperation</p> <p>action to minimise any negative impact on biodiversity, and undertake Strategic Environmental Assessments and/or Environmental Impact Assessments for actions likely to have significant effects on biodiversity.</p>	<p>ODA provided in support of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)</p> <p>‘Rio marker’ for ‘biodiversity’</p> <p>http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/idsonline.htm</p> <p>http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/rioconventions.htm</p> <p>Biodiversity Indicator Partnership (BIP): http://www.bipindicators.net/oda</p> <p>Number of Multiannual Indicative Programmes or National Indicative Programmes or Regional Indicative Programmes where the support per sector section or the crosscutting issue section or the risk assessment section explicitly and significantly address biodiversity/ecosystems (DEVCO proposal)</p> <p>Number and/or percentage of C-type projects⁶ that have been subject to an EIA (DEVCO proposal)</p> <p>Number of budget support programmes where the risk management framework explicitly addresses biodiversity- or ecosystem-related issues (DEVCO proposal)</p>	End 2014
<p>20) The Commission will propose legislation to implement the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilisation in the European Union so that the EU can ratify the Protocol as soon as possible and by 2015 at the latest, as required by the global target.</p>	<p>Ratification of the Nagoya Protocol by the EU and its Member States</p> <p>http://www.cbd.int/abs/nagoya-protocol/signatories/default.shtml</p> <p>[SEBI 24 Patent applications based on genetic resources – to be replaced by indicators covering the Nagoya Protocol]</p>	First half of 2015
	<p>Number of national ABS frameworks/ABS legislation</p>	First half of 2015

⁶ A "C-type" project is an identified project for which the environmental screening has detected a possible environmental risk and *recommended/recognised/prescribed* (will be clarified) an EIA in the formulation phase.