

5th European Week of Bees & Pollinators, 14 June 2016



Pollinators & biodiversity: *EU Biodiversity strategy to 2020 and IPBES global assessment*

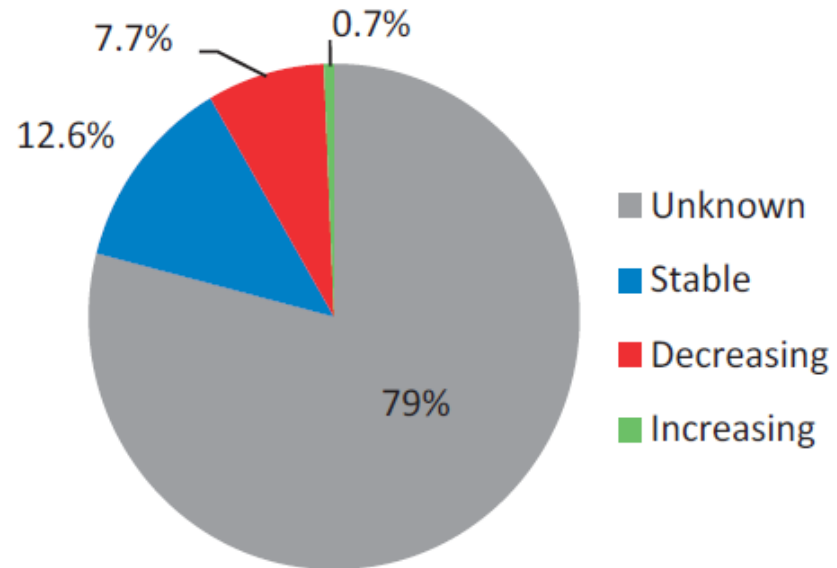
Laure Ledoux,
DG Environment
European Commission

Outline

- 1. Pollinators: state of play*
- 2. IPBES global assessment of pollinators
pollination and food production*
- 3. EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020*

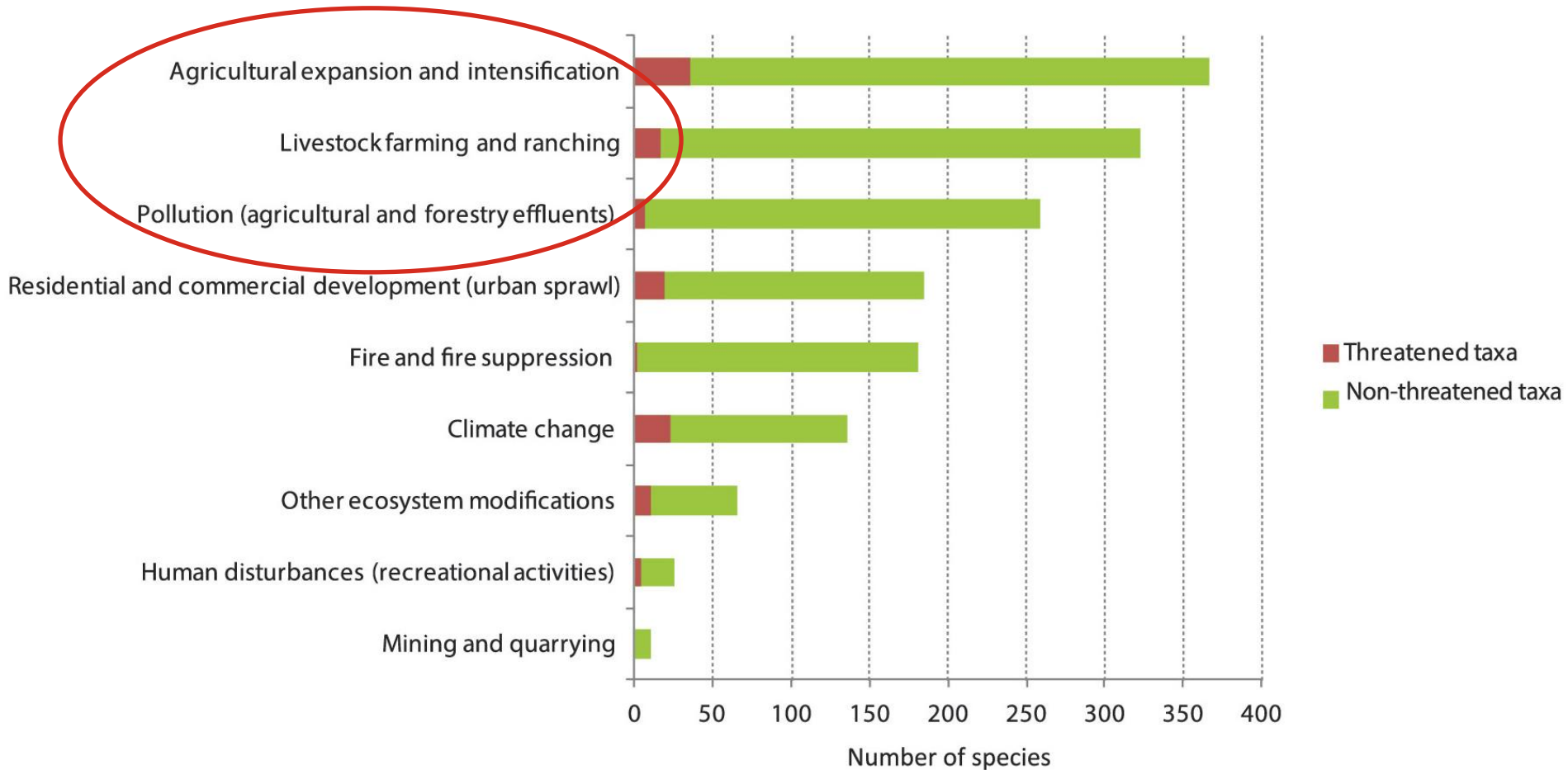
1. Pollinators: state of play

IUCN European Red List of Bees (2015)

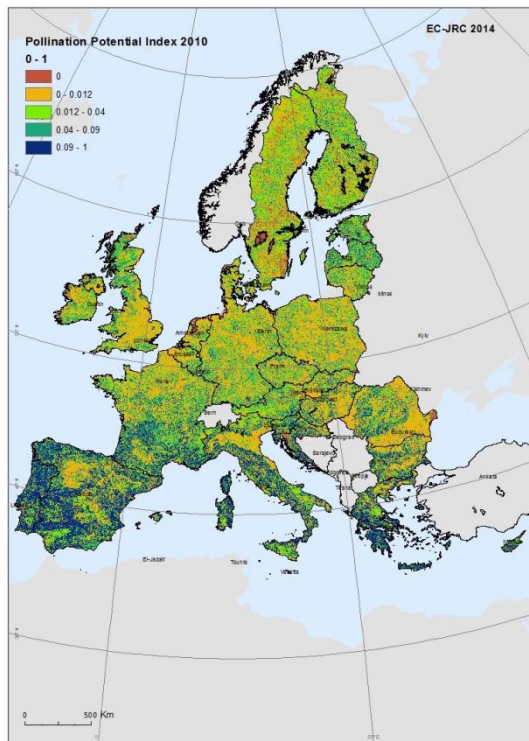


Population trends of European bees

Major threats to bees in Europe (EU Red List of Bees)



Other pollinators also threatened: *butterflies 9%, birds 13%*



European Red List of Butterflies

Compiled by Chris van Swaay, Anneliese Cuthbert, Sue Collins, Dirk Steen, Miguel López Mangrulkar, Marlene Seitz, Josef Settele, Rudi Vanouk, Theo Verstraële, Martin Warren, Martin Warren and Irma Wythoff



Pollination service

JRC report (2015):

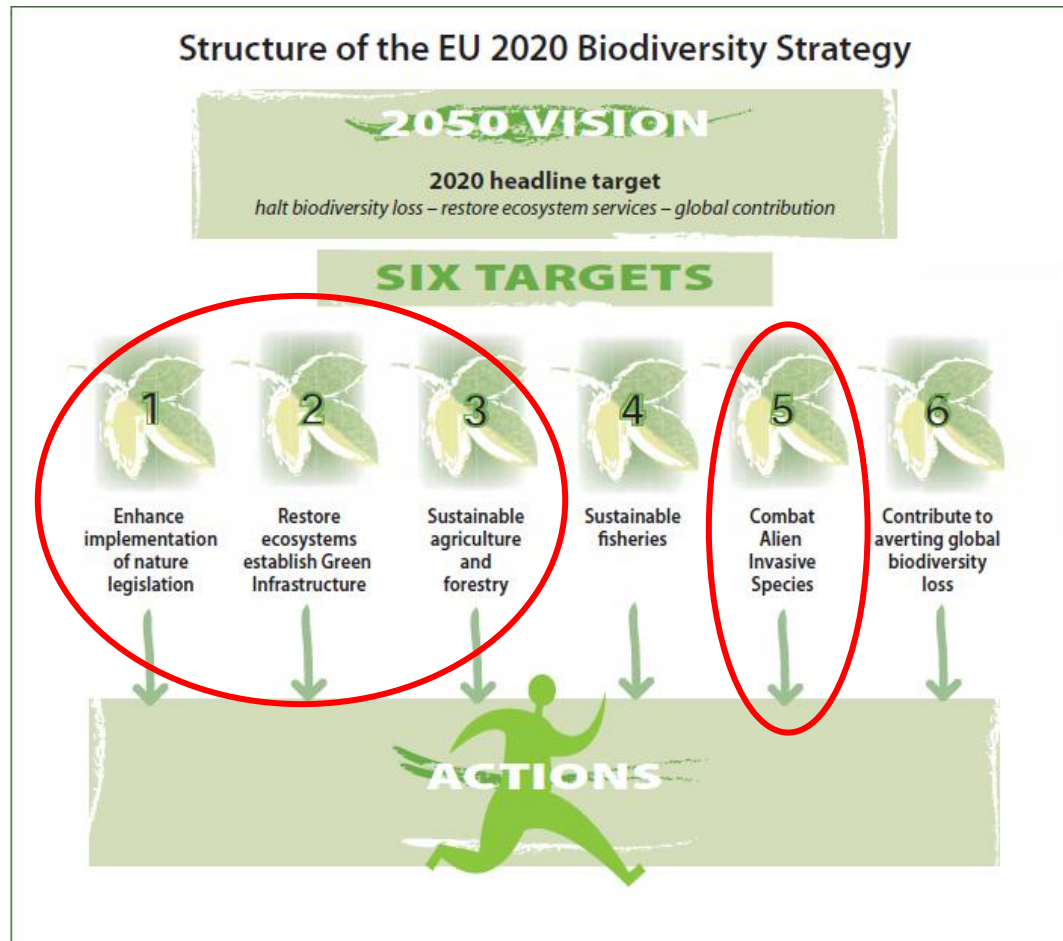
Pollination potential **-5%** in
2000-2010 period

2. IPBES global assessment

- **75%** leading global food crops (in part) pollinator-dependant
- Contribution to global crop production **\$235-577 billion**
- Worrying population trends where data exists
- Last 50 years pollinator-dependent crops **+300%**
- Pressures multiple - agriculture sector most prominent



3. EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020

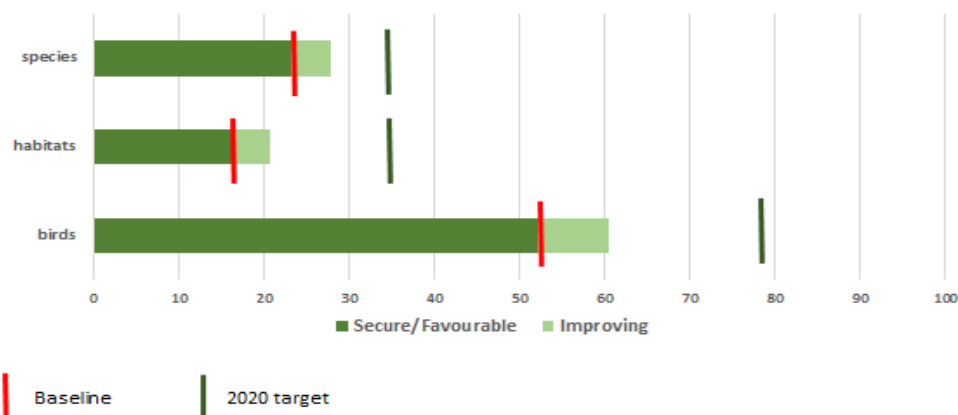


*Mid-term review
of the strategy -
October 2015*

Target 1



Fully implement the Birds and Habitats Directives



Source: EEA 2015

- **Progress** in carrying out actions
- **Natura 2000** almost complete on land and expanded at sea
- More species and habitats in **secure/favourable or improved status** (State of Nature Report 2015)
- Many others remain in **unfavourable status**; and some are deteriorating further
- **Challenges until 2020**: completion of marine Natura 2000, effective management and finance to support Natura 2000

Target 2



Maintain and restore ecosystems and their services

- Progress on **policy** (EU Green Infrastructure Strategy) and **knowledge improvement** (MAES)
- Some **restoration activities** in Member States
- However, degradation of ecosystems and services continues
- **Challenges until 2020**: develop and implement national and regional frameworks to promote **restoration** and **green infrastructure**;
- Ensure **no net loss** of ordinary biodiversity outside Natura 2000.



Target 3



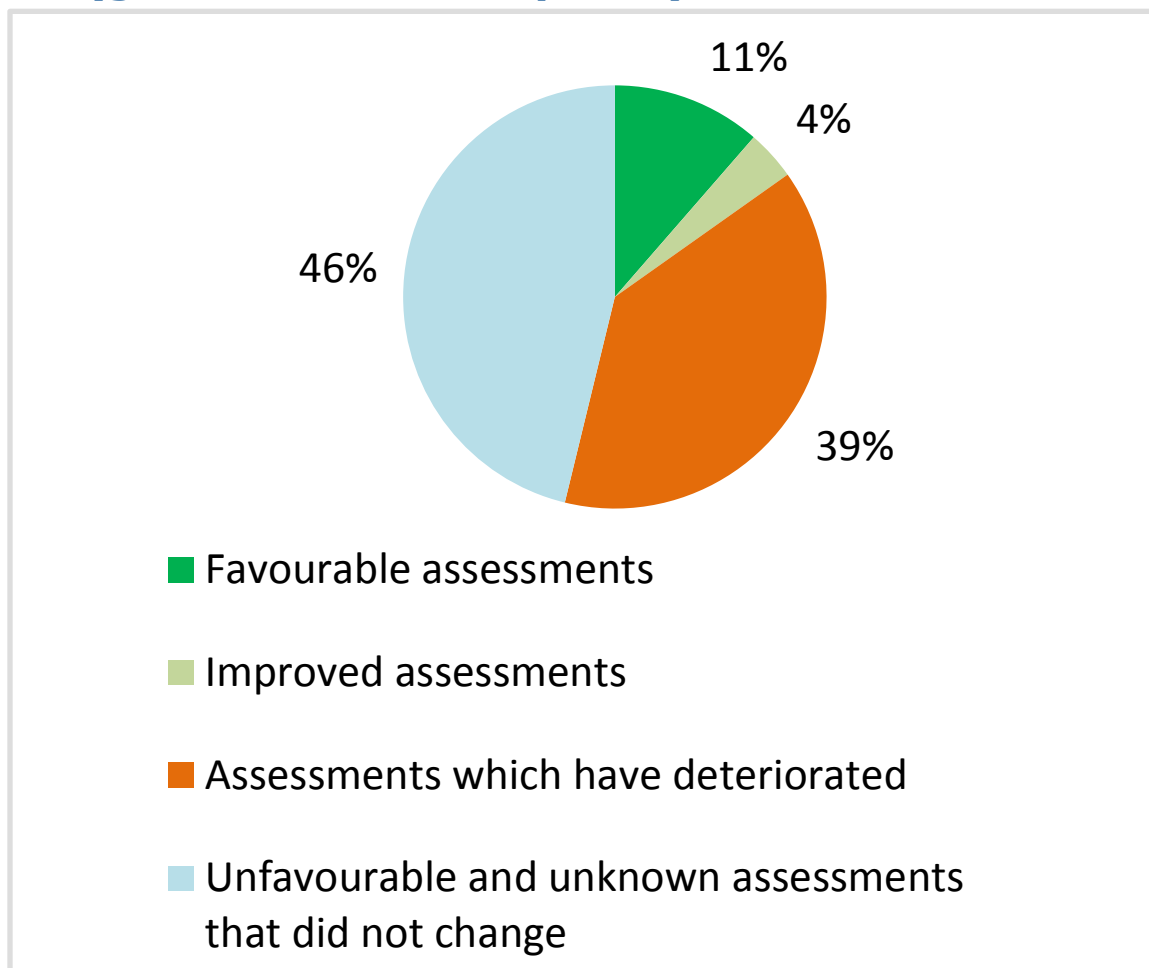
- **Continuing loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services** that depend on or are affected by agriculture: intensification and land abandonment are key pressures.
- CAP 2014-2020 provides a choice of potentially beneficial biodiversity support measures– but **actual take-up** is key
- Success examples demonstrate that sustainable agricultural practices, if implemented broadly, **could put the EU on track** to achieve the target by 2020



Target 3



Conservation status and trends of habitats associated with agricultural ecosystems (grassland and cropland):



Target 5



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.

- Regulation 1143/2014 foresees the measures to be taken across the Union for those IAS to be included on the 'Union list'
- The Asian hornet *Vespa velutina nigrithorax* is included in the first Union list under adoption

Follow-up by the Council and the EP:

- *Environmental Council Conclusions, 16/12/2015*

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/env/2015/12/st15380_en15_pdf/

- *European Parliament Resolution, 02/02/2016*

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=TA&reference=P8-TA-2016-0034&format=XML&language=EN>



Thank you!

Further information on BISE:

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