

EU Invasive Alien Species (IAS) Strategy development

9th Stakeholder Forum on Non-native Species

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Huw Thomas

Head, Protected Species & Non Native
Species Team

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- Damage and management costs in Europe are at least 12 billion euros per annum
- GB economic impacts at least **£1.7 billion per annum**
- Key driver of biodiversity - 65 out of 174 Critically Endangered European species in the IUCN Red List are in danger due to the impacts of IAS – **37%!**

“Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020”

Target 5: By 2020, Invasive Alien Species and their pathways are identified and prioritised, priority species controlled or eradicated, and pathways are managed to prevent the introduction and establishment of new IAS

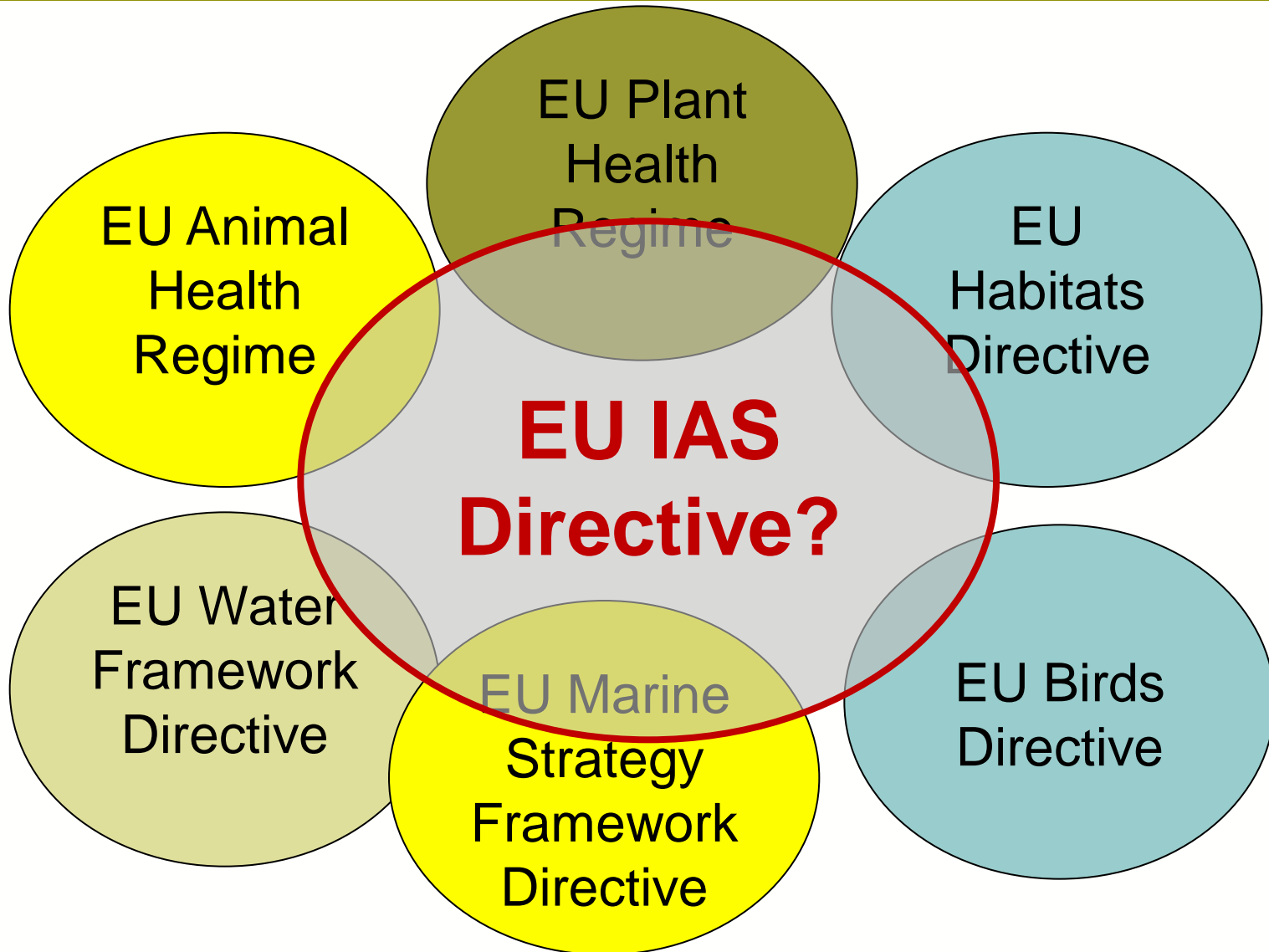
What needs fixing?

Fragmented EU picture:

- Animal & Plant health regimes – partial coverage
- Inadequate drivers in wildlife Directives
- WFD (by implication) and MSFD (explicitly) partially cover it
- Shared issue - no comprehensive EU policy framework

PROPOSAL WILL BE A DIRECTIVE

The EU policy / legal arena...





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Navigation

page in the



TECHNICAL SUPP

Recommendations on
of invasive alien sp

Service Co

Authors: Clare S
(IEEP),

Co



Institute for
European
Environmental
Policy

Assessment to support continued development of the EU Strategy to combat invasive alien species

Final Report

Service Contract ENV.B.2/SER/2009/0101r

Authors: Clare Shine, Marianne Kettunen, Piero Genovesi,
Franz Essl, Stephan Gollasch, Wolfgang Rabitsch,
Riccardo Scalera, Uwe Starfinger and Patrick ten Brink

November 2010

- “...the Strategy could establish a framework to ensure a coherent and coordinated response to [*species posing?*] **risks of EU relevance**. It is suggested that these could be known as **‘IAS of EU concern’**, ...”
- Potential for listing at 2 scales?:
 - EU – ‘IAS of EU Concern’
 - MS – Species of concern to MS

PREVENTING INTENTIONAL INTRODUCTIONS...

...trade and deliberate movements of species...

EU “Black List” = IAS of EU Concern:

- Expect measures on regulating:
 - Import into EU
 - Movement between MS
 - Keeping (holding)
 - Release into the wild

PREVENTING ACCIDENTAL / NEGLIGENT INTRODUCTIONS...

- ...moving people, goods, equipment etc...

Pathways

- Importance of unintentional introductions, e.g. “killer shrimp”!
- Huge diversity of pathways and risk events...
- Some regulated: ballast water, aquaculture...
- Balance between regulatory approach and codes of practice, awareness and education?



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SURVEILLANCE & MONITORING...

Surveillance & monitoring..supports:

- EU having sufficient knowledge about IAS threats...
- Early detection / Notification of IAS...
- Rapid response and adaptive management...
- Monitoring trends of IAS – pathways, in the wild, etc...
- Monitoring effectiveness of programmes/measures
- MS reporting obligations

Possible legislative Surveillance & Monitoring proposals:

- General national surveillance and monitoring programmes (detail for MS?)
- Species specific for all IAS of EU concern? (inc. alert or notifiable species)
 - *In the wild, along key pathways, in trade?*
- Area specific – ‘hot-spots’ & vulnerable areas
- Any releases of non-native species...?



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EU INFORMATION SYSTEM...

Why?

- Assembling MS reported data – EU overview
- To support:
 - Early warning / notification system
 - Risk assessment
 - Policy and Management decisions – at EU & MS level, e.g. listings, trade controls etc
- Influencing other EU policy areas?
- Research and awareness raising
- ***WG Recommended:*** web-based network of existing databases and sources...



EARLY WARNING & RAPID RESPONSE...

The EWRR challenge:

1. Creating a cost-effective EU-wide early warning system that supports rapid response
2. Ensuring rapid response is effectively implemented by **all** MS
3. Deciding which species or circumstances these ‘legal’ obligations apply to

Plant Health regime:

- Notification of **listed** harmful organisms if found, or organisms not previously known in MS territory, – ***eradicate if possible, prevent spread if not***
- ***Complex system of annexes!***

Same or similar principles for IAS?

Possible Rapid Response measures:

- General obligation to act (as per Plant Health...?)
- MS 'emergency control authority' (authorities?)
- Mandatory contingency planning and emergency action for IAS of EU concern
- MS risk assessment
- IAS Standing Committee for EU coordination etc
- Response powers in MS legislation

What powers might we need to meet a legal obligation to “rapidly respond”?

- Statutory duties on / empowerment of agencies...?
- Entry to land...?
- Prohibition / restriction of activities...?
- Compulsion of certain actions...?
- Cost recovery...?
- Incentives...?
- Financial & decision-making structures...?
- Others...?



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DEALING WITH ESTABLISHED IAS...

IEEP recommends EU management obligations if:

- affects species / habitats of EU importance at a transboundary scale
- still has a significant area suitable for further spread in the EU...
- eradication / containment considered technically feasible...
- it is possible to permanently avoid supply of new propagules from nearby areas...
- affects N2K 'FCS', WFD 'GES' & MSFD 'GES'

EU Strategy/Directive - The Big Challenge:

- Adding value at EU level - not fettering MS!
- Synergy with AHR, PHR, and other relevant Directives...
- Clear, realistic requirements – (enforceability?)
- Proportionate measures: evidence-based etc
- Flexibility to accommodate changing circumstances:
 - within MS
 - across the region / EU

The End!