



Invasive Alien Species Expert Group (IASEG)

5th meeting

WebEx videoconference

18 June 2020

**When not speaking, please switch
off your camera and keep your
microphone muted**



During the meeting:

- 1. Ensure your speaker and microphone are working**
- 2. Keep your microphone muted and camera deactivated when not speaking (mute via the Webex application)**
- 3. If you want to speak: please raise your hand (via the little hand-icon beside your name), the chairperson will give you the word. Should you not have the hand-icon, ask the chair via the chat function for the floor.**
- 4. When speaking unmute your microphone and activate your camera.**
- 5. You can also use the chat function to inform the chair/host or everybody of something but for contributions to the meeting preferably take the floor and speak.**
- 6. Respect privacy – do not record the meeting.**
- 7. Apologies if things do not work as they should.**





Agenda

- 1. Opening and welcome, adoption of the agenda**
- 2. EU BDS for 2030 and Global Biodiversity Framework**
- 3. Reporting follow up and Commission's 2021 report**
- 4. IAS in freshwater environment and WFD**
- 5. Smartphone application case study**
- 6. Conservation status of *Muntiacus reevesi***
- 7. Online list of Member States' competent authorities**
- 8. 2020 LIFE calls for proposal**
- 9. AOB**





Item 2a: EU BDS for 2030 (1/3)



Brussels, 20.5.2020
COM(2020) 380 final

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

Bringing nature back into our lives

- EU-wide network of protected areas on land and at sea
- EU Nature Restoration Plan
- Enable the necessary transformative change
- Global biodiversity challenge





Item 2a: EU BDS for 2030 (2/3)

EU Nature Restoration Plan: key commitments by 2030

1. Legally binding EU nature restoration targets to be proposed in 2021, subject to an impact assessment. By 2030, significant areas of degraded and carbon-rich ecosystems are restored; habitats and species show no deterioration in conservation trends and status; and at least 30% reach favourable conservation status or at least show a positive trend. 2. The decline in pollinators is reversed. 3. The risk and use of chemical pesticides is reduced by 50% and the use of more hazardous pesticides is reduced by 50%. 4. At least 10% of agricultural area is under high-diversity landscape features. 5. At least 25% of agricultural land is under organic farming management, and the uptake of agro-ecological practices is significantly increased. 6. Three billion new trees are planted in the EU, in full respect of ecological principles. 7. Significant progress has been made in the remediation of contaminated soil sites. 8. At least 25,000 km of free-flowing rivers are restored. **9. There is a 50% reduction in the number of Red List species threatened by invasive alien species.** 10. The losses of nutrients from fertilisers are reduced by 50%, resulting in the reduction of the use of fertilisers by at least 20%. 11. Cities with at least 20,000 inhabitants have an ambitious Urban Greening Plan. 12. No chemical pesticides are used in sensitive areas such as EU urban green areas. 13. 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. 14. The by-catch of species is eliminated or reduced to a level that allows species recovery and conservation.



Item 2a: EU BDS for 2030 (3/3)

Addressing invasive alien species

Invasive alien species can significantly undermine efforts to protect and restore nature. Besides inflicting major damage to nature and the economy, many invasive alien species also facilitate the outbreak and spread of infectious diseases, posing a threat to humans and wildlife. The rate of release of invasive alien species has increased in recent years. Of the 1,872 species now considered threatened in Europe, 354 are under threat from invasive alien species. Without effective control measures, the rate of invasion and the risks it brings to our nature and health will continue to rise.

The implementation of the EU Invasive Alien Species Regulation and other relevant legislation and international agreements must also be stepped up. This should aim to minimise, and where possible eliminate, the introduction and establishment of alien species in the EU environment. The aim will be to manage established invasive alien species and decrease the number of Red List species they threaten by 50%.



Item 2b:

Global Biodiversity Framework (1/2)

Second meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (Rome, 24-29 February 2020)

Zero draft proposal:

Control all pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, achieving by 2030 a [50%] reduction in the rate of new introductions, and eradicate or control invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts by 2030 in at least [50%] of priority sites.

Drafting proposed by the EU+MS:

By 2030 minimise the rate of new introductions and establishment of potentially invasive alien species, by addressing all pathways of introduction, by early detection and rapid response as well as decrease negative effects of established invasive alien species to biodiversity by eradication or management measures.





Item 2b:

Global Biodiversity Framework (2/2)

Next meetings (postponed / dates still to be confirmed):

- Twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (tentative dates: 2 - 7 November 2020, Canada)
- Third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (February / First quarter of 2021)
- Fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (May / Second quarter of 2021, Kunming, China)

Other ongoing work:

- Virtual European Expert Meeting in Preparation of SBSTTA-24, 16-18 June 2020





Item 3:

Reporting follow up and Commission's 2021 report

Article 24(3) of the IAS Regulation asks the Commission to present a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the application of the Regulation by 1 June 2021





Art 24(1) Reported information from MS

- 27 MS submitted their reports
- Several MS have not submitted action plans on pathways (Art.13)
- Overview of reported information – dashboards online:
<https://ias.eea.europa.eu/products/european-statistics>
- Analysis is ongoing:
 - **EEA/ETC/WUR assessment contract** (reported data)
 - **IUCN - Technical support contract** (reported documents)
 - Draft assessments shared with MS for review
 - **JRC** (analysis of spatial information and of EDRE notifications)





Art 24(3) Review of the application of the Regulation by 1 June 2021

- Including Union list, action plans on pathways, surveillance system, customs controls, eradication obligation and management obligation
- Also examine
 - The effectiveness of implementing provisions on IAS of regional concern
 - Need for/feasibility of including IAS native to the Union on the Union list
 - Whether further harmonisation is needed to increase effectiveness of action plans and measures

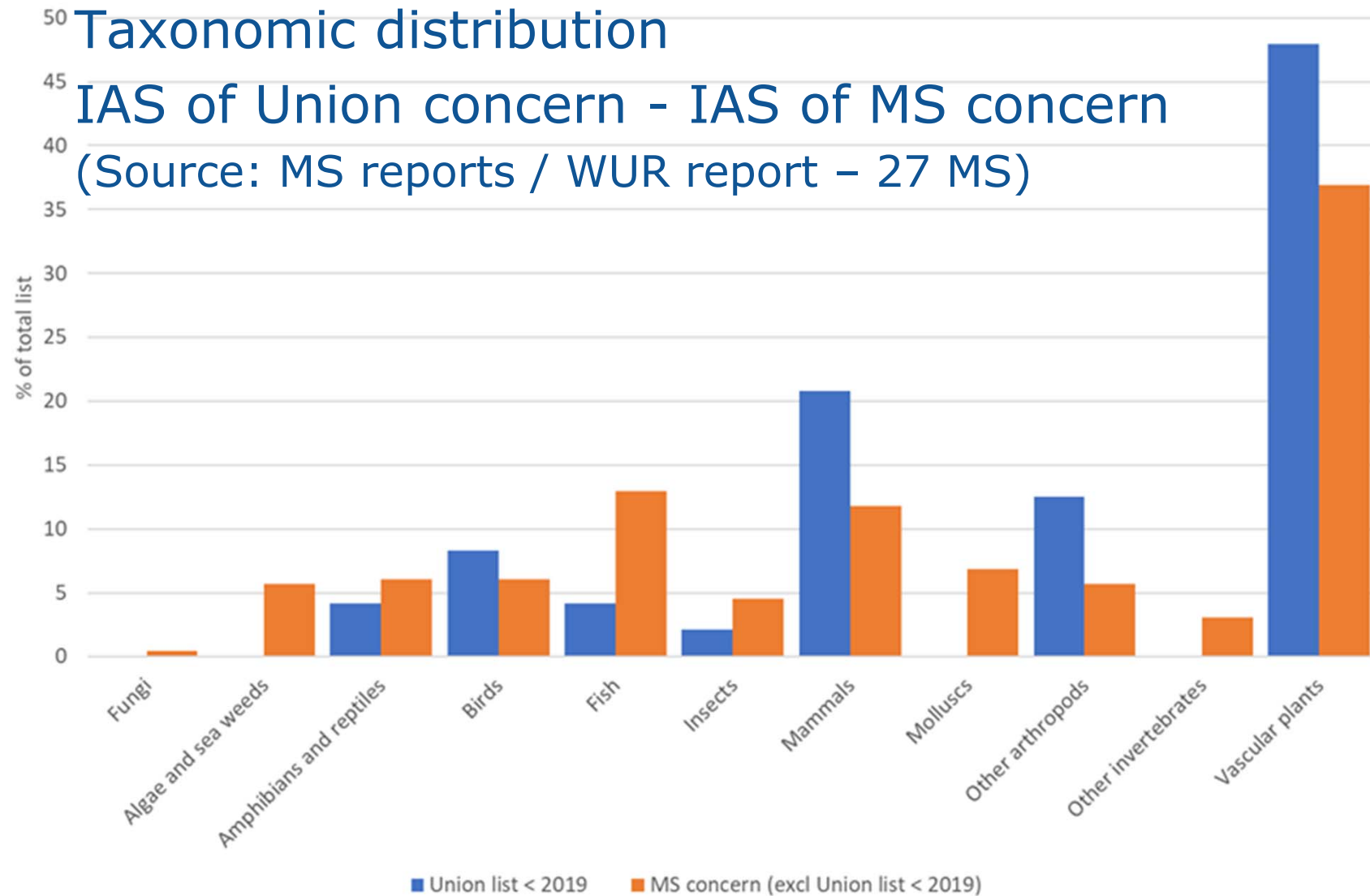


Art 24(3) Review of the application of the Regulation by 1 June 2021

MS reporting period: 01/01/2015 – 31/12/2018

	Adoption Entry into force	18 months	36 months
First list	13/07/2016 03/08/2016	14/01/2018 04/02/2018	14/07/2019
First list update	12/07/2017 02/08/2017	13/01/2019 03/02/2019	13/07/2020
Second list update	25/07/2019 14/08/2019	26/01/2021 16/02/2021	26/07/2022

Review application Union list



Review application Union list

Presence of IAS of Union concern
(ETC dashboard, 27 MS)

Top 5:

Trachemys scripta – 25 MS

Impatiens glandulifera – 24 MS

Ondatra zibethicus – 23 MS

Pacifastacus leniusculus – 23 MS

Heracleum mantegazzianum – 22 MS

Bottom 5 (not present in EU MS):

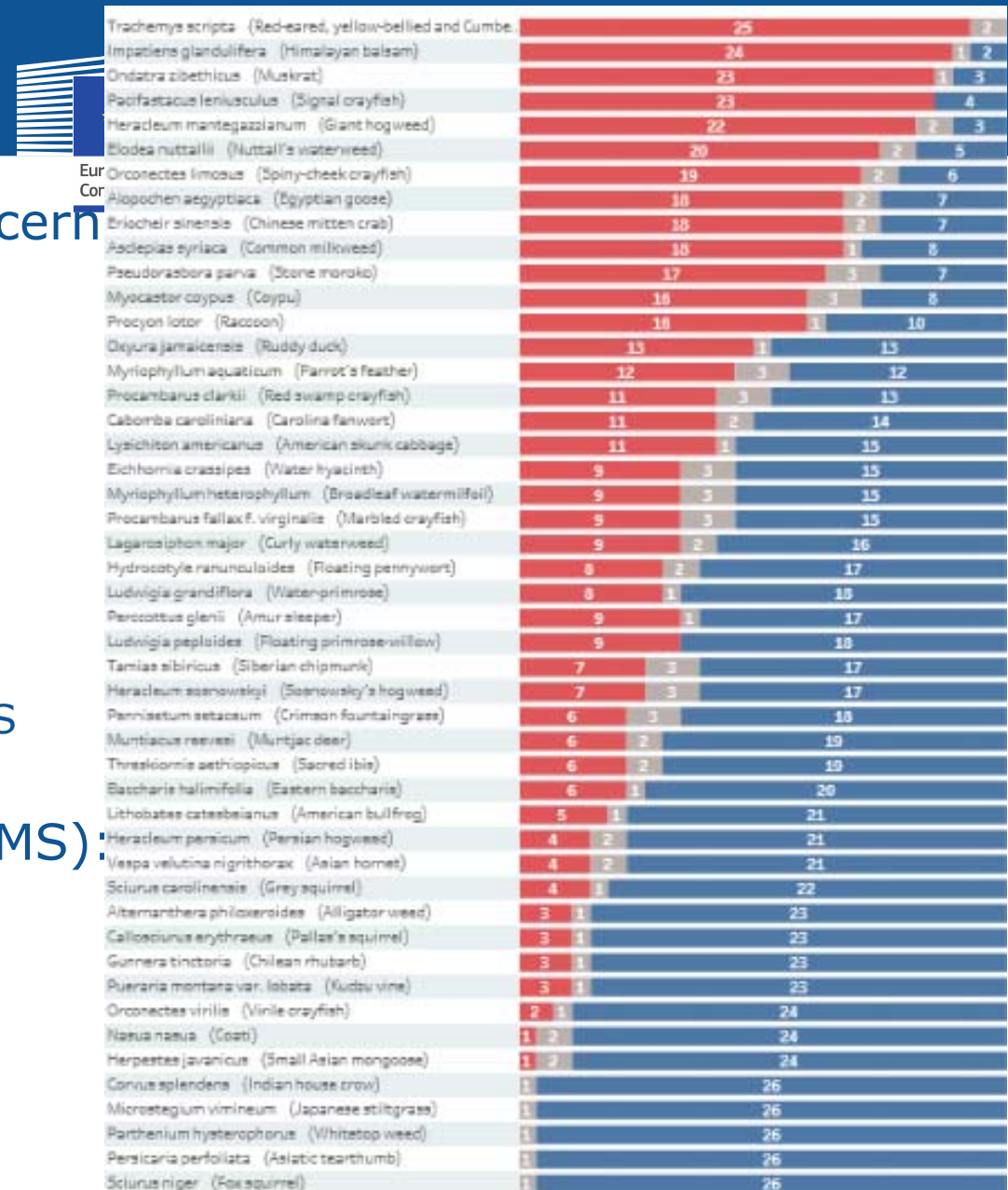
Corvus splendens

Microstegium vimineum

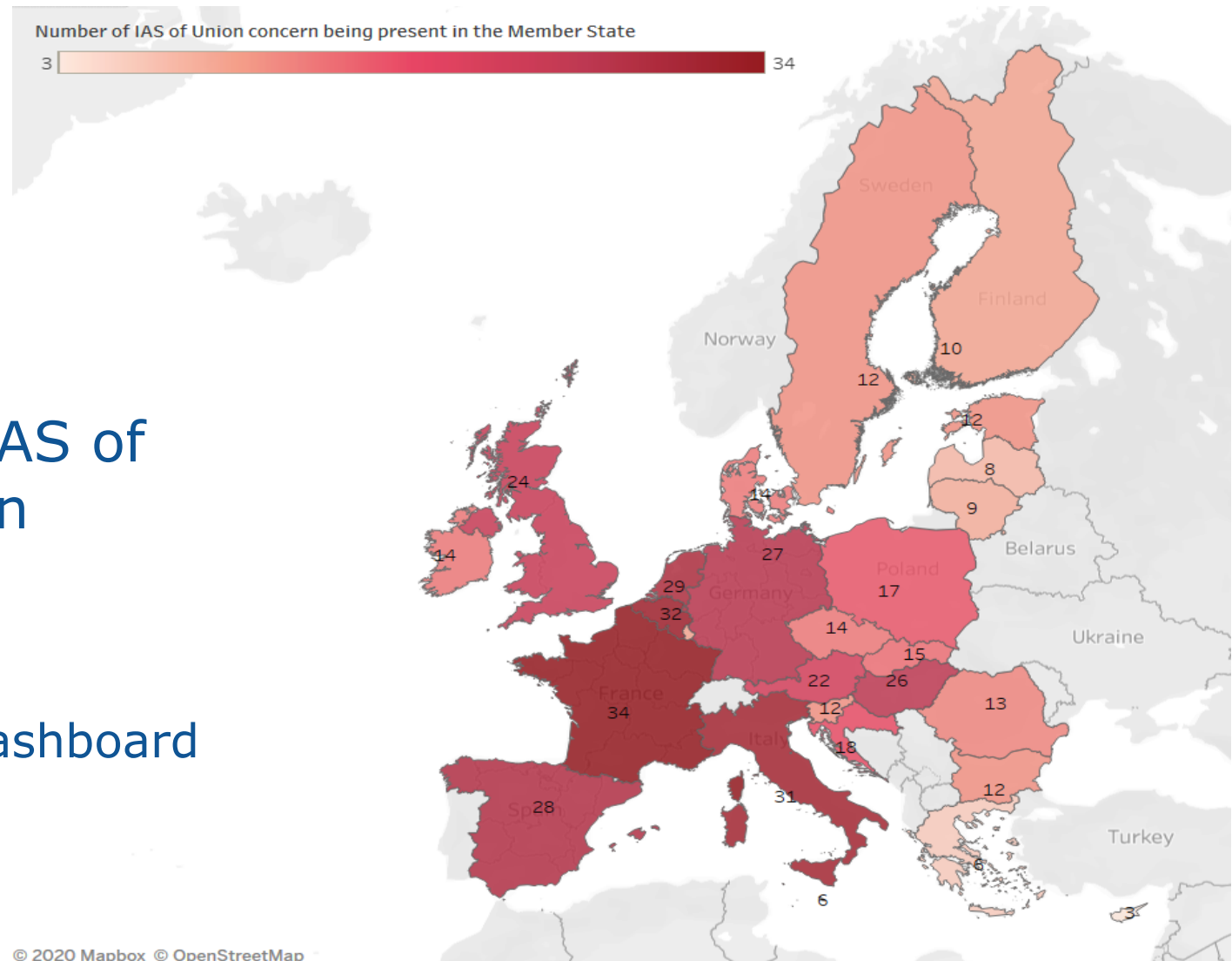
Parthenium hysterophorus

Persicaria perfoliata

Sciurus niger



Review application Union list

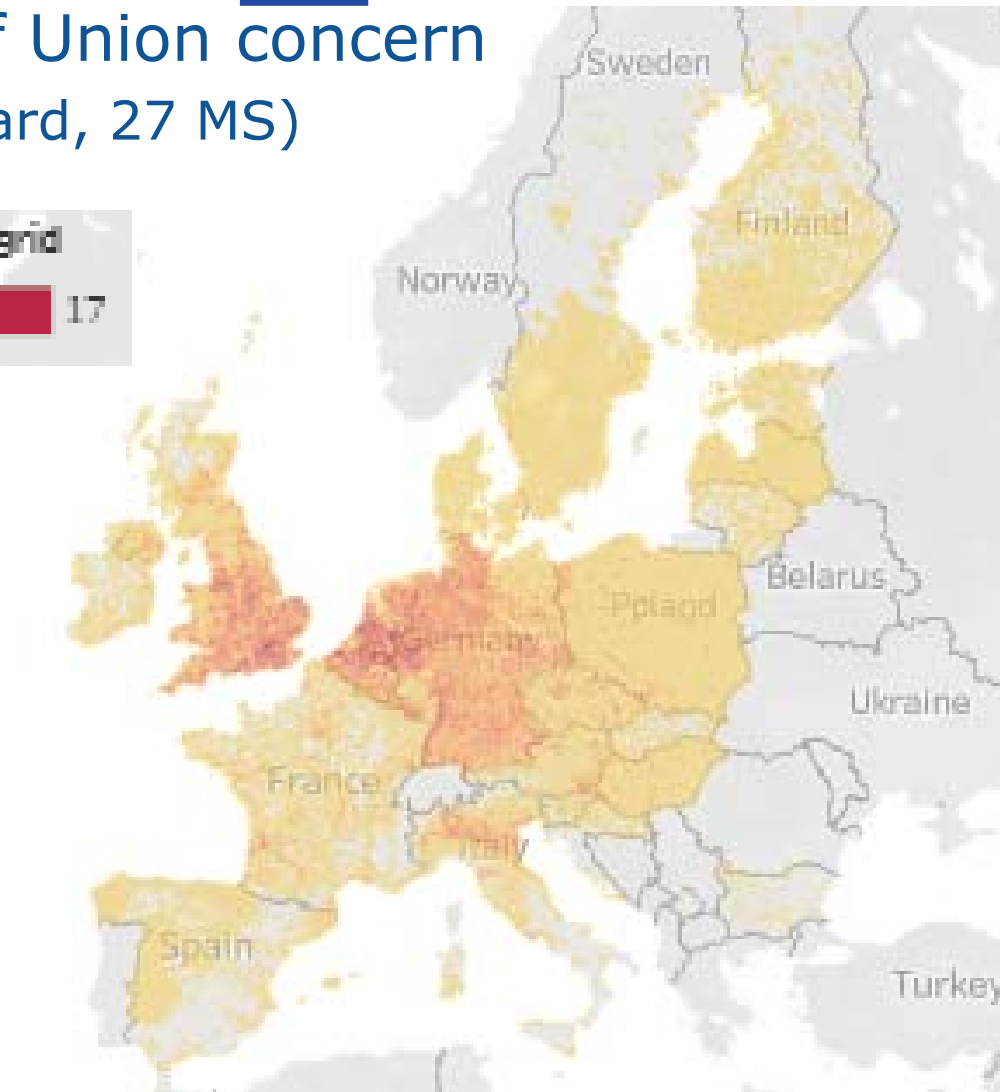
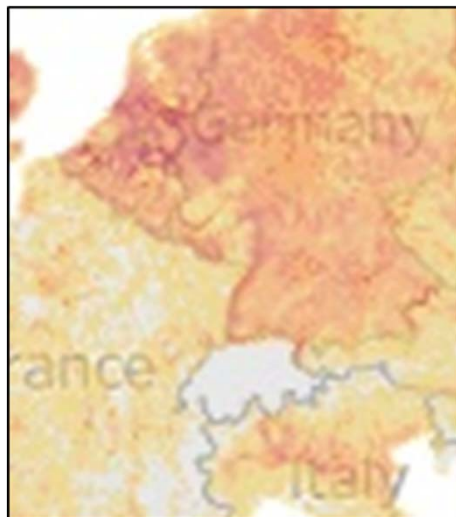


Presence of IAS of
Union concern
Min.3 (CY)
Max.34 (FR)
(Source: ETC dashboard
– 27 MS)

Review application Union list



Hotspots of IAS of Union concern (Source: ETC dashboard, 27 MS)



Review application Union list



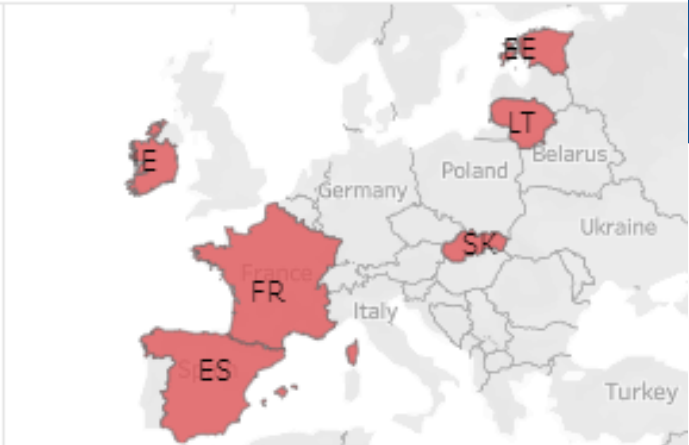


Denmark	13
Estonia	27
France	16
Ireland	60
Lithuania	26
Poland	33
Slovakia	19
Spain	161

MS with list of IAS of MS concern
(Source: ETC dashboard, 27 MS)



Review application Union list

IAS of MS concern in 6 MS
(Source: ETC dashboard, 27 MS)

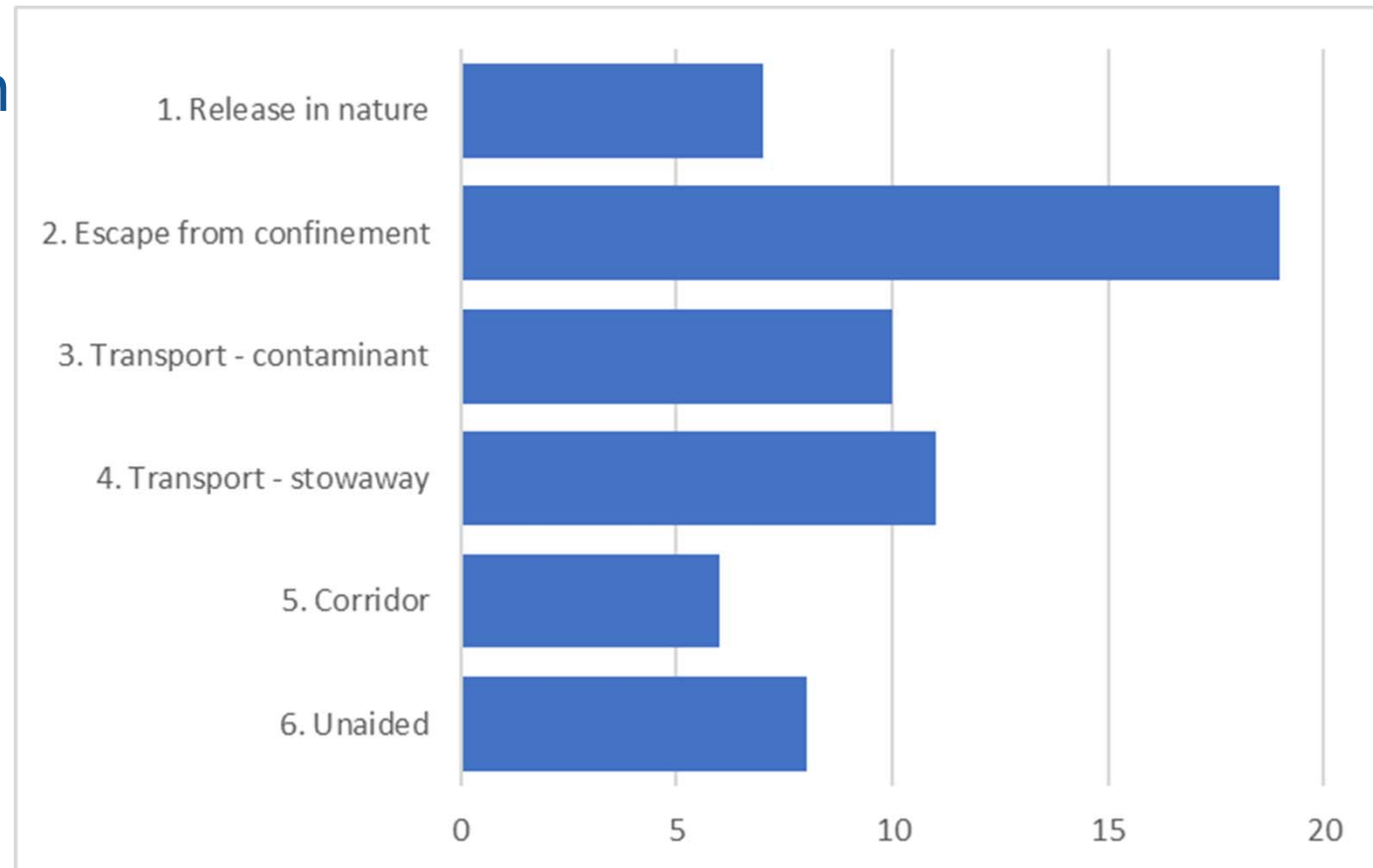
Taxon name	Number MS	
Neovison vison	6 MS	
Branta canadensis	5 MS	
Fallopia japonica	5 MS	

IAS of MS concern in 5 MS
(Source: ETC dashboard, 27 MS)

Review application Pathways



Further
harmonisation
to increase
effectiveness
action plans



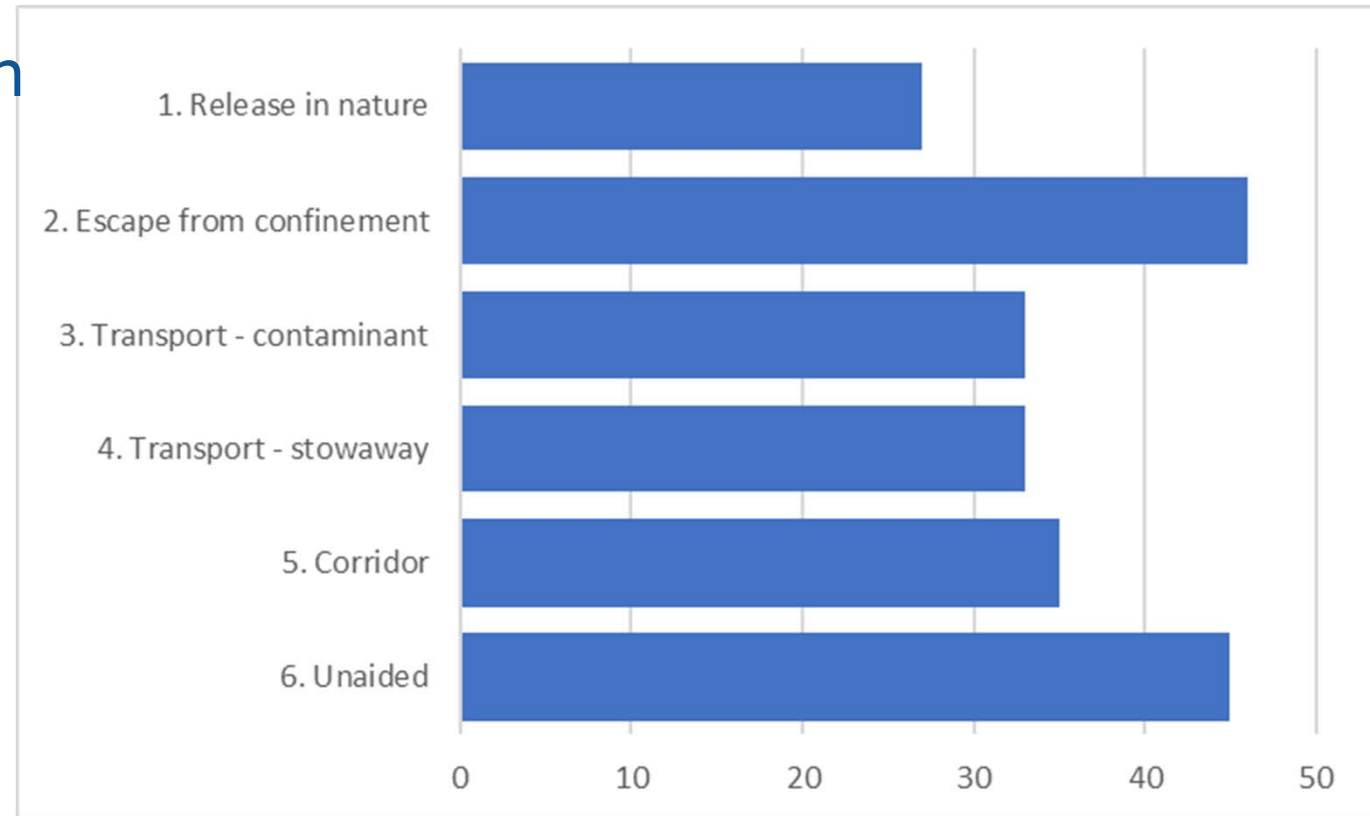
Pathway prioritisation by MS
(Source: WUR report, 27 MS)



Review application Pathways



Further
harmonisation
to increase
effectiveness
action plans



Number of IAS of Union concern per priority pathway category
(Source: WUR report, 27 MS)



Review application Pathways

Further harmonisation to increase effectiveness action plans

1. Release in nature	1.2 Erosion control/dune stabilisation (windbreaks, hedges, ...)	2	3	
	1.3 Fishery in the wild (including game fishing)	6	7	
	1.4 Hunting	1	1	
	1.5 Landscape/flora/fauna 'improvement' in the wild	4	6	
	1.7 Release in nature for use (other than above, e.g. fur, transport, medical use)	2	12	
	1.8 Other intentional release	4	11	
	2. Escape from confinement	2.1 Agriculture (including biofuel feedstocks)	2	2
		2.2 Aquaculture/mariculture	6	18
2.3 Botanical garden/zoo/aquaria (excluding domestic aquaria)		5	39	
2.4 Pet/aquarium/terrarium species (including live food for such species)		13	33	
2.5 Farmed animals (including animals left under limited control)		1	2	
2.6 Forestry (including afforestation or reforestation)		2	4	
2.7 Fur farms		1	3	
2.8 Horticulture		11	23	
2.9 Ornamental purpose other than horticulture		9	26	
2.11 Live food and live bait		8	9	
2.12 Other escape from confinement		2	11	
3. Transport — contaminant		3.1 Contaminant nursery material	2	16
	3.3 Food contaminant (including of live food)	1	2	
	3.4 Contaminant on animals (except parasites, species transported by host/vector)	3	15	
	3.6 Contaminant on plants (except parasites, species transported by host/vector)	3	14	
	3.8 Seed contaminant	1	3	
	3.10 Transportation of habitat material (soil, vegetation, ...)	8	23	
4. Transport — stowaway	4.1 Angling/fishing equipment	6	20	
	4.2 Container/bulk	2	3	
	4.3 Hitchhikers in or on airplane	1	1	
	4.4 Hitchhikers on ship/boat (excluding ballast water and hull fouling)	3	14	
	4.5 Machinery/equipment	3	17	
	4.6 People and their luggage/equipment (in particular tourism)	1	7	
	4.7 Organic packing material, in particular wood packaging	1	1	
	4.8 Ship/boat ballast water	5	7	
	4.9 Ship/boat hull fouling	4	8	
	4.10 Vehicles (car, train, ...)	4	12	
	4.11 Other means of transport	1	1	
5. Corridor	5.1 Interconnected waterways/basins/seas	6	35	
6. Unaided	6.1 Natural dispersal across borders of invasive alien species that have been introduced thro..	8	45	

Pathway prioritisation MS/species per pathway (Source: ETC dashboard, 27 MS)

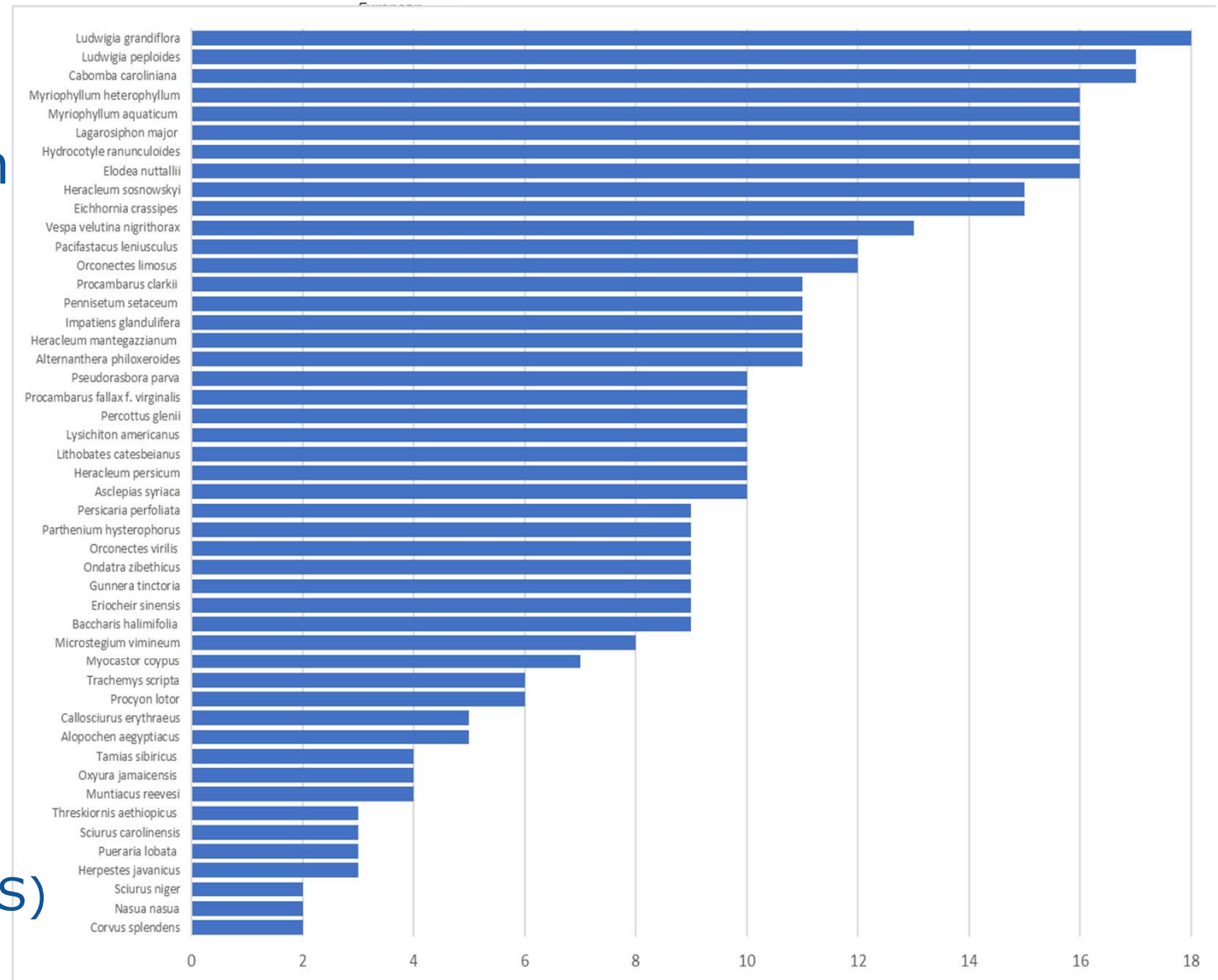
Review application Pathways



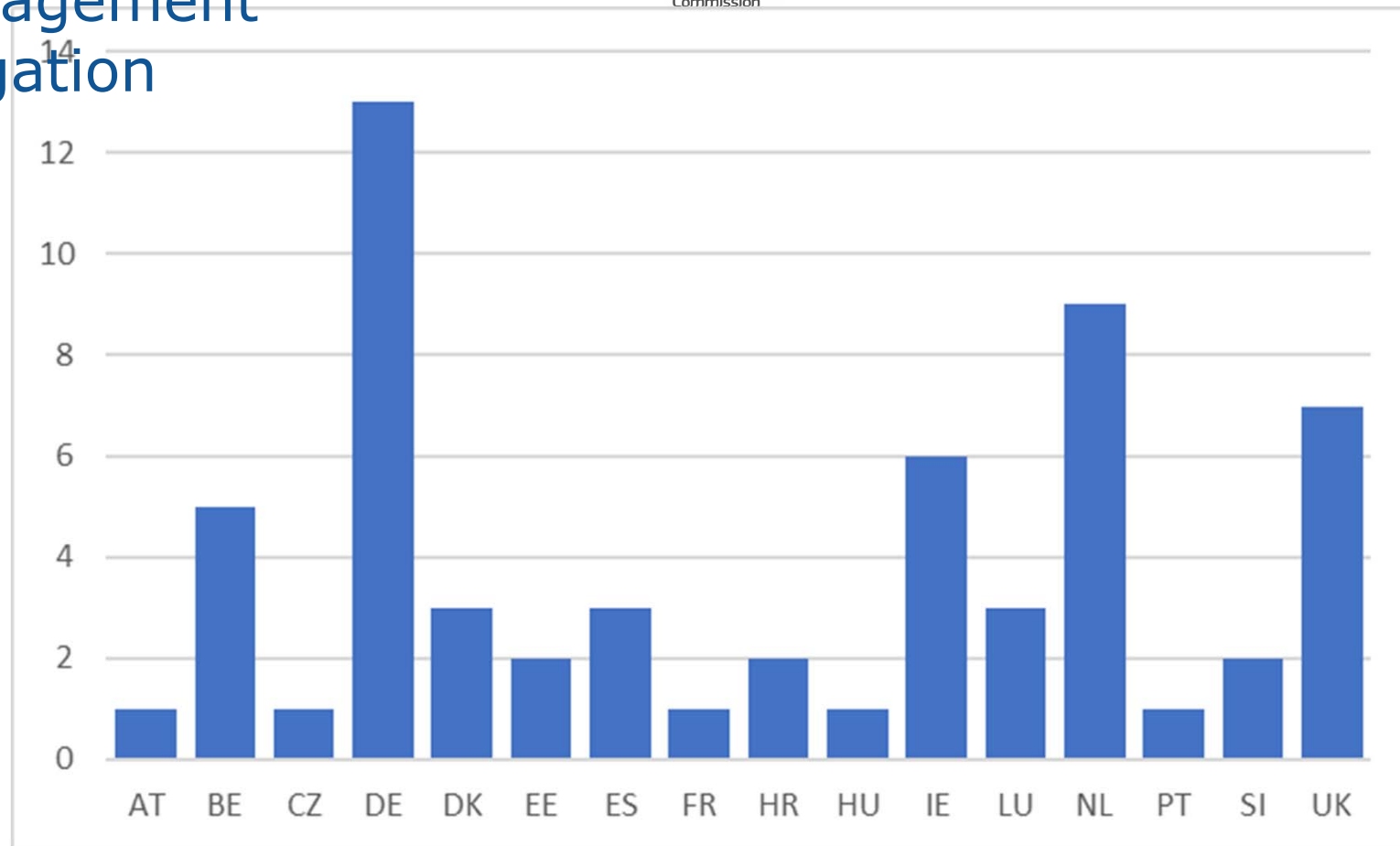
Further
harmonisation
to increase
effectiveness
action plans

Number of
pathways per
IAS of Union
concern:
2 - 18

(Source: ETC
dashboard, 27 MS)



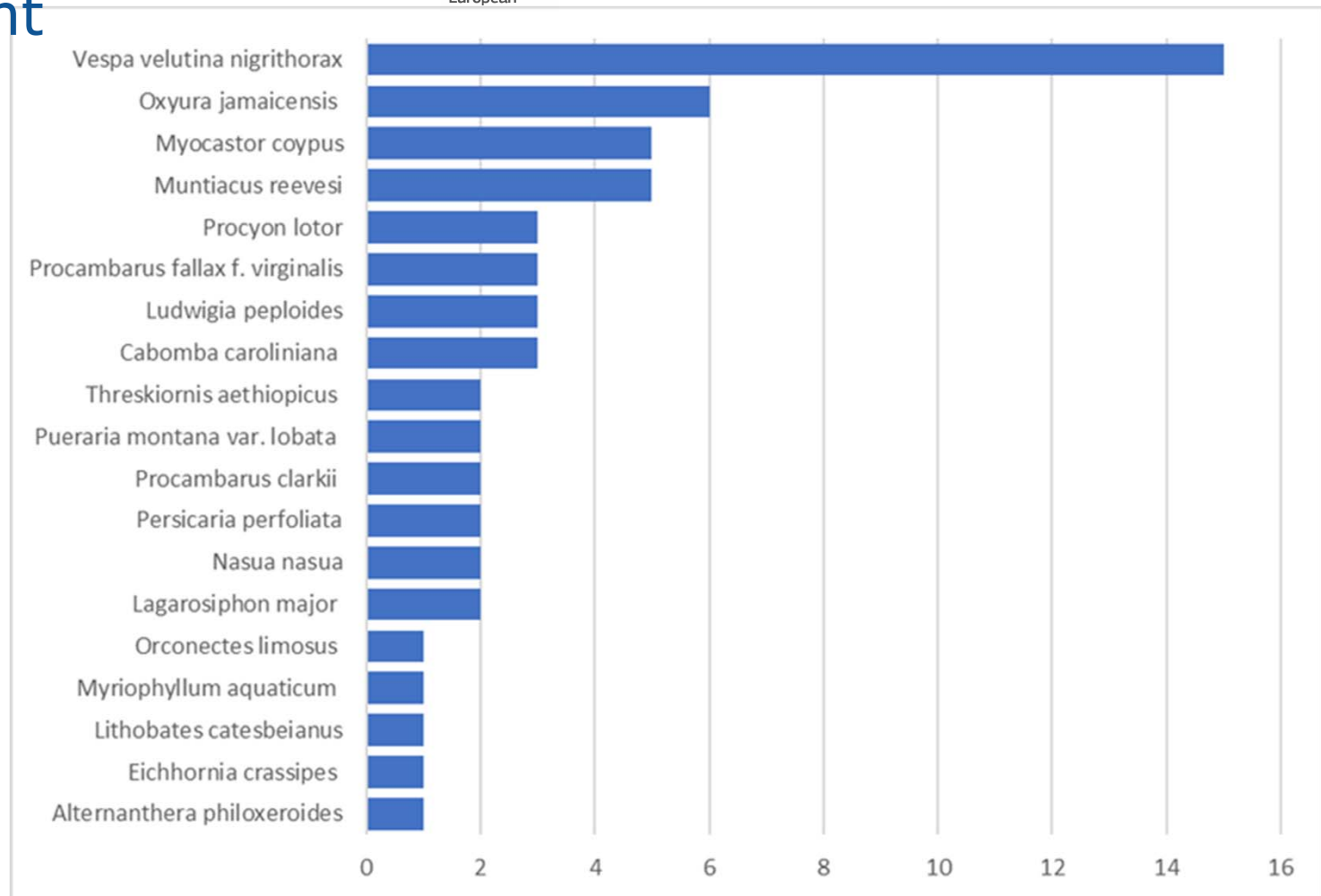
Review application eradication and management obligation



Early detection notifications per MS
(Source: NOTSYS / WUR report, 27 MS)



Review application eradication and management obligation

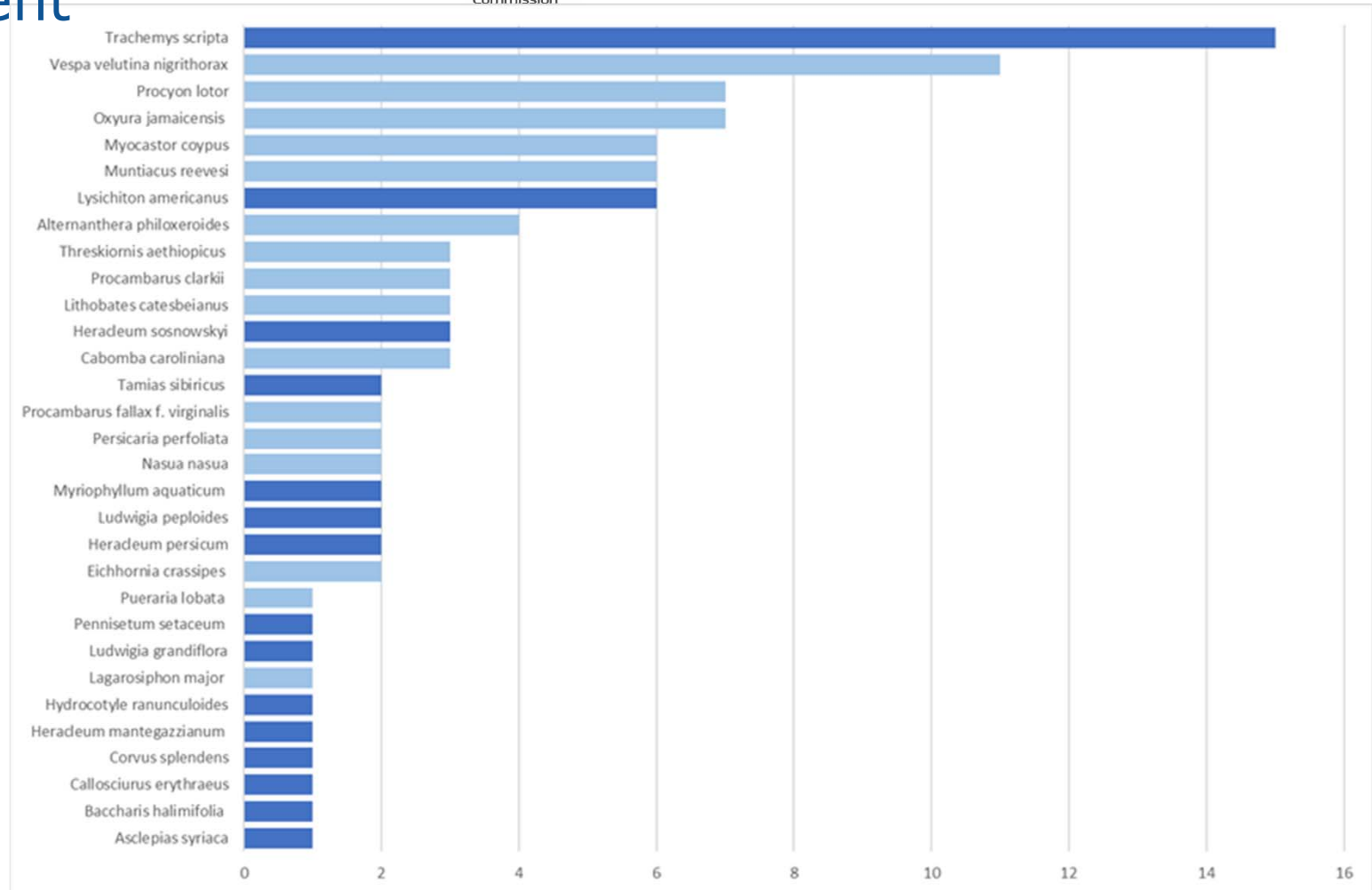


Early detection notifications per species

Numbers include multiple notifications for the same species per MS

(Source: NOTSYS / WUR report, 27 MS)

Review application eradication and management obligation

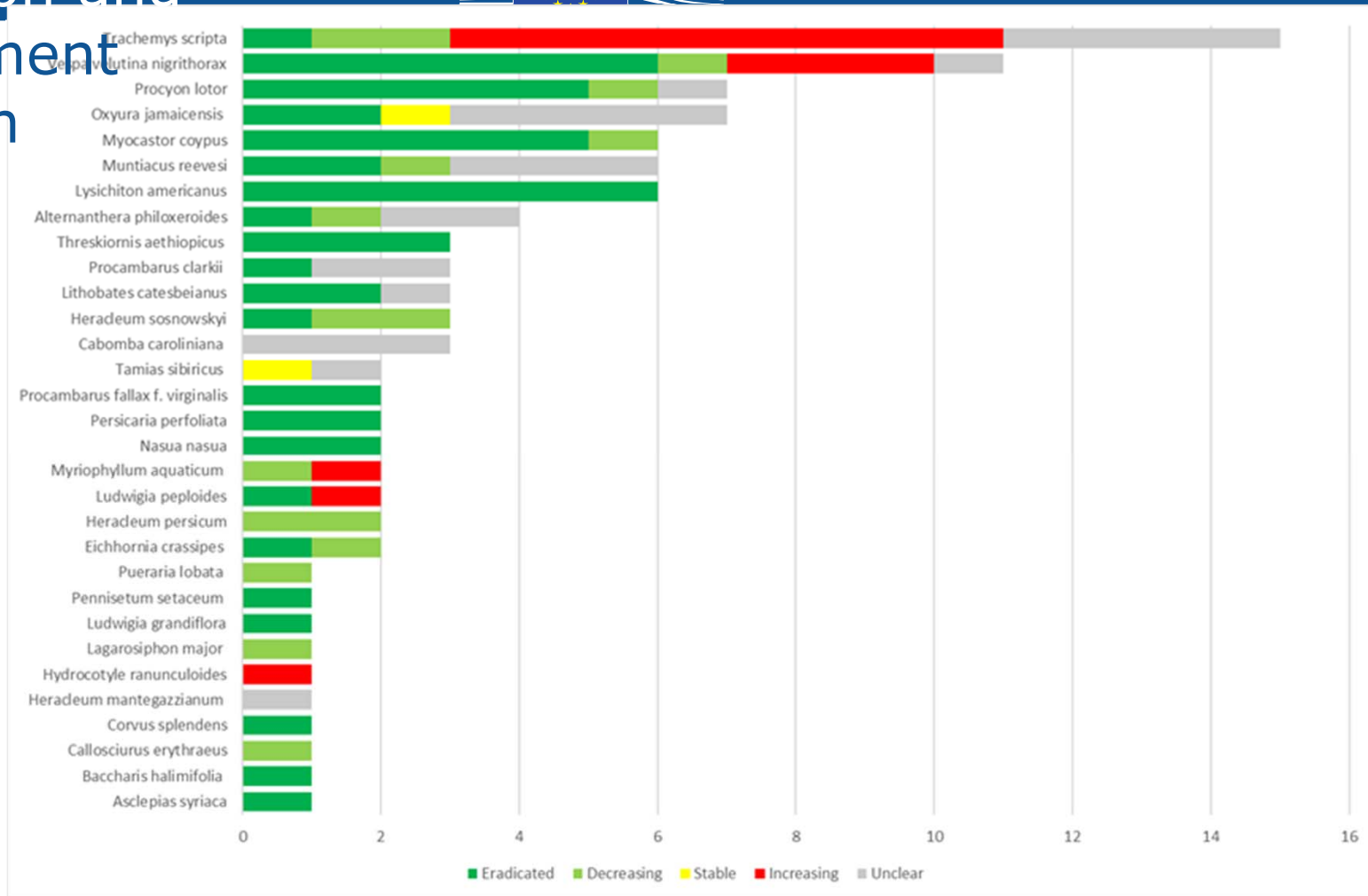


Number of rapid eradication measures reported per species

Rapid eradication after early detection (light blue) and others (dark blue)

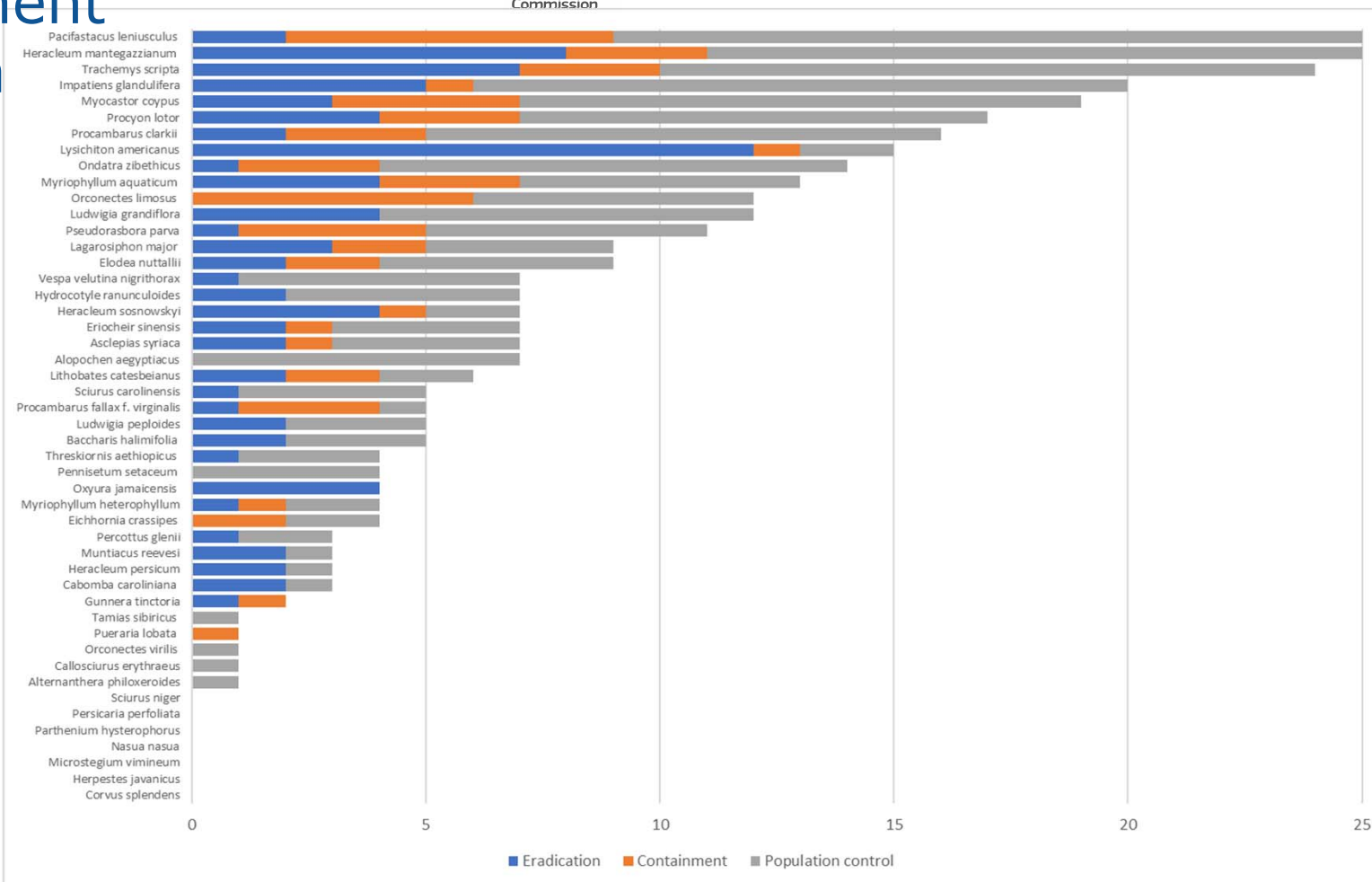
(Source: Reports / WUR report, 27 MS)

Review application eradication and management obligation



Rapid eradication and its effectiveness:
 Number of rapid eradication measures and result
 (Source: MS reports / WUR report, 27 MS)

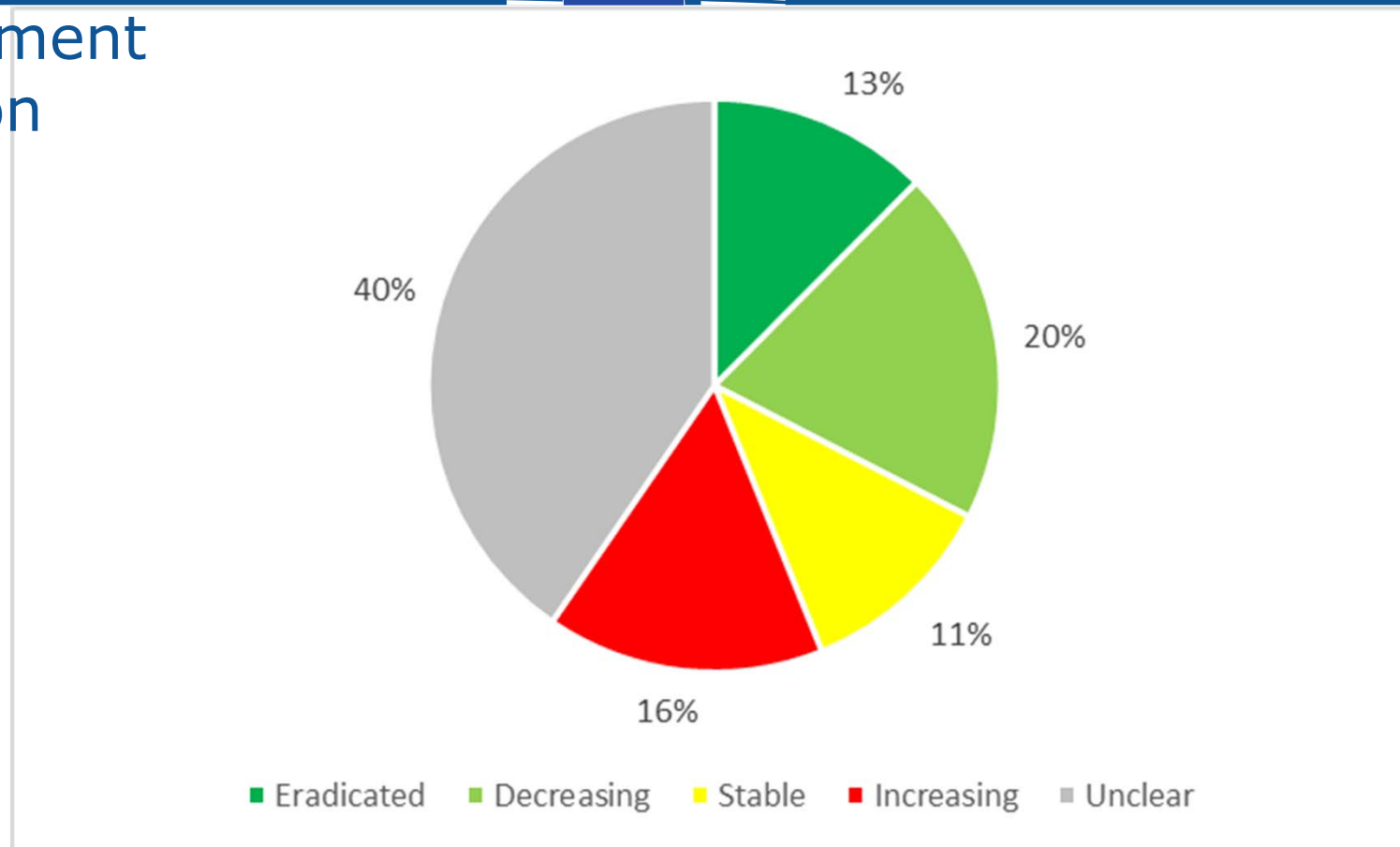
Review application eradication and management obligation



Number of distinct management measures reported by species (Source: MS reports / WUR report, 27 MS)



Review application eradication and management obligation



Overall effectiveness of rapid eradication and management measures
(% species/MS combinations; n=433)
(Source: MS reports / WUR report, 27 MS)





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Species name	Taxa/habitat group
<i>Dikerogammarus villosus</i>	
<i>Dikerogammarus bispinosus</i>	
<i>Chelicorophium curvispinum</i>	Freshwater verts & inverts
<i>Dikerogammarus haemobaphes</i>	
<i>Pontogammarus robustoides</i>	
<i>Echinogammarus trichiatus</i>	
<i>Dreissena polymorpha</i>	Freshwater verts & inverts
<i>Neogobius melanostomus</i>	Freshwater verts & inverts
<i>Silurus glanis</i>	Freshwater verts & inverts
<i>Hemimysis anomala</i>	Freshwater verts & inverts
<i>Natrix maura</i>	Terrestrial verts
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Terrestrial verts
<i>Crocidura russula</i>	Terrestrial verts
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Terrestrial verts
<i>Myodes glareolus</i>	Terrestrial verts
<i>Pelophylax ridibundus</i>	
<i>Pelophylax bergeri</i>	
<i>Pelophylax kurtmuelleri</i>	Terrestrial verts
<i>Pelophylax bedriagae</i>	
<i>Pelophylax esculentus</i>	
<i>Pelophylax perezi</i>	
<i>Podarcis siculus</i>	Terrestrial verts
<i>Telekia speciosa</i>	Plants
<i>Rumex alpinus</i>	Plants
<i>Centaurea diluta</i>	Plants
<i>Cercopagis pengoi</i>	Marine verts & inverts
<i>Asterias rubens</i>	Marine verts & inverts
<i>Cordylophora caspia</i>	Marine verts & inverts
<i>Apis mellifera</i> ssp.: <i>A. m. ligustica</i> and <i>A. m. carnica</i>	Terrestrial inverts
<i>Thaumetopoea processionea</i>	Terrestrial inverts



Need for action on IAS native to the Union

Based on the 20 examples tried to evaluate:

- Do some of these IAS require dedicated action (e.g. as IAS of Regional concern)?
- Do some areas require dedicated action (e.g. islands)?
- Do some pathways require dedicated action?
- Some IAS are native and alien in the same MS, is dedicated action needed?
- Some IAS are invasive alien subspecies of native species, is dedicated action needed?





Art 24(3) Review of the application of the Regulation by 1 June 2021

- Further consultation opportunities (as needs arise and tbc):
 - **Requests to MS/IASEG to review other intermediate results**
 - **Scientific Forum (November 2020)**
 - **IASEG (December 2020)**
 - **Stakeholders will be involved via WGIAS**
- Interservice consultation (early 2021)
- Translations
- Adoption (by 01/06/2021)





Technical break!

5 minutes





Presentations by JRC on:

- **Item 4:**
IAS in freshwater environment and WFD

- **Item 5:**
Smartphone application case study





Item 6:

Conservation status of *Muntiacus reevesi*

According to the information provided by EAZA:

- Population of Reeves' muntjac across its native range is declining – Red List status to be reassessed
- EAZA population the only viable insurance population
- Within EU 289 animals / 73 zoos / 13 Member States
- Seek to establish an ex-situ conservation programme under Art.8: to introduce requests for permits (breed and transport)
- Asked for help to identify competent authorities





Item 7:

Online list of Member States' competent authorities

- **To be hosted on EASIN and ENV IAS webpages**
- **Satisfy Art.12(2) and 24(2) for information**
- **Visibility also for national lists**
- **Easy discovery by stakeholders**
 - ⇒ **Communication**
 - ⇒ **Increased compliance**
- **Provide links (CA IAS webpage + national list) to ENV-IAS@ec.europa.eu by 31 July 2020**



Item 8: 2020 LIFE calls for proposal

- **16 July 2020**
Deadline for applicants to submit concept notes (extended)
- **October 2020**
Notification of applicants if their concept note has been pre-selected:
shortlisted applicants are invited to submit full proposals
- **February 2021**
Deadline for applicants to submit full project proposals

<https://ec.europa.eu/easme/en/section/life/2020-life-call-proposals-traditional-projects-nature-and-biodiversity>



Item 9: AOB

Project on improving communication and understanding:

- Launched October 2019 – Duration 3 years
- Survey about to be launched
- To identify differences in understanding / resolve conflicts around IAS between sectors and authorities
- Work around 5 clusters (aquatic ornamentals / pets / soil / forest ecosystems / recreational angling)
- After survey, the project will facilitate one platform (including financing for 4 meetings) per cluster with a view that authorities and stakeholders cooperate in a commonly agreed IAS prevention campaigns specific for each cluster
- Please communicate your interest (and for which cluster) by 26 June by email to ENV-IAS@ec.europa.eu





Item 9: AOB

Next meetings (dates to be confirmed) / main topics

- **Scientific Forum (17 November 2020):**
 - review / finalisation of new risk assessments
- **IAS Committee & IASEG (December 2020):**
 - **Committee:** list of species to be considered in the next update of the Union list
 - **IASEG:** Commission's report – new commitment on IAS
- **WGIAS (by end of 2020):**
 - Update stakeholders (Union list, report, implementation progress)





End of meeting -
Thank you!

