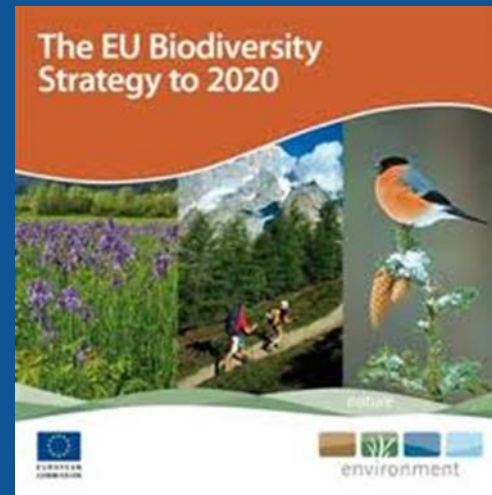


Tracking biodiversity-related expenses in the EU budget

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International Workshop on Financing for Biodiversity,
Kartause Ittingen, Switzerland. 18-19 August 2014.

Why tracking?

- Linking expenses to output to increase effectiveness
- Tool for mainstreaming biodiversity in the EU budget
- Tracking international commitments - CBD Parties agreed in Hyderabad to use the 'preliminary reporting framework' to report and monitor domestic and international biodiversity finance flows

Policy context

- Previous EU policy commitments:
 - 2011 Communication a 'Budget for Europe':

'to maximise synergies between different policy objectives, a tracking procedure for environment-related expenditure similar to that proposed for climate-related expenditure is envisaged. As regards biodiversity, the 'Rio markers' established by the OECD and already used by the Commission for external instruments will be integrated in the existing methodology for measuring performance used for EU programmes.'
 - 7th EU Environmental Action Plan

'Developing and applying a system for reporting and tracking environment-related expenditure in the EU budget, notably on climate change and biodiversity, by 2014.'
- CBD Preliminary reporting framework

What are biodiversity-related expenses

- Objectives of the EU biodiversity strategy and of the global Biodiversity Strategic Plan
- Compatible with CBD guidance
- Include support for:
 - tangible projects which have:
 - a direct impact: e.g. Natura 2000 financing, other conservation and restoration projects, project in sectoral policies which directly target biodiversity conservation
 - an indirect impact on biodiversity: e.g. measures targeting major drivers of diversity loss, measures that reduce impacts of fisheries on biodiversity
 - support for intangible operations: e.g. awareness raising for biodiversity

Methodology

- Method used to track climate and biodiversity-related expenses in EU external instruments
- Apply reduction factors depending on categories:
 - 100% - biodiversity is the principal (primary) objective: biodiversity objectives fundamental in the design and impact of the activity, and an explicit objective of the activity
 - 40% - biodiversity is a significant, but not predominant, objective - biodiversity objectives not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity
 - Expenditure not targeted to biodiversity objectives
- Accounting for measures with multiple objectives
- Centrally managed vs shared management instruments
- Ex ante vs ex post tracking

2014 and 2015: transition years

- agreements developed bilaterally to adapt methodology to specificities of each policy area, ensuring consistency with climate guidelines
- Ex ante estimates: use "projections" about the expenditure distribution between categories, based on historical allocations
- For 2014, focus on LIFE+, cohesion, agriculture, fisheries, research & innovation, development & cooperation. 2015: + copernicus

2014 draft budget (1)

Programme	Objectives [Outputs]	Draft budget 2014
HEADING 1a — COMPETITIVENESS FOR GROWTH AND JOBS		
Horizon 2020 – The Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)	Societal challenges – to secure sufficient supplies of safe and high quality food and other bio-based products, by developing productive and resource-efficient primary production systems, fostering related ecosystem services, alongside competitive and low carbon supply chains	119,5
	Societal challenges – to achieve a resource efficient and climate change resilient economy and a sustainable supply of raw materials	137,0
	Non-Nuclear Direct Actions of the Joint Research Centre – to provide customer-driven scientific and technical support to Union policies, while flexibly responding to new policy demands	13,4
	Total	269,9
HEADING 1b — COHESION POLICY		
European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and European Cohesion Fund (CF)	Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors	1 694,1
	Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management	
	Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency	
	Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures	
	Total	1 694,1
HEADING 2 — SUSTAINABLE GROWTH: NATURAL RESOURCES		
European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)	Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependent on agriculture and forestry	5 594,9
	Promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors	
	Total	5 594,9
European Agriculture Guarantee Fund (EAGF)	Through the good agricultural and environmental condition, to contribute preventing soil erosion, maintaining soil organic matter and soil structure, ensuring a minimum level of maintenance and avoiding the deterioration of habitats, and protecting and managing water.	3 299,3
	Through the maintenance of land under permanent pasture, to contribute avoiding a massive conversion into arable land.	
	Total	3 299,3
European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)	Promoting sustainable and competitive fisheries and aquaculture	105,5
	Fostering the development and implementation of the Union's Integrated Maritime Policy in a complementary manner to Cohesion policy and to the Common Fisheries Policy	
	Promoting a balanced and inclusive territorial development of fisheries areas	
	Fostering the implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy	
	Total	105,5

2014 draft budget (2)

Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	Contribute to a greener and more resource-efficient economy and to the development and implementation of EU environmental policy and legislation	3,8
	Halting and reversing the biodiversity loss	121,2
	Support better environmental governance and information at all levels	3,1
	Total	128,1
	HEADING 4 — GLOBAL EUROPE	
European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)	Sustainable and inclusive development in all aspects, poverty reduction, including through private-sector development; promotion of internal economic, social and territorial cohesion, rural development, climate action and disaster resilience	31,7
	Total	31,7
Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	Poverty reduction and fostering sustainable economic, social and environmental development	80,8
	Total	80,8
Total Biodiversity		11 204,3
Total EU budget (Commission — Section III)		138 879,9
Biodiversity / EU budget		8,1 %

Tracking in Cohesion Policy – 2007-2013 example

<i>Environmental protection and risk prevention</i>		
0 %	44	Management of household and industrial waste
0%	45	Management and distribution of water (<i>drinking water</i>)
40%	46	Water treatment (<i>waste water</i>)
0%	47	Air quality
40%	48	Integrated prevention and pollution control
40%	49	Mitigation and adaptation to climate change
40%*	50	Rehabilitation of industrial sites and contaminated land
100%	51	Promotion of biodiversity and nature protection (<i>including Natura 2000</i>)
0%	52	Promotion of clean urban transport
40%	53	Risk prevention (<i>including the drafting and implementation of plans and measures to prevent and manage natural and technological risks</i>)
40%	54	Other measures to preserve the environment and prevent risks

Tourism

100%	55	Promotion of natural assets
40%*	56	Protection and development of natural heritage
0%	57	Other assistance to improve tourist services

Culture

0%	58	Protection and preservation of the cultural heritage
0%	59	Development of cultural infrastructure

Next steps

- Need to refine initial methodology: Ongoing support contract on 'biodiversity tracking'.
 - Workshop with external stakeholders and EU MS representatives on 30th September 2014 in Brussels.
- Focus on improving ex post reporting.
- Need to ensure appropriate collection of information for shared management instruments
- Ensure improvements through iterative steps.

Thank you for your attention



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- Green Infrastructure
- Invasive Alien Species
- Climate Change
- Partnerships
- Knowledge Base
- Information

Green Infrastructure

What is Green Infrastructure?

Green Infrastructure is addressing the spatial structure of natural and semi-natural areas but also other environmental features which enable citizens to benefit from its multiple services. The underlying principle of Green Infrastructure is that the same area of land can frequently offer multiple benefits if its ecosystems are in a healthy state. Green Infrastructure investments are generally characterized by a high level of return over time, provide job opportunities, and can be a cost-effective alternative or be complementary to 'grey' infrastructure and intensive land use change. It serves the interests of both people and [nature](#).

The Commission has produced a brochure explaining the main issues of Green Infrastructure. More detailed background on Green Infrastructure, including relevant studies with best practice examples, can be found [here](#).

For illustrations of the Green Infrastructure concept click [here](#).

An EU-wide strategy on Green Infrastructure: Enhancing Europe's Natural Capital

NEW The Commission has adopted a Green Infrastructure Strategy, 'to promote the deployment of green infrastructure in the EU in urban and rural areas'.

Communication from the Commission: Green Infrastructure (COM(2013) 318 Final)

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/ecosystems/index_en.htm