

Nature Reporting: introduction to purpose, process and main outcomes at EU level



Purpose of the nature reporting

Two EU reporting obligations, similar but different:

Art. 17

- Habitats Directive



MS assess the conservation status of habitat types / species of the Directive

Art. 12

- Birds Directive

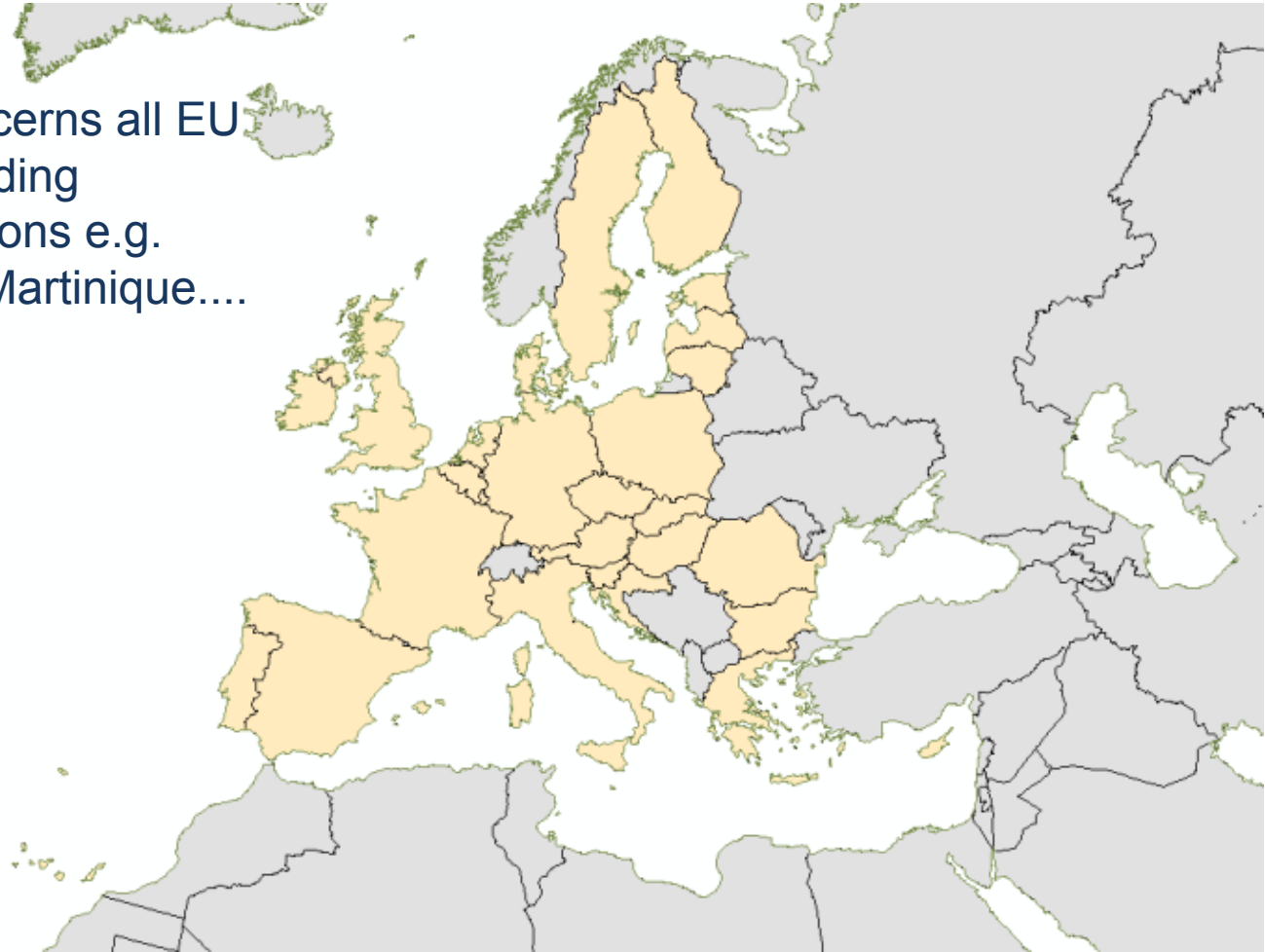


MS do not assess the conservation status of birds but estimate population and trends



Purpose of the nature reporting

Reporting concerns all EU territory, excluding outermost regions e.g. Guadeloupe, Martinique....





Reporting process

Aichryson dumosum (Lowe) Praeg., [LIFE project: LIFE99_NAT_P_006431]

European Environment Agency

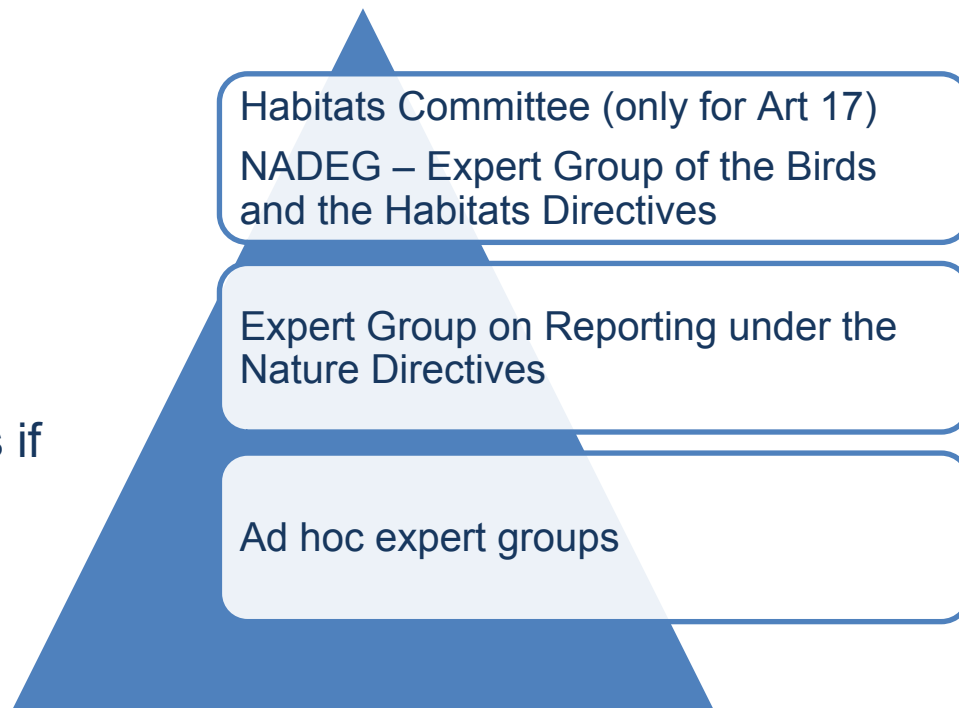


Governance of the reporting

Working Groups assisting European Commission – Commission chairs them

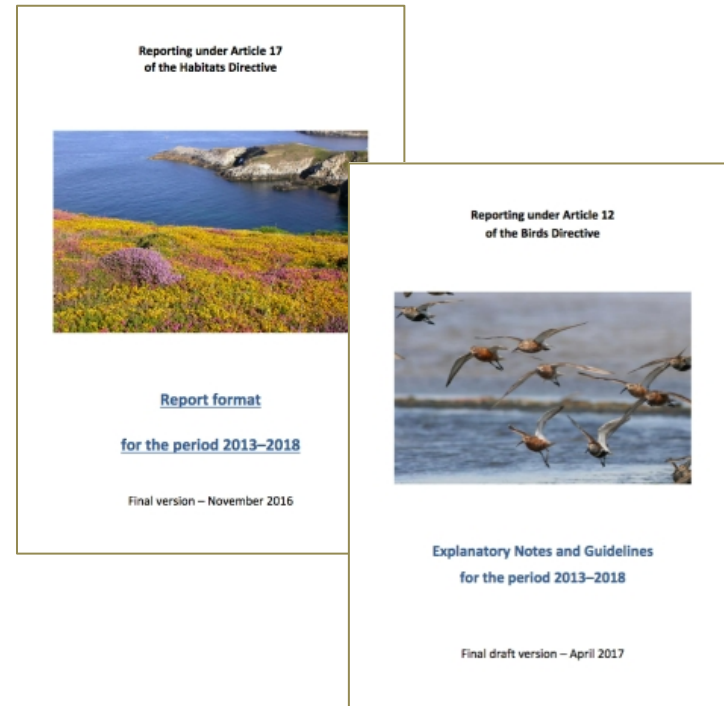
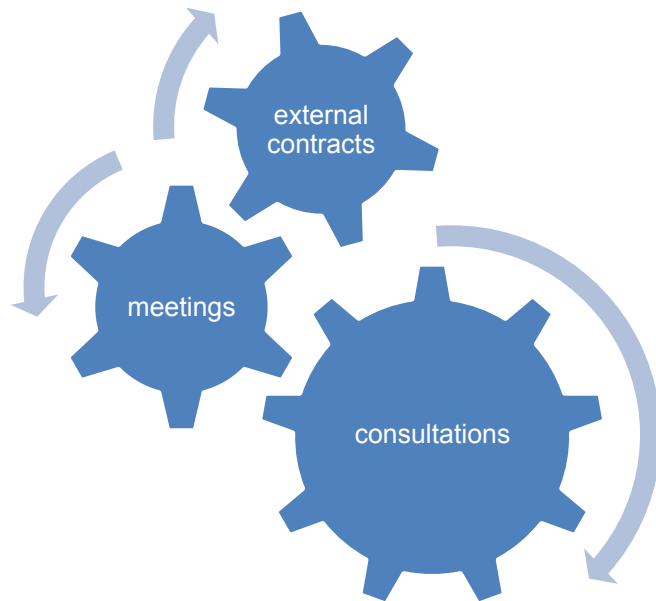
Groups are composed of representatives of MS plus organizations / stakeholders (EEA, NGOs,)

Regular meetings every 6 months or at an ad hoc basis if needed

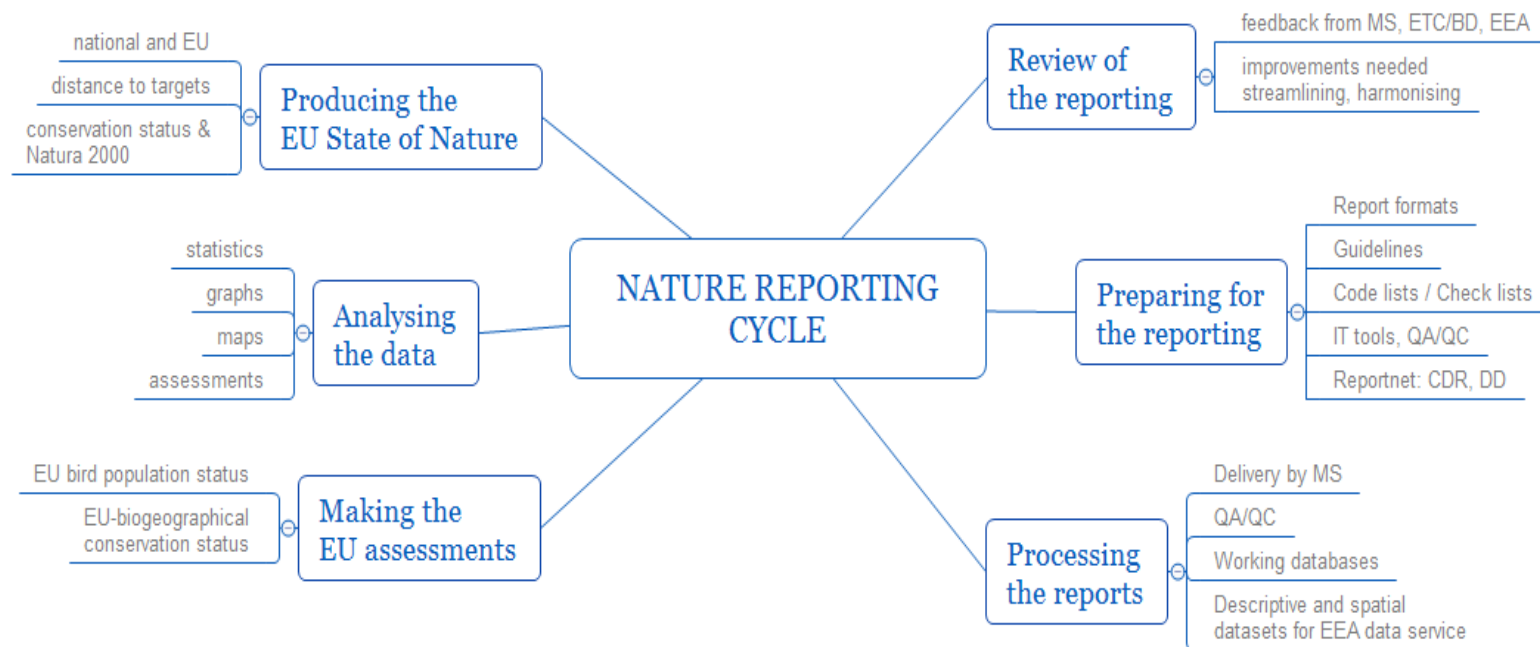


Process

- Groups seek to achieve agreement on reporting format, reporting guidelines and important elements of the reporting process (e.g. checklists, population units)
- A complicated and lengthy process that needs collaboration, networking, resources...



Process



EEA and ETC on Biological Diversity provide technical & scientific support to the Commission and Member States at all stages of the nature reporting cycle



Support

- Reference portals (2013-2018) with supportive material (reporting format, guidelines, check lists, reporting tool, range tool, xml schemas, QA/QC rules, data delivery manuals, the European Grid, FAQ)

http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/help/birds_art12

http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/help/habitats_art17

- Central Data Repository (CDR) for submission of data
<http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/>
- Nature helpdesk

Further reporting details

- Reporting every 6 years
- Since 2011 the reporting cycles of two reporting processes (Habitats – Birds Directive) are synchronised

Reporting with detailed information on species and habitats types was done :

- twice for the Habitats Directive (2007, 2013)
- once for the Birds Directive (2013)

Deadlines for next reporting

Art. 17 30/04/2019

Art 12. 31/07/2019



Further reporting details

- Reporting covers marine / terrestrial / freshwater environment
- It is not restricted to Natura 2000 sites - data need to be collected both within and outside the Natura 2000 network



Permanent dystrophic lakes, ponds and pools, Heikki Toivonen, European Red List of Habitats

Fagus woodland, Bas van Gennip, European Red List of Habitats

Posidonia beds in the Mediterranean infralittoral zone, G. Pergent, European Red List of Habitats



Further reporting details

- Reporting concerns:
 - all habitats and species of community interest of the Habitats Directive (Annex I, II, IV, V)
 - all regularly occurring breeding bird species
 - Annex I and Annex II bird species of the Birds Directive
 - key migratory wintering waterbirds / waders



≈ **470** bird taxa, **1.250** other animals & plants, **233** habitat types

Geranium maderense, Saxifraga-Jeroen Willemsen
Castor fiber, Bever, Saxifraga-Mark Zekhuis
Aquila chrysaetus, Steenarend, Saxifraga-Jan Nijendijk

Reporting format

- Reporting format is similar but not the same for Art. 17 and Art. 12
- It consists of a General and a Specific part for habitats / species

The format requires information for each habitat / species :

Art 17	Art 12
<p>At national level :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hunting/exploitation/collection for Annex V species Distribution data and map 	<p>At national level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hunting for Annex II species Breeding distribution data and map & trends
<p>At national biogeographical / marine level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Range & trends Population/area size & trends Habitat of the species / structure and functions of habitat & trends Pressures & threats Conservation measures Future prospects Proportion & trends in Natura 2000 Conservation status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population & trends Pressures & threats Conservation measures Proportion & trends in Natura 2000

Reporting form is duplicated if a species / habitat occurs in more biogeographical / marine regions

MS deliveries

MS deliver for each reporting:

- Access database
- GIS distribution data
- Additional optional information

Feedback for this envelope

- 2nd QA/QC report on Article 17 for Romania (Posted on 21 Mar 2014 for the 04 Jan 2014 release)
- Automatic validation: Data delivery is acceptable (Posted automatically on 31 Dec 2013)
- AutomaticQA result for file RO_habitats_checklist.xml: XML Schema validation (Posted automatically on 31 Dec 2013)
- AutomaticQA result for file RO_habitats_checklist.xml: validation on Article 17 Habitats check-list (Posted automatically on 31 Dec 2013)
- AutomaticQA result for file RO_habitats_general_report.xml: XML Schema validation (Posted automatically on 31 Dec 2013)
- AutomaticQA result for file RO_habitats_general_report.xml: additional validation on Article 17 General Report (Posted automatically on 31 Dec 2013)
- AutomaticQA result for file RO_habitats_reports.xml: XML Schema validation (Posted automatically on 31 Dec 2013)
- AutomaticQA result for file RO_habitats_reports.xml: checklist compatibility validation on Article 17 Habitats Report (Posted automatically on 31 Dec 2013)
- AutomaticQA result for file RO_habitats_reports.xml: validation on Article 17 Habitats Report (Posted automatically on 31 Dec 2013)
- AutomaticQA result for file RO_species_checklist.xml: XML Schema validation (Posted automatically on 31 Dec 2013)
- AutomaticQA result for file RO_species_checklist.xml: validation on Article 17 Species checklist (Posted automatically on 31 Dec 2013)
- AutomaticQA result for file RO_species_reports.xml: XML Schema validation (Posted automatically on 31 Dec 2013)
- AutomaticQA result for file RO_species_reports.xml: checklist compatibility validation on Article 17 Species Report (Posted automatically on 31 Dec 2013)

EIONET
Central Data Repository

SERVICES | REPORTNET | TOOLS | TOPICS (ETCS)

You are here: Eionet » CDR

- Services**
- » Search by obligation
 - » Search XML files
 - » Search for feedback
 - » Global worklist
 - » Notifications
 - » Help

- Account Services**
- I have
 - » lost my password

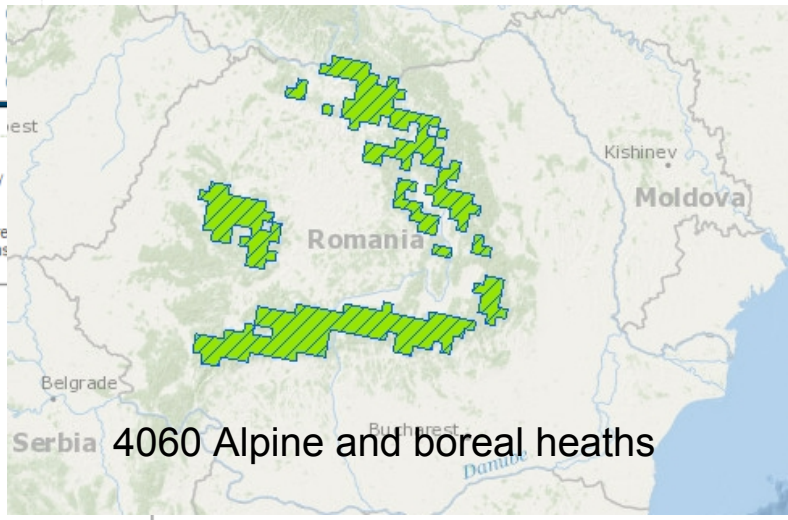
Note

Subscribe to receive notifications if you want to stay updated about events in this site.

The Central Data Repository is part of the Reportnet architecture. The Central Data Repository with data reports on the environment as submitted to international clients.

Each country either has a collection (📁) for its deliveries or a referral (👉) to a different preferred data reports within each country collection are arranged under the relevant reporting obligations

- EEA Member countries**
- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Austria | Belgium | Bulgaria |
| Croatia | Cyprus | Czech Republic |
| Denmark | Estonia | Finland |
| France | Germany | Greece |
| Hungary | Iceland | Ireland |
| Italy | Latvia | Liechtenstein |
| Lithuania | Luxembourg | Malta |
| Netherlands | Norway | Poland |
| Portugal | Romania | Slovakia |
| Slovenia | Spain | Sweden |
| Switzerland | Turkey | United Kingdom |
- Other countries and territories**
- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---|
| Albania | Andorra | Armenia |
| Azerbaijan | Belarus | Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| Georgia | Gibraltar | Kazakhstan |
| Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/99) | Kyrgyzstan | Moldova |
| Monaco | Montenegro | Russia |
| Serbia | Tajikistan | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia |
| Turkmenistan | Ukraine | Uzbekistan |



Sensitive species for spatial information are indicated

Assessments:

- At MS level
- At EU level

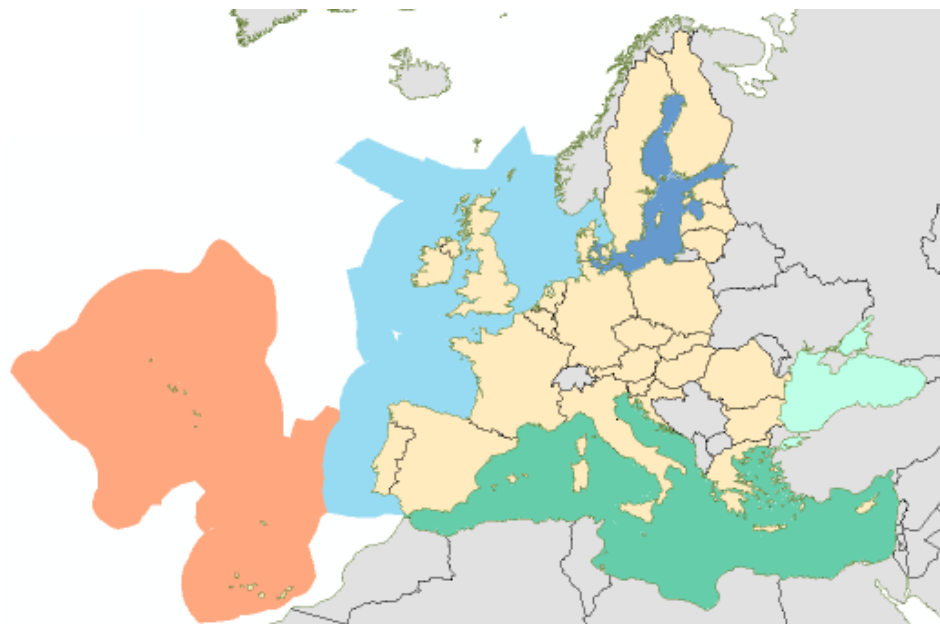


Cobitis taenia, Spined loach Linnaeus, 1758, Saxifraga = Kees Marijnissen

Art. 17- Conservation status, MS level



Assessment concerns
national-biogeographical /
national-marine region
of each EU MS



Art. 17- Conservation status, MS level

- An assessment for each habitat / species per national region
- Parameters for assessing conservation status:

Species	Habitats
Range	Range
Population	Area
Habitat of the species	Structure and functions
Future prospects	Future prospects

- Each parameter is assessed separately
- Overall conservation status is assessed from the combination of the parameters' assessments

Status of parameters	All favourable or three favourable and one unknown	Two or more unknown combined with favourable or all unknown	One or more inadequate but no bad	One or more bad
Overall assessment of CS	Favourable (FV)	Unknown (XX)	Unfavourable – Inadequate (U1)	Unfavourable – bad (U2)



Art. 17- Conservation status, MS level

- Overall conservation status is accompanied by overall **trend** based on trends of reporting parameters over the reporting period
- Overall trend can be:
 - improving +*
 - deteriorating -*
 - stable =*
 - unknown x*
- Status and trend are combined



Change and reasons for change in overall conservation status and trend between two reporting cycles is indicated in the reporting form (e.g. genuine change, improved knowledge, use of different method)



Art. 12 - Bird status, MS level

- EU reporting does not request an overall assessment of bird status at national level, but MS estimate population size
- Within the reporting form short and long term trends are estimated for population and breeding distribution

 Increasing  Stable  Unknown  Decreasing  Fluctuating  Uncertain

EU assessments

A Web Tool for supporting experts on EU assessments:

- <http://art17.eionet.europa.eu/article17/reports2012/>
- <https://bd.eionet.europa.eu/article12/>

Species assessments at EU biogeographical level

Assessments on the conservation status of the habitat types and species of Community interest have been carried out in EU25 for the period 2001-2006 and in EU 27 for the period 2007-2012. con for species conservation status provides an overview per biogeographical region. Once a selection has been made the conservation status can be visualised in a map view. Choose a period, a group of the available biogeographical regions for that species.

Period...
 Group...
 Name...
 Bio-region...

Note: Rows in italic shows data not taken into account when performing the assessments (marginal presence, occasional, extinct prior HD, information, etc.)

Legend: FV Favourable XX Unknown SI Unfavourable-Inadequate U2 Unfavourable-Bad

Current selection: 2007-2012, Mammals, Pteromys volans, All bioregions. Annexes II*, IV. [Show all Mammals](#)

Treated data from Member States reports																		
MS	Reg	Range (km ²)			Ref.	Population			Habitat for the species (km ²)				Future #Pop	Overall assessment				
		Area	% MS	Trend		Size/Unit	% MS	Trend	Ref.	Area	% MS	Qual.		Trend	Suitable	Car. CS	Qualifier	Prev. CS
EE	BOR	1800	1.8	-	>>1800	100	500 indiv.	0.1	-	250	500	4.3	3	-	N/A	U2	-	U2
FI	BOR	216100	99.3	0	>216100	100000	500000 indiv.	99.8	-	>100000	11000	95.2	m	-	0	N/A	U1	U1
LY	BOR	0	N/A	-	>>0	N/A	indiv.	N/A	-	0	0	N/A	U2	-	U2	-	U2	

Automatic Assessments

EU Biogeographical assessment and proposed corrections

MS/EU27	Reg	Area	Range Concl.	Trend	Ref.	Size/Unit	Pop. Concl.	Trend	Ref.	Area	Habitat Concl.	Trend	Suitable	Future prosp.	Car. CS	Qualifier	Prev. CS	Nat.
EU27	BOR	217900	2AP	0	217600	100100	5003500 indiv.	2AP	-	100250	2AP	-	-	2AP	MTA	-	U1	-

Please select a Bioregion in order to add a conclusion.

Additional "Mouse over" function

Web tool shows the results from last reporting which may not completely fit to the current reporting formats

Population status and trends at the EU and Member State levels

Choose a period and a species.

Period...
 Name...

Warning: The map does not show the distribution for sensitive species in BG, PT

Legend: + Increasing = Stable X Unknown - Decreasing F Fluctuating U Uncertain

Please note that additional information on mouse over values and trends stands for the quality of the underlying data as reported by Member States.

Current selection: 2008-2012, Aegypius monachus. [Show all](#)

Data from Member States reports

MS	Breeding Population										Breeding Range										Winter Population										Areas from gridded maps (km ²)			
	Population					Trend					Surface					Trend					Population					Trend					Distib.	% MS	Range	% MS
	Size/Unit	% MS	Period	ST Trend	LT Trend	Period	LT Trend	Area	% MS	Period	ST Trend	LT Trend	Period	LT Trend	Size/Unit	% MS	Period	ST Trend	LT Trend	Period	LT Trend	Period	LT Trend											
BG	0-1 p	#	2000-2012	x	1980-2012	0-100	100	#	0.0	2000-2012	+	1980-2012	0	100	0.5	100	0.3	17700	92.7	37300	94.2	1000	5.2	1900	4.8									
ES	2068-2068 p	98.5	1998-2011	+	1246.10-246.10	1980-2011	+1990-3700	35760	94.0	1888-2011	+	1980-2011	+	17700	92.7	37300	94.2	1000	5.2	1900	4.8	1000	5.2	1900	4.8									
FR	24-24 p	1.1	2000-2012	+	279-279	1994-2012	+1400-1200	1900	5.0	2000-2012	+	250-550	1990-2012	+180-180	1000	5.2	1900	4.8	1000	5.2	1900	4.8	1000	5.2	1900	4.8								
PT	5-8 p	#	0.3	2003-2012	+	00-100	300	0.0	2003-2012	+	25-50	300	0.0	2003-2012	+	25-50	300	0.0	2003-2012	+	25-50	300	0.0	2003-2012	+	25-50	300	0.0						

EU population status assessments

MS/EU27	Breeding Population				Breeding Range				Winter Population				Bird Status	Contribution to target 1	Season	Subspecies / subspecific units Trends	Status
	Size & Unit	ST Trend	LT Trend	Area	ST Trend	LT Trend	Size & Unit	ST Trend	LT Trend								
EU27	2100-2200 p	+	+	38000	+	+	38000	+	+	38000	+	+	Secure	A	B		

EU assessments

Art. 17	Art. 12
Species / habitats of the Annexes of the Habitats Directive	All bird species regularly occurring in the European territory of the Member States
Biogeographical / marine regional level	EU28 level
Assessment of conservation status	Assessment of population status and trends – a modified version of the relevant IUCN Red List criteria

Assessments are different but broadly comparable

EU assessments – Art. 17

Methodology is selected according to availability of data

Method 1	Aggregating data for quantitative parameters from MS reports and aggregating conservation status of qualitative parameters. Assessment using the evaluation matrices	Preferred method for the parameters range, population (of a species) and area (of a habitat) but often not possible due to data constraints
Method 2	Calculating the weighted average of the individual parameter's conservation status. Assessment using the evaluation matrices	Second preference
Method 3	Calculating the weighted average of Member State overall conservation status assessments. No conclusions are given for the parameters	Used when neither methods 1 or 2 are possible

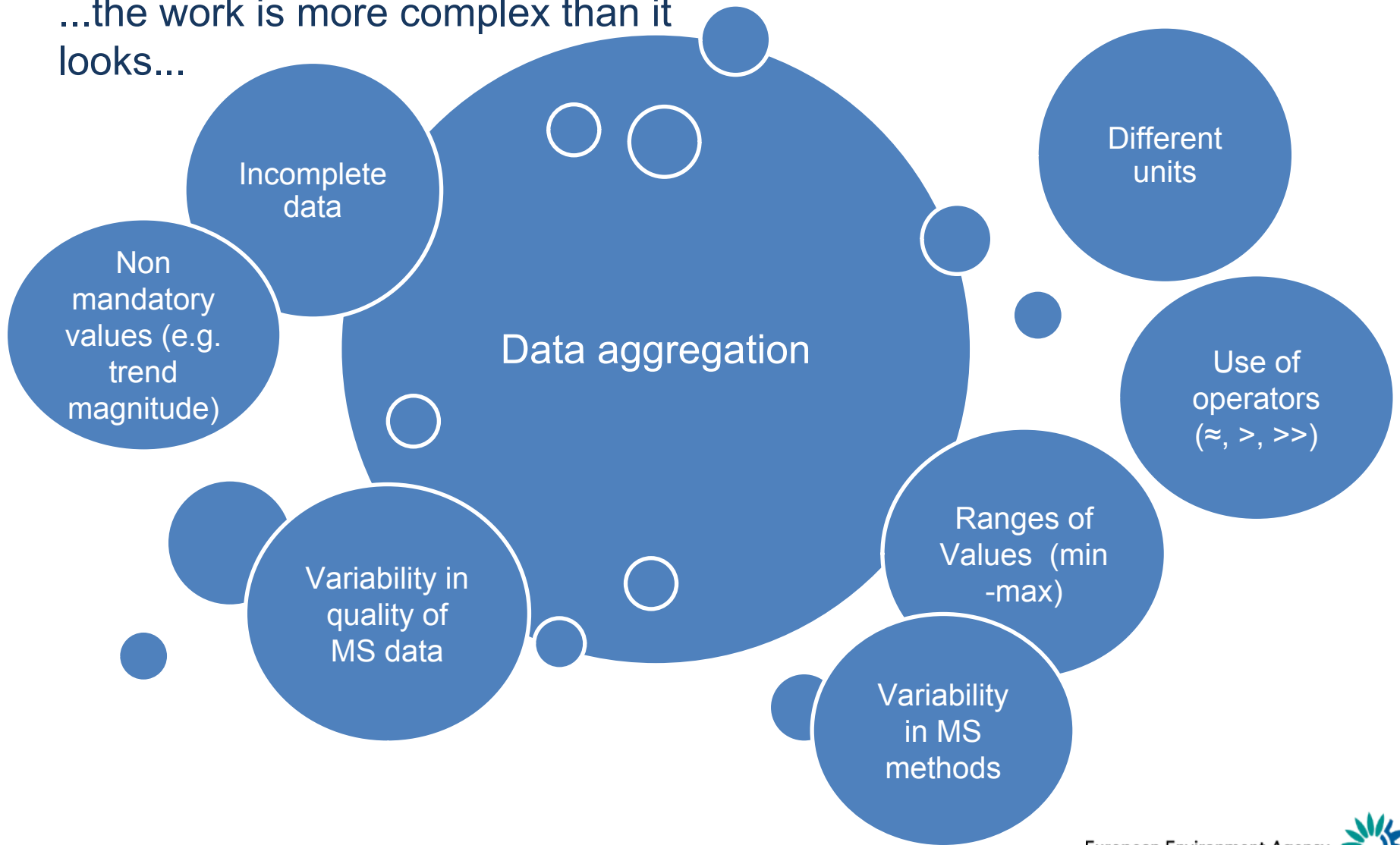
Link to methodology :

https://bd.eionet.europa.eu/activities/Reporting/Article_17/Documents/ART17%20public%20consultation%20guide.pdf

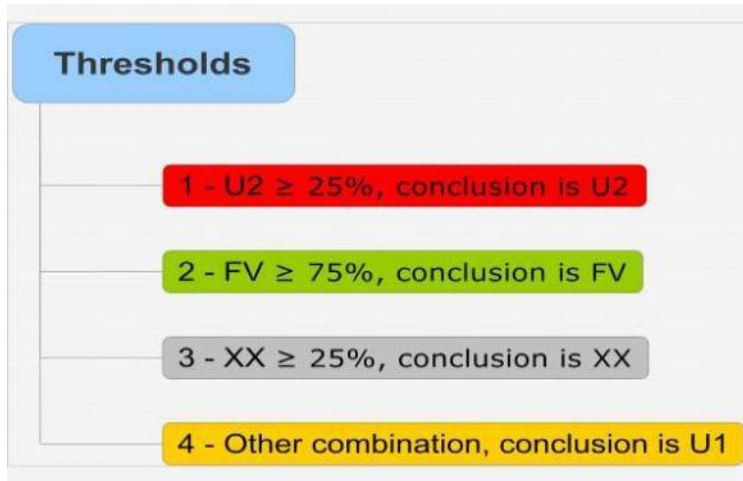


EU assessments – Art. 17

...the work is more complex than it looks...



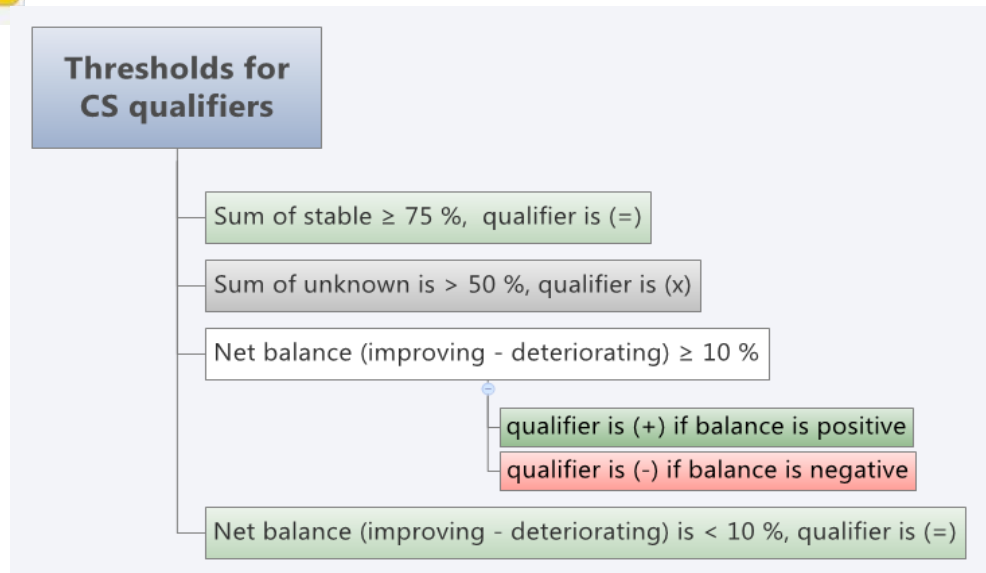
EU assessments – Art. 17



Assessing the qualifier (trend) of the overall conservation status conclusion (assessed by weighting)

Thresholds are used for:

Calculating weighted average for regional assessments (Method 2)



EU assessments – Art. 17

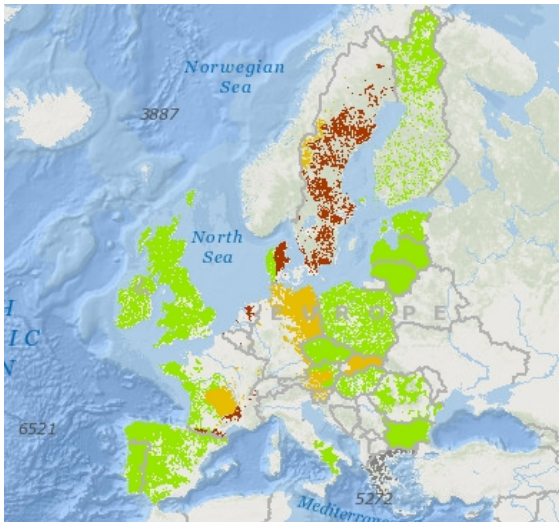
Assessment of overall conservation status with trends

Favourable
(FVx / FV+ / FV= / FV-)

Unknown (XX)

**Unfavourable –
Inadequate**
(U1x / U1+ / U1= / U1-)

Unfavourable – Bad
(U2x / U2+ / U2= / U2-)



Lutra lutra

For each assessment an audit trail is drafted noting which methodology has been used and explaining the choice

A data sheet is completed for each habitat / species for each region together with a summary for the whole EU and a distribution map



EU assessments – Art. 12

- MS data are aggregated and EU level population size, distribution area, population and distribution trends are estimated using the method of scenarios for species with uncertain and incomplete data
- A series of criteria and thresholds are applied to the data at EU level, which filter out different species at different levels for assessing status

Assessment of status



Assessment of trends



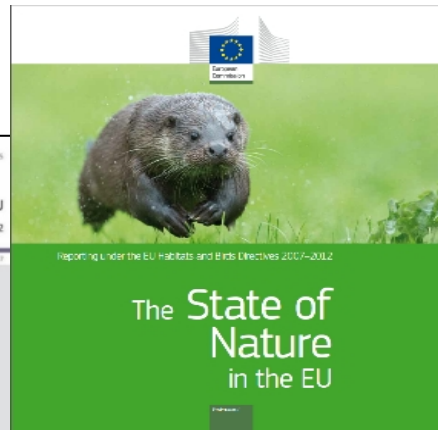
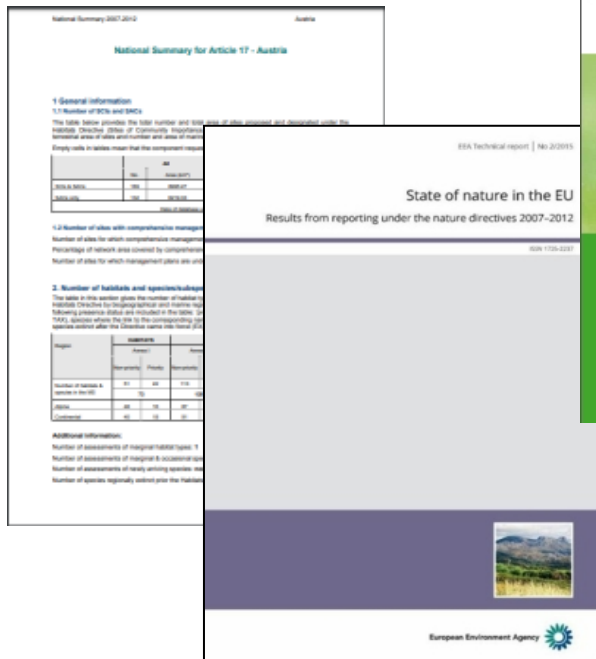
Use of reporting



Triturus carnifex (Laurenti, 1768), Saxifraga = Edo van Uchelen

Main publications

- State of Nature report
 - It provides comprehensive facts and figures on the status and trends of the species and habitats covered by the two EU nature directives, fully underpinned by the numerous reports submitted by Member States. After coordinated consultation
- National summaries
 - They include basic statistics and an overview of the main results from MS Article 17 / 12 reports



State of Nature:

- Feeding into EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020
 - ✓ progress in meeting the 2020 Target 1
- Contributing to other European and Global policy evaluation and assessments



Other use of reporting

- Reporting feeds into policy at national and EU level and contributes to national, European and Global policy evaluation and assessments
- Used for:
 - estimations of necessary measures and funding at national level
 - definition of and measurement of progress to Targets of EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020
 - setting the agenda for the management of Natura 2000 at biogeographical level
 - feeding in projects for Monitoring and Assessing Ecosystems and their Services, research projects, papers
 - feeding in indicators, reports, briefings, presentations (EEA)
 - sectoral policy evaluation: environment, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, ...
 - global assessments: Conventions - CBD (Aichi targets), Bern, Bonn (Eurobats, AEWA,...), Ramsar, IPBES



Some elements for success

- At national level:
 - Inventories and well designed monitoring are the basis for good data and assessments
 - Data for the reporting should be gathered from all possible sources: government, NGO, citizen science, academia
- At European level:
 - Technical and scientific coordination and support is important
 - Discussion at working groups and consultation before agreement helps developing common understanding and endorsement
 - Harmonization of the reporting parameters as much as possible (e.g. population units, grid for maps) is crucial for achieving a reliable common assessment
 - After each reporting cycle and based on the gained experience, a re-evaluation and possible modification of process, forms, guidelines etc is needed





Thank you for your attention

Leucorrhinia albifrons (Burmeister, 1839), Robert Ketelaar