

PROGRESS TOWARDS THE EUROPEAN 2010 BIODIVERSITY TARGET

THE FIRST INDICATOR-BASED ASSESSMENT REPORT

SEBI 2010

The EEA report using the SEBI 2010 indicators will be published on World Biodiversity Day — 22 May 2009

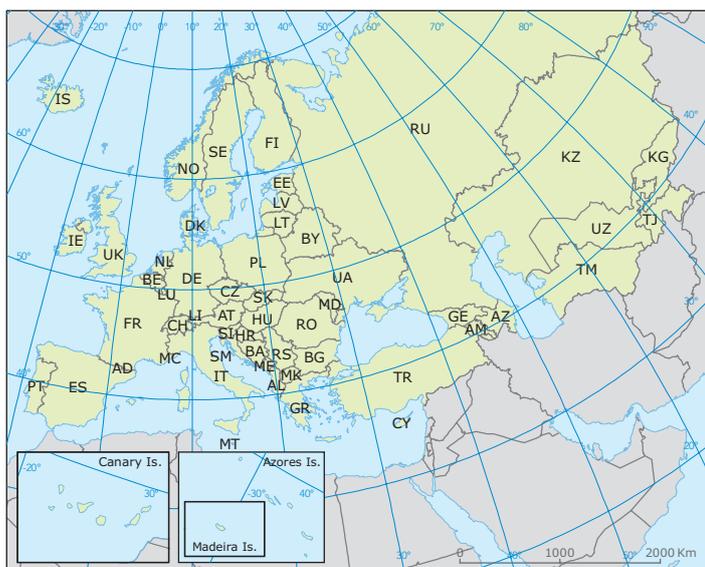
The report will be available to download from 22 May 2009 at www.eea.europa.eu/publications/progress-towards-the-european-2010-biodiversity-target/ — or request a hard copy by sending an e-mail with your details to sebi2010@eea.europa.eu



SEBI 2010 (Streamlining European 2010 Biodiversity Indicators)

The SEBI 2010 process was started in 2005 to provide a streamlined set of biodiversity indicators for Europe. It does not create new monitoring or reporting obligations for countries, instead aiming to ensure consistency between biodiversity indicator sets at the national and international levels.

SEBI 2010 relies on the contribution of more than 120 experts from across Europe, as well as input from intergovernmental organisations and NGOs. Its institutional partners are the European Environment Agency (and its European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity), the European Centre for Nature Conservation, the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), the European Commission, the Joint Secretariat of the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS), and the Czech Republic (as lead country for the Kiev Resolution on Biodiversity's Action Plan on Monitoring and Indicators). The SEBI 2010 process covers 53 countries across Europe.

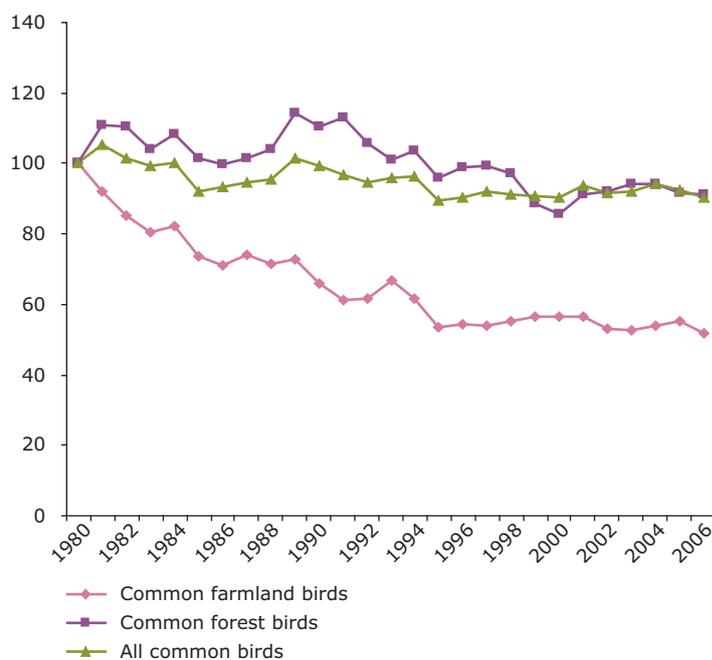


Key findings of the report

The assessment shows that European biodiversity continues to be under serious pressure and that the policy response, although successful in some areas, is not yet adequate to halt the general decline. Progress has been made in reducing some pressures through specific legislation on atmospheric emissions, freshwater quality and wastewater treatment. Pressures from the agricultural sector have been addressed directly by reducing nitrogen losses and indirectly by increasing organic farming, with varying success. Fisheries, however, remains a problematic sector needing wider recognition of sustainability issues. The impacts of current climate change on biodiversity are just emerging.

Halting biodiversity loss requires policy changes in many areas and behavioural changes in homes and industry to make positive impacts.

Common birds in Europe — population index (1980 = 100)



Source: EBCC/RSPB/BirdLife/Statistics Netherlands.

More information:

SEBI 2010 technical report documenting the indicators:
http://reports.eea.europa.eu/technical_report_2007_11/en

Comments or questions: sebi2010@eea.europa.eu

European Environment Agency
Kongens Nytorv 6
1050 Copenhagen K
Denmark

Tel.: +45 33 36 71 00
Fax: +45 33 36 71 99

Web: eea.europa.eu
Enquiries: eea.europa.eu/enquiries



European Environment Agency

