Webinar

The role of standardization in supporting Biodiversity and related EU legislation, including the Nature Restoration Law

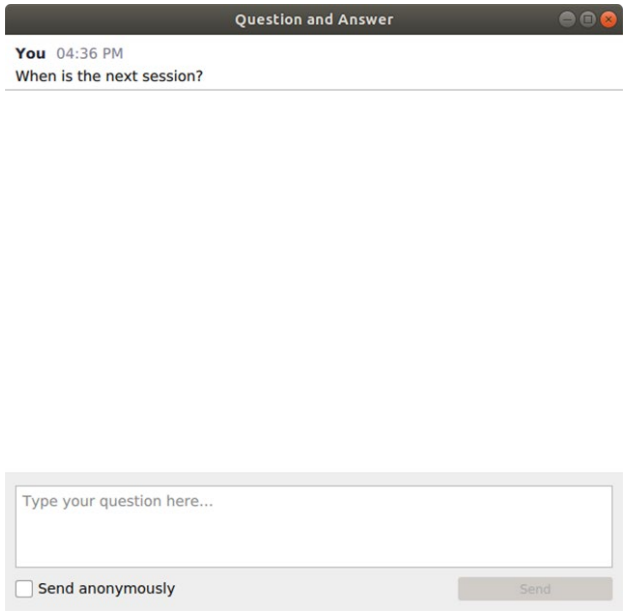
We start at 13:30 CET

Webinar moderator

Els SOMERS
Project Manager
Public Relations
CEN-CENELEC
esomers@cencenelec.eu

Get the most out of the webinar today

- You are muted
- Use the Q&A panel to submit your questions



- Talk about us on X #training4standards @Standards4EU

Speakers

Caroline LHUILLERY

AFNOR

Committee Manager ISO/TC 331

Benjamin CASPAR

DG ENV

European Commission

Christina THORNGREEN

CEN and CENELEC

Samy PORTERON

ECOS

Agenda

- Introduction
- Nature Restoration Law and related activities - Benjamin CASPAR, EC
- How does standardization support legislation - Christina THORNGREEN, CEN and CENELEC.
- How does/could standardization support biodiversity including concrete examples, e.g from ISO/TC 331 - Caroline LHUILLERY, AFNOR
- Civil society perspective on NRL and role of standards - Samy PORTERON, ECOS.

Nature Restoration Law and related activities

Ben CASPAR, European Commission

Nature Restoration Regulation

European Commission, DG ENV

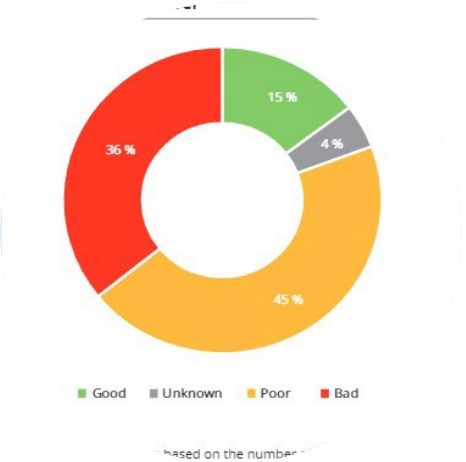
Benjamin Caspar

1. Introduction

2. The Negotiations

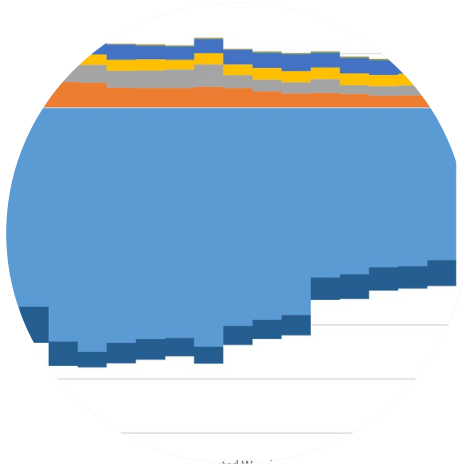
3. The Regulation

Arguments for nature restoration



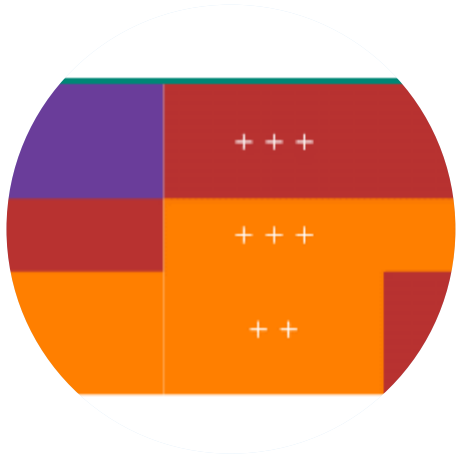
only 14% of habitat assessments are favourable

State of the nature in the EU



-35% in EU natural carbon sinks since 2010

EEA greenhouse gases (europa.eu)

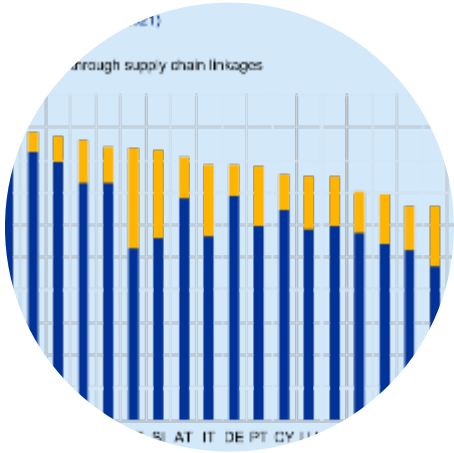


"Critical" risk of crop failures or bad harvests (hotspot: southern Europe)

European Climate Risk Assessment (europa.eu)

30% of EU rivers exceeded high flood thresholds at least one day in 2023

Flooding | Copernicus



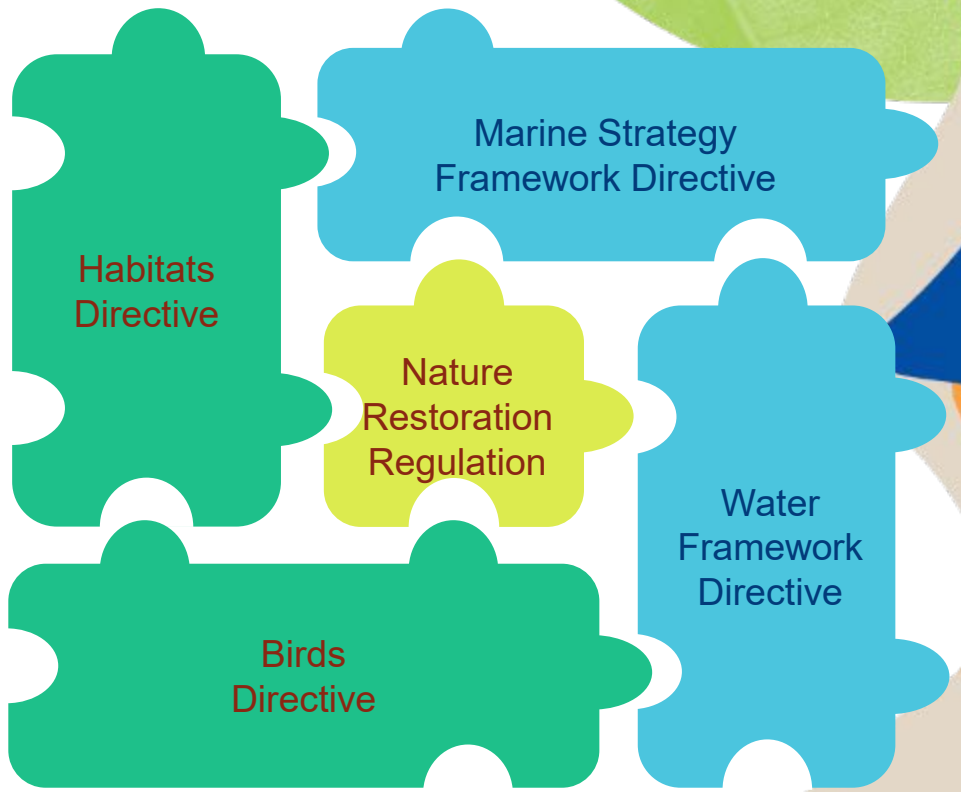
72% of EU companies highly dependent on at least one ecosystem service

The economy and banks need nature to survive (europa.eu)

Nature Needs You and We Need Nature Too (europa.eu)

EU proposal for a Regulation on Nature Restoration

- Continuing ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss across the EU
- Voluntary targets of the 2020 EU Biodiversity Strategy: not met
  - **Protection needs to be strengthened but is not enough**
  - **A reinforced approach on large-scale restoration is needed**
- Regulation - applies directly, no transposition (urgency!)
- Complement & build on existing policies
  - Nature Directives, Water Framework Directive, Marine Strategy Framework Directive…
- Focus on synergies between climate change and biodiversity



1. Introduction
2. The Negotiations
3. The Regulation

EPP Group
@EPPGroup

🚨The EU must stop gambling on the future of its agriculture and forestry!

The @EU_Commission has proposed legislation without properly assessing its impact and consequences.

#FoodSecurity #pesticides epp.group/jzfvrf

9:00 PM · Mar 22, 2023 · **3,998** Views

10 Reposts 1 Quote 12 Likes

EPP Group
@EPPGroup

We favour reducing #pesticides, but the current law designed before the war is not fit for purpose.

To prevent escalating food prices during the war, @EPPGroup wants to postpone the law project in its current form.

#FoodSecurity epp.group/jzfvrf

9:00 AM · Mar 7, 2023 · **2,247** Views

3 Reposts 1 Quote 10 Likes

EPP Group
@EPPGroup

We all want fewer #pesticides in our agricultural production.

But, the current law proposal, designed before the war in Ukraine, is not fit for purpose!

We are asking the @EU_Commission for a re-evaluation, a reassessment and an impact study.

8:00 AM · Mar 16, 2023 · **5,154** Views

1 Repost 1 Quote 3 Likes

EPP Group
@EPPGroup

We want to postpone the current law proposal on pesticides reduction! Why?

It will jeopardise European food production during the war in Ukraine.

#FoodSecurity

2:01 PM · May 3, 2023 · **4,659** Views

1 Repost 4 Quotes 4 Likes

EPP Gro
@EPPGr

The #NatureR
a forest and o

EPP Group
@EPPGroup

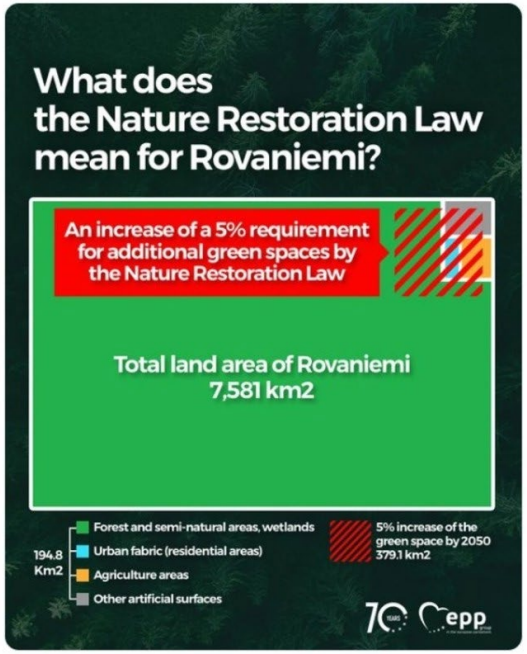
"Mr Timmermans, don't kick Santa out of his house," says @petrisarvamaa.

The #NatureRestoration Law has good intentions but bad design.

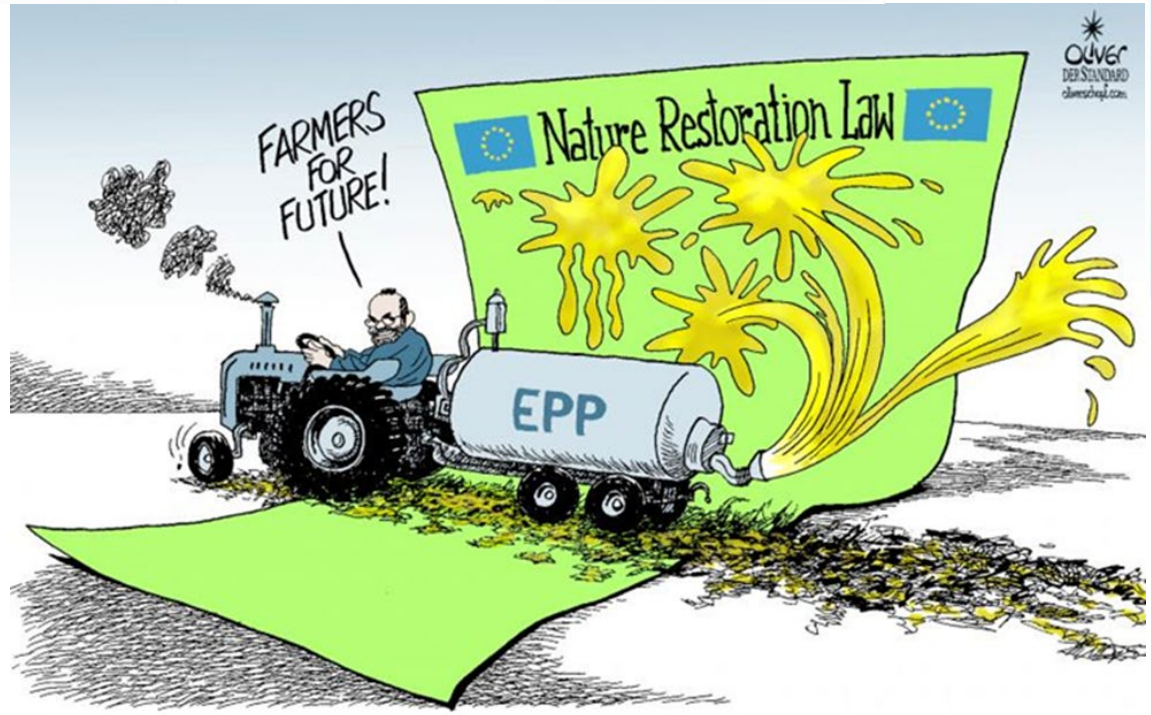
For example, it would turn the entire city of Rovaniemi into a forest and other nature areas.

Withdraw the #NatureRestoration bill!

9:02 AM · Jul 6, 2023 · **148.5K** Views



11:50 AM · Jul 6, 2023 · **4,523** Views



Legislative process

- 22 June 2022 – Commission proposal for a Nature Restoration Regulation

- 20 June 2023 – Council's General Approach
- 12 July 2023 – Parliament's amendments

- 19 July 2023 – 1st trilogue: kick-off of co-legislators negotiations
- 5 October 2023 – 2nd trilogue: guidance on remaining political issues
- 9 November 2023 – 3rd trilogue: political agreement reached

- 22 November 2023 –COREPER endorsement (Member States)
- 27 February 2024 – Parliament's adoption
- 17 June 2024 – Council's adoption

- 29 July 2024 - Publication in the Official Journal
- 18 August 2024 - Entry into force

Member States betray deal on Nature Restoration Law following Hungary's U-turn

22 March 2024

Sudden change in Hungary's position remains unchallenged by Sweden, Poland, Finland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Austria and Italy

Brussels, 22 March 2024. Environmental NGOs from the #RestoreNature coalition have reacted with incredulity to the failure of EU Member States to achieve the necessary qualified majority to adopt the long-awaited Nature Restoration Law (NRL) in today's meeting of EU ambassadors (Coreper). This law, the most significant piece of nature legislation in the EU since the 1990s, now faces an uncertain future, contradicting [illegible] commitment to biodiversity

POLITICO

24 War in Ukraine Israel-Hamas war US election | Newsletters Podcasts Poll of Polls Policy news Events

NEWS > SUSTAINABILITY

Rogue Austrian minister burns bridges to save EU nature law

Cue the lawsuits, potential fines, dueling allegations — and, for Leonore Gewessler, a great campaign ad.

POLITICO PRO Free article usually reserved for subscribers

The EU adopts the controversial Nature Restoration Law, Belgium abstains

The European Union's environment ministers have passed the Nature Restoration Law. The Nature Restoration Law has been the source of controversy and discussion for many

LOG IN

LATVIJA

20 66,07%
6 31,32%
1 2,61%
27

EPP Group will vote against Nature Restoration Law

Share on

26.02.2024 18:48

MEP Contacts

Siegfried MUREŞAN
Vice-Chairman of the EPP Group

SHARE

Press contacts

Pete PAKARINEN
Press Officer for Budget and Structural Policies Working

EURACTIV

Agrifood Economy Energy & Environment The Capitals The Brief VDL 2.0 Ukraine Intelligence
Home / News / Energy & Environment / European Green Deal / Parliament backs EU nature restoration law, despite right-wing opposition
Health Politics Technology Transport

Parliament backs EU nature restoration law, despite right-wing opposition

By Kira Taylor | Euractiv.com Est. 5min

Content-Type: News

Jul 12, 2023

Most read articles

1 Ammunition from India enters Ukraine, raising Russian ire

2 Leading Russian lawmaker threatens to nuke Strasbourg after European Parliament vote

1. Introduction
2. The Negotiations
3. The Regulation

Nature Restoration Regulation

Overarching objectives

Restoration targets and obligations

Implementation framework

Financing

20% of EU land and sea by 2030 under measures

All ecosystems in need of restoration by 2050

- Recovery of ecosystems
- Climate action and land degradation neutrality
- Enhancing food security
- EU international commitments

Article 3(3): 'restoration' means the **process of actively or passively assisting the recovery** of an ecosystem in order to improve its structure and functions with the aim of conserving or enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience […]

The EU #NatureRestoration Law (europa.eu)

Specific restoration targets

Protected Habitat Types

Habitats of protected species

Marine Habitats

Urban ecosystems

River connectivity

Pollinators

Agro-ecosystems

Forest ecosystems

3 billion additional trees by 2030

Terrestrial, coastal and freshwater ecosystems (Art. 4)

Annex I habitats as under the Habitat Directive

- Over 230 habitats in 7 groups
  - wetlands (coastal and inland); grasslands and other pastoral habitats; river, lake, alluvial and riparian habitats; forests; steppe, heath and scrub habitats; rocky and dune habitats

Improvement to good condition of area not in good condition

- 2030 – at least 30% of total area of all groups
- 2040/2050 – at least 60%/90% of each group

Re-establishment for reaching favourable reference area

- 2030/2040/2050 – 30%/60%/100% of additional area for each group

Restoration of habitats of species

- Quality, quantity, connectivity

Knowledge gap filling

- 2030 – 90% of total area of all groups
- 2040 – all areas of all habitat types
- Best available knowledge and the latest scientific evidence

Non-significant deterioration requirement

- Area where good condition has been reached
- Area in good condition or necessary to reach restoration targets

Derogations and flexibilities

- Very common and wide-spread habitats
- Re-establishment at 90% if 100% not possible
- Non-deterioration: national biogeographic option,
- Non-deterioration: derogation for force-majeure, unavoidable habitat transformations directly caused by climate change, overriding public interest, action or inaction of third country
- Further derogation for renewable energy and defence activities

Marine ecosystems (Art. 5)

Restoration of seabed habitats (Annex II) important for biodiversity and climate

- Groups 1 to 6: seagrass beds; macroalgal forests; shellfish beds; maerl beds; coral, sponge and coralligeneous beds; vents and seeps (mainly overlapping with Habitats Directive)
- Group 7: soft sediment (not deeper than 1000 metres of depth) (mainly overlapping with broad benthic habitat types of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive)

Improvement to good condition of area not in good condition

- 2030 – at least 30% of total area of all groups 1 to 6
- 2040 – at least 60% of each group from 1 to 6, 2/3 of a percentage so as not to prevent good environmental status (MSFD) for group 7
- 2050 – at least 90% of each group from 1 to 6, a percentage so as not to prevent good environmental status (MSFD) for group 7

Re-establishment for reaching favourable reference area

- 2030/2040/2050 – 30%/60%/100% of additional area for each group from 1 to 6

Restoration of habitats of species

- Covered by the Birds and Habitats Directives + additional species (Annex III)
- Quality, quantity, connectivity

Knowledge gap filling

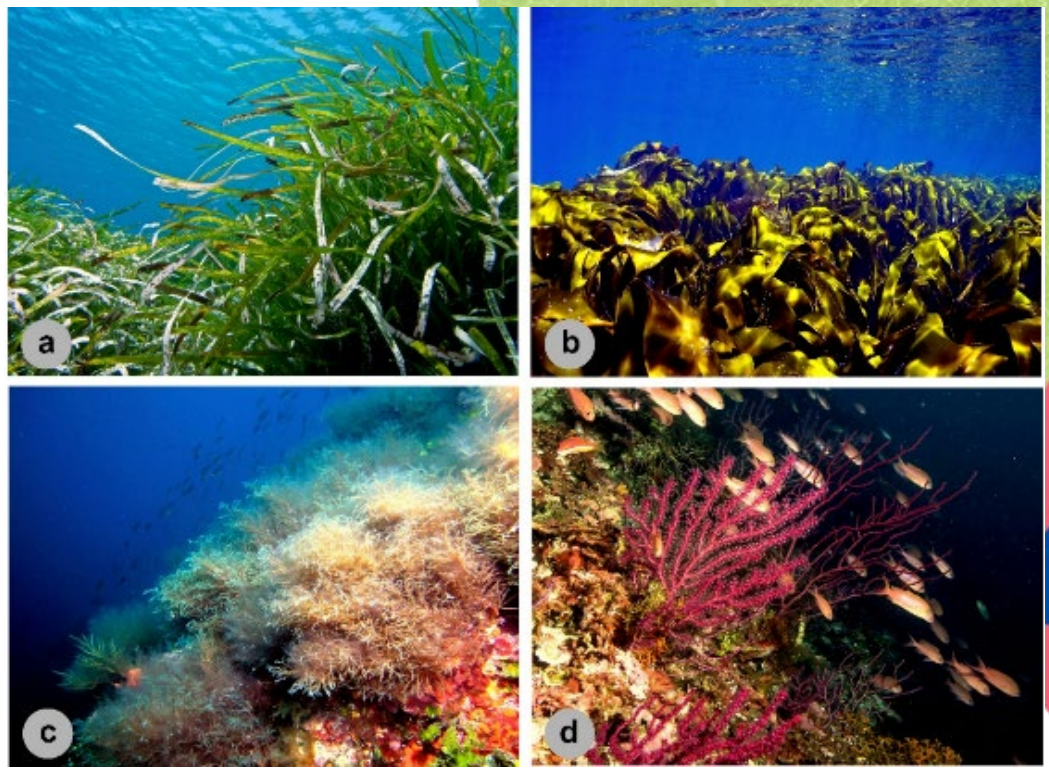
- 2030 – at least 50% of total area of all groups 1 to 6
- 2040 – all areas of all habitat types in groups 1 to 6, 50% of total area of group 7
- 2050 – all areas of all habitat types in group 7

Non-significant deterioration requirement

- Area where good condition has been reached
- Area in good condition or necessary to reach restoration targets

Use of tools from the common fisheries policy (Art. 18)

- Submission of joint recommendations - 18 months before deadline targets



Derogations and flexibilities

- Re-establishment at 90% if 100% not possible
- Non-deterioration: derogation for force-majeure, unavoidable habitat transformations directly caused by climate change, overriding public interest, action or inaction of third country
- Further derogation for renewable energy and defence activities

Brest : Un incendie à l'Office de la biodiversité après la manifestation des pêcheurs

FEU · L'incendie s'est déclaré dans le toit selon les premières constatations réalisées par les pompiers

Le jeudi 30 mars, les locaux de l'Office français de la biodiversité de Brest avaient été visés par des pêcheurs en colère, qui avaient allumé un important feu devant et tiré des fusées de détresse. - *F. Tanneau/AFP / AFP*

LOW IMPACT FISHERS OF EUROPE

Nature in the Balance: EU's Nature Restoration Bill hangs by a thread

On the occasion of World Ocean's Day, the Low Impact Fishers of Europe (LIFE Platform) call for an ambitious European Nature Restauration Law.

Europêche disappointed at political agreement on Nature Restoration Law

The destructive nature legislation threatens fishers' livelihoods and food production in the EU

Urban ecosystem targets (Art. 8)

- No net loss of **urban green space** at national level by 2030 and increasing trend thereafter until satisfactory level is reached.
- No net loss of **urban tree canopy cover** in urban ecosystem areas by 2030 and increasing trend thereafter, until satisfactory level is reached
  - Exemption possible for already very green urban ecosystems (>45% green space and >10% tree canopy cover).

River connectivity target (Art. 9)

Artificial barriers to the natural connectivity of surface waters:

- Inventory of all barriers
- Identification and removal of those needed to contribute to…
  - → the targets for riverine habitats
  - → the objective of restoring at least 25 000 km of free-flowing rivers in the EU by 2030
  - → The functionality of floodplains

Pollinators target (Art. 10)

- **Reverse the decline of pollinator populations** (and improve pollinator diversity) **by 2030**
- Achieve thereafter **an increasing trend** for pollinator populations **until satisfactory levels** are reached (measured every 6y)
- **Obligatory monitoring** of pollinator populations: annual, standardised, representative
- A **science-based** monitoring method to be established by Delegated Act(s)

Agricultural ecosystems (Art. 11)

Enhance biodiversity of agricultural ecosystems

- in addition to protected habitats (Art. 4)

Indicators at national level

- Achieve an increasing trend until satisfactory levels are reached
- At least 2 out of 3 indicators
  - Grassland butterfly index;
  - Stock of organic carbon in cropland mineral soils;
  - Share with high-diversity landscape features;

Common farmland bird index

- Specific target to enhance by 2030/40/50 at national level

Peatlands restoration and rewetting targets

- At least 30% by 2030, 40% by 2040 and 50% by 2050 of drained peatlands under agricultural use,
- 1/4 (2030) and 1/3 (2040 and 2050) of which shall be rewetted.
- Flexibilities and modalities
  - Possibility to count peat extraction sites and partly other types of drained peatlands.
  - Exemptions possible for reduced rewetting.
  - Rewetting to be incentivised, no obligation on farmers and land-owners.

Forest ecosystems (Art. 12)

Enhance forest biodiversity

- In addition to Art 4 (i.e. not only Annex I habitats)
- Taking into the risk of forest fires

Indicators-based targets

- Achieve an increasing trend at national level until satisfactory levels are achieved.
- 1 mandatory indicator
  - ***Common forest bird index***
- At least 6 out of 7 indicators:
  - ***Standing deadwood;***
  - ***Lying deadwood;***
  - ***Share of forest with uneven age structure;***
  - ***Forest connectivity;***
  - ***Stock of organic carbon;***
  - ***Share of forests dominated by native tree species;***
  - ***Tree species diversity.***

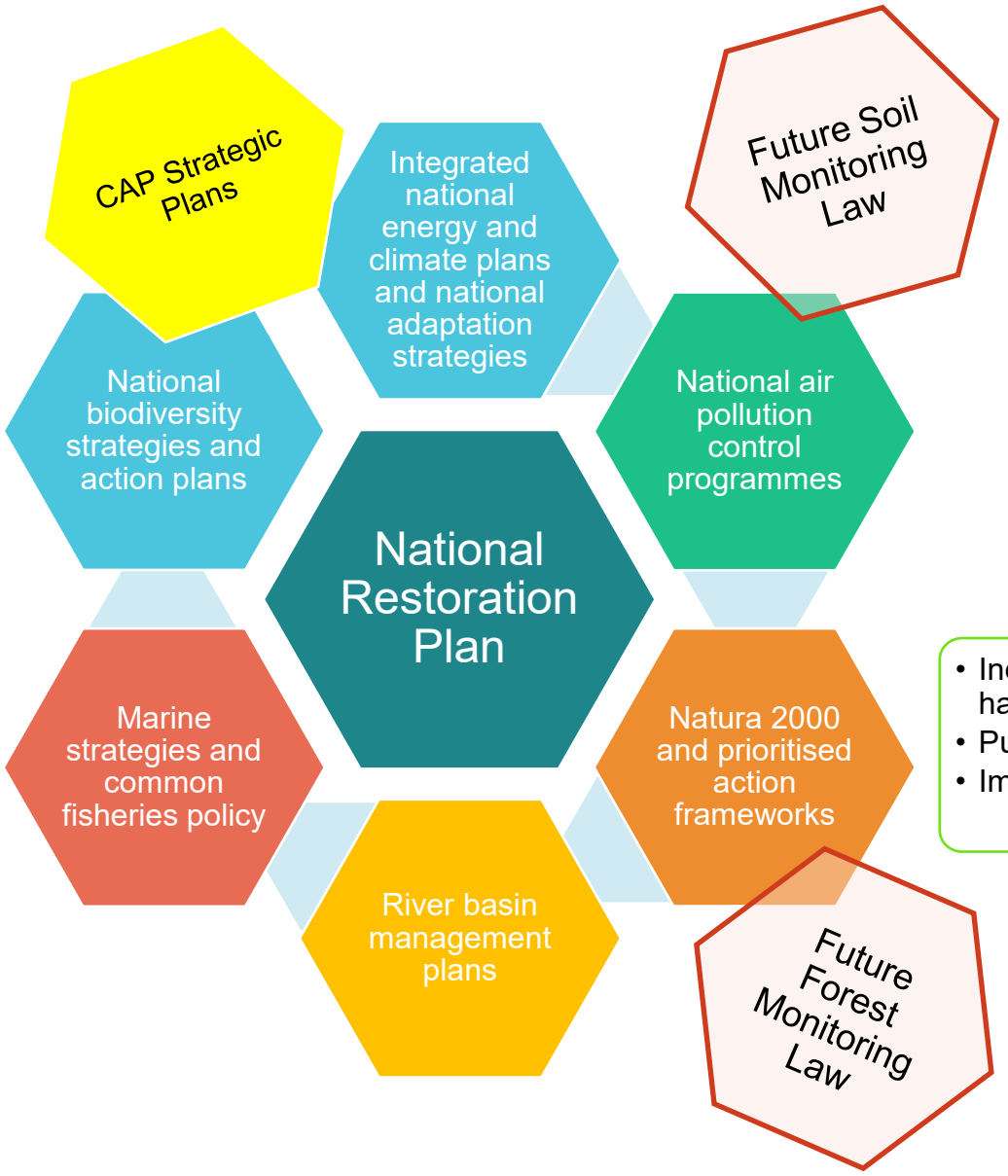
Exemption

- Large scale force majeure (incl. wildfire);
- Unavoidable habitat transformations directly caused by climate change.

Planting 3 billion additional trees (Art. 13)

- When implementing the restoration measures above, Member States must aim to contribute to the commitment of planting at least 3 billion additional trees by 2030 at Union level;
- in full respect of ecological principles, including
  - ensuring species and age structure diversity,
  - prioritising native tree species*
  - increasing ecological connectivity
  - be based on sustainable afforestation, reforestation and tree planting and the greening of urban areas.

An integrated implementation framework

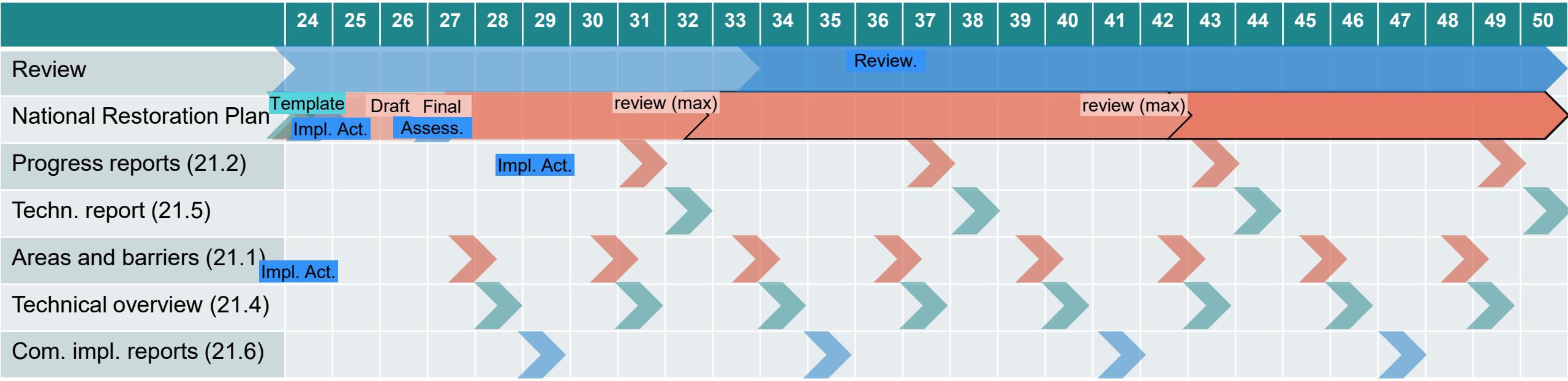


Immediate implementation implications

Timeline for National Restoration Plans	
November 2024	Draft implementing act to establish a uniform format
August 2026	Draft National Restoration Plans, strategic overview beyond 2032
January 2027	Assessment by the Commission of the draft National Restoration Plans
August 2027	Final National Restoration Plans to be finalised by Member States
July 2032	Revised National Restoration Plans, strategic overview beyond 2042

The implementation of restoration measures must start now and not wait until the National Restoration Plans have been finalised !

Long-term perspective for nature restoration



Commission

Member States

EEA

Evaluation of application by 31/12/2033

- Impact on agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors
- Wider socio-economic effects

Where appropriate, legislative proposal for amendment

- Additional restoration targets
- Updated targets for 2040 and 2050

How will restoration be financed?

Investments rather than costs

- **Benefits by far outweigh the costs**
- Every €1 spent on restoration ➔ return on investment of at least €8
- Restoration financing needs: **€ 6-8 billion per year**

€112 billion for biodiversity in the current MFF

- MFF 2021-2027 has a biodiversity target:
  - **7.5%** of EU budget dedicated to biodiversity for 2024
  - **10%** for 2026 and 2027.

Towards a renewed support to restoration

- Article 14(12): deployment of **private or public support schemes** to the benefit of stakeholders
- Article 21(7): by August 2025, **financial report** by COM on resources, needs, gaps, proposals for adequate financial measures, including **dedicated funding**

Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework (December 2022)

2050 Vision: 4 outcome-oriented goals

- Goal A: 'The **integrity, connectivity and resilience** of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, **substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050**; […]'

2030 Mission: 23 action-oriented targets

- Target 2: 'Ensure that **by 2030 at least 30 %** of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under **effective restoration**, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.'
- Other targets relevant for restoration: 6 – invasive alien species, 7 – pollution, 8 – climate change, 11 – nature-based solutions, 12 – urban biodiversity

Implementation – Monitoring, planning and reporting

- **Monitoring framework** (decision 15/5):
  - 26 headline indicators
- **Planning, reporting and review** (Decision 15/6)
  - Guidance for national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs)
  - Guidance and template for the 7th and 8th national reports
  - Review at CBD COP 17 and 19

Thank you for your attention!

More info:

https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/nature-and-biodiversity/nature-restoration-law_en

How does standardization support legislation?

Christina THORNGREEN, CEN and CENELEC

Introduction to CEN

European Standards Organizations

Regulation 1025/2012

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

(8) 'European standardisation organisation' means an organisation listed in Annex I;

(9) 'international standardisation body' means the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU);

ANNEX I

EUROPEAN STANDARDISATION ORGANISATIONS

1. CEN — European Committee for Standardisation
2. Cenelec — European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation
3. ETSI — European Telecommunications Standards Institute

Standardization happens at different levels…

National

European

International

Recognised also in Art. 2 (8) and Annex I of EU Regulation 1025/2012!

Recognised also in Art. 2 (9) of EU Regulation 1025/2012!

Annual Union work programme (AUWP) (1/2)

▶2024 AUWP

56	Soil health measurements and access	Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on Soil Monitoring and Resilience (Soil Monitoring Law) COM/2023/416 final	Development of a digital soil health data portal in georeferenced spatial format providing access to soil health data. This requires the development of new European standards for harmonised measuring of: Electrical Conductivity (saturated soil paste extract (eEC)); Soil water holding capacity estimation method; Soil basal respiration; Metabarcoding of bacteria, fungi, protists and animals in soil; Abundance and diversity of nematodes in soil; Microbial biomass in soil; Abundance and diversity of earthworms in soil and Concentration in soil of organic contaminants: pesticides, microplastics, PFAS. In addition, transfer functions and their methodology need to be developed and validated to ensure the accuracy and reliability of these measurements and their interpretation in various soil health contexts.	The main objective is to assess soil health in the EU and make those data available in a a digital soil health data portal 'with the view to achieve healthy soils by 2050 and maintain soils in healthy condition, so that they can supply multiple ecosystem services at a scale sufficient to meet environmental, societal and economic needs, prevent and mitigate the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss, increase the resilience against natural disasters and for food security and that soil contamination is reduced to levels no longer considered harmful to human health and the environment.' (Art 1)

Source: Annual Union Work Programme for European Standardisation for 2024 - European Commission

Annual Union work programme (AUWP) (1/2)

▶Preliminary 2025 AUWP

26	Assessment of ecosystem services	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL amending Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 as regards introducing new environmental economic accounts modules - COM/2022/329 final			Development of European standards and deliverables distinct from financial and statistical standards, to support the assessment of ecosystem services. Data on ecosystem services underpin reporting on biodiversity, climate change and the health of terrestrial and marine ecosystems. These standards will specify the technical characteristics to consider when choosing procedures and models to estimate and collect data.	The main objective of the action is to support the data quality of the European ecosystem services accounts to provide better information for the European Green Deal

Source: DocsRoom - European Commission

TCs supporting biodiversity

- CEN/TC 444 ‘Environmental characterization of solid matrices’
  - Scope: Standardization of methods for the environmental characterization of soil, solid and liquid waste, biowaste and sludge.

- CEN/TC 467 ‘Climate change’
  - Scope: The TC addresses standardization in the field of mitigation and adaptation to climate change, including related social and economic aspects.

Relevant CEN Technical Bodies

- CEN/TC 474 ‘Carbon dioxide Capture, transportation, Utilisation, and Storage (CCUS)’.
  - Scope: Development of standards, covering the full lifecycle of CCUS projects, regulate stream composition and quality, as well as work on risk management, health and environmental aspects.

- CEN/TC 475 ‘Finance’
  - Scope: Standardization in the field of finance for customers and end users, including sustainable finance in a European context

CEN SABE WEBINAR

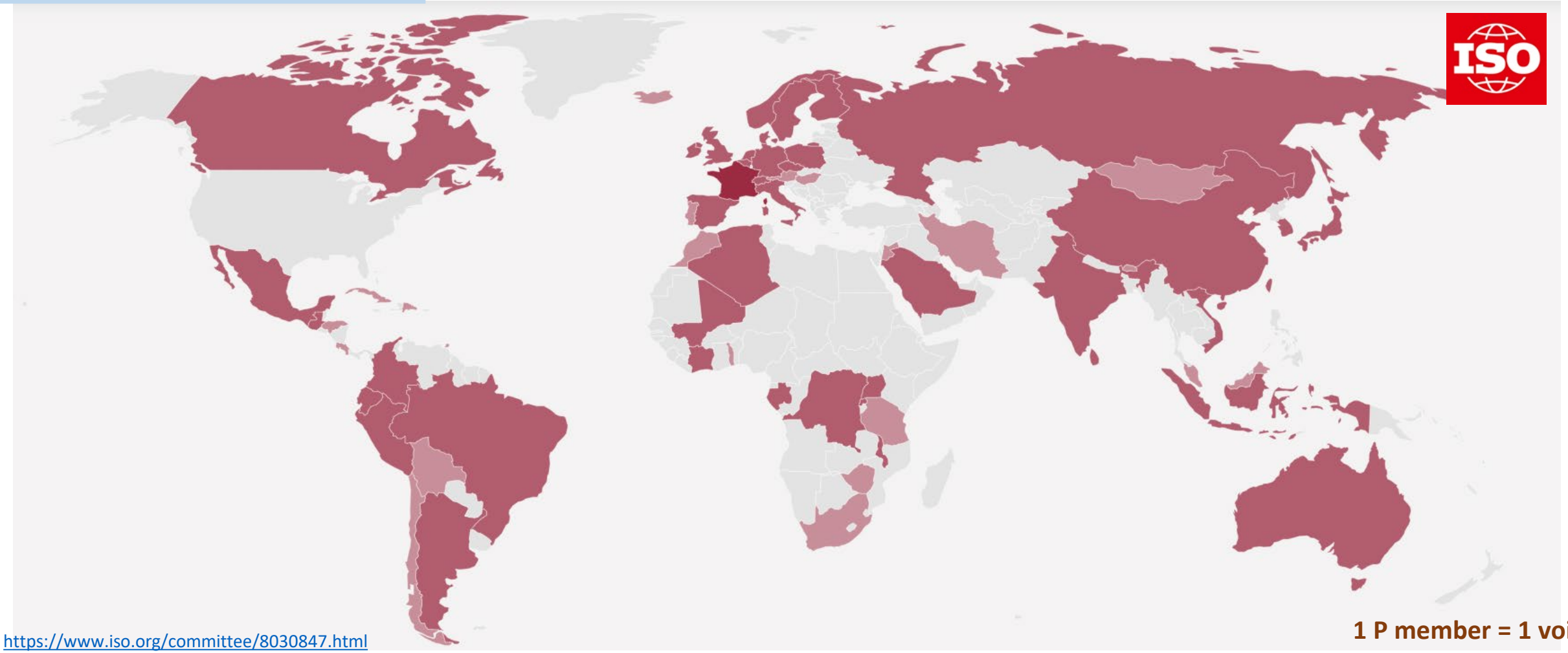
ROLE OF STANDARDIZATION IN SUPPORTING BIODIVERSITY

02 DEcembre 2024

How does/could standardization support biodiversity including concrete examples, e.g from ISO/TC 331.

Caroline LHUILLERY - AFNOR

ISO/TC 331 Biodiversity - Members mapping (Dec. 2024)



https://www.iso.org/committee/8030847.html

1 P member = 1 voice

TC Membership : **43 P members** & **21 O members**

New members : Chili (O member, Nov2024), Argentina (from O to P member, Sept 2024), Malawi (from O to P member, August 2024), Czech Republic (P mb, May 2024)

International and European organizations in liaison with ISO/TC 331

IUCN

FSC

PEFC

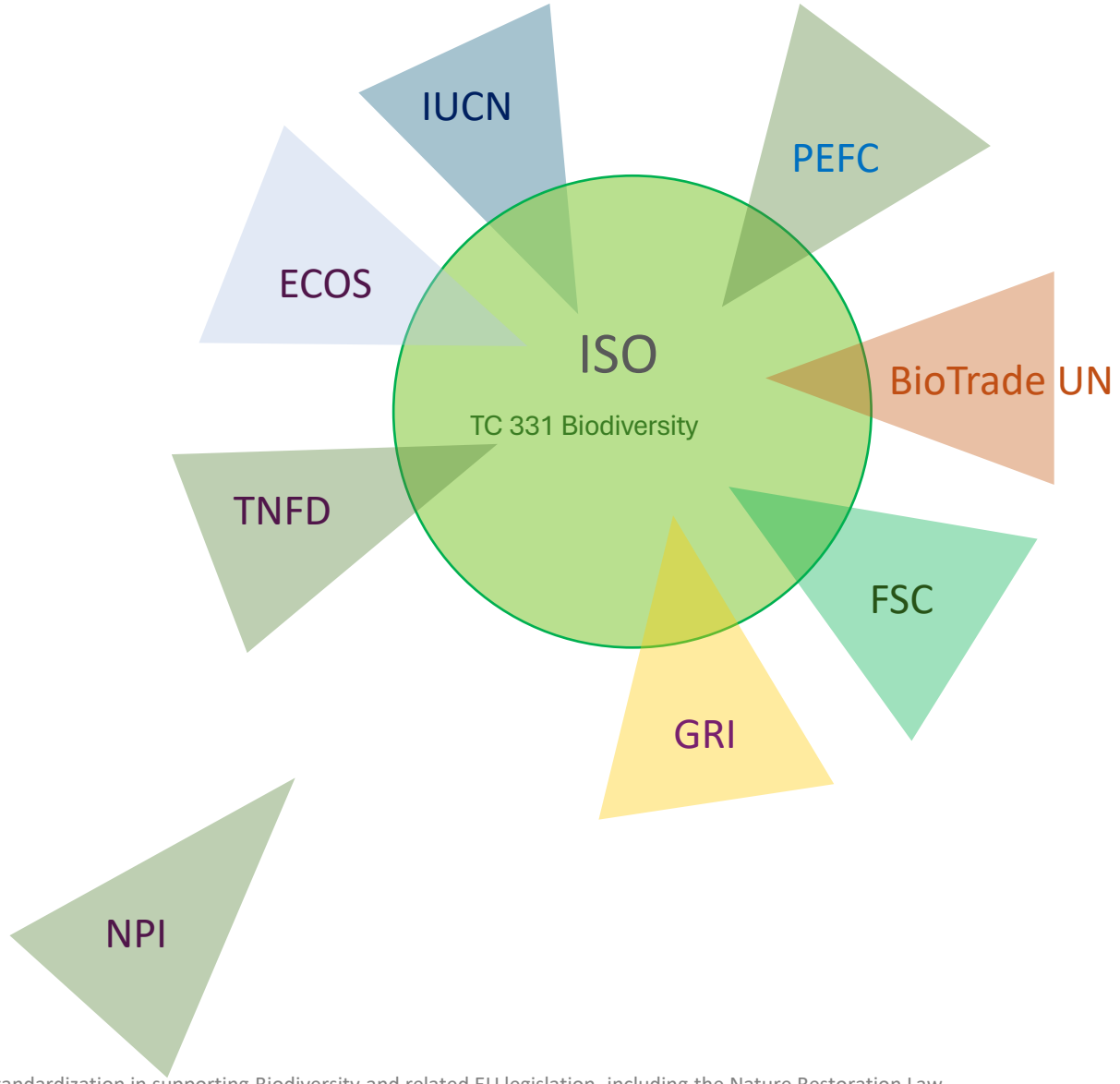
GRI

BioTrade Initiative UN

ECOS

TNFD

NPI Nature Positive Initiative



ISO/TC 331 structures & projects mapping

ISO/TC 331 Biodiversity

- Asia-Pacific States
- African States
- Eastern European States

Chair's Advisory Group (CAG)

- Latin American and Caribbean States
- Western European and other states

Working Groups

WG 1 Terminology

WG 2 Measurement, data, monitoring and assessment

WG 3 Protection, conservation and restoration

WG 4 Organizations, strategies and sustainable use

Task Force Umbrella

Biodiversity - Vocabulary

Process for designing and implementing biodiversity net gain

Ecological Networks - Mapping of Standardization Needs

Characterization of products derived from native species

Biodiversity & Food Sector

Strategic & operational approach for organisations

Biodiversity and raw material

Work Program

Guidelines for biodiversity monitoring - wetlands

Guidelines for measuring soil biodiversity

Guidelines for biodiversity monitoring - forest ecosystem

Measurement of the level of biodiversity by capturing environmental sounds

Assessment of the genetic diversity of higher animals and plants via genome data

Project proposals

Macroinvertebrate Sampling protocols - Freshwater habitats

Method for biodiversity assessment

Organizations in liaison

Focus on specific biodiversity projects within ISO/TC 331

Supporting renaturation approach

- **ISO/DIS 13208 *Biodiversity -Vocabulary* - advanced project** – DIS vote until February 17, 2025

- **ISO/DIS 17298 *addressing biodiversity at the organizational level* - advanced project -** DIS vote until October 25, 2024

ISO/DIS 17298 *Biodiversity – Requirements and guidelines for strategically and operationally addressing biodiversity at the organizational level*

- **ISO/DIS 17317 *Biodiversity - Guide for the characterization of products derived from native species* - advanced project -** DIS vote until November 26, 2024.

- **ISO/DIS 17620 *Biodiversity - Process for designing and implementing biodiversity net gain* - advanced project -** DIS vote until December 12, 2024.

- **ISO/TR 25182 *Ecological networks - mapping of standardization needs* - recent project**

Literature review for assessing and mapping the need for standardization - Questionnaire survey under WG 3 consultation

- **ISO/NP TS 18244 *Biodiversity and food sector* – new project** – first meetings of the TF 18244

Biodiversity and the Food Sector: Guidelines on how to improve biodiversity performance of food companies and food retailers

- **Task Force Umbrella – within WG 2** - **framework** for a logical sequence from the more general to the more specific standards influencing the work priority for WG2 => *TR "**Comprehensive Review and Categorization of Methodologies for Measuring, Monitoring, and Assessing Biodiversity**: A Literature Analysis and Standardization Potential"*

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): ISO/TC 331 from COP15 (Montréal) to COP16 (Cali)

Participation of ISO/TC 331 at the UN Biodiversity Conferences of the parties

➢ **COP15 – Montreal, Canada (December 2022)**

Establishment of the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF)** and the trajectory set : implement decisions to stop the loss of biodiversity by 2030 and ensure its recovery by 2050.

➢Organization of a side event with TC 331 members - December 14, 2022

➢highlighting the importance of international standards and ISO system

➢ **COP16 – Cali, Colombia (October 21 to November 1st, 2024)**

Presence of members of ISO/TC 331 via their organizations

Accreditation for ISO/TC 331 P members

➢Interventions : France, Colombia, Canada, Spain

➢Bilateral meetings

Momentum: ISO Mapping

ISO standards aligned and supporting the 4 goals and 23 GBF targets

- Published just before the COP16 https://www.iso.org/biodiversity
- 549 relevant standards identified across 94 Technical Committees (TC)
- Interest confirmed during COP16 by various stakeholders (private, public)

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) - COP16
Main outcomes after 12 days

"Cali Fund" is Launched: Sharing the Benefits from Digital Genetic Information	
Strengthening the role of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Biodive...	
Funding Biodiversity: A Strategy for Resource Mobilization	
Implementing and Monitoring the KMGBF	
Synthetic Biology	
Invasive Alien Species	
Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs)	In line with renaturation approach
Sustainable Wildlife Management and Plant Conservation	In line with renaturation approach
Biodiversity and Health	In line with renaturation approach
Risk Assessment	

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) - COP16
Main outcomes after 12 days

Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs)

The establishment of the process to identify **ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs**).

- new mechanisms to identify new EBSAs and update existing ones,
- Areas that can support planning and management (scientific basis)
- Areas accompanying the achievement of the 30x30 target for protected areas
- and to prepare for the future implementation of the new agreement on marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdictions.

Sustainable Wildlife Management and Plant Conservation

Wildlife protection

Sustainable wildlife management with :

- the need for monitoring,
- capacity building and inclusive participation of indigenous peoples, local communities and women.

⇒ To this end, cooperation with CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) and FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)

⇒ Interrogates the interconnections between wildlife use, biodiversity loss and zoonotic diseases

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) - COP16
Main outcomes after 12 days

Launch of **a "One Health" Action Plan**

- biodiversity loss and poor health often share common factors

e.g. deforestation, pollution and climate change

- need to educate and promote understanding of the links between biodiversity and health,
- promote policies that support traditional medicines and reduce habitat destruction.
- designate national focal points for biodiversity and health,
- strengthen close cooperation with international organizations, including the World Health Organization, OIEslow the emergence of zoonotic diseases, prevent non-communicable diseases and promote sustainable ecosystems.

EU Renaturation law: a crucial ROLE in achieving 3Ox30 (KMGBF)

The 30x30 target of the KMGBF aims to protect 30% of the world's land and sea by 2030, with at least 10% under strict protection.

How EU Restoration Law is aligned with the 30% target?

1. Restoration targets covering critical habitats
European law imposes legally binding targets for the restoration of terrestrial, marine, aquatic and urban habitats.
Example : Restoring degraded ecosystems in Natura 2000 areas contributes both to their effective protection and to their integration into the 30% target.

2. Strengthening the effective protection of restored areas.
European law encourages the prior restoration of degraded areas before designating them as protected, increasing their ecological value.

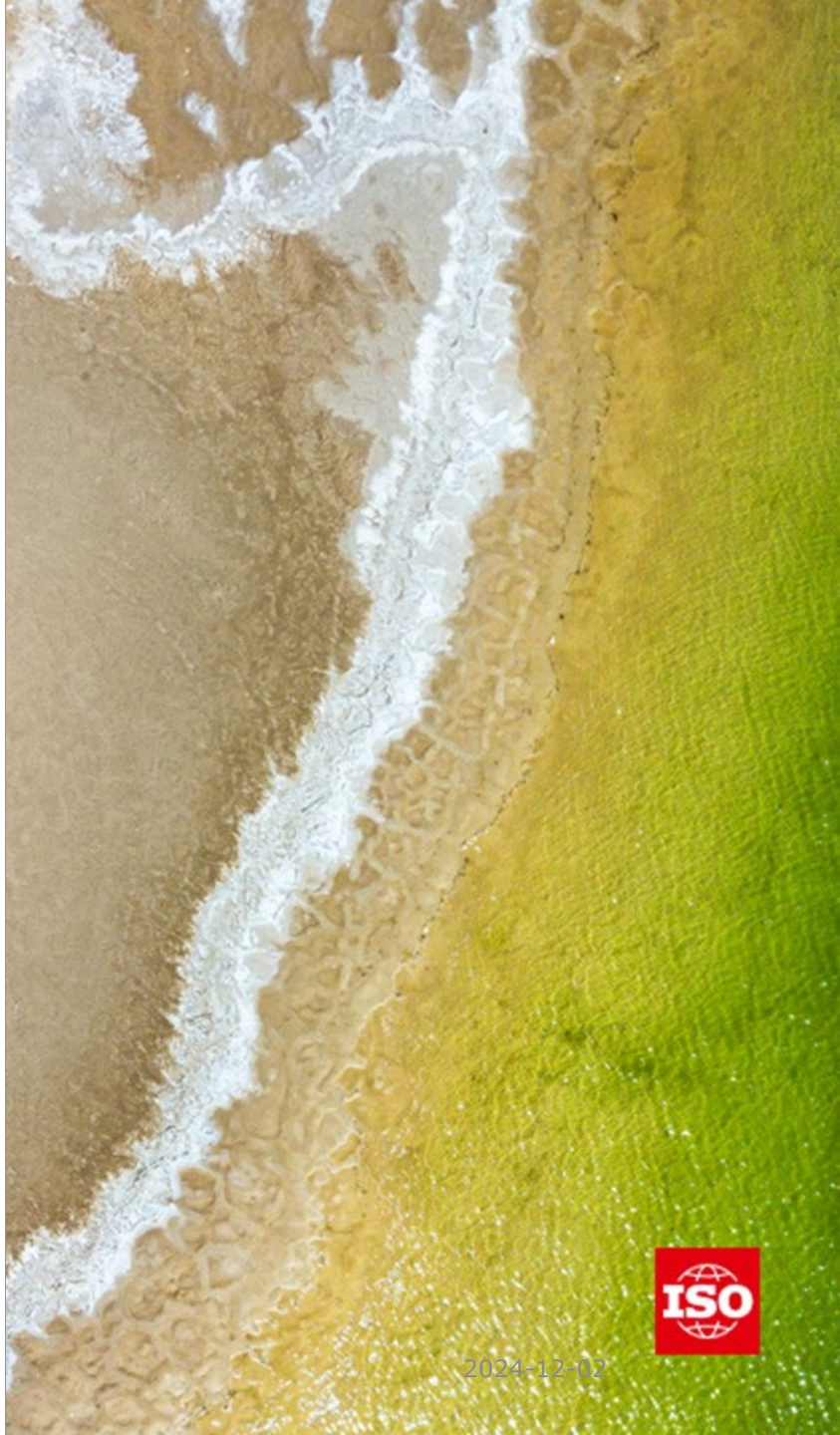
3. Focus on ecological connectivity. The 30x30 target requires connected protected areas to maintain ecological processes. The European law promotes the creation of ecological corridors between restored habitats and protected areas.

4. Inclusion of marine ecosystems The 30x30 target also includes oceans and seas. The European law provides specific actions for seabeds, seagrass beds and coral reefs. E.g.: restore degraded marine areas can make them eligible for strict protection status, which is necessary for the 10% of the 30x30 target

« Amazonas Position Paper »
= a new positioning for ISO/TC 331

Challenge for ISO/TC 331 :

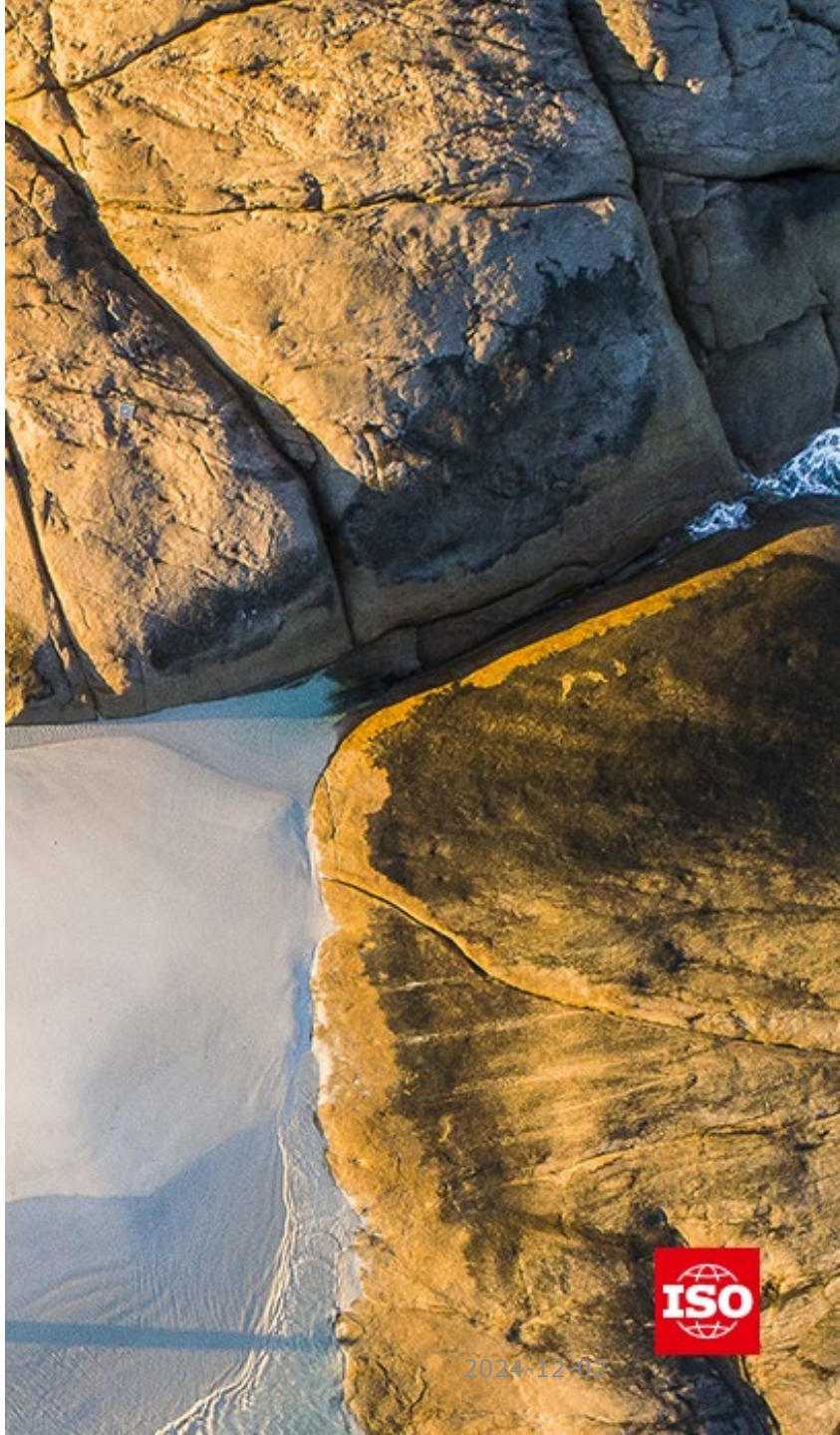
Moving from a **silo** approach to a **systemic** one.



« Amazonas Position Paper »
= a new positioning for ISO/TC 331

A new balance to find :

Mixing a **collaborative** and **competitive** construction ?



ISO Potential

- A collaborative and competitive construction that fosters innovation
- With NGOs, governments, and corporations by involving them in standards development
- Address specific issues by geographical region.
- Target the five major human pressures on biodiversity: habitat loss, overexploitation, pollution, invasive species, and climate change.


How to address such issues ?

A systemic approach

Mobilising all stakeholders for coordinated actions.

Network used by several million companies across 171 countries.

28,000 standards developed over decades.

Examples: ISO 14001 (environment), ISO 26000 (social responsibility).

ISO/TC 331 Biodiversity – positioning "Amazonas position paper"

Mission: Develop standards for biodiversity preservation and restoration.

Transversal approach: Equip existing standards and adopt a systemic perspective.

Collaboration: Work closely with other Technical Committees (TCs).

e.g. ISO/TC 262 Risk management (ISO 31000),
ISO/207/SC 1 Environmental management systems (ISO 140001),
ISO/TC 287 Methods contributing to the sustainable development of wood and wood-based products

Strategic Actions
“Amazonas position paper”

Create New Biodiversity-specific Standards

Equip Existing Standards (e.g. ISO 14001) with Biodiversity Criteria

Foster Inclusion: NGOs, Scientists, Businesses, Indigenous Peoples

Modernize ISO’s Model to Align with Biodiversity Needs

Mobilization and collaboration “Amazonas position paper”

- THE CAPACITY FOR MOBILIZATION AND COLLABORATION IS AT STAKE
- Internal liaisons – between Technical Committees (TCs)
- The following TCs have access to ISO/TC 331 documents – possibility of comments :

Reference ↑	Title
ISO/TC 43/SC 1	Noise
ISO/TC 43/SC 3	Underwater acoustics
ISO/TC 146	Air quality
ISO/TC 190	Soil quality
ISO/TC 190/SC 4	Biological characterization
ISO/TC 276	Biotechnology
ISO/TC 322	Sustainable finance

Mobilization and collaboration "Amazonas position paper"

THE CAPACITY FOR MOBILIZATION AND COLLABORATION IS AT STAKE

Internal liaisons – between Technical Committees (TCs)

ISO/TC 331 has access to the following TCs documents –

Possibility of comments

Reference ↑	Title
ISO/TC 34	Food products
ISO/TC 147	Water quality
ISO/TC 190	Soil quality
ISO/TC 190/SC 4	Biological characterization
ISO/TC 207/SC 1	Environmental management systems
ISO/TC 217	Cosmetics
ISO/TC 262	Risk management
ISO/TC 268	Sustainable cities and communities
ISO/TC 276	Biotechnology
ISO/TC 322	Sustainable finance

Mobilization and collaboration "Amazonas position paper"

THE CAPACITY FOR MOBILIZATION AND COLLABORATION IS AT STAKE

External liaisons - European and international organizations

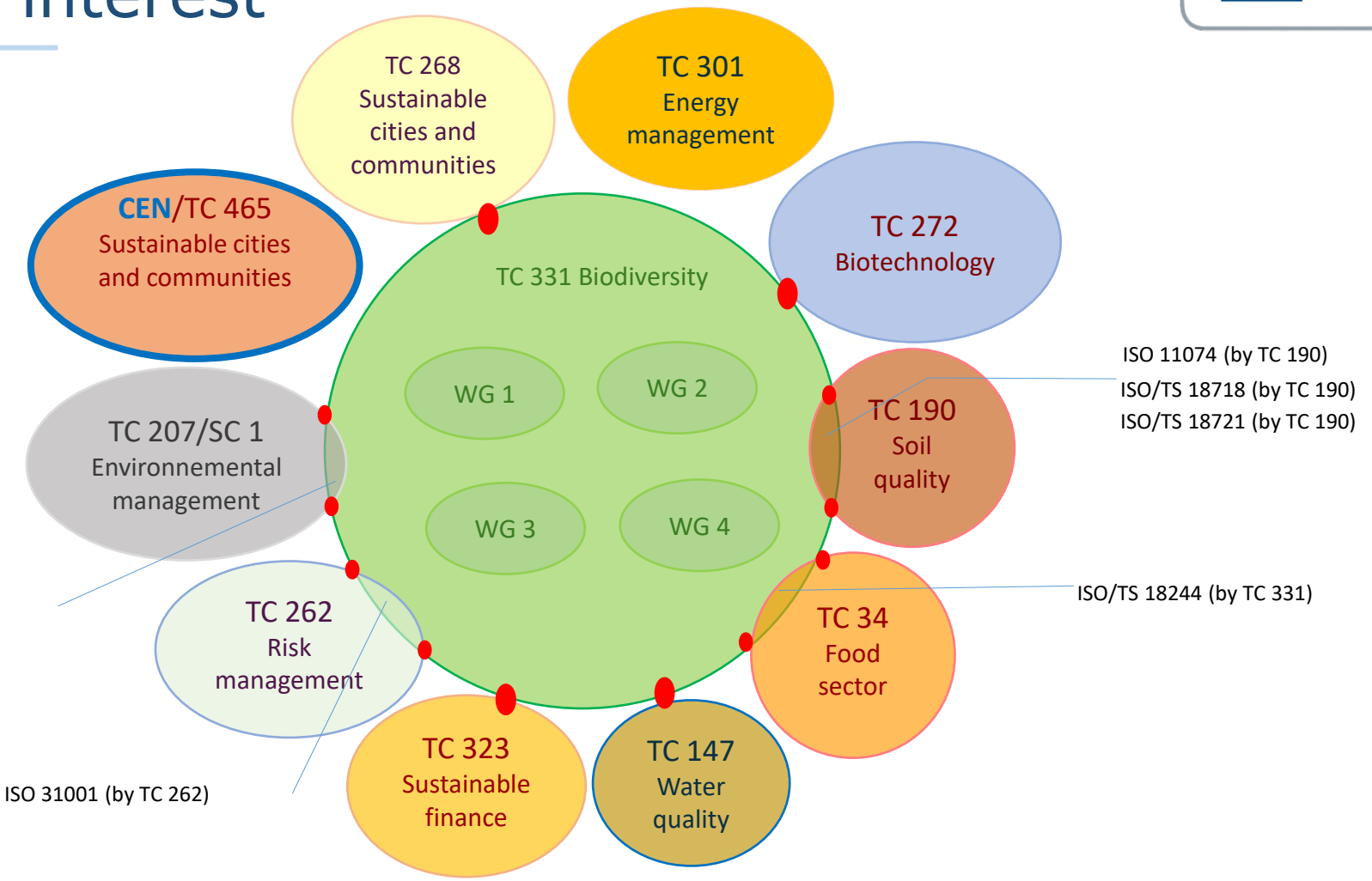
Organizations with access to ISO/TC 331 documents – possibility of comments:

Acronym ↑	Title
ECOS (Environment)	Environmental Coalition on Standards
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
PEFC	Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification
TNFD	Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

TCs in liaison, areas of cross interest

ISO and CEN/Technical Committees in contact, if not in liaison, with ISO/TC 331

To be continued
ISO/TC 207/SC 7
ISO/TC 287
ISO/TC 147/SC 5/WG 13
CEN/TC 230/WG 28 DNA/e-ADN



ISO 11074 (by TC 190)
ISO/TS 18718 (by TC 190)
ISO/TS 18721 (by TC 190)

ISO/TS 18244 (by TC 331)

ISO 14001 (by TC 207/SC 1)
ISO 14002-5 - tbc

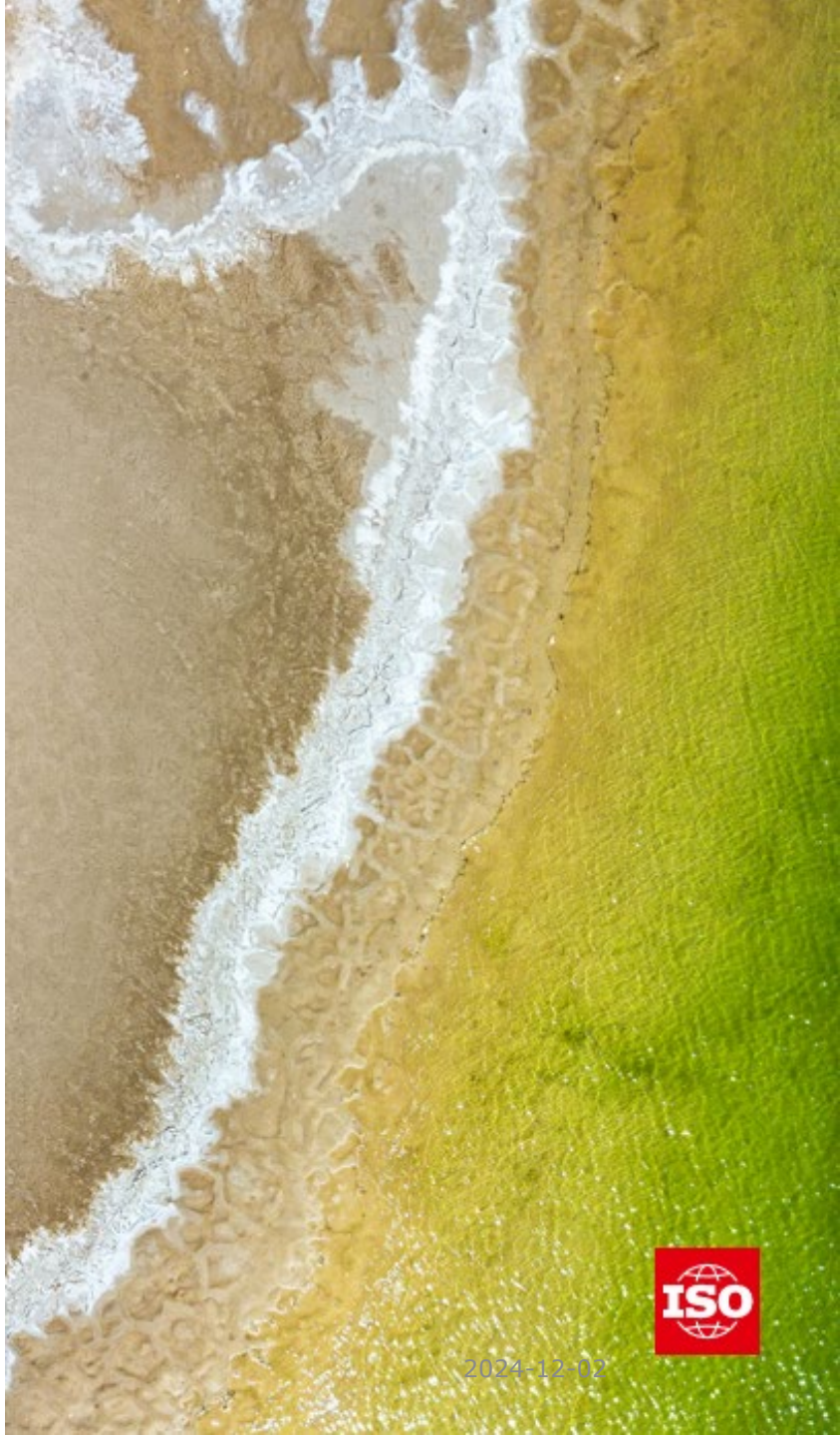
ISO 31001 (by TC 262)

Mobilization and collaboration "Amazonas position paper"

ISO’s Future with…

Collaboration for Impact:

- Unite stakeholders: NGOs, governments, businesses, scientists, indigenous peoples.
- ISO/TC 331 as a central platform for cooperation.
- National biodiversity commissions to ensure territorial and local inputs and contributions
- A specific place at the European level – to be built
- To support biodiversity related legislation – CSRD reporting , Nature restoration law, Soil monitoring law on the pathway to healthy soils by 2050, etc.



Civil society perspective on the NRL and the role of standards.

Samy PORTERON, ECOS

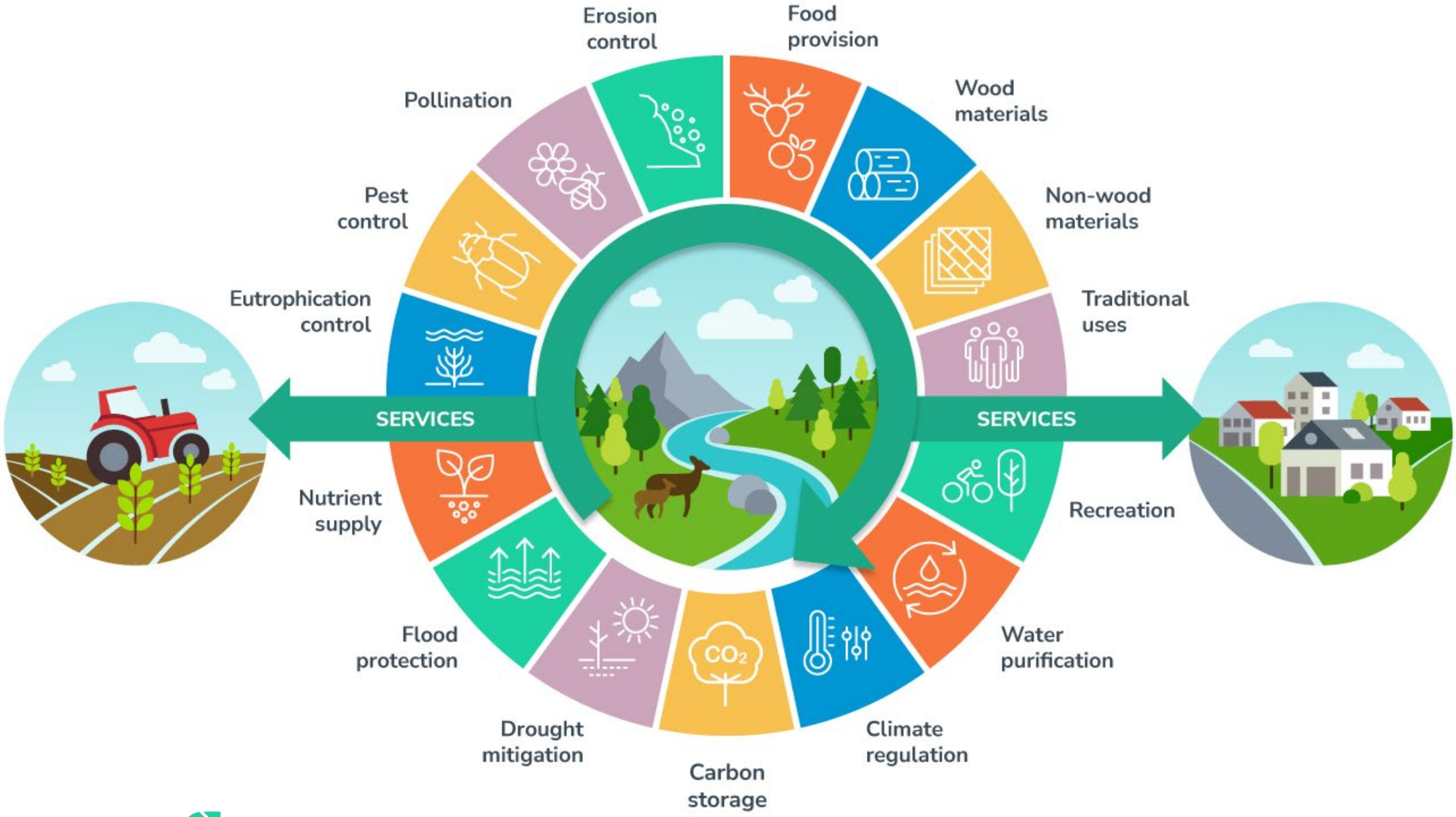
About ECOS

International environmental NGO

Technical expertise

Network of members and experts

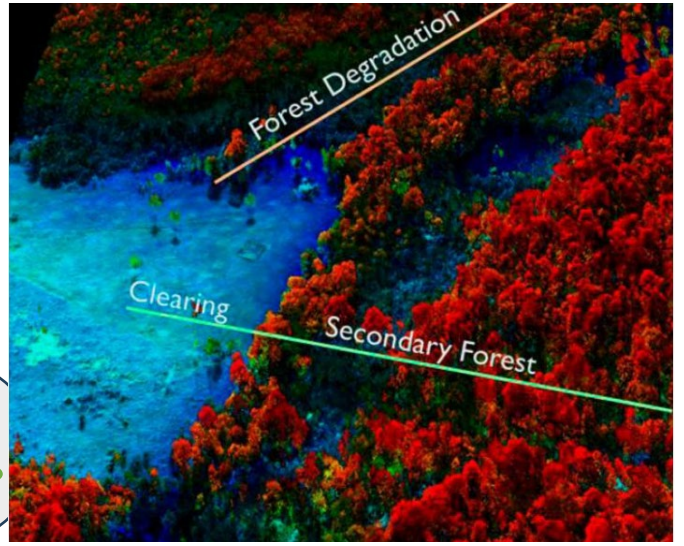
Nature Restoration Law



Forest ecosystem functions improve health and resilience of forests and contribute ecosystem services to society.
Source: ECOS (2024), adapted from Swedish Nature Protection Agency (2018).

The opportunity for standards

Problem: Low data availability about ecosystems.



Standards provide protocols for data collection, analysis and reporting by organisations, e.g.:

- Remote sensing (satellite)
- In-situ data collection

Standards can support data collection:

- Inform progress on national targets.
- Encourage companies to restore nature.
- Create funding opportunities from ecosystem services.

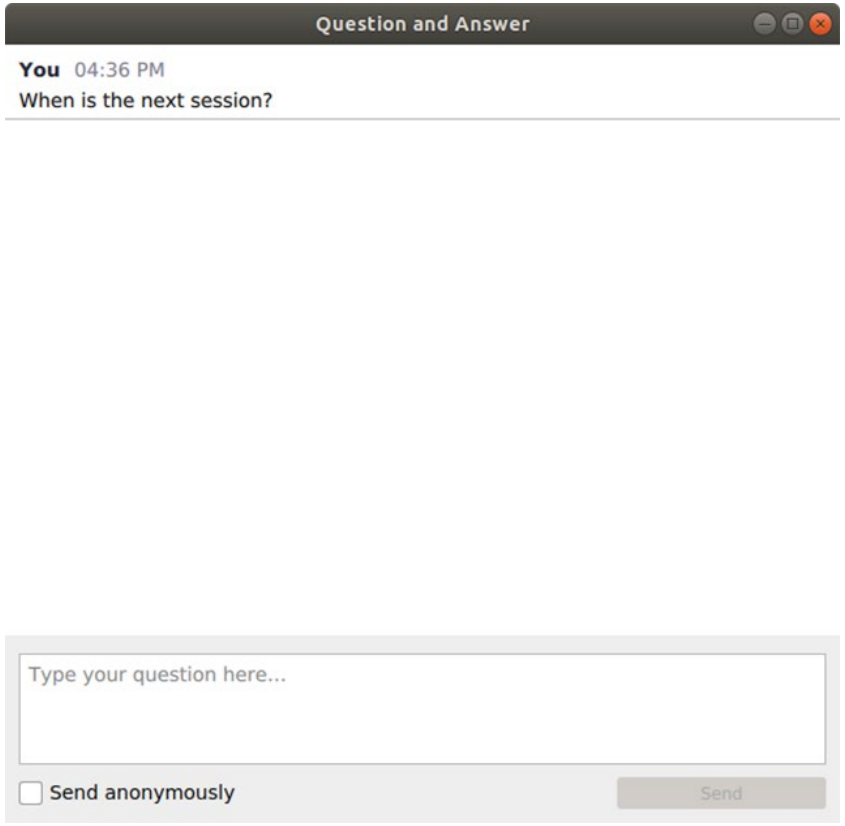
ECOS recommendations

1. **Start with what works:** Standardise recognised methods/tools, e.g. remote sensing, in-situ measurements, metrics/indicators.
2. **Fill standard gaps:** Provide standards where existing frameworks are lacking.
3. **Open and public reporting:** Support open data and public reporting.
4. **Third-party verification:** Encourage third-party verification.
5. **Interoperability:** Support interoperability with other frameworks e.g. SBTN.
6. **Holisticity:** Address or refer to social and environmental issues.
7. **Actionability:** Support decision-making for nature with actionable data.

Your feedback

Question time

- Use the Q&A panel to submit your questions



Thank you for your participation!

Upcoming webinars

2024-12-09 - Webinar 'CEN Annex ZA - Updates related to the Table ZA.2'

2025-01-16 - Webinar 'Introduction to CEN-CLC/JTC 23 - Horizontal Topics for PPE'

2025-01-23 - Webinar for CEN-CENELEC/JTCs Officers - New process for the approval of NWIs - Experts CEN