## **EUROPARC** Federation



People
Passion
Protected Areas
40 Years Working for Nature





Snowdonia Wales



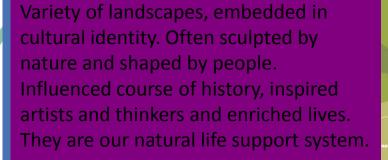
Kemeri , Latvia



Cevennes, France



Skaftafell Iceland



These protected areas represent the land that is our inheritance, - we hold it in trust for those who come after us.



Jostedalsbreen Norway



Ferto hansag Hungary



Goreme Turkey



La Albufera Spain



Triglav Slovenia



Piatra Ciaiului Romania





EUROPARC is the leading European organisation for protected areas bringing together dedicated professionals, agencies, academics and decision makers.

Our mission is.....to increase effectiveness in conserving and enhancing natural and cultural heritage, for the well-being and benefit of future generations



## Nature knows no boundaries.....so **EUROPARC**

is founded on the principle that the future protection and conservation of nature is achieved through

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

International cooperation works best through PERSONAL CONTACT.

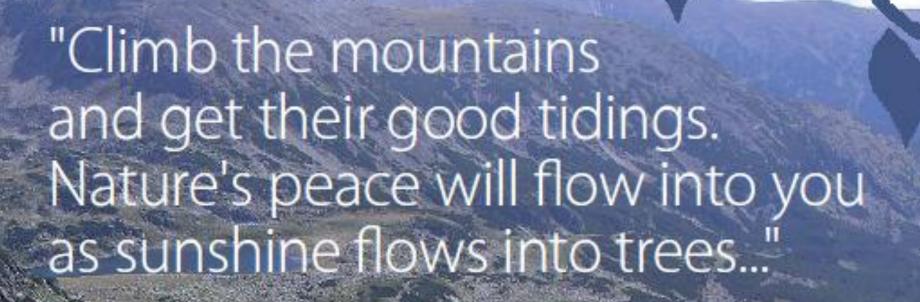
That through personal contact comes

MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING, SHARED EXPERIENCES, KNOWLEDGE AND INNOVATION.

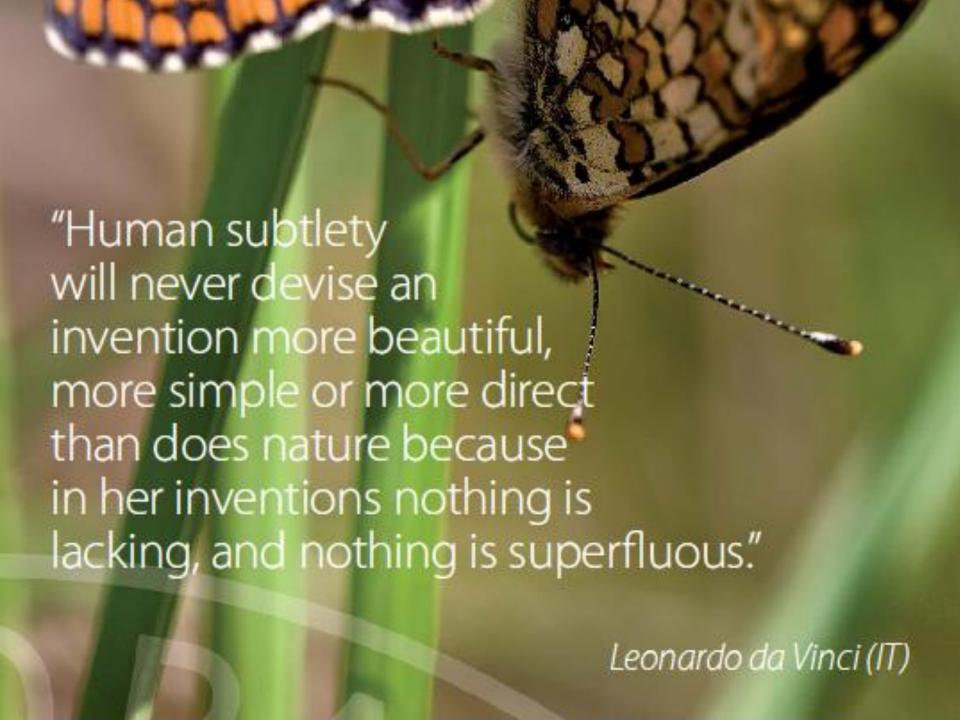
This delivers better support and management of protected areas which ensures the FUTURE PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF NATURE . ..

because Nature knows no boundaries......





John Muir (UK/USA)





The warnings about global warming have been extremely clear from some time. We are facing a global climate crisis [...] We are entering a period of consequences.

Al Gore (USA)

## EU Biodiversity Strategy 2020

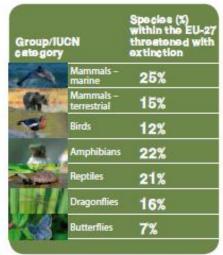
## The State of Europe's Biodiversity in 2010

In 2010 the European Environment Agency (EEA), in collaboration with the European Commission, produced an EU Biodiversity Baseline which summarises the latest information on the status and trends of biodiversity and ecosystem components in Europe. This baseline, which is based on a series of indicators, provides a reference point for measuring changes in the state of Europe's biodiversity over the next ten years.

By 2020, a set of biodiversity indicators should help determine whether there has been an overall improvement in the state of Europe's biodiversity, in particular whether the following has been achieved:

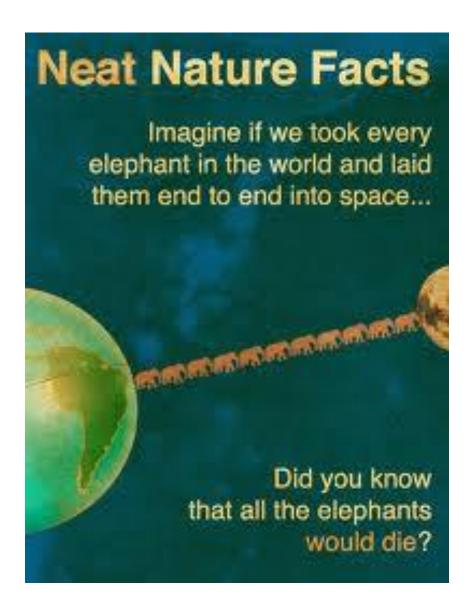
 A reduction in the number of species threatened with extinction. Currently almost 25% of European animal species face the risk of extinction.

- An increase in the number of species and habitat types protected under EU nature legislation that are in favourable conservation status. At present only 17% of assessed habitats and species are in a favourable conservation status.
- An improvement in the state of ecosystems and the services they provide. Most of Europe's ecosystems are now assessed to be degraded.
- A strengthening of Europe's green infrastructure.
   Today, nearly 30% of the EU-27 territory is considered to be highly to moderately fragmented.
- A decline in the over-exploitation of natural resources. Europeans currently consume more than twice what the EU's land and sea can deliver in terms of natural resources.













Partnership





Victor Hugo (FR)