

Title



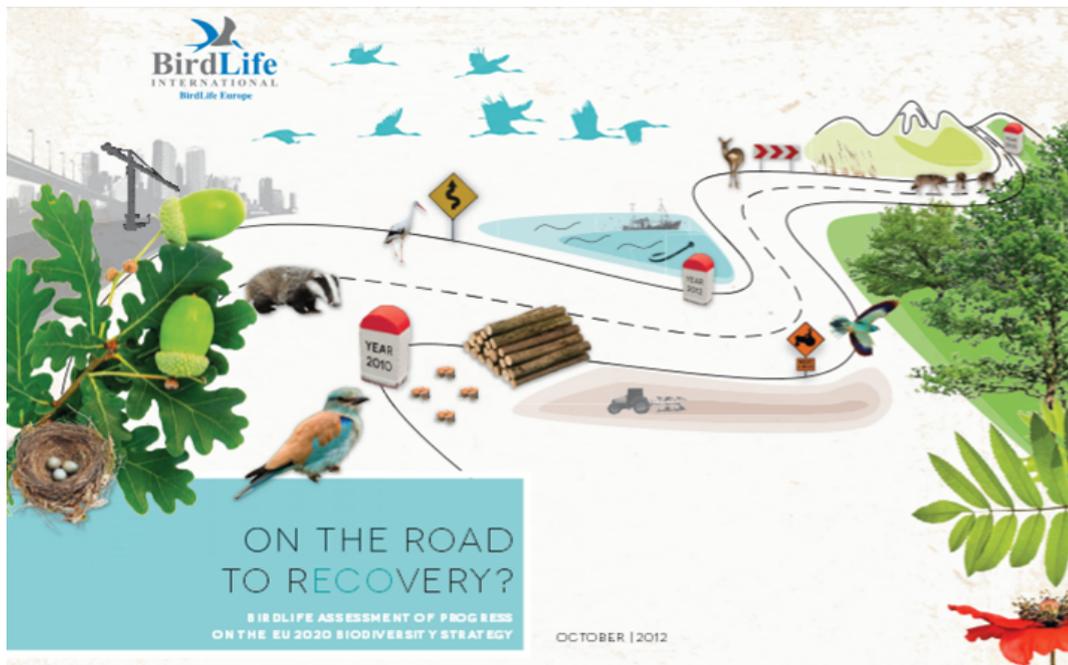
In 2010, the European Union missed its target to halt biodiversity decline because of weak implementation of legislation, lack of funding and a systemic failure to reform sectoral policies such as agriculture and fisheries. Recognising the urgency and importance of safeguarding our ecosystems, the EU has adopted a new 2020 headline target.

The 2020 headline target is accompanied by a 2050 vision; both do not only refer to halting biodiversity loss but also to the role of ecosystems and the need to restore them. The strategy includes six targets that reflect the main drivers of biodiversity loss that can be linked to EU policy.

The EU's 2020 headline target was endorsed by the European Heads of States in March 2010. The EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy, with its six targets, has been supported by the Environment Council and the European Parliament in 2011 and 2012 respectively.

However, targets and strategies are only as good as the action actually taken. Two years after the Nagoya summit, the European BirdLife Partnership has undertaken a first stocktaking exercise of progress made 'on the road to' the 2020 target and intends to repeat this assessment at regular intervals until 2020.

[BirdLife Assessment of progress of the EU 2020 Strategy \(PDF\)](#)



- Scientific expertise for the benefit of society
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- The Birds and Habitats Directive
 - Natura 2000 designation
 - Natura 2000 management
 - Site protection
 - EU Biodiversity Strategy
 - Back to EU Nature & Biodiversity
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The six EU Biodiversity targets

1. Fully implement the Birds and Habitats Directives
 2. Maintain and restore ecosystems and their services
 3. Increase the contribution of agriculture and forestry to maintaining and enhancing biodiversity
 4. Ensure the sustainable use of fisheries resources
 5. Help combat Invasive Alien Species
 6. Help avert global biodiversity loss
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EU 2020 target halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.

By 2050, the European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides - its natural capital - are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity's intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human well-being and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided.



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