

Regulation applies to:

All invasive alien species (IAS) *

- Introduced outside natural range
- Live specimens that may reproduce
- Adversely impact biodiversity and related ecosystem services

Listing criteria:

- Alien to the Union (exc. outer regions)
- Capable of establishing & spreading in >2 Member States or 1 marine region
- Adverse impacts to biodiversity & ecosystem services
- Risk Assessment shows concerted action at Union level required
- Inclusion on the *Union List* will effectively prevent, minimise or mitigate impacts

List of IAS of Union concern

Prevention measures

Emergency measures

- For IAS of imminent risk of introduction not on *Union List*
- IAS need to likely meet *criteria* for inclusion on *Union list*
- Member States (MS) may apply temporary *Restrictions*
- MS must notify Commission - to decide if apply EU wide
- MS must carry out Risk Assessment and submit for inclusion on *Union List*

IAS of Member State/regional concern

- MS may establish a national list of IAS and apply *Restrictions* and other measures at national level
- For IAS that require enhanced regional co-operation MS may request Commission to require MS concerned to apply the following measures: Action plans, Surveillance, Early detection, Rapid eradication, Management, and Restoration

* Regulation 1143/2014 scope excludes:
 - Species that expand range without human intervention
 - Non-native species covered by other EU legislation

'Union List' = 88 species

- 2016 = 37 species listed (23 animals and 14 plants)
- 2017 = 12 species listed (3 animals and 9 plants)
- 2019 = 17 species listed (4 animals and 13 plants)
- 2022 = 22 species listed (17 animals and 5 plants)

Prevention measures

Restrictions

- IAS of Union concern shall not intentionally be; brought into the Union, kept, bred, transported, sold, used or exchanged, permitted to reproduce, grown or cultivated, released into the environment

Action plans

- Pathways analysis of unintentional introduction for IAS of Union concern
- Pathway action plans implemented for priority pathways (within 3 years of adoption)

Authorisations

- In exceptional cases for reasons of compelling public interest (incl. social or economic) MS may permit activities
- Authorisation required from Commission

Permits

- Permits issued by MS allowing for research or ex-situ conservation activities

Management of widespread IAS

Management

- MS have in place effective management measures for IAS of Union concern that are widespread in their territory (18 mo. of adoption)
- Based on cost-benefit analysis

Restoration

- MS carry out restoration to assist ecosystem recovery degraded by IAS of Union concern
- Based on cost-benefit analysis

Early detection and rapid eradication

Surveillance

- MS establish a surveillance system for IAS of Union concern
- Needs to be able to rapidly detect new introductions

Controls

- MS have in place risk-based controls to goods imported to verify they are not on the Union List or are covered by a valid Permit

Early detection notification to EC

Rapid eradication

- MS undertake eradication (complete & permanent) within 3 months of notification
- Methods used with due regard to human health, environment and animal welfare

Derogations

- Within 2 months of detection, MS may not eradicate if one of the following apply:
 - Technically unfeasible
 - Cost-benefit analysis show costs disproportionate to benefits
 - Eradication methods not available or have serious impacts to human health or environment
- Can be rejected by Commission within 2 months