





# Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	<a href="#">2008/2210(INI)</a>	Procedure completed
Wilderness in Europe		
Subject 3.70.01 Protection of natural resources: fauna, flora, nature, wildlife, countryside; biodiversity		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	 Environment, Public Health and Food Safety		27/08/2008
		PSE <a href="#">HEGYI Gyula</a>	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	 Regional Development	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner	
	<a href="#">Environment</a>	DIMAS Stavros	

Key events			
23/09/2008	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
02/12/2008	Vote in committee		Summary
05/12/2008	Committee report tabled for plenary	<a href="#">A6-0478/2008</a>	
02/02/2009	Debate in Parliament		
03/02/2009	Results of vote in Parliament		
03/02/2009	Decision by Parliament	<a href="#">T6-0034/2009</a>	Summary
03/02/2009	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2008/2210(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 54; Rules of Procedure EP 54-p4
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ENVI/6/65495

Documentation gateway				
Committee draft report		<a href="#">PE414.259</a>	14/10/2008	EP

Amendments tabled in committee	<a href="#">PE415.261</a>	12/11/2008	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading	<a href="#">A6-0478/2008</a>	05/12/2008	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading	<a href="#">T6-0034/2009</a>	03/02/2009	EP	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	<a href="#">SP(2009)1843</a>	18/06/2009	EC	

## Wilderness in Europe

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The Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety adopted the own-initiative report drafted by Gyula HEGYI (PES, HU) on wilderness in Europe.

Stressing that effective protection and, where necessary, restoration of Europe's last wilderness areas are vital to halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010, the report sets out a number of recommendation to the Commission and the Member States.

Definition and mapping: the Commission is invited to: i) define wilderness; this definition should address aspects such as ecosystem services, conservation value, climate change and sustainable use; ii) mandate the European Environmental Agency and other relevant European bodies to map Europe's last wilderness areas; iii) undertake a study on the value and benefits of wilderness protection.

Developing wilderness areas: the Commission is invited to develop an EU wilderness strategy, coherent with the Birds and Habitats Directives, using an ecosystem approach, identifying threatened species and biotopes, and setting priorities. MEPs invite the Commission and the Member States to develop wilderness areas and stress the need for the provision of special funding for reducing fragmentation, careful management of re-wilding areas, development of compensation mechanisms and programmes, raising awareness, building understanding and introducing wilderness-related concepts such as the role of free natural processes and structural elements resulting from such processes into the monitoring and measurement of favourable conservation status.

Promotion: MEPs invite the Commission and Member States to : i) co-operate with local non-governmental organisations, stakeholders and the local population to promote the value of wilderness;

ii) ensure that tourism is handled with extreme care in view of the well-documented damage which tourism has inflicted, and continues to inflict, on a great deal of Europe's most precious natural heritage.

Member States are invited to: i) launch and support information campaigns to raise awareness among the general public about wilderness and its significance and to cultivate the perception that biodiversity protection can be compatible with economic growth and jobs; ii) exchange their experiences of best practices and lessons learned about wilderness areas by bringing together key European experts to examine the concept of wilderness in the European Union and place wilderness on the European agenda.

Better protection: the Commission and the Member States are called upon to: i) devote special attention to the effective protection of wilderness areas; ii) protect wilderness areas by implementing

the Birds and Habitats Directives, the Water Framework Directive and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive in a more effective and more consistent way, with better financing, in order to avoid the destruction of these areas by harmful, non-sustainable development.

The Commission is asked to: i) detect immediate threats linked to wilderness areas; ii) develop appropriate recommendations that provide guidance to the Member States on the best approaches for ensuring the protection of natural habitats; iii) accept the Wild Europe Initiative, a partnership of several nature conservation organisations including IUCN, IUCN-WCPA, WWF, Birdlife International and PAN Parks, with a strong interest in wild lands or nearly wild areas.

Wilderness and Natura 2000: the Commission is invited to: i) develop guidelines on how to protect, manage, use sustainably, monitor and finance wilderness areas under the Natura 2000 network, especially with regard to upcoming challenges such as climate change, illegal logging and increasing demand for goods; ii) give a special status to and stricter protection for wilderness

zones in the Natura 2000 network; iii) ensure that the Natura 2000 network will be strengthened further to become a coherent and functioning ecological network in which wilderness areas have a central place.

Invasive alien species: MEPs call on the Commission and Member States to work together to develop a robust legislative framework on invasive alien species that tackles both ecological and economic impacts arising from such species and the particular vulnerability of wilderness areas to this threat.

Climate change: the Commission is invited to: monitor and assess the impact of climate change on wilderness; ii) set wilderness conservation as a priority in their strategy to address climate change; iii) undertake research and provide guidance as to when and how human intervention can manage wilderness in order to preserve it.

## Wilderness in Europe

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The European Parliament adopted by 538 votes to 19, with 12 abstentions, a resolution on wilderness in Europe.

Stressing that the effective protection and, where necessary, restoration of Europe's last wilderness areas are vital to halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010, the resolution makes a certain number of recommendations to the Commission and to the Member States.

Definition and mapping: the Parliament calls on the Commission to: (i) define wilderness, addressing aspects such as ecosystem services, conservation value, climate change and sustainable use; (ii) mandate the European Environment Agency (EEA) and other relevant European bodies to map Europe's last wilderness areas; (iii) undertake a study on the value and benefits of wilderness protection.

Developing wilderness areas: the Commission is called upon to develop an EU wilderness strategy, coherent with the Birds and Habitats

Directives, using an ecosystem approach, identifying threatened species and biotopes, and setting priorities.

In order to develop wilderness areas, MEPs stress the need for the provision of special funding for reducing fragmentation, careful management of re-wilding areas, development of compensation mechanisms and programmes, raising awareness, building understanding and introducing wilderness-related concepts.

Promotion: MEPs call on the Commission and Member States to: (i) co-operate with local non-governmental organisations, stakeholders and the local population to promote the value of wilderness; (ii) ensure that tourism is handled with extreme care, in view of the well-documented damage which tourism has inflicted, and continues to inflict, on a great deal of Europe's most precious natural heritage.

Moreover, Member States are called upon to: (i) launch and support information campaigns to raise awareness among the general public about wilderness; (ii) exchange their experiences of best practices and lessons learned about wilderness areas by bringing together key European experts to examine the concept of wilderness in the European Union; (iii) place wilderness on the European agenda.

Better protection: the Commission and the Member States are called upon to: (i) devote special attention to the effective protection of wilderness areas; (ii) protect wilderness areas by implementing the Birds and Habitats Directives, the Water Framework Directive and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive.

Moreover, the Commission should: (i) detect immediate threats linked to wilderness areas; (ii) develop appropriate recommendations that provide guidance to the Member States on the best approaches for ensuring the protection of natural habitats; (iii) accept the Wild Europe Initiative, a partnership of several nature conservation organisations (including IUCN, IUCN-WCPA, WWF, Birdlife International and PAN Parks), with a strong interest in wild lands or nearly wild areas.

Wilderness and Natura 2000: the Commission is called upon to: (i) develop, in cooperation with stakeholders, guidelines on how to protect, manage, use sustainably, monitor and finance wilderness areas under the Natura 2000 network; (ii) give a special status to and stricter protection for wilderness zones in the Natura 2000 network; (iii) ensure that the Natura 2000 network will be strengthened further to become a coherent and functioning ecological network in which wilderness areas have a central place.

Moreover, MEPs call on the Commission and the Member States to work together to develop a robust legislative framework on invasive alien species that tackles both ecological and economic impacts arising from such species and the particular vulnerability of wilderness areas to this threat.

Climate change: the Parliament calls on the Commission to: (i) monitor and assess the impact of climate change on wilderness; (ii) set wilderness conservation as a priority in its strategy to address climate change; (iii) undertake research and provide guidance as to when and how human intervention can manage wilderness in order to preserve it.