

French project of law

# Recovering biodiversity, nature and landscapes.

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Ressources, territoires, habitats et logement  
Énergie et climat Développement durable  
Prévention des risques Infrastructures, transports et mer

Présent  
pour  
l'avenir

# Introduction

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1. Why a new law ?
2. Content of the project of law ;
3. Focus on :
  - New concepts
  - The French biodiversity Agency
  - Access and benefit sharing
  - Enlarged tool kit



# 1. Why a new law ?

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- 1976 Nature Law based on a « natural heritage » approach ;
  - Need to update the framework and integrate new society and scientific concerns ;
  - Maintain the level of environmental ambition ;
  - Take on board conclusions from the environment law modernisation process ;
  - Integrate new issues (marine environment, NBSAPs) ;
- => A more efficient framework with better linkages between different tools.



## 2. Content of the project of law

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7 Chapters aiming at dealing with all legal issues related to biodiversity through :

- Stakeholders involvement : the State, Agencies, Local Authorities, general public ;
- Work areas : protected areas and species, genetic resources, ordinary or remarkable nature
- Governance : Strategy, public participation, science policy interface

# 7 chapters

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1. New concepts
2. National and Regional Governance
3. French Biodiversity Agency
4. Water Governance
5. Access to genetic resources and benefit sharing
6. Natural areas and species protection
7. Landscape



# 3. Focus on new concepts

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The project of law includes new concepts :

- “Ecological process” : aiming to make sure ecosystem and ecosystem services dynamics are maintained ;
- “Ecological solidarity” : aiming at taking into account ecosystem, living being and natural or built areas interactions, in decision making impacting the environment ;
- « Prevent, Reduce, Compensate » as a guiding principle for implementing a precautionary approach ;
- Regional biodiversity stratégies and National biodiversity strategy.



# French Agency for biodiversity

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- The Agency gathers several existing bodies ;
- It is key in the implementation of the biodiversity recovering strategy
- Designed to assist all stakeholders involved in biodiversity with the following missions :
  - Knowledge development
  - Administrative and technical support ;
  - Financial support ;
  - Training and communication ;
  - Protected areas management ;
  - Research ;
  - Controls.



# Access and benefit sharing

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- With a very rich biodiversity and dynamic private sector using genetic resources ;
- France is both a provider and user of genetic resources ;
- The access and benefit sharing has a two- fold base :
  - to strengthen biodiversity protection and enhance the benefits for conservation and sustainable use ;
  - to give legal security to the users : researchers and private sector from all sectors.



# An enlarged tool kit

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A choice to enlarge available tools from voluntary to binding approaches, ie :

- Facilitate membership to the regional natural parks action framework ;
- Create a contractual process for environmental commitments transferable from owner to owner ;
- Enlarge the scope of institutions acting for State and regional cooperation to the environment ;
- Strengthen environment control by including penal measures ;



# An enlarged tool kit

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- Extend the eligible areas to environmental constraint to take biodiversity into account (acting as a leverage tool in agricultural practices) ;
- Experiment the management of overlapping protected areas by one manager ;
- Simplified framewok for fisheries acitivities in marine Natura 2000 sites ;
- Create and improve the framework for economic activities in national seas ;
- Create new “fisheries resources functional areas”.



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The project is being discussed in parliament and could be adopted by the end of the year.

Thank you for your attention.

