

AUDIT REPORT Efficiency of protection against invasive alien species

Performance audit

Audited period: 1 January 2016 to 1 June 2018







Biodiversity is threatened by invasive alien species.



highest within Europe.



DAMAGE TO **AGRICULTURE**

VECTOR-BORNE DISEASES

DAMAGE

DAMAGE TO TO FORESTRY FISHERY

Responsible for the protection against invasive alien species are mainly **Ministry** of the Environment and Spatial Planning and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food.

How is the system for invasive alien species protection designed?

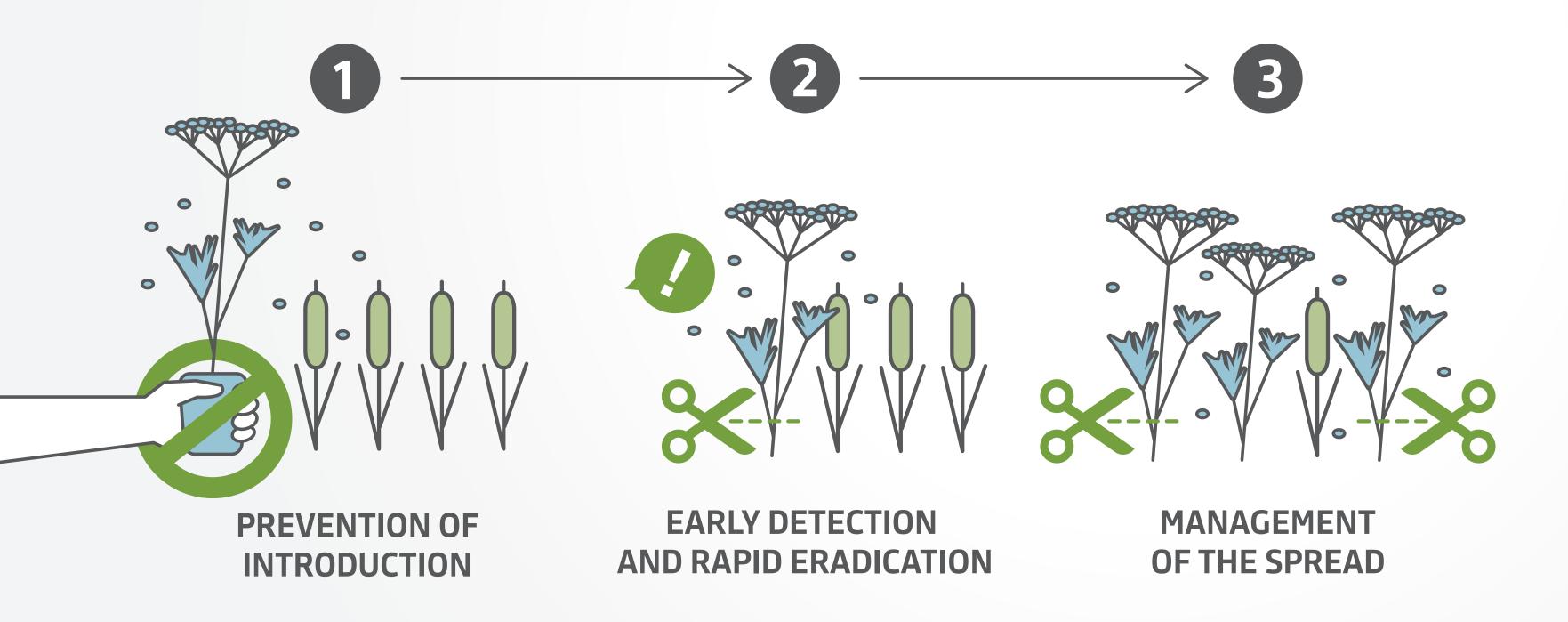


In 2015, the regulation at the EU level entered into force, laying down measures for preventing introduction of certain invasive alien species and measures for limiting the spread of those invasive alien species already present in nature.



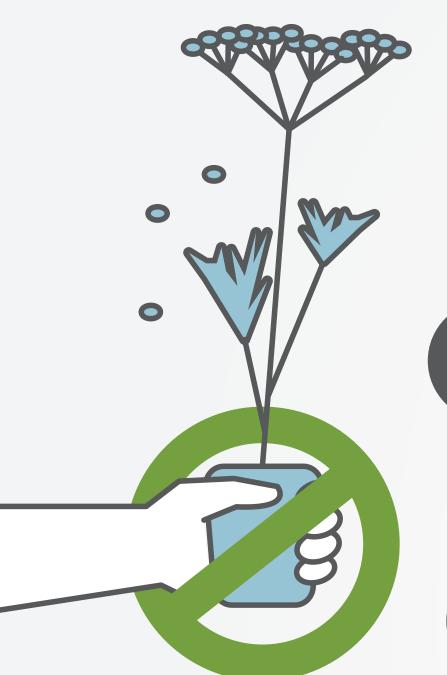
EUROPEAN LIST

49 invasive alien species



In 2019,
Slovenia still has
no powers and
responsibilities defined
for the implementation
of the system.





OPrevention of introduction

- Despite the absence of legal bases, pathways of introduction and spread of invasive alien species are partially defined.
- The **risk** exists that the **action plan** addressing priority pathways will **not be timely adopted**.
- Penalties are only partially defined.





ABANDONED



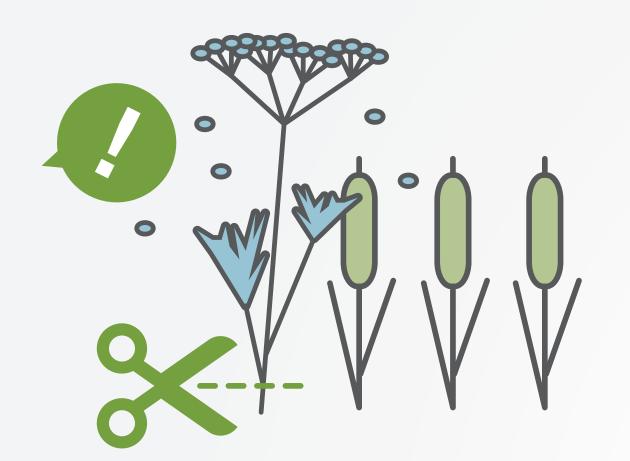
Prevention of introduction is for the state and nature the cheapest and most efficient solution.







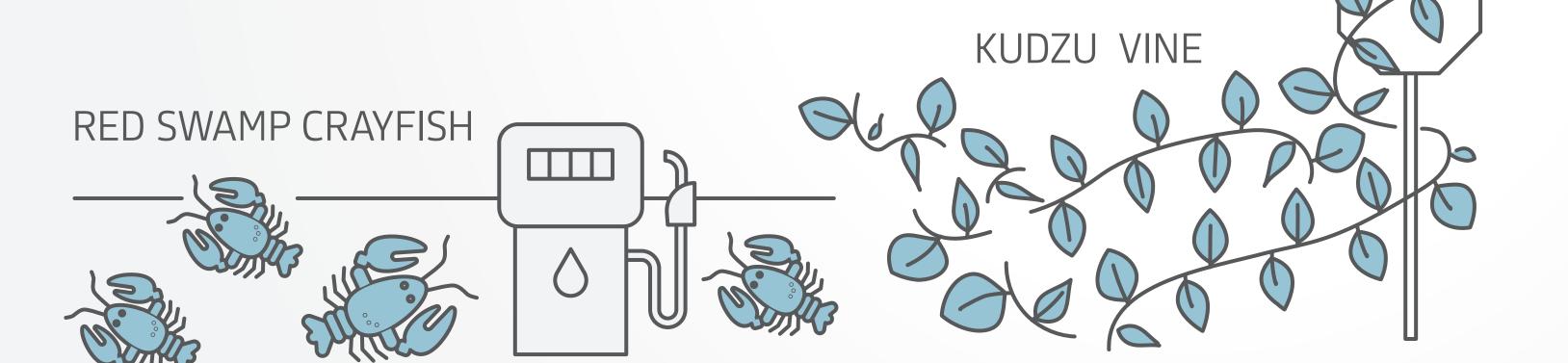
UNCLEANED TRAVEL EQUIPMENT



2

Early detection and rapid eradication

During the audit, 2 new invasive alien species were detected – actions taken could be more efficient.



- Data on invasive alien species are gathered but are scattered.
- Despite the absence of legal bases, rapid eradication is carried out.
- The existing system is still not unified and only partially efficient.

PENDING ISSUES

Coordination from the central point of the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning?

Rapid implementation In of public procurement? ac

Immediate action 24/7?

Who should bear the costs of removal?

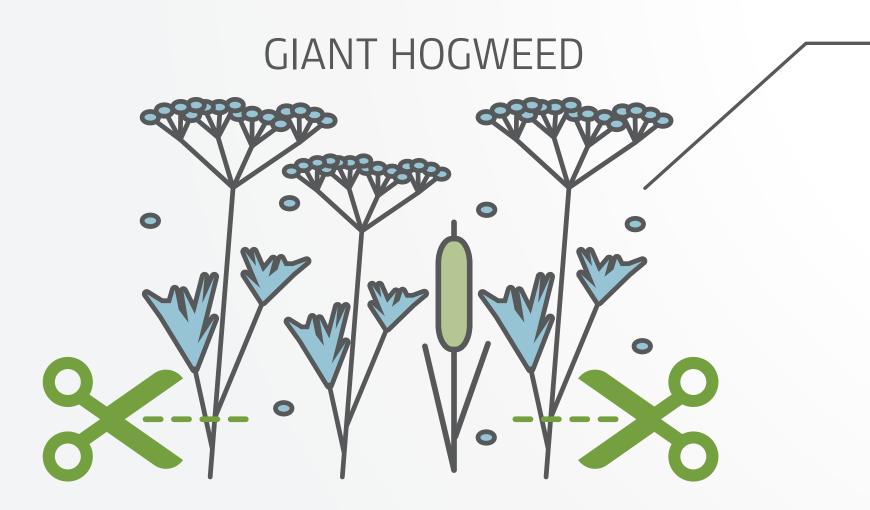
Who is responsible for removal?

Management of the spread

Management measures are being implemented (protected areas, wildlife and fish management, and different projects etc.) but unsystematically and are only partially efficient.



To manage the spread, active participation of all stakeholders is key.



Example of managing only one species in 2011–2018:

€ 17,500

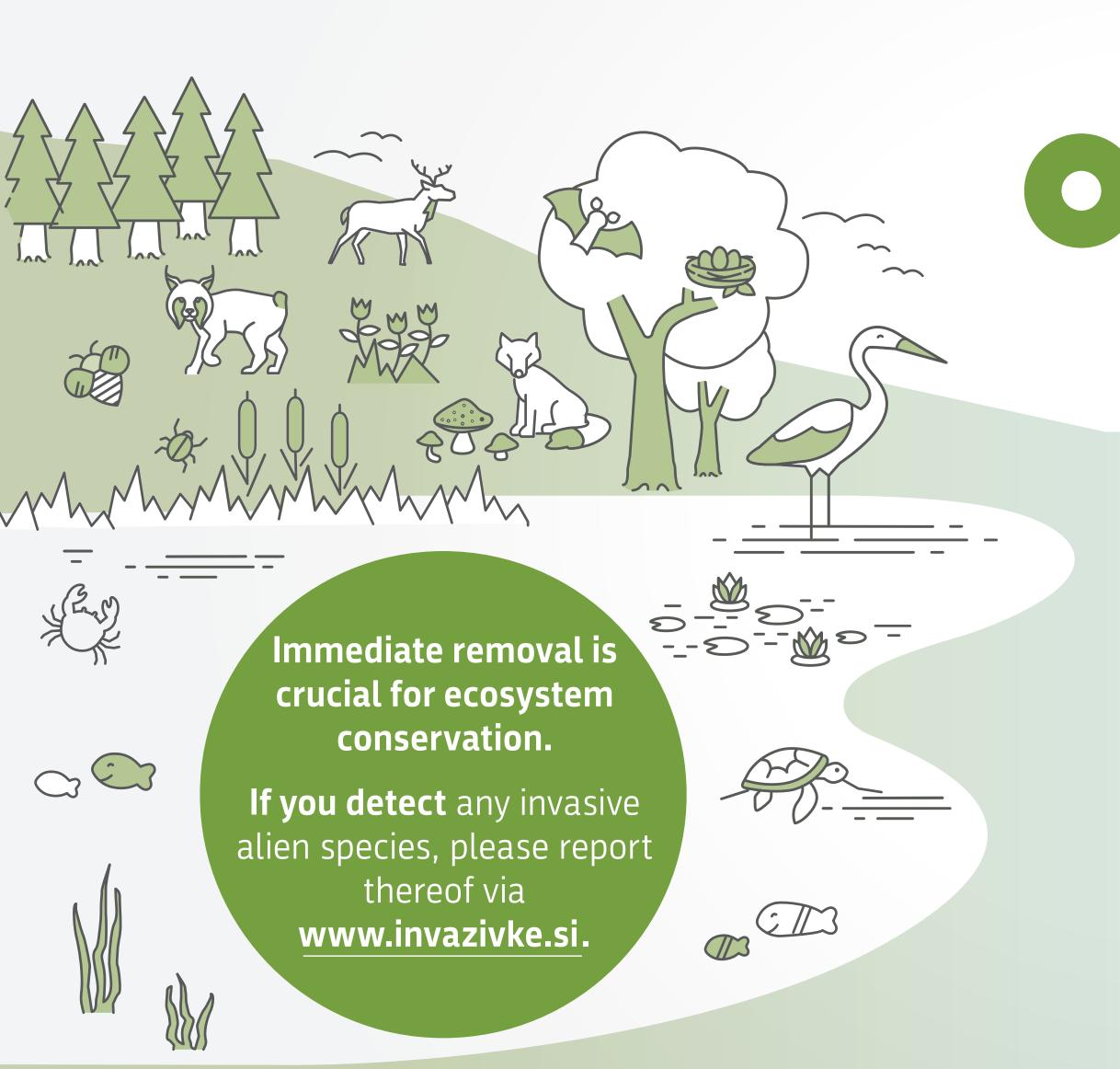
estimated cost of managing the spread of giant hogweed in Slovenia



€ 1.85 million

estimated cost of managing the spread of giant hogweed in Hessen (Germany), where rapid growth has been detected; land area of Hessen is comparable to Slovenia

OPINION OF THE COURT OF AUDIT

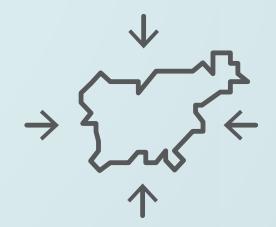


Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food were partially efficient in providing protection against invasive alien species.

Based on the demands of the Court of Audit, the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning already prior to the issue of the audit report planned the activities for:



completing the bases for the adoption of legislation



completing the pathways of introduction and spread analysis



setting up a comprehensive surveillance system