

Project co-funded by the European Union and national funds of the participating countries



**Deliverable 3.4.2**

Guidelines for sustainable capitalization of bioprospect for agriculture and industry

<b>Project title</b>	Conservation and sustainable capitalization of biodiversity in forested areas (BIOPROSPECT)
<b>Call identifier</b>	Interreg V-B "Balkan-Mediterranean 2014-2020" Transnational Cooperation Programme
<b>Project acronym</b>	BIOPROSPECT
<b>Starting date</b>	October 20th, 2017
<b>End date</b>	October 19th, 2019
<b>Funding scheme</b>	European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) Fund / National Funds
<b>Contract no.</b>	BMP1/2.1/2336/2017
<b>Deliverable no.</b>	1
<b>Partner</b>	PP4
<b>Deliverable name</b>	Guidelines for sustainable capitalization of bioprospect for agriculture and industry
<b>Work Package</b>	WP3
<b>Date</b>	10/05/2019

## **FOREWORD**

This document provides all related information and description of the methods, means, tools and practical guidelines regarding the Guidelines for sustainable capitalization of bioprospect for agriculture and industry.

## **1. Executive Summary**

This document aims to present methodologies towards Guidelines for sustainable capitalization of bioprospect for agriculture and industry. Agriculture is the dominant land use in Europe; almost 50% of the land surface is given over to agricultural production of some form. A significant part of Europe's natural heritage (including its biodiversity) is therefore to be found within rural landscapes. There are mutual and complex interactions between agriculture and biodiversity: agriculture needs biodiversity and it influences biodiversity. The agricultural sector is one of the major natural resource-based industries that can provide biodiversity benefits through the application of sustainable management systems and the adoption of alternative and innovative technologies and practices. Understanding interactions between biodiversity and agricultural production and translating this knowledge into management practices is essential to ensure the delivery of safe and sufficient food, fibre and fuel, as well as public environmental services that all Europeans and the world benefit from. The notion that agriculture must become more sustainable is incorporated in local, regional, national, European and global policies and instruments. Knowledge is being increasingly accumulated on how biodiversity can be mobilized to make agriculture sustainable. Economic activity is one of the major drivers of biodiversity loss, and Europe is still losing biodiversity at an alarming rate. Key direct drivers of biodiversity decline are habitat change, climate change, invasive species, over-exploitation and pollution. Business can help reduce these pressures by managing and mitigating their impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Practically all businesses have an impact on biodiversity, either through their supply chain or through investments they make. This document will also provide companies with tools and methods, guidance and best practices already implemented to help them introduce biodiversity conservation into their strategies and operations.