

Progress with the GB INNS Strategy and Inspectorate

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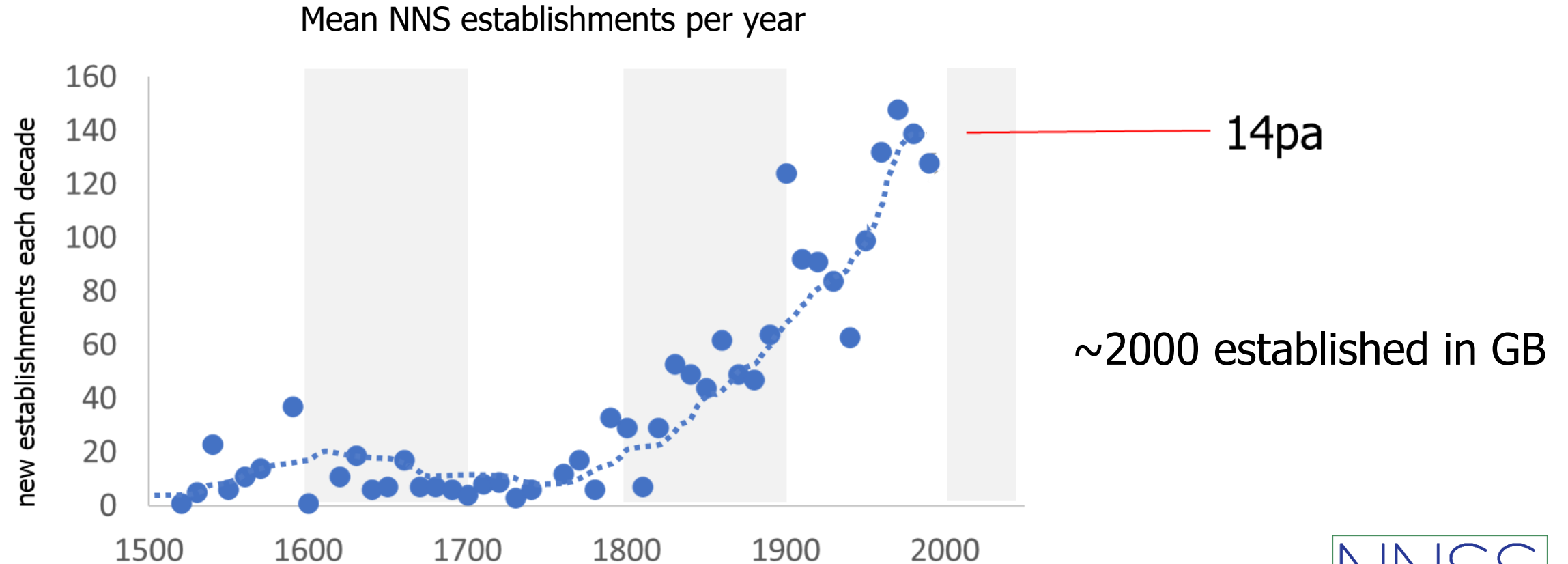
GB Non-native Species Secretariat



Overview

- GB INNS Strategy and GBF Target 6
- Non-native Species Inspectorate
- Prioritising species for eradication

The Need for a GB INNS Strategy



The Need for a GB INNS Strategy

~15% are invasive non-native species



Economic impact
at least £2billion
per annum



Biodiversity impact
direct affect on at least
1/3 native species



Human impact
health, lifestyle,
property

The Need for a GB INNS Strategy

- Who's responsible?
- Complicated responsibilities across multiple bodies (and none)



The GB INNS Strategy

- Published: 2008. Updated: 2015, 2023
- Coordination for gov and stakeholders
- Sets high level aims and objectives
- 54 key actions

The Great Britain Invasive Non-Native Species Strategy

2023 to 2030

Date: February 2023



Meeting GBF Target 6

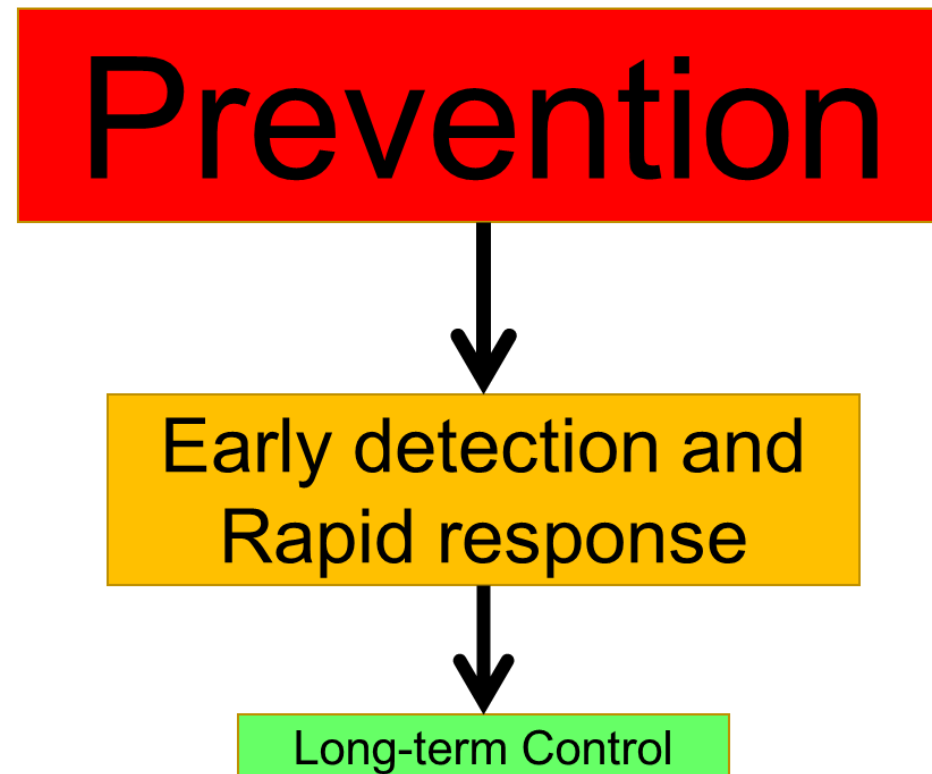
- By 2030 we must:
 - Identify and prevent the establishment of priority species
 - Prevent the establishment of 50% of other potential INNS
 - Eradicate or control INNS in priority sites, such as islands
- Incorporated into GB Strategy



CBD Global Biodiversity Framework Target 6

Meeting GBF Target 6

- Need to step up prevention and eradication:
 - Tackling pathways
 - Rapid removal of new incursions
 - Eradicating established species

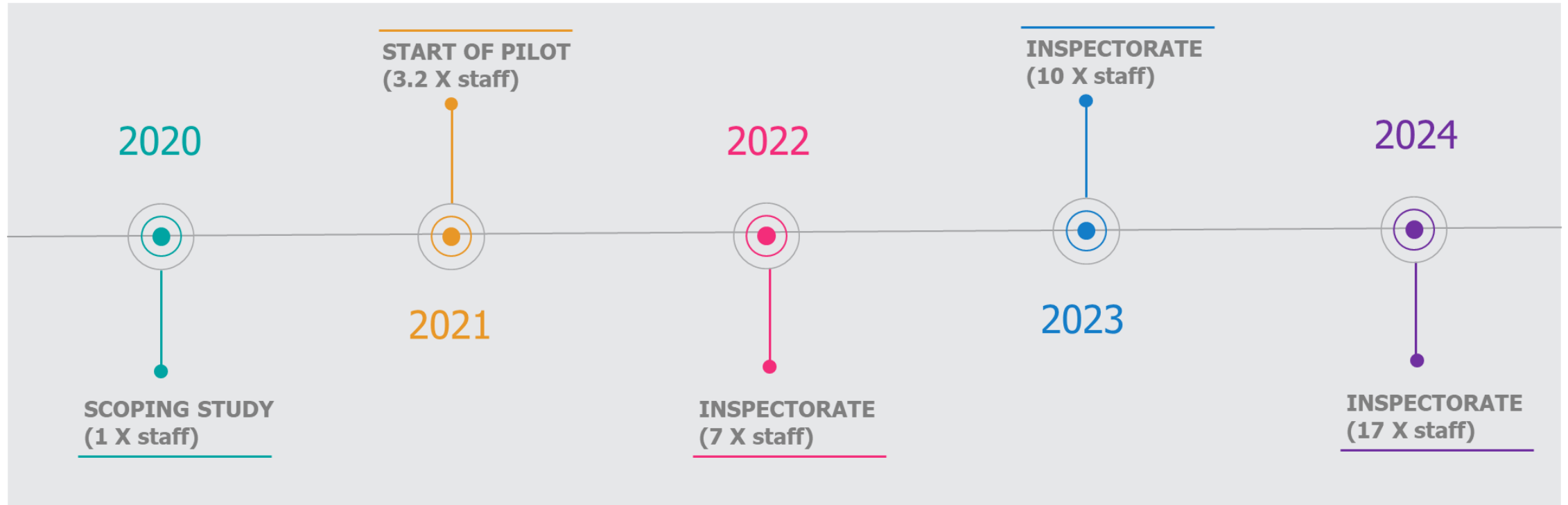


Stepping up prevention and eradication

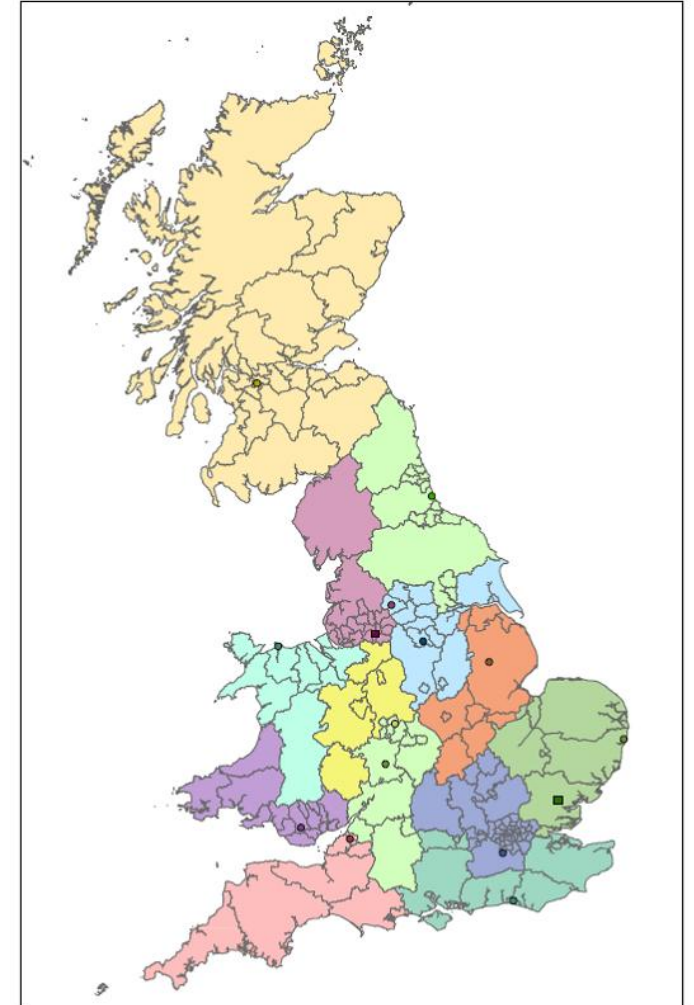
- Plant and Animal Health very successful at prevention and eradication
- INNS not so much
- Parliamentary enquiry, reasons for lack of success:
 - <1% of biosecurity budget
 - No inspectorate



Non-native Species Inspectorate (NNSI)



Non-native Species Inspectorate (NNSI)



Role of the NNSI

- Preventing introduction
 - compliance with non-native species law
 - Investigating unintentional introductions
- Rapid response eradication
 - investigating and responding to new incursions



legislation.gov.uk

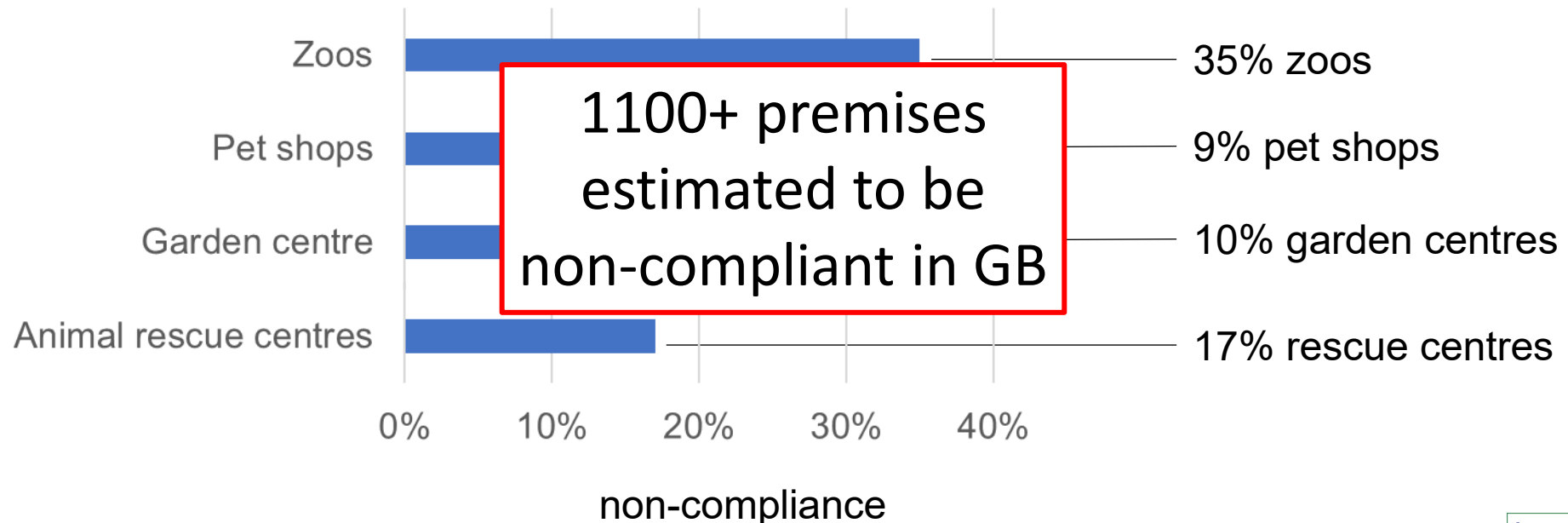


Compliance with INNS legislation

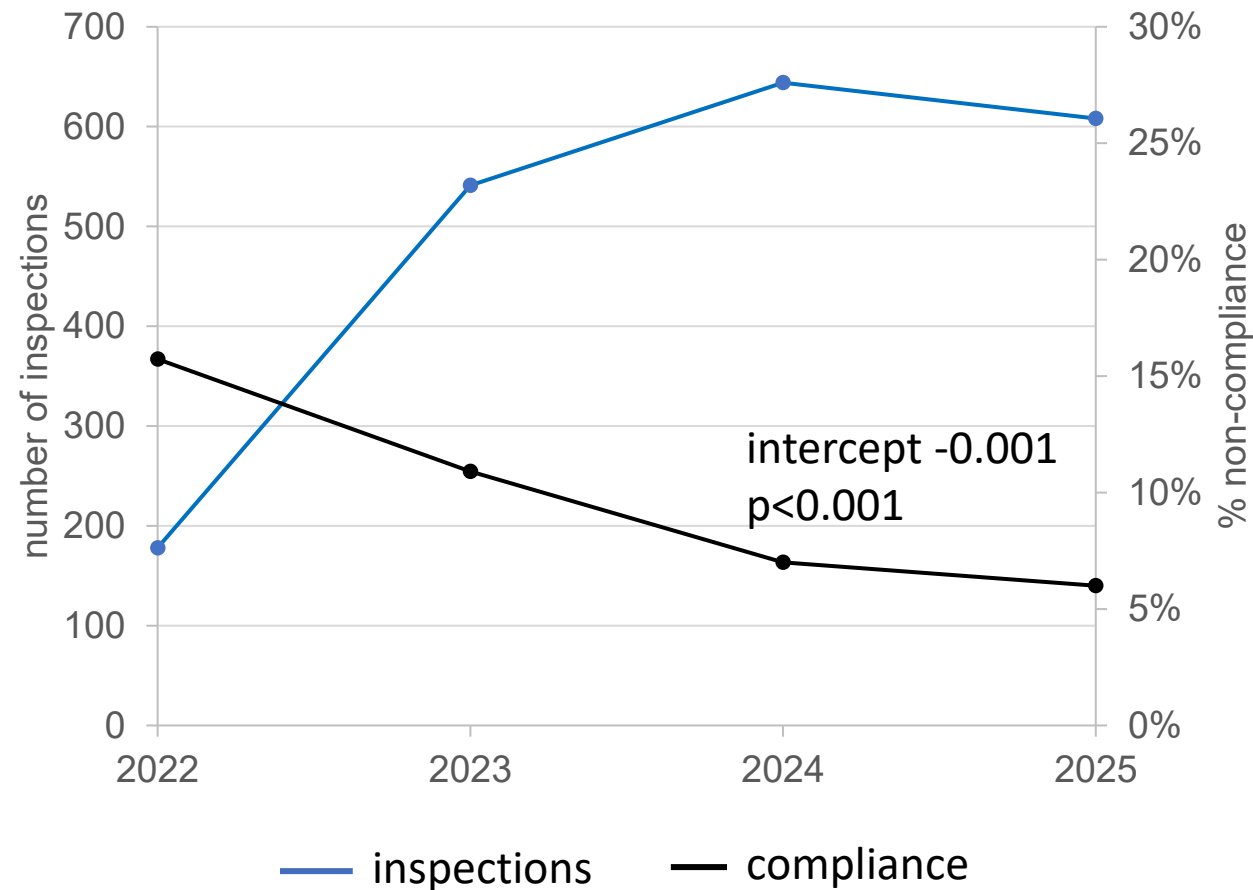
- Legislation crucial for prevention – is it being followed?
 - Five species banned for sale in 2015 (WCA 1981)
 - Sixty-six species banned in 2016, 2017, 2019 (EU IAS Reg 2015)
- NNSI assessing compliance:
 - 4000+ random inspections of garden centres, zoos, pet shops, rescue centres, etc.
 - Looking for illegal import, keeping, sale, transport etc.
 - Bringing into compliance

Widespread legal non-compliance in GB

- 16% of all premises inspected were breaking the law in 2021



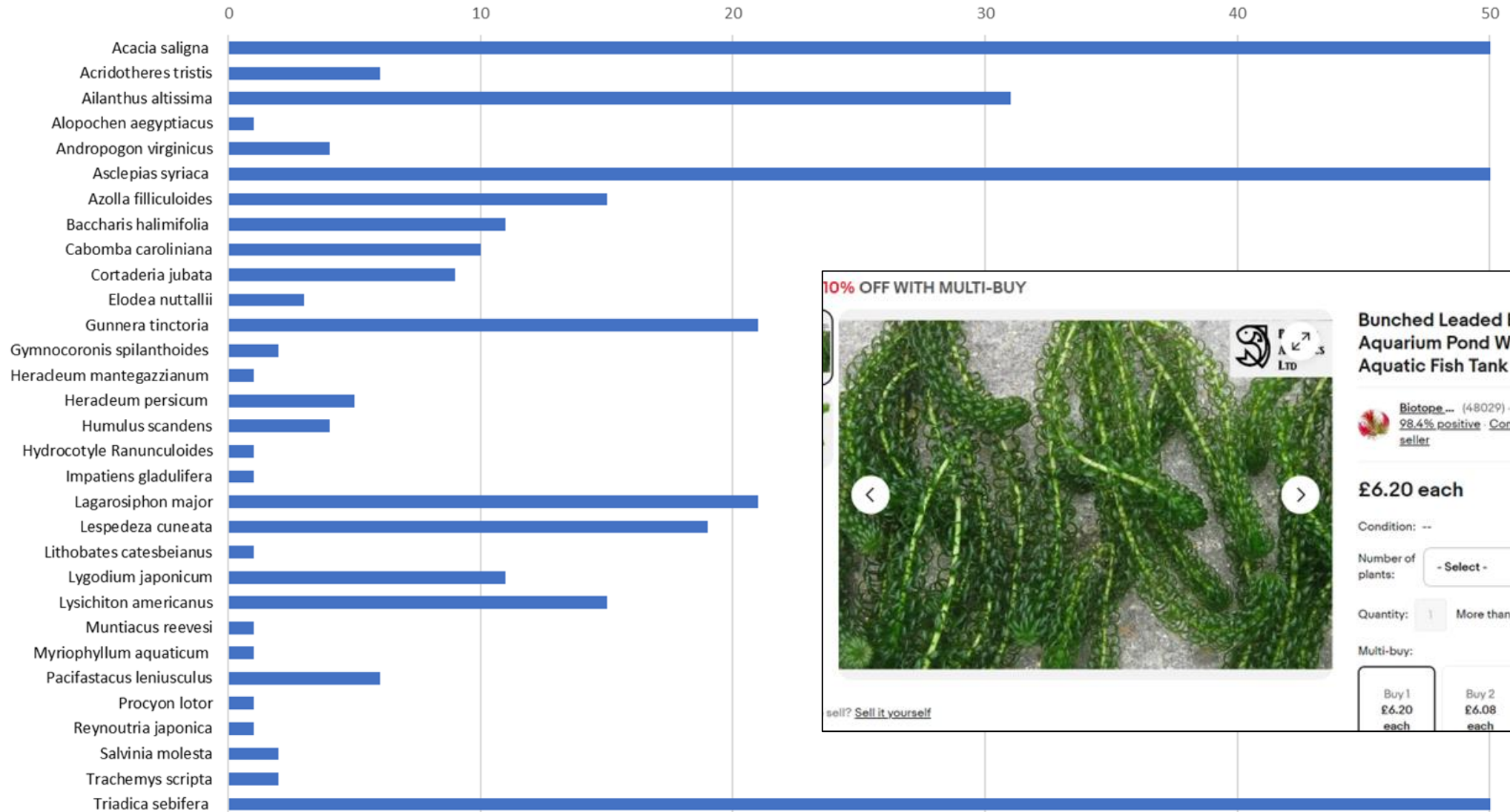
Inspectorate is bringing down non-compliance



Overall non-compliance

- 2021-22 = 16%
- 2024-25 = 6%

Widespread illegal trade online



10% OFF WITH MULTI-BUY

Bunched Leaded ELODEA CRISPA - Aquarium Pond Weed Live Plant - Aquatic Fish Tank

£6.20 each

Condition: --

Number of plants:

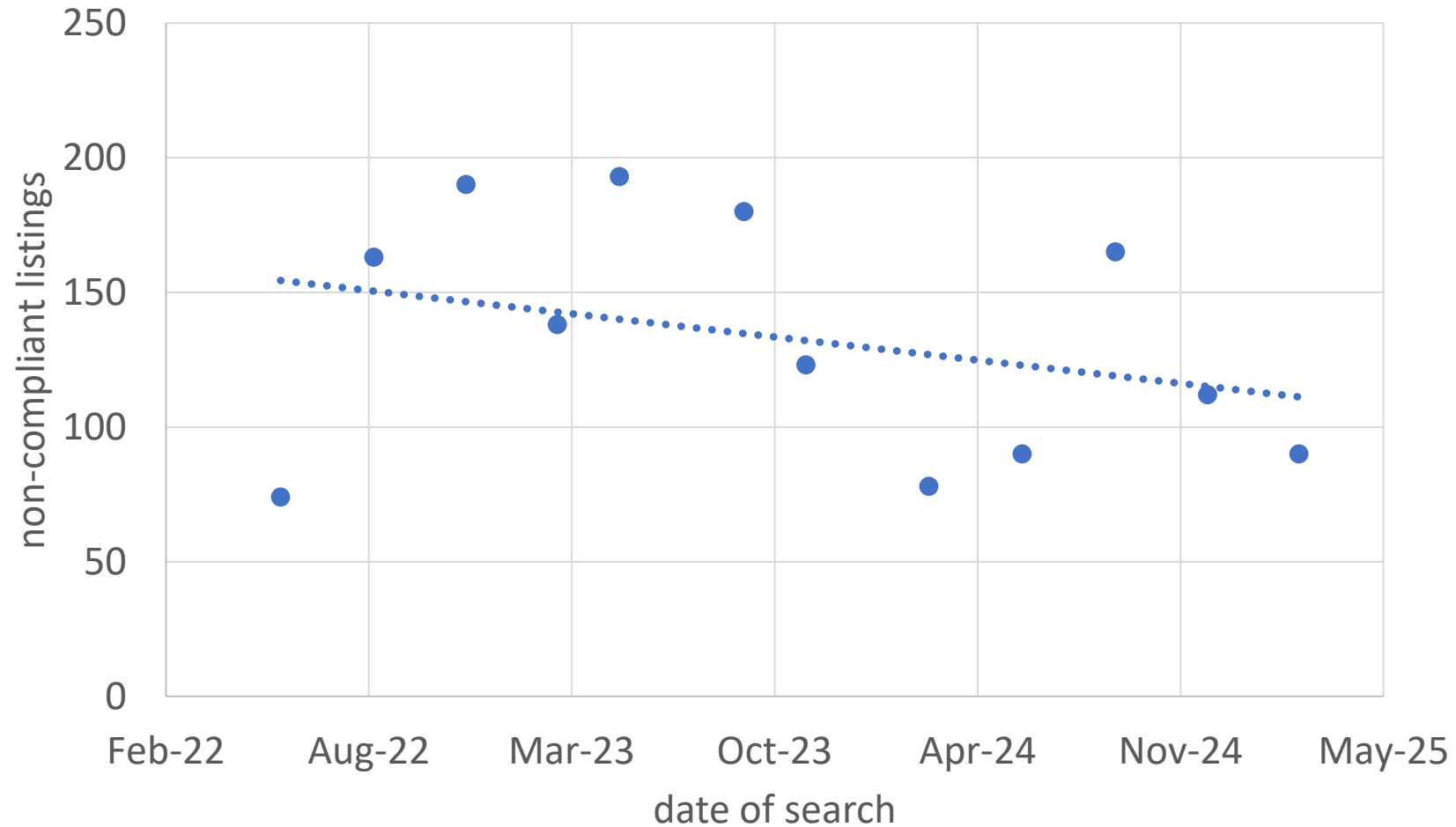
Quantity: More than 10 available / 61 sold

Multi-buy:

Buy 1	Buy 2	Buy 3	4 or more
£6.20 each	£6.08 each	£5.89 each	£5.58 each

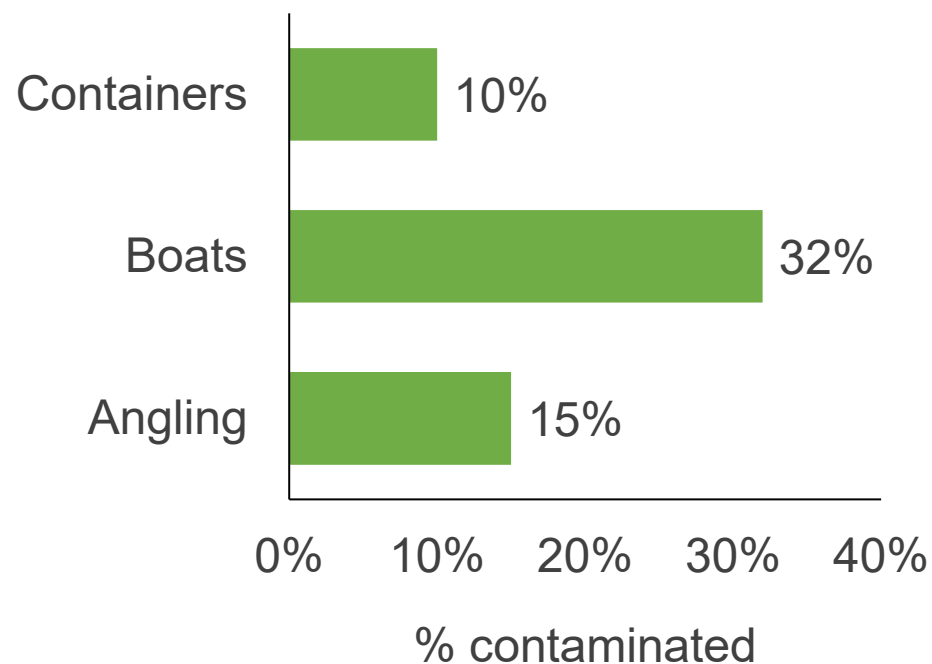
sell? [Sell it yourself](#)

Illegal trade online – declining?



Gathering data on unintentional introductions

- High levels of potential contamination among anglers, boaters and containers



Overall
c. 600,000
contaminated
units entering GB
each year

Inspectorate also supports EDRR and eradication



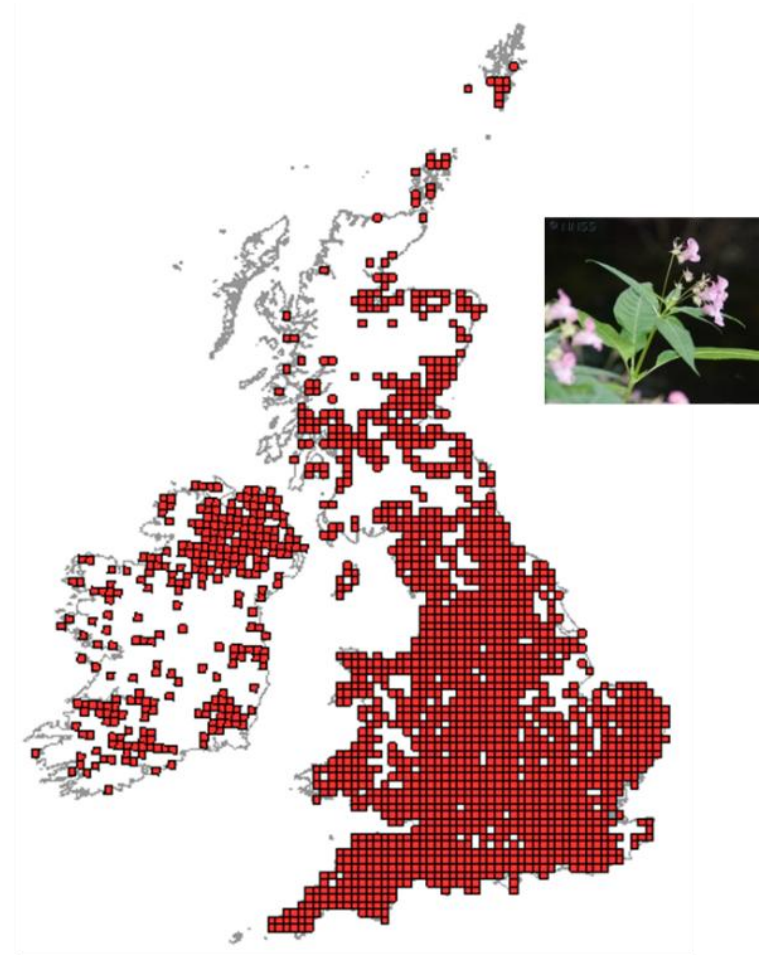
Prioritising eradication

- Need to step up eradication of established species
 - Only four since launch of strategy in 2008, only 1 since 2015.
- With 2000 NNS and ~300 INNS, how to prioritise?

Priority can't be on risk alone

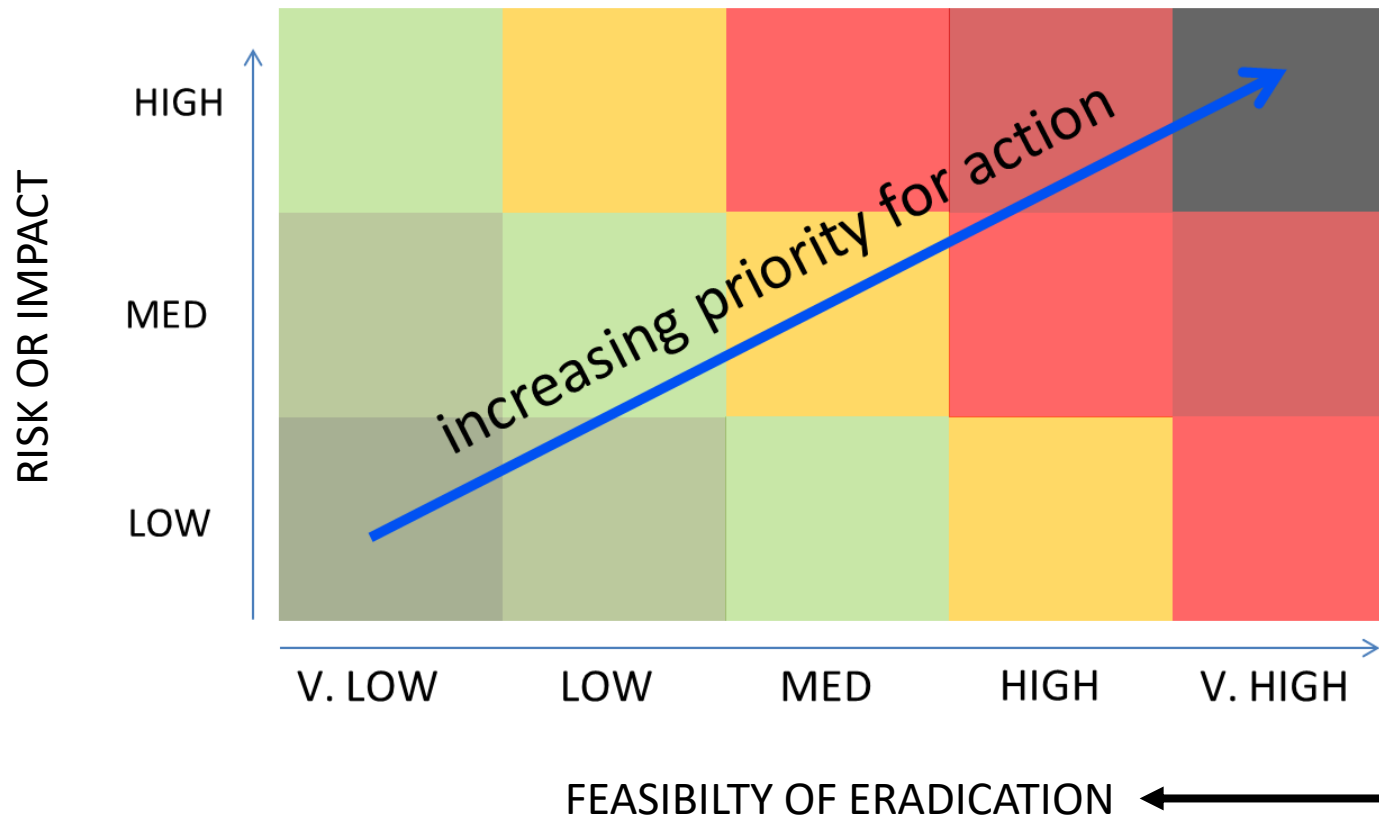


HIGH RISK



HIGH RISK

Assessing feasibility of eradication



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Criteria for assessing the feasibility of eradication

1. Effectiveness



2. Practicality



3. Cost



4. Acceptability



5. Impact



6. Window of opportunity



7. Likelihood of re-invasion



Assessing feasibility of eradication

- All established INNS with limited extent in GB (n=110)
- Existing information and expert judgement



What do we do with this information?

- Agree eradication priorities
- Resource assessment to deliver eradications
- Start eradications / detailed feasibility assessments (use of NNSI)



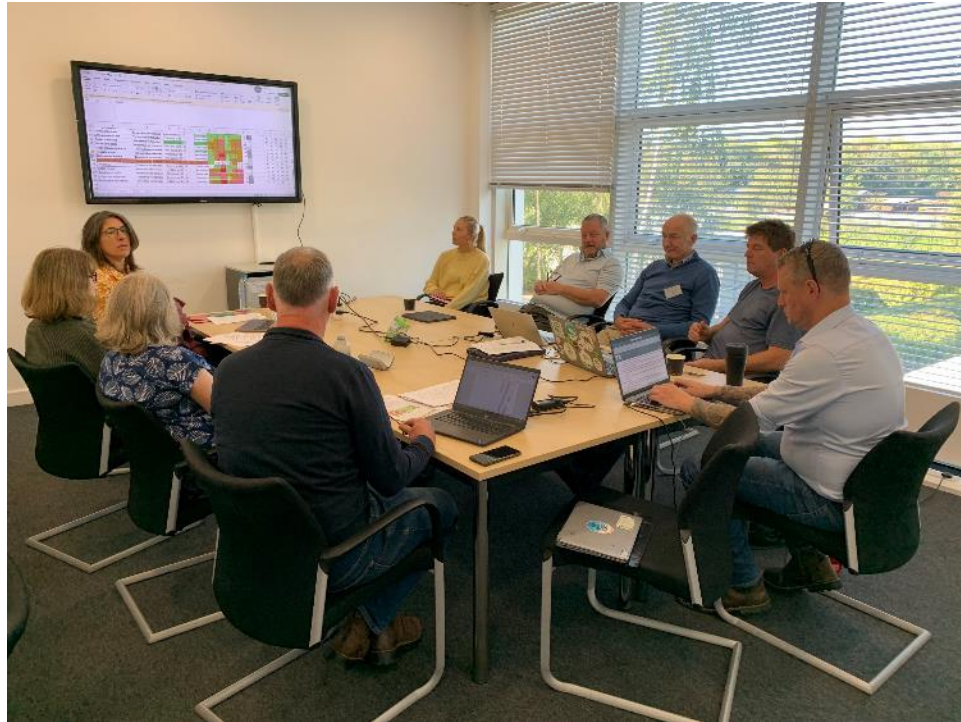
Concluding remarks

- Preventing establishments required by GBF Target 6.
- NNSI key tool to achieve this in GB, preventing introduction and establishment and supporting eradication
- Identifying priorities for eradication important part of stepping up the number of species we target

Thanks!

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Widespread legal non-compliance in GB

- Extrapolating based on sector size

Sector	Estimated sector size	Non-compliant	Estimated scale of non-compliance
Animal rescue centres	200	17%	34
Garden centre	7000	10%	700
Pet shops	3000	9%	270
Zoos	400	35%	140
totals	10,600		1,144

1100+ premises estimated to be non-compliant