

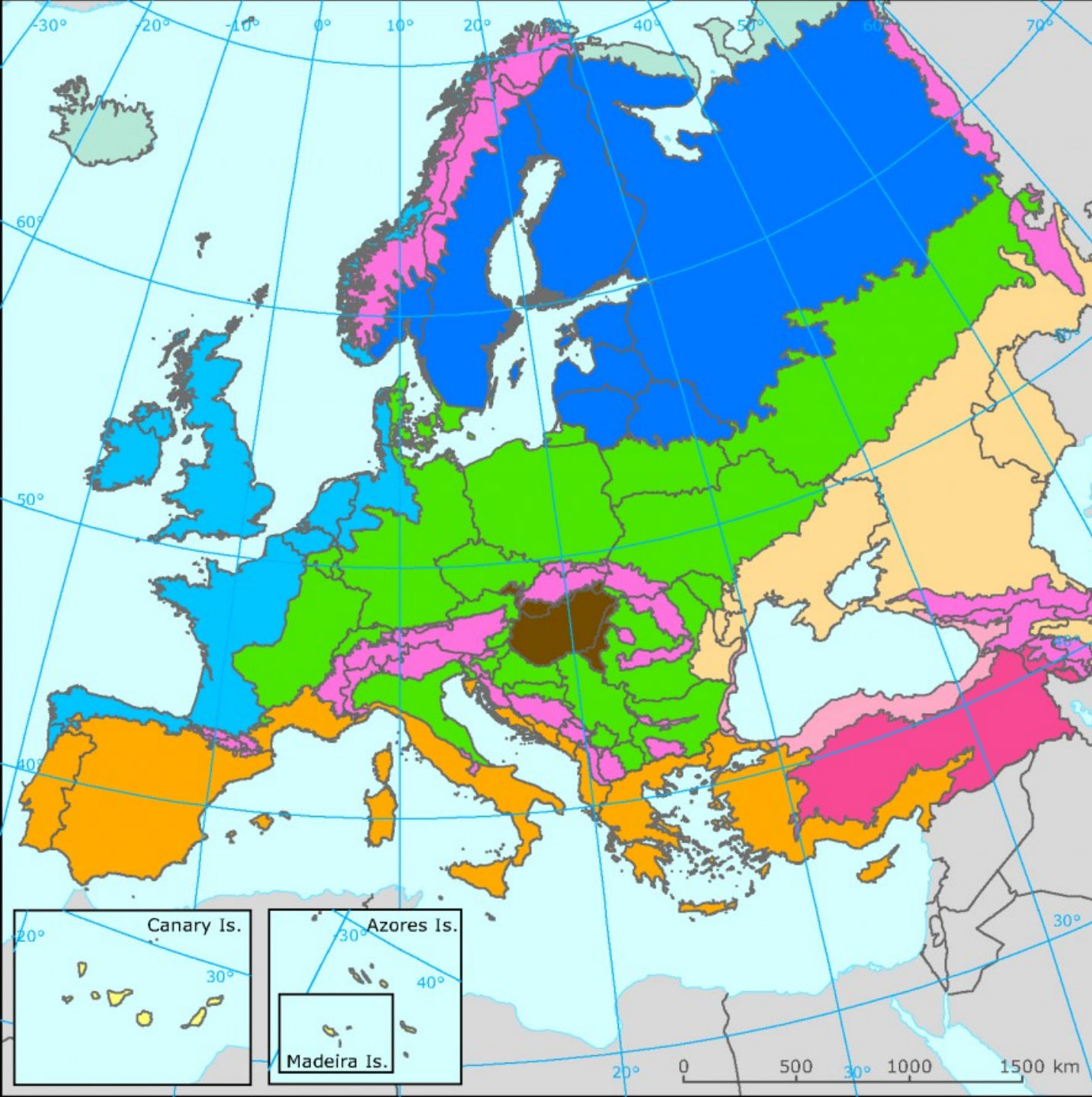


Remarks on protecting biodiversity in Hungary

Technical implementation of the Supervisory Framework for Assessing Nature-related
Financial Risks to the Hungarian financial sector

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Biogeographic regions in Europe, 2011

- Alpine
- Anatolian
- Arctic
- Atlantic
- Black Sea
- Boreal
- Continental
- Macaronesia
- Mediterranean
- Pannonian
- Steppic
- Outside data coverage



Number of species



group	World	Hungary
1. Mammals	4 100	83
2. Birds	8 700	370
3. Reptiles	6 300	15
4. Amphibians	3 000	15
5. Fish	22 900	81
I. Vertebrates	45 000	540
6. Crustacea	20 000	1 058
7. Molluscs	85 000	202
8. Insects	1 100 000	40 200
II. Invertebrates	1 205 000	41 460
Animals (total)	1 250 000-30 255 700	42 000 (43 560)

Number of protected species in Hungary



	Protected	Strictly protected	Total
Plants (and mushrooms) total	463	52	515
Invertebrates	389	-	389
Vertebrates	382	84	466
Animals total	771	84	855
Grand total	1234	136	1370

Why to conserve nature?



Preserve the resilience of nature (including non-protected species) to impacts

- dynamic balance of ecosystems
- diversity of species
- diversity in biomass
- genetic diversity within species

Environmental pollution

Climate change

Invasive alien species (ecological threat + agricultural threat)

Emerging infectious diseases

Why to protect nature – ecosystem services & international commitments



Ecosystem services

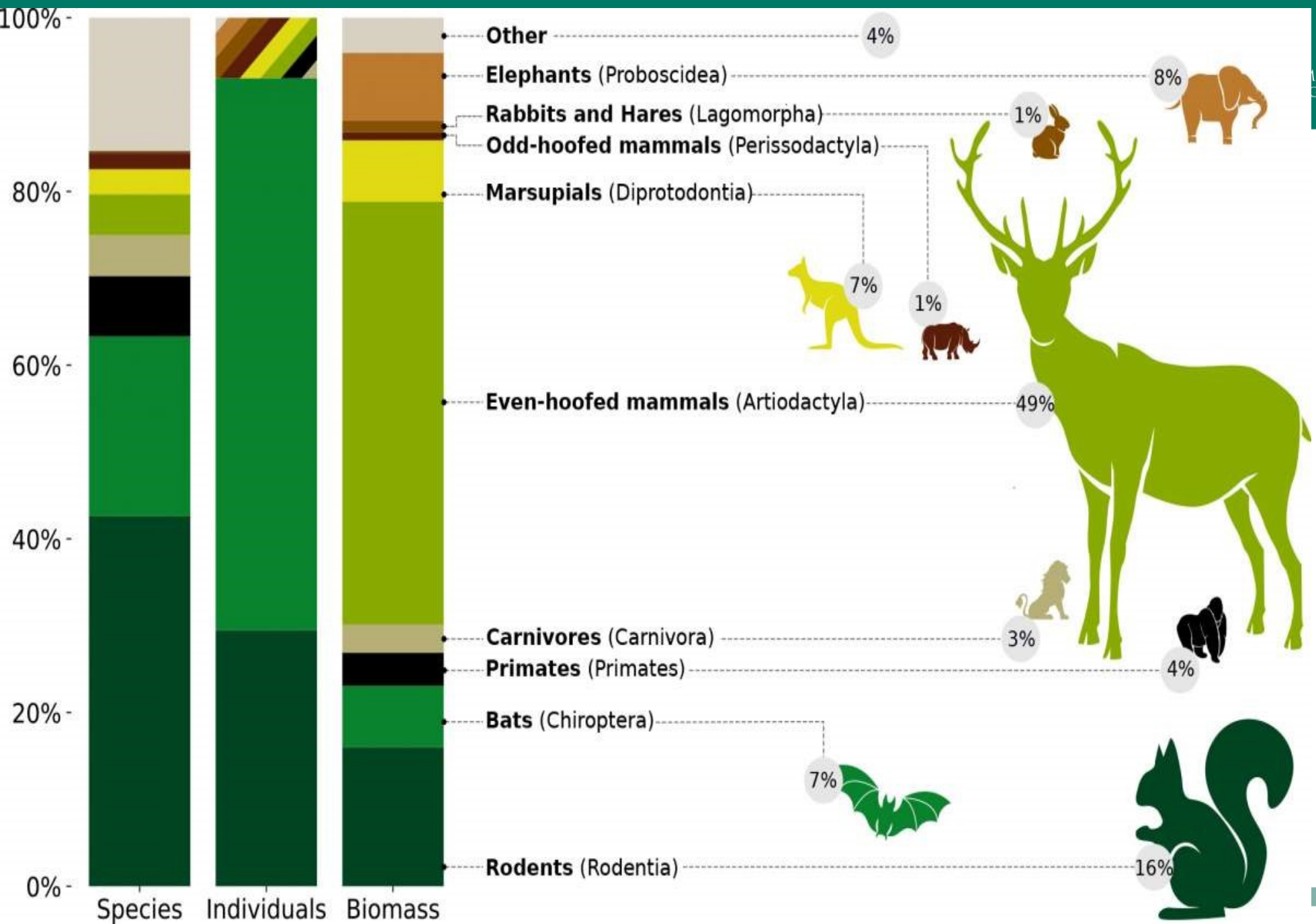
ecosystem means the dynamic ensemble of plant, animal and microorganism communities, as well as their non-live environment in one functional unit

'ecosystem services' means the direct and indirect contributions of ecosystems to human wellbeing (REGULATION 1143/2014/EU, Art. 3. 6)

- - pollination by bees
- - carbon absorption of trees but also by wetlands!
- - oxygen production, and air pollution control by trees
- - liveable world (recreation, sports, tourism, etc.)
- - etc., etc.

International law

- EU habitats and birds directives – non-compliance results in infringement procedures (fine, freezing in available funds)
- International conventions (Ramsar Convention, CBD, CMS, Berne Convention, CITES, etc.)



Source: Ron Milo (<https://wiswander.weizmann.ac.il/environment/weight-responsibility-biomass-livestock-dwarfs-wild-mammals>)

Protection of biodiversity - biomass



Cattle alone represent 420 million tons

Terrestrial mammals: 20 million tons
(40% by 10 species: wild-tailed deer, wild boar, African elephant, etc.)

1200 species of bats account for 10% of the biomass of terrestrial mammals

Only **6%** of the combined weight of mammals on Earth is wild

Thank you for your attention!

