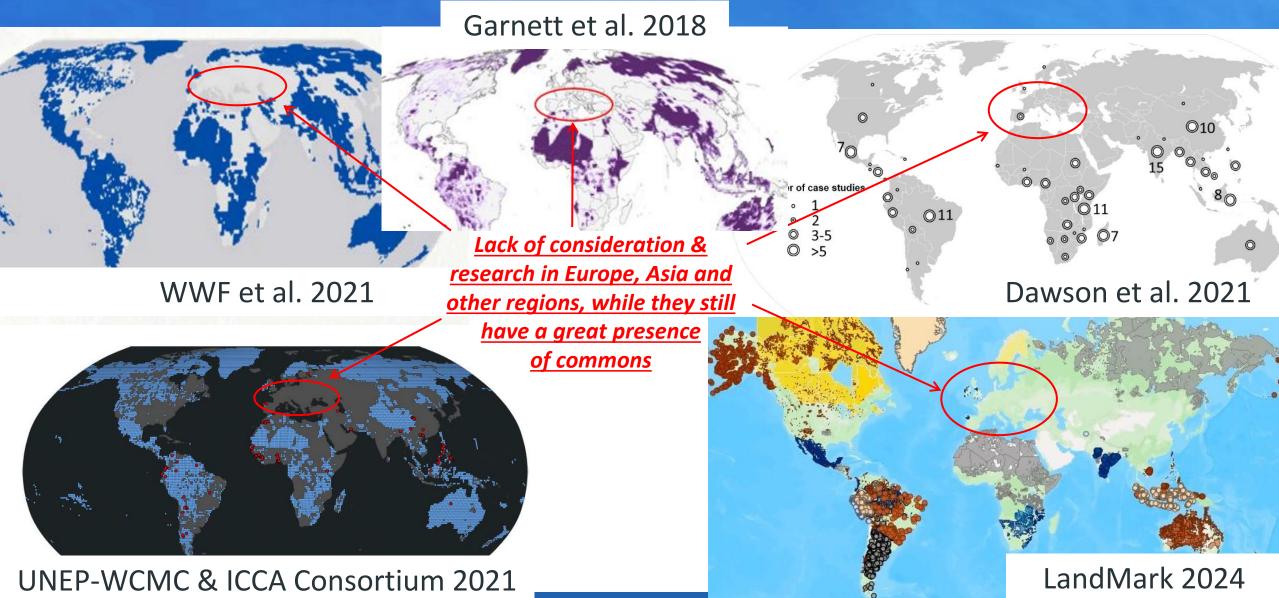


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# According to EUROSTAT (2013)

• 9 million hectares of land of 15 EU countries (7% of their total UAA ) is constituted by commons.

- Mainly pastures and forests, but there are also marine fisheries, inland waters for fishing, irrigation or hydropower among others, hunting grounds, etc.
- Many of which, if not most, are in KBAs, Natura 2000 sites, national and natural parks, biosphere reserves, etc.

- Despite these considerations, there is not even a single mention to the commons neither in the ongoing CAP (2023-2027) nor in the EU Green Deal with its associated strategies on Biodiversity & Farm to Fork, Climate Law, etc.
- The "invisible reality" of the European commons cannot be ignored, especially considering the new EU ambitious agrienvironmental targets set by the new 'green' policies, all theoretically directed towards the achievement of the UN SDGs.

To advocate this point, since 2020 I am co-coordinating the "Territories of commons in Europe" research network, in which are involved over 50 scholars and growing, from more than 20 different European countries, to map the qualitative and quantitative extent of the commons in Europe, which is now expanding towards cartographic mapping of European commons, all in all to try to call the EU's attention to favor a policy change.

#### **Coordinators**

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### Europe.

## Key messages

There is an urgent need for a large cumulative and comparative transdisciplinary understanding of the commons at transcontinental scale implying:

Reliable empiric testing of commons' environmental pros and cons.

Identification commons' socio-economic, cultural, legal and political challenges and opportunities.

**3**. Quantifying commons' surface, productivity, and people involved.

4. Spatializing commons' through GIS and overlap them with Key Biodiversity Areas, different Protected Areas, strategic Carbon stocks, etc.

5. Consolidating the rights of commoners and heritage holders to their land and seascapes.